

Category	Topic	Number	Question	Instructions	Codes	Definitions
Include	Include	N/A	N/A	Select yes.	Yes	All documents are pre-screened so you should be able to select yes.
					No	If it seems the document slipped through pre-screening but is not relevant, then select no and we will verify its relevance. Select no if the document is a book, book chapter, or conference proceeding. We will only code articles from peer reviewed journals.
Coder initials	Coder initials	0.1	N/A	Enter coder initials	Open text	
Summarize	Summarize	0.2	Briefly describe the response	Summarize in one sentence	Open text	Describe the component of the paper that empirically describes a response in human systems or human-assisted responses in natural systems.
Sufficiency	Sufficiency	0.3	Is there sufficient information to continue coding?	Select one.	Yes	Sufficient means there is at least half a page of content about the response.
					No	
1. General	Geography	1.1	What is the geographic focus of reported responses in this document?	Select all that apply. There may be some overlap in response options. If the document focuses on country or sub-national levels, write the country name in the open field.	Africa	Africa, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Ivory Coast, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Eswatini, Swaziland, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

					Asia	Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, China, Cyprus, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Burma, Nepal, Korea, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Philippines, Qatar, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Syria, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Yemen
					Australasia	Australia, Tuvalu, Solomon Island, French Polynesia, Cocos Keeling Island, Wallis Futuna, Niue, Nauru, Fiji, Tonga, Pitcairn Island, New Zealand, Christmas Island, Vanuatu, Tokelau, Kiribati, Cook Island, Western Samoa, Papua New Guinea, New Caledonia
					Central and South America	Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela
					North America	United States, Canada, Mexico, Greenland

					Europe	Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, UK, England, Scotland, Wales, Vatican
					Small Island States	Anguilla, Aruba, Antigua, Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Marianas, Belize, Comoros, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts, Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad, Tobago, Cabo Verde, Curacao, Comoros, Guinea, Maldives, Mauritius, São Tomé, Príncipe, Seychelles, Singapore, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Seychelles, Timor, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, French Polynesia, Guadeloupe, Guam, Martinique, Montserrat, New Caledonia, Puerto Rico, SaintMartin/Sint Maarten, Turks and Caicos, Virgin Islands
					Open field	Write country if country or sub-national level. If not applicable then write N/A.
	Sector	1.2	Which sectors/systems are relevant to this document?	Select all that apply.	Terrestrial & freshwater ecosystems	Freshwater, lake, river, watershed, pond, wetland, stream, terrestrial, taiga, tundra, grasslands, forest, tropical, temperate

					Ocean & coastal ecosystems	Marine, mangrove, tidal, estuary, lagoon, reef, coral, sea, ocean, benthic, salt, coast
					Water and sanitation	Water, hydrology, basin, watershed, flood, drought, landslide, sanitation
					Food, fibre, and other ecosystem products	Food, fibre, nutrition, medicine, aquaculture, fisheries, agroforestry, agroecology
					Cities, settlements, and key infrastructure	Cities, urban, infrastructure, industry, settlements
					Health, well-being, and communities	Health, wellbeing, well-being, wellness, disease, illness, medicine, epidemics, vector, vectorborne, vector-borne, cardiovascular, respiratory, allergies, mental health, heat stress, psychosocial, nutrition, asthma, displacement, cultural integrity, migration, cultural heritage, identity, social capital, mobility, conflict, war
					Poverty, livelihoods, and sustainable development	Poverty, livelihood, sustainable development, wealth, resilience, justice, equity, discrimination, conflict, diversification
	Cross-cutting topics	1.3	Are there cross-cutting topics relevant to this document?	Select all that apply.	Polar regions	Polar, Arctic, Antarctica

					Mountains	Mountains, alpine, Himalayas, Andes, Alps, Rockies, Appalachians, Rwenzori, Pyrenees, Atlas, Urals, Hindu Kush, Cascades
					Tropical forests	Tropical forests, Amazon, rainforests
					Cities and settlements by the sea	Cities, urban areas, urban infrastructure, urban industry, urban settlements, coastal settlements, delta settlements
					Biodiversity hotspots	Biodiversity
					Mediterranean	Mediterranean
					Deserts, semi-arid areas and desertification	Deserts, semi-arid or arid areas
					None	
	Indigenous knowledge	1.4	Is there reference to contributions from Indigenous knowledge?	Select one.	Yes	Traditional Indigenous knowledge refers to knowledge and practices of Indigenous communities that have developed over time and are often passed from one generation to the next.
	Local knowledge	1.5	Is there reference to contributions from local knowledge?	Select one.	Yes	Local knowledge refers to knowledge based on experience and rooted in community practices, relationships, institutions, etc. that often develops over time.

2. Who is responding?	Actors/Institutions	2.1	Who is reported as engaging with the response activities reported in this document?	Select all that apply. Engaging can mean leading, financing or enabling. If other, specify in the open field (Other). Copy relevant text into second open field.	International or multinational governance institutions	Global or regional treaty body or agency (e.g. UN institutions/organizations, EU institutions, Organization of American States, African Union)
					Government (national)	Countries officially recognized by the UN
					Government (sub-national)	Domestic, sub-national governing unit. Terms include state, province, territory, department, canton, Lander
					Government (local)	Terms include municipality, local government, community, urban, urban regions, rural
					Private sector (corporations)	Large national or international companies
					Private sector (SME)	Small- and medium-enterprises
					Civil society (international, multinational, national)	Voluntary civil society organizations. Includes charities, non-profits, faith-based organizations, professional organizations (e.g. labour unions, associations, federations), cultural groups, religious groups, sporting associations, advocacy groups (e.g. NGOs).
					Civil society (sub-national or local)	Formal community associations
					Individuals or households	Including informal community networks
					Other	Other

					Open field (Other)	If answered other, specify here. If not applicable then write N/A.
					Open field	Copy relevant text here.
	Equity/justice - planning	2.2	Is there evidence that particularly vulnerable groups were included in response planning?	Select all that apply. If other, specify in the open field (Other). Copy relevant text into second open field.	Women	Minority status based on sex or gender expression (e.g. transgender)
					Youth	Individuals age 0 to 18
					Elderly	Individuals age 65 and over, also referred to as senior populations.
					Low-income	Individuals and/or groups from economically marginalized backgrounds. Lack access to basic services and experience episodes of periodic or ongoing resource scarcity. Includes homeless populations.
					Disability	Individuals with persistent physical, sensory, or cognitive disabilities
					Migrants	Place of origin, ancestry, cultural heritage. Refers to both to domestic migrants and individuals with an immigrant or undocumented status
					Indigenous	Self-identified Aboriginal groups, native peoples, first people, and tribal groups
					Ethnic minorities	Individuals and/or groups with a visible minority status
					Other	Other
					None	No evidence of inclusion

					Open field (Other)	If answered other, specify here. If not applicable then write N/A.
					Open field	Copy relevant text here.
	Equity/justice - targeting	2.3	Is there evidence that particularly vulnerable groups were targeted in the responses?	Select all that apply. If other, specify in the open field (Other). Copy relevant text into second open field.	Women	Minority status based on sex or gender expression (e.g. transgender)
					Youth	Individuals age 0 to 18
					Elderly	Individuals age 65 and over, also referred to as senior populations.
					Low-income	Individuals and/or groups from economically marginalized backgrounds. Lack access to basic services and experience episodes of periodic or ongoing resource scarcity. Includes homeless populations.
					Disabled	Individuals with persistent physical, sensory, or cognitive disabilities
					Migrants	Place of origin, ancestry, cultural heritage. Refers to both to domestic migrants and individuals with an immigrant or undocumented status
					Indigenous	Self-identified Aboriginal groups, native peoples, first people, and tribal groups
					Ethnic minorities	Individuals and/or groups with a visible minority status
					Other	Other
					None	No evidence of inclusion

					Open field (Other)	If answered other, specify here. If not applicable then write N/A.
					Open field	Copy relevant text here.
3. What responses are documented?	Types of responses	3.1	What category of adaptation is reported?	Select all that apply. Copy relevant text into second open field.	Behavioural/cultural	Enabling, implementing, or undertaking lifestyle and/or behavioural change
					Ecosystem-based	Enhancing, protecting, or promoting ecosystem services
					Institutional	Enhancing multilevel governance or institutional capabilities
					Technological/infrastructure	Enabling, implementing, or undertaking technological innovation or infrastructural development
					Open field	Copy relevant text here.
	Implementation tools	3.2	What types of implementation tools are reported?	Describe in first open field and copy/paste relevant text in second open field.	Open field	What types of response tools/measures/mechanisms/instruments are reported as used? These might include, for example, implementation of an adaptation strategy, an educational outreach program; building infrastructure (e.g. a dam or flood control); ecosystem restoration; launching a local cooperative of fishers to change fishing behaviour; new regulation, policy, or legislation (e.g. land use zoning, legal restrictions); subsidies or incentives for avoiding development in flood plains or undertaking less risky livelihood strategies; implementation of early warning systems; autonomous adaptations by households or individuals.
					Open field	Copy relevant text here
	Hazards	3.3	What hazards is the response aimed at?	Select all that apply. If other, specify in the first open field (Other). Copy relevant text	Sea level rise	Includes coastal flooding and storm surges

				into second open field.		
					Extreme precipitation and inland flooding	
					Increased frequency and intensity of extreme heat	Includes urban heat island effect
					Precipitation variability	
					Drought	
					Rising ocean temperature and ocean acidification	Includes loss of coral cover
					Loss of Arctic sea ice	
					General climate impacts	No specific hazard identified
					Other	Other
					No information or not assessed	
					Open field	If answered other, specify here. If not applicable then write N/A.
					Open field	Copy relevant text here.

	Exposure/vulnerability	3.4	What aspects of exposure or vulnerability is the response aimed at?	Select all that apply. If other, specify in the open field (Other). Copy relevant text into second open field.	Poverty	Social protection for the poor and vulnerable, accessibility of basic services and supports to people harmed by climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
					Food security	Accessibility of safe, nutritious and sufficient food at all times of the year. Related to sustainable food production systems and resilient agricultural practices; equalitable access to land, technology and markets and international cooperation on investments in infrastructure and technology to boost agricultural productivity.
					Health & wellbeing	Major health priorities, including reproductive, maternal and child health; communicable, non-communicable and environmental diseases; universal health coverage; accessibility to safe, effective, quality and affordable medicines and vaccines; research and development, health financing, and capacity for health risk reduction and management
					Education	Accessibility to, and quality of, education to early childhood development, care, and education across all levels, with particular emphasis on eliminating gender disparities in education
					Gender equality	Gender inequality depriving women and girls of their basic rights and opportunities. Related to legal frameworks, deeply rooted gender-based legal discrimination, unfair social norms and attitudes, decision-making on sexual and reproductive issues and low levels of political participation.

					Inequalities (other than gender)	Relates to income inequalities, social/economic/political/legal inclusion, enhanced representation for vulnerable populations, and orderly, safe, and responsible migration/mobility, equitable development assistance and financial flows
					Clean water & sanitation	Accessibility to safe water and sanitation; sound management of freshwater ecosystems essential to human health and to environmental sustainability and economic prosperity. Related to growing demand for water, threats to water security and the increasing frequency and severity of droughts and floods resulting from climate change
					Energy security	Concerns universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services, including renewable energy, energy efficiency, and sustainable energy infrastructure
					Work and economic growth	Concerns economic growth through technological innovation, development-oriented policies, diversification, global resource efficiency, and work equity
					Industry, innovation, and technology	Relates to the development of sustainable infrastructure and industrialization, and research and technological development to promote equity and human well-being.
					Sustainable cities & communities	Concerns the development of safe, resilient, and sustainable cities and human settlements, including affordable and safe housing, sustainable and accessible transport, equitable participation in urban planning, protection of cultural and natural heritage, responsible waste management, universal access to safe public spaces, and sustainable building

					Consumption & production	Related to sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources, reducing food waste and post-harvest loss, sound management of wastes & chemicals, reduction across all waste streams (recycling, reducing, reusing), sustainable production practices, sustainable tourism, and market restructuring to create incentives for sustainable consumption & production.
					Marine & coastal ecosystem services	Relates to marine pollution (including debris and nutrient pollution), sustainable management of marine & coastal ecosystems, minimization of ocean acidification, regulating harvesting and ending overfishing, restoration of fish stocks, and conservation of coastal and marine areas
					Terrestrial & freshwater ecosystem services	Relates to protection, restoration, and promotion of sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
					Peace, justice, and strong institutions	Concerns promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, access to justice for all, and building effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels
					Other	Other
					No information or not assessed	
					Open field	If answered other, specify here
					Open field	Copy relevant text here.

	Link to risk	3.5	What is the stated (or implied/assumed) link to reduction in risk?	Comment in first open field and copy/paste text into second open field.	Open field	Do the authors describe or justify why the particular response is expected to reduce risk (e.g. theory of change, assumptions about how the response might reduce risk)? If so, please describe. Note if your answer is based on the authors stating this, or if you had to infer this from the document. For example: "Authors do not describe how the sanitation program will reduce risk due to climate change. It is inferred (and assumed) that an improved sanitation program will reduce exposure or vulnerability to the impacts of climate change on extreme events and precipitation variability."
					Open	Copy relevant text here
4. Extent of adaptation responses	Implementation	4.1	What is the general stage of the response activities described in the document?	Select one. Copy relevant text into the open field.	Vulnerability assessment and/or early planning	The impacts of climate change are known at least indicatively (qualitative information), taking account of the uncertainty involved in climate change scenarios. There is some evidence of vulnerability assessment. There may be evidence that some adaptation measures have been identified and plans may be made for their implementation. There is limited evidence of implementation, or only small and ad hoc adaptation implementation.
					Adaptation planning and early implementation	There is widespread recognition among decision-makers of the need for adaptation measures. Impacts and vulnerability are well understood. Adaptation measures have been identified and there is evidence of at least some coordinated implementation, though measures may still be ad-hoc.

					Implementation expanding	There is widespread recognition and acceptance of the need for adaptation measures and coordinated planning. There is evidence that adaptation has been incorporated (mainstreamed) into decision-making processes. Implementation of adaptation measures are more likely to be coordinated as part of a coherent strategy than ad-hoc.
					Implementation widespread	Adaptation measures are implemented and coordinated consistently across all relevant sectors and regions, with adaptation planning standard practice and well-established within legal/institutional/cultural/social frameworks and norms.
					Evidence of risk reduction associated with response has been assessed	There is moderate to substantial evidence that key indicators of vulnerability and/or risk have declined, as well as (qualitative or quantitative) evidence that adaptation efforts have contributed to these reductions. Evidence may be attribution-based or based on robust narratives and theories of change.
					Open field	Copy relevant text here
	Adaptation finance	4.2	Is there any information in the document on who financed the response?	Select one.	Yes	
					No	
	Adaptation costs	4.3	Is there any information in the document on the costs of the response?	Select all that apply.	Cost of response	

					Cost savings from response	
					None	
	Depth	4.4	What the depth of change from the responses is reported in the document?	Summarize in first open field and copy/paste relevant text in second open field.	Open field	The depth of a response relates to the degree to which a change reflects something new, novel, and different from existing norms and practices. A change that has limited depth would follow business-as-usual practices, with no real difference in the underlying values, assumptions and norms. This would include responses that are largely based on expansion of existing practices rather than consideration of entirely new practices. In-depth change, in contrast, might involve radically changing practices by altering frames, values, logics, and assumptions underlying the system. This might involve deep structural reform, complete change in mindset by governments or populations, radical shifts in public perceptions or values, and changing institutional or behavioural norms.
					Open field	Copy relevant text here
	Scope	4.5	What is the scope of the activity described in the document?	Summarize in first open field and copy/paste relevant text in second open field.	Open field	The scope of a response typically refers to the scale of change. A small scope might refer to local initiatives, or activities restricted to particular neighbourhoods, communities, groups, or projects. Broad scope would refer to large-scale and system-wide changes that might involve an entire organization, a country or large region, and large population. While changes of small scope might involve isolated efforts, broad scope might be multi-dimensional, multi-component, and/or multi-level. Development of networks, inter-organizational coordination, and social relations within a response are more likely to lead to changes of broader scope.

					Open field	Copy relevant text here
	Speed	4.6	What speed of change typifies the responses reported in the document?	Summarize in first open field and copy/paste relevant text in second open field.	Open field	The speed of change refers to the dimension of time within which changes are happening. A slow or incremental change might include small changes in incremental steps, or a series of small shifts. Faster change might involve rapid jumps or what might be called 'transformative' changes in terms of relatively sudden shifts in views, perceptions, attitudes, and norms.
					Open field	Copy relevant text here
5. MRE, learning, and effectiveness	Reduced risk	5.1	Is there any evidence (implicitly or explicitly) provided that activities successfully reduced risk or vulnerability?	Select one. If yes, describe the approach in the open field. If no write "None" in open field.	Yes	The change must be documented to respond 'yes' for this question. Anticipated or expected reduction is not sufficient for this question. Note that these don't need to be quantitative, but could involve theory of change, narrative justifications of change, or other.
					No	
					Open field	If answered yes, copy relevant text here. If none write "None."
	Indicators	5.2	Do actors or institutions undertaking the response identify (implicitly or explicitly) indicators of success?	Select one. If yes, describe in open field. If no write "None" in open field.	Yes	
					No	
					Open field	If answered yes, copy relevant text here. If none write "None."

	Maladaptation	5.3	Do actors or institutions undertaking the response consider (implicitly or explicitly) risks or maladaptation associated with the response?	Summarize in first open field and copy/paste relevant text in second open field.	Open field	If none write "None."
					Open field	Copy relevant text here. If none write "None."
	Co-benefits	5.4	Do actors or institutions undertaking the response consider (implicitly or explicitly) co-benefits?	Summarize in first open field and copy/paste relevant text in second open field.	Open field	The main focus of this question is about mitigation-adaptation co-benefits. Does adaptation have co-benefits for mitigation, or vice versa?
					Open field	Copy relevant text here. If none write "None."

6. Adaptation limits	Limits	6.1	Does the article/document identify and describe constraints or limits to adaptation?	Select one.	Yes	<p>Constraints are defined as: “factors that make it harder to plan and implement adaptation actions.” (IPCC AR5 WG2, Chap. 16, pg. 923).</p> <p>Constraints can be categorized as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Economic: existing livelihoods, economic structures, and economic mobility; (2) Social/cultural: social norms, identity, place attachment, beliefs, worldviews, values, awareness, education, social justice, and social support; (3) Human capacity: individual, organizational, and societal capabilities to set and achieve adaptation objectives over time including training, education, and skill development; (4) Governance, Institutions & Policy: existing laws, regulations, procedural requirements, governance scope, effectiveness, institutional arrangements, adaptive capacity, and absorption capacity; (5) Financial: lack of financial resources; (6) Information/Awareness/Technology: lack of awareness or access to information or technology; (7) Physical: presence of physical barriers; and (8) Biological: temperature, precipitation, salinity, acidity, and intensity and frequency of extreme events including storms, drought, and wind.
					No	

	Limits describe	6.2	If yes to Q6.1, comment on the constraints or limits noted.	Comment in open field. If no to Q6.1, write N/A.	Open field	Constraints can be categorized as: (1) Economic: existing livelihoods, economic structures, and economic mobility; (2) Social/cultural: social norms, identity, place attachment, beliefs, worldviews, values, awareness, education, social justice, and social support; (3) Human capacity: individual, organizational, and societal capabilities to set and achieve adaptation objectives over time including training, education, and skill development; (4) Governance, Institutions & Policy: existing laws, regulations, procedural requirements, governance scope, effectiveness, institutional arrangements, adaptive capacity, and absorption capacity; (5) Financial: lack of financial resources; (6) Information/Awareness/Technology: lack of awareness or access to information or technology; (7) Physical: presence of physical barriers; and (8) Biological: temperature, precipitation, salinity, acidity, and intensity and frequency of extreme events including storms, drought, and wind.
	Hard/soft	6.3	If yes to Q6.1, are constraints or limits hard or soft?	Comment in open field.	Open field.	Hard constraints/limits are intractable, while soft constraints/limits are moveable. For example, governance and financial constraints, such as lack of institutional arrangements and funding, may result in insufficient or ineffective adaptation measures. This may lead to a soft limit that could be changed over time with improved governance and funding.

	Approach limits	6.4	If yes to Q6.1, is there evidence to indicate whether responses approach, challenge, or exceed constraints/limits? Justify your response.	Select one. If yes, justify answer in the open field. If no to Q6.1, select N/A.	Yes	If yes, justify in open field.
					No	
					N/A	
					Open field	If yes, justify here. If no or N/A, write "N/A."
7. Confidence in evidence	Methods	7.1	Are methods sufficient to answer the research question?	Comment in open field.	Open field	Are there any major sources of bias in the data collection/analysis/ interpretation of results, and are findings adequately and sufficiently substantiated by empirical data (qualitative or quantitative data)?
	Coherence	7.2	Did the article provide sufficient information to answer all of your coding questions?	Comment in open field.	Open field	Was there limited information or unclear evidence provided? Were there divergent results or outliers that made it hard to answer or that the authors seemed to ignore? Was the paper/document not really directly relevant to the questions you were asking?

	Adequacy	7.3	Please comment on the quantity and quality of data upon which the findings in this article/document are based (e.g. sample size and/or depth of research).	Comment in open field.	Open field	This question will help us assess confidence in findings. We are less confident about a finding when the underlying data only come from a small number of participants, locations, or settings, or in the case of case-studies do not contain sufficient detail/richness to make a meaningful assessment.
	Relevance	7.4	Are the results of this study relevant to a particular context only?	Comment in open field.	Open field	Are the results relevant only to a particular region, population, or context? Describe the context within which these results are valid/relevant in the open field.