

1 **Extended Data**

2 **Leverage points to support Africa's efforts to track climate adaptation**

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10 **Extended Data Table 1: Adaptation elements by type and data source**

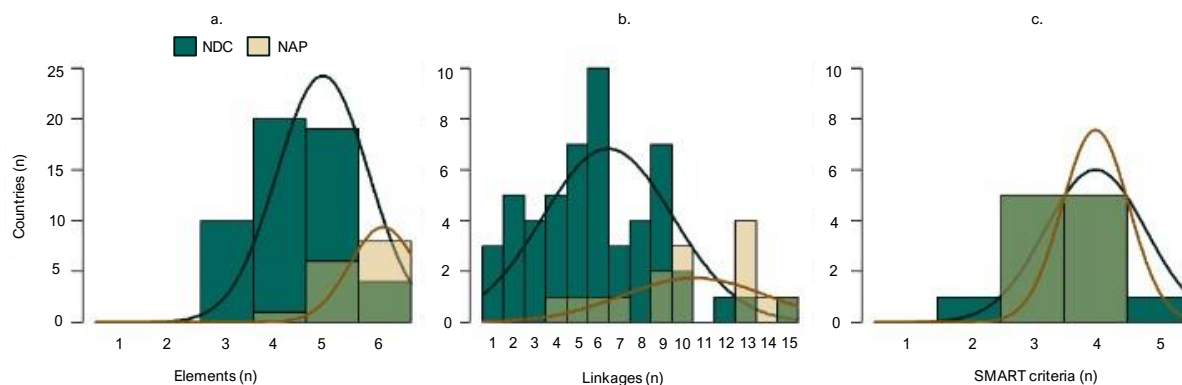
Element	Observations, N	NDC, <i>n</i> (%)	NAP, <i>n</i> (%)
Hazard	357	88 (25)	269 (75)
System at risk	478	351 (73)	127 (27)
Goal	64	24 (38)	40 (63)
Objective	1271	681 (54)	590 (46)
Action	4441	1899 (43)	2542 (57)
Indicator	1075	424 (39)	651 (61)
Total	7686	3467 (45)	4219 (55)

- 11 Breakdown of observations in the dataset by adaptation element and data source. NDC=
- 12 Nationally Determined Contribution; NAP = National Adaptation Plan. Percentages represent
- 13 proportions of observations from the entire dataset (N).

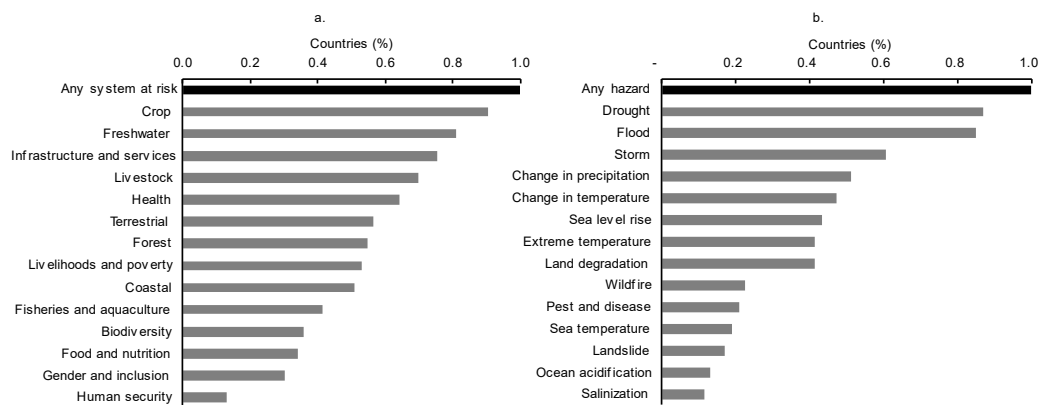
14 Extended Data Table 2: Sectoral priorities for adaptation elements

Country	Total, n	Food, Fiber, %	Cross- Cutting, %	Not specified %	Terrestrial, Freshwater, %	Cities, Settlements, %	Water, Sanitation, %	Livelihoods, Poverty, %	Health, Wellbeing, %	Ocean, Coastal, %
Cameroon	584	18.3	18		9.8	14.4	10.4	22.1	7	
Burkina Faso	564	29.4	23.6	0.4	10.3	22	8		6.4	
Benin	454	26.7	8.6	7.3	12.1	7.9	9.7	13.4	6.4	7.9
Sudan	412	37.9	21.8	3.0	4.9		12.4	4.4	10.2	4.6
South Sudan	368	19	10.6	19.0	14.1	13.6	8.2	6.2	9.2	
Kenya	325	18.8	28.9	2.8	11.1	18.5	6.2	9.8	3.7	0.3
Ethiopia	317	34.4	20.5	5.7	9.5	16.1	6.9	0.3	6.6	
Liberia	309	27.2	7.1	2.3	25.2	22	0.6	0.6	4.9	10
Madagascar	309	16.2	26.9	11.3	19.1	3.6	5.8	11.3	4.9	1
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	306	51.3	11.8	1	9.5	3.3	8.5	2.9	4.6	7.2
South Africa	284	3.2	7.7	80.3	1.8	4.9	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.4
Sierra Leone	265	29.8	16.2	12.1	16.2	5.7	9.1	0.8		10.2
Tunisia	256	8.2	21.9	0.4	10.2		13.3	35.5	10.2	0.4
Central African Republic	222	23.4	36		11.7	5	11.7	2.7	9.5	
Uganda	154	14.3	10.4		17.5	29.9	9.1	11	7.8	
Congo	150	6	2.7	54	14.7	0.7	5.3	6	5.3	5.3
Chad	145	26.9	18.6	13.8	11	8.3	6.9	8.3	6.2	
Mauritania	142	33.8	12.7		21.8	10.6	8.5	2.8	7	2.8
Cabo Verde	130	17.7	37.7		1.5	0.8	12.3		7.7	22.3
Togo	129	34.9	25.6	4.7	1.6	20.2	3.1		4.7	5.4
Mozambique	112	17	17.9		10.7	0.9	17	15.2	5.4	16.1
Morocco	108	11.1	13.9	4.6	7.4	20.4	23.1		9.3	10.2
Senegal	105	56.2	11.4	2.9	5.7		9.5		5.7	8.6
Burundi	103	42.7	9.7		1.9	33	8.7		3.9	
Malawi	94	36.2	8.5	3.2	10.6	10.6	13.8	7.4	9.6	
Mali	88	14.8	9.1	51.1	3.4	11.4		4.5	5.7	
Rwanda	81	48.1	18.5		2.5	12.3	9.9	1.2	7.4	
Seychelles	78	16.7	32.1	6.4	6.4	12.8		9	5.1	11.5
Eswatini	77	23.4	9.1		20.8	10.4	14.3		22.1	
Namibia	73	19.2	20.5		5.5	2.7	12.3	6.8	12.3	20.5
Lesotho	71	31	15.5		11.3	14.1	7	5.6	15.5	
Mauritius	70	24.3	45.7		2.9	1.4	7.1	1.4	5.7	11.4
Angola	66	10.6	13.6	42.4	10.6	4.5	9.1		4.5	4.5
Niger	65	47.7	10.8	6.2	18.5		16.9			
Somalia	65	23.1	18.5		6.2	20	16.9	1.5		13.8
Tanzania	62	21	16.1	4.8	8.1	8.1	9.7	8.1	11.3	12.9
Cote d'Ivoire	59	22	23.7	27.1	1.7		5.1	1.7	10.2	8.5
Egypt	55	40	20		1.8	16.4		1.8	1.8	18.2
Gambia	48	8.3	10.4	66.7	6.2	2.1		2.1	2.1	2.1
Guinea	47	6.4	8.5	78.7	4.3					2.1
Sao Tome and Principe	39	33.3	12.8	5.1	2.6	23.1	10.3	2.6	2.6	7.7
Nigeria	36	5.6	13.9		5.6	2.8	66.7	2.8	2.8	
Comoros	34	20.6	35.3		11.8	2.9	5.9	5.9	8.8	8.8
Zimbabwe	34	5.9	14.7	61.8	8.8	2.9		2.9	2.9	
Guinea-Bissau	29	13.8	31	48.3	3.4					3.4
Ghana	27	7.4	7.4	81.5				3.7		
Eritrea	26	3.8	19.2	61.54	7.7				3.8	3.8
Zambia	26	26.9	30.8	15.4		19.2		3.8	3.8	
Gabon	18	11.1	16.7	61.1		5.6				5.6
Djibouti	17	17.6	41.2	29.4	5.9					5.9
Equatorial Guinea	17	11.8	23.5	47.1	5.9	5.9			5.9	
Algeria	16		18.8	50	12.5	6.2		12.5		
Botswana	15	33.3	20		6.7		20		20	

15 Distribution of adaptation elements by country and sector. Percentages (%) represent sector
16 proportions of all observations for a country (n). Sector names are abbreviated for table
17 format. Full sector names, as they appear in the table, are as follows: Food, fiber and
18 ecosystem products; Crosscutting themes; Not specified; Terrestrial and freshwater
19 ecosystems; Cities, settlements and infrastructure; Water, sanitation and hygiene;
20 Livelihoods, poverty and development; Health, wellbeing and communities; Ocean and
21 coastal ecosystems.

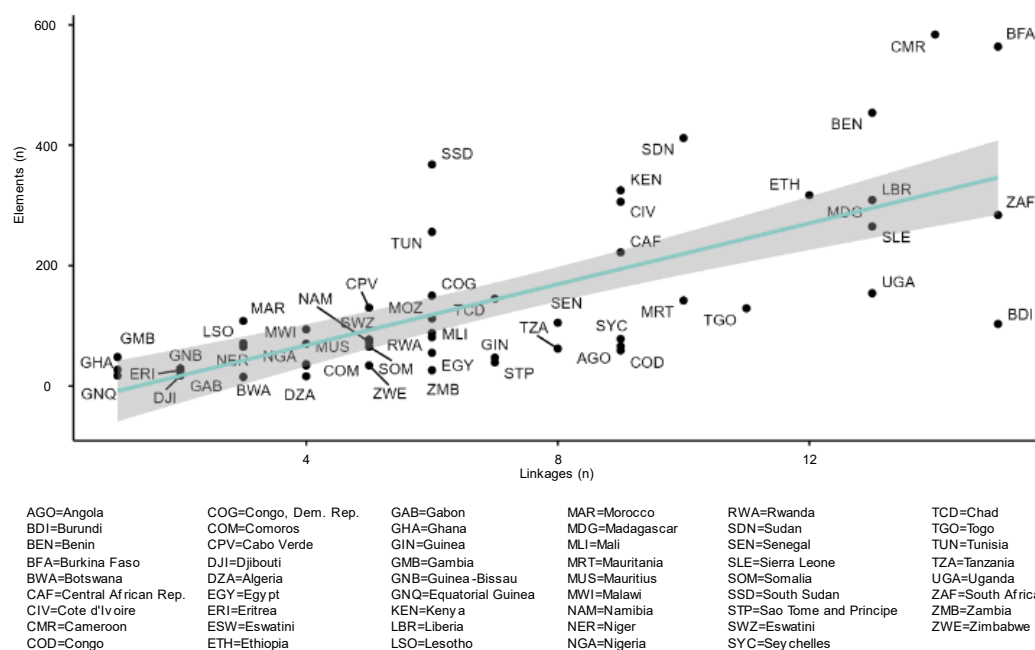


Extended Data Figure 1: Comprehensiveness, Coherence, and Robustness of information in 53 Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and 15 National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). Dark green (NDC), yellow (NAP) and green (NDC + NAP) bars show frequency of countries (n) at each level of **a)** comprehensiveness, defined by the number of elements (n) featured in each country document (min. 3 and max. 6 elements); **b)** coherence, defined by the number of linkages (n) between the six adaptation elements featured in each country document (min. 1 and max. 15 linkages); and **c)** robustness, defined by the number of SMART criteria (n) met by adaptation indicators in each country document (min.1 and max. 5 criteria). The assessment focuses on the best performing indicators and therefore provides an aggregate snapshot of overall robustness of the information in a document. If a document's adaptation indicators met different criteria to different extents, we used the maximum number of criteria fulfilled as the specific document's benchmark. SMART criteria refers to: Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Timebound.

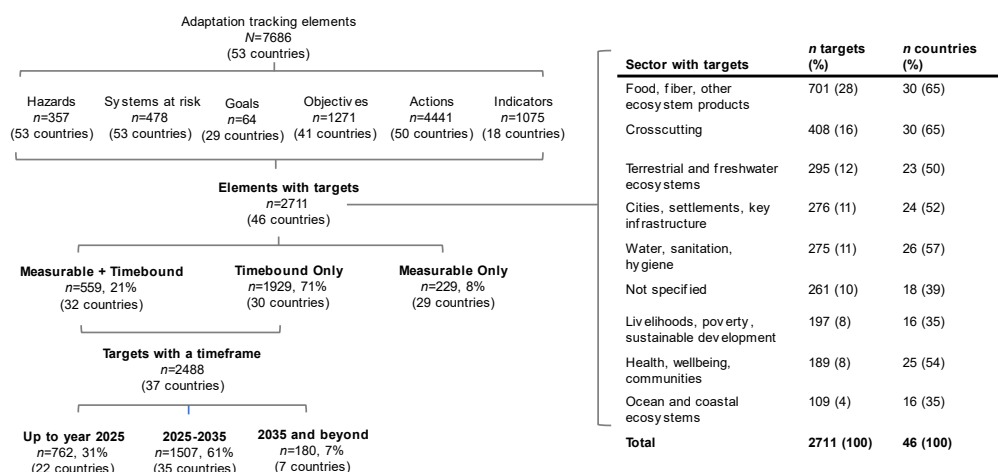


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37 **Extended Data Figure 2: Countries with information on a) hazards and b) systems at**
 38 **risk.** Percentages (%) represent proportion of all countries in the dataset ($N=53$). The
 39 presence of hazards and systems at risk types in a country is calculated by combining
 40 information from NDCs and NAPs where available.



Extended Data Figure 3: Relationship between number of elements and number of linkages between elements in a country (NDC and NAP combined). Each dot represents an African country (N=53). The blue regression line indicates the linear relationship between the two variables. Country names are expressed using their ISO 3166-1 alpha-3 codes.



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47 **Extended Data Figure 4: Assessment of adaptation targets in 53 African countries. One**
 48 **element can have targets for multiple timeframes.** For sectoral distribution of targets (right
 49 panel), percentages are computed based on number of countries with targets (n=46). The
 50 assessment is based on data from 53 Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and 15
 51 National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). Total number of targets in a country represents the sum of
 52 targets in a NDC and a NAP, if a country has both documents.