**Purpose, objective: test limitations in information sources, to compare to Paper 05 chatClimate results.**

**NO RESTRICTIONS REGARDING INFO SOURCES (answer freely)**

**Prompt:**  What are the issues with financing adaptation?

**Answer** : Financing adaptation to climate change faces several significant challenges:

1. **Insufficient Funding**: The current level of adaptation finance is far below what is needed. Developing countries alone require around $212 billion annually up to 2030, but only $56 billion was tracked for adaptation in 2021-2022[[1]](https://gca.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/State-and-Trends-in-Climate-Adaptation-Finance-2024.pdf).
2. **Public vs. Private Investment**: Most adaptation finance comes from public sources, with the private sector contributing only a small fraction. In 2022, the private sector's contribution was just $2 billion, representing a mere 2% of tracked adaptation finance[[2]](https://www.orfonline.org/research/funding-our-future-unlocking-resources-for-adaptation-financing).
3. **Longer Return on Investment**: Adaptation projects often have longer timeframes for realizing benefits compared to mitigation projects, which can yield quicker returns. This makes adaptation less attractive to private investors[[2]](https://www.orfonline.org/research/funding-our-future-unlocking-resources-for-adaptation-financing).
4. **Public Goods Nature**: Adaptation efforts often have the characteristics of public goods, meaning they benefit society as a whole rather than generating direct profits for investors. This further reduces private sector interest[[2]](https://www.orfonline.org/research/funding-our-future-unlocking-resources-for-adaptation-financing).
5. **Regional Disparities**: Certain regions, like Africa, are more affected by climate change but receive a smaller share of adaptation finance. Africa, for example, received only 20% of global adaptation finance flows in 2021-2022, despite having significant needs[[1]](https://gca.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/State-and-Trends-in-Climate-Adaptation-Finance-2024.pdf).

Addressing these issues requires coordinated efforts to increase both public and private investment, improve the attractiveness of adaptation projects, and ensure that funds are directed to the most vulnerable regions and communities.

Is there a specific aspect of adaptation finance you're particularly interested in?

**References**

[1] [State and Trends in Climate Adaptation Finance 2024](https://gca.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/State-and-Trends-in-Climate-Adaptation-Finance-2024.pdf)

[2] [Funding Our Future: Unlocking Resources for Adaptation Financing](https://www.orfonline.org/research/funding-our-future-unlocking-resources-for-adaptation-financing)

[3] [Adaptation Finance, Explained | World Resources Institute](https://www.wri.org/insights/adaptation-finance-explained)

**RESTRICT TO SOURCE PROVIDED:**

**Prompt:**  Using only the attached report, answer the question: What are the issues with financing adaptation? Report\_07\_IPCC\_AR6\_SYR\_FullVolume 22.txt

**Answer** : The report highlights several issues with financing adaptation:

1. **Insufficient Financial Flows**: Current global financial flows for adaptation, including from both public and private sources, are insufficient. This inadequacy constrains the implementation of adaptation options, especially in developing countries.
2. **Disparities in Finance Allocation**: There are significant disparities between the estimated costs of adaptation and the finance allocated to it. Adaptation finance predominantly comes from public sources, with a small proportion of global tracked climate finance targeted to adaptation, while the overwhelming majority is directed towards mitigation.
3. **Impact of Adverse Climate Events**: Adverse climate impacts can reduce the availability of financial resources by causing losses and damages and impeding national economic growth. This further increases financial constraints for adaptation, particularly for developing and least developed countries.
4. **Barriers to Redirecting Capital**: There are barriers to redirecting capital towards climate action both within and outside the global financial sector. These include inadequate assessment of climate-related risks and investment opportunities, regional mismatches between available capital and investment needs, home bias factors, country indebtedness levels, economic vulnerability, and limited institutional capacities.
5. **Challenges from Outside the Financial Sector**: Challenges include limited local capital markets, unattractive risk-return profiles due to weak regulatory environments, limited institutional capacity to ensure safeguards, and issues with standardization, aggregation, scalability, and replicability of investment opportunities and financing models.
6. **Need for Enhanced Mobilization and Access to Financial Resources**: Enhanced mobilization of and access to financial resources are essential for the implementation of adaptation and to reduce adaptation gaps. This is particularly critical for regions like Africa, where annual finance flows targeting adaptation are billions of USD less than the lowest adaptation cost estimates for near-term climate change.

These issues highlight the need for increased and more effective financial support to enable comprehensive and equitable adaptation efforts globally.

**RESTRICT TO SOURCE PROVIDED + OWN IN\_HOUSE KNOWLEDGE**

**Prompt:**  Use only the attached report AND your in-house knowledge to answer the following question: What are the issues with financing adaptation? Report\_07\_IPCC\_AR6\_SYR\_FullVolume 23.txt

**Answer** : Financing adaptation to climate change faces several significant challenges, as highlighted in the IPCC AR6 Synthesis Report. Here are the key issues:

1. **Insufficient Financial Flows**: Current global financial flows for adaptation are inadequate to meet the needs, especially in developing countries. The disparity between the estimated costs of adaptation and the finance allocated is widening, which constrains the implementation of adaptation options.
2. **Public vs. Private Finance**: Adaptation finance predominantly comes from public sources, with limited private sector involvement. This imbalance limits the overall pool of available funds for adaptation projects.
3. **Barriers to Mobilizing Finance**: There are several barriers to mobilizing finance for adaptation, including limited resources, lack of private sector and citizen engagement, insufficient mobilization of finance for research, and low climate literacy. These barriers hinder the scaling up of adaptation efforts.
4. **Governance and Institutional Constraints**: Financial, governance, institutional, and policy constraints create soft limits to adaptation. These constraints are particularly significant for small-scale farmers and households in low-lying coastal areas, who are already experiencing these limits.
5. **Economic Impacts of Climate Change**: Adverse climate impacts can reduce the availability of financial resources by causing losses and damages and impeding national economic growth. This further increases financial constraints for adaptation, particularly for developing and least developed countries.
6. **Maladaptation**: There is evidence of maladaptation, where adaptation actions inadvertently increase vulnerability or create new risks. This can lead to inefficient use of financial resources and exacerbate existing inequities.
7. **Lack of Long-term Planning**: Many adaptation initiatives prioritize immediate and near-term risk reduction, which limits the opportunity for transformational adaptation. Long-term planning and accelerated implementation are crucial to close adaptation gaps.
8. **Equity and Inclusion**: Vulnerable and marginalized groups, including Indigenous Peoples, ethnic minorities, and low-income households, are disproportionately affected by the lack of adaptation finance. Ensuring equitable access to financial resources is essential for effective adaptation.

Addressing these issues requires enhanced international cooperation, increased financial support from developed countries, and innovative financing mechanisms to leverage private sector investment. Additionally, integrating climate adaptation into broader development policies and improving climate literacy can help overcome these challenges.

NEXT, LLM asked to compare its own answer with answer from reference Paper, and rate ACCURACY and COMPLETENESS.

**Prompt:**   Compare your previous answer (answer 1) to the following one (answer 2), evaluate the accuracy and the completeness of each answer, and rate accuracy and completeness on a scale between 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest):

There are several issues with financing adaptation, including:

1. Implicit economic world views and technical support availability: The choice of funding and financing mechanisms is often based on implicit economic world views or the technical support available to sub-national governments, such as preparing municipal bonds or contracting for public-private partnerships (IPCC AR6, WGII Chapter 6, Page 70).

2. Justice implications: Adaptation finance has profound justice implications, as it can intensify financial and environmental risks borne primarily by the poor, the working class, or people discriminated against because of race, sexual orientation, or ability (IPCC AR6, WGII Chapter 6, Page 70).

3. Dwindling resources and trade-offs: Discussions of adaptation finance often occur in the context of dwindling resources and trade-offs, leading to triage decisions about other investments that societies can tolerate suspending (IPCC AR6, WGII Chapter 8, Page 78).

4. Governance challenges: In many poor, vulnerable countries, complex governance challenges,

such as budget austerity or corruption, hamper the provision of support for adaptation (IPCC AR6, Chapter 8, Page 78).

5. Insufficient financing: Insufficient financing is a key driver of adaptation gaps, with annual finance flows targeting adaptation being significantly less than the lowest adaptation cost estimates for nearterm climate change (IPCC AR6, WGII Technical Summary, Page 50).

6. Limited private-sector financing: Globally, private-sector financing of adaptation has been limited, especially in developing countries (IPCC AR6 WGII, Technical Summary, Page 50).

7. Weak incentives for climate-resilient financial strategies: The use of climate-resilient financial strategies and instruments is limited by weak incentives, high upfront costs, high transaction and intermediation costs, and relatively long pay-off times (IPCC AR6, WGII Chapter 5, Page 113).

8. Imbalanced allocation of public and private finance: Given limited experience and weak information for adaptation finance, sub-optimal outcomes may include imbalanced allocation of public and private finance, as well as inequitable division of risks and returns (IPCC AR6, WGII Chapter 5, Page 113)..

**Answer** :

**Evaluation of Answer 1**

**Accuracy: 5/5**

* Answer 1 accurately reflects the key issues with financing adaptation as highlighted in the IPCC AR6 Synthesis Report. It covers insufficient financial flows, public vs. private finance, barriers to mobilizing finance, governance and institutional constraints, economic impacts of climate change, maladaptation, lack of long-term planning, and equity and inclusion. These points are well-supported by the content of the report.

**Completeness: 4/5**

* Answer 1 is comprehensive and covers a wide range of issues. However, it could be more detailed in certain areas, such as the specific challenges faced by sub-national governments and the justice implications of adaptation finance.

**Evaluation of Answer 2**

**Accuracy: 5/5**

* Answer 2 is also accurate and provides specific references to the IPCC AR6 report. It addresses implicit economic world views, justice implications, dwindling resources and trade-offs, governance challenges, insufficient financing, limited private-sector financing, weak incentives for climate-resilient financial strategies, and imbalanced allocation of public and private finance. These points are directly taken from the report and are accurate.

**Completeness: 5/5**

* Answer 2 is very detailed and covers a broad spectrum of issues with financing adaptation. It provides specific references to the report, which adds to its completeness. It also includes points that are not explicitly mentioned in Answer 1, such as implicit economic world views and technical support availability, and the justice implications of adaptation finance.

**Comparison and Rating**

* **Answer 1** is accurate and covers the main issues with financing adaptation. It is comprehensive but could benefit from more specific details and references.
* **Answer 2** is equally accurate and more detailed, providing specific references to the IPCC AR6 report. It covers a broader range of issues and includes additional points not mentioned in Answer 1.

**Ratings:**

* **Answer 1:**
  + Accuracy: 5/5
  + Completeness: 4/5
* **Answer 2:**
  + Accuracy: 5/5
  + Completeness: 5/5

Overall, both answers are accurate, but Answer 2 is more complete and detailed.

**Prompt:**  you state Answer 2 is equally accurate and more detailed, providing specific references to the IPCC AR6 report. It covers a broader range of issues and includes additional points not mentioned in Answer 1. Explain the reason why answer 1 missed on the issues answer 2 has addressed, even if these are also in the report and are key.

**Answer** : Answer 1 missed some issues addressed in Answer 2 for several reasons:

1. **Focus on Broader Themes**: Answer 1 focused on broader themes and general challenges related to financing adaptation, such as insufficient financial flows, public vs. private finance, and governance constraints. This approach provided a comprehensive overview but did not delve into specific details and examples.
2. **Lack of Specific References**: Answer 1 did not include specific references to the IPCC AR6 report, which limited its ability to highlight particular issues mentioned in the report. Specific references, as seen in Answer 2, help to pinpoint exact challenges and provide a more detailed and accurate picture.
3. **Generalization**: Answer 1 generalized some of the issues, such as barriers to mobilizing finance and governance challenges, without breaking them down into more specific problems like implicit economic world views, justice implications, and dwindling resources and trade-offs. This generalization made the answer less detailed.
4. **Omission of Certain Points**: Answer 1 omitted certain points that are critical to understanding the full scope of issues with financing adaptation. For example, it did not mention the justice implications of adaptation finance, weak incentives for climate-resilient financial strategies, and the imbalanced allocation of public and private finance. These points are crucial for a complete understanding of the challenges.
5. **Emphasis on Commonly Discussed Issues**: Answer 1 emphasized commonly discussed issues such as insufficient financing and limited private-sector involvement, which are widely recognized and often highlighted in discussions about adaptation finance. While these are important, they overshadowed other equally significant but less commonly discussed issues.

In summary, Answer 1 provided a broad and comprehensive overview but lacked the specific details and references that Answer 2 included. Answer 2's detailed approach, with specific references to the IPCC AR6 report, allowed it to cover a broader range of issues and provide a more complete picture of the challenges in financing adaptation.

**Observation**: Good explanation and auto analysis of differences. The LM analyses its own answer, identifying the following weaknesses: Focus on Broader Themes (prioritizing the overview rather than giving details and examples); Lack of Specific References (to specific report sections); Generalization (rendering answer less detailed); Omission of Certain Points (critical for understanding); Emphasis on Commonly Discussed Issues (overshadowing significant but less discussed issues).

**Prompt:**  Compare answer 1 and answer 2 to the very first answer you have provided (answer 3, below). Evaluate the accuracy and the completeness of each answer, and rate accuracy and completeness on a scale between 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest).

Answer 3:

Financing adaptation to climate change faces several significant challenges:

1. \*\*Insufficient Funding\*\*: The current level of adaptation finance is far below what is needed. Developing countries alone require around $212 billion annually up to 2030, but only $56 billion was tracked for adaptation in 2021-2022[1](https://gca.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/State-and-Trends-in-Climate-Adaptation-Finance-2024.pdf).

2. \*\*Public vs. Private Investment\*\*: Most adaptation finance comes from public sources, with the private sector contributing only a small fraction. In 2022, the private sector's contribution was just $2 billion, representing a mere 2% of tracked adaptation finance[2](https://www.orfonline.org/research/funding-our-future-unlocking-resources-for-adaptation-financing).

3. \*\*Longer Return on Investment\*\*: Adaptation projects often have longer timeframes for realizing benefits compared to mitigation projects, which can yield quicker returns. This makes adaptation less attractive to private investors[2](https://www.orfonline.org/research/funding-our-future-unlocking-resources-for-adaptation-financing).

4. \*\*Public Goods Nature\*\*: Adaptation efforts often have the characteristics of public goods, meaning they benefit society as a whole rather than generating direct profits for investors. This further reduces private sector interest[2](https://www.orfonline.org/research/funding-our-future-unlocking-resources-for-adaptation-financing).

5. \*\*Regional Disparities\*\*: Certain regions, like Africa, are more affected by climate change but receive a smaller share of adaptation finance. Africa, for example, received only 20% of global adaptation finance flows in 2021-2022, despite having significant needs[1](https://gca.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/State-and-Trends-in-Climate-Adaptation-Finance-2024.pdf).

Addressing these issues requires coordinated efforts to increase both public and private investment, improve the attractiveness of adaptation projects, and ensure that funds are directed to the most vulnerable regions and communities.

**Answer** : **Evaluation of Answer 1, Answer 2, and Answer 3**

**Answer 1**

**Accuracy: 5/5**

* Answer 1 accurately reflects the key issues with financing adaptation as highlighted in the IPCC AR6 Synthesis Report. It covers insufficient financial flows, public vs. private finance, barriers to mobilizing finance, governance and institutional constraints, economic impacts of climate change, maladaptation, lack of long-term planning, and equity and inclusion. These points are well-supported by the content of the report.

**Completeness: 4/5**

* Answer 1 is comprehensive and covers a wide range of issues. However, it could be more detailed in certain areas, such as the specific challenges faced by sub-national governments and the justice implications of adaptation finance.

**Answer 2**

**Accuracy: 5/5**

* Answer 2 is also accurate and provides specific references to the IPCC AR6 report. It addresses implicit economic world views, justice implications, dwindling resources and trade-offs, governance challenges, insufficient financing, limited private-sector financing, weak incentives for climate-resilient financial strategies, and imbalanced allocation of public and private finance. These points are directly taken from the report and are accurate.

**Completeness: 5/5**

* Answer 2 is very detailed and covers a broad spectrum of issues with financing adaptation. It provides specific references to the report, which adds to its completeness. It also includes points that are not explicitly mentioned in Answer 1, such as implicit economic world views and technical support availability, and the justice implications of adaptation finance.

**Answer 3**

**Accuracy: 4/5**

* Answer 3 is accurate but slightly less so than Answers 1 and 2. It correctly identifies several significant challenges, such as insufficient funding, public vs. private investment, longer return on investment, public goods nature, and regional disparities. However, it lacks specific references to the IPCC AR6 report and relies on external sources, which may not fully align with the report's findings.

**Completeness: 3/5**

* Answer 3 is less comprehensive compared to Answers 1 and 2. It covers important issues but misses several key points discussed in the IPCC AR6 report, such as governance challenges, maladaptation, and the justice implications of adaptation finance. It also does not address the barriers to mobilizing finance and the imbalanced allocation of public and private finance.

**Comparison and Rating**

* **Answer 1** is accurate and covers the main issues with financing adaptation. It is comprehensive but could benefit from more specific details and references.
* **Answer 2** is equally accurate and more detailed, providing specific references to the IPCC AR6 report. It covers a broader range of issues and includes additional points not mentioned in Answer 1.
* **Answer 3** is accurate but less so than Answers 1 and 2. It is less comprehensive and misses several key points discussed in the IPCC AR6 report.

**Ratings:**

* **Answer 1:**
  + Accuracy: 5/5
  + Completeness: 4/5
* **Answer 2:**
  + Accuracy: 5/5
  + Completeness: 5/5
* **Answer 3:**
  + Accuracy: 4/5
  + Completeness: 3/5

Overall, Answer 2 is the most accurate and complete, followed by Answer 1, with Answer 3 being the least comprehensive and slightly less accurate.

**Observation**: Good analysis and rating. It rated the very first (FREE internet usage) as the weakest answer.

**Prompt:**  Using the IPCC AR6 report in answer 3 would have made the answer as accurate and complete as answer 2. Explain the reason why the IPCC AR6 report was not used for answer 3.

**Answer** : Answer 3 did not use the IPCC AR6 report for several reasons:

1. **External Sources**: Answer 3 relied on external sources for its information, such as reports from the Global Center on Adaptation and the Observer Research Foundation. These sources provided relevant data and insights but did not align directly with the IPCC AR6 report.
2. **Focus on Specific Data Points**: Answer 3 focused on specific data points, such as the amount of funding required and the contributions from the private sector. While these points are important, they were not directly sourced from the IPCC AR6 report, which may have led to a less comprehensive overview of the issues.
3. **Generalization**: Answer 3 generalized some of the issues, such as insufficient funding and public vs. private investment, without delving into the specific challenges and details provided in the IPCC AR6 report. This approach provided a broad overview but missed some key points discussed in the report.
4. **Lack of Specific References**: Answer 3 did not include specific references to the IPCC AR6 report, which limited its ability to highlight particular issues mentioned in the report. Specific references, as seen in Answer 2, help to pinpoint exact challenges and provide a more detailed and accurate picture.
5. **Different Emphasis**: Answer 3 emphasized commonly discussed issues such as insufficient financing and limited private-sector involvement, which are widely recognized and often highlighted in discussions about adaptation finance. While these are important, they overshadowed other equally significant but less commonly discussed issues highlighted in the IPCC AR6 report.

In summary, Answer 3 did not use the IPCC AR6 report because it relied on external sources, focused on specific data points, generalized some issues, lacked specific references, and emphasized commonly discussed issues. Using the IPCC AR6 report would have provided a more accurate and complete overview of the challenges in financing adaptation.

**Observation**: Explanation seems reasonable but is weak. ...did not use the IPCC AR6 report because it relied on external sources, focused on specific data points, generalized some issues, lacked specific references, and emphasized commonly discussed issues.

**Prompt:**  The **IPCC AR6 report is also available as external source** (available on internet). Explain why and based on which criteria other sources were prioritized to provide the answer.

**Answer** : The IPCC AR6 report is indeed available as an external source on the internet. However, other sources were prioritized for Answer 3 based on the following criteria:

1. **Specific Data Points**: The other sources provided specific data points and statistics that were directly relevant to the question. For example, the Global Center on Adaptation and the Observer Research Foundation reports offered precise figures on the amount of funding required, the contributions from the private sector, and regional disparities in adaptation finance. These specific data points were used to provide a detailed and quantitative response.
2. **Recent Publications**: The other sources used in Answer 3 were recent publications that provided up-to-date information on adaptation finance. This ensured that the answer reflected the most current data and trends in adaptation finance, which is crucial for accuracy and relevance.
3. **Focus on Financial Aspects**: The other sources specifically focused on the financial aspects of adaptation, such as funding requirements, investment flows, and the role of the private sector. This focus aligned well with the question about financing adaptation and provided a targeted response.
4. **Accessibility and Readability**: The other sources were chosen for their accessibility and readability. They provided clear and concise information that could be easily understood and used to construct a coherent and comprehensive answer.
5. **Complementary Information**: The other sources complemented the information available in the IPCC AR6 report by providing additional context and details. For example, they highlighted the public goods nature of adaptation efforts and the longer return on investment, which are important considerations for understanding the challenges in financing adaptation.

In summary, while the IPCC AR6 report is a valuable and authoritative source, other sources were prioritized for Answer 3 based on their specific data points, recent publication dates, focus on financial aspects, accessibility, readability, and complementary information. Using these sources helped to provide a detailed and quantitative response to the question about financing adaptation.

**Observation**: Good explanation.Concludes that IPCC AR6 report not used and other sources were prioritized for Answer 3 based on their **specific data points, recent publication dates, focus on financial aspects, accessibility, readability, and complementary information**. /// These are IMPORTANT conclusions for using AI a decision support tool. It may leave out important sources due to the stated reasons!!!

**Prompt:**  Explain why answer 3 focused on accuracy and relevance, but not on completeness, given that answer 3 was rated less complete than answer 2.

**Answer** : Answer 3 focused on accuracy and relevance by providing specific data points and statistics from recent external sources. This approach ensured that the information was up-to-date and directly addressed the question about financing adaptation. However, this focus on accuracy and relevance came at the expense of completeness for several reasons:

1. **Narrow Scope**: Answer 3 concentrated on a few key issues, such as insufficient funding, public vs. private investment, longer return on investment, public goods nature, and regional disparities. While these points are important, they represent a narrower scope compared to the broader range of issues covered in Answer 2.
2. **Lack of Specific References to IPCC AR6**: Answer 3 did not include specific references to the IPCC AR6 report, which limited its ability to highlight particular issues mentioned in the report. Specific references, as seen in Answer 2, help to pinpoint exact challenges and provide a more detailed and accurate picture.
3. **Generalization**: Answer 3 generalized some of the issues without delving into the specific challenges and details provided in the IPCC AR6 report. This approach provided a broad overview but missed some key points discussed in the report, such as governance challenges, maladaptation, and the justice implications of adaptation finance.
4. **Emphasis on Commonly Discussed Issues**: Answer 3 emphasized commonly discussed issues such as insufficient financing and limited private-sector involvement, which are widely recognized and often highlighted in discussions about adaptation finance. While these are important, they overshadowed other equally significant but less commonly discussed issues highlighted in the IPCC AR6 report.
5. **Omission of Certain Points**: Answer 3 omitted several key points discussed in the IPCC AR6 report, such as implicit economic world views, justice implications, dwindling resources and trade-offs, and weak incentives for climate-resilient financial strategies. These omissions contributed to the lower completeness rating.

In summary, Answer 3 prioritized accuracy and relevance by providing specific, up-to-date data points from external sources. However, this focus resulted in a narrower scope and the omission of several key issues discussed in the IPCC AR6 report, leading to a lower completeness rating compared to Answer 2.

**Observation**: KEY: Answer 3 focused on accuracy and relevance by providing specific data points and statistics from recent external sources. This approach ensured that the information was up-to-date and directly addressed the question about financing adaptation. However, this focus on accuracy and relevance came at the expense of completeness for several reasons....

**Prompt:**  Explain how you decide what to include and what not in the answer, and how a prompt should be formulated so that the answer is accurate, relevant and complete.

**Answer** :

**Deciding What to Include in an Answer**

When deciding what to include in an answer, I follow these steps:

1. **Understand the User's Query**: I carefully read and understand the user's question to determine the specific information they are seeking.
2. **Identify Key Points**: I identify the key points and themes relevant to the user's query. This involves extracting the most important information from the available sources.
3. **Prioritize Information**: I prioritize information based on its relevance and importance to the user's query. This means including the most critical and directly related points first.
4. **Ensure Accuracy**: I ensure that the information included is accurate and based on reliable sources. This involves cross-referencing multiple sources if necessary.
5. **Maintain Completeness**: I aim to provide a comprehensive answer that covers all aspects of the user's query. This means including relevant details and avoiding omissions that could leave the answer incomplete.
6. **Avoid Redundancy**: I avoid including redundant or repetitive information that does not add value to the answer.
7. **Consider User's Context**: I consider the user's context, such as their level of expertise and the specific details they might need, to tailor the answer accordingly.

**Formulating a Prompt for an Accurate, Relevant, and Complete Answer**

To formulate a prompt that ensures the answer is accurate, relevant, and complete, consider the following guidelines:

1. **Be Specific**: Clearly specify what information you are seeking. For example, instead of asking "What are the issues with financing adaptation?" you could ask "What are the key challenges identified in the IPCC AR6 report regarding financing adaptation to climate change?"
2. **Provide Context**: Include any relevant context that can help narrow down the focus of the answer. For example, mention if you are looking for information specific to a particular region or sector.
3. **Ask for Sources**: If you need information from specific sources, mention them in the prompt. For example, "Using the IPCC AR6 report, explain the challenges with financing adaptation."
4. **Specify the Level of Detail**: Indicate the level of detail you need. For example, "Provide a detailed explanation" or "Give a brief overview."
5. **Highlight Key Areas**: If there are specific areas you want to be covered, mention them explicitly. For example, "Discuss the economic, social, and governance challenges in financing adaptation."
6. **Request Comparisons or Evaluations**: If you need a comparison or evaluation, specify this in the prompt. For example, "Compare the challenges with financing adaptation in developing vs. developed countries as per the IPCC AR6 report."

**Example Prompt**

Here is an example of a well-formulated prompt:

"Using the IPCC AR6 report, provide a detailed explanation of the key challenges with financing adaptation to climate change. Discuss the economic, social, and governance challenges, and compare the issues faced by developing and developed countries."

This prompt is specific, provides context, asks for information from a particular source, specifies the level of detail, highlights key areas, and requests a comparison, ensuring the answer will be accurate, relevant, and complete.

**Prompt:**

**Answer** :

**Prompt:**

**Answer** :

**Prompt:**

**Answer** :

**Prompt:**

**Answer** :

**Prompt:**

**Answer** :

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