

31 March 2006

ENGLISH ONLY

UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Twenty-fourth session

Bonn, 18–26 May 2006

Item 6 (a) of the provisional agenda

Financial mechanism (Kyoto Protocol)

Adaptation Fund

**Views on specific policies, programme priorities and eligibility criteria
and possible arrangements for the management
of the Adaptation Fund**

Submissions from Parties

Addendum

1. In addition to the 12 submissions contained in document FCCC/SBI/2006/MISC.7, one further submission has been received (on 16 March 2006).
2. In accordance with the procedure for miscellaneous documents, this submission is reproduced* in the language in which it was received and without formal editing.

* This submission has been electronically imported in order to make it available on electronic systems, including the World Wide Web. The secretariat has made every effort to ensure the correct reproduction of the text as submitted.

SUBMISSION FROM INDIA

Government of India submission on “Guidance to Operating Entity for Adaptation Fund”

India, in accordance with paragraph 5 & 6 of Decision -/CMP.1 (*Initial guidance to an entity entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism of the Convention, for the operation of the Adaptation Fund*), submits the following views on management, specific policies, eligibility criteria and programme priorities of the Adaptation Fund for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its twenty-fourth session.

A. Management of the Adaptation Fund

a. Operating Entity

It is acknowledged that there may be many entities, which have the experience and expertise in managing funds for adaptation-related activities in developing countries, and could thus serve as operating entities for the Adaptation Fund. However, in the interest of early operationalisation of the Adaptation Fund, and considering the experience of GEF in managing the funds under the Convention, it may be appropriate for the GEF to be the operating entity in the initial stages of operation of the Adaptation Fund.

b. MoU between COP/MOP and GEF

Recognising that the Adaptation Fund is a new Fund created out of the proceeds of the CDM under the Kyoto Protocol, it may be desirable to have a separate MoU between the COP/MOP and the GEF Council regarding the operation of the financial mechanism under the Protocol. The MoU will provide means for communication between COP/MOP and GEF, including guidelines for separate administration and management of the Fund. Further, the programme priorities for activities under the Fund will be in accordance with the specific guidance of the COP/MOP.

B. Specific Policies for Operation of Adaptation Fund

a. Project cycle

Projects for funding through the Adaptation Fund, regardless of their size, should be routed through the expedited processing system, as followed for the Medium Sized Projects (MSPs) of the GEF.

The Policy for operation of Adaptation Fund may also incorporate following:

- Round the year submission of proposals
- Authority to the Implementing Agency to commit the funds for the project after following its own approval procedures

b. Review Mechanism

The GEF and Implementing Agencies will review the project proposals according to the guidelines provided by the COP/MOP. Their role will be to ensure that the projects are in compliance with the guidelines.

c. Monitoring & Evaluation

The monitoring & evaluation of projects under the Adaptation Fund may follow the GEF standard procedure for M&E.

d. Implementing Agencies

It may be desirable to widen the base of organisations that could serve as Implementing Agencies for projects being funded under the Adaptation Fund. It is acknowledged that the Adaptation Fund is a separate fund that addresses specific themes and sectors related to adaptation to climate change. Therefore, it may be desirable to involve specialized UN agencies that have expertise in the sectors relevant to the themes addressed under the Adaptation Fund. For example, agencies such as the

World Health Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organisation, United Nations Industrial Development Organisation, World Meteorological Organisation, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination System and World Food Programme may therefore be involved as Implementing Agencies.

C. Eligibility Criteria

a. Country Eligibility

Developing country Parties that are Parties to the Protocol shall be eligible for funding from the Adaptation Fund for the projects types as referred to in the paragraphs below. Considering their special circumstances, needs and capabilities, the SIDS and LDC's may be given priority for projects under the Fund.

b. Project Eligibility

The fund should support concrete adaptation projects. Priority should be given to project activities that focus on development and diffusion of adaptation technologies, provide practical adaptation solutions or focus on integration of adaptation measures with the ongoing development activities. The project/activity may be of regional or national scale.

D. Programme Priorities

A Thematic Programming Approach may be adopted to identify the programme priorities. These may be determined through a process of identifying thematic priority areas that have linkages with the development goals such as the Millennium Development Goals and the country priorities as articulated in the National Communications, National Adaptation Programmes of Action and National Sustainable Development Strategies. Within these areas, key interventions that will reduce vulnerability and enhance adaptive capacity to climate change may be identified. These key interventions may become the programme priorities. Projects may be developed at national and regional scale to address these interventions. Simple checklists or criteria may be developed for ensuring that the objectives envisaged are met by the projects.

Some priority themes and key interventions that have linkages with the Development Goals could be listed as follows. The following list is purely indicative in nature and may not be construed as constituting specific views or recommendations by India.

1. Food & Nutritional Security

- a. Support for development and adoption of technologies for making crops resistant to climate change and cropping techniques that reduce the impact of climatic variability

2. Health

- a. Support for development and adoption of vaccines for climate-related health risks
- b. Development of new and strengthening of existing medical support system for diseases that are exacerbated due to climate change and are often a fall-out of a disaster event (post-disaster epidemics), such as malaria, cholera, etc.

3. Disaster Management & Risk Reduction

- a. Warning systems for extreme weather events
- b. Disaster-proof communication systems
- c. Awareness and training exercises, contingency planning

4. Drinking Water & Sanitation

- a. Improving resilience of drinking water & sanitation systems to impact of climate change, including extreme events.

India notes that SBSTA has adopted a Five-year Programme of Work on the scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change. India believes that the output of activities under this work programme may provide useful information and guidance for the programmes and projects funded under the Adaptation Fund. India encourages the Secretariat to ensure flow of information between the SBSTA, COP/MOP and GEF regarding the policies and priorities for projects on adaptation to climate change.

- E. For GEF funds there is a limit of 15% that any one developing country can access in the sector of Climate Change. There should not be any such limit for Adaptation Fund.
