

**Sixth meeting of the Adaptation Committee
Bonn, Germany, 29 September – 1 October 2014**

Updated information paper

**Possible cooperation in order to reduce duplication of actions, address
gaps and strengthen synergies**

Recommended action by the Adaptation Committee

The AC, at its sixth meeting, may wish to consider the opportunities for collaboration as presented in this updated paper, in particular in section 3 (Comparison and analysis of maps to identify concrete activities to reduce duplication, address gaps and promote synergies) and agree on relevant follow-up action.

Contents

1. Overview of mandates, workplans and decisions with adaptation relevance	2
2. Mapping of adaptation-relevant mandates and agreed activities by constituted bodies and workstreams under the Convention against activities included in the AC's three-year work plan.....	11
3. Comparison and analysis of maps to identify concrete activities to reduce duplication, address gaps and promote synergies	20
4. Next steps.....	22

Introduction

The Adaptation Committee (AC), in undertaking its three-year work plan, is aiming at promoting a coherent approach to adaptation action under the Convention. At the beginning of each year following the annual Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the AC:

1. Maps mandates, workplans and/or decisions with adaptation relevance;
2. Compares and analyzes maps in order to identify concrete activities to reduce duplication, address gaps and promote synergies; and subsequently strives to
3. Implement activities to reduce duplication, address gaps and promote synergies.

This updated information paper responds to the first two activities, i.e. mapping, analysis and identification of activities to reduce duplication, address gaps and promote synergies. It incorporates mandates and updated information from negotiations and further work by other bodies conducted between February and August 2014. It builds on a previous version of the paper that served as input to AC 5.¹

¹ Document AC/2014/3 available at <unfccc.int/8012.php>.

1. Overview of mandates, workplans and decisions with adaptation relevance

This section provides a summary of outcomes from COP 19 and SB 40 relevant to adaptation in general and the Adaptation Committee in particular.

Adaptation Committee

COP 19² noted with appreciation the progress made by the AC in the implementation of its three-year workplan and encouraged the AC to continue its work on providing technical support and guidance to the Parties and seek further coherence and synergy with other relevant bodies and programmes under the Convention. In addition, the COP encouraged the AC to utilize, where appropriate, resources, capacities and expertise from relevant organizations, centres and networks outside of the Convention in support of its work.

SBI 39 welcomed the technical guidelines for the NAP process and expressed its appreciation to the AC on its work on consideration of modalities for supporting developing country Parties that are not LDCs. The SBI also invited the AC task force on NAPs to report on its work through the AC report to SB 41 (December 2014).

Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change (NWP)

COP 19³ decided to continue the NWP, addressing the knowledge needs arising from, inter alia, the Cancun Adaptation Framework and other relevant workstreams and bodies under the Convention and the knowledge needs identified by Parties. It also decided that the relevance of the NWP should be enhanced, on the basis of, inter alia, [...] the development of linkages with other relevant workstreams, including [...] the Adaptation Committee. The COP also invited the AC, in accordance with its mandates and functions to provide further recommendations for activities to be undertaken under the NWP.

SBSTA 39,⁴ in response to the recommendations of the AC:

- Invited Parties and NWP partner organizations to submit to the secretariat, by 20 August 2014, information on good practices in and lessons learned from national adaptation planning and requested the secretariat to compile these submissions into an information document, to be made available by SBSTA 41 (December 2014);
- Requested the secretariat to undertake activities listed in annex III to the report of the AC, upon the request of the AC.

SBSTA 40,⁵ took note of the joint meeting on best practices and available tools for the use of indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices, best practices and needs of local and indigenous communities and the application of gender sensitive approaches and tools for understanding and assessing impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change⁶, which was organized by the AC in conjunction with the NWP with a view to developing recommendations for practitioners and identify recommendations and guidance for consideration by the COP, as appropriate and as needed, with a view to providing technical support and guidance to Parties, in order to facilitate the enhanced implementation of adaptation actions. The SBSTA invited the AC, in accordance with its mandate and functions, to consider providing further recommendations for activities to be undertaken under the Nairobi work programme in relation to the joint meeting.

SBSTA 40 also considered ways to enhance the effectiveness of the modalities of the Nairobi work programme and concluded that the following actions, inter alia, would be carried out under the guidance of the Chair of the SBSTA and with the support of the secretariat:

² Decision 16/CP.19.

³ Decision 17/CP.19.

⁴ FCCC/SBSTA/2013/5, paragraph 13.

⁵ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/L.13.

⁶ Meeting report contained in FCCC/SBSTA/2014/INF.11.

- Enhancing collaboration with global and regional knowledge networks and NWP partner organizations in order to strengthen the production and dissemination of knowledge on adaptation;
- Inviting regional centres and networks to serve as regional knowledge platforms for the implementation of the activities under the NWP.

The SBSTA agreed on a set of activities (as described below) to be undertaken under the Nairobi work programme by 2015 in order to collect, analyse and disseminate information and knowledge to inform adaptation planning and actions at the regional, national and sub-national levels, particularly in relation to, inter alia, ecosystems, human settlements, water resources and health. Some of these activities will entail collaboration with the AC.

The SBSTA also requested the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report by SBSTA 41 based on information submitted by Parties and NWP partner organizations, including regional centres and networks, on the following:⁷

- (a) Available and implemented tools and methods for adaptation planning processes addressing the four issues of ecosystems, human settlements, water resources and health;
- (b) Good practices and lessons learned in relation to adaptation planning processes, including on monitoring and evaluation, addressing the four issues of ecosystems, human settlements, water resources and health;
- (c) Good practices and lessons learned related to processes and structures for linking national and local adaptation planning.

The SBSTA invited the AC and the LEG to consider the synthesis report when conducting their work on adaptation planning.

The SBSTA requested the secretariat to invite, by SBSTA 41, and engage regional centres and networks, including those identified through the AC's work on regional centres and networks, and in collaboration with relevant NWP partner organizations, with a view to these regional centres and networks using knowledge sharing modalities, as appropriate and subject to the availability of financial resources, to produce information, by SBSTA 43, on:

- (a) Tools and methods that are available and implemented for adaptation planning, addressing the four issues of ecosystems, human settlements, water resources and health;
- (b) Good practices and lessons learned in relation to adaptation planning, including monitoring and evaluation, addressing the four issues of ecosystems, human settlements, water resources and health;
- (c) Good practices and lessons learned related to processes and structures for linking national and local adaptation planning.

The SBSTA also requested the secretariat, under the guidance of the Chair of the SBSTA, in collaboration with the AC and the LEG and with contributions from relevant NWP partner organizations to develop case studies, as appropriate, that highlight good practices and lessons learned as referred to above for consideration at SBSTA 43.

Lastly, the SBSTA also requested the secretariat to invite and engage the relevant regional centres and networks by SBSTA 44 to report on the outcomes of the regional activities.

National adaptation plans (NAPs)

COP 19⁸ welcomed the technical guidelines for the NAP process,⁹ which will assist LDC Parties and other developing country Parties in undertaking their NAP process. It invited developed country Parties, UN organizations, specialized agencies and other relevant organizations, as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies, to continue to enhance financial and technical support to the NAP process for the LDC Parties, and other interested developing country Parties that are not LDCs. It also invited UN organizations, specialized agencies and other relevant organizations, as

⁷ FCCC/SBSTA/2013/5, paragraph 13(b).

⁸ Decision 18/CP.19.

⁹ <unfccc.int/7279>.

well as bilateral and multilateral agencies, to consider establishing or enhancing support programmes for the NAP process within their mandates, as appropriate, which could facilitate the provision of financial and technical support to developing country Parties that are not LDCs, and to submit to the secretariat, by 26 March 2014, information on how they have responded to the invitation.

SBI 39 noted that developing country Parties can start to access resources from the Least Developed Countries Fund (in the case of LDC Parties) and the Special Climate Change Fund (in the case of other developing country Parties) in support of the NAP process through existing GEF modalities.¹⁰

SBI 40¹¹ welcomed the approval by the Global Environment Facility of the global project titled “Assisting non-LDC developing countries with country-driven processes to advance national adaptation plans”. It expressed its appreciation to the LEG for its work on technical guidance and support to the NAP process for LDCs, and to the AC for its work on considering the modalities for supporting developing country Parties that are not LDCs. It invited the AC to urge its task force on NAPs to expedite its work.

The SBI invited the LEG and the Adaptation Committee to explore ways in which developing country Parties that are not LDCs could be accommodated in the NAP Expo, that was organized by the LEG in August 2014.

The SBI acknowledged the invitation by the COP, at its nineteenth session, to Parties and relevant organizations to submit, to the secretariat, by 26 March 2014, information on their experiences with the application of the initial guidelines for the formulation of NAPs, as well as any other information relevant to the formulation and implementation of the NAPs¹² and extended that invitation until 18 August 2014.

It invited the AC in collaboration with the LEG to organize a workshop, back to back with a relevant meeting where possible, drawing upon experts and practitioners at different levels to share experiences, good practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs on the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans to be held prior to SBI 42 (June 2015). It also mandated the AC, in collaboration with the LEG and with the support of the secretariat, to prepare a report on the workshop. The SBI will consider this report, the submissions referred to in previous paragraphs, and all other relevant documents, at its 42nd session, as it monitors and evaluates progress made in the NAP process,¹³ with a view to making recommendations to the COP, as appropriate.

The SBI further invited the LEG and the AC to prepare an information paper on experiences, good practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans based on the NAP Expo and relevant documents, including the submissions referred to in the previous paragraphs, for consideration by SBI 41 (December 2014), as well as to serve as an input to the workshop mentioned above.

SBSTA 40¹⁴ acknowledged the possible interlinkages between TNAs and other climate- and development-related domestic processes, such as those involving nationally appropriate mitigation actions and national adaptation plans. It encouraged non-Annex I Parties to take those interlinkages into account when preparing their nationally appropriate mitigation actions and national adaptation plans.

Least Developed Country Expert Group (LEG)

SBI 39 welcomed the LEG work programme for 2013–2014,¹⁵ including the outreach activities and the regional training workshops on NAPs. The SBI also welcomed the LEG’s engagement with

¹⁰ FCCC/SBI/2013/20, paragraphs 109 and 110.

¹¹ FCCC/SBI/2014/L.19.

¹² Decision 18/CP.19, paragraph 6.

¹³ Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 37.

¹⁴ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/2.

¹⁵ Detailed information is available here <unfccc.int/7984>.

the AC and other relevant bodies under the Convention in support of its work on the NAP process.

At its 23rd meeting (March 2013) the LEG communicated the following recommendations for the AC to consider in its work¹⁶:

- a) Integrate and communicate the support needs of the LDC Parties for NAPs while performing its function on exchanging information with relevant Convention bodies and others, including the SCF and the TEC, on means to incentivize the implementation of adaptation actions, including finance, technology and capacity-building, with a view to enhancing support to the LDC Parties in addressing adaptation;
- b) Assist with outreach on the NAP technical guidelines developed by the LEG to other developing countries that are not LDCs;
- c) Assist the LEG and the LDCs with relevant methods for estimating the costs and benefits of adaptation as part of assessments in the formulation of NAPs.

The LEG also invited the AC to nominate its members to be part of the advisory group for further development of methodologies for capturing and sharing best practices and lessons learned, and the support group for the development of the NAP Central.¹⁷

SBI 40 welcomed the LEG work programme for 2014–2015,¹⁸ and the engagement and collaboration of the LEG with other constituted bodies and programmes under the Convention, in particular the AC, the CGE, the TEC, the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts and the NWP and its constructive collaboration with a wide range of organizations. It requested the LEG to expand these efforts.

The LEG organized the NAP Expo that was held on 8 and 9 August 2014 through a support group composed of the LEG, the AC, Parties, the NAP global support programme for the LDCs and other relevant organizations.¹⁹ The LEG is developing an information paper on how NAP processes can be supported in the LDCs and will cover the issue of possible actors for providing technical support, including the LEG, the AC and the NAP global support programme for the LDCs.²⁰

The LEG work programme for 2014 – 2015 contains various activities that the LEG will implement in collaboration with the AC, including revision of methodologies for capturing and sharing best practices and lessons learned, further development of NAP Central, NAP Expo, training on NAPs, and the Adaptation Committee task force on NAPs.²¹

Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (CGE)

COP 19²² decided to continue the CGE for a period of five years (2014–2018). In accordance with its terms of reference,²³ the CGE has the objective of improving the process of and preparation of national communications and biennial update reports (BURs) by non-Annex I Parties by providing technical advice and support, as well as building the capacity of technical experts nominated to the UNFCCC roster of experts for technical analysis of BURs under the international consultation and analysis process. The CGE shall, in defining and implementing its work programme, take into account other relevant work by expert groups under the Convention in order to avoid duplication of work. Two of the CGE members are also members of the LEG.

In January 2014 the CGE agreed to a 2-tiered work programme with a broader high-level work programme covering the whole mandated term of 5 years, 2014–2018; and a more detailed

¹⁶ FCCC/SBI/2013/8, paragraph 44.

¹⁷ FCCC/SBI/2013/8, paragraph 44.

¹⁸ FCCC/SBI/2014/4, annex I.

¹⁹ FCCC/SBI/2014/4, paragraph 16.

²⁰ Ibid, paragraph 20 (d).

²¹ Ibid, annex I.

²² Decision 19/CP.19.

annual rolling work plan starting from 2014. The work plan includes, among other things, the following activities in 2014:

- a) Compile and synthesize information on constraints, problems, lessons learned and best practices in the process of and the preparation of national communications and BURs by non-Annex I Parties;
- b) Continue with the development of an e-learning programme, which includes a module on vulnerability and adaptation assessment;
- c) Initiate the update of the CGE training materials on vulnerability and adaptation assessment; and
- d) Compile information on steps to integrate climate change considerations into relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions.

Further, the CGE decided to conduct regional hands-on training workshops on vulnerability and adaptation assessment in 2015.

Warsaw international mechanism for loss and damage

COP 19²⁴ established the Warsaw international mechanism for loss and damage, under the Cancun Adaptation Framework, to address loss and damage associated with impacts of climate change, including extreme events and slow onset events, in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. The mechanism is to fulfill the role under the Convention of promoting the implementation of approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change in a comprehensive, integrated and coherent manner by undertaking, inter alia, the following functions:

- (a) Enhancing knowledge and understanding of comprehensive risk management approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including slow onset impacts;
- (b) Strengthening dialogue, coordination, coherence and synergies among relevant stakeholders; and
- (c) Enhancing action and support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.

The COP further decided that the mechanism should complement, draw upon the work of and involve, as appropriate, existing bodies and expert groups under the Convention and that it will improve coordination of the relevant work of existing bodies under the Convention.

The COP also established an executive committee to guide the implementation of functions of the mechanism and decided that, as an interim measure, the executive committee shall consist of two representatives from each of the following bodies under the Convention, ensuring that there is a balanced representation between developed and developing country Parties: the AC, the LEG, the SCF, the TEC and the CGE. The executive committee is requested to develop its initial two-year workplan for consideration at SB 41.²⁵

SB 40: initiated their consideration of the composition of, and procedures for, the Executive Committee with a view to finalizing its organization and governance. They will continue consideration of this matter at SB41, taking into account the elements reflected in a draft decision,²⁶ with a view to making recommendations thereon for adoption by COP 20.

²⁴ Decision 2/CP.19.

²⁵ The interim members of the Executive Committee held an initial meeting in March 2014 to initiate its work on developing a draft initial two-year workplan. The workplan, once adopted by the COP at COP 21, will provide further clarity on areas and ways to collaborate..

²⁶ FCCC/SB/2014/L.4, annex.

*Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)*TEC:

In March, TEC 8 adopted its workplan for 2014–2015.²⁷ Activity 5 contains activities for work on technologies for adaptation and mitigation. This includes work on technologies for adaptation, in collaboration with the AC, preparing TEC Brief(s) on technologies for adaptation and further work in collaboration with the AC, taking into account the outcomes of the workshop on technologies for adaptation; and holding a thematic dialogue on enablers and barriers to South-South cooperation on technologies for adaptation (2015).

TEC 9 in August considered possible areas of future collaboration with other bodies under the Convention, including the AC. On possible further collaboration with the AC, the TEC recommended for further consultation with the AC, two specific areas, namely linking Technology Needs Assessments with the NAP process; and good practices and lessons learned from development, transfer, and implementation of technologies for adaptation.

CTCN:

COP 19 adopted the modalities and procedures of the CTCN and the rules of procedure of the Advisory Board of the CTCN, making the CTCN open for business and ready to respond to requests from developing country Parties related to the development and transfer of technology, including on adaptation. The modalities and procedures of the CTCN, which are based on the functions of the CTCN, include the following six key elements:

- (a) Roles and responsibilities of the CTCN;
- (b) Managing requests from national designated entities of developing countries and delivering responses;
- (c) Fostering collaboration and access to information and knowledge in order to accelerate climate technology transfer;
- (d) Strengthening networks, partnerships and capacity-building for climate technology transfer;
- (e) Linkages with the TEC;
- (f) Information and knowledge-sharing.

The COP requested the Advisory Board of the CTCN and the Climate Technology Centre to engage with institutions from developing and developed country Parties to become part of the Network.

As of September 2014, the CTCN has received eight requests for technical assistance on climate technology matters from developing countries, through their national designated entities (NDEs). In addition, 95 countries have nominated their NDEs and 14 organizations are now part of the Network of the CTCN.

Standing Committee on Finance (SCF)

COP 19 endorsed the workplan of the SCF for 2014–2015,²⁸ which foresees addressing the strengthening of linkages between the SCF and thematic bodies of the Convention such as the AC in 2014. The Co-Chairs of the SCF suggested convening a meeting of the chairs, co-chairs and vice-chairs of the respective bodies early on in 2014 in order to identify potential linkages and synergies, including in the light of potential additional mandates provided by COP 19.

This meeting happened in March 2014 and as a result the SCF and the AC collaborated in the organization of the second forum of the SCF on the issue of mobilizing adaptation finance. This included adaptation related inputs from the AC to the preparation of the agenda and the speakers

²⁷ More information on TEC workplan: <http://unfccc.int/ttclear/pages/home.html>

²⁸ Decision 7/CP.19, para. 6.

list of the forum, a background paper on adaptation finance as well as the active participation of AC members in the forum.²⁹

Global Environment Facility (GEF)

In addition to guidance provided to the GEF through other agenda items, COP 19 requested the Global Environment Facility to clarify the concept of co-financing and its application in the projects and programmes of the GEF. It also requested the GEF to give due consideration in its sixth replenishment period to funding for small island developing States and the least developed countries in order to enable them to address their urgent needs and to comply with their obligations under the Convention. In addition, it encouraged the GEF to continue to increase the overall transparency and openness of its operations.

Green Climate Fund (GCF)

COP 19: The COP³⁰ reiterated its request to the GCF to balance the allocation of resources between adaptation and mitigation, to pursue a country driven approach and to take into account the urgent and immediate needs of developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in allocating resources for adaptation. In response, the GCF Board, regarding the initial parameters and guidelines for the allocation of resources, decided to aim for a 50:50 balance between mitigation and adaptation over time and for a floor of fifty per cent of the adaptation allocation for particularly vulnerable countries, including least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing States (SIDS) and African States (GCF Board decision B.06/06).

COP 19 also urged the Board of the GCF to an expeditious implementation of its 2014 workplan. According to its workplan, the Board will consider relationships with relevant UNFCCC thematic bodies, such as the Adaptation Committee at its 8th meeting (15–17 October 2014, Barbados).

It is also advancing the development of its detailed programme of work on readiness and preparatory support through which it will provide resources for readiness and preparatory activities and technical assistance, such as the preparation or strengthening of NAPs, NAPAs and for in-country institutional strengthening, including the strengthening of capacities for country coordination and to meet fiduciary principles and standards and environmental and social safeguards, in order to enable countries to directly access the Fund.

In addition, the GCF Board has agreed on initial elements of the Fund's results management framework and adopted initial result areas and initial performance indicators, including for adaptation (GCF Board decisions B.05/03 and B.07/04). The GCF Board will consider additional result areas and indicators for adaptation activities at its 8th meeting (15-17 October 2014, Barbados).³¹ Through decision B.07/06 the Board adopted the initial investment framework of the Fund that reflects the Fund's theme/activity-based resource allocation system. It contains initial criteria for the assessment of programme/project proposals which will be further refined at its 8th meeting.³²

Adaptation Fund (AF)

COP 19: In terms of the second review of the Adaptation Fund, CMP 9 decided³³ that the scope of the second review will cover the progress made to date and lessons learned in the operationalization and implementation of the Fund, and will focus on, inter alia, the institutional linkages and relations, as appropriate, between the AF and other institutions, in particular

²⁹ Decision 6/CP.19, para 3.

³⁰ Decision 4/CP.19.

³¹ More information is available at <<http://www.gcfund.org/meetings.html>>.

³² [More information is contained in document GCF/B.07/11.](#)

³³ Decision 2/CMP.9.

institutions under the Convention. The CMP requested the secretariat to prepare a technical paper based on the terms of reference contained in the annex to decision 2/CMP.9, taking into account the deliberations and conclusions of SBI 40, for consideration by SBI 41. In this context, the CMP also invited the Adaptation Fund Board (AFB) to provide, in its report to CMP 10, its views on the matters included in the terms of reference for the second review of the AF, taking into account the deliberations and conclusions of SBI 40.

SB 40: The SBI³⁴ considered the second review of the AF and further invited submissions to the secretariat, by 22 September 2014, on further views on the second review of the AF by Parties and observer organizations, as well as other interested international organizations, stakeholders and non-governmental organizations involved in the activities of the AF and multinational, regional and national implementing entities accredited by the AFB. It also requested the secretariat, when preparing the technical paper requested at CMP 9, to take into consideration the views expressed by Parties at the fortieth session and the written submissions provided before and at the session. It agreed to complete its consideration of the second review of the AF at SBI 41, with a view to recommending a draft decision on this matter for consideration and adoption at CMP 10.

Work programme on long-term climate finance (concluded at COP 19)

COP 19: In the context of long-term climate finance, the COP³⁵ called on developed country Parties to channel a substantial share of public climate funds to adaptation activities and recalled that a significant share of new multilateral funding for adaptation should flow through the GCF. In addition, developed country Parties were requested to prepare biennial submissions on their updated strategies and approaches for scaling up climate finance from 2014 to 2020, including on any available information on quantitative and qualitative elements of a pathway. The COP further decided to continue deliberations on long-term finance and requested the secretariat to organize a series of in-session workshops from 2014 to 2020. Furthermore, the COP decided to convene a biennial high level ministerial dialogue on climate finance starting in 2014 and ending in 2020, informed, inter alia, by said workshops.

The in-session workshop that was organized during SB 40 in response to COP guidance focused on inter alia: strategies and approaches for scaled-up climate finance from 2014-2020; cooperation on enhanced enabling environments and support for readiness activities; and needs for support to developing countries. The summary of this workshop will be considered by COP 20 and also by the high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance at COP 20 in Lima.

Systematic observation

SBSTA 39 Emphasized the importance of systematic observation for the UNFCCC process at large, including for decision-making on adaptation. It noted there are still gaps in critical observational data, inter alia in the networks in some parts of the world, especially in developing countries and affirmed the importance of climate monitoring. It therefore urged Parties and relevant organizations to enhance capacity, collaboration and coordination in this area. It also noted that a workshop on systematic observation, organized in close collaboration with the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) and its sponsors, could help to identify ways to strengthen systematic observation and to enhance related capacity in developing countries, in particular in support of adaptation planning.³⁶

Research

SBSTA 40 Invited Parties and the research programmes and organizations to provide information, by 25 March 2015, on lessons learned and good practices for knowledge and research capacity-building, in particular in developing countries, considering information presented at past research dialogues and workshops, and the findings of the IPCC AR5. The

³⁴ FCCC/SBI/2014/L.17.

³⁵ Decision 3/CP.19.

³⁶ During SBSTA 39, a side event/dialogue with the systematic observation community was organized to discuss and enhance the linkages with other areas of work under the UNFCCC, including the LEG and the NAP process, the Adaptation Committee, and the 2013-2105 review of the long-term global goal.

SBSTA requested the secretariat to make this information available on the UNFCCC website. This information would be considered as a topic for the next research dialogue. The SBSTA further invited Parties to submit to the secretariat their views on possible topics for consideration as part of the research dialogue to be held during SBSTA 42 and beyond.

The SBSTA noted that the outcomes of the workshop on the technical and scientific aspects of ecosystems with high-carbon reservoirs not covered by other agenda items under the Convention, such as coastal marine ecosystems, in the context of wider mitigation and adaptation efforts, may be relevant to the work of Parties on both mitigation and adaptation within other processes under the Convention.³⁷

Agriculture

SBSTA 40 concluded that it would undertake scientific and technical work in the following areas:

(a) Development of early warning systems and contingency plans in relation to extreme weather events and its effects such as desertification, drought, floods, landslides, storm surge, soil erosion, and saline water intrusion; (including SBSTA 42 in-session workshop);

(b) Assessment of risk and vulnerability of agricultural systems to different climate change scenarios at regional, national and local levels, including but not limited to pests and diseases; (including SBSTA 42 in-session workshop);

(c) Identification of adaptation measures, taking into account the diversity of the agricultural systems, indigenous knowledge systems and the differences in scale as well as possible co-benefits and sharing experiences in research and development and on the ground activities, including socioeconomic, environmental and gender aspects; (including SBSTA 44 in-session workshop);

(d) Identification and assessment of agricultural practices and technologies to enhance productivity in a sustainable manner, food security and resilience, considering the differences in agroecological zones and farming systems, such as different grassland and cropland practices and systems. (Including SBSTA 44 in-session workshop).

Capacity building

SB 40: Welcomed the launch of the UNFCCC Capacity-building Portal.³⁸

³⁷ For the report of the workshop see FCCC/SBSTA/2014/INF.1

³⁸ <<http://unfccc.int/capacitybuilding/core/activities.html>>.

2. Mapping of adaptation-relevant mandates and agreed activities by constituted bodies and workstreams under the Convention against activities included in the AC's three-year work plan

AC	NWP	NAPs	LEG	CGE	L&D ExCom	TEC and CTCN	SCF	GCF, AF and GEF	Other
Work on technical support and guidance to the Parties on adaptation action									
NAPs taskforce		<p>Technical guidelines for the NAP process to assist LDCs and non-LDCs in undertaking their NAP process</p> <p>GEF project "Assisting non-LDC developing countries with country-driven processes to advance national adaptation plans"</p> <p>Joint LEG/AC workshop & report on experience on formulation and implementation of NAPs</p>	<p>Participation of LEG member on the NAPs taskforce</p> <p>Outreach on the NAP technical guidelines</p> <p>Work on relevant methods for estimating the costs and benefits of adaptation as part of assessments in the formulation of NAPs</p> <p>LEG regional training workshops on NAPs from Q3 of 2014</p>			<p>Participation of a TEC member on the NAPs taskforce</p> <p>Linking TNAs with the NAPs</p>	<p>Participation of a SCF member on the NAPs taskforce</p>	<p>Participation of a GCF Board member on the NAPs taskforce</p> <p>Detailed Programme of Work on Readiness and Preparatory Support of the GCF including support for NAPs</p> <p>Further development of the GCF's investment and results-management frameworks</p> <p>GEF to clarify the concept of co-financing.</p> <p>GEF to give due considerations to SIDS and LDCs in its 6th replenishment</p>	<p>SBSTA undertaking scientific and technical work on risk and vulnerability analysis of agricultural systems and the identification of adaptation measures</p>

AC	NWP	NAPs	LEG	CGE	L&D ExCom	TEC and CTCN	SCF	GCF, AF and GEF	Other
								period	
Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation: Workshop, report and recommendations to COP20 (Q3 2014-Q1 2015)			LEG work on M&E of NAPAs, NAPs and the LDC work programme (PEG tool)						
Local and indigenous communities: Workshop, report and recommendations to COP20 (Q2-Q3 2014)	Joint AC-NWP workshop (1-4 April 2014) Further recommendations for activities by NWP in relation to the joint meeting								Agriculture: Identification of adaptation measures, taking into account [...] indigenous knowledge systems [...]; (including SBSTA 44 in-session workshop)
Promoting livelihoods and economic diversification: Expert meeting, report and recommendations to COP21/22	See annex III of the AC's report to COP19. The COP requested the secretariat to undertake activities listed in that annex upon request of the AC.								
Ad-hoc group on technical support	Enhancing collaboration with global and regional		The LEG engages regional centres and	Update of CGE training materials on vulnerability		CTCN core service: Provide technical			Work of the SBSTA on agriculture in the areas of:
Information from UN agencies and regional									

AC	NWP	NAPs	LEG	CGE	L&D ExCom	TEC and CTCN	SCF	GCF, AF and GEF	Other
institutions on support for adaptation in developing countries (compiled and synthesized)	knowledge networks and NWP partner organizations in order to strengthen the production and dissemination of knowledge on adaptation; Inviting regional centres and networks to serve as regional knowledge platforms for the implementation of the activities under the NWP.		networks in the implementation of its work programme (e.g. for regional training workshops, NAP Expo, technical/expert meetings, etc.)	and adaptation assessment to take into account latest science and development under the Convention (2014 - 2015) Regional hands-on training workshops on vulnerability and adaptation assessment (2015)		assistance to developing countries to enhance transfer of climate technologies CTCN core service: fostering collaboration and networking of various stakeholders on climate technologies			a) Early warning systems (incl. SBSTA 42 in-session workshop) (b) Assessment of risk and vulnerability (incl. SBSTA 42 in-session WS) (c) Identification of adaptation measures, (incl. SBSTA 44 in-session WS) (d) Agricultural practices and technologies (Incl. SBSTA 44 in-session WS).
List of regional centres and networks									
Work on technical support and guidance to the Parties on means of implementation (finance, technology and capacity-building)									
Information from developed country Parties and bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels on current experience, including criteria, priorities, etc., and on means to incentivize the		Submissions by 26 March 2014 from UN organizations, specialized agencies and other relevant organizations, as well as	Information paper on how NAP processes can be supported in LDCs	Regional hands-on training workshop on the preparation of BURs which includes a session on	Loss and damage mechanism to enhance action and support, including finance, technology and capacity-	TEC workshop, on technologies for adaptation (4 March 2014), and follow-up actions	SCF was requested, in the context of its biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows, to consider	Developed country Parties requested to prepare biennial submissions on their updated strategies and approaches for	Durban Forum on Capacity Building at SB40 in June 2014

AC	NWP	NAPs	LEG	CGE	L&D ExCom	TEC and CTCN	SCF	GCF, AF and GEF	Other
implementation of adaptation actions, and other ways to enable climate-resilient development and reduce vulnerability (compiled and synthesized) (Q2-Q4 2014)		bilateral and multilateral agencies, on establishing or enhancing support programmes for the NAP process, which could facilitate the provision of financial and technical support to developing country Parties that are not LDCs		reporting information on support (finance, technology and capacity-building) needed and received for climate change activities, including preparation of BURs.	building, to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change	TNA reports and third synthesis report of TNAs TT: CLEAR TEC: Collaboration with the AC on good practices and lessons learned from development, transfer, and implementation of technologies for adaptation. CTCN core service: Provide and share information and knowledge on climate technologies, including through the CTCN Knowledge Management System (KMS)	ongoing technical work on operational definitions of climate finance to assess how adaptation needs can most effectively be met by climate finance SCF was invited to consider ways to increase its work on the measurement, reporting and verification of support beyond the biennial assessment	scaling up climate finance from 2014 to 2020 Parties, interested international organizations etc. invited to submit by 22 September 2014 further views on the second review of the AF	
Workshop with the relevant bilateral, regional and multilateral institutions facilitating the means of implementation, as well as with development agencies at the country level (Q1 2015)			AC invited to integrate and communicate the support needs of the LDC Parties for NAPs while performing function on exchanging information with relevant Convention bodies and others,					GCF Board to consider relationships with thematic bodies, such as the AC at its 8 th meeting (October 2014)	
Determine the need for and scope of a joint task force on means of implementation (Q2 2015)									

AC	NWP	NAPs	LEG	CGE	L&D ExCom	TEC and CTCN	SCF	GCF, AF and GEF	Other
In collaboration with the TEC, the SCF and the LEG, input document with information and recommendations for further actions on means of implementation (Q3 2015)			including the SCF, the TEC, on means to incentivize the implementation of adaptation actions, including finance, technology and capacity-building, with a view to enhancing support to the LDC Parties in addressing adaptation				Provision of draft guidance to the operating entities of the financial mechanism SCF to continue to provide expert input to the fifth review of the financial mechanism;	Results of the second review of the AF GEF to increase transparency and openness of its operations	
In-session workshop/side event at COP 21 on means of implementation (Q4 2015)								Secretariat requested to organize in-session workshops on strategies and approaches for scaling up climate finance, cooperation on enhanced enabling environments and support for readiness activities, and on needs for support to developing countries, from 2014 to 2020	
Work on awareness-raising, outreach and sharing of information									

AC	NWP	NAPs	LEG	CGE	L&D ExCom	TEC and CTCN	SCF	GCF, AF and GEF	Other
Develop and implement communication and outreach strategy									
In-session meeting with the IPCC during SB40 and subsequent report (Q2-Q3 2014)	NWP to enhance the relevance and dissemination of knowledge products under the NWP to inform adaptation planning and actions at the regional, national and subnational levels				Loss and damage mechanism to enhance knowledge and understanding of comprehensive risk management approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including slow onset impacts L&D mechanism to strengthen dialogue, coordination, coherence and synergies among relevant stakeholders;				Research Dialogue Capacity Building Portal
Consider progress made in collaborating with the LEG on NAP Central	NWP partner database		LEG continues to further develop the NAP Central (unfccc.int/nap			TT: Clear including the TT: CLEAR Technology			

AC	NWP	NAPs	LEG	CGE	L&D ExCom	TEC and CTCN	SCF	GCF, AF and GEF	Other
) AC member serves in the NAP Central support group			Portal			
Information paper on national adaptation planning and good practices for integrating adaptation into national development policies, processes and actions (Q3 2014)	Parties and NWP partner organizations' submissions (by 20 August 2014) on good practices in and lessons learned from national adaptation planning. Synthesis report for SBSTA 41. AC to consider synthesis report of submissions under NWP item NWP to collaborate with AC/LEG to develop case studies on good practices and lessons learned	Submissions from Parties and relevant organizations (by 18 August 2014) on their experience with the application of the initial guidelines for the formulation of NAPs as well as any other relevant information on the formulation and implementation of NAPs.. Joint LEG/AC information paper on experiences, good practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs in the process to formulate and implement national	The NAP Central Best practices and lessons learned publications LEG methodologies for capturing and sharing best practices and lessons learned in addressing adaptation. AC member part of advisory group.	Compilation and synthesis of problems and constraints as well as lessons learned and best practices in the process of and the preparation of national communications by Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (2014) Compilation of information on steps to integrate climate change considerations into relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions (2014)		TEC Brief on possible integration of the TNA process with NAMA and NAP processes, issued in October 2013 Recommendations on possible ways to establish linkages between TNA and NAPs			

AC	NWP	NAPs	LEG	CGE	L&D ExCom	TEC and CTCN	SCF	GCF, AF and GEF	Other
		adaptation plans based on the NAP Expo and relevant documents, for SBI 41							
2015 Adaptation Forum (<i>timing tbd</i>)	NWP Focal Point Forum Enhancing collaboration with global and regional knowledge networks and NWP partner organizations in order to strengthen the production and dissemination of knowledge on adaptation		NAP Expo			Thematic dialogue on enablers and barriers to South-South cooperation on technologies for adaptation (1 st half of 2015)	Forum on financing for forests		Durban Forum on Capacity Building
2014 Thematic report (Q4 2014)	Enhancing the relevance of the NWP, on the basis of, inter alia, the development of knowledge products to improve the understanding and					TNA reports and third synthesis report of TNAs	Report on the Biennial Assessment and overview of climate finance flows to COP 22 Report on the SCF Forum to COP 21		
2015 Overview report (Q4 2015)	assessment of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation in response to	Relevant information from the reports on the meetings of the			Relevant outputs	TEC briefs on water and agriculture		Progress of the detailed programme of work on readiness and	

AC	NWP	NAPs	LEG	CGE	L&D ExCom	TEC and CTCN	SCF	GCF, AF and GEF	Other
	needs identified by Parties	LEG						preparatory support by the GCF and on its investment and results-management frameworks Progress by the GEF on the operationalization of COP guidance regarding financing of NAP formulation	

3. Comparison and analysis of maps to identify concrete activities to reduce duplication, address gaps and promote synergy

Workstream on technical support and guidance to the Parties on adaptation action

Under this workstream the *task force on NAPs* (NAP TF) will have a crucial role in seeking collaboration and synergies with other bodies, workstreams and organizations that provide guidance to and support the NAP process. In this context the NAP TF could

- continue working in close collaboration with the LEG to support developing countries in undertaking their NAP process, e.g. by providing strategic advice on the development of material to complement the NAP technical guidelines, on technical work on the costs and benefits of adaptation as well as on methodologies for the mainstreaming of adaptation activities into national development plans;
- reach out early to the LEG for the planning of the joint LEG/AC workshop on experience on the formulation and implementation of NAPs;
- follow-up on the regional NAP workshops for LDCs organized by the LEG and recommend ways in which non-LDC developing countries could benefit from such training activities;
- establish communication channels with the NAP GSP for non-LDC developing countries to encourage coherence between the two global support programmes and others providing support for the NAP process in developing countries;
- coordinate with the CGE and the LEG on how the work of the CGE on vulnerability and adaptation assessments could benefit the NAP process and do the same with SBSTA regarding its scientific and technical work on vulnerability and risk assessments of agricultural systems and the identification of adaptation measures;
- collaborate with the TEC on how Technology Needs Assessments could be linked with the NAP process in those countries that are interested in doing so;
- maintain and enhance the dialogue with the GEF and the GCF on how to enhance and strengthen financial support for NAP formulation and implementation and make policy recommendations to the COP for further guidance to the financial mechanism of the Convention. More specifically in this context, the AC could discuss with the GEF on how to increase the overall transparency and openness of its operations and on its concept of co-financing. With regard to the GCF it could provide recommendations for its detailed programme of work on readiness and preparatory support as well as for the Fund's investment criteria and results management and performance indicators.

When considering recommendations on the *M&E of adaptation*, including any possible follow-up work in the next iteration of its current work plan, the AC could identify areas which are not covered by ongoing work by the LEG as suggested in the concept note on possible next steps and recommendations on monitoring and evaluation of adaptation.³⁹

The AC may wish to recall that further areas for collaboration with the *Nairobi work programme* had previously been discussed and proposed to the COP through the AC's report to COP19.⁴⁰ The COP requested the secretariat to undertake activities listed in that annex upon request of the AC. As requested by SBSTA 39, the AC and the NWP have already initiated joint activities on matters related to local and indigenous communities, e.g. a joint workshop and related recommendations for further steps, including possible knowledge products. These could feed into future work mandated under the SBSTA on agriculture, including a SBSTA 44 in-session workshop on the identification of adaptation measures, taking into account, inter alia, indigenous knowledge systems. The AC could further collaborate with the NWP in the following areas:

- organize the expert meeting on promoting livelihoods and economic diversification including the development of a report and recommendations to COP 21/22;

³⁹ AC/2014/25

⁴⁰ FCCC/SB/2013/2, annex III.

- provide additional recommendations for activities to be undertaken under the NWP in the context of the COP 19 decision for the NWP to address the knowledge needs arising from the CAF.

In the context of its work on strengthening the role of regional centres and networks, the AC could encourage its ***ad-hoc group on technical support***

- to collaborate with the NWP, in particular focusing on enhancing collaboration with global and regional knowledge networks, and inviting regional centres and networks to serve as regional knowledge platforms for the implementation of activities under the NWP;
- take into account best practices and lessons learned by the CGE in providing hands-on training for V&A assessments and by the CTCN on its modalities for managing requests from national designated entities;
- draw on the work of the Network of the CTCN - this collaboration could include sharing of identified gaps, opportunities and recommendations; membership in the ad hoc group; and joint knowledge products, e.g. online list/database of UN agencies, regional centres and networks providing support for adaptation to developing countries (possibly as part of NAP Central, see below). The outcomes of these endeavors could also feed into the SBSTA's work in the area of agriculture.

In addition, the AC could consider collaborating with and/or providing recommendations on any other relevant activities, which focus on engaging regional centers and networks, to be undertaken under the NWP.

Workstream on technical support and guidance to the Parties on means of implementation (finance, technology and capacity-building)

With regard to **its work on means of implementation (finance, technology and capacity-building)**, the AC could

- create a working group within the AC in collaboration with other constituted bodies and workstreams, to support the planning phase for the workshop to be conducted in 2015, and also for possible follow-up activities, such as joint recommendations on means of implementation (MoI) to the COP and the operating entities of the financial mechanism;
- provide input to the Durban Forum on Capacity Building at their future meetings;
- for all planned activities under the workstream on MoI take into account the work of the specialized bodies and workstreams, such as the SCF, the TEC and the workstream on capacity building and draw as much as possible on their products (e.g. biennial submissions on climate finance, TNAs, etc.);
- take into account relevant submissions on NAPs and work by the LEG on how NAPs can be supported in LDCs; seek synergies with the LEG on how to engage UN agencies and regional institutions to provide MoI for the NAP process in a coherent manner;
- continue and enhance the dialogue with the GEF and the GCF as this will be indispensable for progressing the work on means of implementation.

Workstream on awareness-raising, outreach and sharing of information

In terms of its work on **awareness-raising, outreach and sharing of information**, the AC could

- in the context of its ***communication and outreach strategy*** coordinate with the LEG with regard to the division of responsibilities between the AC and the LEG in terms of support and guidance to the NAP process;
- continue to engage with the LEG on the further development of ***NAP Central*** as the primary knowledge hub on adaptation planning and implementation, possibly drawing upon other relevant platforms, such as the Capacity Building Portal, TT:Clear, and the NWP's database of partner organizations;
- make more use of the NWP's mandate to improve the relevance and dissemination of knowledge products in order to inform adaptation planning and actions at all levels.

With regard to a specific outreach product, the planned **information paper on national adaptation planning** could become a joint paper by the AC, the LEG and the NWP, which could include information from

- relevant submissions and work under the NWP on informing adaptation planning and actions at the regional, national and subnational levels, in relation to ecosystems, human settlements, water resources and health;
- the LEG in the context of NAPs and its work on best practices and lessons learned in addressing adaptation, among others;
- the CGE and the TEC (e.g. relevant TEC Briefs and information on how to link the TNAs with the NAPs);
- the loss and damage mechanism;
- the joint AC-IPCC meeting in June 2014;
- the NAP Expo;
- the 3rd meeting of the SED.

The AC could also consider how the information compiled could feed into the work of the CGE, in particular, on the update of the CGE V&A assessment training materials and how the AC can contribute to such an update as well as the group working on the implementation of Article 6 relating to Public Awareness, Education and Training.

With regard to the **Adaptation Forum**, the AC could consider ways to collaborate with other bodies and processes under the Convention which are mandated to hold similar events, including the LEG (NAP Expo), the NWP (Focal Point Forum), the TEC (thematic dialogue on adaptation technologies), the SCF (Forum which, in 2015, will focus on financing for forests) and the Durban Forum on Capacity Building. One possible way of collaboration could include the joining of these events, where possible, in order to enhance participation and impact.

As regards a possible workshop as a way to help **strengthening systematic observation** and enhance related capacity in developing countries, in particular **in support of adaptation planning** (see SBSTA 39 conclusion), the GCOS secretariat and the IPCC, in collaboration with the secretariat are planning a joint workshop on systematic observation⁴¹, taking into account the findings from IPCC AR5. The AC may consider possible contributions to this workshop, as well as other activities undertaken in order to enhance synergy in identifying and addressing observational gaps and needs for data and observations in support of adaptation. The AC may also consider communicating needs for scientific information and further research in support of adaptation to the scientific community in the context of the research dialogue and the preceding call for submissions.

The AC's **2015 overview report** will provide an overview of the AC's activities of the first three years, and further evaluate the way the AC took up the task of "promoting the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the Convention". This could involve seeking input from other workstreams under the Convention, as well as feedback from other organizations, as relevant.

4. Next steps

In light of the AC's work plan and the mandates and work plans of other constituted bodies and workstreams relating to adaptation, it is apparent that areas for collaboration exist, on which the AC could capitalize in order to reduce duplication and promote synergies.

The AC may wish to prioritize areas for collaboration suggested in section 3 above based on the expected impact versus required and available resources and agree on concrete proposals for collaborative activities.

⁴¹ Tentative timing of the workshop: early 2015.