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REVIEW OF ADAPTATION ACTIVITIES UNDER THE CONVENTION

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

1. In recent years, interest in vulnerability and adaptation to climate change has grown considerably, particularly in response to the concerns of the most vulnerable countries. One stimulus for this is the Intergovernmental Panel of Climate Change (IPCC) Third Assessment Report that indicates that some climate change impacts can now be detected, that adaptation is needed and that developing countries are particularly vulnerable.

2. In the Convention process, the Marrakesh Accords that emerged from the seventh session of the Conference of Parties (COP 7) included a number of important decisions on adaptation that delineated instruments and mechanisms for supporting adaptation,¹ including the establishment of three new funds. The Special Climate Change Fund under the UNFCCC is to support, inter alia, “the implementation of adaptation activities where sufficient information is available”, and the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCs) to support, inter alia, the preparation and implementation of national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs), which “will communicate priority activities addressing the urgent and immediate needs and concerns of the least developing countries, relating to adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change”. A third fund, the Adaptation Fund, was established under Protocol. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) has been asked to propose how these funds will operate.

3. The Delhi Ministerial Declaration reaffirms the importance of adaptation by noting that:

(a) Adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change is of high priority for all countries. Developing countries are particularly vulnerable, especially the least developed countries and small island developing States. Adaptation requires urgent attention and action on the part of all countries. Effective and result-based measures should be supported for the development of approaches at all levels on vulnerability and adaptation, as well as capacity-building for the integration of adaptation concerns into sustainable development strategies. The measures should include full implementation of existing commitments under the Convention and the Marrakesh Accords;

(b) Parties should promote informal exchange of information on actions relating to mitigation and adaptation to assist Parties to continue to develop effective and appropriate responses to climate change; and

(c) The specific needs and concerns of developing country Parties arising from the adverse effects of climate change and the impact of the implementation of response measures should be given full consideration.

4. The emergence of adaptation as an issue has stimulated interest among United Nations organizations, other international organizations, bilateral development assistance agencies and many non-governmental organizations. New initiatives have been proposed – some directly in support of the UNFCCC, others aim more generally at sustainable development.

B. Purpose and scope of the note

5. The purpose of this document is to summarize information on adaptation activities that address the mandates provided under the Convention. It identifies activities that are under way or planned for the next biennium. It also provides a general overview of some of the activities being undertaken by United Nations and other international organizations. The secretariat hopes that the document will contribute to

¹ Decision 7/CP.7: Funding under the Convention; Decision 10/CP.7: Funding under the Kyoto Protocol; Decision 6/CP.7: Additional guidance to an operating entity of the financial mechanism; Decision 5/CP.7: Implementation of Articles 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention (decision 3/CP.3 and Article 2, paragraph 3, and Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol.

consideration of the broad issue of adaptation and long-term needs of the Convention, and help Parties identify aspects that may not be covered by current agenda items.

6. The document covers all relevant agenda items of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA). It is, however, by no means exhaustive, because the secretariat has only limited information on adaptation activities supported by Parties and international organizations.

II. AGENDAS OF THE SBI AND THE SBSTA RELATING TO ADAPTATION: MANDATES AND ACTIVITIES OF THE SECRETARIAT

7. Currently, the subsidiary bodies have 11 agenda items that address vulnerability and adaptations, with particular attention having been given to issues relating to Article 4.8 and 4.9. Other aspects have been treated elsewhere on the SBI and SBSTA agendas. For example, adaptation is addressed under topics such as non-Annex I national communications, methodologies, technology transfer, Article 6, and research and systematic observation. In the future, adaptation may be an important element of work under the Kyoto Protocol, for example, with financing from the clean development mechanism (CDM) and the provision of guidance to the GEF on the operations of the Adaptation Fund.

8. The agenda item topics relating to adaptation include the following:

- (a) *Subsidiary Body for Implementation*
 - (i) Article 4.8
 - (ii) Article 4.9
 - (iii) Non-Annex I national communications
 - (iv) Annex I national communications
 - (v) Guidance to the Global Environment Facility
 - (vi) Capacity-building
 - (vii) Article 6
- (b) *Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice*
 - (i) Technology transfer
 - (ii) Methods
 - (iii) Third Assessment Report

9. The activities under these agenda items address the following:

- (a) Compiling and synthesizing information on methodologies, technologies and activities reported in national communications and NAPAs;
- (b) Facilitating support for capacity-building and enabling activities, including reviewing the NAPA and adaptation project proposals;
- (c) Developing mechanisms, facilitating dissemination of information and increasing public awareness – including clearing houses, information systems and organizing workshops;
- (d) Liaising/cooperating with the United Nations and other international organizations on the adaptation issues.

10. The relevant mandates and a short overview of activities are provided below. Parties may wish to refer to relevant decisions for details.

A. Article 4.8

11. Decision 5/CP.7 identified the priorities for vulnerability and adaptation support which would serve as a basis for potential funding in this area and organizing a number of workshops relevant to this article including support of the implementation of adaptation activities under paragraphs 7 and 8. So far, workshops have been held on the status of modelling activities (paragraph 33), on insurance and risk assessment (paragraph 34), and on insurance-related actions (paragraph 35).

12. The secretariat expects to provide continuing support to the subsidiary bodies as they consider issues that are identified in the workshops and as they make additional decisions. Preparation are underway to hold a workshop on synergies (paragraph 36) and economic diversification (paragraph 37), as well as regional workshop on adaptation (paragraph 32).

B. Article 4.9

13. The following decisions are relevant to this Article:

(a) Decision 5/CP.7 established an LDC work programme. The elements relating to adaptation are currently being addressed through the NAPA process;

(b) Decision 27/CP.7 established an LDC Fund, which is currently providing support for the preparation of NAPAs. The SBI may give further guidance to extend the LDC Fund to support other elements of the LDC work programme;

(c) Decision 28/CP.7 promulgated NAPA guidelines, for which the LDC Expert Group produced annotations that were endorsed at COP 8; the NAPA guidelines will be reviewed at COP 9;

(d) Decision 29/CP.7 established the LDC Expert Group (LEG), which provides guidance and advice for NAPA preparation and implementation strategy, including through the organization of four regional workshops in 2003. The secretariat supports the work of the LEG, which has developed documentation to support NAPA process.

14. Discussions on the implementation of NAPAs are expected to start at SB 18. Considerations of the issue may serve as an input for subsequent discussions on adaptation funding through the Special Climate Change Fund and the Adaptation Fund. A role for the LEG in the NAPA-implementation phase may be considered.

C. Non-Annex I national communications

15. The COP, by its decision 11/CP.1, established a staged approach relating to adaptation to climate change. It stipulated that eligible Parties undertake activities, including studies of possible impacts of climate change and identification of options for implementing the adaptation provisions contained in Article 4.1(b) and 4.1(e) of the Convention, in the context of preparation of their national communications. So far 101 non-Annex I Parties have submitted their national communications and each of these has a section/chapter on vulnerability and adaptation, including information on adaptation options. This information is available in compilation and synthesis reports which have been prepared annually, since COP 5, by the secretariat.

16. Decision 8/CP.5 established the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communication for Parties not Included in Annex I to the Convention (CGE) with a mandate to improve the process of preparation of national communication and make recommendations on new reporting guidelines. The CGE examined the vulnerability and adaptation assessments in the context of national communications and recommended ways to improve the process of reporting on vulnerability and adaptation activities.

The improved reporting guidelines for second and subsequent national communications and vulnerability and adaptation activities were adopted at COP 8 (annex to decision 17/CP.8).

17. The secretariat expects to continue to compile and synthesize the information in national communications from non-Annex I Parties. It will also facilitate the use of the guidelines by the Parties, liaise with the GEF and its implementing agencies on the implementation of the reporting guidelines by non-Annex I Parties in the preparation of their national communications, and continue to support the work of the GEF on adaptation.

D. Annex I national communications

18. Articles 4.1, 4.2 and 12 of the Convention require Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties) to communicate information periodically to the COP. Pursuant to COP decisions, the secretariat compiles and synthesises the information in the national communications from Annex I Parties. Information on vulnerability and climate change impacts assessments and adaptation measures undertaken by Annex I Parties provided in a compilation and synthesis of third national communications (documents FCCC/SBI/2003/7 and FCCC/SBI/2003/7/Add.1) suggests that these issues are important for developed countries. It is expected that in the future the compilation and synthesis of this information will continue as additional information is available.

E. Guidance to the Global Environment Facility

19. Guidance from the COP to the GEF, as an entity entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism, relating to vulnerability and adaptation to climate change and the funding of activities thereof, has been provided in decisions 11/CP.1, 11/CP.2, 10/CP.2, 2/CP.4, 8/CP.5, 5/CP.7, 6/CP.7, 7/CP.7, 10/CP.7, 3/CP.8 and 6/CP.8.

20. The COP requested the GEF to provide funding to developing country Parties to implement adaptation response measures, particularly in vulnerable countries and regions, taking into account their adaptation planning frameworks in priority sectors identified in their national communications (decision 2/CP.4). Studies of adaptation options in non-Annex I Parties have been funded on an agreed full cost basis in the context of the preparation of national communications (decision 11/CP.2).

21. The secretariat has facilitated technical and financial support for the preparation of national communications from non-Annex I Parties, including those who have yet to complete them. It is envisaged that this work will continue over the next biennium and beyond as Parties start the preparation of their second and subsequent national communications after COP 9 in using the new guidelines. The secretariat will cooperate with the GEF and its implementing agencies on the implementation of the guidance provided by the COP.

22. Recently, the GEF secretariat developed an adaptation information paper for consideration by the GEF Council at its meeting on 14–16 May 2003.² The paper proposed the initial elements of a GEF approach to the following types of activities (“key components”): support of adaptation activities within the context of national communications; projects that link adaptation to climate change and measures that achieve other GEF-supported global environmental benefits; and climate change as a long-term risk to the sustainability of some GEF projects (e.g those relating to ecosystem conservation). The GEF intends to prepare a more extensive review of adaptation issues and options as a working paper for consideration later in 2003. The secretariat expects to further interact with the GEF secretariat as this paper evolves.

² See http://www.gefweb.org/Documents/Council_Documents/GEF_C21/C.21.Inf.10_Adaptation_to_CC.pdf.

F. Methodologies for assessment of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation

23. Decision 9/CP.3 requested the secretariat to work on the synthesis and dissemination of information, technologies and know-how relating to adaptation to climate change, and to accelerate development of adaptation methodologies.

24. In response, the secretariat has created a compendium on methods and tools to evaluate adaptation options and WebPages to facilitate access to information on methods to evaluate adaptation options. It has also conducted a number of expert meetings and workshops with participation by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and user community to identify opportunities for cooperation.

25. It is expected that the SBSTA, supported by the secretariat, will continue its effort on collecting and disseminating information to assist Parties, especially non-Annex I Parties, in conducting their national vulnerability and adaptation assessment. This work will involve United Nations and other organizations and focus on tools for a "new generation" of vulnerability and adaptation assessments, including policy options, national planning processes, traditional knowledge/coping strategies; and methods to assess risks associated with changes in variability and extreme events. Depending on the nature of new information, a revised compendium may be developed in the next biennium. In the slightly longer term, it is anticipated that the development/testing/validation of impact models for national and global assessments needs to be promoted by the SBSTA.

26. The SBSTA, at its seventeenth session, agreed to further consider ongoing methodological activities, and a strategic approach to future work on methodologies, at its eighteenth session. Parties were invited to submit their views on this topic by 1 March 2003. See documents FCCC/SBSTA/2003/2 and FCCC/SBSTA/2003/MISC.3 for further details relating to methodological work on assessment impacts, vulnerability and adaptation.

G. Technology transfer

27. The work of the SBSTA on technology transfer addresses adaptation issues in the context of its broad mandates under Article 4.5 of the Convention. These broad mandates include:

- (a) Preparing an inventory and assessment of adaptation technologies (decision 13/CP.1);
- (b) Preparing progress reports of activities of Annex I Parties relating to the introduction of adaptation technologies (decision 13/CP.1);
- (c) Compiling a catalogue of adaptation technologies and know-how (FCCC/SBSTA/1996/8);
- (d) Surveying technology needs (decision 7/CP.2);
- (e) Developing methodologies for adaptation technologies (decision 9/CP.3);
- (f) Encouraging the secretariat to continue its work on adaptation topics (FCCC/SBSTA/1998/6);
- (g) Synthesizing and disseminating information on adaptation technologies (decision 4/CP.4);
- (h) Developing a technology transfer framework (decision 4/CP.7).

28. Over the past several years, the technology subprogramme has prepared a number of reports which are directly or partially relevant to adaptation, including technical papers on: adaptation to climate change: options and technologies (FCCC/TP/1997/3); technology and technology information needs arising from the survey of developing country Parties (FCCC/SBSTA/1998/INF.5); coastal adaptation technologies (FCCC/TP/1999/1); and enabling environments with specific references to adaptation technologies (see FCCC/TP/2003/2).

29. In addition, the secretariat has established a technology information system (TT:CLEAR) which includes following elements relating to adaptation: inventory of existing adaptation centers; adaptation technology projects (mainly from national communications of both Annex I and non-Annex I Parties); and an adaptation technologies database.

30. It is expected that the work on different adaptation topics will continue, including developing technical papers on adaptation technologies and updating and maintaining the TT:CLEAR inventory of adaptation technologies and projects. Additional work on enabling environments for the transfer of adaptation technologies may emerge after further consideration by the Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT).

H. Capacity-building

31. Decisions 2/CP.7 and 3/CP.7 identified the capacity-building needs, including vulnerability and adaptation assessment and implementation of adaptation measures, of developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

32. In the light of the comprehensive review of the capacity-building framework in developing countries to be conducted at COP 9, the secretariat is gathering information on capacity-building activities, projects and programmes provided by the GEF and relevant international organizations. Annex II Parties also provided information on their capacity-building activities that respond to decisions 2/CP.7 and 3/CP.7. The information gathered will be made available to the Parties through the capacity-building information system.

33. It is envisaged that the process of collecting and collating information on capacity-building activities, projects and programmes on adaptation will continue, and that new information will be added and upgraded in the database and disseminated through the information system. In addition, the secretariat will continue to work with the interagency group on capacity-building and also with the GEF to identify the adaptation-related capacity-building needs identified in the national capacity self-assessments of developing country Parties, and to facilitate the development of capacity-building projects through the GEF and relevant international organizations.

I. Article 6 of the Convention

34. Decision 11/CP.8: identified activities that could be undertaken at the national, regional and international levels to facilitate the implementation of Article 6 activities, over a five year period, including work to enhance the understanding of the impacts, adaptation and vulnerability to climate change and their uncertainties by stakeholders.

35. The secretariat was requested to facilitate efforts, under a five-year work programme, to develop a web-based information clearing house that would support networking and partnership activities between Parties, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, and to promote informal exchanges of information on actions relating to the implementation of Article 6. It is expected that a prototype of the clearing house will be established by the end of 2004, if funds are available.

36. The SBSTA acknowledged that the organization of regional workshops could be a means of further developing and supporting the implementation of the work programme. The secretariat expects to provide continuing support to the subsidiary bodies as they consider issues that are identified in the workshops.

J. Scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of impacts of, and vulnerability and adaptation to, climate change

37. The SBSTA, at its sixteenth session, agreed to consider the scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of impacts of, and vulnerability and adaptation to, climate change when it considered the Third Assessment Report. The topic will be considered by the SBSTA at its eighteenth session. See

documents FCCC/SBSTA/2003/2 and FCCC/SBSTA/2003/MISC.2 and Add.1 for further details, including comments from Parties.

III. ACTIVITIES OF OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

38. International organizations are undertaking considerable work on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation, although not all of it is focused on decisions of the COP. The secretariat has undertaken a preliminary search to identify current and recently completed activities relating to vulnerability and adaptation undertaken by the following organizations: the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Bank, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) Secretariat, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN/DESA), the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the World Conservation Union (IUCN), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).

39. A list of activities by organization and a description of the scope of the activities is contained in the annex. It includes information on 46 international projects. This compilation focuses on the activities in the United Nations and international organizations. It leaves out considerable analytical and technical work being carried out by many international non-governmental organizations, and also does not contain information on activities being carried out at the national level by research institutions, universities and other organizations. The compilation does not include projects on adaptation supported by bilateral development assistance agencies.³ It excludes some activities that might be relevant to adaptation, such as those addressing risk assessment to climate variability and extremes, or sustainable development, if they make no explicit reference to climate change. Finally, the list does not include many projects supported by bilateral and multilateral development agencies that are not directly related to climate change, but that aim, for example, to improve agricultural productivity, the management of forests, more efficient use of water and other sustainable development goals.

40. About half of the projects considered here are being supported by the GEF and its implementing agencies, i.e. UNDP, UNEP, and the World Bank. Many activities focus on enabling activities and therefore were eligible for full agreed cost for funding by the GEF. Others have been/are sponsored by other sources, including the newly created LDC Fund, international intergovernmental agencies in the United Nations system and several development assistance agencies.

41. The activities vary considerably in scope and magnitude. Some focus entirely on the issues relating to vulnerability and adaptation, whereas others include these issues as a component of a larger project. In terms of magnitude, some are programmes that include several major multi-country initiatives in various regions of the world. Some projects provide support for multiple countries; two examples are the Adaptation Policy Framework (APF) of UNDP, and the Assessment of Impacts of and Adaptation to Climate Change in Multiple Regions and Sectors (AIACC) programme; and the World Bank project on mainstreaming adaptation to climate change in the Caribbean region (MACC). Others represent a single project, for example, the IUCN initiative on climate change, vulnerable communities and adaptation.

42. Most projects support the preparation of national communications in non-Annex I Parties. In such projects, impact and vulnerability analysis is one of several activities that may also address greenhouse gas inventories, assessment of abatement options, climate scenarios and projections, and

³ Initial screening by the secretariat covered information on more than 30 projects undertaken by development-cooperation programmes of 12 countries, which are not included in this document. Summary of the information on their support of adaptation activities provided by Annex I Parties in their third national communications can also be found in document FCCC/SBI/2003/7 and FCCC/SBI/2003/7/Add.1 and the national communications of Annex I Parties at www.unfccc.int.

other activities. The major adaptation output of these projects is a national assessment of climate change impacts and vulnerability, and the identification and prioritization of adaptation options.⁴

43. A few projects address the issue of technology transfer for adaptation. The expected products are generally reports identifying technology needs for adaptation to climate change and project proposals relating to the introduction of new adaptation technologies and the removal of barriers.

44. Activities in support of work on Article 4.9 and NAPAs generally aim at assisting LDCs in identifying priority actions for adaptation to climate change, including projects, integration into other activities, capacity-building, and policy reform. The activities include facilitating the establishment of NAPA teams, selecting priority actions in relation to the adverse effects of climate change, and training and public awareness.

45. Contributions from other projects help to build capacity on adaptation to climate change; strengthen the knowledge base; and support decision-making. Almost all of the activities listed in the annex, whether they address mandated and non-mandated activities, contain a component of capacity-building relating to assessments, education, training and public awareness.

46. Some activities are devoted to targeted research and analysis of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation in human and natural systems. Examples include the AIACC project which supports interdisciplinary research in more than 20 countries and will provide input for future IPCC assessments; the UNDP project on developing adaptation policy framework, which includes research leading to new generation of vulnerability and adaptation assessments; the UNEP project on developing and applying an integrated assessment of vulnerability to food insecurity in India; the IUCN international research initiatives in the areas of climate change and ecosystem management and wetlands and river basins; and the project of the IRDS secretariat aiming at combining advanced hydrological methods and socio-economic analysis to anticipate future climate developments and their consequences for societies.

47. Many projects are generating information that will provide new insights into climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation, as well as methods to assess them, in different systems. However, no concerted effort is being made to specifically and systematically test, compare and validate impacts and adaptation methods.

IV. SUMMARY

48. Currently the GEF provides funding for adaptation activities under the Convention in the context of the national communications, both Stage I and Stage II. Operational programme funding for Stage II type adaptation activities is not available and needs to be addressed in the context of the GEF Trust Fund. This must be done until new adaptation operational programmes are created within the context of the Special Climate Change Fund and the Adaptation Fund.

49. Adaptation activities currently underway in both subsidiary bodies, as supported by the secretariat, include:

- (a) Exchange of information on climate change impacts and adequate methods to support the preparation of national communications and plans,
- (b) Facilitating preparation of national communications and action plans, and development of capacity-building activities at the national level;
- (c) Exchange of information of information on adaptation technologies;

⁴ More information on the projects funded by GEF can be found at <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/cop8/04.pdf>.

(d) Facilitating exchange of information on adaptation activities in the national communications of Annex I and non-Annex I Parties through compilation and synthesis;

(e) Promoting mechanisms, such as clearing houses, and web-based information systems, and the content of workshops to facilitate the dissemination of information and build public awareness.

50. A number of United Nations and other international organizations are supporting activities that are directly relevant to the mandates of the Convention. A much larger set of activities, supported by bilateral and multilateral agencies, is not directly related to the Convention, but may help developing country Parties to adapt to climate change, and strengthen a knowledge and understanding about potential impacts to climate change. It is difficult to estimate the magnitude of adaptation activities supported by United Nations organizations, international organizations and bilateral/multilateral agencies.

51. The SBI and SBSTA have considered different aspects of adaptation, but neither subsidiary body has had a broad discussion about what and how any additional aspects should be considered under the Convention. For example, consideration has not been given to issues such as: How can research on adaptation technologies by both the private and public sectors be stimulated? How can planning process be improved at the national level? What specific methods and tools do Parties need to undertake better assessments? How can the issue of relations between adaptation and sustainable development be addressed? What might be the future funding channels for adaptation activities given the staged approach? Which lessons could be learnt from the adaptation activities are being underway in other organizations? Some of these issues may be considered when the SBSTA considers the implications of the IPCC TAR at its eighteenth session, and a comprehensive review by the COP may also be warranted, taking into consideration the activities that are under way in both subsidiary bodies.

Annex**EXAMPLES OF ACTIVITIES ARE BEING UNDERTAKEN BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

Activities	Purpose/scope
I. UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMMES AND OTHER BODIES – GEF IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/GEF funded	
1. Enabling “ <i>country name</i> ” to prepare its first national communication in response to UNFCCC commitments	Provides support to more than 70 non-Annex I countries to compile their first national communicationS to the UNFCCC, including development of national greenhouse gas inventories, assessment of potential impacts of climate change and adaptation, analysis of potential response measures, and preparation of action plans to address climate change and its adverse effects.
2. Climate change enabling activity (additional financing for capacity building in priority areas)	Provides additional support to about 70 countries for preparation of first national communications (phase I activities), including: maintaining and enhancing national capacities to prepare national communications, to ensure continuity and improvement in this process; raising awareness regarding climate change issues; and building capacity for identification and assessment of technology needs including for adaptation.
3. Costa Rica: second national communication to the UNFCCC	Provides support for preparation of second national communication by Costa Rica, including enhancing national capacity to catalyse and implement strategic responses to the abatement and/or adaptation options to be identified by different means.
4. National adaptation programmes of action (NAPA) projects	Provides support for preparation of the NAPAs in more than 30 least developed countries (LDCs), including through the establishment of NAPAs teams, synthesis of available information on adverse effects of climate change; participatory assessments of vulnerability to current climate variability; identification of key adaptation measures; country driven criteria for selecting priority activities to address adverse effects of climate change; development of proposals for such activities; public review of draft NAPA document; final review by government and civil society; public dissemination.
5. Preparation of Uruguay’s second national communication to the UNFCCC	Provides support for preparation of the second national communication by Uruguay, including vulnerability and adaptation assessment
6. Jordan vulnerability and adaptation to climate change	Provides support to the Government of Jordan to comply with the provisions of the UNFCCC, focusing on national vulnerability and adaptation assessment. Part of enabling activities process.

Activities	Purpose/scope
7. National GHG inventory and vulnerability assessment for Maldives: A climate change enabling activity	Provides support to the Government of Maldives to comply with the provisions of the UNFCCC, including undertaking a technology needs assessment for adaptation to climate change. Part of enabling activities process.
8. National communications support programme	Aims at improving quality, comprehensiveness and timeliness of initial national communications including through provision of technical assistance, and organization of regional and thematic workshops on vulnerability and adaptation.
9. Building capacity for conducting vulnerability and adaptation assessments in the Caribbean region	Focuses on training to complete a comprehensive assessment of national data and expertise to prepare a detailed vulnerability and adaptation assessment and work plan; includes a two-week regional training workshop. The project is a part of National Communications Support Programme activities.
10. Vulnerability of the Maghreb region to climate change and needs for adaptation	Provides support for conducting comprehensive vulnerability and adaptation assessment in three countries of the region, including evaluating climate change impacts on several key sectors (water resources, agriculture, and coastal zones); identifying adaptation options through cooperative strategic assessment; clarifying technology needs; and preparing detailed national adaptation plans with a list of short-term pilot projects.
11. China: targeted research related to climate change	Provides support to China for developing and enhancing its capacity in research areas of relevance to compliance with the UNFCCC, including those relating to identification of key vulnerabilities and adaptation to climate change.
12. Pacific Island Climate Change Assistance Project (PICCAP)	Provides support to the countries of the region for meeting their reporting obligations under the UNFCCC, including comprehensive and detailed vulnerability and adaptation assessment, and integration of climate change strategies into national development priorities and plans.
13. Capacity-building for Stage II adaptation to climate change in Central America, Mexico and Cuba	Provides support to eight countries of the region for preparing for Stage II adaptation, building upon the Stage I vulnerability and adaptation assessments of the initial national communications; and for preparing them to move onto Stage III Adaptation, including through elaborating and pilot project applying an adaptation policy framework for preparing adaptation strategies, policies and measures.
UNDP/non-GEF funded	
14. Elaborating an adaptation policy framework (APF)	Develops adaptation policy framework in order, inter alia, to: provide guidance for developing and assessing climate change adaptation policies and measures; and facilitate incorporation of adaptation to climate change into a country's national development strategy.

Activities	Purpose/scope
15. Water governance and development of adaptive capacity in selected developing countries	Aims at enhancing adaptive capacity in the water sector within the framework of national priorities for sustainable development and poverty reduction efforts in Vietnam, Mozambique, and Tanzania.
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)/GEF funded	
16. Enabling activity for the preparation of initial national communications relating to the UNFCCC	Provides support to 10 non-Annex I countries for preparing their first national communication to the UNFCCC, including development of national greenhouse gas inventories, assessment of potential impacts of climate change and adaptation, analysis of potential response measures, preparation of action plans to address climate change and its adverse effects.
17. Expedited financing for (interim) measures for capacity building in priority areas (Phase II)	Provides additional support to 10 non-Annex I countries for strengthening their national capacities and national expertise on assessments of mitigation and adaptation measures and technology needs assessments undertaken during Phase I (i.e. preparation of first national communications).
18. National adaptation programme of action (NAPAs) projects	Provides support to six LDCs in the preparation of NAPAs
19. Assessment of impacts of and adaptation to climate change in multiple regions and sectors (AIACC)	Aims at enhancing scientific understanding and capacity in developing countries for continued research on climate change impacts, adaptation and vulnerability; strengthening networks for collaborative, interdisciplinary research; and providing input to IPCC work and into national communications. Includes more than 20 projects.
UNEP/non-GEF funded	
20. Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in the context of climate change	Provides support to LDCs in identifying priority activities for adaptation to climate change and their incorporation into national sustainable development planning as part of their NAPAs through developing training material and conducting regional workshops for LDCs to prepare the NAPAs. The training material will also be published for long-term use by developing countries.
21. India country case study: developing decision making tools for assessment of vulnerability to climate change	Supports developing and applying an integrated assessment of vulnerability to food insecurity, climate change risks and adaptation strategies to manage disaster risks while promoting sustainable development in India.
World Bank/GEF funded	
22. Enabling Belarus to prepare its first national communication in response to its commitments to the UNFCCC	Provides support to the Government of Belarus to meet its reporting obligations under the UNFCCC, including vulnerability and adaptation assessment, and integration of climate change strategies into national development priorities and plans.

Activities	Purpose/scope
23. Enabling activities leading to the second communication of the Argentine Government to the Conference of the Parties to UNFCCC	Provides support to the Government of Argentina for preparing its second national communication, including in-depth assessment of the vulnerability of various ecosystems to climate change and formulating possible adaptation strategies.
24. Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Global Climate Change (CPACC)	Provides support to 10 Caribbean countries in their assessment of, and preparations to cope with, adverse effects of climate change, adaptation planning and capacity-building linked to adaptation planning. Assists the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines with the formulation of its first national communication to the UNFCCC.
25. Caribbean: Mainstreaming Adaptation to Climate Change (MACC)	Provides support to Caribbean Community (CARICOM) countries for creating an enabling environment for adaptation to climate change, building upon the Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Global Climate Change (CPACC) project, as Stage II adaptation activity.
26. Climate, water and agriculture: Impacts and adaptation of agro-ecological systems in Africa	Provides support to 11 African countries for improving national and regional assessments of the economic impact of climate change on the agricultural sector, and for determining the economic value of various adaptation options.
World Bank/Non-GEF funded	
27. Kiribati adaptation project	Provides support to the Republic of Kiribati for mainstreaming adaptation to climate change, climate variability and sea level rise into national economic planning. It is planned to move to the phase on the implementation of adaptation in 2005–2008.
28. Environmental risk management in Africa: reducing climate change impacts and vulnerability in Southern Africa	Provides support to Southern Africa for enhancing adaptive capacity through use of appropriate climate products and long lead climate forecasting.
II. OTHER BODIES AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM	
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	
29. FAO activities in support of adaptation to climate change	Through an interdepartmental working group on climate change, FAO is expanding its expertise to strengthen its technical contribution to national and international efforts in relation to adaptation to climate change. This applies to the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors. FAO carries out capacity-building activities relating to agriculture and food security; and assists countries in formulating and implementing projects, collecting and analysing information in relation to national communications, promoting best practices and techniques that assist in adaptation to climate shifts and impacts, promoting sustainable forms of agriculture, research in developing measures for adaptation, application of existing knowledge and systematic assessment of anticipated impacts of climate change.

Activities	Purpose/scope
United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) secretariat	
30. Linking natural disaster reduction and adaptation to climate change	Aims at bridging the gap between the disaster reduction and climate change communities through enhanced exchange of information, knowledge and ideas, coordination of policy actions and building of partnerships to develop policies and implement activities serving common interests.
31. Climate change, mountain hydrology and institutional constraints: international and local dimensions	Aims at combining advanced hydrological methods and socio-economic analysis to anticipate future climate developments and their consequences for societies. Tests the combination of the new methodologies for various mountain regions of the world as well as for some important downstream areas.
United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN/DESA)	
32. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States	Programme of action relevant to adaptation to climate change includes survey and monitoring of climate change and sea level rise; assessment of the effects and the socio-economic implications of the impact of climate change, climate variability and sea level rise on small island developing States; and formulating comprehensive strategies and measures on adaptation to climate change.
World Health Organization (WHO)	
33. Climate Change and Adaptation Strategies for Human Health in Europe (cCASHh)	Aims at assessing and enhancing adaptive capacities of communities to climate-related effects, including climate change impacts on human health, by undertaking impact, vulnerability and adaptation assessments and disseminating the information.
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	
34. Agricultural Meteorology Programme (AgMP) of the World Meteorological Organization	Several activities of the programme such as “Agro - meteorological Adaptation Strategies to Climate Variability and Climate Change” and “Climate Variability Climate Change and Natural Disasters in Agriculture: aim at development of agro-meteorological adaptation strategies to climate variability and climate change and increased capacities to cope with climate variability and change.
35. UN/NEPAD: Environment, Population and Urbanization Cluster – Global warming and the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol	Several activities address regional monitoring, assessment and impact of climate change aiming at strengthening the climate monitoring network, and study and assessment of regional and subregional impacts of climate change in Africa

Activities	Purpose/scope
36. Preparedness to climate variability and global change in small island developing States	Aims at strengthening the national meteorological systems in the Caribbean region so that they provide the information needed for planning at national and international levels, and the information and expertise needed to make the countries capable of fulfilling their international commitments such as those of UNFCCC.
III. INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	
37. Climate change adaptation for the Pacific Islands (CLIMAP)	Provides support to the ADB's Pacific developing country members to work toward integrating climate change and variability adaptation measures into their development programmes and projects through "a risk reduction approach". Two Pacific island countries will be selected for pilot CLIMAP implementation.
38. Climate change monitoring and education in Samoa	Provides support to the country for training, education and capacity-building to conduct resource surveys and vulnerability assessments and to establish a monitoring system and adaptive management strategies with coastal communities.
International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	
39. Adaptive management of river basins and wetlands to climate change	Aims at developing methods for the application of ecosystem management and approaches to adapt river basins and wetlands to climate change, improve understanding of vulnerabilities, identify and evaluate adaptive management options and strengthen capacity of stakeholders.
40. Climate change, vulnerable communities and adaptation	International research and policy initiative seeks to strengthen the role of ecosystem management and restoration activities in reducing the vulnerability of communities to climate-related hazards and climate change. The work programme involves research and policy analysis, multistakeholder consultations, and advocacy efforts.
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	
41. Development and climate change	Assists in conducting country studies that: examine key impacts and vulnerabilities; give attention to climate concerns in development planning and assistance; and undertake in-depth analysis in particularly critical sectors or regions on how climate responses can be better mainstreamed in ongoing development activities.

Activities	Purpose/scope
42. Development and climate change project, Nepal: development and climate change project, Vietnam	Support the conducting of two in-depth analyses, which will be used as input to formulate policy guidance on mainstreaming climate change adaptation with development activities, and provide input for development of NAPAs in Nepal, and to the national communications. Build capacity at the national level for increased understanding of climate change in the two countries.
South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)	
43. Pacific Islands regional assessment of the consequences of climate variability and change	Supports developing a more comprehensive assessment and understanding of the regional consequences of climate variability for Pacific island jurisdictions, considering economic, social and other environmental stresses. Provides support to enhance a dialogue among scientists, governments, businesses and communities in the Pacific region that promotes the use of climate information to support decision-making.
44. Climate variability and change and sea-level rise in the Pacific islands region	Aims at providing policy- and decision-makers in Pacific island countries with a coherent, authoritative and readily accessible body of knowledge and resource materials that characterize the region's resilience and vulnerability to climate and sea-level variability and change. This includes assessment and identification of a suite of proven and potential adaptation options for further implementation; and outreach activities.
45. Adapting to climate change in the South Pacific region	Provides support to South Pacific island countries in strengthening their capacities to adapt to the effects of climate change, and to implementing selected pilot adaptation measures at the community level in four countries.
IV. OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	
46. The International Red Cross/Red Crescent Centre on climate change and disaster preparedness	Undertakes information and outreach activities about climate change and extreme weather events within the Red Cross/Red Crescent movement and among the general public. Supports the development of concrete climate adaptation activities, within the existing context of disaster preparedness programmes. Brings concerns about the impacts of climate change on vulnerable people and experience with climate adaptation and disaster preparedness programmes to the places of policy development, both within the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), and in other relevant international forums.
