

Fifth meeting of the Adaptation Committee

Bonn, Germany, 5–7 March 2014

Information paper

Strengthening the understanding of the roles of regional institutions and UN agencies in supporting enhanced adaptation actions in developing countries

Recommended action by the Adaptation Committee

The AC, at its fifth meeting, may wish to:

- Consider the information contained in this document, in particular the opportunities for strengthening engagement between the AC and regional institutions and UN agencies and opportunities for strengthening organizations under the Convention, identified in section V, and the conclusions and issues for possible further action by the AC in section VI;
- Consider and agree on ways to build on the identified opportunities for engagement in upcoming AC activities, including by its NAP task force;
- Initiate consideration of developing a strategy to address gaps and opportunities identified in this paper and in the paper containing the draft list of regional centres and networks working on adaptation as well as consideration of establishing an expert group to address those gaps and opportunities;
- Consider whether the ad-hoc group to propose modalities for facilitating technical backstopping could serve as such an expert group and, as part of its tasks, develop the strategy to address gaps and opportunities.

Background and introduction

The Adaptation Committee (AC) in activity 5 of its work plan agreed to invite regional institutions and United Nations (UN) agencies supporting work on adaptation to communicate their current support for adaptation in developing countries, including in relation to capacity building, including of national institutions. The AC agreed on a submission template and requested the secretariat to issue the call for submissions.

At its 4th meeting, the AC considered a compilation of submissions (AC/2013/25)¹ received to that date. The AC requested the secretariat to invite a second round of submissions and, in line with its work plan, to prepare an information paper to strengthen the understanding of the roles of regional institutions and UN agencies in supporting enhanced adaptation action in developing countries, based on the submissions received, for consideration at AC5.

At its 4th meeting, the AC also elaborated on its work plan out of a desire to enhance coherence and synergy and to ensure that activities are not undertaken in isolation but instead build on each other as part of a larger workstream. As part of this elaboration, the AC agreed to initiate, taking into account the outcomes of the call to regional institutions and United Nations agencies (activity 5) and the list of regional centres and networks working on adaptation (activity 6), consideration of developing a strategy to address gaps and opportunities identified and consideration of establishing an expert group to address those gaps and opportunities (activities 7 and 8).²

¹ Available at <unfccc.int/7720>.

² <unfccc.int/7517.php>.

The AC also agreed to establish, by activity 16 of its three-year work plan and as part of its workstream on technical support and guidance to the Parties on adaptation action, an ad hoc group, in collaboration with relevant organizations and experts, to propose modalities to facilitate technical backstopping for projects for Parties, upon request, for consideration by the AC. As a first step, the AC agreed to decide on the size of the group and to identify its tasks and the qualifications of its members (see document AC/2014/6).

In addition, the AC, in its report to COP 19, stated that it will strive to further enhance synergy with organizations, centres and networks outside of the Convention in 2014 (FCCC/SB/2013/2, paragraph 27). Subsequently, the COP in Warsaw 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 (decision 16/CP.19, paragraph 10).

Scope of the paper

For ease of reference, this paper starts out with a provision of a broad overview of the main points noted in the submissions received. It then provides a more detailed overview of responses, followed by analyses of support and progress made to date, including good practices and lessons learned. It then looks at possibilities for engagement and opportunities for strengthening the roles of regional institutions and UN agencies in supporting enhanced adaptation actions in developing countries before concluding with issues for possible further action by the AC.

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I. Summary of main points

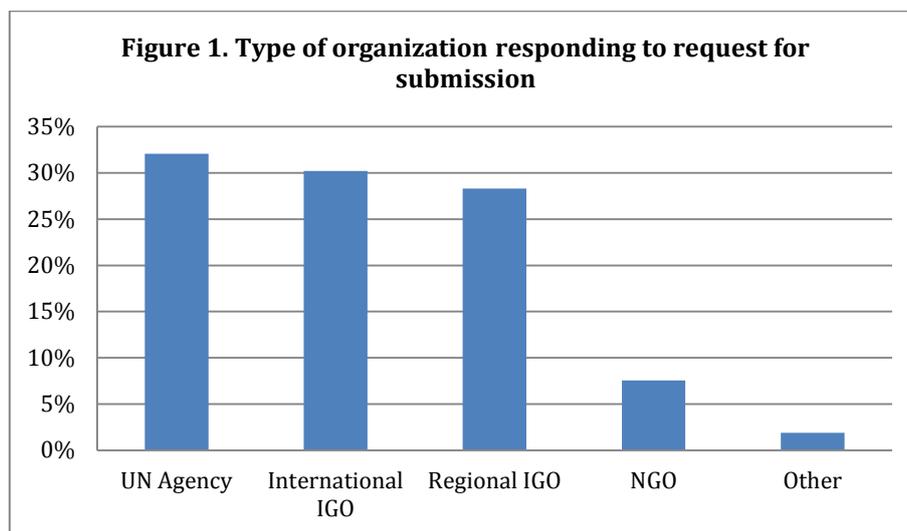
- 37% of 153 organizations contacted, responded to the call for submissions;
- Organizations are working in the following regions: Africa 72%; Asia 68%, Americas 57%, Oceania 43%, Europe 32%, as well as LDCs 83% and SIDS 38%;
- Activities are ongoing in the following sectors: water resources; health; agriculture and food security; infrastructure; socioeconomic activities; terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems; coastal zones; disaster risk reduction (DRR); energy and tourism;
- Organizations are working across all support areas identified under the Cancun Adaptation Framework(CAF);
- The main benefactors from organizations' activities are national governments and communities. The main participants are national governments;
- 87% of the organizations are promoting capacity building for adaptation (at the individual level and/or the institutional level; however not at the systemic level);
- Only 17% of the organizations mentioned that they were involved in some capacity with the National Adaptation Plans (NAPs);
- 42% of the organizations are supporting technology transfer;
- 26% of the organizations mentioned the use of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) for assessing progress;
- 42% (22 organizations) specifically mentioned awareness of gender sensitivity in their adaptation activities,
- Progress to date was identified for adaptation activities in:
 - Integration** of adaptation into programmes, plans and projects with an enabling environment for access to data, linking resilience to adaptive capacity and bringing mitigation and adaptation together to target local actions;
 - Involvement** of multidisciplinary stakeholders with a strategic, iterative, flexible learning by doing approach from start of adaptation activity and appropriate training to optimize human capacity;
 - Investment** to support activities and enable cooperation;
 - Implementation** of strategic, integrated approaches at all levels;
- Organizations wish to continue involvement with the AC, which can act as a conduit of knowledge for supporting Parties on the one hand and building national and institutional capacity on the other;
- Annex 1 lists the engagement with the AC suggested by organizations according to the AC activities, as identified in its work plan. This annex could be used as a reference document by the AC in its work as it shows potential engagement offered by organizations mapped against AC work plan activities, as well as other possible engagements;
- Annex 2 provides an overview of organizations that provided submissions, their adaptation activities and relevant links.

II. Overview of responses

In accordance with AC guidance, the secretariat asked 153 organizations to provide submissions. Of the 153 organizations contacted, 53 (35%) returned submissions and 3 (2%) indicated that they were not able to contribute. Thus the response rate to the call was 37%.

Of the organizations who returned submissions, one organization provided its submission in French and two organizations did not use the template to provide information.

Figure 1 shows the organizations that responded according to type. The organization in the “Other” category, CSIRO, stated that they are a national research institution.



A short analysis was carried out identifying the region represented by each organization contacted by the secretariat. Table 1 shows the number of organizations contacted per region, the number who replied and the percentage of replies per region. Organizations representing the (Latin) Americas region showed the lowest response rate to the call.

Table 1. Response rate to the call for submissions from different organizations

	Africa	Asia	Americas	Oceania	Europe	Global
Contacted	29	16	19	6	9	74
Replied	9	6	4	3	3	31
%	31%	38%	21%	50%	33%	42%

III. Support

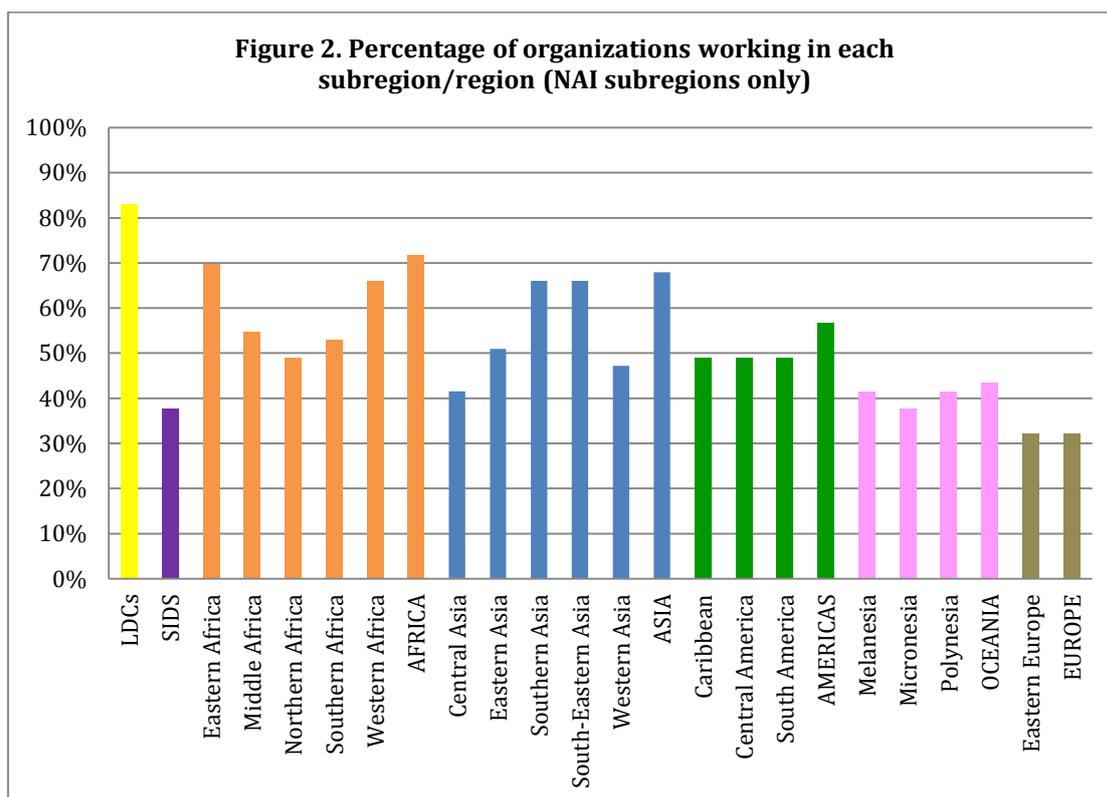
In their submissions, all organizations described ongoing work on adaptation, except for three who reported on completed projects. The work on adaptation described in the submissions varied greatly. Some organizations reported on individual projects, others on portfolios of work, and others on organization-wide integrated approaches to adaptation.

Annex 2 provides a full list of organizations, with abbreviation (which is used within this document when identifying the organizations), and the adaptation activity being undertaken, along with further information (links and/or publications).

The rest of this section provides an overview of where adaptation activities are being undertaken (location per subregion), the sectors that adaptation activities are being carried out in, and details on the scope of support provided. Furthermore the section details the principles underlining the support, the resources being accessed and the stakeholders involved, as identified by organizations in their submissions.

1. Location of support

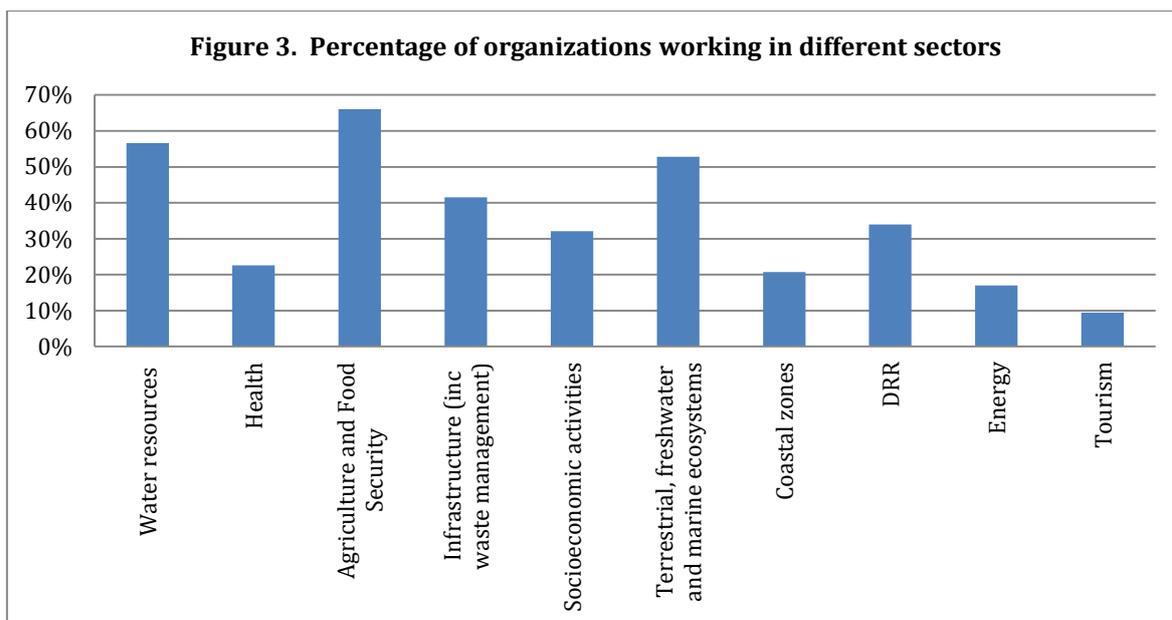
Organizations were asked to identify where they were carrying out adaptation work. Figure 2 shows the percentage of organizations working in each subregion (non-Annex I subregions shown only). Analysis of submissions was also able to provide the percentage of organizations working with and/or in Least Developed Countries (LDCs), 83%, and Small Island Developing States (SIDS), 38%. The figures in the graph are not an indication of the amount of adaptation work being undertaken, only the indication by organizations of whether they are involved in each subregion. Africa was the most represented region for adaptation activities.



2. Sectors addressed

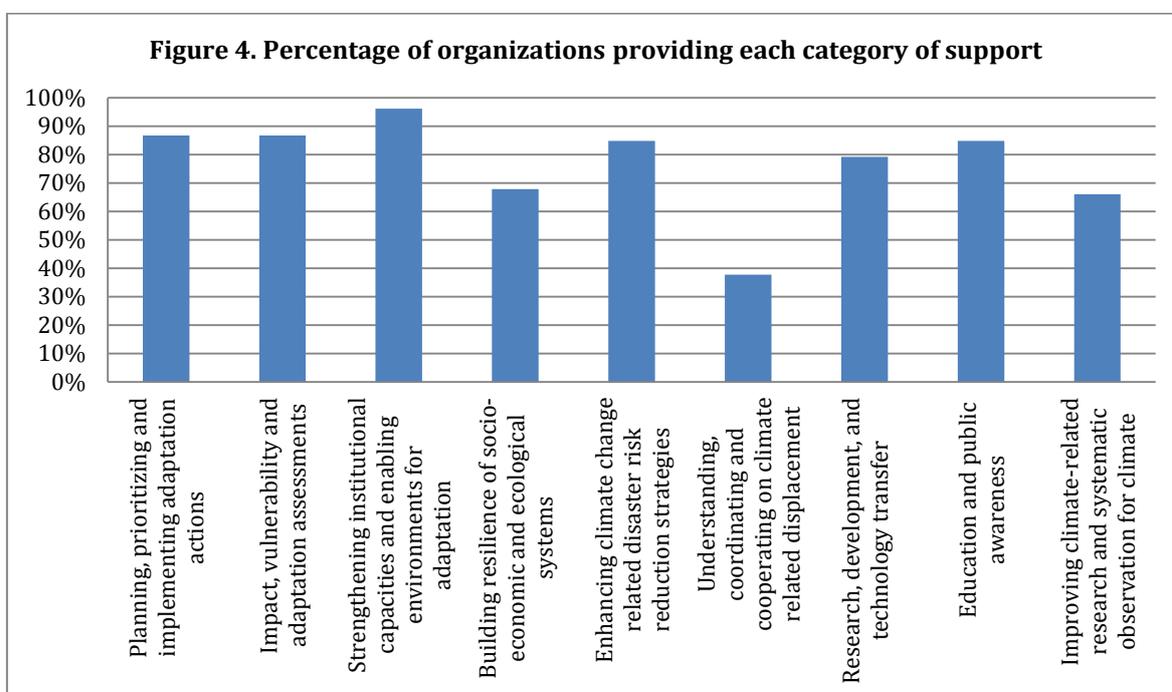
Organizations identified the sectors in which they were carrying out adaptation activities. The CAF,³ paragraph 14(a), identifies eight priority sectors for adaptation: water resources; health; agriculture and food security; infrastructure; socioeconomic activities; terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems; coastal zones; other. Analysis of the submissions identified three further sectors not in this list: disaster risk reduction (DRR), energy and tourism. Figure 3 shows the percentage of organizations working in each sector.

³ FCCC/CP/2010/7/Add.1.



3. Scope of support

The CAF, in paragraph 14, identifies nine categories of support for adaptation. Organizations were asked to identify which categories of support they were undertaking and provide a brief overview. Figure 4 shows the percentage of organizations providing adaptation support under each category. An overview of the types of work being undertaken by organizations under each support area, and examples of the organizations undertaking each type of work is elaborated further in this section. Detailed information on the adaptation activities of the organizations is also available in annex 2.



a) Planning, prioritizing and implementing adaptation actions, including projects and programmes, and actions identified in national and subnational adaptation plans and strategies, NAPAs of the LDCs, national communications, technology needs assessments and other relevant national planning documents (87%)

Only 17% (9 organizations) mentioned that they were involved in some capacity with the NAP process: CILSS, GWP, IFAD, IFRC, ⁴ IOM, OSS, UNDP, UNEP, UNITAR, and 38% (20 organizations) referred to their involvement with NAPAs.

However, many organizations are aligning their adaptation work based on the needs identified in regional and national development plans, which includes NAPAs and NAs. For several organizations, this includes consideration of adaptation needs on an organization-wide scale (AfDB, AGWA, AUC, FAO, GEF, IFRC, IDB, NDF, OECS and WFP).

Furthermore organizations are:

- Supporting decision makers and promoting integration of priorities and development of policies, plans, programmes at:
 - Regional level: ASARECA, OECD, SAARC, UNESCWA;
 - National/sub-regional level: CILSS, GWP, HELVETAS, ICIMOD, IOM, OECD, OFID, UNEP, UNESCWA, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNITAR, WASCAL, WFP, WHO, WMO;
 - Sectoral level: ALG, ICRAF, ICRISAT, PERSGA, UNECA, UNESCWA, UNWTO, WHO;
 - Public and private institutional level: HELVETAS, OSS;
- Developing / have developed tools and guidance resources to identify adaptation priorities as well as develop the required policy and institutional framework required for implementation (CCCCC, FAO, GWP, OECD, OSS, UNEP);
- Preparing a pipeline of priority adaptation projects capable of attracting development financing (CCCCC)
- Supporting implementation of:
 - Regional plans: UNECE-Water;
 - National plans: ILRI, SPREP, UNDP, UNEP, WB;
 - Sectoral plans: PERSGA;
 - Investment opportunities: UNEP;⁵
- Working to link action across levels with donors to help improve and support positive change, including creating incentives for project-policy interaction (IFAD, UN-Habitat); and
- Supporting dialogues and building pro-active partnerships at all levels to support adaptation actions (IOM, REC).

b) Impact, vulnerability and adaptation assessments, including assessments of financial needs as well as economic, social and environmental evaluation of adaptation options (87%)

Organizations are:

- Carrying out impact and vulnerability assessment to enable the region, nation, project to prioritise / target the most vulnerable (ASARECA, CSIRO, ICIMOD, ICRAF, ICRISAT, NDF, OSS, SPREP, UNECA, UNFPA, UNU, UNWTO, UNESCWA);⁶
- Carrying out needs assessment to assess impact and scope of planned projects vis-a-vis available financial resources, or, as a basis for a supplementary phase to support sustainability (AUC, CCCCC, AfDB, OECD);
- Carrying out risk assessment for a particular sector (as indicated in figure 3) or ecosystem (CABI, IFRC, REC, SAARC, UNECE-Water, UNESCAP, UN-Habitat, WFP, WHO, WMO);
- Using participatory approaches and local programming processes that respond to the needs, priorities, opportunities and constraints identified by poor rural people (IFAD);

⁴ How to Engage with National Adaptation Plans –Guidance for RCRC National Societies. Available at <www.climatecentre.org/downloads/File/IFRCGeneva/IFRCNationalAdaptionPlans.pdf>.

⁵ Catalyzing plans and capital investments by private microfinance sector to invest in local small-scale vulnerable agricultural producers to invest in ecosystem-based adaptation actions.

⁶ Regional Initiative for the Assessment of the Impact of Climate Change on Water Resources and Socio-Economic Vulnerability in the Arab Region(RICCAR).

- Developing state of the art practices and tools, and applying and testing assessment methodologies globally (AGWA, HELVETAS (working with IISD on CRISTAL), ICRAF (VACC), OECS (Disaster Risk Management Benchmarking B-Tool), OSS, UNDP (VRA and VCA), UNEP (PROVIA));
- Generating guidelines, methodologies and tools for collection, processing and analysing climate change-related data and information, as well as strengthening databases for use in impact and vulnerability assessments and adaptation (FAO, IOM (Displacement Tracking Matrix), WB (Climate Change Knowledge Portal), WFP (LEAP));
- Undertaking training and technical assistance to support assessments (CCCCC, Commonwealth sec, ICRAF, PERSGA, UNEP (PROVIA), UNITAR (Capacity Development for Climate Change Programme (C3D+), WASCAL); and
- Documenting and evaluating successful experiences (ASARECA, IDB).

c) Strengthening institutional capacities and enabling environments for adaptation, including for climate-resilient development and vulnerability reduction (96%)

Organizations are:

- Enhancing regional and national ability to strengthen their understanding of and capacities to address climate change risks, for example including budgeting for capacity development, creating management committees, supporting regional networks, ensuring appropriate representation of the sectors in climate change and disaster risk management policies and strategies, and strengthening dialogue at international level (AfDB, ALG, CCCCC, FAO, HELVETAS, IFRC, IOM, OECD, OECS, PERSGA, SAARC, UNECA, UNESCAP, UNESCWA, WFP, WHO, WMO, WTO);
- Developing and providing information on key issues in aid of policy development:
 - Science-based: ICRAF, ILRI, UNECE-Water, UNEP (PROVIA), UNFPA
 - Finance: OECD, WFP;
 - Decision support tools: OSS, UN-Habitat, UNITAR (learning support tools);
 - Capacity development: UNDP;
- Providing enabling environments to support the required shift in technical implementation and mainstreaming adaptation into investment, methodologies, pilots and projects (AGWA, FAO);
- Hiring experts to work with organizations and project stakeholders to increase institutional and technical capacity and support implementation (AfDB, Commonwealth sec (2 experts to support CCCCC and SPREP));
- Providing training and workshops for all stakeholders to support capacity building for planning and implementation, including understanding of climate change impacts as well as operational requirements for the projects at:
 - All levels: ASARECA, UNECE-Water;
 - Regional: AfDB, SAARC;
 - National: CCCCC, ICRAF, IOM, PERSGA;
 - Institutional: ICIMOD, UNWTO;
 - Community: CABI, IDB.
- Strengthening institutional capacity, e.g. training university researchers within own and partner institutions, increasing support through developing internal infrastructure and strategies, improving communication, increasing supply/access to relevant information, improving /focusing knowledge on particular sectors (CCCCC, CSIRO, FAO, ICRAF, IFAD, IDB, WASCAL, WB, WMO).

d) Building resilience of socio-economic and ecological systems, including through economic diversification and sustainable management of natural resources (68%)

Organizations are:

- Facilitating the diversification of economic activities through, inter alia, sustainable natural resources management including watersheds; ecosystems approach; skills development; crop diversification, seed multiplication or use of new varieties that withstand stress; creation of off-farm jobs; and opening up rural economies through road construction and clean energy

access (AfDB, AGWA, ASARECA, CABI, CILLS, HELVETAS, ICRAF, IFAD, IDB, OFID, UNDP, UNEP, UN-Habitat);

- Assessing and understanding current livelihood systems and exploring and developing multiple and alternative livelihood options (CCCCC, FAO, GEF);⁷
- Developing and using up-to-date tools and methodologies to support development of options (HELVETAS (M4P), ILRI (SAMPLES project), UNESCWA, UNFPA, UNU);
- Supporting access to markets (ICRISAT (IMOD), UNECA);
- Supporting disaster management and resilience initiatives (IOM, WFP);
- Supporting increased capacity and policy shifts within Ministries (OECD, OECS, WTO (AFT, EIF)).

e) Enhancing climate change related disaster risk reduction strategies, taking into consideration the Hyogo Framework for Action, where appropriate, early warning systems, risk assessment and management, and sharing and transfer mechanisms such as insurance, at the local, national, subregional and regional levels, as appropriate (85%)

Organizations are:

- Strengthening the capacities of climate institutions to be able to generate and widely disseminate appropriate, useful and useable climate information to all levels:
 - Regional: AfDB (ClimDev-Africa);
 - National: AfDB (ClimDev-Africa), CABI, CCCCC, FAO, ICIMOD, IDB, UNDP, UNEP, WMO;
- Strengthening the capacity of communities to use forecast information (ICRAF, SPREP);
- Enhancing the capacity of policy makers to be able to use DRR data routinely in development planning, including through workshops (AfDB (ClimDev-Africa), IFRC, OECD, PERSGA, WMO);
- Prioritising actions for disaster risk reduction for climate change adaptation, including aiming to achieve greater synergy across management efforts (CCCCC, FAO);
- Facilitating the development and implementation of DRR strategies across projects, and mainstreaming DRR into different sectors, strengthening resilience and ecosystem services (ASARECA, FAO, GEF, HELVETAS, IFAD, IFRC, IOM, OSS, UN-Habitat, WB, WHO);
- Using and producing risk reduction transfer frameworks, methodologies and tools (CABI, CCCCC (CCORAL Risk Management tool), ICRISAT, ILRI, IOM, OECD, WASCAL, WFP);
- Sharing knowledge, including using traditional knowledge (Commonwealth sec, UNECA, UNESCAP, UNESCWA, UNITAR);
- Implementing demonstration projects that provide the opportunity for lessons learned and replication (OECS, UNECE-Water).

f) Measures to enhance understanding, coordination and cooperation with regard to climate change induced displacement, migration and planned relocation, where appropriate, at the national, regional and international levels (38%)

Organizations are:

- Assisting countries in mitigating climate related displacements, including fostering interdisciplinary approaches, improving existing data and producing policy-relevant research (AfDB, ILRI, IOM, OECS, UN-Habitat, WFP);
- Studying migration, including labour migration such as farmers and fishers, due to climate change, in order to take this into account in e.g. guidelines and plans (FAO, ICIMOD, IFRC, ILRI, UNESCWA, UNFPA, WASCAL, WB);
- Enhancing local interventions and improving management practices to strengthen ecosystem services, improve resilience and reduce migration (ICRISAT, UNECA);
- Exploring the resettlement of exposed communities as a more sustainable adaptation option (UNDP).

⁷ E.g. Addressing Urgent Coastal Adaptation Needs and Capacity Gaps in Angola; Integrating Community-based Adaptation into Afforestation and Reforestation Programs in Bangladesh.

g) Research, development, demonstration, diffusion, deployment and transfer of technologies, practices and processes, and capacity-building for adaptation, with a view to promoting access to technologies, in particular in developing country Parties(79%)

In regards to technology transfer, 42% (22 organizations) cite that they involve technology transfer in their work to some extent.

Work undertaken by organizations includes:

- Developing synergies by having thought leaders from diverse disciplines interact while focused on operational methodologies and individual projects (AGWA, NCF);
- Creating knowledge and skills transfer and networks to facilitate, inter alia, awareness and understanding, data management, the adaption and adoption of proven technologies and innovations, and harmonization of standards:
 - Global level: UNECE-Water, UNITAR;
 - Regional level: ASARECA, CCCCC, PERSGA, UNESCWA;
 - National level: GWP, CSIRO, FAO, ICRAF, IFRC, UNDP;
 - Institutional level: ILRI, UN-Habitat, WASCAL;
 - Community level: AfDB, CABI, ICRAF;
- Creating communication strategies, platforms and systems to enhance participation, knowledge sharing and promote innovations and community-based adaptation (FAO, UNEP, UNESCAP, WMO, WFP (LEAP));
- Supporting improved land management practices and gender-sensitive climate resilient agricultural practices (FAO, IFAD);
- Promotion of the transfer and adoption of adaptation technology, research and collaborations to provide synergies and identify the most efficient mechanisms (GEF, HELVETAS, ICIMOD, ILRI, IDB, WB);
- Focusing on implementing the systems needed to transfer the right technology to the right stakeholders, including for forecasting, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy and waste management:
 - Regional level: CCCCC;
 - National level: OFID, UNEP,⁸ WTO;
 - Community level: CABI, FAO, SPREP, UNDP;
- Scaling-up of improved technology to the door step of rural and urban communities through innovative extension system and capacity building (ICRISAT, UN-Habitat)
- Implementing research and presenting evidence on technology transfer options (KACCC, OECD);
- Developing and disseminating new analysis technologies to automate the analysis of spatial data (UNFPA).

h) Strengthening data, information and knowledge systems, education and public awareness (85%)

Organizations are:

- Providing access to the environmental data and products needed to improve national and regional policy and decision-making processes (AUC);
- Carrying out relevant research (AfDB, ASARECA);
- Undertaking public awareness, education and dissemination of relevant information, building knowledge, technologies and innovations, such as farmer field schools, plant clinics and local community interest groups and awareness campaigns:
 - Regional level: ALG, ASARECA, CCCCC, IOM, KACCC, OECS, PERSGA UNECE-Water, HELVETAS;
 - National level: AfDB, FAO, GEF, IFRC, NDF, WASCAL, WB, WMO, ICRISAT, SPREP, UNDP, UNESCAP, UN-Habitat, UNITAR;
 - Institutional level: ILRI, WTO;
 - Community-level: CABI, ICIMOD, ICRISAT, SAARC, UNECA, UNWTO;

⁸ UNEP-hosted Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN).

- Working via innovation and knowledge sharing platforms (CILSS⁹, HELVETAS,¹⁰ UNDP (ALM), UNESCWA (RICCAR), UNITAR (UN CC:Learn));
- Advocating through experts and expert groups (CCCCC, Commonwealth Sec (Expert Group on Climate Finance));
- Promoting communication and awareness through international conferences (UNECE-Water, UNEP (PROVIA));
- Developing and using communication toolkits (CBD (Islands Communication Toolkit), ICRAF (Talking Toolkit)).

i) Improving climate-related research and systematic observation for climate data collection, archiving, analysis and modelling in order to provide decision makers at the national and regional levels with improved climate-related data and information (66%)

Organizations are:

- Supporting collection and/or access to information on systematic observation, climate data collection, archiving, analysis and modelling (ASARECA, GEF, ICRISAT, IFAD, IFRC, NDF, OECS, PERSGA, UNECE-Water, UNEP, UNFPA, UNITAR, WASCAL, WB (CCKP),¹¹ WHO, WMO (GFCS));¹²
- Strengthening institutional capacity (CILSS (Agrhymet), UNESCWA);
- Providing infrastructure (CCCCC (CREWS), ALG (GIS Lab));
- Using and/or developing methods, tools and models as well as downscaling (AfDB (CSS), ASARECA (SWAT), CABI, CSCIRO, FAO,¹³ ICIMOD, ICRAF, ICRISAT, ILRI, UN-Habitat, UNU, WFP).

4. Principles of support

Principles of support for adaptation activities are often provided by international agreements, organizational and/or funding agency guidelines, often as a result of one or more consultation processes with national authorities, stakeholders and experts.

For example: AfDB's intervention is based on a Country Strategy Paper negotiated with the client country, based on the country's development plans. AGWA methodology is stakeholder centered. It is a powerful framework for communicating risk, evaluating options, and developing stakeholder consensus that is environmentally stable and effective over long time scales. CCCCC support is provided after consultation with the national authorities, in most instances this includes stakeholder consultations coordinated by the local authorities. FAO activities are carried out on a demand-driven basis, based on the specific requests/needs of countries with clear principles that include gender sensitivity, mainstreaming plans and involvement of local practices and stakeholders.

In their submissions, 42% (22 organizations) specifically mentioned awareness of gender sensitivity in their adaptation activities.

5. Resources of support

Finance

A large range of resources of support were indicated. Some organizations provide funding, e.g. GEF reported on the work budgeted so far under the LDC Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF). The WB reported that climate finance tracking was started in the financial year 2011 and reported on total commitments for projects that have any adaptation related activities. UN Agencies receive donations from member States as well as other budgetary resources for implementation.

⁹ <www.agrhymet.ne/portailCC>.

¹⁰ <www.asocam.org>.

¹¹ <sdwebx.worldbank.org/climateportal/index.cfm>. See also country-level information at <data.worldbank.org/products/data-books/little-data-book-on-climate-change>.

¹² <www.gfcs-climate.org>.

¹³ <www.fao.org/nr/water/infores_databases.html>.

International organizations and regional centres can receive funding from, e.g. Annex I countries' ODA, aid agencies, funding agencies and in-country donations. For example, SPREP receives funding from USAID; SAARC receives funding from member states; GWP receives funding from Austria, Danida and other GWP financing partners; and ILRI is funded by more than 90 private, public and government organizations of the North and South.

Methods of delivery reported varied as some organizations reported on how they receive funds, others on how they distribute funds. For example, OFID provides concessional loans and grants for individual projects in the energy sector in a range of countries; PIFS provides support in the form of technical assistance; UNECE-Water receives funds from donors and local international partners for the implementation of pilot projects, while grants and contracts are further given to the implementing institutions and experts in the countries; and UNITAR provides grants to nationally based training and research institutes, national government agencies responsible for climate change as well as issuing consultancy contracts with both national and international experts and direct technical assistance by UNITAR staff.

Capacity building

In their submissions, 87% of organizations stated that they were promoting capacity building for adaptation. This figure includes the 79% of organizations who identified in the questionnaire that they were involved in capacity building under section 3(g) (*Research, development, demonstration, diffusion, deployment and transfer of technologies, practices and processes, and capacity-building for adaptation, with a view to promoting access to technologies, in particular in developing country Parties*), as well as organization who identified in the questionnaire under "Resources of support" that they were undertaking capacity building. Due to overlap in these two sections on the questionnaire, the information on technology transfer is mentioned in section 3 and capacity building is dealt with here.

An analysis of the type of capacity building being undertaken by organizations¹⁴ showed:

- 59% of organizations are involved in capacity building at the individual level: developing educational, training and awareness raising activities;
- 55% of organizations are involved with capacity building at the institutional level: fostering cooperation between organizations and sectors, as well as the development of organizations and institutions, including their missions, mandates, cultures, structures, competencies, and human and financial resources; and
- 0% of organizations are involved at the systemic level: creating enabling environments through economic and regulatory policies and the accountability frameworks, in which institutions and individuals operate.

Example activities include FAO, who state a main objective is to build a culture of innovation, and resilience, and to institutionalize awareness-raising on adaptation. ASARECA supported projects all have a component of capacity building in various aspects of climate science – modelling, soil and water management techniques. HELVETAS embeds capacity development in its activities: country programmes build the abilities and skills of the primary stakeholders of the projects and promote the individual and institutional capacities of the project partners from a technical, methodological and strategic point of view.

6. Stakeholders

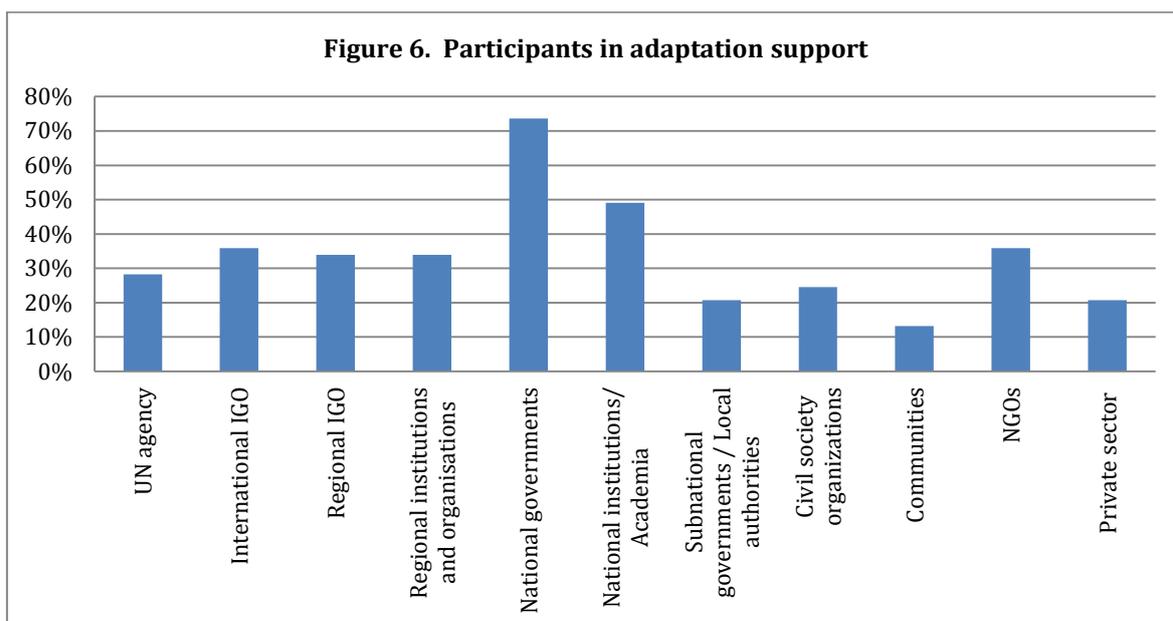
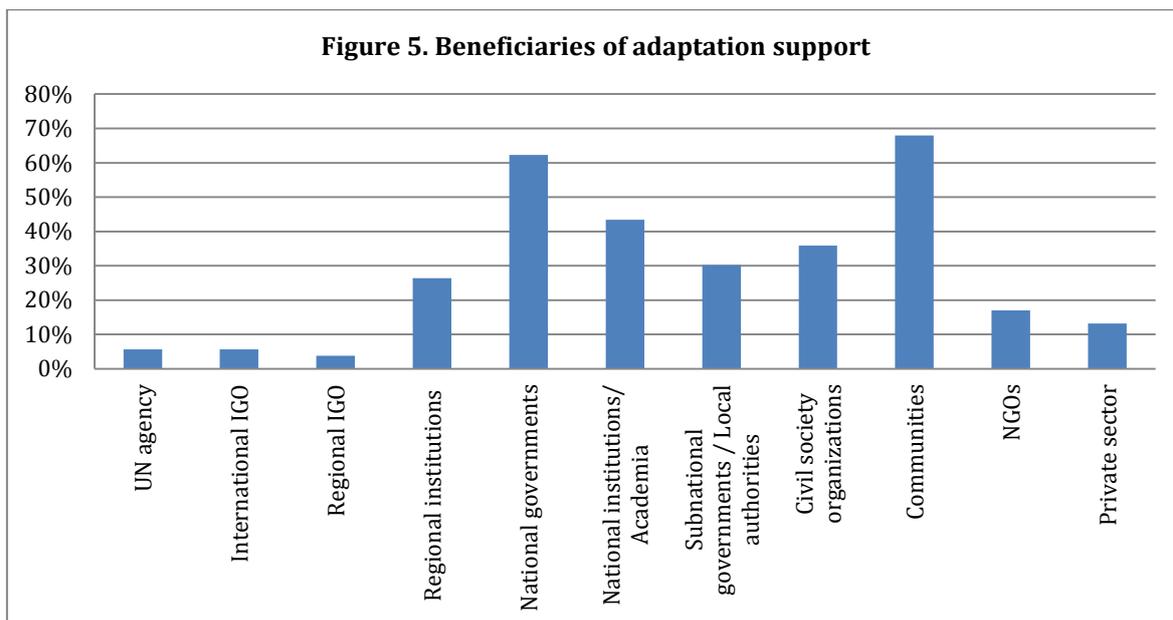
The beneficiaries (receivers) and participants (implementers/executers) of adaptation work were identified by each organization. Figure 5 shows the percentage of organizations to the different types of organization or group. Figure 6 shows the percentage of organizations involving each different type of organization or group as participants in its adaptation activities.

Analysis of stakeholders identified by organizations shows:

- National governments and national institutes are both beneficiaries and participants in adaptation activities;

¹⁴ The type of capacity building was categorized according to categories identified by the Durban Platform on Capacity Building. See < unfccc.int/7061 >.

- Civil society organizations and communities are also beneficiaries of many adaptation activities.



IV. Progress to date

In their submissions, organizations were asked to detail their progress to date on adaptation activities. Information provided included progress, results achieved so far, how progress is monitored and evaluated, and lessons learned.

26% (14 organizations) mentioned the use of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) in assessing their progress: ASARECA, CABI, Commonwealth Sec, FAO, ILRI, NDF, PERSGA, UNDP, UNEP, UNITAR, WB, WFP, WHO, WTO. Some organizations stated that they are developing an M&E system, e.g. CCCCC.

To optimize identification of the areas in which progress has been made by organizations in adaptation activities, although there is cross-over, progress was classed into four categories, the four 'I's': Integration, Involvement, Investment, and Implementation. This section describes the progress

according to these four categories with a) an overview and examples of good practices and lessons learned, and b) difficulties, barriers and gaps.

1. Integration

a) Good practices and lessons learned

Integration of adaptation into plans, programmes and projects was identified by organizations as vital for good practice. This includes mainstreaming, using decision support frameworks and platforms and integrating climate information ('climate services') and other information into decision-making.

Good practices

Examples from organizations include:

Mainstreaming: The AfDB are mainstreaming adaptation into national and regional infrastructure operations in an innovative and more deliberate manner, through the Bank's Climate Safeguards System (CSS) targeting the most vulnerable sectors. ICRAF is providing capacity building activities through trainings and IEC campaigns to enhance stakeholders' capacity on mainstreaming climate change into plans and programs. Using existing and available scientific data saved time.

Decision support frameworks and platforms: Examples include the Agrhyment Regional Centre (ARC) and the UNECE-Water clearing house mechanism.

Use of climate information ('climate services') and other information for decision-making: WMO promotes a service-oriented strategy, with an **integrated multidisciplinary approach to engage all stakeholders. Initiatives include the Associated Programme on Flood Management, the integrated Drought Management Programme, and the GFCS User Interface Platform pillar. On a regional scale, WASCAL has established a Competence Center in Ouagadougou, which serves as a hub that connects the regional partners in networks for data collection purposes. IFAD are integrating knowledge management into adaptation project design as an important element of their work. UNESCWA improved monitoring, recording and exchange of climate and hydrological data in electronic databases using harmonized templates, which improved assessments outcomes.**

Lessons learned

Mainstreaming adaptation into programmes, plans and projects, and forming and implementing a common implementation plan requires the establishment of a common approach within an enabling environment with partnerships, which are forged through consensus-building on common priorities and regular consultations. (Identified at different levels including: Regional: UNESCWA, National: UNDP, Sectoral: GWP, and Community: ICRAF).

Taking country-specific planning processes and timelines into account early in the project planning process through close interaction with key stakeholders is crucial for ensuring that adaptation mainstreaming can be undertaken within the lifespan of a project (UNDP).

Frameworks must be based on expert knowledge from a wide variety of disciplines. For example AGWA are currently developing a framework, release date 2014, around water investments, water infrastructure and planning, and water resources management. Based on lessons learned this uses bottom-up approaches for analysis, multiple pathway of options, common space for linking ecology and engineering, looking at different time scales, and flexible governance.

In regards to climate information, adaptive capacity is closely linked with access to information, know-how, technology and innovation. For example the IFAD Adaptation for smallholder agriculture programme (ASAP) is piloting an approach to project design which systematically integrates elements of community-driven research, knowledge management and social learning into ASAP-supported investments.

b) Difficulties, barriers and gaps

There is a need for improved streaming of adaptation (SAARC, PERGSA), NAPAs (CILLS), NAPs (OES) and low carbon solutions (CILLS) into development policies and strategies.

Data collection and data sharing across countries remain challenges that can impede regional-level assessments (UNESCWA).

Accessibility and availability of data is a challenge (ICRAF) and hampers the ability to precisely predict local changes in climate and select appropriate interventions at local / project level (FAO, ICRISAT, IDB, OECS), particularly the case for aquatic systems (FAO) and data on population trends and settlements available from government was aggregated at much higher political divisions than the project sites required (ILRI). Data processing and analysis, quality assurance in data, and lack of consistent environmental data over time is also inadequate for long-term adaptation planning (UNFPA).

Despite their importance, a number of issues are not being included in policy processes and programmes including, inter alia, the role of genetic resources for food and agriculture (FAO) and the urban dimension (UN-Habitat).

Countries lack information and instruments necessary to identify priority actions or the capacity to implement them effectively. There is a need for better understanding of the linkages between resilience and adaptive capacity in order to specifically address different groups (OECS). Water security and climate resilience should be an integral part of national planning (GWP).

2. Involvement

a) Good practices and lessons learned

Stakeholder involvement through capacity building is an important element for effecting adaptation activities and vital to encourage ownership and successful implementation. Increasing the capacity to involve stakeholders at all levels was emphasized by organizations in: awareness raising, planning, implementing, and technology transfer.

Good practices

Examples from organizations include:

In all areas of involvement: The Commonwealth secretariat has been capacity building on behalf of CCCCC and SPREP, providing expert advisers to forge partnership, improve awareness and knowledge including the ability for governments to develop policy based on Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA); awareness and demand for CBA; CBA programmes in the south Pacific; as well as a SPREP-CCCC MOU. UNECA have provided direct financial support and technical assistance to local research institutions and universities, enhancing capacity through cross-country knowledge sharing.

In awareness raising: The Asia-Pacific Training for Policymakers and Practitioners on Migration, Environment, Climate Change and Adaptation was identified as a success from all of the policymakers who participated (IOM). UNDP outputs include: public awareness campaigns, handbooks, training modules, community workshops, capturing and dissemination of results and lessons learned, posting of publications and outputs on the UNDP-ALM platform. FAOs main objective is to build a culture of innovation, and resilience, and to institutionalize awareness-raising on climate change adaptation.

In Planning: At country level, particularly at sub-national levels, many local providers now actively work across the spectrum attempting to draw together both adaptation and mitigation (AdMit strategies) to address local priorities. This includes strengthening the resilience of livelihoods systems to risk; provision of disaster prevention measures; provision of clean and modern energy for all as well as increased access to accurate information on changes to historical climatic norms (UNITAR). AUC are integrating planning in existing national regional and local programs, sharing and capitalizing on lessons learned (especially through South-South cooperation and technology transfer), local participation and ownership of actions, and developing a more integrated and global planning approach (AUC).

In Implementing: PERSGA have shown the importance of small scale and short term demo projects involving direct participation of local community as well as involvement of local based private sector in adaptation solutions to support sustainability. ICRAF enabled cooperation of various stakeholders and efficient and transparent communication, identifying the importance of establishing trust among collaborating institutions and stakeholders.

In technology transfer: IFAD are supporting a number of projects scaling up the use of sustainable energy supply including the use of biogas for sustainable livelihoods. OFID are supporting a range of energy projects that will, inter alia, reduce pollution and CO₂ emissions, improve livelihoods and

increase access to electricity for communities, support business development, reduce environmental damage, increase renewable energy usage, reduce time spent by women in collecting wood, improved cooking stoves and increase health.

Lessons learned

Awareness raising amongst stakeholders is needed to support engagement and effective implementation (e.g. at policy level GWP). Participants learn more from other participants' experiences with similar economic and social backgrounds (KACC). Substantial effort is required to attract suitable participants for capacity building activities and formulate multidisciplinary teams to oversee and conduct the capacity building (Commonwealth secretariat).

Multi-institutional consortium is needed to achieve large targets which could be only achieved through partnership building. It is important to involve stakeholders from the very beginning to create an enabling environment, ensure ownership, effect cooperation and support successful implementation (FAO, ICRISAT). Working with partners avoids duplication and brings additional financial and technical resources, although this requires additional time for planning and coordination. Cross-divisional participation from Government ensures a holistic approach to adaptation planning and assessment (SPREP).

It is important to look at what research has been carried out before in regards to research and research findings (HELVETAS) and UNECE-Water identified that many more water and climate change related activities than expected have already been carried out in the basins. A thorough baseline study at the start of a project establishes links with the many relevant actors, such as local and national authorities, academia, NGOs, relevant business and international organizations to effect transboundary cooperation.

ICT tools are useful in playing a large role in fast and easy dissemination of technologies to a large number of farmers. Moreover a system approach is needed to build resilience and for optimizing the available resources (ICRISAT). Establishing partnerships with different institutions including government and non-governmental institutions enhances the up scaling of adaptation technology, information and practices. It is critical to ensure ownership of research activities amongst all key partners, especially within research institutions and government departments who can take up the new technologies for continuous implementation and also allocate funds for project implementation (ILRI).

b) Difficulties, barriers and gaps

The knowledge gap on adaptation is one of the largest barriers to action. Individual understanding, knowledge and skills (human capacity) represent a key barrier to the achievement of higher level national priorities and goals. Too many specific "climate terms" destroy the interest of stakeholders. It should be clear how adaptation thinking can assist in solving current problems (environmental, economic, social), and parlance should be user-friendly (REC). Learning strategies are strategic initiatives and should be up-scaled to all developing countries as a key element in evolving policy and institutional reforms necessary to achieve low emission and climate resilient development (UNITAR). At the community level, the gap could be bridged through innovative extension systems (ICRISAT).

There is often limited capacity and understanding to deal with various regional cooperation issues and to prioritize areas of regional cooperation (SAARC).

More work needs to be done to ensure that tools and approaches are fit for purpose at national and sub-national levels and/or re-adjusted or tailored to the local socio-economic and cultural context. This means that pre-testing should be a standard approach to the application of any vulnerability or risk assessment. It is imperative also that national capacities to apply and adjust these tools (e.g. through national training and research institutes) must be built up since without such an approach the widespread up take of these measures will not be attainable (UNITAR).

There is a scarcity of qualified personnel at country level to serve as national consultants (UNDP).

3. Investment

a) Good practices and lessons learned

There is a need for investment in adaptation activities as well as streamlining access so as to provide a holistic way forward for development. The main themes identified by organizations are the requirements for: funding, advice on funding and improved access to funds.

Good practices

Examples of activities from projects include:

Funding: A number of organizations are providing funding support (see section III-5). For example, the LDCF and SCCF support a wide range of priority adaptation measures. Capacity building and technology transfer constitute important cross-cutting elements as well as gender mainstreaming and civil society participation (GEF).

Advice on climate finance: The OECD Partnership for Action on Climate Change Finance and Development Co-operation Effectiveness promotes coherence and collaboration across the development and climate communities. Under this Partnership, the OECD, UNDP and 27 other institutions and countries are working together to apply lessons from development co-operation to the management of climate finance.

Lessons learned

The WB identified the following lessons learned:

- Integrated multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral activities may entail slow initial disbursements but generally result in stronger buy-in from relevant stakeholders and more sustainable outcomes;
- Lead institutions must have the authority to coordinate powerful sectoral ministries;
- Adequate, predictable and long-term financing is needed to bring about transformative change towards climate resilient development;
- Climate resilience requires start-up costs, but if designed in a way that is proportionate to the risk, it will be cost effective in the long run.;
- Targeted actions are needed to provide the poor with the resources, information and knowledge required to become more climate resilient;
- Spatial planning that takes risk into account promotes ecosystem buffers, safer building practices, and strengthened early warning, all proven effective in saving lives and assets. Experiences of the climate resilience and DRR management communities should be progressively brought together to optimize national capacity;
- Getting the institutions and incentives right is often the single most important issue in climate and disaster resilient development, with a flexible, learning-by-doing approach and incorporating into strategic sectoral programs and budgets, with adaptation in effect becoming part of the core work program of participating stakeholders;
- Using a learning-by-doing approach and engaging early-career committed professionals help develop expertise and knowledge, support local solutions, and provide incentives for capacity maintenance and expertise retention.

The WTO Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF) identified the importance of ensuring national ownership; considering the country's context and absorptive capacity; carefully assessing and prioritizing needs; ensuring activities are transparent, connected and in sequence; adopting a value chain approach to maximize trade impact; encouraging public and private sector participation; being flexible during implementation; linking the development of skills to practice; strengthening management capacity and managing for results; avoiding market distortions; rigorously evaluating impact.¹⁵

The UNDP identify the importance of establishing very clear criteria when setting up trust funds/small grants facilities to ensure that targeted measures go beyond the "business as usual" of conservation and development to address the effects of climate on the livelihoods or particular ecosystems services on which people depend.

¹⁵ <www.standardsfacility.org/Files/Briefings/STDF_Briefing_No1_EN_web.pdf>.

b) Difficulties, barriers and gaps

Barriers and challenges faced include a shortfall of resources relative to demand (e.g. 17 vulnerable SIDS have not yet been able to access GEF SCCF resources); and the unpredictability of adaptation finance, which is inadequate for coordination of adaptation in many countries (GEF).

Limited funding resources needed to carry out necessary training and workshops challenge the timely delivery of actions to developing countries, as well as when scaling up to other areas in those countries (UNFPA).

Promoting coherence and synergies between adaptation programmes and between institutions with responsibility for adaptation is very important, yet constitutes very heavy short to medium term costs. Without effective incentives in place to moderate and facilitate this way of working, it is an uphill task. Future programming should invest accordingly, taking into account that building and sustaining partnerships is a key adaptation strategy in itself because it leads to more sharing of information and knowledge in the long term. Wherever possible the allocation of resources should hinge on types of investments which are most likely to lead to bridges between 'discrete yet similar' areas of work (UNITAR).

4. Implementation**a) Good practices and lessons learned**

Integration, Involvement and Investment, as mentioned above, are all vital elements to this last 'I': effective implementation action. Implementation of adaptation action is being carried out at regional, national, sub-national and community level as well as across sectors and ecosystems.

Good practices

Examples from organizations include:

Regional: HELVETAS identified their work in involving different political levels, which is a difficult but possible task, actively involving the corresponding institutions is key for success with regard to adaptation measures and mainstreaming, and continuous processes of joint learning have to be assured and fostered. PERSGA have developed regional guidelines for marine resources management, economic valuation, conservation and restoration of degraded habitats.

National: In its WFP R4 initiative, integration across components and organizations is one of the key elements and best practice. Although this does increase the complexity of the design and the difficulty of finding local staff that can master all subjects as well as creating the desirable level of coordination amongst partners. R4 brings together governments, private partners, NGOs and UN agencies, linking government-owned safety nets with market-based insurance providers to ensure the initiative's long term sustainability.

Community: CABI have learned to tailor and test adaptation tools for specific localities. They have a draft toolbox available and are testing those tools most relevant to specific environmental conditions; documentation and sharing of lessons learned is carried out in parallel to, and drawing on, regular monitoring of progress and processes; working through farmers' organizations has proved an effective way of increasing quality seed production, and developing skills not only in seed production, but also in marketing, business skills, processing and storage.

Sectors and Ecosystems: UNEP is focusing its work on Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) approaches, knowledge mobilization and supporting countries to access finance. This has resulted in a coherent and targeted portfolio of adaptation activities with improved effectiveness in delivery. FAO's adaptation and implementation efforts within the relevant sectors are being developed based on NAPAs, national communications as well as guidance received from a series of regional and national workshops. Work is underway to identify high yielding crop germplasm (with a focus on major cereals) to contain traits of improved resource use efficiency (water and nitrogen) and adaptation to high temperatures (increased minima and maxima).

Lessons learned

Adaptation requires a coordination framework across all sectors to link local adaptation actions with national, regional and global climate policy processes (GWP).

Developing effective and comprehensive enabling environments for implementation is a major enterprise that will require considerable effort at multiple levels and over an extended period of time (OECS).

Improving agricultural practices, water resource use and ecosystem management benefits communities (farmers and farmers groups, fishers) including by increasing knowledge on weather patterns and advice on agronomic practices, increasing seed production, improving income and food security (ASARECA, CABI, FAO, IFAD).

Development interventions should be backed up with scientific findings to ensure sustainability of conservation and protection initiatives in the protected areas (ICRAF).

b) Difficulties, barriers and gaps

There is a need for a demand driven and programmatic approach to adaptation based on decentralized implementation. Providing communities with opportunities to make informed choices about the types, levels of services they want and can afford, gives them ownership and responsibility for the management, operation and maintenance of the selected option, making it more likely to be sustainable (AfDB).

Building in functioning monitoring and evaluation (M&E) frameworks into project design and implementation, as well as continuous learning from ongoing and completed actions is crucial. Often the full integration of adaptation into national development planning processes and documents requires longer than a few years, posing challenges for monitoring progress and demonstrating results. Process-oriented monitoring and associated indicators should be considered and put into place within effective M&E frameworks that also enable measuring impact on policy change (UNEP).

There is a need for better understanding of the linkages between resilience and adaptive capacity in order to specifically address the different groups (IDB).

Women's participation in decision making level remains a challenge due to cultural context and responsibilities perceived within the society (UNDP).

There is a continued need for the economic and scientific case for EbA to be strengthened and for the costs and benefits of EbA approaches to be communicated to policy-makers and planners (UNEP).

V. Engagement with the AC and opportunities for strengthening organizations under the Convention

In their submissions, the AC asked organizations whether and how they would like to be further involved with the work of the Committee. This section provides an overview of responses based on the two questions asked:

- 1) Would your organization be interested in continuing to engage in initiatives led by the AC?
- 2) How could the role of your organization be strengthened under the Convention, so that it can:
 - a. More efficiently support Parties in implementing adaptation actions;
 - b. Help strengthen institutional arrangements at the national level?

57% of organizations who sent in submissions provided responses to these questions. (The low response rate may be due to the addition of these questions only in the second sending of the questionnaire, although all organizations were contacted directly by email to follow up.) The information provided is summarized below.

1. Engagement with the AC

Only 2 organizations (who did not provide their submissions via the questionnaire) did not indicate whether they wished to be engaged with the AC further – all other organizations wish to be engaged with the AC.

A range of activities were suggested by organizations to further engage with the AC. UNEP, GWP and others mapped their engagement potential against the AC work plan (annex 1). Thus annex 1 could be

used as a reference document by the AC in its work as it shows the direct engagements offered by organizations mapped against AC work plan activities, as well as other possible engagements.

Suggested engagement activities to support development of synergies by organizations:

- Exchange of information between organizations and the AC to support collection and compilation of relevant information for national adaptation planning, and identification of good practices for integrating adaptation into national development policies, processes and actions;
- Joint initiatives, participation in platforms and fora, sharing relevant information and practices, engagement of organizations with the Adaptation Forum;
- Organizations are prepared to offer specific assistance as requested by the AC. There is a general awareness that the AC has the 'authority' to ask for this assistance. For example: UNU: suggested that the AC provide a section in their reports to provide questions that Parties would like to see addressed so as to inform their work / or the work of the AC on adaptation. As a technical organization, that would help UNU to take those questions, research them / consult with expert networks, and then respond to the AC with the knowledge gathered.

Suggested engagement activities by the AC to support organizations:

- The AC could aim to ensure that ongoing activities by organizations are taken into account by UNFCCC and synergies are enhanced;
- AC could support addressing the lack of coherence between mitigation and adaptation and technology;
- Organizations could benefit from the AC, including specific recognition of expertise within these organizations, so as to better engage with policymakers under the Convention on gaps;
- The AC could engage with and encourage adaptation champions. GWP identified the possibility to support the AC Co-Chairs and/or other AC members with short-term local in country 'technical assistance/officers', to help with work related to the AC;
- The AC could engage with the reports from other organizations, UNEP identified that their upcoming Adaptation Gap Report would benefit from AC and the secretariat's inputs and review, as well as eventually contributing to deliberations under the Convention.

2. Opportunities for strengthening organizations under the Convention

The suggestions from organizations were as follows:

a) Strengthening to support Parties

Integration

- Support mainstreaming (including indigenous knowledge) in the design of adaptation strategies;
- Provide timely and robust information via platforms, including the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN);
- Engage with national institutions;
- Strengthen technical and institutional capacities at local and national levels, including through South-South Cooperation;
- Support the strengthening of climate service centres within countries to enable them to collect research and carry out systematic observations;
- Facilitate cross-sector planning (e.g. specifically linking the agriculture sector to climate change-related processes).

Involvement

- Capacity building within institutions mandated to spearhead adaptation actions at the national level;
- Continue to facilitate the sharing of information, lesson learned and good practices in various regions and countries on adaptation through platforms, such as the Nairobi Work Programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation (NWP);
- Enhance support to education, training and public awareness activities at national level on adaptation including providing support to on-going capacity development initiatives that are

aimed at deepening the understanding of how to integrate adaptation into development planning processes;

- Engage stakeholders, more specifically vulnerable groups and communities, and ensure a gender-sensitive and participatory approach to adaptation. Examples of techniques include learning routes, peer-to-peer learning, and exploiting synergies with existing knowledge partnerships and specialized networks.

Investment

- Regional centres can share lessons learned and best practices on adaptation financing from other regions;
- Rio marker statistics, as an internationally-recognised dataset, could be used for cross-checking financial information reported by Parties in National Communications and biennial reports, as well as improving the understanding and transparency of assumptions that determine what is reported. The OECD DAC is committed to further develop the Rio marker methodology and system, working closely with the international community, in particular to improve robustness and coverage as well as data quality.

Implementation

- Organizations are and can continue in establishing sub-regional networks of champions on adaptation and climate induced risk reduction;
- Regional centres can draw on their regional networks to enhance local implementation capacity;
- Work in consortium with national and international partners who have common goals to address natural resource management, climate change research and technology transfers;
- Assist UNFCCC in implementing adaptation commitments, e.g. OECD proposed to assist through strengthening the effectiveness of development co-operation to support developing countries to adapt to climate change.

b) Strengthening to supporting institutional arrangements

Integration

- Provide support to strengthen systems at the regional level to cope with climate change issues, thereby enhancing the capacity of regional institutions to foster response at the national level. Support should include more integral involvement of regional entities in COP and other such meetings;
- Recognize the need for countries to move from discrete adaptation projects and programmes towards adaptation as a continuous, progressive and iterative process;
- Encourage engagement with the NAP process;
- Support joint partnerships, which will enable international organizations to deliver as one and be more coherent in country support;
- Encourage capacity development, e.g. the Global Framework for Climate Services has it as one of its major pillars aimed at supporting the systematic development of the institutions, infrastructure and human resources needed for the delivery of effective climate services.

Involvement

- Support development and provision of platforms for interaction and knowledge sharing;
- Work to cross knowledge boundaries at the regional, national and local level and bridge institutional and conceptual boundaries;
- Involvement in regular fora organized by national governments to engage a wide range of stakeholders for adaptation.

Investment

- Facilitate the provision of financial support to smallholder farmers.

Implementation

- Support regional approaches to consolidate knowledge bases and exchange best practices and lessons learned with a view to improving the identification, application and monitoring of adaptation measures at the national and sub-national levels;

- Support and develop joint partnerships to promote delivery of coherent adaptation actions;
- Provide opportunities for knowledge management and sharing lessons learned, including through M&E;
- Continue to support joint partnership which will enable international organizations to deliver as one and be more coherent in country support.

VI. Conclusions and issues for possible further action by the AC

The analysis of submissions concluded that organizations are carrying out a range of adaptation activities at all levels. The main benefactors from organizations' activities are national governments and communities. The main participants are national governments. From the organizations who replied to the call, the main adaptation activities reported were in Africa and Asia and LDCs and in the sectors water resources, agriculture and food security, and terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems. Organizations are working across all support areas identified under the CAF, with the least support given for climate change induced displacement, migration and planned relocation, and improving climate-related research and systematic observation.

Organizations are supporting mainstreaming, capacity building for stakeholder engagement including within institutions, and implementing adaptation action. However there is also awareness of the need to increase coherence (including with mitigation activities), human capacity and finance. Capacity building is required for raising awareness, and for stakeholder involvement at all levels throughout the projects to ensure ownership and effective implementation. Support for and of the research and development community is also vital.

Engagement with the AC

There is a clear indication from the submissions of the willingness for organizations to engage with the AC in different areas of its work and this could be capitalized on by the AC to improve outputs, communication and quality of activities. Specific proposed engagement with the AC, identified by organizations, is provided in annex 1. This includes the AC recognizing and engaging with organizations and their experts to provide input into thematic papers, workshops and to enhance knowledge sharing and capacity, including via expert groups. Such engagement can further enhance coherence and synergy and respond to the COP's encouragement of utilizing, where appropriate, resources, capacities and expertise from relevant organizations, centres and networks outside of the Convention in support of its work.

Furthermore, the AC may want to consider the following themes that arose from the analysis of organizations submissions in future activities:

- The linkages between resilience and adaptive capacity in order to specifically address different groups;
- Promoting and identifying how best to approach monitoring and evaluation;
- How to increase adaptive capacity by promoting access to information, know-how, technology and innovation; and
- How to raise awareness for policy makers to make adaptation thinking user friendly so as to assist in solving current problems (environmental, economic, and social).

Strengthening organizations under the Convention

There is a wealth of expertise and progress identified in submissions, as well as lessons learned, and difficulties and gaps that need to be overcome (section IV). Stakeholder engagement at all levels is one of the vital parts of this message and organizations themselves can not only provide important involvement in a dialogue to strengthen support to Parties but also be champions of adaptation at the regional and national levels (section V). The AC has the influence to act as the conduit of expertise between Parties and organizations to support effective decision making as well as capacity building at national and institutional level to streamline access to knowledge and funding. The AC could identify specific priority questions or focus areas within its reports to guide organizations in their involvement.

It is also important for the AC to consider how to widen engagement in the future. Only a third of the organizations who were invited replied to the call. The reasons for this could be several, including language barrier (the lowest reply rate was from Spanish-speaking sub-regions), time and/or capacity.

Annex I. Suggested involvement by organizations in the work of the Adaptation Committee

	AC Activity	Timing	Proposed engagement / contribution
1	Map mandates, workplans and/or decisions with adaptation relevance to identify areas of duplication as well as synergies	Q1 2014/ 2015	UNEP: As the host organization of the CTCN, contributing information to the mapping and the information paper
2	Compare and analyse maps in order to identify concrete activities to reduce duplication, address gaps and promote synergies	Q1 2014/ 2015	UNEP: Supporting the Adaptation Committee to identify synergies and opportunities for cooperation between the CTCN and other adaptation-related UNFCCC bodies and workstreams
3	Implement activities to reduce duplication, address gaps and strengthen synergies	Q1 2014 – Q4 2015	UNECE-Water: Joining activities between UNFCCC and the UNECE Water Convention, where appropriate and feasible, to increase synergies and avoid duplication of work UNEP: Ensuring that linkages and synergies between CTCN activities and other adaptation-related UNFCCC workstreams are maximized. Collaborating on the organization of the workshop, background documentation for it, and/or workshop facilitation WB: Share knowledge on climate and disaster risk screening tools; good practices in various regions and countries
4	Convene a workshop facilitating the means of implementation to discuss how to further promote the implementation of enhanced action in a coherent manner under the Convention	Q1 2015	CCCCC: Collaborate with the Committee on activities within the Caribbean. UNEP: Collaborating on the preparation or organization of the workshop, and participating and contributing relevant information to the scoping paper and the workshop deliberations
6	Compile a list of regional centres and networks working on adaptation, with a view to strengthening their role in supporting country-driven adaptation actions	Q1 2014	UNEP: Contributing to the list with updated information on UNEP-facilitated regional centres and networks working on adaptation (GAN, APAN, AAKNet, REGATTA, WARN-CC, CTCN, etc), as well as facilitating inputs from partner centres and networks, e.g. relevant university networks
7	Consider the development of a strategy to address gaps and opportunities identified	Q1 2014	UNEP: On the technical assistance for vulnerability and adaptation assessments: Sharing learning from UNEP projects, e.g. the UNEP LDCF /SCCF/AF portfolio supporting NAPA implementation and NAP process; Mountain Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) project in Nepal, Peru, Uganda; PROVIA Guidance on Assessing Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation to Climate Change; and possibly the methodology of the Adaptation Gap Report
8	Consider establishing an expert group to address gaps and opportunities identified above	Q1 2014	UNEP: Contributing to the work of the possible expert group
10	NAP Task force	Q4 2013	Supporting the work of the task force (AGWA, GEF, IFAD, IOM, OSS, UNEP)

12	Consider progress made in collaborating with the LEG on NAP Central	Q1 2014	UNEP: Ensuring that UNEP's work and experiences supporting countries to advance NAPs is captured in NAP Central, and linking NAP Central with relevant UNEP-managed online knowledge platforms (GAN, Regional Networks, CTCN knowledge management system...)
13	Collect and compile, as appropriate in an information paper, relevant information on national adaptation planning, and identify good practices for integrating adaptation into national development policies, processes and actions	Q3 2014	<p>All organizations replying to the current call who identified best practices could be involved.</p> <p>UNEP: Contributing relevant information and experiences on supporting national adaptation planning and good practices for integrating adaptation, drawing on the lessons learned from e.g. NAPA development and implementation support, the NAP Global Support Programme, UNEP's EbA portfolio, and the adaptation mainstreaming work of the Poverty-Environment Initiative</p> <p>ILRI: Providing evidence for the compilation of the technical paper on adaptation and also contribute to the scoping paper for the workshop</p> <p>IDB: Share best practices and tools</p> <p>OECD: Adaptation and development co-operation policy analysis to support in-country adaptation policy and planning and good practice in development co-operation and finance for adaptation.</p>
14	Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation	2013	GEF, GWP, OSS,
15	Convene an in-session meeting to gather up-to-date information on adaptation, including the limits of adaptation, in collaboration with IPCC WGII during the 40 th sessions of the subsidiary bodies	Q2 2014	<p>UNECE: Integrate work with IPCC</p> <p>UNEP: Providing inputs to the background documentation and contributing to the meeting discussions, including with emerging information from the Adaptation Gap Report process</p> <p>GWP: Prepare periodic (Annual) overview reports synthesizing information and knowledge relating to, inter alia, the implementation of adaptation actions and good adaptation practices, observed trends, lessons learned, gaps and needs, including in the provision of support, and areas requiring further attention, for consideration by the COP, drawing on information from Parties and from other relevant reports and documents, including those of other bodies under the Convention</p>
16	Establish an ad hoc group, in collaboration with relevant organizations and experts, to propose modalities to facilitate technical backstopping for projects for Parties upon request, for consideration by the Adaptation Committee	Q1 2014	<p>ICRAF</p> <p>UNEP: Providing UNEP's expertise on e.g. adaptation planning, vulnerability assessments, ecosystem-based approaches for adaptation, economics of adaptation, access to adaptation finance, etc., depending on the eventual modalities, tasks and format for the technical backstopping decided upon, and the gaps and opportunities identified</p>
17	Consider work resulting from the outcomes of the work programme on loss and damage	Q1 2014	ICRAF

18	Convene an expert meeting on promoting livelihood and economic diversification to build resilience in the context of planning, prioritizing and implementing adaptation actions	Q3 2015	AGWA: Participation in scoping paper and meeting GEF, GWP, ICRAF UNEP: Providing inputs to the scoping paper and expert meeting deliberations building on UNEP's experience of supporting adaptation actions involving promoting alternative livelihood options by using biodiversity and ecosystem services (e.g. from the Mountain EbA project)
21	2014 Thematic Report and 2015 Overview Report	Q2-Q4 2014 and Q2-Q4 2015	IFAD, UNESCWA, WB AGWA: Prepare periodic (Annual) overview reports synthesizing information and knowledge relating to, inter alia, the implementation of adaptation actions and good adaptation practices, observed trends, lessons learned, gaps and needs, including in the provision of support, and areas requiring further attention, for consideration by the COP, drawing on information from Parties and from other relevant reports and documents, including those of other bodies under the Convention ICRAF: including CSIRO provision of suitability analysis with crops ILRI: Provide information and recommendations, drawing from good adaptation practices, as appropriate and as needed, for consideration by the COP when providing guidance on means to incentivize the implementation of adaptation actions, including finance, technology and capacity-building, and other ways to enable climate-resilient development and reduce vulnerability with a focus on agriculture and food security. UNEP: Contributing to the 2014 periodic overview report, drawing on e.g. the results of the Adaptation Gap Report, experiences from supporting NAPA implementation and advancing the NAP process in LDCs and non-LDCs, etc
22	Develop and implement a communication, information and outreach strategy	2013	IFRC, UNEP
	GENERAL ENGAGEMENT Including in Studies / reports / Workshops /AF / working groups		AGWA, CCCCC, GEF, GWP, ICRAF, IFAD, ILRI, IDB, OSS, SPREP, UNECE-Water, UNEP, UNESCWA, UNU, WB, WTO
	FURTHER SPECIFIC ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES As suggested by organizations		ASARECA: Strengthening agricultural research ICRAF: Potential workshop on developing new hybrid forms of climate change adaptation combining local and non-local/scientific knowledge in Asian Highlands for coping with too much and too little water in the mountain cultural communities IOM: Trainings and Training Manual on migration and climate change IDB: Joint activities with other partners OSS: Capacity building

			UNU: In AC reporting, a section on questions that Parties would like to see addressed to inform their work / or the work of the AC on adaptation. As technical organizations, that would help UNU and MCII then take those questions, research them / consult with our expert networks, and then respond to the AC with the knowledge we gathered.
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Annex II. Organizations who provided submissions, adaptation activities and relevant links

Organization	Abbr.	Title of Project/Programme/Portfolio And relevant info/links
African Development Bank	AfDB	AfDB Ten Year Strategy (2013-2022)
		http://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/sectors/climate-change
Alliance for Global Water Adaptation	AGWA	The AGWA Decision Support System (DSS)
		A number of publications for general and technical audiences AGWA report that the website is a little outdated http://alliance4water.org An overview of AGWA approach can be found at https://vimeo.com/johoma/agwa
Autorité de Développement Intégré de la Région du Liptako-Gourma	ALG	Programme de développement de l'élevage dans la Région du Liptako-Gourma
		www.liptakogourma.org
Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa	ASARECA	<p>Project titles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improved cassava productivity and utilisation in Eastern and Central Africa (ECA): Unlocking the potential of cassava 2. Up-scaling of soil and water management technologies for increased maize productivity 3. Livelihood improvement through integrated management practices for rain-fed lowland rice 4. Integrated management options for sustainable lowland rice-legume cropping systems 5. Integrated technologies for drought mitigation and productivity enhancement for smallholders 6. Integrated pearl millet production practices with sustainable natural resource management for improved food security in drought stressed environments 7. Increasing sorghum utilisation and marketability through food products diversification 8. Sustainable intensification of sorghum-legume systems to improve livelihoods and adaptation to climate change in semi-arid areas of Eastern and Central Africa (ECA) 9. Pearl millet innovations for improved livelihoods in drought-prone areas of ECA 10. Integrated productivity enhancing technology packages for smallholder dairy farmers in ECA 11. Improving livestock productivity through efficient utilisation of available feed resources in ECA 12. Crop-livestock integration for sustainable management of natural resources in ECA 13. Contingency plans to mitigate the effects of crises in pastoral systems of ECA 14. Strengthening regional germ-plasm collection and forage seed supply in ECA 15. Harnessing crop-livestock integration to build livelihood resilience in ECA 16. Up-scaling feed packaging and feed conservation innovations for drought management in pastoral systems of ECA 17. Establishment of genetic transformation platforms for cassava in ECA 18. Genetic engineering of maize for drought tolerance in ECA

		<p>19. Improving food security and livelihoods in ECA through improved community based low cost tissue culture innovations</p> <p>20. Accelerated uptake and utilisation of soil fertility management bets-bets in ECA</p> <p>21. Efficient use of crop-residues: Animal feed versus conservation agriculture in ECA</p> <p>22. Making the best of climate: adapting agriculture to climate variability in ECA</p> <p>23. Integrated management of water for improved productivity and livelihoods security under varying and changing climatic conditions</p> <p>24. Up-scaling of integrated soil fertility management for improved livelihoods</p> <p>25. Enhancing the adaptive capacity of smallholders to climate variability through response farming innovations</p> <p>26. Strategies for adapting to climate change in rural Sub-Saharan Africa: Targeting the most vulnerable</p> <p>27. Natural resource management and biodiversity conservation in the dry lands of ECA</p> <p>28. Going to scale: enhancing the adaptive management capacities of rural communities for sustainable land management in the highlands of Eastern Africa</p> <p><i>East Africa Agriculture and Climate Change</i> (edited by Michael Waithaka et al) http://www.ifpri.org/sites/default/files/publications/climate_kenyapreview.pdf</p> <p><i>Assessing and addressing climate-induced risks in Sub-Saharan Rainfed Agriculture</i> (Experimental Agriculture) http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S001447971100010X</p>
African Union Commission	AUC	<p>1. Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)</p> <p>2. Great Green Wall for the Sahara and Sahel Programme (GGWSS)</p> <p>3. Disaster Risk Reduction Programme (DRR)</p> <p>4. African Monitoring of the Environment for Sustainable Development (AMESD)</p> <p>Climate Governance in Africa: Adaptation Strategies and Institutions http://www.za.boell.org/downloads/climate_governance_in_africa.pdf</p>
Centre for Agricultural Bioscience International	CABI	<p>1. Coffee and Climate (CABI is an implementing agent for this PPP)</p> <p>2. Plantwise</p> <p>3. Good Seed Initiative</p> <p>1. www.coffeeandclimate.org</p> <p>2. http://www.plantwise.org http://www.plantwise.org/KnowledgeBank/home.aspx</p> <p>3. Improving Indigenous Vegetable Seed Quality, Part 1 (http://youtu.be/L8R0cPH2zC0) and Part 2 (http://youtu.be/wU9Bsqu9axE), Improving Seed Production for African Indigenous Vegetable Farmers Seeds of Value (http://youtu.be/JVb43xZelc)</p> <p>Karanja D., N. Okoko, E. Kiptarus, P. Okong’o, S. Samali, A. Katunzi, H. Mtwaenzi, F. Mwakitwange, V. Afari-Sefa, R. Musebe, M. Kimani and L. Kimenye (2012) <i>Promoting Farmer-Led Seed Enterprises of African Indigenous Vegetables to Boost Household Incomes and Nutrition in Kenya and Tanzania</i>. Presented at the First ASARECA General Assembly, Feeding our Region in the 21st Century, 14-16 December 2011, Entebbe, Uganda. http://www.asareca.org/sites/default/files/AIVseedenterpriseASARECAGA.pdf</p>

		<p>Onim M., and P. Mwaniki (2008) Cataloguing and Evaluation of Available Community/Farmers-Based Seed Enterprises on African Indigenous Vegetables (AIVs) in Four ECA Countries. Entebbe, Uganda: Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa. http://www.asareca.org/resources/reports/AIV_STUDYREPT.pdf</p> <p>EIARD Study: Improving Access to Quality Seeds (Feb 13) http://www.eiard.org/media/uploads/File/Case%20studies/2013_SDC%20funded/CABI%20-%20Improving%20access%20to%20quality%20seeds%20in%20Africa.pdf</p> <p>Cleaning up Kenyan kale, New Agriculturalist (2007) http://www.new-ag.info/en/developments/devItem.php?a=17</p> <p>Romney D, Day R, Karanja D, Louwaars N Can the supply of quality seed match demand? http://www.ourplanet.com/insights/05-Insights-Romney.pdf</p> <p>Quality Rice Seed Production Manual (2011) http://www.researchintouse.com/resources/riu2011quality-rice-production-manual.pdf</p>
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity	CBD	<p>CBD programme of Work on Dry and Sub-humid lands Biodiversity/Cross-cutting issue on Climate Change and Biodiversity, Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its 20 Aichi targets</p> <p>http://www.cbd.int/climate http://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-41-en.pdf http://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-50-en.pdf</p>
Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre	CCCCC	<p>Strategic Framework for Archiving Development Resilient to the Impacts of Climate Change and its Implementation Plan</p> <p>www.caribbeanclimate.bz</p>
Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel	CILSS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Initiative: Support to the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) 2. Integration of adaptation to climate change in water and agricultural sectors in west Africa 3. Enhancing the resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change through integrated land, water, and nutrient management in semi-arid West Africa (ENRACCA-WA) 4. Climate change Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFFS) program 5. Institutional support for African Climate Institutions Project (ISACIP-CLIMDEV) 6. Regional Programme for Sustainable land management and adaptation to climate change in the Sahel and West Africa (RPSLM) 7. Project to support the adaptation to climate change in West Africa by improving the climate information (ACCIC/DANIDA) 8. Strengthening the resilience to flooding and drought in the Niger Basin- Hydrological forecasts for the sustainable use of water resources and adaptation to climate change 9. New training opportunities in Climate Change at Regional AGRHYMET Center <p>Agrhymet Regional Centre (ARC) website: climate change and sustainable land management platform: www.agrhymet.ne/portailCC</p>
Commonwealth Secretariat	Commonwealth	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ongoing work under the Commonwealth Secretariat's New strategic Plan relates to: Intermediate Outcome 6.3 'Improving climate financing frameworks' (See Commonwealth Secretariat Strategic Plan 2013/14 – 2016/17) 2. Attachment of three long-term experts in the Pacific and Caribbean regions through the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation:

		<p>i. 'Capacity Building and Technical Assistance for Small States on Climate Change' (Completed Nov 2013)</p> <p>ii. 'Technical Assistance to Respond to Priority Climate Change and Environmental Challenges in Pacific' (Completed Nov 2013)</p> <p>iii. 'Capacity Building and Technical Assistance for Small States on Climate Change' (Completed Oct 2012)</p> <p>iv. 'Support and Capacity Building in the Caribbean for Climate Change Adaptation Analysis and Planning' (Ongoing)</p> <p>v. Technical Support for Meteorological Services to the Pacific Island Countries and Territories under the Secretariat of the Pacific Environmental Programme (SPREP) (Ongoing to March 2014)</p>
		<p>Information on the Technical Assistance Support to SPREP http://www.pacificclimatechange.net/index.php/eresources/documents The Expert Group on Climate Finance Report http://thecommonwealth.org/climatefinancereport</p>
CSIRO - Climate Adaptation Flagship	CSIRO-CAF	<p>1. AUSAID-CSIRO Research Alliance for Development</p> <p>2. PACCSAP</p> <p>3. Other smaller projects</p>
		<p>Bulk of work is in www.pacificclimatechangescience.org. www.rfdalliance.com.au .</p> <p>Other work is at www.csiro.au and with partners in other countries</p>
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	FAO	<p>FAO-Adapt: Framework Programme on Climate change Adaptation - an organization-wide framework programme which brings together multi-disciplinary expertise from different FAO technical departments and decentralized offices as well as collaboration with external partners</p>
		<p>http://www.fao.org/climatechange/fao-adapt/en</p> <p>FAO-Adapt overview: www.fao.org/climatechange/27594-03ecd7bd225b93086e7dca3944de64307.pdf</p> <p>Climate Smart Agriculture Sourcebook: www.fao.org/climatechange/climatesmart/en</p> <p>Building resilience for adaptation to climate change in the agriculture sector: www.fao.org/docrep/017/i3084e/i3084e.pdf</p> <p>Economics and Policy Innovations for Climate-Smart Agriculture (EPIC): www.fao.org/climatechange/epic</p> <p>Climate change fisheries and aquaculture: www.fao.org/fishery/topic/13788/en</p> <p>FAO Forests and Climate change: www.fao.org/docrep/017/i2906e/i2906e00.pdf</p> <p>Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture: www.naweb.iaea.org/nafa/swmn/index.html www.youtube.com/watch?v=vbaTz8T055E www.iaea.org/newscenter/multimedia/photoessays/dripirrigation/ http://www-naweb.iaea.org/nafa/swmn/index.html</p>
Global Environment Facility	GEF	<p>1. Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)</p> <p>2. Special Climate change Fund (SCCF)</p> <p>3. Strategic Priority on Adaptation (SPA)</p>
		<p>http://www.thegef.org/gef/adaptation</p> <p>LDCF/SCCF Council web-pages contain progress reports, strategies, evaluations, operational policies, and other documents:</p>

		http://www.thegef.org/council_meetings/ldcf
Global Water Partnership	GWP	<p>Global Water and Climate Programme (WCP), which includes following components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water and climate development programme (WACDEP) 2. Water and Climate resilience programme 3. WMO/GWP Integrated drought management programme (IDWP) 4. The Deltas climate resilience programmes <p>WACDEP website: http://www.gwp.org/en/WACDEP, www.gwp.org/wacdep AMCOW website: http://amcow-online.org CDKN: http://cdkn.org</p>
HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation	HELVETAS	<p>Environment and Climate Change to support and implement projects on Adaptation, DRM (and Climate Change Mitigation, mainly REDD)</p> <p>Working area Environment and Climate Change: http://www.helvetas.org/topics/working_areas/environment_and_climate_change</p> <p>Publications: http://www.helvetas.org/news_resources/publications including a leaflet on Environment and Climate Change and a topic sheet on Disaster Risk Reduction and Development and Selected programme/project websites: PACC Peru: www.paccperu.org.pe PRRD Bolivia: www.prrd.com.bo Afghanistan: http://afghanistan.helvetas.org/en/projects Bangladesh: http://bangladesh.helvetas.org/en/activities/projects_bangladesh Copila Nepal: http://nepal.helvetas.org/en/our_projects/copila.cfm Beles SUNrise (cactus) project in Ethiopia: http://www.helvetas.org/projects_countries/projects/keystone_projects/cactus_for_food_security_and_climate_change_adaption_in_ethiopia</p>
International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development	ICIMOD	<p>Regional Programme on Adaptation to Change</p> <p>HIMALDOC: www.icimod.org/himaldoc</p>
World Agroforestry Centre	ICRAF	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adaptation of Land Use to Climate Change in Sub-Saharan Africa (ALUCSSA) 2. "Enabling rural transformation and grassroots institutional building for sustainable land management and increased income and food security" 3. Evergreen Agriculture 4. Enabling smallholder to improve their livelihoods and benefit from carbon finance under the National Agricultural Innovation Project (NAIP) 5. Building effective water governance in the Asian highlands: living with risks and building resilience in water governance 6. Documentation and comparative assessment of past and current local adaptive strategies and coping responses of local communities in Southeast Asian watersheds 7. Adapting to extreme events in Southeast Asia through sustainable land management systems 8. Philippines Biodiversity and Watersheds Improved for Stronger Economy and Ecosystem Resilience 9. Mainstreaming climate change in biodiversity planning and conservation in the Philippines

		<p>http://www.worldagroforestry.org/regions/southeast_asia/publications</p> <p>Papers/Journal Articles</p> <p>Ramos et al. 2012. Developing a Georeferenced Database of Selected Threatened Forest Tree Species in the Philippines. Philippine Journal of Science 141 (2): 165---177</p> <p>Garcia et al. 2013. Predicting geographic distribution and habitat suitability due to climate change of selected threatened forest tree species in the Philippines. Journal of Applied Geography (44): 12---22.DOI: 10.1016/j.apgeog.2013.07.005</p> <p>Garcia et al. (2013). Sensitivity of Philippines' Forest Tree Species to Climate Change: Policy Implications and Future Directions. In Proceedings of the International Symposium on Tropical Forest Ecosystem Science and Management. 11--- 13 September 2013, Universiti Putra Malaysia Bintulu Sarwak Campus. pp.106---110.</p> <p>Policy Briefs</p> <p>Lasco et al. (2013). Integrating Climate Change Impacts into Biodiversity Management Plans and Programs. A Policy Brief. World Agroforestry Center---Philippines, College, Laguna</p> <p>Lasco et al. (2013). Policy Recommendations from Developing a Georeferenced Database of Selected Threatened Forest Tree Species in the Philippines. A Policy Brief. World Agroforestry Center---Philippines, College, Laguna</p> <p>Snelder et al. (2013). Modelling the Impact of Climate and Land Use Changes on Forest Bird Species Distribution for Adaptive Management of the Northern Sierra Madre Natural Park . A Policy Brief. Centre for International Cooperation of the VU University Amsterdam, the Netherlands and World Agroforestry Center---Philippines, College, Laguna. Guidebook</p> <p>Lasco et al. (2013). Guidebook on Mainstreaming Climate Change in Biodiversity Planning and Management in the Philippines. World Agroforestry Center, College, Laguna.</p> <p>http://www.wca2014.org/how-to-find-the-right-tree-for-the-right-place/#.Ut7rXhD-Kt9</p> <p>http://blog.worldagroforestry.org/index.php/2013/10/13/thousands-of-years-of-rice-and-fish-without-artificial-inputs</p> <p>http://worldagroforestry.org/regions/southeast_asia/vietnam/products/tools/talking-toolkit</p>
International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics	ICRISAT	<p>Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS), Agricultural Production Systems and the Livelihood Research in Dryland Areas (DS)</p> <p>Water, Land and Ecosystem Services (WLE)</p> <p>Several publications</p> <p>http://www.icrisat.org</p>
International Fund for Agricultural Development	IFAD	<p>Adaptation for smallholder agriculture programme (ASAP)</p> <p>ASAP main webpage: http://www.ifad.org/climate/asap/index.htm includes links to publications, documents, newsletter, videos, blogs, etc</p>
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	IFRC	<p>Department: Community Preparedness and Risk Reduction (CPRR)</p> <p>Portfolios:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Disaster Risk Reduction. 2) Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihood. 3) Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation. 4) Community and National Society Preparedness

		<p>In addition, a Climate Centre was established and has been hosted by the Netherlands Red Cross to support the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and its partners in reducing the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events on vulnerable people. (www.climatecentre.org)</p> <p>http://www.ifrc.org http://www.climatecentre.org</p>
International Livestock Research Institute	ILRI	<p>Improving food and nutritional security and reducing poverty in developing countries through research for efficient, safe and sustainable use of livestock—ensuring better lives through livestock.</p> <p>ILRI's 2010 -11 annual report http://cgspace.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10568/16698/ILRICorporateReport2010-11.pdf?sequence=6</p> <p>ILRI Website http://www.ilri.org</p> <p>CAAFS Website http://ccafs.cgiar.org</p>
International Organization for Migration	IOM	<p>Migration, Environment and Climate Change Portfolio</p> <p>Newsletter IOM Environmental Migration Newsletter Released on World Environment Day, 5 June 2013</p> <p>Webpages http://www.iom.int/cms/envmig For updates on migration and environment in the Asia-Pacific: http://www.apmen.iom.int</p> <p>Facebook - www.facebook.com/APMEN.IOM Twitter - https://twitter.com/apmen_iom</p> <p>Videos Climate Studio - COP18: Climate change will cause more people to migrate Dina Ionesco, IOM - COP17: William Lacy Swing, Director General, IOM</p>
Islamic Development Bank	IDB	<p>The Bank supports several programs and projects related to reinforcement mechanism of adaptation and resilience building:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building Resilience to Recurring Food Insecurity Program in Sahel region (Chad, Mali, Niger, Gambia, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Mauritania) - Capacity Building of Coastal Communities in ASEAN/IDB Member Countries - Integrated Community Driven Development (Phase III) Project - Millennium Village (Phase II) Program - Agricultural Support for Smallholders in South-Western Region of Bangladesh Project - Emergency Assistance to Drought Affected Member Countries in Sahel region - East Africa Regional Drylands Project (Djibouti, Uganda, Somalia) - Sustainable Villages programme (Mali, Nigeria, Sudan, Mozambique, Senegal & Uganda) - Technical assistance in the field of fisheries (Yemen, Mozambique, etc.) - Water harvesting project (Sudan) - Jeddah Declaration Initiative on Strengthening Food Security <p>http://www.isdb.org/irj/portal/anonymouse?NavigationTarget=navurl://96d97a5309160dc3af80a8b1744db35a http://isfd.isdb.org/EN/Pages/default.aspx</p>

Korea Adaptation Centre for Climate Change, Korea Environment Institute	KACCC	KACCC's International Cooperation Program for Developing Countries (Mainly training programs on climate change adaptation for the Asia-Pacific countries)
		http://www.kei.re.kr/bEng/contentView.kei Regional workshop to raise awareness and enhance action on climate change adaptation and mitigation at sub-national level (August 25-27, 2010, Phuket, Thailand): http://www.asiapacificadapt.net/resource/regional-workshop-raise-awareness-and-enhance-action-climate-change-adaptation-and-0 Regional Training on Cross-Sectoral Climate Change Adaptation Planning (October 25-26, 2011, Bangkok, Thailand): http://www.asiapacificadapt.net/events/regional-training-cross-sectoral-climate-change-adaptation-planning Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum 2013: http://www.asiapacificadapt.net/adaptationforum2013
Nordic Development Fund	NDF	Climate Change Portfolio
		http://www.ndf.fi
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	OECD	OECD work on climate change adaptation – several work streams and projects.
		The OECD's work on adaptation and development can be found at the following addresses: Overview of adaptation and development work: http://www.oecd.org/env/cc/adaptation.htm http://www.oecd.org/dac/environment/climatechange On cities: http://www.oecd.org/greencities Rio marker data: http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/rioconventions.htm http://www.oecd.org/dac/environment-development/statistics.htm See also: OECD Submission to UNFCCC Standing Committee on Finance
Organization of Eastern Caribbean States	OECS	OECS Climate Change Programme
		http://www.oecs.org
OPEC Fund for International Development	OFID	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Summit Meghnaghat Power Company Limited 2. Catalysing Markets and Building Manufacturing Capacity for Efficient Cook stoves in Africa and Latin America 3. Medium-Voltage Sub-Transmission Expansion Project 4. Wuchuan District Heating Project 5. Electricity Distribution Rehabilitation and Power Loss Reduction Program 6. South Helwan Power Plant Project 7. India Sustainable Renewable Energy Development (ISRED) Programme 8. Rural Electrification Project 9. Niassa Rural Electrification 10. Competitiveness and Sustainable Development in the South-Western Border Region Project. 11. Energy Access for Rural Communities 12. Improving Energy Efficiency in Yemen through the Development of the Solar Water Heaters" Value Chain 13. Kenya Electricity Expansion Project (KEEP)

		<p>14. Neelum Jhelum Hydropower Plant Project 15. Kenitra Power Plant Facility Expansion Project 16. Rwanda Electricity Access Scale Up Project 17. Sousse-D Combined Cycle Power Plant 18. Kotu Power Station 19. Aftout Al Chargui Solar Electrification Development 20. Al Mocha 60 MW Wind Park Project 21. Kinangop Wind Park (KWP) 22. Jordan Wind Project Company (JWPC) 23. Provision of Improved Cook Stoves Paired with a Carbon Finance Scheme 24. Provision of Renewable Energy 25. The Provision of Energy Services for Poor Consumers</p> <p>http://www.ofid.org</p>
Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries	OPEC	<p>OPEC focusing on adaptation in terms of economic diversification!</p>
Sahara and Sahel Observatory	OSS	<p>1. Integrated Land and Water Management for Adaptation to Climate Variability and Change Mali (ILWAC), 2. Africa at a meso-scale: Adaptive and integrated tools and strategies for natural resources management (Afromaison), 3. Monitoring and Evaluation Climate Change Adaptation (MECCA), 4. Advancing Capacity for Climate Change Adaptation” Project (ACCA). 5. REPSAHEL: Improving the Sahelian populations’ resilience to environmental changes - See more at: http://www.oss-online.org/en/repshel#sthash.4jeKbanA.dpuf 6. SASS III WACDEP: Sahara Aquifer System - Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP)</p> <p>For further information on climate change related projects http://www.oss-online.org/en/changement-climatique</p>
Regional Organization for the Conservation of the Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden	PERSGA	<p>The Regional Strategy and Programme for Adaptation to Climate Change in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden</p> <p>http://www.persga.org</p>
Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat	PIFS	<p>Climate Change Financing</p> <p>http://www.forumsec.org/resources/uploads/attachments/documents/Pacific%20experiences%20with%20modalities%20relevant%20for%20Climate%20Change%20Financing,%202012.pdf</p> <p>http://www.forumsec.org/pages.cfm/newsroom/publications</p>
Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe	REC	<p>1. Impact of Climate Change on Food Production in the Western Balkan region 2. Adaptation to the impacts of climate change for reducing risks in South Eastern Europe: Environment and Security Initiative, Priority D</p> <p>http://www.rec.org</p> <p>1. Publication « Impacts of Climate Change on Food Production in the Western Balkan Region”</p>

		<p>http://documents.rec.org/topic-areas/Impacts-climage-change-food-production.pdf Workshop materials http://www.rec.org/topicarea.php?id=11&section=events&event=12</p> <p>2. http://www.rec.org/topicarea.php?id=11&section=events&event=16</p>
South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation	SAARC	<p>1. Coastal Zone Management Centre (SCZMC) - planning, development and implementation of various programmes in the SAARC region dealing with issues of regional environmental sustainability with specific emphasis on climate change adaptation in coastal zones. inc. (Training, CB, education, awareness raising)</p> <p>2. Disaster Management Centre (SDMC) -</p> <p>3. Forestry Centre - Symposiums, Expert group meetings and training workshops on various Climate Change issues related to forests</p> <p>1. http://www.sczmc.org - documents, reports, videos etc.</p> <p>2. http://www.saarc-sdmc.org</p> <p>3. http://www.saarcforestrycentre.org.bt - Publications and further details</p>
Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environmental Programme	SPREP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC) • USAID-SPREP Partnership for Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change • AusAID International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative (ICCAI) • UNEP Ecosystem-based Adaptation to Climate Change in Lami Municipality, Fiji <p>USAID ecosystem based adaptation (general): http://www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/EbA_brochure.pdf</p> <p>USAID Solomon Islands publications: http://www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/Choiseul_Sol_EBA_synthesis.pdf http://www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/ChoiseulCCAssmntreport.pdf</p>
United National Development Programme	UNDP	<p>1. Advancing Cross-Sectoral Climate-Resilient Livelihoods</p> <p>2. Climate Resilient Integrated Water Resource and Coastal Management</p> <p>3. Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems for Climate Resilient Development</p> <p>4. Supporting Integrated Climate Change Strategies</p> <p>5. Promoting Low Emission and Climate Resilient Urban and Transport Infrastructure</p> <p>6. Community Resilience through Integrated Landscape Management</p> <p>7. UNDP EBD Programme; Signature Programme 3 – Managing and rehabilitating ecosystems for adaptation to and mitigation of climate change</p> <p>1. http://undp-alm.org advancing-cross-sectoral-climate-resilient-livelihoods Project Videos: http://www.undp-alm.org/videos</p> <p>2. http://www.undp-alm.org/climate-resilient-integrated-water-resource-and-coastal-management</p> <p>3. http://www.undp-alm.org/ews-and-climate-resilient-development Project Videos: http://www.undp-alm.org/videos</p> <p>4. http://www.undp-alm.org/supporting-integrated-climate-change-strategies</p> <p>5. http://www.undp-alm.org/promoting-climate-resilient-urban-and-transport-infrastructure</p> <p>6. Landscape Community Resilience http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/environmentandenergy/strategic_themes/local_development/landscape-community-</p>

		<p>resilience/ COMDEKS: Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/environmentandenergy/strategic_themes/local_development/community-development-knowledge-management/ or Project page: http://comdeksproject.com Costa Rica: http://www.pequenasdonacionescr.org/ India: http://www.sgpindia.org/ Brazil: http://www.ispn.org.br/ Pakistan: http://www.sgppakistan.org/ Kenya: http://www.gefsgp-undp.or.ke/index.php?id=1 Mexico: http://ppd.org.mx/nuevoppd/</p> <p>7. UNDP Biodiversity and Ecosystems Global Framework 2012-2020 http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Environment%20and%20Energy/biodiversity/UNDP-Biodiversity-and-Ecosystems-Global-Framework-2012-2020.pdf</p> <p>Ecosystem-based Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/environmentandenergy/focus_areas/ecosystems_and_biodiversity/ecosystem-based_climatechangemitigationandadaptation/</p> <p>Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Mountain Ecosystems: Challenges and Opportunities in Nepal, Peru and Uganda http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/iucn_eba_mountains_challenges_and_opportunities.pdf</p> <p>UNDP's 2010 Adaptation portfolio report Adapting to Climate Change, which discusses our use of ecosystem-based solutions on page http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/environment-energy/climate_change/adaptation/adapting-to-climate-change.html</p> <p>Article on the UNDP website about the Nepal country pilot of EBA in Mountain Ecosystems Programme, funded by BMU http://www.undp.org/content/nepal/en/home/operations/projects/environment_and_energy/eba.html</p> <p>Article on the UNDP website about the UNDP-managed Adaptation Fund-financed EBA project in Mongolia http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/environmentandenergy/focus_areas/ecosystems_and_biodiversity/projects/mongolia---great-steppes-forward-in-mongolia-through-ecosystem-.html</p> <p>Article on the UNDP-managed Adaptation Learning Mechanism website on UNDP-managed Seychelles EBA project funded through the Adaptation Fund - http://www.adaptationlearning.net/af_seychelles</p> <p>The project document for the UNDP-managed project on EBA through integrated fire management in South Africa, funded through the Special Climate Change fund</p> <p>Natural Solutions: Protected Areas Helping People Cope with Climate Change (http://www.undp.org/content/dam/aplaws/publication/en/publications/environment-energy/www-ee-library/biodiversity/natural-solutions-protected-areas-helping-people-cope-with-climate-change/Natural_Solutions.pdf)</p>
UN Economic Commission for Africa	UNECA	<p>African Climate Policy Center</p> <p>http://www.inderscience.com/info/inarticle.php?artid=57288 http://www.inderscience.com/info/inarticle.php?artid=57291</p>

UN Economic Commission for Europe, Environmental Division	UNECE	Catalysing change- The UNECE response to the climate countdown http://www.unece.org/climatechange/publications.html http://www.unece.org/climate_change.html http://www.unece.org/greeneconomywelcome/home.html http://www.unece.org/env/water/water_climate_activ.html
UNECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes	UNECE Water Convention	Adapting to climate change in transboundary basins The programme is part of the Water Convention's programme of work (currently for 2013-2015) and is guided by the Task Force on Water and Climate under the Convention currently chaired by the Netherlands and Switzerland. Water Convention activities on water and adaptation to climate change: http://www.unece.org/env/water/water_climate_activ.html Guidance on Water and Adaptation to Climate Change: http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=11658 Platform for sharing experience on adaptation to climate change in transboundary basins: https://www2.unece.org/ehlm/platform/display/ClimateChange/Welcom_e Progress report on pilot projects: http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/documents/2012/wat/works_hops/Transboundary_adaptation_april/Overview_CC-pilot_projects_progress_2012_clean.pdf
United Nations Environment Programme	UNEP	UNEP Climate Change Adaptation Portfolio http://www.unep.org/climatechange/adaptation http://www.EBAflagship.org http://www.GANadapt.org http://www.cambioclimatico-regatta.org http://www.asiapacificadapt.net http://www.unep.org/provia Brochure on UNEP's adaptation work: http://ebaflagship.org/resources/publications/brochures Brochure on UNEP's EbA Flagship Programme: http://www.ebaflagship.org/images/ContentsForPublications/eba_flagship_brochure.pdf
United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	UN ESCAP	1. Training of Trainers 2. ESCAP Publication on "Climate Change Adaptation for water management in a green economy" 3. Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific. Subprogramme: Information and communications technology and disaster risk reduction and management 4. Integrated Resource Management in Asian Cities: the Urban Nexus 5. Joint efforts with Partners ADB and UN-Water, UNU-INWEH ESCAP publications on disaster risk reduction, including those related to climate change adaptation: Asia-Pacific Disaster Report 2010 http://www.unescap.org/publications/detail.asp?id=1406 Asia-Pacific Disaster Report 2012 http://www.unescap.org/publications/detail.asp?id=1512 Building resilience to natural disasters and major economic crises http://www.unescap.org/publications/detail.asp?id=1536
Economic and Social	UNESC	1. Regional Initiative for the Assessment of the Impact of Climate Change on Water Resources and Socio-Economic Vulnerability in the Arab Region

Commission for Western Asia	WA	<p>(RICCAR)</p> <p>2. Developing the Capacities of the Arab Countries for Climate Change Adaptation by Applying Integrated Water Resources Management Tools</p> <p>1. Full documentation regarding the initiative is available at: http://www.escwa.un.org/RICCAR</p> <p>2. Project website under preparation will be accessible via: www.escwa.un.org</p>
United Nations Population Fund	UNFPA	<p>Population Dynamics and Adaptation to Climate Change</p> <p>Publications</p> <p>Population Dynamics and Climate Change, a book on the broad set of linkages between population dynamics and data and climate change mitigation and adaptation. http://www.unfpa.org/public/op/edit/publications/pid/4500</p> <p>The Demography of Adaptation to Climate Change, a book with detailed examination of the data foundations and critical indicators of climate vulnerability and adaptation, with particular focus on spatial analysis of social and demographic data, in conjunction with other types of data, to understand and act on climate vulnerability. The results of the Malawi work are published in this volume. http://www.unfpa.org/public/home/publications/pid/13218</p> <p>POPClimate http://www.popclimate.net</p> <p>UNFPA is supporting the establishment of national hubs for climate and development related data collection and analysis, with a focus on the integration of population data in climate change adaptation planning, together with a wide range of stakeholders. POPClimate provides an online interactive community for analysts, planners and policy makers to learn and generate approaches to GIS and spatial data for adaptation, as well as to exchange work and feedback</p>
United Nations Human Settlements Programme	UN-Habitat	<p>Cities and Climate Change Initiative (Portfolio), Climate Change Planning Unit, Urban Planning and Design Branch</p> <p>UN-Habitat's Cities and Climate Change Initiative: www.unhabitat.org/ccci</p> <p>UN-Habitat Climate Change Strategy 2010-2013 http://www.unhabitat.org/pmss/listItemDetails.aspx?publicationID=2861</p> <p>Cities and Climate Change: Global Report on Human Settlements http://www.unhabitat.org/pmss/listItemDetails.aspx?publicationID=3086</p>
United Nations Institute for Training and Research	UNITAR	<p>Climate Change</p> <p>http://www.unclearn.org</p> <p>Dominican Republic National Strategy for Climate Change Learning: http://unclearn.org/sites/www.unclearn.org/files/images/estrategia_nacional_para_fortalecer_los_recursos_humanos_republica_dominicana_08_2012.pdf</p> <p>http://www.unitar.org</p>
United Nations University	UNU	<p>1. UNU-Traditional Knowledge Initiative: Savanna Fire and Sustainable Livelihoods Project UNU-EHS – Institute for Environmental and Human Security</p> <p>2. CATALYST Capacity Development for Hazard Risk Reduction and Adaptation</p> <p>3. Sustainable Land Management in the High Pamir and Pamir-Alai Mountains (PALM)</p> <p>4. Environmental Change and Refugee narratives in the Horn of Africa</p>

		<p>5. WASCAL - West African Science Service Center on Climate Change and Adapted Land Use</p> <p>6. Climate Change, Hydro-Conflicts and Human Security (CLICO)</p> <p>7. The Munich Re Foundation Chair on Social Vulnerability</p> <p>8. Where the rain falls: climate change, hunger and human mobility</p> <p>9. The Climate Change, Environment and Migration Alliance (CCEMA)</p> <p>10. WISDOM – Water Information System for the Mekong</p> <p>11. Climate Risk Adaptation and Insurance in the Caribbean</p> <p>UNU-FLORES</p> <p>12. Global change impact on resource management</p> <p>13. Green economy and sustainable resource management</p> <p>UNU-WIDER</p> <p>14. Development under Climate Change</p> <p>15. Climate Change & Land Use Adaptation</p> <p>UNU- INWEH – Institute for Water, Environment and Health</p> <p>16. Ecological health and biodiversity</p> <p>17. Coastal Zone Ecosystems</p> <p>18. Water-Health Nexus</p> <p>19. Dryland Ecosystems</p> <p>UNU- IAS – Institute of Advanced Studies, Yokohama</p> <p>20. Environmental Sustainability and Governance</p> <p>21. Traditional Knowledge Initiative</p> <p>22. Sustainable urban futures</p> <p>UNU-ISP - Institute for Sustainability and Peace</p> <p>23. Climate and Ecosystem Change Adaptation</p> <p>24. Sustainable Human Development</p> <p>25. Climate and Ecosystem Change Adaptation</p> <p>UNU-IIGH - International Institute for Global Health</p> <p>26. Climate Change in Health</p> <p>UNU-INRA – Institute for Natural Resources in Africa</p> <p>27. Harnessing Land and Water Resources for Efficient and Sustainable Use</p> <p>28. Promoting Conservation and Developing a Green Economy</p>
		<p>1. For more information about the project:</p> <p>http://www.unutki.org/default.php?doc_id=248</p> <p>http://www.wider.unu.edu/research/current-programme/en_GB/developmentunder-climate-change_1/</p> <p>http://www.ias.unu.edu/sub_page.aspx?catID=5&ddlID=57</p> <p>http://inweh.unu.edu/</p> <p>http://ehs.unu.edu/article/read/projects</p> <p>http://unu.edu/research/filter/institute=24</p> <p>http://iigh.unu.edu/areas-of-research/</p> <p>http://unu.edu/about/unu-system/biolac/about#overview</p> <p>http://www.unwater.unu.edu/</p> <p>http://www.merit.unu.edu/</p> <p>http://i.unu.edu/media/unu.edu/publication/37511/unu_ar2012_en.pdf</p>
World Tourism Organization	UNWTO	<p>Sustainable Tourism through Energy Efficiency with Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Measures in Pangandaran (STREAM)</p> <p>http://www.streamindonesia.org</p> <p>Broadcast documentation of Deutsche Well-TV (DW-TV) under their segment Global Ideas, showcasing the adaptation activities:</p> <p>http://www.dw.de/a-green-tsunami-recovery-in-indonesia/a-16826558</p>
West African Science Service Center on Climate Change and	WASCA L	<p>1. Competence Center for Climate Change and Adapted Land Use (Ouagadougou in Burkina Faso),</p> <p>2. Graduate Studies Program on Climate Change Adaptation (in 9 West African countries)</p> <p>3. International Core Research Program (in collaboration with German</p>

Adapted Land Use		universities) http://www.wascal.org
World Bank	WB	<p>World Bank has been actively supporting countries on climate resilient development and disaster risk management. Enhancing resilience and addressing the impacts of climate change is an integral part of the World Bank Group Strategy. Systematic gathering of financing commitments made to adaptation and measured as “adaptation co-benefits” was initiated in FY11; data from such analysis is provided in various parts of this document Work includes Disaster Risk Management Portfolio</p> <p>More information on specific areas:</p> <p>1) climate change support, knowledge products and learning from the World Bank http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/climatechange</p> <p>2) Climate Change support provided by the IFC http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/Topics_Ext_Content/IFC_External_Corporate_Site/CB_Home/</p> <p>3) Climate Change support provided by MIGA http://www.miga.org/documents/cleanpower.pdf</p> <p>4) Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) http://www.gfdr.org</p> <p>Some key WBG documents related to adaptation and disaster risk management</p> <p>1) Climate Finance Overview http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/climatefinance/overview</p> <p>2) IDA and Climate Change http://www.worldbank.org/ida/papers/ABCs/Climate.pdf OR http://www.worldbank.org/ida/ida_abcs_climate.html</p> <p>3) IDA 15 - Progress report on IDA and Climate Change http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2009/10/11349074/ida-climate-change-progress-report</p> <p>4) World Development Report 2012: Development and Climate Change http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTRESEARCH/EXTWDRS/0,,contentMDK:23062354~pagePK:478093~piPK:477627~theSitePK:477624,00.html</p> <p>5) Turn Down the Heat reports http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSCContentServer/WDSP/IB/2013/06/14/000445729_20130614145941/Rendered/PDF/784240WP0Full00D0CONF0to0June19090L.pdf http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2012/11/17097815/turn-down-heat-4%C2%B0c-warmer-world-must-avoided</p> <p>6) The Sendai Report: Managing Disaster Risks for a Resilient Future. World Bank, GFDRR and Government of Japan, Washington, D.C. http://www.gfdr.org/sites/gfdr.org/files/publication/Sendai_Report_051012_0.pdf</p> <p>7) Independent Evaluation Group’s Report: Adapting to Climate Change: Assessing World Bank group Experience http://ieg.worldbankgroup.org/evaluations/adapting-climate-change-assessing-world-bank-group-experience</p> <p>Urban related work:</p>

		<p>8) Cities and Flooding: A Guide to Integrated Urban Flood Risk Management for the 21st Century https://www.gfdrr.org/node/1068</p> <p>9) Building Urban Resilience: Principles, Tools, and Practice http://econ.worldbank.org/external/default/main?pagePK=64165259&theSitePK=469372&piPK=64165421&menuPK=64166093&entityID=000356161_20130308155433</p> <p>10) Climate Investment Fund Annual report http://climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/Annual%20Reports/2013/pdf/CIF_AR2012-final-lowres1.pdf</p>
United Nations World Food Programme	WFP	<p>1. R4 Rural Resilience Initiative</p> <p>2. Climate Adaptation Management and Innovation Initiative (C-ADAPT)</p> <p>3. Livelihood Early Assessment and Protection (LEAP)</p> <p>4. SPRs Special Operations Emergency operations Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations Country Programmes</p> <p>5. Adaptation Fund: WFP is a monitoring implementing entity of the UNFCCC AF supporting national governments to implement four adaptation projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building resilient food security systems to benefit the southern Egypt region. • Enhancing resilience of communities to the adverse effects of climate change on food security, in Pichincha province and the Jubones river basin, Ecuador. • Enhancing resilience of communities to the adverse effects of climate change on food security in Mauritania. • Addressing climate change impacts on marginalized agricultural communities living in the Mahaweli river basin of Sri Lanka <p>1. R4 Video: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MlfYTVfgll4 R4 Brochure (English): http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/communications/wfp240451.pdf</p> <p>2. http://www.wfp.org/climate-change</p> <p>3. LEAP Official page: http://www.wfp.org/disaster-risk-reduction/leap</p> <p>4. http://www.wfp.org</p> <p>Different examples: http://www.wfp.org/search/apachesolr_search/lessons%20learned</p> <p>5. https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/building-resilient-food-security-systems-benefit-southern-egypt-region https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/1328-enhancing-resilience-communities-adverse-effects-climate-change-food-security-pichincha https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/enhancing-resilience-communities-adverse-effects-climate-change-food-security-mauritania https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/addressing-climate-change-impacts-marginalized-agricultural-communities-living-mahaweli-rive</p>
World Health Organization	WHO	<p>Climate Change and Health http://www.who.int/globalchange/publications/en/</p>
World Meteorological Organization	WMO	<p>The WMO programme for the Least Developed Countries http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/dra/ldcs.php coordinates implementation of other WMO programmes:</p> <p>World Climate Programme (WCP), World Weather Watch Programme</p>

		<p>(WWW), World Weather Research Programme (WWRP), Hydrology and Water Resources Programme (HWR), Disaster Risk Reduction Programme (DRR), Agricultural Meteorology Programme (AgMP)</p> <p>Co-sponsored programmes: Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) (cf. , http://www.wmo.int/pages/summary/progs_struct_en.html)</p> <p>Global initiative: Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) http://www.gfcs-climate.org/</p>
World Trade Organization	WTO	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aid-for-Trade (AFT) Initiative 2. Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) 3. Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF). <p>In addition, the WTO pursues several multilateral initiatives that seek to remove obstacles to international trade, thereby increasing access at lower cost of relevant technologies</p> <p>AfT: http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/devel_e/a4t_e/aid4trade_e.htm</p> <p>EIF: https://www.enhancedif.org/</p> <p>STDF: http://www.standardsfacility.org/en/index.htm</p>