

**Fifth meeting of the Adaptation Committee  
Bonn, Germany, 5-7 March 2014**

**Updated information paper**

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

**Recommended action by the Adaptation Committee**

The AC, at its fifth meeting, may wish to consider the opportunities for collaboration as presented in the paper and agree on relevant follow-up action.

**Introduction**

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

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

This updated information paper responds to the first two activities, i.e. mapping, analysis and identification of activities to reduce duplication, address gaps and promote synergies. This paper builds upon the previous mapping exercise undertaken in preparation for AC2 2013.<sup>1</sup>

**Mapping of mandates, workplans and decisions with adaptation relevance**

This section first provides a summary of outcomes from COP 19 relevant to adaptation and the Adaptation Committee. These will be addressed before mapping adaptation-relevant mandates and agreed activities by other constituted bodies and workstreams under the Convention against activities included in the AC's three-year work plan.

*Summary of relevant outcomes from COP 19 for adaptation and the Adaptation Committee*

COP 19 (decision 16/CP.19) noted with appreciation the progress made by the AC in the implementation of its three-year workplan and encouraged the AC to continue its work on providing technical support and guidance to the Parties and seek further coherence and synergy with other relevant bodies and programmes under the Convention. In addition, the COP encouraged the AC to utilize, where appropriate, resources, capacities and expertise from relevant organizations, centres and networks outside of the Convention in support of its work.

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

The COP in decision 17/CP.19 decided to continue the **Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change (NWP)** addressing the knowledge needs arising from, inter alia, the Cancun Adaptation Framework and other relevant workstreams and

<sup>1</sup> Documents AC/2013/2 (Information paper on possible cooperation in order to reduce duplication of actions, address gaps and strengthen synergies) and AC/2013/3 (Mandates, work plans and decisions under the Convention with adaptation relevance) available at <unfccc.int/7374.php>.

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

The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA),<sup>2</sup> in response to the recommendations of the AC:

- a) Requested the secretariat to organize the NWP's technical expert meeting on best practices and available tools for the use of indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices for adaptation in conjunction with the AC's workshop on best practices and needs of local and indigenous communities;
- b) Invited Parties and NWP partner organizations to submit to the secretariat, by 20 August 2014, information on good practices in and lessons learned from national adaptation planning and requested the secretariat to compile these submissions into an information document, to be made available by SBSTA 41 (December 2014);
- c) Requested the secretariat to undertake activities listed in annex III to the report of the AC, upon the request of the AC.

With regard to the **national adaptation plans (NAPs)**, the COP (decision 18/CP.19) welcomed the technical guidelines for the NAP process,<sup>3</sup> which will assist least developed country (LDC) Parties and other developing country Parties in undertaking their NAP process.

The COP welcomed the establishment of the NAP global support programme for the LDCs and invited United Nations organizations, specialized agencies and other relevant organizations, as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies, to consider establishing or enhancing support programmes for the national adaptation plan process within their mandates, as appropriate, which could facilitate the provision of financial and technical support to developing country Parties that are not LDCs, and to submit to the secretariat, by 26 March 2014, information on how they have responded to this invitation. The COP also invited Parties and relevant organizations to submit, by 26 March 2014, information on their experience with the application of the initial guidelines for the formulation of NAPs, as well as any other information relevant to the formulation and implementation of the NAPs, for consideration by SBI 40 (June 2014). The COP decided to continue to take stock of, and, if necessary, revise the initial guidelines for the formulation of NAPs at its twentieth session (December 2014).

The SBI noted that developing country Parties can start to access resources from the Least Developed Countries Fund (in the case of LDC Parties) and the Special Climate Change Fund (in the case of other developing country Parties) in support of the NAP process through existing GEF modalities.<sup>4</sup>

In terms of the **LDC Expert Group (LEG)**, the SBI welcomed the LEG work programme for 2013–2014,<sup>5</sup> including the outreach activities and the regional training workshops on NAPs. The SBI also welcomed the LEG's engagement with the Adaptation Committee and other relevant bodies under the Convention in support of its work on the NAP process. The LEG communicated the following recommendations for the AC to consider in its work:

- a) Integrate and communicate the support needs of the LDC Parties for NAPs while performing its function on exchanging information with relevant Convention bodies and others, including the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) and the Technology Executive Committee (TEC), on means to incentivize the implementation of adaptation actions, including finance, technology and capacity-building, with a view to enhancing support to the LDC Parties in addressing adaptation;
- b) Assist with outreach on the NAP technical guidelines developed by the LEG to other developing countries that are not LDCs;

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<sup>2</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2013/5, paragraph 13.

<sup>3</sup> <unfccc.int/7279>.

<sup>4</sup> FCCC/SBI/2013/20, paragraphs 109 and 110.

<sup>5</sup> Detailed information is available here <unfccc.int/7984>.

- c) Assist the LEG and the LDCs with relevant methods for estimating the costs and benefits of adaptation as part of assessments in the formulation of NAPs.

The COP, by decision 19/CP.19, decided to continue the **Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (CGE)** for a period of five years (2014-2018). It also decided that the CGE shall function in accordance with the revised terms of reference contained in the annex to the decision 19/CP.19. According to its terms of reference, the CGE shall have the objective of improving the process of and preparation of national communications and biennial update reports by non-Annex I Parties by providing technical advice and support. The CGE shall, in defining and implementing its work programme, take into account other relevant work by expert groups under the Convention in order to avoid duplication of work.

The CGE met from 27 to 28 January 2014 and agreed to a 2-tiered work programme: a broader high-level work programme covering the whole mandated term of 5 years and a detailed annual plan for 2014. It was decided that the CGE work programme will be reviewed and revised on an annual basis, starting from 2015, in order to take into account the progress of implementation of the planned activities as well as the relevant elements from the long-term strategy to be developed this year.

As per the agreed work programme, the CGE shall, among other things, undertake the following activities in 2014:

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

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

Regarding **loss and damage**, the COP established the Warsaw international mechanism for loss and damage, under the Cancun Adaptation Framework, to address loss and damage associated with impacts of climate change, including extreme events and slow onset events, in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change (decision 2/CP.19). The mechanism shall fulfill the role under the Convention of promoting the implementation of approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change in a comprehensive, integrated and coherent manner by undertaking, inter alia, the following functions:

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

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

The COP also established an executive committee to guide the implementation of functions of the mechanism and decided that, as an interim measure, the executive committee shall consist of two representatives from each of the following bodies under the Convention, ensuring that there is a balanced representation between developed and developing country Parties: the Adaptation

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Committee, the LEG, the SCF, the TEC and the CGE. The executive committee is requested to develop its initial two-year workplan for consideration at SB 41 (December 2014)<sup>6</sup>.

With regard to the joint annual report of the **TEC and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)** to the COP, the SBSTA and the SBI were unable to reach agreement on their consideration of the report. The COP requested the SBSTA and the SBI to continue consideration of this joint annual report at their fortieth sessions (June 2014). According to its report, the **TEC** will finalize its workplan for 2014–2015 at its 8th meeting (5-7 March 2014), during which it will also consider possible areas of collaboration with other bodies under the Convention, including the AC. In addition, the TEC is organizing, in collaboration with the AC, a workshop on technologies for adaptation, with a view to developing TEC Brief(s) on the matter.

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

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

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

COP 19 endorsed the workplan of the **SCF** for 2014–2015 (decision 7/CP.19, para. 6), which foresees addressing the strengthening of linkages between the SCF and thematic bodies of the Convention such as the AC in 2014. The Co-Chairs of the SCF suggest convening a meeting of the chairs, co-chairs and vice-chairs of the respective bodies early on in 2014 in order to identify potential linkages and synergies, including in the light of potential additional mandates provided by COP 19. In addition, the COP requested the SCF, in the context of the preparation of its biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows, to consider ongoing technical work on operational definitions of climate finance, including private finance mobilized by public interventions, to assess how adaptation and mitigation needs can most effectively be met by climate finance, and to include the results in its annual report to the COP (decision 3/CP.19, para. 11). The COP also invited the SCF to consider focusing its second forum on mobilizing finance for adaptation from public and private sectors (decision 7/CP.19, para. 5). Furthermore, the SCF was requested to continue to provide expert input to the fifth review of the financial mechanism, with a view to the review being finalized by COP 20 (decision 8/CP.19, para. 3)

With regard to initial guidance to the **Green Climate Fund (GCF)** (decision 4/CP.19), the COP reiterated its request to the GCF to balance the allocation of resources between adaptation and mitigation, to pursue a country driven approach and to take into account the urgent and immediate needs of developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in allocating resources for adaptation. COP also urged the Board of the GCF to an expeditious implementation of its 2014 workplan. According to its workplan, the Board will consider relationships with relevant UNFCCC thematic bodies, such as the Adaptation Committee at its 8<sup>th</sup> meeting (30 September–2 October 2014).

In response the COP guidance and provisions of its governing instrument, the GCF Board decided that the GCF will adopt a theme/activity-based approach to the allocation of resources and that it will initially make allocations under adaptation, mitigation and the Private Sector Facility, and

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<sup>6</sup> The two-year workplan, which will be developed during the initial meeting of the executive committee in March 2014 will provide further clarity on areas and ways to collaborate.

that there will be balance between adaptation and mitigation and the appropriate allocation of resources for other activities. The Board further decided that, in relation to adaptation, resources will be allocated based on (i) the ability of a proposed activity to demonstrate its potential to adapt to the impacts of climate change in the context of promoting sustainable development and a paradigm shift and (ii) the urgent and immediate needs of vulnerable countries, in particular LDCs, SIDS and African States (GCF Board decision B.05/05).

In addition, the GCF Board has agreed on the GCF's results management framework and adopted initial result areas and initial performance indicators, including for adaptation. The GCF Board will consider additional result areas and indicators for adaptation activities at its sixth meeting (19-21 February 2014, Bali, Indonesia).<sup>7</sup> At this meeting the GCF Board will also consider initial modalities for the operation of the GCF's mitigation and adaptation windows and the Private Sector Facility as well as a detailed programme of work on readiness and preparatory support.<sup>8</sup>

In terms of the second review of the **Adaptation Fund**, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its ninth session (CMP 9) decided that the scope of the second review will cover the progress made to date and lessons learned in the operationalization and implementation of the Fund, and will focus on, inter alia, the institutional linkages and relations, as appropriate, between the Adaptation Fund and other institutions, in particular institutions under the Convention (decision 2/CMP.9).

In the context of **long-term climate finance**, COP 19 called on developed country Parties to channel a substantial share of public climate funds to adaptation activities and recalled that a significant share of new multilateral funding for adaptation should flow through the GCF (decision 3/CP.19). In addition, developed country Parties were requested to prepare biennial submissions on their updated strategies and approaches for scaling up climate finance from 2014 to 2020, including on any available information on quantitative and qualitative elements of a pathway. The COP further decided to continue deliberations on long-term finance and requested the secretariat to organize in-session workshops on, inter alia, [...] needs for support to developing countries, from 2014 to 2020. Furthermore, the COP decided to convene a biennial high level ministerial dialogue on climate finance starting in 2014 and ending in 2020 and informed, inter alia, by said workshops.

Regarding **systematic observation**, the SBSTA emphasized its importance for the UNFCCC process at large, including for decision-making on adaptation. It noted that a workshop on systematic observation, organized in close collaboration with the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) and its sponsors, could help to identify ways to strengthen systematic observation and to enhance related capacity in developing countries, in particular in support of adaptation planning.<sup>9</sup>

Finally, a workshop on the current state of scientific knowledge on how to enhance the **adaptation of agriculture to climate change impacts** while promoting rural development, sustainable development and productivity of agricultural systems and food security in all countries, particularly in developing countries was held under the SBSTA.<sup>10</sup> The workshop report will be considered at SBSTA 40 (June 2014). Prior to COP 19, a workshop was held on technical and scientific aspects of high carbon ecosystems under the SBSTA work on research to provide current scientific and technical knowledge on this matter, to discuss the management of such ecosystems in the mitigation and adaptation context and to assess research needs, including related to adaptation. The workshop report will be considered at SBSTA 40 (June 2014).

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<sup>7</sup> More information is available here <[http://gcfund.net/fileadmin/00\\_customer/documents/pdf/GCF\\_B06\\_Additional\\_Adaptation\\_Areas\\_fin\\_20140209.pdf](http://gcfund.net/fileadmin/00_customer/documents/pdf/GCF_B06_Additional_Adaptation_Areas_fin_20140209.pdf)>.

<sup>8</sup> More information is available here <<http://gcfund.net/documents/board-meeting-documents.html>>.

<sup>9</sup> During SBSTA 39, a side event/dialogue with the systematic observation community was organized to discuss and enhance the linkages with other areas of work under the UNFCCC, including the LEG and the NAP process, the Adaptation Committee, and the 2013-2105 review of the long-term global goal.

<sup>10</sup> The agenda, presentations and statements are available here <[unfccc.int/7887](http://unfccc.int/7887)>.

# Adaptation Committee

Version of 21 February

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

AC	NWP	NAPs	LEG	CGE	L&D ExCom	TEC and CTCN	SCF	GCF, AF and GEF	Other
<b>Technical guidance and support for NAPs and other aspects of adaptation planning and implementation</b>									
NAPs taskforce ( <i>workplan and activities tbd</i> )		Technical guidelines for the NAP process to assist LDCs and non-LDCs in undertaking their NAP process	Participation of a LEG member on the NAPs taskforce  AC invited to assist with outreach on the NAP technical guidelines and with relevant methods for estimating the costs and benefits of adaptation as part of assessments in the formulation of NAPs  LEG regional training workshops on NAPs from Q3 of 2014			Participation of a TEC member on the NAPs taskforce ( <i>part of TEC workplan 2014-2015, to be confirmed at TEC8</i> )	Participation of a SCF member on the NAPs taskforce	Participation of a GCF Board member on the NAPs taskforce	
Monitoring and evaluation of			LEG work on M&E of NAPAs, NAPs and the						

AC	NWP	NAPs	LEG	CGE	L&D ExCom	TEC and CTCN	SCF	GCF, AF and GEF	Other
adaptation: Workshop, report and recommendations to COP20 (Q3 2014-Q1 2015)			LDC work programme						
Local and indigenous communities: Workshop, report and recommendations to COP20 (Q2-Q3 2014)	Joint AC-NWP workshop (1-4 April 2014)								
Promoting livelihoods and economic diversification: Expert meeting, report and recommendations to COP21/22									
Facilitation of technical backstopping: Ad hoc group to propose modalities to facilitate technical backstopping for projects for Parties upon request				Update of CGE training materials on vulnerability and adaptation assessment to take into account latest science and development under the Convention (2014 - 2015)  Regional hands-on training workshops on vulnerability and adaptation		CTCN to manage requests from national designated entities of developing countries and delivering responses			

AC	NWP	NAPs	LEG	CGE	L&D ExCom	TEC and CTCN	SCF	GCF, AF and GEF	Other
				assessment (2015)					
<b>Support for adaptation in developing countries by UN agencies, regional centres and networks</b>									
Information from UN agencies and regional institutions (compiled and synthesized)						CTCN seeks to strengthen networks, partnerships and capacity-building for climate technology transfer			
(Online) list of regional centres and networks	Parties, NWP partner organizations and adaptation practitioners encouraged to support the effective implementation of the NWP by increasing collaboration with regional centres and networks, in particular those in developing countries that provide and disseminate information and knowledge at the regional and national levels.								
Consideration of developing a strategy to address gaps and opportunities identified and consideration of establishing an expert group									
<b>Sharing of information on adaptation and adaptation planning</b>									
In-session meeting with the IPCC during SB40	NWP to enhance the relevance and				Loss and damage mechanism to				3 <sup>rd</sup> meeting of the Structured Expert



AC	NWP	NAPs	LEG	CGE	L&D ExCom	TEC and CTCN	SCF	GCF, AF and GEF	Other
and subsequent report (Q2-Q3 2014)	dissemination of knowledge products under the NWP to inform adaptation planning and actions at the regional, national and subnational levels				enhance knowledge and understanding of comprehensive risk management approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including slow onset impacts				Dialogue expected to discuss risk management and impacts with a focus on scenarios limiting global warming to 2 and 1.5 °C increase. The interplay between mitigation and adaptation will also be discussed in the context of assessing the adequacy of the long-term global goal and the progress made so far towards this goal. <sup>11</sup>  Research Dialogue
Consider progress made in collaborating with the LEG on NAP Central			LEG to further develop the NAP Central (unfccc.int/nap) AC member serves in the NAP advisory group						
Information paper on national adaptation planning and good practices for integrating adaptation into national development policies, processes and actions (Q3 2014)	Parties and NWP partner organizations submissions (by 20 August 2014) on good practices in and lessons learned from national adaptation planning. Sec to compile into an information	Parties and relevant organizations submissions (by 26 March 2014) on their experience with the application of the initial guidelines for the formulation of NAPs as well as	Relevant LEG information products, including NAP Central and reports on best practices and lessons learned  LEG to further develop methodologies for capturing	Compilation of information on steps to integrate climate change considerations into relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions (June-August 2014)		TEC Brief on possible integration of the TNA process with NAMA and NAP processes, issued in October 2013  Recommendations on possible ways to establish			

<sup>11</sup> SED 2 discussed, on the basis of the AR5 WGI many aspects relating to observed and projected changes in the climate system that are relevant for adaptation, see <unfccc.int/7521>.

AC	NWP	NAPs	LEG	CGE	L&D ExCom	TEC and CTCN	SCF	GCF, AF and GEF	Other
	document, to be made available by SBSTA 41 (December 2014)	any other relevant information	and sharing best practices and lessons learned in addressing adaptation. AC member part of advisory group			linkages between TNA and NAPs ( <i>part of TEC workplan 2014-2015, to be confirmed at TEC8</i> )			
<b>Sharing of information on means of implementation (finance, technology and capacity-building)</b>									
Information from developed country Parties and bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels on current experience, including criteria, priorities, etc., and on means to incentivize the implementation of adaptation actions, and other ways to enable climate-resilient development and reduce vulnerability (compiled and synthesized) (Q2-Q4 2014)		Submissions by 26 March 2014 from UN organizations, specialized agencies and other relevant organizations, as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies, on establishing or enhancing support programmes for the NAP process, which could facilitate the provision of financial and technical support to developing country Parties that are not LDCs	Information paper on how NAP processes can be supported in LDCs		Loss and damage mechanism to enhance action and support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change	TEC workshop, in collaboration with AC, on technologies for adaptation (4 March 2014), and follow-up actions  TNA reports and third synthesis report of TNAs  Database TT: CLEAR  CTCN is setting up a Knowledge Management System (KMS) that will promote free exchange of global, regional	SCF requested, in the context of its biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows, to consider ongoing technical work on operational definitions of climate finance to assess how adaptation needs can most effectively be met by climate finance  SCF invited to consider ways to increase its work on the measurement, reporting and verification of support	Developed country Parties requested to prepare biennial submissions on their updated strategies and approaches for scaling up climate finance from 2014 to 2020  Parties, interested international organizations etc. invited to submit by 26 March 2014 their views on the second review of the AF	Durban Forum on Capacity Building at SB40 in June 2014

AC	NWP	NAPs	LEG	CGE	L&D ExCom	TEC and CTCN	SCF	GCF, AF and GEF	Other
						and national data on adaptation and mitigation technology performance and costs, together with lessons learned, best practices and online orientation	beyond the biennial assessment		
Workshop with the relevant bilateral, regional and multilateral institutions facilitating the means of implementation, as well as with development agencies at the country level (Q1 2015)			AC invited to integrate and communicate the support needs of the LDC Parties for NAPs while performing function on exchanging information with relevant Convention bodies and others,						
Determine the need for and scope of a joint task force on means of implementation (Q2 2015)			including the SCF, the TEC, on means to incentivize the implementation of adaptation actions, including finance, technology and capacity-building, with a view to enhancing support to the LDC Parties in addressing adaptation						
In collaboration with the TEC, the SCF and the LEG, input document with information and recommendations for further actions on means of implementation (Q3 2015)							Provision of draft guidance to the operating entities of the financial mechanism  SCF to continue to provide expert input to the fifth review of the financial mechanism;	Results of the second review of the AF	
In-session workshop/side event at COP 21 on means of implementation (Q4 2015)								Secretariat requested to organize in-session workshops on strategies and	

AC	NWP	NAPs	LEG	CGE	L&D ExCom	TEC and CTCN	SCF	GCF, AF and GEF	Other
								approaches for scaling up climate finance, cooperation on enhanced enabling environments and support for readiness activities, and on needs for support to developing countries, from 2014 to 2020	
<b>Communication, information and outreach</b>									
Develop and implement strategy									
<b>Annual Adaptation Forum</b>									
2014 Forum <i>(timing tbd)</i>			2014 NAP Expo <i>(tbc)</i>				SCF invited to consider focusing its 2 <sup>nd</sup> forum on mobilizing finance for adaptation from public and private sources (June 2014 in conjunction with the CIF partnership forum)		
2015 Forum									

AC	NWP	NAPs	LEG	CGE	L&D ExCom	TEC and CTCN	SCF	GCF, AF and GEF	Other
<i>(timing tbd)</i>									
<b>Reports</b>									
2014 Thematic report (Q4 2014)	COP 19 decides that the relevance of the NWP should be enhanced, on the basis of, inter alia, the development of knowledge products to improve the understanding and assessment of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation in response to needs identified by Parties						Report on the Biannual Assessment Report on the SCF Forum		
2015 Overview report on progress in the implementation of the Cancun Adaptation Framework (Q4 2015)					Relevant outputs				

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**Comparison and analysis of maps to identify concrete activities to reduce duplication, address gaps and promote synergies**

With regard to the provision of **technical guidance and support for NAPs and other aspects of adaptation planning and implementation**, the AC, and in particular its task force on NAPs, could work in close collaboration with the LEG to support developing countries in undertaking their NAP process, e.g. by undertaking technical work on the costs and benefits of adaptation as well as methodologies for the mainstreaming of adaptation activities into national development plans fully recognizing that “one size does fit all”. In addition, the AC could follow-up to the regional NAP workshops for LDCs and recommend ways in which non-LDC developing countries could benefit from training activities, as well. When considering recommendations on the M&E of adaptation, including any follow-up work possibly following the conclusion of its current work plan, the AC could identify areas which are not covered by ongoing work by the LEG in this area in order to avoid duplication. As requested by SBSTA 39, the AC and the NWP are already seeking synergy on matters related to local and indigenous communities by organizing a joint workshop. The AC, CGE and NWP could equally work together on any follow-up, including possible knowledge products. With regard to modalities to facilitate backstopping for projects for Parties upon request, the AC’s ad hoc group, in considering modalities, could look at best practices and lessons learned by the CGE in providing hands-on training for V&A assessments and the CTCN’s modalities for managing requests from national designated entities. The AC could further invite relevant NWP partner organizations and organizations who expressed their willingness to engage during the call for submissions from UN agencies and regional institutions to support the work of its ad-hoc group.

In terms of **support for adaptation in developing countries by UN agencies, regional centres and networks**, the AC could work together with the NWP, the CTCN and interested organizations identified during the call for submissions when developing a strategy to address gaps and opportunities identified and considering establishing an expert group. This collaboration could include sharing of identified gaps, opportunities and recommendations; membership in the expert group; and joint knowledge products, e.g. online list/database of UN agencies, regional centres and networks providing support for adaptation to developing countries (possibly as part of NAP Central, see below).

Regarding **sharing of information on adaptation and adaptation planning**, the AC could continue to engage with the LEG on further developing NAP Central into the primary knowledge hub on adaptation and adaptation planning and with the NWP as it is seeking to improve the relevance and dissemination of knowledge products in order to inform adaptation planning and actions at all levels. For example, the planned information paper on national adaptation planning could be done together with the mandated NWP paper, e.g. a joint paper, and include information compiled in the context of the NAPs, by the LEG on best practices and lessons learned in addressing adaptation. In addition, the AC could consider information compiled by the CGE, by the TEC (e.g. relevant TEC Briefs and information on how to link the TNAs with the NAPs) and through the Loss and damage mechanism to ensure that the information paper presents the most comprehensive up-to-date information. Input from the IPCC meeting in June 2014 and from the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting of the SED will help in this regard as well. The AC could also consider how the information compiled could feed into the work of the CGE, in particular, on the update of the CGE V&A assessment training materials and how the AC can contribute to such an update as well as the group working on the implementation of Article 6 relating to Public Awareness, Education and Training.

With regard to **sharing of information on means of implementation (finance, technology and capacity-building)**, besides the information collected through its call for submissions, the AC could consider the submissions made under the NAPs, the information paper by the LEG, the biennial submissions by developed country Parties and relevant work by the SCF undertaken in the context of the biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows and any future work on MRV of support for adaptation as well as relevant information gathered by the TEC and the CTCN on technology transfer for adaptation. When organizing the workshop, considering a joint task force, and developing recommendations on means of implementation, the AC could work in

close collaboration with the other constituted bodies and workstreams, not only in the design and execution of these activities but also in any follow-up, e.g. possibly through joint recommendations to the COP. In addition, the AC could also provide input to the SCF's tasks of providing draft guidance to the operating entities of the financial mechanism, input to the fifth review of the mechanism and to the SED, at its future meetings. The AC could provide input to, possibly through a presentation, and assess the recommendations from, the Durban Forum on Capacity Building.

In terms of **communication, information and outreach**, pending the focus of its 2014 Adaptation Forum, the AC could consider ways to collaborate with the SCF on its 2014 adaptation finance forum or the LEG on its 2014 NAP Expo (*tbc*). A collaborative approach to the Adaptation Forum could also be considered for the 2015 Forum. Regarding the 2014 thematic and the 2015 overview report, the AC could consider close collaboration with the NWP and its partner organizations, e.g. by developing joint chapters. Once the foci of the reports have been decided, the AC could approach the other constituted bodies and workstreams requesting input and inviting collaboration, where relevant.

### **Way forward**

In light of the AC's work plan and the work plan of other constituted bodies and workstreams on adaptation, areas for collaboration exist, on which the AC could capitalize in order to reduce duplication and promote synergies. So far, the AC has developed strong working linkages with the LEG, the TEC and the NWP, which could be further strengthened through the implementation of collaborative or even joint activities. Given its direct linkage with the (interim) L&D executive committee, there are opportunities to work closely on issues related to adaptation and loss and damage. The AC could also strive to enhance collaboration with the SCF on adaptation finance and the CGE on support for V&A assessments and mainstreaming to ensure synergy with the NAP process and avoid any duplication of work at the national level.

The NWP will consider new activities at SBSTA 40 and invited the AC to provide any recommendations, on ways in which the NWP could support the implementation of the AC's work plan. During its fifth meeting, the AC, in considering the implementation of its workplan, could identify additional activities for which it could seek support from the NWP, e.g. the thematic and overview reports or the workshop on promoting livelihoods and economic diversification.

Once all bodies will have had their first meeting of the year (end of March) and following the finalization of workplans, the AC could consider initiating a conference call among the Chairs or Co-Chairs of the LEG, SCF, TEC, CGE, L&D ExCom and AC to arrive at a shared understanding of ways in which to reduce duplication, address gaps and promote synergies, in order to enhance action on adaptation. Such a call could be followed up around specific activities as the year progresses.

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