

**Adaptation Committee dialogue with adaptation-related constituted bodies:  
Strengthening coherence and collaboration in addressing support for adaptation**

**Tuesday 14 June 13.15-14.45. AHH V-U-111**

**Summary of key points, version 12.8.2022**

**Theme: Support for adaptation (capacity-building, finance, technology), with a focus on addressing gaps and needs related to the formulation and implementation of NAPs**

**Present:**

- Adaptation Committee – Shella Biallas (Co-Chair) and Britta Horstmann
- Least Developed Countries Expert Group – Kénel Délusca (Chair)
- Consultative Group of Experts – Magdalena Jóźwicka-Olsen
- Executive Committee of the WIM - Mr. Frode Neergaard (Co-Chair)
- Facilitative Working Group LCIPP – Onel Masardule (Co-Chair) and Natasha Banda (Co-Chair)
- Paris Committee on Capacity Building - Roberta Ianna (Co-Chair)
- Standing Committee on Finance – Gertraud Wollansky (Co-Chair)
- Technology Executive Committee/Technology Mechanism - Stig Svenningsen (TEC Vice-Chair)

**1. Introduction**

The AC held its first annual dialogue with other adaptation-related constitute bodies on 14 June 2022, during the 56<sup>th</sup> session of the subsidiary bodies.

The objective of the meeting was to initiate a regular exchange on adaptation-related areas of common interest, and to identify potential areas of coordination, synergy and collaboration to bolster the work on adaptation under the UNFCCC.

The theme of the first dialogue was *Support for adaptation (capacity-building, finance, technology), with a focus on addressing gaps and needs related to the formulation and implementation of NAPs*. More details on the conversation held during the meeting is contained in the annex.

**2. Summary of concrete opportunities for collaboration between the AC and other constituted bodies identified during the meeting**

With a particular view on the theme of the meeting, the following potential opportunities for collaboration between the AC and other constituted bodies were identified, in addition to an overall interest in a more regular exchange of information on the bodies' activities:

- **With the LEG** – collaboration is ongoing
- **With the PCCB**

- The 4<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub at COP 27 could provide a space for a joint event on support for NAPs.
- The PCCB's agreed focus will be Capacity-building support for adaptation, with a focus on addressing gaps and needs related to the formulation and implementation of NAPs, which will provide opportunities for joint work with the AC and the LEG.
- **With the Excom**
  - The Excom's expert group on action and support will work with relevant bodies to enhance support (finance, technology and capacity-building) for activities to avert, minimize and address loss and damage
- **With the CGE**
  - The CGE will launch a process to prepare guidance materials to prepare for reporting on Chapter 4 of the MPGs (Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement). The CGE will welcome contribution from the Adaptation Committee for the guidance material.
- **With the Technology Mechanism**
  - The TEC noted that a possible area of cooperation pertains to how information from TNAs can flow into NAPs.
  - The AC's technical paper on technologies for adaptation has a strong focus on innovation and indigenous technologies. Next steps could focus on these two areas, which coincide with work that the AF and the TEC are undertaking in promoting approaches for innovation and indigenous technologies

#### **With the SCF**

- Constituted bodies will be invited to provide input to, or collaborate on:
  - The next biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows;
  - A paper on the definition of climate finance (before COP27);
  - The 2022 Annual Finance Forum, which will be the second part of the 2021-2022 Forum on "Financing Nature-based Solutions".

#### **With the FWG**

- The FWG will convene two capacity-building training workshops annually focusing on building the capacity of Parties, constituted bodies, and other relevant stakeholders to engage with indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as building the capacity of indigenous peoples and local communities for their participation across the UNFCCC process.
- The FWG will convene at least two regional/bi-regional gatherings per year in 2022 and 2023, facilitating the exchange of experiences and good practices and presenting opportunities to strengthen adaptation support, through elevating the practices and knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems.

### **3. Next steps**

Participants at the meeting agreed that the following next steps would be useful to further the work carried out under the dialogue:

- Share a summary of possible topics to work on collaboratively;
- Conduct such dialogues regularly;
- Prepare an overview of which bodies are working on related items and identify areas for collaboration;
- Ensure that the adaptation finance bulletin is shared with the constituted bodies, as a source of information on where adaptation finance is allocated, and encourage everyone to subscribe to the mailing list.

## Annex: Summary of the meeting in more detail

### 1. Introduction

As part of its mandate to promote the implementation of adaptation action under the Convention in a coherent manner in line with the Cancun Adaptation Framework and the Paris Agreement, the Adaptation Committee (AC), has initiated holding annual dialogues with adaptation-related constituted bodies to discuss ways of further strengthening coherence and collaboration in addressing adaptation. Given that the mandates from the COP and the CMA to the constituted bodies at times contain implicit and explicit linkages in certain areas among the bodies –often by topics or by the overall intended outcomes–, discussing respective approaches and work of the constituted bodies on these key areas in one common forum will be beneficial to enabling coherence and collaboration, as appropriate, among the constituted bodies.

The annual dialogue offers a space for constituted bodies to exchange information on adaptation-related areas of common interest, and to identify potential areas of coordination, synergy and collaboration to bolster the work on adaptation under the UNFCCC.

A logical long-term approach to reach this objective will be to discuss the different elements of the adaptation cycle, and the support needed for its implementation throughout, in a step-wise approach and to identify common strategies and activities, as appropriate, that will be strengthened and revisited over time. This will include the following broad topics, the first of which was the theme of the first dialogue:

- a) **Support for adaptation –finance, technology, capacity-building;**
- b) Assessing impacts, risks and vulnerabilities;
- c) Adaptation planning;
- d) Implementing adaptation;
- e) Adaptation monitoring and evaluation;
- f) Adaptation reporting.

Discussions will build upon the mandated consideration by the AC and the LEG of gaps and needs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs and ways to address them (decisions 8/CP.24, 7/CP.25), and associated work. The compilation of gaps and needs for NAPs is primarily led by the LEG and is available at [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/LEG-brief\\_NAP-gaps-and-needs-Mar2021.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/LEG-brief_NAP-gaps-and-needs-Mar2021.pdf). The AC recently published a technical paper on capacity gaps in accessing adaptation funding, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/302884>.

### 2. Conversation

To set the scene, the Co-Chair of the Adaptation Committee briefly outlined some key support gaps, needs, and opportunities in the formulation and implementation of NAPs that the AC and the LEG had identified over time in their work. These include:

- Challenges experienced by countries in accessing adaptation funds;

- General gaps in capacity for accessing funding relating to skill sets, human resources and institutions, often exacerbated by a lack of access to climate and socioeconomic data and information and other political, financial, economic or governance factors;
- Opportunities to build capacity for countries to understand, keep pace with, and meet the different access requirements of the various funds;
- Opportunities for aligning modalities to access funding with countries' planning, budgeting, programming and monitoring procedures and systems and vice versa;

Finally, the constituted bodies could pursue continued collaboration and dialogues with the funds, though informal and formal conversations to communicate findings and recommendations derived from the bodies' work, based on information submitted by countries to the UNFCCC.

Representatives of the constituted bodies then highlighted some activities and outputs from their respective work that contribute towards addressing those gaps and needs, and those that would lend themselves towards collaboration.

**The brief summary points below do not attempt to summarize the conversation in its entirety, but focus on the main points raised:**

#### LEG:

- The LEG carries out extensive work on gaps and needs, in collaboration with the AC.
- Key gaps and needs, for which urgent support is needed, include:
  - Accessing financial and other support
  - Institutional arrangements and coordination
  - Climate scenarios, science and translation to local context
  - Risk and vulnerability assessment and risk management
  - Implementation strategies
  - Access to and use of technology
  - Monitoring, evaluation and learning
  - Linkage with the development agenda
  - Active learning from practice
  - Guiding principles for adaptation and support
- On accessing finance for NAP implementation: LEG organizes project-writing workshops for LDCs, together with GCF secretariat and accredited entities.
- On accessing climate data and scenarios: NAP Date initiative collects global and regional datasets and makes them available to countries who can access customized datasets.
- On measuring and assessing adaptation to inform the provision of support: PEG M&E tool helps measure outcomes and impacts of adaptation.

#### PCCB

- The 4<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub at COP 27 could provide a space for a joint event on support for NAPs.
- The PCCB agreed to focus its work in 2023 on adaptation. The PCCB is now working intersessionally to fine-tune the exact theme, and there has been some support for *Capacity-*

*building support for adaptation, with a focus on addressing gaps and needs related to the formulation and implementation of NAPs.* (Note: This has in the meantime been confirmed).

- The PCCB workplan provides a dedicated space for joint activities with constituted bodies.

### Excom

- The plans of action of the ExCom's expert groups, some of which include members of other constituted bodies, include collaborative activities such as:
  - The Taskforce on Displacement is helping to make available supplementary guidelines on integrating human mobility into relevant national planning processes, including NAPs, and collaborating with the LEG and the AC to raise awareness of the importance of integrating the consideration of human mobility in the context of climate change.
  - The expert group on action and support will work with relevant bodies to enhance support (finance, technology and capacity-building) for activities to avert, minimize and address loss and damage;
  - The group on non-economic losses (NELS) will invite partners to coordinate capacity-building events on assessing and addressing non-economic losses. The NELs group already works with the LCIPP FWG on losses and damages of traditional, local and indigenous knowledge and practices.
  - The expert group on slow onset events will develop guidance on action and policy responses to the impacts of glacial retreat, sea level rise and desertification, taking into account the full spectrum of the climate risk management process. Countries could make use of such guidance for the formulation and implementation of NAPs.
- The ExCom is interested in identifying synergies with other constituted bodies and strengthening joint impact.

### CGE

- The CGE supports information-sharing on activities carried out by constituted bodies for better coordination.
- CGE has developed technical materials to support the implementation of the enhanced transparency framework, including the V&A assessment, and continues to provide technical guidance for national communications and biennial update reports.
- A recent survey conducted by the CGE on challenges, needs and constraints related to adaptation reporting reveal a lack of standardized methodologies and tools for developing baseline and climate change scenarios.
- In its recent annual assessment of existing and emerging needs and gaps of developing countries in implementing the existing MRV arrangements and preparing for ETF, the identified gaps and needs include:
  - The main reporting challenges on adaptation are related to methodology and tools, followed by data and information and institutional arrangements for reporting.
  - Need to promote research on climate impacts in various sectors (e.g. biodiversity, health, water resources and agriculture).

- Demand for studies to develop common indicators for assessing climate impacts at the national and regional level, to promote integrated assessment across sectors and to develop sectoral cost–benefit analysis methods.
- Limited funding is allocated to climate change research domestically and lack of international financial support.
- Need to establish and maintain technological infrastructure with a view to improving data quality and gaps.
- Improve data availability and data required for assessments, including the need for practical, country-specific models with less complex metrics.
- The CGE launched a technical handbook for developing country Parties on *Preparing for implementation of the ETF*, which includes a chapter on reporting on adaptation and will be updated this year.
- CGE will launch a process to prepare guidance materials to prepare for reporting on Chapter 4 of the MPGs (Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement). The CGE will welcome contribution from the Adaptation Committee for the guidance material.

Recommended reading: CGE Technical Paper 2021. Distilled Updated technical paper on problems, constraints, lessons learned and capacity-building needs in preparing national communications and biennial update reports 2021

<https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/CGE%20TP%20Distilled%202021%20final.pdf>

Transparency needs assessment: <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/consultative-group-of-experts-cge/transparency-needs-assessment#eq-1>

### Technology Mechanism

- The TEC noted that a possible area of cooperation pertains to how information from TNAs can flow into NAPs.
- The TEC is preparing its new 5-year work program, at least half of which will focus on adaptation. The AC and other stakeholders are invited to collaborate on this.
- The TEC partners with CTCN, GCF and the AF, among others, to provide and facilitate funding for projects, including projects related to adaptation.
  - The AF and the TEC collaborate on areas such as: 1. adaptation readiness, capacity building and implementation, as well as disseminating adaptation technologies; 2. promoting approaches for innovation and indigenous technologies; 3. enhancing capacity for financing innovation for transformational impacts; 4. enhancing the CTCN network when doing adaptation work.
- The AC noted possible links with next steps following the technical paper on adaptation technologies that the AC is currently drafting.

### SCF

- The SCF prepared First Report on the Determination of the Needs of Developing Country Parties in 2021, with information from NDCs, NAPs and other available sources where needs are contained. This report found that many of the needs are not costed.

- Constituted bodies will be invited to provide input to or collaborate on:
  - The next biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows;
  - A paper on the definition of climate finance (before COP27);
  - The 2022 Annual Finance Forum. This year, the second part of the 2021-2022 Forum on "Financing Nature-based Solutions" will be held.

## FWG

- The FWG conducted a mapping exercise and published a technical paper last year, analyzing the engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities in existing policies, actions, and communications under the Convention. Some of the gaps identified include:
    - Lack of sustained engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities.
    - Need for capacity-building on engaging with indigenous peoples and local communities, taking into account the need to address barriers to their participation in formulating and implementing climate policies, plans, and practices.
    - Need for greater consideration of the rights of indigenous peoples, and local communities.
    - Challenges that indigenous peoples and local communities face in accessing funding.
  - These gaps are also opportunities to enhance support for adaptation through the sustained and equitable engagement of the practices and knowledge of indigenous peoples, and local knowledge systems.
  - The FWG has communicated information on possible engagement for sustained engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities, through their participation in the meetings of constituted bodies, including the AC, the LEG, and the WIM.
  - Further collaborative opportunities:
    - The FWG will convene two capacity-building training workshops annually, focusing on building the capacity of Parties, constituted bodies, and other relevant stakeholders to engage with indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as building the capacity of indigenous peoples and local communities for their participation across the UNFCCC process.
    - The FWG will convene at least two regional/bi-regional gatherings per year in 2022 and 2023, facilitating the exchange of experiences and good practices and presenting opportunities to strengthen adaptation support, through elevating the practices and knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems.
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