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Five-year programme of work on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change

**Initial list of organizations and institutions active in areas relevant to the
five-year programme of work of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and
Technological Advice on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation
to climate change**

Note by the secretariat

Summary

This document contains the initial list of organizations and institutions compiled by the secretariat as requested by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) at its twenty-third session. Included is a brief note explaining how the list was compiled and describing its main features. A full list of the entities is posted on the UNFCCC website. The document also includes a short discussion on possible contributions of relevant organizations to the five-year programme of work of the SBSTA.

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I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. The Conference of Parties (COP), by its decision 2/CP.11,¹ adopted the five-year programme of work of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change (hereinafter referred to as the programme of work) as contained in the annex to that decision. It requested the SBSTA, under the guidance of the Chair of the SBSTA, and with the assistance of the secretariat, to coordinate the implementation of the programme of work, subject to the availability of resources.

2. As a first step in implementing the programme of work, the SBSTA requested the secretariat to compile and make available to the SBSTA at its twenty-fourth session an initial list of organizations and institutions active in areas relevant to the programme of work. It invited Parties and relevant organizations to provide the secretariat with information as an input for compiling this list by 13 February 2006.²

B. Scope of the note

3. This document presents the initial list of organizations and institutions that might be active in areas relevant to the programme of work (hereinafter referred to as the initial list), describes the sources of information and the approach to the compilation of the initial list. The initial list as explained in section II.B below, is presented in two forms: a full form which is posted on the UNFCCC website,³ and a summary form, which is presented in the annex to this document.

C. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

4. The SBSTA may wish to consider the information in this document and provide guidance to the secretariat on how to engage organizations and institutions in the implementation of the programme of work.

II. Organizations relevant to the areas of the programme of work

A. Sources of information

5. Fifteen Parties (Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, Chile, Dominican Republic, European Union, Japan, Norway, Mexico, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Uruguay, United States of America, Uzbekistan) and four organizations⁴ provided their inputs to the initial list.

6. Information was also compiled by the UNFCCC secretariat through a review of existing projects, programmes, organizations, networks and initiatives available from public sources. Those organizations and institutions active in the areas of work relevant to the sub-themes of the programme of work as specified in paragraph 3 (a) and (b) of the annex to decision 2/CP.11 and recognized at the international and regional level were added to the list.

¹ FCCC/CP/2005/5/Add.1.

² FCCC/SBSTA/2005/10, paragraph 18.

³ <<http://unfccc.int/adaptation/items/3633.php>>.

⁴ Due to the deadlines for issuing the document in advance of the session of the SBSTA, only inputs received until 4 April 2006 were included in the full initial list. See paragraph 10 (a).

B. Approach to compiling the initial list of organizations and institutions active in areas relevant to the programme of work

7. The information submitted by Parties and organizations and the review by the UNFCCC secretariat together resulted in a list of 371 entities. These entities are diverse in scope, focus and affiliation. Some of the entities represent international or regional institutions and organizations. Others are national institutions, some of which represent scientific or modelling centres with a global or regional scope of work, whereas others appear to be entirely national or largely so in their scope and orientation. The submissions from Parties and organizations varied in detail: some included a simple list of the organizations, whereas others included detailed descriptions of specific organizations and their work. In some cases Parties suggested specific areas within the programme of work that the organizations might relate to.

8. The diversity of the entities and the varying level of detail in the submissions made it impractical to compile a comprehensive and consistent list in a paper document. Therefore, first, all entities were divided into the following broad groups: international organizations, regional organizations, national organizations with global or regional scope of work and/or mandate; and national organizations and institutions with primarily national focus and scope. Second, each group was further subdivided into governmental and intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and networks, projects and resource groups and other.

9. Entities were assigned to the groups based on the description of the entity provided in the submissions or obtained from public sources. In cases where this information was not easily available, the secretariat used its best judgement to assign the entity to a given group. A number of organizations could not easily be classified and could be listed in more than one group or sub-group. The grouping represents an attempt to summarize a set of diverse entities for the purposes of quick reference only and is not intended to provide a comprehensive basis for description of the entities.

10. The initial list is presented in two forms as follows:

- (a) A **full initial list** that includes all entities along with accompanying information as provided by Parties and organizations and compiled by the secretariat. This list is posted on the UNFCCC website.⁵ The following information, where available, is provided for the organizations on the full list: level and scope of work, type of organization (NGO, IGO, governmental, private, etc.), area or sector of expertise, short description of structure and recent activities, main stakeholders and target audience, source of funding, contact information (if publicly available), possible relevance to areas of work within the SBSTA programme of work.
- (b) A **summary initial list**, presented in the annex to this document, which includes 165 international, regional and national organizations with evidenced global or regional scope. This list also implicitly includes national organizations, submitted by the 15 Parties, whose work is mainly national in scope. These latter national organizations are summarized under general categories, as described in paragraph 15 below.

⁵ <<http://unfccc.int/adaptation/items/3633.php>>. In the interest of providing complete information and providing wide access to that information, and bearing in mind that the SBSTA did not request that the list be compiled in a miscellaneous document, the full initial list was prepared in electronic form. Parties that have difficulty accessing the UNFCCC website will be sent the list on CD-ROM upon request to the secretariat.

C. Summary of entities

11. The initial list includes entities working on issues relating to impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change through activities, some of which relate directly to the UNFCCC mandates, whereas others are not directly relevant to the UNFCCC but relate directly or indirectly to climate change issues. There are more NGOs listed than governmental organizations but the list is not comprehensive or complete and other entities may be added.

12. The list includes 70 international organizations and institutions and 34 regional organizations. The governmental sub-groups include United Nations organizations and programmes and a number of intergovernmental programmes that are not formally part of the United Nations system. These groups also include a number of intergovernmental research networks created for specific purposes and sometimes with a limited lifetime. The non-governmental list includes scientific organizations and programmes, as well as some environmental advocacy organizations, regional development banks and associations of countries working together for specific purposes.

13. There are more than 100 national organizations in the summary list that appear to have international or regional focus. These include bilateral development assistance agencies, research institutions (some associated with national academies of science and their institutions) and some independent non-governmental research organizations. This list might be made much longer because many of the national universities and scientific institutions that are summarized under section D of the annex may also carry out some research with regional or international scope, although it is not always evident.

14. Parties also submitted more than 200 national entities with largely national focus and scope. They represent national sectoral ministries and agencies; departments and agencies that have responsibilities in environmental and resource management and planning; hydrometeorological services, and national climate change centres; universities and academic institutions; non-governmental environmental organizations; indigenous organizations, private sector organizations and others.

D. Discussion on possible relevance to the programme of work

15. The degree to which an organization could be expected to contribute to the subject areas addressed by the specific activities undertaken in the context of the SBSTA programme of work would depend on the organization's competency, experience and resources, among other things. Another consideration is the mandate of the organization, specifically whether it allows the organization to take active part in international or regional activities.

16. The programme of work contains a range of modalities for active contributions by competent organizations. Such contributions could include providing technical input to workshops and meetings, providing expert advice and, in some cases, taking on operational responsibilities for the implementation of some components of specific activities. Many of the organizations might also be able to make use of the results of the programme of work as they become available, and might play a role in disseminating the results to users. It is important to note that national organizations might have important roles in developing national adaptation strategies and implementing specific activities of the programme of work at the national level.

Annex

Initial list of organizations and institutions active in areas relevant to the five-year programme of work of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change (summary form)¹

A. International organizations/institutions

Intergovernmental organizations

1. Antarctic Treaty Secretariat (ATS)
2. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
3. Global Environment Facility (GEF)
4. Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
5. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
6. International Energy Agency (IEA)
7. International Group of Funding Agencies for Global Change Research (IGFA)
8. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
9. Ozone Secretariat of the Montreal Protocol to the Vienna Convention
10. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
11. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
12. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
13. United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
14. United Nations/International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR)
15. UNESCO – Man and Biosphere (UNESCO – MAB)
16. UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education
17. World Bank
18. World Climate Research Programme (WCRP)
19. World Conservation Union (IUCN)
20. World Health Organization (WHO)
21. World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Non-governmental organizations

22. ActionAid International
23. CARE
24. Caritas Internationalis
25. Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) and its Future Harvest Centers
26. Committee for Earth Observation Satellites
27. DIVERSITAS International
28. Environmental Development Action in the Third World (ENDA)
29. ETC International
30. Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development (FIELD)

¹ A full list can be found at <<http://unfccc.int/adaptation/items/3633.php>>.

31. Friends of the Earth International (FoEI)
32. Global Environmental Change and Human Security (GECHS)
33. Global Climate Observing System (GCOS)
34. Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS)
35. Global Land Ice Measurements from Space (GLIMS)
36. Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES)
37. Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS)
38. Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC)
39. Global Runoff Data Centre (GRDC)
40. Global Terrestrial Observing System (GTOS)
41. Greenpeace International
42. International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI)
43. Integrated Global Carbon Observation
44. International Commission on Large Dams
45. International Council for Science (ICSU)
46. International Council for the Exploration of the Seas (ICES)
47. International Development Research Centre (IDRC)
48. International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change (IHDP)
49. International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)
50. International Water Management Institute (IWMI)
51. International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
52. International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)
53. Max Planck Institute for Meteorology (MPI-M)
54. Mountain Research Initiative (MRI)
55. Oxfam
56. Practical Action
57. Red Cross/Red Crescent Centre on Climate Change and Disaster Preparedness
58. Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
59. South South North (SSN)
60. Tearfund
61. The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
62. Third World Academy of Sciences (TWAS)
63. World Glacier Monitoring Service (WGMS)
64. World Resources Institute (WRI)
65. Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF)

Other (networks, projects and resources)

66. Assessments of Impacts and Adaptations to Climate Change in Multiple Regions and Sectors (AIACC)
67. International Policy Network (IPN)
68. SysTem for Analysis, Research and Training (START)
69. Vulnerability and Adaptation Resource Group (VARG)
70. Vulnerability Network and Observatory

B. Regional organizations/institutions

Intergovernmental organizations

71. African Development Bank Group (AfDB)

72. Arctic Council
73. Asian Development Bank (ADB)
74. Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM)
75. Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO)
76. Commonwealth Secretariat
77. Directorate General Joint Research Centre (JRC) of the European Commission
78. European Commission (EC)
79. European Environment Agency (EEA)
80. Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)
81. Iberoamerican Network of Climate Change Bureaus (RIOCC)
82. Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
83. League of Arab States (LAS)
84. Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC)
85. Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
86. United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
87. United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

Non-governmental organizations

88. Arctic Vulnerability Study (AVS)
89. Asia–Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN) and its secretariat
90. Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC)
91. Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC)
92. Water Center for the Humid Tropics of Latin America and the Caribbean (CATHALAC)
93. Center of Global Climate Change Studies – Institute of Torcuato Di Tella
94. Climate in Equatorial South Asia
95. Euro-Mediterranean Centre on Climate Change (Italy)
96. European and Worldwide Trade Unions
97. Indian Ocean Climate Initiative
98. Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research (IAI)
99. Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research and Development (LI-BIRD) (South Asia)
100. Pan-African secretariat of START (PASS)
101. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Meteorological Research Centre (SMRC)
102. Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS)
103. South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

Other (networks, projects and resources)

104. ArcticNet

C. National organizations/institutions with global or regional focus

Governmental organizations

105. Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) (Australia)
106. Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) – The Canada Climate Change Development Fund (CCCDF) (Canada)
107. Danish Development Agency (DANIDA) (Denmark)

108. German Technical Development Agency (GTZ) (Germany)
109. Institute for global monitoring and climate (Russian Federation)
110. National Institute of Polar Research (Japan)
111. Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) (Norway)
112. Main Geophysical Observatory of Russian Federation (Russian Federation)
113. Polar research institute (Russian Federation)
114. Republic of Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences (Uzbekistan)
115. Research institute hydrometeorological information – world data centre (Russian Federation)
116. Russian Academy of Science and its research institutes (Russian Federation)
117. Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute (SMHI) (Sweden)
118. Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) (Sweden)
119. United States Agency for International Development (US AID) (United States)
120. United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) (United Kingdom)

Non-governmental organizations

121. Advanced Earth Science and Technology Organization (AESTO) (Japan)
122. Antarctic Climate and Ecosystems Cooperative Research Centre (Argentina)
123. Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS) (Bangladesh)
124. Canadian Standards Association (Canada)
125. Center for International Climate and Environmental Research (CICERO) (Norway)
126. Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry (CRIEPI) (Japan)
127. CONAM (Peru)
128. Environmental Protection and Management Service (EPMS) (Tanzania)
129. Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute (Japan)
130. Foundation Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Sea Research (Germany)
131. Frontier Research Center for Global Change (FRCGC) (Japan)
132. Fundación Bariloche (FB) (Argentina)
133. Germanwatch (Germany)
134. GKSS–Forschungszentrum Geesthacht GmbH (Germany)
135. Global Environmental Change and Food Systems (GECAFS) (United Kingdom)
136. Institute for Catastrophic Loss Reduction (ICLR) (Canada)
137. Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) (Japan)
138. Institute of Observational Research for Global Change (IORGC) (Japan)
139. Inter-Cooperation (Switzerland)
140. International research institute for climate (Columbia University, United States)
141. Hadley Center (United Kingdom)
142. Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) (Japan)
143. Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC) (Japan)
144. Karlsruhe Research Centre GmbH (Germany)
145. London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) (United Kingdom)
146. New Economics Foundation (NEF) (United Kingdom)
147. Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research (NISER) (Nigeria)
148. National Institute for polar research (Japan)
149. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) (United States)
150. North South University (Bangladesh)
151. OURANOS Inc., Consortium on Regional Climatology and Adaptation to Climate Change (Canada)
152. Pelangi (Indonesia)
153. Pew Center on Global Climate Change (United States)

154. Physics Institute, Faculty of Science (Uruguay)
155. Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK) (Germany)
156. Resources and Research for Sustainable Development (RIDES) (Chile)
157. Society of Forestry Producers (Uruguay)
158. Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) (Sweden)
159. Sudanese Environment Conservation Society (SECS)
160. Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) (Pakistan)
161. The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) (India)
162. The Global Observation Research Initiative in Alpine Environments (GLORIA) (Austria)
163. The National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR) (United States)
164. Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research (United Kingdom)
165. United Kingdom Climate Impacts Programme (United Kingdom)

D. Categories of national organizations/institutions with national focus

- 1) Ministries, departments and agencies, including environmental, resource management and sectoral planning agencies, including hydrometeorological services
- 2) Universities, academic institutions, such as sectoral research institutions/agencies²
- 3) National climate change centres and commissions
- 4) Non-governmental environmental organizations
- 5) Indigenous organizations
- 6) Private sector
- 7) Other

² Some of the organizations in this category can have a global or regional focus on research (for example, University of East Anglia (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Columbia University and Tufts University (United States of America), University of Amsterdam (Netherlands) and University of Nairobi (Kenya).