

**Second Meeting of the Adaptation Committee
Bonn, Germany, 5–8 March 2013**

Information paper

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

Background

Activities 1 to 4 of the draft three-year work plan of the Adaptation Committee (AC) are aimed at reaching a coherent approach of adaptation action under the Convention, with the objective of providing information and recommendations to the Conference of the Parties (COP).

Activity 1 requires the AC, together with the secretariat, to map mandates, workplans, and/or decisions with adaptation relevance in order to identify areas of duplication as well as synergies and to consider what actions may need to be undertaken by the AC.¹ Activity 2 requires the AC to compare and analyze this map in order to identify areas of duplication, gaps and synergies and to consider what actions may need to be undertaken by the AC. Based on the outcomes of activities one and two, activity 3 then contains a range of deliverables aimed to reduce duplication, address gaps and strengthen synergies. Activity 4 foresees the organization of a workshop with the relevant bilateral, regional and multilateral institutions facilitating the means of implementation (finance, technology and capacity-building), as well as with development agencies at the country level, to discuss how to further promote the implementation of enhanced action in a coherent manner under the Convention.

The first two milestones/deliverables to be produced in this context are an information paper on possible cooperation in order to reduce duplication of actions, address gaps and strengthen synergies; and the identification of decisions with adaptation relevance and inclusion of actions of the Adaptation Committee in an updated workplan, as appropriate.

Scope of this paper

This paper is intended to provide the AC with background information that it might deem useful in the consideration of item 1 of its draft three-year work plan. The paper is based on a draft compilation of relevant decisions and mandated activities, since COP 16, which the secretariat has prepared and included in document AC/2013/3.

Possible action by the Adaptation Committee

This paper and the mapping contained in AC/2013/3 are intended to be “living documents” that can be shaped and added on to as needed. The AC may wish to use them as a basis for identifying areas of duplication of action, gaps and possible synergies. In the event that duplications are identified, the AC might also wish to consider whether those duplications indicate inefficiencies or reflect a mutually reinforcing consideration of subsets of one issue (i.e. different groups considering different aspects of one topic within their respective mandates).

¹ Work plans and decisions to be taken into account are those of the of the Adaptation Fund Board (AFB), the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (CGE), the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), the Green Climate Fund Board (GCF-B), the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), the work programme on loss and damage (L&D WP), the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), national adaptation plans (NAPs), the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change (NWP), the Standing Committee (SC), the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the Durban Forum.

Approach

The selection of relevant mandates and activities was based on their relevance to the functions and the workplan of the AC. In order to systematically categorize relevant mandates and activities, the entries contained in the mapping table were categorized into:

- (a) The four pillars used by the AC when drawing up its work plan (coherence under the Convention; coherence outside the Convention; technical support for NAPs; and technical support for other adaptation work streams);
- (b) Three means of implementation (finance, technology, capacity building); and
- (c) Reporting under the Convention.

The secretariat made every effort to keep the duplication of entries in the table and the summary to a minimum. Wherever possible, entries with relevance to more than one category were only listed under the most relevant one. Mandates involving several constituted bodies are shown under the body from which the mandate originates. In addition to the institutional arrangements listed in the draft work plan, relevant mandates resulting from negotiations under research and systematic observation, and the development and transfer of technologies, were also taken into account.

Each of the following sections is prefaced by a brief analytical overview, followed by relevant examples.

Section 7 below entitled “**Possible entry points for the AC to build synergies and collaboration**” lists forthcoming activities that the AC might deem useful in its future efforts to collaborate and synergize with other institutional arrangements under the Convention.

1. Coherence under the Convention

In order to ensure coherence under the Convention and to avoid duplication of work, several institutional arrangements under the Convention have been mandated to collaborate and promote synergies with other groups, bodies or work streams. The AC itself was established to become the overall advisory body to the COP on adaptation and hence has a particularly significant role in overseeing and fostering this coherence. It is mandated to collaborate and establish synergies with all adaptation-related work programmes, bodies and institutions under the Convention, including the LEG, the CGE, the TEC, the NWP, the work programme on loss and damage and the operating entities of the FM. A review of relevant mandates for other bodies and groups reveals that calls for collaboration and coherence can be grouped into three different categories:

- a) Provision of input into the work of other work streams;
- b) Joint collaboration;
- c) Provision of holistic advice (as contained, e.g. in the functions of the AC and the SCF).

A number of cross-thematic collaboration efforts have already been undertaken, or are underway, such as the NWP’s compilation of case studies on NAPs or the LEG’s engagement in the NAP work stream.

In this context the following mandated linkages are relevant for the work of the AC:

- **AWG-LCA:** In the agreed outcome pursuant to the Bali Action Plan the COP decided that the COP, the SBs and other bodies under the Convention will continue their work to enhance action on adaptation under the Convention, as provided for in the CAF. It also decided, in progressing such work, to give consideration to issues relating to the coherence of the action of and the support provided to, developing country Parties, the engagement and role of regional centres and networks, and the promotion of livelihood and economic diversification to build resilience in the context of planning, prioritizing and implementing adaptation actions. It requested the AC to consider the establishment of an annual adaptation forum to maintain a high profile for adaptation under the Convention, to raise awareness and ambition with regard to adaptation actions and to facilitate enhanced coherence of adaptation actions.
- **LEG:** The LEG invited the AC and other relevant bodies under the Convention to contribute to its work in support of the NAPs. It is also mandated to collaborate with the TEC, the CTCN,

the GEF, the CGE, the Adaptation Fund, United Nations agencies and other international organizations. One element contained in the work programme of the LEG is to support coherence and identify synergies under the Convention and to exchange work programmes with other bodies under the Convention.

- **NAP process:** The AC is requested to continue work in developing the relevant modalities for supporting interested non-LDC developing countries to plan, prioritize and implement their NAP measures. Parties and relevant organizations are to share best practices and lessons learned in addressing adaptation, through the ongoing work of the LEG, NWP and other bodies and ongoing work under the Convention.
- **NWP:** At SBSTA 38 Parties will reconsider the work areas of the NWP and make recommendations to COP 19. This process would further inform the organization of potential future areas of work that could also support the scientific and technical work under the CAF. At COP 19 Parties will also be invited to make recommendations on relevant information and advice on the scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change arising from the implementation of the NWP, for consideration by other relevant bodies under the Convention.
- **L&D:** Parties defined the role of the Convention in promoting the implementation of approaches to L&D to include the enhancement of knowledge and understanding of comprehensive risk management approaches to address L&D, including slow onset impacts; the strengthening of a dialogue, coordination, coherence and synergies among relevant stakeholders; and the enhancement of action and support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, to address L&D. COP 19 is to establish institutional arrangements, such as an international mechanism, including functions and modalities, elaborated in accordance with the role of the Convention as defined above, to address L&D.
- **Research and systematic observation work stream:** Parties noted the need to enhance the relevance of the research dialogue and linkages with other activities under the UNFCCC process. Enhanced action on adaptation should take into account the need to strengthen adaptation-related research and systematic observation. Parties also encouraged research programmes and organizations to continue providing information on developments in research activities relevant to the needs of the Convention.
- **CGE:** The primary mandate of the CGE is to provide technical advice and support to non-Annex I Parties with a view to improving the process of and preparation of their national communications. In this context the CGE cooperates with other expert groups under the Convention, the National Communications Support Programme (NCSP) and the IPCC.
- **TEC:** The TEC is mandated to develop modalities on linkages with other relevant institutional arrangements inside and outside the Convention, and to take advantage of possible institutional interfaces established with other constituted bodies under the Convention. In its report to COP 18 the TEC elaborated on possible linkages with institutional arrangements under and outside the Convention. The TECs work on this is ongoing. Notable is also that the COP recommended that the technology needs assessment process should be integrated with other related processes under the Convention, incl. NAPs.
- **CTCN:** The Advisory Board of the CTCN shall constitute the following: [*inter alia*] The Chair or Vice Chair of the AC, or a member designated by the Chair or the Vice Chair, in his/her official capacity as an Adaptation Committee representative.
- **LDCF:** The LDCF was established to support the LDC work programme, including through the support of NAPAs.
- **SCCF:** The SCCF was established under the Convention in 2001 to finance projects relating to adaptation; technology transfer and capacity building; energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management; and economic diversification. COP 18 requested the GEF, through SCCF, to consider how to enable activities for the preparation of the NAP process for interested developing country Parties that are not LDCs. It also urged developed country Parties to mobilize financial support for the NAP process for interested developing country Parties that are not LDCs through bilateral and multilateral channels, including the SCCF.
- **SC on Finance:** The SCF was established to assist the COP in exercising its functions with respect to the financial mechanism of the Convention in terms of improving coherence

and coordination in the delivery of climate change financing, rationalization of the financial mechanism, mobilization of financial resources and measurement, reporting and verification of support provided to developing country Parties. It is requested to maintain linkages with the SBI and the thematic bodies of the Convention. The SCF is to organize a **forum** for the communication and continued exchange of information among bodies and entities dealing with climate change finance in order to promote linkages and coherence. The first meeting of the forum will take place in 2013 and will also entail a virtual component. **The forum is seen as a major tool to support the SC's work in improving coherence and coordination.** To-date the SCF have yet outlined any additional specific activities on coordination and rationalization, but these are important aspects that will be considered by the SCF when actually doing the 5th review of the Financial Mechanism, for which the SCF is required to provide updated guidelines this year.

- **GCF:** The GCF was designed as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the Convention. It is to support projects, programmes, policies and other activities in developing country Parties. The GCF Board is requested to initiate a process to collaborate with the AC and the TEC, as well as other relevant thematic bodies under the Convention, and to define linkages between the Fund and these bodies. The GCF is mandated to draw on appropriate expert and technical advice, including from relevant thematic bodies established under the Convention.
- **Durban Forum on CB:** The Durban Forum is an annual in-session forum for in-depth discussion on capacity-building with the participation of Parties, representatives of the relevant bodies established under the Convention, and relevant experts and practitioners, in order to share their experiences and exchanging ideas, best practices and lessons learned regarding the implementation of capacity-building activities. The Forum will take into account the capacity-building elements contained in the reports by the relevant bodies under the Convention. The relevant bodies established under the Convention, including the CGE, the LEG and the GEF, are encouraged to continue elaborating and carrying out work on capacity- building in an integrated manner, as appropriate, within their respective mandates.

2. Coherence outside the Convention

The AC is requested to engage with, and draw on the expertise of, relevant institutions, organizations, frameworks, networks and centres outside of the Convention, including those at the intergovernmental, regional, national and, through them, subnational levels, where appropriate. It is also requested to seek input from intergovernmental, international, regional, national and subnational organizations, centres and networks, the private sector and civil society, in undertaking its work, and to invite advisers drawn from them to participate in its meetings as expert advisers on specific issues as they arise.

While a few areas of work have already made significant efforts in this regard (such as the collaboration between the LEG and the GEF agencies), most of the activities aimed at synergizing with stakeholders and fostering collaboration are still in their initial stages, in particular for the institutional arrangements resulting from the implementation of the Bali Action Plan. Collaboration is thus expected to expand in the future.

Similarly to the AC, several other adaptation-relevant work streams under the Convention are mandated to engage and cooperate with external stakeholders, as follows:

- **LEG:** The LEG is requested to engage and enhance collaboration with a wide range of organizations, agencies and national and regional centres to support the implementation of its work programme. Its work involves regular collaboration with the GEF and its agencies.
- **NWP:** An aspect of the NWP's mandate is collecting, analyzing and disseminating information on past and current practical adaptation actions and measures, including projects, short- and long-term strategies, and local and indigenous knowledge. This is implemented through the engagement of currently over 250 partner organizations and private enterprises. The annual focal point forum is a means to facilitate information exchange and collaboration between partner organizations and Parties.

- **NAP:** Parties are requested to strengthen their engagement with regional centres and networks to support the NAP process. Work is undertaken by organizations and institutions outside the Convention that may be relevant to the NAP process.
- **L&D WP:** A wide range of stakeholders has been engaged in the implementation of the work programme, including regional centres and networks, as well as experts from a wide range of relevant domains, disciplines and communities, including those involved in the development of the IPCC assessments and special reports, and experts in disaster risk reduction and in financial approaches to risk management. Parties took note of the existing relevant knowledge and work under and outside the Convention, including the IPCC Special Report on Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation and the UN Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction.
- **Research and systematic observation:** Parties emphasized the need for improved communication and interaction between the scientific community and users of climate information. Research programmes and organizations are requested to continue to provide information on developments in research activities relevant to the needs of the Convention. The annual research dialogue meeting is a means to facilitate communication between relevant stakeholders inside and outside the Convention.
- **TEC:** The TEC is mandated to cooperate with relevant international technology initiatives, stakeholders and organizations, and promote coherence and cooperation across technology activities, including activities under and outside of the Convention. One of its functions is to promote and facilitate collaboration on DTT for mitigation and adaptation between governments, the private sector, nonprofit organizations and academic and research communities. The TEC is currently developing modalities on linkages with other relevant institutional arrangements inside and outside the convention. **It will continue consulting with relevant institutional arrangements during 2013.**
- **CTCN:** The CTCN is expected to facilitate a network of national, regional, sectoral and international technology centres, networks, organization and initiatives to enhance cooperation, facilitate international partnerships and identify, disseminate and assist Parties with tools, policies and best practices for country-driven planning to support environmentally sound technologies. The GEF is requested to support the operationalization and activities of the CTCN.
- **SC on Finance:** The SCF is organizing a forum for the communication and exchange of information amongst bodies and entities dealing with climate change finance.

3. Technical support to NAPs:

The AC's indicative list of activities contains a request for the AC to provide, upon request, technical support to the NAP process (decision 2/CP.17, annex V). Also, the COP requested the LEG to invite the AC and other relevant bodies under the Convention to contribute to its work in support of the NAP process (decision 5/CP.17, para. 17). The COP additionally requested the AC to consider the relevant modalities for supporting interested developing country Parties that are not LDCs to plan, prioritize and implement their national adaptation planning measures. The AC has responded to this request by including relevant activities into its agreed three-year work plan. It is noteworthy that the NAP mandates reflect a specific work area where very explicit mandates were agreed that clearly define the nature of the relevant linkages across a number of bodies and processes.

The AC, in its workplan, elaborated on how it will support the NAP process. The following is a summary of work/mandates by other groups and programmes under the Convention related to technical support to the NAP process:

- **LEG:** The LEG is the main body to provide technical guidance and support to the NAP process. It is required to develop technical guidelines for NAPs, and to identify support needs. So far the LEG has passed the technical guidelines through a review meeting in October 2012. The LEG also lists support needs for the NAP in its report on its 22nd meeting. In addition, the LEG is planning to prepare materials to support the launch of the NAP process in 2013. The LEG is also conducting regional training workshops on adaptation for the LDCs, and topics include aspects of the NAP process. The LEG has

actively mobilized organizations as part of its support to NAPs. The LDC Portal (<http://unfccc.int/ldc>) is being revised to launch a common NAP page with inputs from GEF agencies and others. The latest best practices and lessons learned publication of the LEG focuses on implementation issues of adaptation through the NAPAs to help inform the NAP process.

- **NAP agenda item:** An agenda item under the SBI was created to establish a process to enable LDC Parties to formulate and implement NAPs, building upon their experience in preparing and implementing NAPAs. Modalities for formulation and implementation of NAPs have been adopted. Technical guidelines are being developed by the LEG. Other developing country Parties are invited to employ the modalities formulated to support NAPs in the elaboration of their planning effort. Developed country Parties have been requested to provide developing country Parties, with long-term, scaled-up, predictable, new and additional finance, technology and capacity-building.
- **NWP:** As a collaborative activity between the LEG and the NWP, a compilation of case studies on national adaptation planning processes, including tools and approaches used for prioritization and implementation of actions was produced for SBSTA 37.
- **DTT:** Parties welcomed the experiences gained and lessons learned from the Technology Needs Assessments process. Parties are encouraged to take these experiences into account in the preparation of their NAMAs, NAPs, low-carbon development strategies and technology road maps or action plans.

4. Technical support for other adaptation-related work streams:

One of the functions of the AC is to provide technical support and guidance to the Parties, respecting the country-driven approach, with a view to facilitating the implementation of adaptation activities.

Notably, technical support is generally provided in the UNFCCC context by an expert group or a committee, or, in the absence thereof, by an organization reporting under the respective work stream. Technical support for adaptation-related work streams is also provided to Parties by the following other bodies and programmes under the Convention:

- **LEG:** The LEG is mandated to provide technical guidance, support and advice on LDC NAPAs, as well as on strengthening gender-related considerations and considerations regarding vulnerable communities within LDCs.
- **NWP:** The objective of the NWP is (a) to assist all Parties to improve their understanding and assessment of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation; and (b) to assist all Parties to make informed decisions on adaptation actions. In response to this objective, three of the nine work areas of the NWP were defined that directly relate to technical support to Parties: Developing and disseminating methodologies and tools for impact and vulnerability assessments and adaptation planning; Improving collection, management, exchange, access to and use of observational data and other relevant information on current and historical climate variability and change; and promoting the development of, access to, and use of information and data on projected climate change.
- **Research and systematic observation:** Parties stressed that addressing the priorities identified in the GCOS progress report would help countries to adapt to climate change on a basis of sound data and information. The GCOS implementation plan provides an assessment of requirements for climate-related observations with enhanced focus on adaptation, i.e. identification of needs for vulnerability assessments and adaptation.
- **CGE:** The implementation of its work programme enabled the CGE to provide technical advice to non-Annex I Parties to facilitate the development and long-term sustainability of processes, and the establishment and maintenance of national technical teams, for the preparation of national communications on a continuous basis.
- **DTT:** Parties are encouraged to take into account the experiences gained and lessons learned from the TNA process when preparing their NAMAs, NAPs, low-carbon development strategies and technology road maps or action plans.
- **TEC:** One of the functions of the TEC is to recommend guidance on policies and programme priorities related to DTT with special consideration given to LDCs.

5. Finance, Technology and Capacity building:

The AC is requested to provide information and recommendations 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, including to the operating entities of the financial mechanism of the Convention. Finance in this context is defined as relevant mandates pertaining to financing adaptation actions. Technology relates to promoting the development and transfer of environmentally sound technologies; capacity-building relates to enhancing the ability of individuals, organizations and institutions, mainly in developing countries, to identify, plan and implement ways adapt to climate change.

(a) Finance: Mandates from other bodies and institutional arrangements relevant to financing adaptation under the Convention include:

- **LTF:** COP 17 launched a work programme on long-term finance in 2012, including workshops, in order to make progress on long-term finance in the context of decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 97–101. COP 18 extended the work programme by one year. The aim of the work programme is to contribute to the on-going efforts to scale up the mobilization of climate change finance after 2012. As such it would analyze options for the mobilization of resources from a wide variety of sources, public and private, bilateral and multilateral, including alternative sources and relevant analytical work on climate-related financing needs of developing countries. The co-chairs of the work programme prepared a report to COP 18 (FCCC/CP/2012/3). Parties **and the thematic and expert bodies under the Convention** are invited to submit to the secretariat, by 21 March 2013, their views on long-term finance, taking into account the report on the workshops of the work programme on long-term finance, with a view to the secretariat preparing an information document for consideration by the co-chairs of the work programme.
- **NAP:** Developed country Parties are encouraged to continue to provide LDC Parties with finance, including through the LDCF. UN organizations, specialized agencies and other relevant organizations, as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies are invited to support the NAP process in LDCs and, where possible, to consider establishing support programmes for the NAP process within their mandates, which could facilitate financial and technical support to LDC Parties. Operating entities of the financial mechanism of the Convention, bilateral and multilateral organizations and other institutions are invited to provide financial and technical support to developing country Parties to plan, prioritize and implement their NAP measures. At COP 18, the COP provided further guidance to the GEF, which includes support to developing countries in pursuing project-based and programmatic approaches in accordance with climate change strategies and plans such as NAPAs, NAPs; enabling activities for the preparation of the NAP process by LDCs; providing funding from the LDCF to meet the agreed full cost of activities to enable the NAP process and encouraging a flexible approach to enable LDCs to access funding for components of the NAP process. Requests were also made to developed country Parties and the GEF with regard to mobilizing financial support and enabling activities, through the SCCF, for the NAP process for interested developing country Parties that are not LDCs.
- **LDCF:** The GEF is requested to provide funding from the LDCF to LDCs, upon request, to enable the update of their NAPAs. The resources provided by Parties to the LDCF have increased and the ceiling has consequently gone up. However, further support continues to be required to formulate and implement the elements of the LDC WP other than the NAPAs. At COP 18, the GEF was requested to further enhance a country driven process for the implementation of NAPAs and the Implementation of the programmatic approaches.
- **SCCF:** The SCCF was established under the Convention in 2001 to finance projects relating to adaptation; technology transfer and capacity building; energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management; and economic diversification. This fund should complement other funding mechanisms for the implementation of the Convention. The GEF as an operating entity of the financial mechanism, has been entrusted to operate the SCCF. COP 18 requested the GEF, through SCCF, to consider how to enable activities for the preparation of the NAP process for interested developing

country Parties that are not LDCs. It also urged developed country Parties to mobilize financial support for the NAP process for interested developing country Parties that are not LDCs through bilateral and multilateral channels, including the SCCF.

- **SC on Finance:** The SC was established to assist the COP in exercising its functions with respect to the financial mechanism of the Convention in terms of improving coherence and coordination in the delivery of climate change financing, rationalization of the financial mechanism, mobilization of financial resources, and measurement, reporting and verification of the support provided to developing country Parties.
- **GCF:** The GCF was designed as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the Convention. It is to support projects, programmes, policies and other activities in developing country Parties. The GCF Board is requested to initiate a process to collaborate with the AC and the TEC, as well as other relevant thematic bodies under the Convention, and to define linkages between the Fund and these bodies.

(b) Technology: Mandates from other bodies and institutional arrangements relevant to technologies for adaptation under the Convention include:

- **LEG:** The LEG is invited to provide technical guidance and advice to LDCs on the implementation of the LDC WP. That includes development and transfer of technology, particularly adaptation technology.
- **NWP:** One of the NWP's current work areas is "Promoting the development and diffusion of technologies, know-how, and practices for adaptation, addressing identified adaptation priorities and building on lessons learned from current adaptation projects and strategies".
- **NAPs:** The COP requested developed country Parties to continue to provide LDC Parties with finance, technology and capacity-building.
- **NAPAs:** The secretariat has received 47 NAPAs from LDCs, a number of which include projects relating to technology.
- **DTT:** The GEF provides support for piloting priority technology projects as part of the Poznan strategic programme. Project proposals submitted by NAI Parties and supported by the GEF included only one project on technologies for adaptation. Parties noted the importance of projects on technologies for adaptation, including on the development and strengthening of local knowledge, and invited the GEF, Parties and relevant organizations to provide financial support for project proposals related to technologies for adaptation.

Technology transfer pilot projects

As of September 2011, the total GEF funding for the three CEO endorsed projects and nine projects under preparation amounted to \$54.6 million, and total co-financing for these projects amounted to more than \$180.8 million. The technologies targeted by these projects for development and transfer include adaption technologies such as membrane drip irrigation.

Technology Needs Assessments

The Technology Needs Assessment project implementation by UNEP started in October 2009. Total GEF funding for this project was \$9 million. Both mitigation and adaptation TNA reports and Technology Action Plans (TAPs) are conducted and reported by thirty-six non Annex I Parties. The TNA project has also developed guidebooks to support adaptation TNAs. The three adaptation sector-related guidebooks developed to date address coastal erosion and flooding, water sector, and adaptation technologies for agriculture sector. A finance guidebook for adaptation projects is under preparation.

- **TEC:** Mandated functions that are relevant for the AC include: The provision of an overview of technological needs and analysis of policy and technical issues related to DTT for mitigation and adaptation; Consideration and recommendation of actions to promote DTT in order to accelerate action on mitigation and adaptation; Guidance on policies and programme priorities related to DTT with special consideration given to LDCs; Promotion and facilitation of collaboration on DTT for mitigation and adaptation between governments, the private sector, nonprofit organizations and academic and research communities; Recommendation of actions to address the barriers to DTT in order to enable enhanced action on mitigation and adaptation; Catalyzing the development and use of technology road maps or action plans at the international, regional and national levels through cooperation between relevant stakeholders, particularly governments and relevant organizations or bodies, including the

development of best practice guidelines as facilitative tools for action on mitigation and adaptation.

The following activities on the TEC's work plan for 2013 are relevant for the AC: an expert meeting on technology road maps in the area of adaptation to climate change; a literature review focusing on key adaptation sectors and technologies for adaptation; and a workshop/expert meeting on barriers for technologies for adaptation and enabling factors.

- **CTCN:** The CTCN is requested to identify climate-friendly technologies for mitigation and adaptation; facilitate the preparation of project proposals for the deployment, utilization and financing of existing technologies for mitigation and adaptation; facilitate adaptation and the deployment of currently available technologies to meet local needs and circumstances; and facilitate research, development and demonstration of new climate-friendly technologies for mitigation and adaptation, which are required to meet the key objectives of sustainable development.
- **LDCF:** Parties encouraged the LDCF to support technology elements of the LDC WP, as appropriate to the priorities of the LDC Parties, including through the support of NAPAs.

(c) Capacity building: Mandates from other bodies and institutional arrangements relevant to building capacity for adaptation under the Convention include:

- **LEG:** The work programme of the LEG contains multiple provisions to support capacity building in LDCs. These activities include regional training sessions and workshops to share information and to develop/enhance human capacity of LDCs for the NAP process, in close collaboration with relevant agencies and regional centres. The LEG also supports the implementation of NAPAs; as well as outreach activities related to the NAPA and on the work of the LEG (including knowledge capture, management and dissemination).
- **NWP:** The NWP's focus on capacity building is manifested in its work areas, including: Promoting understanding of impacts and vulnerability, emphasizing current and future climate variability and extreme events, and the implications for sustainable development; Improving knowledge of the socio-economic aspects of climate change and promoting the integration of socio-economic information into impact and vulnerability assessments; Promoting understanding and the development and dissemination of ways to increase economic resilience and decrease reliance on vulnerable economic sectors.
- **NAP process:** Developed country Parties are requested to provide developing country Parties with long-term, scaled-up, predictable, new and additional finance, technology and capacity-building to implement urgent, short-, medium- and long-term adaptation actions, plans, programmes and projects at the local, national, subregional and regional levels, in and across different economic and social sectors and ecosystems.
- **Loss and damage work programme:** Parties noted, inter alia, that enhanced technical and institutional capacities supported by technical and financial assistance and other resources will help developing countries to continue to determine, prioritize and address their needs in assessing the risk of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change. Developed country Parties are requested to provide developing country Parties with finance, technology and capacity-building, in accordance with decision 1/CP.16 and other relevant decisions of the COP.
- **Research Dialogue:** The Research Dialogue contributes to an enhanced communication between the science and policy communities, and to an enhanced consideration and understanding by Parties of emerging scientific findings and related issues on communication and research-related capacity-building in developing countries.
- **CGE:** Capacity building activities are being carried out to support Parties' ability to prepare national communications. These activities include regional hands-on training, the production and revision of training materials, and the establishment of a web-based network of experts involved in the preparation of national communications.
- **Durban Forum:** The annual in-session Durban Forum was established to enable in-depth discussion on capacity-building with the participation of Parties, representatives of the relevant bodies established under the Convention, and relevant experts and practitioners, with a view to sharing their experiences and exchanging ideas, best practices and lessons learned regarding the implementation of capacity-building activities.

6. Reporting under the Convention:

The Adaptation Committee is requested to consider information communicated by Parties on their monitoring and review of adaptation actions, support provided and received, possible needs and gaps and other relevant information, including information communicated under the Convention, with a view to recommending what further actions may be required, as appropriate.

This section lists regular reports provided by groups or bodies. Short term activities, such as requests for submissions on specific topics are not included. In this context, the following reporting requirements from other bodies and groups under the Convention might be of relevance:

- **Regular reports to the COP/CMP or the SBs** are provided by the AC, LEG, TEC (joint annual report of the TEC and the CTCN), NWP, CGE, AFB, GEF, SC, GCF, GEF and the AFB. In addition, the GCOS and GTOS provide regular reports to the SBSTA.
- **The reports from the GEF** on funding mechanisms contain, inter alia, information on LDC funding, including from the LDCF, and information on the CTCN.
- **NWP:** SBSTA 39 is expected to consider relevant information and advice on the scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change arising from the implementation of the NWP for consideration by other relevant bodies under the Convention. Recommendations on that are expected to be made to COP 19. In addition, Nairobi work programme partners are submitting action pledges to the secretariat and they report on progress made on their respective actions.
- **TEC:** The report on activities and performance of the TEC for contains, inter alia, information on proposed modalities of the TEC on linkages with relevant institutional arrangements under and outside the Convention.
- **National Communications** are provided by Parties. They contain, inter alia, a section on climate change impacts and adaptation measures. In addition, Parties are requested to provide information on measures undertaken, support provided or received, or progress made, on the NAP process.
- **The GCOS Steering Committee** and secretariat will prepare by early 2015 a third report on the adequacy of the global observing systems for climate and, by 2016, a new implementation plan for the global observing system for climate, which would also support the Convention. **CEOS** will, by SBSTA 41, provide an updated report on progress made by space agencies providing global observations in their coordinated response to relevant needs of the Convention.

7. Possible entry points for the AC to build synergies and collaboration:

The following is an open list of forthcoming events and activities that the AC might wish to be aware of. They could potentially present opportunities for the AC to provide input, within its mandate, and/or establish synergies and collaboration.

- **Regular meetings of constituted bodies and expert groups** under the Convention.
- **Review of the LEG** at COP 21 (with a meeting and submissions in 2015).
- An **LDC NAP event**, to be organized by the LEG in conjunction with the SBI 38.
- **Activities of the TEC** planned for 2013: an expert meeting on technology road maps in the area of adaptation to climate change; a literature review focusing on key adaptation sectors and technologies for adaptation; a workshop/expert meeting on barriers for technologies for adaptation and enabling factors. In addition, the TEC elaborated on possible linkage modalities with other relevant institutional arrangements under the Convention, and will consult with these institutions on their views. See FCCC/SB/2012/2.
- At SBSTA 38, Parties will **reconsider the work areas of the NWP** and make recommendations to COP 19. This process would further inform the organization of potential future areas of work that could also support the scientific and technical work under the CAF.
- The **Focal Point Forum under the NWP**, taking place annually during the sessions of the COP.

- The **Research Dialogue**, which is designed to contribute to an enhanced communication between the science and policy communities, and to an enhanced consideration and understanding by Parties of emerging scientific findings and related issues on communication and research-related capacity-building in developing countries.
 - The **SC on Finance** is organizing a **forum** for the communication and continued exchange of information among bodies and entities dealing with climate change finance in order to promote linkages and coherence. The forum will be delivered through a dual modality: in person (once per year, beginning in 2013) and virtual (on a continuous basis).
 - The annual in-session **Durban forum** for in-depth discussion on capacity-building.
 - The Advisory Board of the **CTCN** shall constitute the following: [*inter alia*] The Chair or Vice Chair of the AC, or a member designated by the Chair or the Vice Chair, in his/her official capacity as an Adaptation Committee representative.
 - An **expert meeting** under the **work programme on L&D** to consider future needs, including capacity needs associated with possible approaches to address slow onset events, before SBI 39.
 - Parties and **the thematic and expert bodies** under the Convention to **submit** to the secretariat, by 21 March 2013, **their views on long-term finance**, taking into account the report on the workshops of the work programme on long-term finance, with a view to the secretariat preparing an information document for consideration by the co-chairs of the work programme.
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