

# NEGOTIATOR'S INDEX

## Form and Functions of the Adaptation Committee



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**Compiled by:**

Richard Sherman, OneWorld/Regional Climate Change Programme

**Disclaimer**

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# Table of Contents

Preface .....	iv
A Durban Outcome for Adaptation .....	iv
<b>1. Form of the Adaptation Committee .....</b>	<b>1</b>
a. Size and composition.....	1
b. Elections .....	11
c. Relationship with the COP/SB .....	14
d. Decision making.....	20
e. Chair .....	23
f. Committee member terms .....	26
g. Coordination.....	28
h. Frequency of meetings .....	34
i. Expert bodies/Input.....	37
j. Observers .....	40
k. Secretariat.....	42
l. Budget.....	44
m. Review.....	45
<b>2. Functions of the Adaptation Committee .....</b>	<b>47</b>
a. Overall objective .....	47
b. Financial mechanism.....	54
c. Nairobi Work Programme (NWP).....	62
d. LDC Expert Group.....	65
e. Technology Executive Committee.....	67
f. Monitoring finance for LDCs.....	69
g. National Adaptation Plans (NAP) .....	70
h. Trends and analysis.....	71
i. Regional centres/Networks .....	73
j. Damage and loss mechanisms .....	74
k. Response measures .....	75
l. Multilateral linkages .....	76
<b>Annexure.....</b>	<b>77</b>
Adaptation Committee (1.CP/16) .....	77

### A Durban Outcome for Adaptation

According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Africa will experience the worst effects of climate change. This is exacerbated by the fact that the region has limited capacity to deal with and adapt to these impacts. Agriculture production, including access to food, in many African countries will be severely compromised by climate variability and change. This will further adversely affect food security and worsen malnutrition throughout the continent. In addition, between 75 and 250 million people are projected to be exposed to increased water distress by 2020. There are likely to be health impacts that will magnify the challenges of food and water insecurity. The increasing strain on the resilience of many ecosystems will affect the livelihoods of people living in rural areas. People and infrastructure in coastal areas will face the risk of coastal flooding because of sea level rise. It is safe to summarise that without adaptation action, climate change will have disastrous impacts on the economies and people of Africa, and the development gains that have been made in the last few decades will be severely undermined.



Africa's over-riding development priorities are poverty reduction and socio-economic development. In this context, our immediate priorities include the urgent delivery of basic human development services to the poor and most vulnerable and include ensuring access to housing, water, sanitation, food security, energy, transport, education and public health services. However, in many African countries it is becoming increasingly clear that our ability to deliver on these fundamental developmental priorities, at all levels, is being persistently undermined by these short, medium and long-term climate impacts. Therefore building capacities to adapt to the impacts of climate change, and manage climate variability risks to society and the economy at national, regional and global levels, has become a high development priority.

Africa believes that the interface between science, policy and society is important to ensure that development priorities are effectively and efficiently addressed. Therefore, adaptation and risk management responses must be underpinned with reliable science-

based information, which is matched to user needs, full stakeholder participation and effective communication frameworks.

For Africa, agreement on a comprehensive international adaptation framework was a priority outcome of the current international climate change negotiations under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. In order for this framework to be implemented, the African Group has worked to ensure that developed countries must agree to new obligations for predictable funding for developing country adaptation at a scale that can address the urgent need for adaptation and development. This new funding must be additional to existing overseas development assistance and be accessible to all developing countries, particularly the most vulnerable countries in Africa. It is our firm belief that adaptation finance must focus on reducing vulnerability and building resilience at local, national, regional and global levels.

In paragraph 21 of Decision 1.CP/16, Parties were invited to submit their views on the composition of, and modalities and procedures for, the Adaptation Committee, including on proposed linkages with other relevant institutional arrangements. As of 9 March 2011, 35 submissions were made by Parties. The views will form the basis of discussion at the fourteenth session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA) to be held in Bangkok, Thailand from 3 April 2011.

This publication, prepared for the African Group of Negotiators, summarises the key Party views on the various elements regarding the form and function of the Adaptation Committee. These views will form the basis of negotiations throughout 2011, leading towards a decision in Durban, South Africa at the end of year.<sup>1</sup>

It should enable the Group to forge global consensus on the modalities for the Committee's upcoming work programme and its linkages with other institutional arrangements under the Convention, particularly those related to the: Least Developed Countries Expert Group, financial mechanism and the design of the Green Climate Fund; and technology mechanism, as well as the Nairobi Work Programme.

Africa is the continent most vulnerable to climate change, with major development and poverty eradication challenges and limited capacity for adaptation. Adaptation is therefore the highest priority

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<sup>1</sup> Copies of Official Submissions are available online @ [http://unfccc.int/meetings/ad\\_hoc\\_working\\_groups/lca/items/4578.php](http://unfccc.int/meetings/ad_hoc_working_groups/lca/items/4578.php)

for Africa, especially in the short and medium terms where it provides the only solution in the face of the unavoidable impacts of climate change. There have been a lot of assessments and studies on our vulnerabilities to the impacts of climate change, but now what Africa needs is an effective implementation of adaptation actions through the establishment of the Cancun Adaptation Framework with the required financial, technical and capacity building support from developed countries Parties. Africa sees the Adaptation Committee as a key institution that will provide coherence on implementation of enhanced action on adaptation under the Convention, giving guidance and providing technical support for implementing these actions. The Africa Group would like to clarify that this is not merely an exercise in the proliferation of new institutions, but rather about establishing effective institutions, under the authority of the COP, that will enhance the implementation of the Convention and ensure the voice and participation of developing countries.



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Tosi Mpanu-Mpanu  
Chairperson of the African Group of Negotiators 2011  
Democratic Republic of Congo

## List of Acronyms

AOSIS	Association of Small Island States
AC	Adaptation Committee
AWG-LCA	Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts on Non-Annex I National Communications
COP	Conference of Parties
CTCN	Climate Technological Centres and Networks
EGTT	Expert Group on Technology Transfer
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LEG	LDC Expert Group
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
NAP	National Adaptation Plans
NAPAs	National Adaptation Plans of Action
NWP	Nairobi Work Programme
SB	Subsidiary Bodies
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
UN	United Nations
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
V&A	Vulnerability and Adaptation



## a. Size and composition



### ALGERIA

#### Size

24

#### Composition

The Committee shall consist of 24 members, of which 16 non-Annex I (developing countries), and 8 Annex I (developed countries) of the UNFCCC, distributed in the following manner:

- 5 members from Africa
- 4 members from Asia
- 3 members for Latin America and the Caribbean
- 2 members from the SIDS
- 2 members from the LDCs



### AUSTRALIA

#### Composition

Consistent with other UNFCCC institutions and mechanisms, the composition of the Committee should be representative and balanced.



### BELARUS

#### Size

60

#### Composition

Have 60 members, with 25 members from developed country Parties, 30 members from developing country Parties and 5 members from countries with economy in transition.

The Republic of Belarus calls on Parties to acknowledge that the countries with economy in transition, especially the Eastern European countries which are not EU members, also have certain needs in financial support, technology transfer and capacity-building, consistent with relevant provisions, to implement short-, medium- and long-term adaptation actions, plans, programmes and projects at local, national, subregional and regional levels.

## a. Size and composition (cont.)



### **BENIN**

#### **Size**

32

#### **Composition**

22 representatives from developing countries and 10 from developed countries:

5 from Africa

4 from Asia

4 from Latin America and the Caribbean

4 for SIDS

5 for LDCs (Anglo, Franco, Lusophone countries)



### **BOLIVIA**

#### **Size**

20

#### **Composition**

The Committee shall comprise of 20 members, taking into account representation among members of the UNFCCC. The composition should be 4 representatives from each of the 5 UN regional groups.



### **CANADA**

#### **Composition**

The membership should enable effective and productive outcomes. A final decision on the number of members should be made only after consideration of the modalities and procedures as these may influence the amount of work required by members. Membership should reflect an appropriate regional balance and include particular consideration for small island developing states (SIDS) and least developed countries (LDCs), given their particular vulnerabilities to climate change. Members should have significant adaptation expertise/experience, either in academia or in the delivery of adaptation programmes/services. Membership should also consider gender balance.

## a. Size and composition (cont.)



### CHINA

**Size**  
20

**Composition**

2 from each of the 5 UN regions, with due regard to gender equality

1 from SIDS

1 from LDCs

4 from Annex I

4 from non-Annex I

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### COLOMBIA

**Size**  
15

**Composition**

The Committee should have an equitable representation with no more than 15 members in all, and its composition should guarantee an appropriate balance between regional representation and representation of different interests.

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### EGYPT

**Size**  
20

**Composition**

6 from Annex I

4 from each regional group from non-Annex I countries (Africa/Asia/Latin America)

1 from LDCs

1 from SIDS

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### EUROPEAN UNION

**Size**  
12 to 18

**Composition**

For the Committee to function in an effective and efficient manner, it should be kept lean, possibly

## a. Size and composition (cont.)

within the range of 12-18, comprising an equal number of members from developing and developed country Parties.



### GAMBIA/LDCs

#### Size

24

#### Composition

Members should be experts and practitioners who possess appropriate expertise and working knowledge in the fields of adaptation and development issues, and should take into consideration gender balance. The Committee should be comprised of 24 members as follows:

9 members from Annex I

5 from each of the regions of countries not included in Annex I (Africa, Asia-Pacific, and Latin America and Caribbean), of which at least one from each region should be from an LDC.



### GHANA

#### Size

32

#### Composition

The balanced membership of the Committee should reflect geographical representation, range and variety of expertise and gender-balanced representation. Moreover, this membership should include expertise on issues related to social dimensions and gender. The Committee shall comprise of:

4 from each of the 5 UN regions, with due regard to gender equality

2 from SIDS

2 from LDCs

4 from the Parties included in Annex I

4 from non-Annex I

## a. Size and composition (cont.)



### GRENADA/AOSIS

#### Size

16 to 20

#### Composition

2 from each of the 5 UN regions, with due regard to gender equality:

1 from SIDS 1 from LDCs

2 from the Parties included in Annex I

2 from non-Annex I

9 from Annex I

3 from each of the three regions of non-Annex I Parties, namely Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean

1 from SIDS

1 from LDCs



### INDIA

#### Composition

The composition should follow the extant norms of equitable geographical region distribution and should have representation from relevant regions. The number of members from each region should in a fair way capture the diversity of the region and should comprise a good gender representation, with experience about decision making and at community level. The Committee shall comprise of:

2 from the non-Annex I regions

1 from SIDS

1 from LDCs

4 from the Parties included in Annex I

4 from non-Annex I



### INDONESIA

#### Composition

Composition of the Committee shall be consisted of equal representation of the UN regional groupings, taking into account the most vulnerable countries as stipulated in the Convention and related COP

## a. Size and composition (cont.)

Decisions. The members and alternate members of the Committee shall be decided upon by the COP and nominated by Parties, taking into consideration the relevant expertise related to the role of the Committee.



### ISRAEL

#### Composition

These representatives should be elected by the COP on behalf of the Parties and comprise an equal number of members from both developed and developing countries.



### MALAWI

#### Composition

The composition of the Committee should be representative and balanced, with adequate representation of LDCs from each region.



### MALAYSIA

#### Composition

There should be a majority of members from developing countries and consideration may be given to including civil society organisations that have relevant expertise and experience in the field of adaptation.



### MALI

#### Composition

There must be an equitable distribution of membership between Annex I and non-Annex I Parties, regardless of the total numbers of the Committee. Given the number of LDCs vulnerable to the effects of climate change, it is imperative that each of these regions is represented by at least one member, including the one member for the Francophone LDCs.

## a. Size and composition (cont.)



### MEXICO

#### Size

15

#### Composition

Members of the Committee should represent, in a balanced manner, distinct world regions and economies, according to the following criteria:

- neutrality balanced participation of regions and/or negotiation groups
- regional participation according to UN classification
- gender-balanced
- scientific (i.e. climatic, social, disaster risk reduction, and environmental) and managerial (i.e. policy, government, risk prevention and management) capacities
- rural and urban representation
- facilitating role (information sharing and provision, recommendation submittals, and progress reviews).

Members should have a high profile and experience on the adaptation field. Expertise should encompass different adaptation dimensions including human systems, natural or ecological systems, productive processes, infrastructure, capacity building, vulnerability, resilience, policy, and integrated risk management. Members should have ample experience in management of government or multilateral organisation, with an emphasis on public policy design and implementation, as well as international law.



### NEW ZEALAND

#### Composition

Membership should be open to all Parties. As such, meetings of the Committee would be plenary-type sessions comprising government representatives who are experts on matters related to climate change adaptation.

## a. Size and composition (cont.)



### NORWAY

#### Composition

The composition of the Committee should reflect the multicultural nature of adaptation, and include technical, development, policy and financial expertise. In Norway's view the composition must be gender balanced in accordance with Decision 36/CP.7. Norway would suggest that the language in Annex IV, paragraph 3 of the outcome under the AWG-LCA, regarding the composition of the Technology Executive Committee, be taken as the point of departure.



### PANAMA

#### Size

21

#### Composition

The Committee must have equitable geographical representation with no more than twenty one (21) members, distributed as follows:

- 3 members from each of the 5 UN regional groups
- 1 from SIDS
- 1 from LDCs
- 2 from Annex I
- 2 from non-Annex I

Its composition shall ensure equal gender balance, in addition to its members must have experience in the areas of vulnerability assessment, adaptation and other issues related to the impact, adaptation and vulnerability to climate change.



### PHILIPPINES

#### Composition

Both the process of determining the composition of the Committee and the composition itself should be subject to an open-ended, Party-driven process involving all Parties, in accordance with

## a. Size and composition (cont.)

the provisions of the Convention, with a view to ensuring balanced and equitable representation, participation, and transparency, also taking into account that developing countries suffer the most from adverse impacts of climate change. This will likewise ensure that the appropriate linkages with other relevant institutions are put in place.



### SAUDI ARABIA

#### Composition

The Committee should be composed of representatives from all Parties, covering all regions and subregions and groups. There should be higher representation from developing countries; developing countries shall constitute at least two thirds of the committee, as most of the adaptation needs are in developing countries.



### SRI LANKA

#### Composition

The composition of the Committee should comprise with the experts of each regional groups under UNFCCC. Considering the vulnerability of developing countries majority of experts should be selected from non Annex I Parties.



### TURKEY

#### Composition

The Committee should be organised under the Secretariat of the UNFCCC (Secretariat) and should be composed of the managers and experts of the member states, who are responsible for the adaptation of the sectors including agriculture, water resources, forestry, health, tourism, energy, transportation and environment, etc.

## a. Size and composition (cont.)



### USA

#### Size

14

#### Composition

Senior, high profile members from Parties to the Convention acting in their expert capacity, with equal representation between developed and developing country Parties, taking account the need to achieve gender balance. To function effectively and efficiently, the Committee should also leverage adaptation expertise outside the Convention. The Committee should also include six nongovernmental advisory members, including from civil society, financial institutions, and UN agencies. These advisory members should have expertise in the implementation of adaptation activities.



### UZBEKISTAN

#### Size

16

#### Composition

The Committee shall comprise of:

4 from each of the 5 UN regions, with due regard to gender equality

2 from SIDS

2 from LDCs

4 from the Parties included in Annex I

4 from non-Annex I

## b. Elections



### **BOLIVIA**

The members shall serve in personal capacity as experts nominated by their respective group.

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### **CANADA**

Members should serve in their personal capacity.

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### **CHINA**

20 members representing Parties, formally elected by the COP, serving in their personal capacity and nominated by Parties. Members of the Committee shall be nominated by the relevant constituencies and be elected by the COP.

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### **EGYPT**

Nomination by member states through regional groups. Membership criteria could be considered, including relevant experience in development/implementation of adaptation actions-policy making-vulnerability assessments-climate change impacts, etc.

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### **EUROPEAN UNION**

The members should be nominated by Parties and elected to the Committee by the COP to serve in their personal capacities.

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### **GAMBIA/LDCs**

Its members would be appointed [nominated] by Parties, elected by the COP and serve in their personal capacity.

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### **GHANA**

Regional groups, in nominating their experts to the Committee, should ensure balanced representation in the areas of expertise.

## b. Elections *(cont.)*



### **GRENADA/AOSIS**

The members will be nominated by regional groups, elected by the COP, serving in their personal capacity and nominated by Parties. Each member shall have an alternate from the same regional group. Members and alternates shall serve a term of two years, renewable for another two years (alternate terms do not count as member terms).

The members of the Committee shall serve in their personal capacity and they should have expertise in the areas of climate change impact, vulnerability and adaptation and knowledge of related practice and implementation issues.

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### **INDONESIA**

Alternate members shall have similar opportunity to attend formal Committee meetings for ensuring the continuity of the process.

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### **ISRAEL**

The Committee should be comprised of representatives, serving in their personal capacity, who have proven expertise and practical experience in promoting the implementation of adaptation actions.

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### **MALAYSIA**

Be comprised of experts nominated by Parties.

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## b. Elections *(cont.)*



### REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The Committee should consist of members working in government, industry, academia and research institutes who can collect opinions from the stakeholders of climate change adaptation. It should establish a system for collecting opinions and communication for adaptation and include the best experts from special fields in the Committee.



### USA

Party members of the Committee will be nominated by Parties and elected by the Conference of Parties.

## c. Relationship with the COP/SB



### AUSTRALIA

The Committee should provide advice and recommendations solely to the COP, which may then decide to draw on this in developing guidance for other institutions that are accountable to it.

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### BENIN

The Committee must be endowed with political precedence, subordinate solely to the COP, in order to promote and advocate for financing in collaboration with the finance mechanism, as well as to set in motion adaptation projects and programmes. In accordance with its mandate as stated in paragraph 20 of FCCC/AWG-LCA/2010/L.7, the Adaptation Committee's approach must favour the full and effective participation by all Parties to the Convention, climate change research institutes and centers, specialised UN agencies, the GEF, The Adaptation Fund, etc. The Committee should be able to avail information necessary to fulfilling its mandate, as well as receive the technical, material and financial concerns of Parties regarding their climate change adaptation efforts. The Committee's agenda must be formulated in consultation with the Parties and other actors. At the plenary sessions, which shall be presided over by a troika of members (chairperson, vice chairperson and rapporteur), the Adaptation Committee shall prepare a list of decisions to be submitted to the COP for adoption.

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### BOLIVIA

The Committee is the standing committee on adaptation, reporting directly to the COP to ensure the overall coherence on the implementation of principles and provisions of the Convention in matters related to adaptation, in particular Article 4.4. It should report on its activities at each session of the Conference of the Parties.

## c. Relationship with the COP/SB (cont.)



### CANADA

The Committee should report through the Subsidiary Bodies to the Conference of the Parties, and be responsive to mandates and requests from these Bodies. The Committee should also develop two to three year work plans that are approved by the Subsidiary Bodies. This rigorous reporting structure will help ensure more thorough consideration of issues that are of importance to Parties, and will ensure better integration of ongoing work being undertaken across the wider framework of institutions and programs. Terms of Reference for the Committee should be agreed by the Subsidiary Bodies and reviewed every three years thereafter. In addition, as with several other bodies constituted under the Convention the objectives and functions of the committee should be reviewed five years after its operationalisation.



### CHINA

The Committee shall be under the authority and guidance of the COP, and be fully accountable to the COP. Make recommendations to the COP for consideration on any issues that may be relevant to its work, as appropriate.



### COLOMBIA

The Committee should report to the SBI, in order to guarantee coherence and efficiency, and ensure that it can both provide advice to the COP regarding thematic guidance to the financial mechanism and receive guidance from it.



### EGYPT

The Adaptation Committee is a standing committee of the Convention. It shall work under the COP (Article 7.2(i) of the Convention), and will report to the COP. Recommendations and other relevant

## c. Relationship with the COP/SB *(cont.)*

information from the Committee shall be reported to the COP for its approval if further action is needed. The Committee should present progress reports to update on its activities, to be made available to the SBs. The Nairobi Work Programme, LEG and CGE should report to the Committee on their activities and convey recommendations regarding adaptation. The Committee could provide guidance to the NWP and the LEG and propose agenda items on issues to be considered in their respective agendas and programmes of work.



### **GAMBIA/LDCs**

The Committee would report on an annual basis to the COP on its activities and findings and make recommendations, and should take its decision in accordance with similar constituted bodies under the Convention. It should also make recommendations for further action to the SBI and SBSTA, including identifying gaps, and reporting on them.



### **GRENADA/AOSIS**

Reports will be presented to the COP on an annual basis. The Committee will be accountable to and function under the guidance of the COP.



### **INDIA**

The Adaptation Committee should operate under the authority and guidance, and be fully accountable, to the COP. The Committee shall report annually to the Conference of Parties on its activities and on the progress of the work programme.

## c. Relationship with the COP/SB (cont.)



### INDONESIA

The Committee shall operate under the authority and guidance of, and be fully accountable to, the COP. The Committee shall submit its annual report on the implementation of its respective mandates including its recommendations. The COP shall consider the report in its decisions on further actions as appropriate.

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### JAPAN

Any guidance or recommendations of the Committee should be made by consensus. Those outputs will be considered by the COP and sent to the relevant institutions, as appropriate.

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### MALI

The COP will adopt the overarching modalities of this Committee, while allowing it to define for itself the finer details of its functioning. The Committee should become operational as soon as possible.

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### MEXICO

An annual report should be integrated in official reports of the UNFCCC.

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### NEW ZEALAND

The Committee should function under the guidance of, and report directly to, the COP. If there is information or advice from the Committee to another Convention body, this should also flow via the COP.

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### NORWAY

The Committee should report to the COP through the Subsidiary Bodies. As the Subsidiary Bodies meet biannually, this reporting structure will provide the necessary flexibility and ensure a continuous flow

## c. Relationship with the COP/SB (cont.)

of information. In addition, there should be joint meetings with other relevant mechanisms and bodies whose activities also include adaptation-related actions, for example the newly-created Technology Executive Committee.



### PAKISTAN

The Committee should report to the SBI, in order to guarantee coherence and efficiency, and ensure that it can both provide advice to the COP regarding thematic guidance to the financial mechanism and receive guidance from it.



### PANAMA

The Committee must also have an annual work programme and submit a report on its performance to the SBI at the COP.



### PHILIPPINES

The Committee must also be a Standing Committee on Adaptation, reporting directly to the Conference of the Parties. The Philippines takes the view that the Adaptation Committee may be given the status of a subsidiary body. By virtue of Article 7.2, paragraph (i) of the UNFCCC, which states that the COP shall “establish such Subsidiary Bodies as are deemed necessary for the implementation of the Convention.” As a subsidiary body, it shall follow modalities and procedures of Subsidiary Bodies of the UNFCCC.



### SAUDI ARABIA

It should establish a clear work programme and report back to the COP annually on progress under the different elements of the work programme.

## c. Relationship with the COP/SB *(cont.)*



### **TURKEY**

The Committee should report the progress to COP.



### **USA**

The Committee will report to the COP through the Subsidiary Bodies. It should provide periodic reports on the progress of its work to the COP through the Subsidiary Bodies and, upon their request, advice to the Subsidiary Bodies on matters related to its core functions. This reporting relationship makes use of, and recognises the authority of existing bodies, and the importance of oversight of the Committee by the Parties. The Subsidiary Bodies may draw from these reports in drafting their conclusions. These conclusions could then be included in decisions of the COP. Decisions by the COP would in turn guide the work of the Committee.

## d. Decision making



### ALGERIA

Decisions of the Committee shall be taken by majority vote. The chairperson's vote shall count as two votes in case of a deadlock, when all members are present. Members who, for one reason or another, are absent can, if they so wish, give their proxy vote (in writing) to another member of the Committee from their region.



### BOLIVIA

The Committee shall function with quorum. A simple majority of the members of the Adaptation Committee must be present at the meeting to constitute a quorum. Decisions shall be taken by consensus; if applicable and if all efforts to reach consensus have been exhausted and no agreement has been reached, the decision shall, as a last resort, be taken by a two-thirds majority vote of the Parties present and voting. Outputs of the work of the Committee shall be translated in all six UN official working documents, as well as the decisions of the meetings of the Committee.



### CHINA

Decisions of the Committee shall be taken by consensus; if all efforts at reaching a consensus have been exhausted, and no agreement has been reached, decisions shall be taken by voting with a three-fourth majority of the members present at the meeting on the basis of one member with one vote. At least two thirds of the members of the Committee, representing a majority of members from Parties included in Annex I and a majority of members from Parties not included in Annex I, must be present to constitute a quorum. The full text of all decisions of the Committee shall be made publicly available. The working language of the Adaptation Committee shall be English. Decisions shall be made available in all six official languages of the UN.

## d. Decision making (cont.)



### EGYPT

Consensus should be applied. If consensus can not be reached other options can be explored. Simple majority in the meeting constitute the quorum.

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### GHANA

The decisions of the Committee shall be taken by consensus; if all efforts at reaching a consensus have been exhausted, and no agreement has been reached, decisions shall be taken by a two-thirds majority of the members present at the meeting on the basis of one member, one vote. A simple majority of the members of the Committee must be present at the meeting to constitute a quorum. The full text of all decisions taken by the Committee shall be made publicly available in all six official languages of United Nations.

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### GRENADA/AOSIS

Decisions will be taken according to the rule of consensus.

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### INDONESIA

Decisions by Committee shall be taken by consensus, whenever possible. If all efforts at reaching a consensus have been exhausted and no agreement has been reached, decisions shall, as a last resort, be adopted through voting procedure to be decided by the Committee.

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### JAPAN

Any guidance or recommendations of the Committee should be made by consensus. Those outputs will be considered by the COP and sent to the relevant institutions, as appropriate.

## d. Decision making (cont.)



### MALAWI

Procedures for the Committee should be consistent with other constituted bodies, especially the boards and committees. The Committee should be given some leeway to define its procedures and work plan.

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### MEXICO

The Committee should have clear rules of operation in order to guarantee representation of Parties and enable decision-making by consensus. The decision-making process should abide by UN consensus rules – rules of operation that specify communication mechanisms and authentic representation systems to ensure that Committee members consult with those whom they represent before and after each session to reach consented positions.

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### USA

The Committee will make decisions by consensus of Party members.

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### UZBEKISTAN

The full text of all decisions approved by the Committee should be available in all six official UN languages.

## e. Chair



### ALGERIA

The members of the Committees shall elect a chairperson and a deputy chairperson every two years.



### BOLIVIA

The Committee shall elect its own two co-chairpersons, one from Annex I and one from non-Annex I, who shall observe the draft rules of procedure of the Conference of the Parties (FCCC/CP/1996/2) as applicable, and any additional rules agreed by the Committee for its own operation.



### CHINA

The Committee shall elect its own chairperson and vice chairperson, with one being a member from a Party included in Annex I and the other being from a Party not included in Annex I. The positions of chairperson and vice chairperson shall alternate annually between a member from a Party included in Annex I and a member from a Party not included in Annex I.



### EGYPT

The Committee members should elect a chairperson and vice chairperson, who will serve in their positions for duration of one year. They should ensure preparation of the draft agenda and circulate it to members at least a month before the meetings. Committee members can propose agenda items.



### GHANA

The Committee shall elect its own chairperson and vice chairperson, with one being a member from an Annex I Party and the other being from a non-Annex I Party; and that the positions of chairperson and

## e. Chair *(cont.)*

vice chairperson shall alternate annually between a member from an Annex I Party and a member from a non-Annex I Party.



### **GRENADA/AOSIS**

The Committee will elect a chairperson and vice chairperson from among its members, on an annual basis, with one being from Annex I and the other from non-Annex I. The positions of chairperson and vice chairperson shall alternate annually between a member from an Annex I and non-Annex I.



### **INDIA**

The Committee shall annually elect a chairperson and vice chairperson from among its members, with one being a member from a Party included in Annex I and the other being a member from a Party not included in Annex I. The positions of chairperson and vice chairperson shall alternate annually between a member from a Party included in Annex I and a member from a Party not included in Annex I.



### **INDONESIA**

The Committee shall annually elect a chairperson and vice chairperson from among its members, and shall rotate among regions.



### **MEXICO**

The creation of a rotating or shared presidency amongst an Annex I Party and a non-Annex I Party.



### **NEW ZEALAND**

There are a number of options regarding chairing arrangements for the Committee:

- a) Chairperson/vice chairperson on a rotational basis

## e. Chair (cont.)

- b) Developed/developing country co-chairperson on a rotational basis
- c) SBSTA chairperson or SBI chairperson
- d) Co-chaired by SBSTA and SBI chairpersons.



### USA

The Committee should annually elect a chair- and a vice chairperson from among its members for a term of two years each, per the two-year work programme cycle, with one being a member from a Party included in Annex I to the Convention and the other being a member from a Party not included in Annex I to the Convention. Positions of chair- and vice chairperson should alternate annually between a member from a Party included in Annex I to the Convention and a member from a Party not included in Annex I to the Convention.

## f. Committee member terms



### **BOLIVIA**

The members shall serve a term of two years, which could be renewed once.

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### **EGYPT**

The members shall serve an initial term of two years, without the possibility to stay for more than two consecutive terms.

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### **GAMBIA/LDCs**

The members shall serve a term of two to three years. Members shall be eligible to serve a maximum of two consecutive terms of office.

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### **GHANA**

Members shall serve for a term of two years and shall be eligible to serve a maximum of two consecutive terms.

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### **INDIA**

The members may serve tenure of three years.

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### **INDONESIA**

The term of the members shall be three years and shall not serve for more than two consecutive terms. In case a member of the Committee is unable to continue his/her functions during its consecutive terms, the Parties concerned may nominate replacement until the accomplishment of terms.

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### **MALAWI**

Members elected for two years, with the maximum of two consecutive terms.

## f. Committee member terms (cont.)



### **MEXICO**

Members should have staggered periods, renewing half of the Committee every three years.

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### **USA**

Party members and advisory members should serve a term of two years and should be eligible to serve a maximum of two consecutive terms of office. Half the members should be elected initially for a term of three years and half the members should be elected for a term of two years. Thereafter, the Conference of the Parties should elect every year members for a term of two years. Members should remain in office until their successors are elected.

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### **UZBEKISTAN**

Members elected for two years, with the maximum of two consecutive terms.

## g. Coordination



### AUSTRALIA

To ensure consistency and avoid duplication, modalities and procedures for the Committee should be developed in parallel with, and with reference to, those being developed for other UNFCCC institutions and mechanisms, in particular the Green Climate Fund and the Technology Mechanism. They should also be developed in consideration of the role and scope of existing institutions, such as the LEG and the Nairobi Work Programme (NWP).



### BENIN

In order to function successfully, the Committee must establish clear functional links with the CGE, the LEG, the NWP, the Adaptation Fund, GEF, as well as other bodies created in Cancun such as the Working Programme on Loss and Damage, the Permanent Committee (Par 112 of FCCC/AWG-LCA/2010/L.7), the Green Climate Fund, The Technology Executive Committee, and the Climate Technology Centre and Network.



### BOLIVIA

The Committee shall also provide guidance to thematic bodies under the UNFCCC regarding adaptation, including to the NWP, and provide recommendations through the COP to multilateral financial institutions and other channels, regarding review and assessment of adaptation projects, needs and gaps related to implementation of adaptation in developing countries.



### CANADA

Specific modalities need to reflect the functions of the Committee as articulated in the Cancun Agreement. The Committee will need to make best use of existing expertise, in particular the

## g. Coordination (cont.)

Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I of the Convention (CGE), the Nairobi Work Programme and the Technology Executive Committee (TEC), and explore innovative options to engage experts in relevant fields as needed, including, for example, through participation in specific theme-based meetings. The Committee should also seek innovative ways to conduct its work that make best use of resources through, for example, video conferencing and electronic exchange where appropriate.



### CHINA

The linkages between the Committee with other relevant institutional arrangements shall be clearly defined, these relevant institutional arrangements may include:

- a) The Financial Mechanism of the UNFCCC
- b) Technology Mechanism of the UNFCCC
- c) Nairobi Work Programme under Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice Adaptation Fund under Kyoto Protocol, and
- d) Least Developed Countries Expert Group.



### EGYPT

There is a need for regular thematic coordination between all the relevant bodies under the UNFCCC.

Meetings to support adaptation may be convened by the Adaptation Committee with the aim of coordinating actions and support to adaptation, including an annual meeting of the chair- and co-chairpersons of the other thematic bodies under the Convention, in addition to other stakeholders to be identified by the Committee. Information and results of such meetings will be reported to the COP for endorsement.

## g. Coordination (cont.)



### EUROPEAN UNION

In order to enhance coherence, the EU sees the need to promote the flow of information and interaction with other relevant institutional arrangements under the Convention, i.e. the Adaptation Fund Board, the Technology Executive Committee, the CGE and the LEG. The Committee should interact with the other bodies under the Convention through consultations and where relevant, joint activities.

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### GAMBIA/LDCs

Bearing in mind the necessity to achieve coherence and maintain interactions with other relevant institutions under and outside the Convention, the Committee should be the primary space for coordination and linkage of the current fragmented adaptation initiatives under the UNFCCC. It should play a key role in rationalising and consolidating the different adaptation work programs under the UNFCCC. In order to perform its works, the Committee should work closely and in coordinated efforts with other relevant bodies of the UNFCCC. It should allow for a stocktaking analysis of existing adaptation initiatives with the view to identify achievements and areas to be improved in order to support developing countries in particular to benefit of the best support to enhance their understanding of vulnerability and identification of most appropriate adaptation measures. For this purpose, the linkages should be built both with existing bodies and those to be established.

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### INDIA

The Committee shall establish firm linkages with standing committee on finance, technology and capacity building, by ensuring majority membership of the non-Annex 1 Parties including least developed, AOSIS and other developing country Parties.

## g. Coordination (cont.)



### **MALAWI**

Adequate coordination with the other groups under the Convention should be ensured, so that the Committee does not duplicate work of others, while ensuring that all critical aspects of adaptation are addressed.



### **MALAYSIA**

In terms of linkages, the Adaptation Committee could be linked to:

- a) Regional and national centres of adaptation
- b) Adaptation funds (such as the LDCF, Adaptation Fund, etc) and
- c) Other UN and non-UN organisations, including Civil Society and private organisations with expertise in adaptation.



### **MALI**

The Committee must also support the work of the other existing committees, notably the LEG, the CGE and the EGTT, comprising the mechanisms for technology transfer and financing, and thus creating strong institutional links to safeguard the gains made so far and further promote the interests of the LDCs.



### **MEXICO**

Coordination mechanisms with the COP to present decisions achieved under the Committee's guidance. The Committee should have close linkages with the new and existing financial institutional arrangements that will support the implementation of adaptation.



### **NEW ZEALAND**

It is important that, as recognised by paragraph 19, the Committee does not duplicate existing

## g. Coordination (cont.)

arrangements and structures, but should be informed by them, develop coherence between them, build upon them, and provide a mechanism whereby Parties are fully informed of all adaptation activities under the Framework Convention. Understanding the full scope of current activities must be the starting point for the work of the Adaptation Committee. Relationships and linkages will need to be developed with all existing activities/programmes/institutions, etc. under the Framework Convention that have a role in adaptation, including those established as part of the Cancun outcome.



### NORWAY

Within the Convention, the Committee should be carefully organised to draw on experiences and information already being obtained, particularly under the Nairobi Work Programme and by the funding mechanisms for adaptation under the Convention.



### PANAMA

The Committee should have a link to the following existing or institutions in formation:

- a) The Nairobi Work Programme on Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change
- b) The regional and national centers that work on climate change adaptation
- c) The existing adaptation funds and those who believe in the context of the Convention
- d) Other United Nations conventions that permit a better job of adaptation in developing countries.



### PHILIPPINES

The Committee may be linked with regional and national centres or hubs, as well as intergovernmental and civil society organisation

with the relevant competence and experience on adaptation. The work of the Committee must be linked with the Financial Mechanism, specifically with the various funds on adaptation.



### REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Establish an integrated cooperative system under the UNFCCC Adaptation Framework by identifying the common core functions of cooperative organisations.

Convene a regular meeting for an active integrated cooperative system and monitor the progress of the system through SBI and others. Sharing adaptation-related information, knowledge, and experience through international organisation would promote mutual cooperation and create a synergy effect for adaptation implementation.

Encourage long-term cooperation through UNFCCC, SBSTA and other international organisations. Make contributions to provide support for developing countries.



### SRI LANKA

The Committee should be linked with regional and national centres of adaptation, Adaptation Fund and any other Committees established under UNFCCC.

## h. Frequency of meetings



### AUSTRALIA

The Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) might provide a useful model for the Adaptation Committee in terms of meeting arrangements and frequency and consideration of the country-driven nature of adaptation activities.

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### BOLIVIA

The Committee shall meet at least twice a year and financial resources for its operation shall be allocated by the Conference of the Parties and administered by the UNFCCC Secretariat. The Committee shall, prior to the close of each regular meeting, decide to schedule the next regular or special. Special meetings may be as frequent as necessary to fulfil its responsibilities.

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### CHINA

The Committee shall meet at least twice a year or as frequently as necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities. The meetings of the Committee shall take place in the country of the seat of the UNFCCC secretariat, except when meeting in conjunction with sessions of the COP or with the sessions of Subsidiary Bodies under the UNFCCC, in which case the Committee meeting may take place in the country or at the venue of the relevant UNFCCC meeting.

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### EGYPT

At least two independent meetings a year, in addition to meetings in parallel with the Subsidiary Bodies, or as frequently as needed and decided by members of Committee. Meetings are to be held in Bonn at the UNFCCC Secretariat premises.

## h. Frequency of meetings (cont.)



### GHANA

The Committee shall convene its first meeting soon after the election of its members. The Adaptation Committee shall meet at least twice a year, while retaining the flexibility to adjust the number of meetings to suit its needs, and meet in the country hosting the UNFCCC secretariat except when meeting in conjunction with sessions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol or with sessions of Subsidiary Bodies under the Convention.



### GRENADA/AOSIS

Meetings will be held at least twice a year, while retaining the flexibility to adjust the number of meetings to suit its needs.



### INDIA

The Committee shall meet twice every year to review the work programme and progress of activities and reframe them.



### INDONESIA

The Committee shall meet at least twice a year, whenever possible in conjunction with the meetings of the Subsidiary Bodies. Additional meetings may be held as required.



### MEXICO

Hold meetings, preferably in conjunction with meetings and negotiations of the UNFCCC.



### NEW ZEALAND

The Committee would meet twice a year in conjunction with meetings of the Subsidiary Bodies, over a period of one or two days depending on its agenda. Some of its work could also be conducted in regional workshops of adaptation experts.

## h. Frequency of meetings *(cont.)*



### USA

The Committee should meet twice a year in conjunction with meetings of the Subsidiary Bodies.

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### UZBEKISTAN

Meet at least twice a year simultaneously with COP sessions.

## i. Expert bodies/Input



### ALGERIA

The Committee shall establish, after adoption by the Conference of Parties, one or several ad hoc working groups to work on specific assigned objectives. The identification, modalities and composition of these expert groups shall be at the discretion of the Committee. The Committee should be supported, right from its inception, by the following two groups of experts:

- a) 1st Expert Group on Adaptation Technology
- b) 2nd Expert Group on Adaptation Finance.



### BENIN

The Committee needs to include experts covering the sectors identified as most vulnerable to the effects of climate change (agriculture, water resources, energy, coastal management, health, etc). In addition to this there is a need to include experts from cross-cutting sectors such as jurists, economists, sociologists, anthropologists, etc.



### BOLIVIA

The Committee can draw upon outside expertise, through the UNFCCC roster of experts, and report to the COP with recommendations for consideration and adoption on policies and guidelines on matters related to adaptation. It may, as required establish panels and working groups to provide, *inter alia*, expert advice.



### CANADA

The Committee should also endeavour to establish mechanisms that encourage the direct engagement of subject matter experts, including disaster risk reduction experts, from governments, international organisation, research institutes, universities, civil society and the private sector as appropriate. This can be achieved through joint programmes of work, joint meetings, or meetings of chairs/leads.

## i. Expert bodies/Input (cont.)



### CHINA

The Committee may create panels or working groups to support itself for performing technical functions without authority to make decisions, and may draw on the outside expertise necessary to perform its functions, including from the UNFCCC roster of experts. In this context, it shall take fully into account the consideration of regional balance.

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### COLOMBIA

Develop global and regional networks of experts so that countries can draw on the best available expertise. Expertise should not be drawn exclusively from governments and can include nongovernmental organisation and other relevant institutions or individuals.

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### EGYPT

The Committee can draw upon outside expertise, through the UNFCCC roster of experts and the Nairobi Work Programme.

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### GAMBIA/LDCs

Since most of the expertise on adaptation has been developed by non-governmental institutions, it would be necessary that the Committee draw upon the expertise of relevant non-state stakeholders. Therefore, the Committee shall seek input from civil society, including community-based organisation, intergovernmental, international institutions, academia, and any other relevant institutions.

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### INDIA

A body may be identified within the Committee that can solely work on dissemination of information on existing work and best practices for use, methods, tools etc. In order to ensure due stakeholder consideration the Committee can collaborate with other relevant organisation such as international

## i. Expert bodies/Input (cont.)

financial organisation, Least Developed Countries Expert Group, other UN bodies, etc.



### JAPAN

The Committee should accept input from other stakeholders, including international organisation and private sectors.



### MEXICO

The Committee could have thematic advisory groups from other related bodies and agencies.



### NORWAY

Further recognising the multisectoral, context-specific and local nature of adaptation, the Committee should develop procedures for involving different stakeholders, including indigenous groups, local communities, children and youth. Gender expertise should be ensured.



### SAUDI ARABIA

The Committee could also use the participation of experts from the industry and civil society. The Committee should have good interaction with national and regional agencies that address adaptation needs in developing countries.



### USA

The Committee should be able to invite experts who bring in relevant expertise as needed, and to establish task-focused ad hoc working groups. The Committee should engage a wider range of expertise, given the diversity of challenges that adaptation poses.

## j. Observers



### **BOLIVIA**

Observers, experts and chairpersons of a strengthened Nairobi Work Programme shall participate in the meetings of the Committee to provide advice in a particular subject will be allowed to attend the discussion of the relevant item of the agenda at meetings of the Committee. The meetings shall be open to observers. The Secretary, always in consultation with the co-chairpersons, may invite representatives of the working groups, experts, civil society (selected through consultation among themselves) or delegates from governmental or international agencies, and other arrangements concurrent to address issues related to the strategic discussion or interest.

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### **CHINA**

Meetings of the Committee shall be open to attendance, as observers, by all Parties and by all UNFCCC accredited observers and stakeholders, except where otherwise decided by the Committee.

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### **EGYPT**

Meetings are open to all parties, as well to UNFCCC and/or accredited observers. Non-member parties and/or accredited observers comments and participation in the discussions should be based on the approval or invitation from the Committee. Meetings should be web cast unless otherwise decided by the Committee.

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### **EUROPEAN UNION**

Participation, by relevant international and regional organisations, as well as civil society, private sector representatives and development cooperation, should be encouraged.

This could be achieved by inviting them as needed (on an ad hoc basis) to sit in on the Committee

## j. Observers (cont.)

meetings and participate in deliberations with specific thematic or regional focus.



### **GRENADA/AOSIS**

Meetings will be open to observers accredited by the UNFCCC, except where otherwise decided by the Committee.



### **NEW ZEALAND**

It should also be open to accredited observers, particularly organisations that are actively engaged in the adaptation process (e.g. under the Nairobi Work Programme).



### **PHILIPPINES**

The participation of civil society organisation and intergovernmental organisation in the work of the Committee is to be welcomed.



### **USA**

To ensure transparency, meetings should be open to accredited observer organisation, except where otherwise decided by the Committee.

## k. Secretariat



### ALGERIA

The Adaptation Committee shall be supported by a special secretariat drawn from the UNFCCC Secretariat.

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### BENIN

The Committee must be supported by the UNFCCC Secretariat in implementing its agreed-upon work programme.

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### BOLIVIA

The UNFCCC Secretariat shall serve as secretariat to the Committee. The functions of the UNFCCC Secretariat as secretariat to the Committee.

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### CHINA

The Secretariat shall, under the guidance and instructions of the Committee, provide services, *inter alia*, to the Committee to support and facilitate the work of the Committee.

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### EGYPT

The Committee will be supported by the UNFCCC Secretariat.

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### EUROPEAN UNION

The Committee could be supported by the UNFCCC Secretariat, in order to reduce transaction costs and draw on the services of existing institutions when needed and as appropriate.

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### GHANA

The Secretariat services to the Committee shall be provided through the UNFCCC Secretariat in order to support and facilitate its activities.

## k. Secretariat (cont.)



### **GRENADA/AOSIS**

The Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC shall arrange for the provision of staff and services.



### **INDONESIA**

The Committee should be equipped by secretarial function provided by the UNFCCC Secretariat.



### **MALAYSIA**

There is a need for this Committee to be supported by a secretariat which shall be responsible for the daily operations of the Adaptation Committee, including assisting it to develop strategies, policies and guidelines for its smooth operations: act as liaison between the Committee and Parties; act as liaison between the Committee and the national and regional centres; and make arrangements for the meetings of the Committee.



### **MALI**

The Committee receives the support of the Secretariat in carrying out its work.



### **MEXICO**

The secretariat shall give all required support for the Committee's operation; a technical secretariat, with administrative and facilitating functions, which ensures documentation of meetings and follow-up of agreements.



### **USA**

The Committee should be supported by the Secretariat as needed and within budget.



### **UZBEKISTAN**

Work in close collaboration with the UNFCCC Secretariat.

## I. Budget



### ALGERIA

The Adaptation Committee shall also receive funding for activities, meetings, member travel, and preparation of reports.

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### BOLIVIA

Financial resources for its operation shall be allocated by the Conference of the Parties and administered by the UNFCCC Secretariat.

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### CHINA

Financial Mechanism under UNFCCC shall allocate sufficient budget for the operation of the Committee. The cost of participation of members from developing country Parties and other Parties eligible under UNFCCC practice shall be covered by the budget for the Committee.

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### EGYPT

The Committee shall be financed through the regular budget of the UNFCCC.

## m. Review



### **INDONESIA**

In order to ensure the full effectiveness of the Committee, the COP shall periodically review the performance of the Committee.

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### **USA**

Progress and performance of the Committee should be reviewed after two years and periodically thereafter.



## a. Overall objective



### **BELARUS**

The Committee shall assist Parties to establish the framework, including national-level institutional arrangements, regional centres and networks with a view to:

- enhancing work on the full range of adaptation actions from planning to implementation
- providing support from developed country Parties and relevant organisations
- assuring cooperation and coordination between regional stakeholders and
- improving the flow of information between the Convention process and national and regional activities.



### **BENIN**

At the plenary sessions, which shall be presided over by a troika of members (chairperson, vice chairperson and rapporteur), the Adaptation Committee shall prepare a list of decisions to be submitted to the Conference of Parties for adoption, specifically regarding:

- the strategic and policy priorities of all parties concerned
- documents listing adaptation activities carried out by non-UNFCCC agencies (e.g. the secretariats of other specialised UN agencies - UNDP, UNEP, FAO, IFAD, etc, and prepare the same for publication
- assessment of financial, technology transfer and capacity building needs, with a view to informing the actions of the competent entities
- exploring possible synergies with other international environmental conventions in the area of adaptation.

## a. Overall objective (cont.)

**COLOMBIA**

A main objective of the Adaptation Committee is to ensure coherence regarding thematic and technical issues related to adaptation to climate change, and to provide a platform for advocacy on climate change adaptation issues. Serve as a platform for advocacy at government levels to enhance understanding of the challenges, opportunities and need for mainstreaming climate change adaptation issues into development and economic policies and decision-making processes, including on investments, in all sectors

**EGYPT**

The Committee shall:

- a) Provide guidance to enhance actions on adaptation, mentioned under the Adaptation Framework, through biennial reports to the Parties on the status of adaptation that should include, *inter alia*, needs, gaps, areas of focus and recommendations;
- b) Facilitate the provision of scientific advice and technical support to Parties, that is country-driven, including for:
  - risk, vulnerability and adaptation assessments
  - adaptation planning and implementation
  - assessment of adaptation needs and adaptive capacity, including as they relate to finance, technology, and capacity-building, based on Parties inputs and other relevant data
  - strategies for prioritise and implementing adaptation actions
  - strengthening institutional capacities and enabling environments for adaptation
  - building resilience of socio-economic and ecological systems
  - strengthening data, information and knowledge systems, education and public awareness

## a. Overall objective (cont.)

- improving climate related research and climate data collection, analysis and use
  - integrating adaptation actions into sectoral and national planning and risk management strategies and other ways to enable climate-resilient development other areas as appropriate;
- c) Support issues related to adaptation implementation, including:
- to provide, and regularly advise and review, for the consideration of the COP, recommendations, and proposed guidance on eligibility criteria related to financing adaptation projects, and implementation procedures for developing country adaptation projects, programmes and actions, based on, *inter alia*: criteria of effectiveness and efficiency; best available science and methodologies; lessons learned in the implementation of adaptation projects, programmes and actions; needs and gaps
  - to recommend focus areas of adaptation for other bodies under UNFCCC based on emerging needs and updated scientific findings.



### EUROPEAN UNION

The Committee that was established in Cancun, can play a central role to support the work of the Parties in improving decision-making on adaptation. The Committee should focus on the functions set out in the Cancun decision. In order to fulfil those functions set out therein, the Adaptation Committee should serve to consolidate the information and knowledge on adaptation and provide coherent and regular input to the consideration of adaptation issues under the Convention.

## a. Overall objective (cont.)



### GAMBIA/LDCs

In the exercise of its functions, the Committee should prioritise and give special consideration to the needs and capacity constraints of the most vulnerable developing countries, namely the least developed countries, small island developing states and countries in Africa affected by drought, desertification and floods; and challenges and gaps in the delivery of support with a view to ensuring transparency and accountability, and encouraging best practices. In order to do so the Adaptation Committee should therefore:

- a) Guide enhanced action based on paragraph 1(c) of the Bali Plan of Action;
- b) Provide general advice on how developing countries can formulate national adaptation strategies and access funds;
- c) Formulate and propose recommendations on adaptation to the COP in a timely manner; the Committee should be the primary space for coordination and linkage of the current fragmented adaptation initiatives under the UNFCCC. It should play a key role in rationalising and consolidating the different adaptation work programs under the UNFCCC. The Adaptation Committee will also be instrumental in reviewing delivery of support for adaptation by developed countries.



### GRENADA/AOSIS

The Committee shall provide:

- technical support and guidance to the Parties on implementation of adaptation activities sharing of relevant information, knowledge, experience and good practices
- engagement with national, regional and international organisations, centres and networks information and recommendations to the COP on adaptation matters

## a. Overall objective (cont.)

- assessing delivery advising on technical matters building on work of existing or new expert groups e.g. LEG, EGTT, CGE.



### MALAWI

The Committee is the overarching body that will address all issues related to the design as well as the implementation of adaptation, including access to funding and support. The Adaptation Committee could be the platform for ensuring COP mandates on adaptation support are harmonised.



### MALI

The Committee, as agreed upon in Cancun, must be the main forum for policy formulation and management of issues of adaptation – a key priority for developing countries, and especially the LDCs. The Committee must proceed as follows:

- develop strategies and policies aimed at integrating climate change into national development plans of the LDCs
- support existing institutions to build on progress made so far, and
- build further capacity and support for research into adaptation finance.



### NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand welcomes establishment of the Cancun Adaptation Framework and the potential it has to assist Parties to enhance their actions on adaptation. The Committee will have a central role in realising that potential. New Zealand has taken note of the functions for the Committee as described in paragraph 20 (Decision 1.CP/16) of the above document, which is closely linked to paragraph 19 that acknowledges the need to strengthen, enhance and better utilise existing institutional arrangements and expertise under the UNFCCC.

## a. Overall objective (cont.)



### NORWAY

The Committee should ensure that the Adaptation Framework efficiently supports Parties' efforts to adapt to a changing climate. The advice provided by the Committee should inform adaptation processes taking place outside the Convention. At the same time, the work of the Committee should also be informed by relevant processes taking place outside the Convention.



### PAKISTAN

The Committee should ensure coherence regarding thematic and technical issues related to adaptation to climate change; provide a platform for advocacy on climate change adaptation issues.



### PANAMA

The Committee should ensure consistency in relation to the thematic and technical aspects related to adaptation to climate change, and should serve as a platform for promoting all action focused on adaptation to climate change.



### REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The Committee shall develop a series of measures for the administrative system, policy and legislation that facilitate adaptation action should be proposed, including:

- support government departments (finance, technology, capacity building, disaster management, etc.)
- provide adaptation-related information to local governments
- share related materials, knowledge and experience
- carry out in-depth analysis and assessment of adaptation implementation (efficiency, transparency, etc.).

## a. Overall objective (cont.)

Scientific and technological needs and short-term/long-term guidelines should be continuously reviewed, and progress measures should be proposed, including:

- share up-to-date information about climate change science and related materials
- review and share the results of the assessment on sectoral impact and vulnerability
- conduct an assessment of disaster management and the socioeconomic ripple effects set priorities for adaptation action.



### SAUDI ARABIA

The work of the newly established Committee should include a clear process to advance solutions and opportunities that contribute to sustainable development, through adaptation to the adverse impacts of climate change and the adverse impact of response measures. The Committee under the Convention should provide coherence in the implementation of the enhanced action on adaptation under the Convention. This Committee shall operate to provide guidance to enhance action on adaptation.



### TURKEY

The Committee should prepare guidelines to develop country-driven adaptation strategies, planning, capacity building, information exchange, technology transfer and monitoring and evaluation of adaptation activities and in line with these guidelines should monitor the activities and report the progress to COP. The Committee should demand the periodical reports from the countries concerning the activities carried out within the context of adaptation and evaluating these reports, it should make recommendations to the countries to develop the favorable conditions as well as to minimise the complications and drawbacks.

## b. Financial mechanism



### AUSTRALIA

Coherence with the Green Climate Fund and the Technology Mechanism will be particularly important given the need for adequate and effective financial and technological support for adaptation. Parties need to be satisfied that arrangements for funding and information flows across the Convention are optimal to allow the Adaptation Committee to deliver on its mandate. Part of ensuring this institutional consistency will depend on clear delineation of the respective mandates and decision-making powers of interacting institutions, as well as their already defined relationships to the Conference of the Parties (COP), preserving the role of the COP as the chief UNFCCC decision-making body.



### BENIN

The Committee must track the flow of funds for each operational entity of the financial mechanism earmarked for adaptation measures, and determine what shortfalls exist. It must seek to establish a balance between financing for mitigation and adaptation, as well as harmonising the disbursement procedures by financial entities to developing countries. Likewise, the Committee must recommend that the financial entities work together to ensure that financing to developing countries is done in a clear and transparent way. The chairperson of the Committee and his/her deputy must have the authority to participate in the decision-making processes of these financial bodies in order to provide relevant data and information on the needs and concerns of Parties on the issues of adaptation. The chairperson will also thus be able to report back to the COP and contribute to efficient and appropriate decisions on adaptation.

## b. Financial mechanism (cont.)



### **BOLIVIA**

Recommendations and relevant information arising from the Committee performing its functions shall be conveyed to the relevant thematic bodies under the Convention, including the financial mechanism for their consideration while dealing with issues related to adaptation, including reviews of portfolios of adaptation projects, which have been implemented, so as to assess their effectiveness, and to provide advice, based on these reviews, on the eligibility criteria and implementation procedures for such categories of projects. The Committee shall function as the Technical Panel to the new climate Fund of the Financial Mechanism of Convention and provide advice and technical recommendations to the Financial Mechanism, on the bases of information submitted by Parties on matters related to implementation of adaptation actions and adequacy of funds allocated for adaptation to meet the needs of developing countries. The Committee shall regularly advise, based on revision of information provided by Parties, on equitability of resource allocation for adaptation needs, the adequacy of implementation procedures for adaptation projects, compliance on the provision of financial resources and measures to address discrepancies. As a link with the Standing Committee (paragraph 112 of Cancun drafts), there shall be joint-membership and a system for measuring and monitoring system performance as in the provision of resources and review the eligibility and implementation criteria to access adaptation finance pursuant to Article 4.4. This link should aim at reviewing and ensuring compliance of Article 4.4 for the adaptation support through the provision of resources by Annex 1 countries.

## b. Financial mechanism (cont.)



### CHINA

The Committee shall make recommendations to the COP for consideration and adoption on eligibility criteria, guidance, and procedures for supporting the adaptation projects, programmes and actions through financial mechanism of UNFCCC, to be undertaken by developing countries. Review periodically the portfolios of adaptation projects implemented to assess the effectiveness, and based on the review to make recommendations to the COP on the improvements of the implementation through revisions of eligibility criteria, guidance and procedures for supporting adaptation projects, programmes and actions.

The Adaptation Committee has close linkage with Financial Mechanism of UNFCCC, and the Fast-Start Finance before the Financial Mechanism of UNFCCC is formally established. The Adaptation Committee shall:

- provide recommendations to Financial Mechanism for supporting the adaptation projects, programmes and actions
- through Financial Mechanism to be undertaken by developing countries follow the guidance, procedures and advice as provided by Financial Mechanism for assessing the adaptation projects, programmes and actions
- to be supported by Financial Mechanism provide guidance, suggestion and advice to COP and Parties, as necessary, on how the Fast-start Finance to support adaptation actions.



### COLOMBIA

The Committee should provide guidance to financial and governance structures created under the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Adaptation Fund with a view to ensuring coherence on modalities and means for addressing CCA issues, but not on issues regarding the prioritisation of funds or on initiatives

## b. Financial mechanism (cont.)

to be funded. The functions of the Adaptation Committee should avoid possible overlaps with the mandates and functions of other institutional arrangements such as the Adaptation Fund Board and any governance structures created in the Green Climate Fund.



### EGYPT

The Committee shall provide guidance; recommendations and relevant information shall be conveyed to the Financial Mechanism for consideration when dealing with issues related to adaptation, regarding the review and assessment of adaptation projects, needs and gaps related to the implementation of adaptation in developing country. The Committee shall function as the Technical Panel of the Green Climate Fund Board to provide advice and technical recommendations for the reviews and assessment of adaptation projects, programmes and actions submitted for consideration of funding. The Committee shall function as the technical panel to the funds under the Convention, and provide technical recommendations to review and assess information submitted by Parties. The Committee may provide recommendations through the COP to multilateral financial institutions outside the Convention.

In addition, the Committee shall analyse the adequacy of resources allocated for adaptation in relation to the needs of developing countries, and the needs of developing countries (technology/finance). The Committee will also carry out reviews of portfolios of adaptation projects which have been implemented, so as to assess their effectiveness and to provide advice, based on these reviews, on the eligibility criteria and the implementation procedures for such categories of projects.

The Committee will further receive, evaluate and recommend technical adjustments in the developing country Parties' applications for financial

## b. Financial mechanism (cont.)

support, upon request, for the implementation of adaptation projects, programmes and actions; and to provide technical advice on the channels through which the projects, programmes and actions can be funded in the most expedited manner.



### EUROPEAN UNION

The Committee does not have an operational role in relation to the Green Climate Fund or any operating entity of the Financial Mechanism but rather support the COP in its work to prepare guidance and recommendations.



### GAMBIA/LDCs

The Committee shall:

- support the Green Climate Fund in assessing adaptation projects for funding, including through provision of review comments and recommendations for improvement of developing countries' applications for financial support and to provide funding recommendations to the Green Climate Fund
- provide direct advice to the Green Climate Fund for the identification of priorities for the allocation of adaptation resources and on the scale of resources needed regularly
- advise on the review and revision of eligibility criteria, equitability of resource allocation and implementation procedures to improve their effectiveness and efficiency, ensure they use the best available science and methodology, and learn from other implemented adaptation projects.

Interactions and coordination should also be ensured between the Committee and bodies working in the issues related to finance. Decision 1/CP.16 established a standing committee on finance. The Committee should be able to provide recommendations for the COP on means

## b. Financial mechanism (cont.)

of implementation linked to adaptation and finance. The standing committee should provide information/input based on requests by the Committee.



### GHANA

Members of Committee shall be bound by the rules of procedure of the Adaptation Committee and have no personal financial interest in any aspect of a project activity or a body presenting an adaptation project for approval to the financial Mechanism under the Convention.



### GRENADA/AOSIS

The Committee shall advise operating entities of the financial mechanism, including the Green Climate Fund and its standing committee.



### INDIA

It is proposed that the Committee also serves as a Technical Advisory Body to the Green Climate Fund, as proposed. Accordingly, the committee may undertake following functions:

- provide strategic scientific and technical advice on the policies, operational strategies and projects under the Green Climate Fund
- maintain a database of institutions, networks and individual scientists to provide the necessary expertise and advice to the operating entity of the Green Climate Fund
- the work programme of the Committee should be coordinated with and made complementary to the work programme of the Green Climate Fund.

## b. Financial mechanism (cont.)



### MALAYSIA

For the purpose of transparency, the criteria for the projects that eligible for funding under the Cancun Adaptation Framework should be determined by the Committee. The terms of reference (TOR) for the Committee should be sufficiently broad to cover the specific needs and concerns of developing country parties as stipulated in Article 4.8 of the Convention.

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### NORWAY

Financial support for the implementation of adaptation actions will be dealt with within the appropriate fora. The Committee has been given a clear mandate to fulfil the functions contained in paragraph 20 of the Cancun Agreement under the AWG-LCA.

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### PAKISTAN

The Committee should provide guidance to financial and governance structures created under the Green Climate Fund and the Adaptation Fund with a view to ensuring coherence on modalities and means for addressing climate change adaptation issues, but not on issues regarding the prioritisation of funds or on initiatives to be funded. The functions of the Committee should avoid possible overlaps with the mandates and functions of other institutional arrangements such as the Adaptation Fund Board and any governance structures created in the Green Climate Fund.

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## b. Financial mechanism (cont.)



### REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Scientific and objective index should be established to set priorities in providing support for developing countries, including:

- create a ‘Vulnerability Index’ based on each country’s degree of vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change in order to set priorities in providing financial and technical support
- consider the degree of the impact of climate change, including sea level rise, water resources, health and response capacity of each country, in each area in a comprehensive manner
- link with other relevant institutions such as the Green Climate Fund (finance) or the Technology Executive Committee (technology).



### TURKEY

The Committee should be effective in sustaining the resources required for the adaptation at the global, regional, national and local levels besides conducting the surveys and determining the policies to minimise the negative impacts of the climate change. Paying further attention to the adaptation activities of the countries which are adversely affected by climate change at most, the Committee should also have the ability to effectively direct the financial and technological resources. Moreover, in order to support the countries in developing their adaptation strategies when necessary, the Committee staff should be in required quantity and quality.

## c. Nairobi Work Programme (NWP)



### AUSTRALIA

In particular, we should seek to clarify linkages with the NWP, noting that the NWP has played a useful role in facilitating information sharing and linking expertise in this area.

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### BENIN

The Committee must take into account the good work done by this programme and integrate it into its work. The Committee must base its work on findings of the NWP, internalise these and apply them in an appropriate manner.

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### BOLIVIA

Building on the work of the NWP, the Committee shall provide recommendations, to further advanced the provision of scientific advice and technical support to Parties, respecting a country-driven approach. In addition, bearing in mind that the NWP is under view, a sub-group of the Committee should be tasked with guiding the NWP in order to collect data from different thematic working groups under a strengthened NWP to enhance evaluation and learning and manage data collected through the different thematic working groups of NWP for concrete implementation oriented recommendations for the COP.

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### CHINA

The Committee shall provide guidance to the future activities of the NWP.

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### COLOMBIA

The Committee should be in charge of the uptake of information and recommendations made by the Nairobi Work Programme so it can serve its purpose as an advisory body to the Parties of the Convention

## c. Nairobi Work Programme (NWP) (cont.)

on issues related to implementation of adaptation to climate change.



### EUROPEAN UNION

The Committee should support and provide relevant advice to the secretariat in the implementation of the NWP, for example, by providing input to the elaboration of the agenda, focus, identification of expert participants etc. in support of the organisation of workshops and other relevant activities.



### GAMBIA/LDCs

The Nairobi Work Programme should provide inputs to the work of the Adaptation Committee. The knowledge gathered through the Nairobi Work Programme will be an important input to the work of the Adaptation committee in particular to functions b) and e) of paragraph 20 of Decision 1/CP16.



### GRENADA/AOSIS

The Committee shall review outcomes of the Nairobi Work Programme (NWP) and other relevant information provided by parties under the UNFCCC and recommend further action where appropriate.



### INDIA

The Committee could serve as an coordinating mechanism for the NWP. The Committee could serve as a forum for substantive discussions on scientific and technical issues underlying the NWP. The Committee could accordingly design, conduct and monitor the specific activities in the work programme, according to the overall guidance and priorities as identified by the SBSTA. The Work Programme of the Committee should

## c. Nairobi Work Programme (NWP) (cont.)

be complementary to that under the NWP which focuses on the scientific tools and applications for climate data observation, organise, technologies for adaptation and adaptation planning. Thus, the work programme of the Committee will help widen the scope of activities that are being taken up for enhancing and supporting adaptation.



### NEW ZEALAND

The relationship with the NWP is particularly important because of its role as a knowledge hub, and the role it has in engaging stakeholders and organised adaptation action.



### NORWAY

Within the Convention, the Committee should be carefully organised to draw on experiences and information already being obtained, particularly under the NWP and by the funding mechanisms for adaptation under the Convention.



### PAKISTAN

The Committee should be in charge of the uptake of information and recommendations made by the Nairobi Work Program so it can serve its purpose as an advisory body to the Parties of the Convention on issues related to implementation of adaptation to climate change.



### PANAMA

The Committee should function as an entity receptor of information and recommendations made by the NWP to enable it to fulfil its role as adviser to the Parties of the Convention on issues related to climate change adaptation.

## d. LDC Expert Group



### **BENIN**

The Committee must benefit from, and validate the work of the LEG, which has a 10-year track record of giving technical advice to LDCs on the development and set-up of NAPAs. In the same vein the LEG must enjoy the technical support of the Committee. The Committee can provide support the LEG in its work with the LDCs to set out strategic priorities and policies, and the directives for the COP. The reports and activities of the LEG over the last 10 years will serve as a spring-board for the Committee's work. The CGE focuses on issues of mitigation and adaptation covered in National Communications. With the creation of the Committee, the CGE must give guidance on the harmonisation of rules on climate change vulnerability assessments. This type of approach would support the work of the CGE by allowing it to focus more effectively on questions of mitigation. This would imply adoption of new directives for the development of National Communications.



### **CHINA**

The Committee shall provide technical support to the LEG for its work.



### **GAMBIA/LDCs**

LDCs see one of the strongest collaborations being that with the LEG. The LEG has been mandated, among others, to provide technical guidance and advice to LDC Parties on implementation of NAPAs, the identification of medium and long-term adaptation needs, their integration into development planning and the implementation of identified adaptation activities, gender issues and their considerations, and the full scope of the LDC work programme. The work of the Adaptation Committee should be designed to complement the work of the

## d. LDC Expert Group (cont.)

LEG and other bodies. The Committee could then undertake to support the development of strategic priorities, policies and guidelines of how adaptation should be supported under the Convention. The LEG would then provide direct and practical support to Parties in the development and implementation adaptation activities, with an initial focus on LDCs. Such support should continue to include medium and long-term National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), and elements that relate to the full LDC work programme.

The LEG has established a long experience in working together with LDC Parties at the practical level and it has mobilised effective relationships and collaboration with a wide range of relevant organisations, and this would serve as a good lesson for the collaboration between LEG and the Committee. The LEG can also be asked to offer its support to other developing countries that wish to avail themselves to the national adaptation planning process, subject to appropriate modalities being put in place, such as additional resources including additional experts.



### GRENADA/AOSIS

The Committee shall coordinate work with LEG, CGE and EGTT, e.g. *inter alia*, by reviewing National Communications synthesis reports, providing adaptation relevant guidance on technological needs assessments, integrating NAPAs into NAPs, and considering submissions from Parties.

## e. Technology Executive Committee



### **BENIN**

The Committee should benefit from working with these groups by setting up an information exchange system, on technology transfer between developed and developing countries, and *vice versa* if need be. The Committee must work closely with these bodies to ensure effective technology transfer.



### **CHINA**

The Committee has close linkages with Technology Mechanism. The Committee shall:

- provide information on adaptation technology needs to the Technology Mechanism
- follow the guidance, procedures and advice provided by the Technology Mechanism to assess the technology of adaptation projects.



### **EUROPEAN UNION**

The Committee should in particular work closely with the Technology Executive Committee. In cases where technical expertise may be needed, the Committee could draw on the UNFCCC roster of experts, regional centres and networks, for specific technical support, and if necessary, convene experts to consult on thematic areas or areas requiring a regional focus.



### **GAMBIA/LDCs**

The Committee could advise the Technology Committee in order to develop better means to enhance development, dissemination and implementation of adaptation technologies, which have so far been less considered in the work program of the EGTT compared to mitigation technologies. Interaction between the Adaptation Committee and the Technology Executive Committee (TEC), as well as the Climate Technological Centres and Networks (CTCN) is fundamental. Information provided by

## e. Technology Executive Committee *(cont.)*

the Committee will be instrumental to the TEC and CTCN to enhance work on adaptation technologies, while the Committee will work on the basis of the report and work from the TEC and CTCN in order to formulate recommendations on adaptation enabling measures with regard to the technologies.



### **GRENADA/AOSIS**

The Committee shall advise the Technology Executive Committee.

## f. Monitoring finance for LDCs



### **GAMBIA/LDCs**

The Committee could also play a significant role in supporting and enabling LDCs to strengthen their national institutions involved in developing and implementing adaptation plans and strategies, including assisting developing countries to complete accreditation process of their National Implementing Entities allowing direct access to funding from the Adaptation Fund 2.



### **MALAWI**

A good monitoring system is needed to avoid lapses in support and to ensure the LDC receive the support that they expect and deserve. To this end, we would like to see the Committee develop a 'live' monitoring system for adaptation, with benchmarks for critical steps, to ensure effective implementation of adaptation by identifying bottlenecks and delays, so they can be addressed with speed. This will avoid delays in implementation that result from factors beyond the control of the country, where a change in modalities for implementation would mean even more delays.

## g. National Adaptation Plans (NAP)



### GAMBIA/LDCs

Recognising the support to develop vulnerability and adaptation (V&A) assessments at the national levels through (a) support in developing national communications by the CGE and (b) support to develop NAPAs by the LEG, and (c) now that the NAPs to be supported by the Adaptation Committee and the LEG (although at different levels as proposed above), would require the same activity to be undertaken by countries, LDCs see this area on V&A as another strong area of potential collaboration and harmonisation under the Committee, the CGE and the LEG, and look forward to a discussion on how duplication can be minimised.

The LDC group has developed a very good working relationship with the LEG, and the recent regional training workshops on NAPA implementation are an example of a successful model for support to LDCs in assessments and adaptation planning, and when implemented to take into account issues of language and regional circumstances, can be very effective in supporting LDCs. The group would welcome the CGE to continue providing support on GHG inventories/mitigation, while the V&A support could be incorporated into similar work under the LEG, while the broader direction and guidance on vulnerability and adaptation reporting by Parties, could be guided by the Committee.



### MALAWI

We would like to explore how a NAPA or an updated/ revised NAPA can be presented as a subset of the broader NAP, without making the two processes unnecessarily complicated and the funding even more cumbersome than current procedures for the LDCF. We look forward to hearing views of other Parties on how the NAPA and NAP will be related to, and supported by the LEG and the Committee.

## h. Trends and analysis



### AUSTRALIA

Monitoring, evaluation and feedback on adaptation actions should continue to be a feature of all adaptation work undertaken under the auspices of the Convention, and the Adaptation Committee could play a role in collating and disseminating the information that these processes give rise to.



### COLOMBIA

The Committee shall conduct gap analyses and needs assessments based on the information related to adaptation presented by Parties in their National Communications, and identify priority issues or sectors for which policy papers can be prepared, with a view to assisting in translating science for policy makers. In addition to this, provide support for the development of sectoral approaches with a territorial focus.



### EUROPEAN UNION

The Committee shall provide recommendations, based on observed trends and experiences with adaptation, also highlighting areas for the COP to pay extra attention to. The COP should take these into consideration, including when providing guidance to Parties and its financial mechanism, as appropriate. The Committee shall also prepare annual/biennial reports on the status of adaptation drawing on the information provided by Parties through their national communications and other relevant documents, reports from relevant organisations, outcomes of workshops and other activities organised under the Convention including the outcomes of activities undertaken under the NWP to inform the COPs deliberations. This report would cover the experiences, lessons learned, areas requiring further attention and possibilities for enhanced cooperation among Parties.

## h. Trends and analysis (cont.)



### GAMBIA/LDCs

The Committee should provide an overview of adaptation activities outside of the UNFCCC context with a view to identifying gaps in areas needing international coordination and cooperation and make appropriate recommendations to the COP to enhance cooperation between the Convention and its related legal instruments, and the wider international and regional activities in the adaptation area including private sector initiatives.



### PAKISTAN

The Committee shall conduct gap analyses and needs assessments based on the information related to adaptation presented by Parties in their National Communications, and identify priority issues or sectors for which policy papers can be prepared, with a view to assisting in translating science for policy makers.

In addition to this, the Committee shall provide support for the development of sectoral approaches with a territorial focus.



### PANAMA

The Committee should work in capacity building and transfers of technologies in adaptation that enable the parties have accurate information for making decisions in an informed manner.

## i. Regional centres/Networks



### **BOLIVIA**

The Committee shall also suggest, for adoption by the COP, guidance to strengthen regional centres and networks and guidelines to enhance co-operation with regional centres and networks, to enhance implementation of adaptation actions.

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### **EGYPT**

The Committee shall coordinate and collaborate with regional centres to enhance implementation of adaptation actions.

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### **GRENADA/AOSIS**

The Committee shall consider the provision of advice upon request to regional centres, finance facilities, organisations.

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### **NORWAY**

Modalities and procedures that facilitate the exchange of information between frameworks, organisation and institutions at international and regional level outside the Convention need to be a part of the design of the Committee.

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### **PANAMA**

The Adaptation Committee should interact with existing national and regional bodies that working on the adaptation needs in developing countries, enabling the exchange of information of successful adaptation measures.

## j. Damage and loss mechanisms



### GAMBIA/LDCs

Depending on its specific design, the work programme on loss and damage would need to collaborate with the work of the Committee in the exchange of information and guidance related to overall adaptation needs, costs and the limits of adaptation in the case of particular Parties or circumstances such as LDCs and SIDS. The Committee should create linkages with the Disaster Risk Reduction efforts under the Hyogo Framework of Action.



### GRENADA/AOSIS

The Committee shall take into account the work programme on loss and damage from adverse effects of climate change and its outcomes to recommend further action.



### SAUDI ARABIA

The Adaptation Committee should also overlook the establishment of an international mechanism to address social, economic and environmental loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and/or to the impact of the implementation of response measures. The functions of this international mechanism shall include engaging stakeholders with the specialist expertise required to provide advice to the Conference of Parties for addressing loss and damage through risk management, insurance and rehabilitation.

## k. Response measures



### SAUDI ARABIA

The Committee should establish methodologies to guide Annex I Parties in implementing win-win policies and measures, which have long been requested and advocated by developing countries. Such policies must meet both the need to reduce emissions and the need to minimise adverse social, environmental and economic impacts on developing country Parties, especially those identified in Article 4.8. This should be given a high priority since no methodological work is established under Article 4.8 on these impacts. The UNFCCC should, therefore, promote the exchange of information and sharing of experiences and views, to improve and enhance efforts towards:

- a) Understanding of the scientific, technical and socioeconomic impact of climate change and the impact of response measures;
- b) Identifying innovative and efficient adaptation technologies for both the impacts for climate change and the impact of response measures.

## I. Multilateral linkages



### AUSTRALIA

Recognising the efforts of UNEP in partnership with WMO, UNESCO and other partners in establishing a Programme of Research on Climate Change Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation (PRO-VIA), a representative/chairperson of the Scientific Steering Committee of PRO-VIA could be a permanent invitee to the meetings of the Adaptation Committee.



### COLOMBIA

Linkages include systems for promoting synergies and coherence in the implementation of multilateral agreements, in particular the other Rio Conventions: the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention to Combat Desertification. In addition, linkages to the Hyogo Framework and the Global Framework for Climate Services that will be established under the World Meteorological Organisation will be of particular relevance to the functions that the Adaptation Committee undertakes.



### EGYPT

The Adaptation Committee should consider, in the framework of joint work between the UNFCCC and the CBD, the role of protected areas and landscape approaches as key components of climate change adaptation response measures and strategies for vulnerable ecosystems.

# ANNEXURE

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Adaptation Committee (1.CP/16) .....	77
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### Adaptation Committee (1.CP/16)

20. *Decides* to hereby establish an Adaptation Committee to promote the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the Convention, inter alia, through the following functions:
- (a) Providing technical support and guidance to the Parties, respecting the country-driven approach, with a view to facilitating the implementation of adaptation activities, including those listed in paragraphs 14 and 15 of this decision, where appropriate;
  - (b) Strengthening, consolidating and enhancing the sharing of relevant information, knowledge, experience and good practices, at local, national, regional and international levels, taking into account, as appropriate, traditional knowledge and practices;
  - (c) Promoting synergy and strengthening engagement with national, regional and international organizations, centres and networks, to enhance the implementation of adaptation actions, in particular in developing country Parties;
  - (d) Providing information and recommendations, drawing on adaptation good practices, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties 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, as appropriate;
  - (e) Considering 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;
21. *Invites* Parties to submit to the secretariat, by 21 February 2011, views on the composition of, and modalities and procedures for, the Adaptation Committee, including on proposed linkages with other relevant institutional arrangements;

22. *Requests* the secretariat to compile these submissions into a miscellaneous document to be made available by the fourteenth session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention, and to prepare a synthesis report based on those submissions by the fourteenth session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention;
23. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention, taking into account the above-mentioned submissions and synthesis report, to elaborate the composition of, and modalities and procedures for, the Adaptation Committee, for adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth session;
24. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention, in elaborating the above-mentioned modalities and procedures, to define, as appropriate, linkages with other relevant institutional arrangements under and outside the Convention, including at national and regional levels.