

ADAPTATION COMMITTEE #2

A GERMANWATCH PRE-SESSIONAL BRIEFING ON THE AC'S SECOND MEETING

Sönke Kreft & Sven Harmeling

ADVANCE COPY



Brief Summary

The second meeting of the Adaptation Committee – scheduled for the 5th to the 8th of March – represents a critical juncture for its work. The AC – the UNFCCC’s primary advisory body on matters related to adaptation – will have a head start to implement its recently endorsed 3 years work plan.

Issues on the agenda include

- analyse and establish concrete activities to advance the coherence on adaptation under the Convention;
- initiate a process to engage UN and regional agencies to report on adaptation support;
- develop concrete products (list of adaptation experts and a clearing house mechanism for national adaptation planning);
- start a process to develop guidance on national adaptation planning for non-LDCs;
- develop ideas for an adaptation overview report, periodic reports and a high-level adaptation forum;
- provide inputs into the long-term finance discussions;
- embark on a communication strategy.

This time the AC need to role up its sleeves and bring the work plan to a good start. The first meeting of the AC was an exception – a hasty start with little preparation possible as a result of late nominations. The second meeting will give much more insights in the ordinary working mode of AC.

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Author: Sönke Kreft and Sven Harmeling

Publisher:

Germanwatch e.V.

Office Bonn

Dr. Werner-Schuster-Haus

Kaiserstr. 201

D-53113 Bonn

Phone +49 (0) 228 60492-0, Fax -19

Office Berlin

Schiffbauerdamm 15

D-10117 Berlin

Phone +49 (0) 30 2888 356-0, Fax -1

Internet: <http://www.germanwatch.org>

E-mail: info@germanwatch.org

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1 Background: Creation and milestones of the Adaptation Committee

The establishment of the Adaptation Committee (AC) – the UNFCCC’s primary advisory body on matters related to adaptation – was an important milestone in the last years. Before, the adaptation agenda under the UNFCCC was fragmented over several agenda items and negotiation streams. In order to provide coherence and promote implementation of adaptation under the Convention, COP 16 2010 in Cancun established the AC laying out the following functions.¹

1. Providing technical support to the Conference of the Parties;
2. Enhancing sharing of information on adaptation on all levels;
3. Promote synergies and entry-point for engagement with national, regional and international organizations and networks to advance adaptation action;
4. Provide information and recommendations to the COP on the support of adaptation actions;
5. Stream information by Parties on monitoring and review of adaption actions for possible needs and gaps to recommend further actions.

At COP17 in Durban, 2011, Parties operationalized the AC, giving it modalities, determining its board representation and linkages, and clarifying reporting pathways. The COP also decided a list of indicative activities, and asked the AC to develop a 3-year work plan during 2012 for the period of 2013-2015.² In September 2012, the AC met for the first time. The meeting yielded in the development of a three-year work plan, which was subsequently endorsed by the COP in Doha end of 2012.

The 3-year work plan entails a list of different activities – employing a variety of different modalities such as reports, workshops, direct interaction with other technical bodies of the UNFCCC and stakeholders and web-based products. The work programme can only be described as ambitious, and it will require the leadership of the members of the meeting, the secretariat and contributing experts and observers to make the AC a success story.

2 Second meeting: The AC at a critical juncture

The second meeting of the AC – scheduled for the 5th to the 8th of March – represents a critical juncture for the work of the AC. This time the AC need to role up its sleeves and bring the work plan to a good start. The first meeting of the AC was an exception – a hasty start with little preparation possible as a result of late nominations. The second

¹ Compare Para 20 1/CP.16

² Para 92 ff. 2/CP.17

meeting will give much more insights in the ordinary working mode of AC. We suggest to continue the working mode with different working groups on relevant sub-issues. This way, all members of the AC will contribute their relevant expertise.

This briefing aims to provide an overview about the different agenda items so that members and observers alike can have a prepared start. The structure follows the annotated agenda.³

3 Review of the Rules of Procedure of the Adaptation Committee

The Adaptation Committee in its first meeting decided on its role of procedures. Subsequently these were endorsed at the Doha COP.⁴ At this meeting, members of the committee have the chance to revisit the rules of procedures and include improvements if deemed necessary.

Germanwatch raised some concerns in the existing set of procedures after the first meeting.⁵ Points of criticism relate to observer participation, the structure of observer inputs and the (non)-existence of a webcast of AC sessions. The Technology Executive Mechanism for instance has more progressive roles, that 1. allow for webcasted sessions, 2. aim to prepare background documents with more lead time for preparation, 3. envisage structured observer inputs.⁶

In addition, the rules of procedures foresee the possibility of restriction of the number of observers. For example, before this meeting access of observer organisations was limited to two seats per major group constituency. Experience with the Adaptation Fund Board shows that from a logistical viewpoint a rigid *a priori* observer restriction often do not seem necessary, especially if webcast is provided. The AC could send a more encouraging signal if it would clearly state to handle this with flexibility and allow as much observers as logistically possible.

Generally, the rules of procedures should be phrased in a more encouraging way to facilitate active observer participation. We think that the AC has a very ambitious work programme, and that it relies on constructive observer inputs for its work. This should be an important paradigm that the rules of procedures should speak to.

While the rules of procedures as the “official” face of the Committee offer much room for improvement, we acknowledge and applaud the spirit of the AC chairs, members and the secretariat in which they reacted to inputs. As commented earlier, the working modality and spirit of the 1st meeting was unique in which they allowed interaction between observer and members. The secretariat and the chairs also reacted to criticism at the previous meeting that background documents were prepared too late. For this meeting at least some documents were prepared and published well in advance. Finally, the chairs

³ AC/2013/1 Provisional Agenda and Annotations

⁴ See FCCC/SB/2012/3

⁵ Harmeling & Kreft (2012): Climate Conversations - Adaptation Committee finally on the move, Alertnet Blog <http://www.trust.org/alertnet/blogs/climate-conversations/adaptation-committee-finally-on-the-move/>

⁶ Decision 4/CP.17 - FCCC/CP/2011/9/Add.1:

and secretariat managed to organise webcast of the AC meeting, which is also announced on the UNFCCC starting website and puts the AC in good company with the Adaptation Fund and the TEC.

Webcasting can be a critical tool to allow wider participation by civil society, government representatives, practitioners and scholars, which also minimizes air travel. It also contributes to a more balanced and equitable observer participation in line with the AC decision from Durban, since it does not make observation contingent on the availability of travel funds. However, it should not refrain the chairs from seeking innovative forms of holding the meeting (e.g. group breakouts, working sessions with members, and invited experts or others), which are difficult to capture in a webcast.

4 Items to implement the AC work plan

4.1 Promote coherence in adaptation implementation under the Convention

The AC has the task to provide recommendation to the COP on how to improve existing fragmentation of adaptation action under the Convention and strengthen the coherence of these activities.⁷ Activities 1-4 in the 3 year work programme which are described in the following are directly related to this important task. After analytical discussions at the upcoming meeting, the AC will have to develop different ways to engage other adaptation relevant bodies of the Convention to agree specific activities to strengthen adaptation relevant outputs.

4.1.1 Mapping of adaptation-relevant mandates under the Convention

Activity 1 of the work programme asked the UNFCCC secretariat to provide 1. an information paper that develops recommendations on possible ways of cooperation⁸ based 2. on a mapping of existing adaptation relevant mandates, plans and decisions under the UNFCCC.⁹ In addition the AC will have to revisit the latest adaptation relevant decisions from the Doha COP and look whether this requires changes to the work programme.

In seeking areas for synergies and avoiding duplications of work, the information paper distinguishes between areas for cooperation under the convention, but also areas where other UNFCCC processes reach out on adaptation relevance topics to stakeholders outside of the UNFCCC. In addition it assembles various areas where processes deliver finance, technology and capacity building adaptation aspects to the Parties.

⁷ Flows directly from the mandate of the AC, but was also explicitly requested in Decision 2/CP.17, Annex V, Indicative lists of activities for the Adaptation Committee

⁸ AC/2013/2 Information paper on possible cooperation in order to reduce duplication of actions, address gaps and strengthen synergies

⁹ AC/2013/3 Mandates, work plans and decisions under the Convention with adaptation relevance

In response to the prepared materials, the Adaptation Committee will identify areas of duplication, gaps and synergies and consider appropriate action together with the targeted processes (Activity 2 of the work programme). In moving this forward, it is important that the AC prioritizes the processes particularly relevant for adaptation. In addition the AC needs to be cognizant of various opportunity and decision points in 2013, where the AC's input could already make a difference on how adaptation is addressed under the UNFCCC.

The secretariat in Section 7 of the information paper identified a list of possible entry points for the AC to build synergies and collaboration through concrete activities. The identified opportunities relate:

- to the Nairobi Work Programme, that will need to undergo extensive overhaul in 2013. SBI 38 in June Bonn will discuss future work areas, to make recommendations at COP 19. COP 19 will be a chance to transform the NWP from a passive knowledge carrier to a more active knowledge platform for the implementation of the Cancun Adaptation Framework.
- to the TEC, which lined up several adaptation focussed activities in 2013 including into expert meetings on road maps for adaptation technology and a literature review on adaptation technologies.
- to the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), with its mandated work on National Adaptations Plans towards COP 19 revision to the existing guidelines for national adaptation planning. In addition the LEG will undergo a general review at COP 21.
- to the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF), which will organise its first Forum this year to bring together different finance institutions. Since this will also provide an opportunity for exchange of experience on adaptation finance, the AC should keep it on its radar. While not mentioned in the paper, the SCF will start working on the Fifth Review of the financial mechanism which by the mandate from Doha will have a broad scope. The AC should also develop its view on potential inputs to this Review.
- to the Loss and Damage (L&D) work programme with an expert meeting on developing country needs around L&D. In addition, SBI 38 will discuss further areas of work in the loss and damage work programme.

The secretariat identified further areas in the list. Generally, the AC has to approach the duplication issue from two perspectives. Either duplication indicates an ineffective approach, or it is desirable since certain adaptation relevant aspects are looked at and addressed through different mandates that provide added value.

4.1.2 Collaboration with adaptation-relevant bodies and institutional arrangements under the Convention

Activity 3 of the work plan mandates the AC to implement activities that reduce duplications and address identified gaps. COP 18 gave important guidance in this respect, which needs to be supplemented by additional activities based on the AC's own analysis (see above).

The AC has to develop concrete working arrangements with all adaptation relevant working bodies and institutional arrangements under the Convention. This includes especially the LEG and the TEC. The fact that the AC this time meets partially in parallel with the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) would be an opportunity to engage in such an exchange with simple extra efforts. Also the last meeting in Bangkok partially overlapped with the TEC and the SCF, but the opportunity was missed.

4.2 Invitation to relevant regional institutions and United Nations organizations to communicate support for adaptation in developing countries

Activity 5 of the work plan launches a process by which the AC aims to map existing support by the UN system and by relevant regional institutions to developing countries. As a first step the AC has to develop a template for submissions, which will focus relevant inputs and ease analysis at a later stage. Later in 2013 the collected information will have to be assembled, and the secretariat will prepare an information note. Eventually, the created information will be used to provide input on regional centres and national institutions for adaptation.

The secretariat prepared a submission template that follows six sections.¹⁰ Regional and UN institutions are encouraged to report their adaptation support along 1. objectives, 2. scope (following the categories identified in the Cancun Adaptation Framework (CAF), Para 14), 3. sources, 4. beneficiaries, 5. participants and 6. the status of the activity. The secretariat suggests to issue the call to organizations based on AC member input, NWP partners and the AC website.

Getting targeted input by agencies on the different aspects of the CAF Para 14, seems an innovative approach. In addition the AC could request that relevant organizations also report on how they incorporate the substance and apply the principles of Para 12 in their delivery of adaptation support (“country-driven, gender-sensitive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, and should be based on and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, traditional and indigenous knowledge, with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate”).

Moreover, it seems necessary that the submission template would be accompanied by an explanatory note to provide more guidance for the respective respondent, since many addressees might wonder about the relatively lengthy language of the categories included following the CAF, since it is not indicated that this is CAF language.

¹⁰ AC/2013/4 Draft template for Submissions by regional institutions and United Nations agencies on support for adaptation

4.3 List of adaptation experts

In activity 9 of the work plan, the AC is requested to establish a list of adaptation experts. Milestones include to agree on the selection criteria for experts at this meeting, with a view to establish the product on the AC website in the second half of 2012. In advance of the meeting, the secretariat prepared a background document¹¹ that provides a methodology for selecting experts that will feature on the list. In addition it gives an overview of existing rosters of experts.

The envisaged methodology includes 1. positive list on eligible areas of adaptation relevant expertise (e.g. adaptation planning and practices), 2. geographical spread, 3. language diversity, 4. availability/accessibility.

Before setting up a list of experts it seems pivotal to be clear on the objectives of such list. Generally, a list of experts could be a database for countries that wish to employ certain adaptation activities and lack certain (short-term) human resources. A different objective could be a list of experts that the AC could use in supporting its conduct. The sort of needed profiles would, however, differ between the two purposes.

There are a few potential concerns related to the methodology suggested by the secretariat. One relates to geographic spread as a nomination criterion. Expertise and capacities are not evenly distributed, and it seems strange to discriminate experts based on their origin. Finally, accessibility would include large subjective elements. It is assumed that experts would be listed on a continuous base, and only few people might be able to know their future availabilities to the extent necessary.

The secretariat's approach only suggests categories of adaptation as selection criteria. As additional criteria, the AC could develop general profiles (e.g. adaptation science expert, adaptation practitioner, adaptation policy etc.) and then develop selection criteria accordingly (e.g. x years of working experience, No. of academic research and publications etc).

Depending on the objectives for a database, one could also frame the database as an expert "pledge". This way one could avoid a database that is largely populated by high salary consultants.

Overall, it seems important to include experience from existing rosters of experts. Before setting up a new list of experts, it would be useful to get user statistics or feedback on existing initiatives (e.g. the UNFCCC roster for inventory data, or the NWP list of experts). It at least remains unclear in how far the experience of setting up and using these lists has been included in the preparation of the secretariat's proposal.

4.4 Database or clearing house-type mechanism for information relating to national adaptation planning

Activity 12 of the work plan of the AC decided to establish a database or clearinghouse-type mechanism for information related to national adaptation planning. The secretariat

¹¹ AC/2013/5 Background note Preparation of a list of adaptation experts

developed an information note¹², which highlighted the following aspects around the database

- the note explains the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) common information system – a restructure and redesign of the existing LDC Portal;¹³
- the NAP common information system will consist of four components. 1st Web interface/gateway (e.g. for latest countries submissions), 2nd specific thematic portals, 3rd various inputs from organization, 4th a searchable clearing house mechanism;
- the note also provides an overview of existing databases under the UNFCCC (The LDC Portal: <<http://unfccc.int/ldc>>; LEG support to the NAP process: <<http://unfccc.int/nap>>; Database on Local Coping Strategies: <<http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/adaptation/>>; Nairobi work programme: <<http://unfccc.int/nwp>>.);
- the note lists 8 other adaptation knowledge platforms.

In moving forward the database, the AC should consider the exact objectives of such a database or clearinghouse mechanism. Various internet platforms provide adaptation information to decision makers.¹⁴

Identifying the scope and focus of the exact mechanism will be the most important task for the upcoming meeting.

Related to this task is the question of how the AC work on NAPs should be linked to that of the LEG. There is of course a political dimension in this, namely that right now the Least Developed Country Portal caters for LDCs only. This question should be addressed in collaboration with the LEG. Moreover, a database could also address unfunded NAPs, and hence fulfil a matching function similar to the NAMA registry in mitigation which so far is lacking in adaptation. The database could also be used to gain insights on the extent of funding available to NAPs in general.

4.5 Modalities and guidelines for NAPs for non-LDCs

The AC in activity 10 of the work programme is requested to work on modalities and guidelines for non-LDC countries.

¹² AC/2013/6 Draft information note for a database or clearinghouse-type mechanism for information related to national adaptation planning

¹³ The LEG at its 22nd meeting proposed a restructured LDC portal that „ It will offer a gateway to the NAP technical guidelines, global and regional data and information that would be useful for the NAP process in countries, access to commonly used tools and models, and links to information sources from partnering agencies and organizations involved in supporting the NAP process“ <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2012/sbi/eng/27.pdf> Para 37

¹⁴ Carroll & Lambat identified 14 databases for similar target group

At the upcoming meeting, the AC ought to establish an ad-hoc working group that works on the issue. Later on in the year the working group will identify modalities and guidelines for consideration by the Adaptation Committee.

In launching the working group and identifying the scope of the task, the AC should in our view

- involve external experts (like the LEG did before COP 18).
- involve experts of the LEG
- involve LDC representatives

4.6 Workshop on monitoring and evaluation of adaptation

In activity 14 of the work plan, the AC calls for a workshop on monitoring and evaluation of adaptation, building on and contributing to existing processes related to the topic. At this session the AC has to decide on a scoping paper for the workshop. The secretariat has made available a draft scoping paper¹⁵ which gives a brief on 1. common concepts and approaches; 2. methodological challenges; and 3. ongoing efforts relating to the M&E of adaptation actions.

The paper identifies themes for the workshop and a target audience.

In view of the resource implications for such a workshop, however, it is important to exactly determine the objectives of the meeting.

The briefing note by the secretariat gives a good technical overview on the issue. However, it largely refers to donor organisation work or to national level approaches. The AC should also look into developing country approaches that have set-up some of framework itself as part of their national climate strategies (if available). The overall focus should be on M&E of adaptation action, but it needs to be followed by a conversation process together with the Standing Committee on enhancing M&E for adaptation support. National level M&E approaches should also provide insights on the performance related to the overarching principles contained in the CAF, namely to provide "gender-sensitive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems; and be based on and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, traditional and indigenous knowledge". In this context it interesting that the GCF governing instrument contains the provision that participatory monitoring shall be used.

Therefore, methodologies for participatory monitoring on the local level should be considered in the framing of the workshop as well, since governments will aim to incentivise and benefit from participatory monitoring as well. One example is the "participatory monitoring, evaluation, reflection and learning (PMERL) framework presents a participatory methodology for developing and monitoring against community-based adaptation (CBA), applied inter alia by CARE.¹⁶

¹⁵ AC/2013/7 Draft scoping paper: Workshop on monitoring and evaluation of adaptation to be conducted by the Adaptation Committee

¹⁶ see http://www.careclimatechange.org/files/adaptation/CARE_PMERL_Manual_2012.pdf

Also the AC should issue a call in the report of the meeting especially to southern institutions to get their academics' and practitioners' perspectives.

4.7 Work resulting from the work programme on loss and damage

The AC work plan also includes a placeholder for future activities related to loss and damage. The secretariat developed a summary note on the recent COP decision on L&D as well as the progress in the L&D work programme in 2012.¹⁷ At the upcoming session the AC is invited to establish action points from these insights.

Loss and damage is a new item on the agenda. Para 7 of 3/CP.18 establishes further needs where understanding is required. Some of the needs have clear overlaps with the CAF, and hence the Adaptation Committee could take a lead on some of these sub-issues.

4.8 Overview report and other periodic reports

Activities 20 and 21 call for two documents coming out of the AC. One is the overview report and the other one is a periodic report on adaptation.

The Overview report, to be published regularly, should in our view summarize the state of implementation of adaptation in developing countries. The document should have a high-level nature and rely on considerable input by other implementing partners. It should explicitly reflect on the Cancun Adaptation Framework, but not only reflect on the state of political implementation. Rather it should give an overview about the change processes instigated, especially regarding its overarching principles. The Overview report could be presented at the Adaptation Forum (see below). The first Overview report should be prepared for 2014 in order to mobilize political momentum towards a strong and informed adaptation decision in 2015. The Overview report should at least be published every two years thereafter.

The Periodic report should be more of a technical nature. It should be geared by information needs of policy makers. The periodic review could be published every year. The topic would be determined by the COP. For the first Periodic report in 2013, the report could focus on the adaptation needs post 2020, in order to make a meaningful input into the role of adaptation in a 2015 agreement.

4.9 Communication, information and outreach strategy

Activity 22 invites the AC to establish a working group that develops a communication, information and outreach strategy.

In defining the scope of the work of group, it would be important to follow a strategic approach on communication. Some useful work has already been undertaken by the Adaptation Fund Board, which developed its own communication strategy in 2010. The

¹⁷ AC/2013/8 Summary of outcomes of work programme on loss and damage

AFB secretariat provided an input, which also discusses general communication challenges for adaptation.¹⁸

5 Possible establishment of an annual adaptation forum

COP decision 1/CP.18 requests the AC to consider the establishment of an annual adaptation forum, to be held in conjunction with the COP, to maintain a high profile for adaptation, and to support the work of the AC¹⁹.

The adaptation forum should be used to infuse political will, enhance national action, and also reflect on the advances towards the implementation of the CAF. It should have ministerial representation and be chaired by ministers from developed and developing countries. It could be used to launch the Overview report (see above). 1/CP.18 foresees a COP decision on the issue. This would mean that the first meeting of the annual adaptation forum would commence at COP 20.

In order to avoid duplication of work, the forum could also incorporate other adaptation relevant stakeholder events at the COP. For instance, one session of the annual adaptation forum could be devoted to the Focal Point Forum under the NWP, depending on the future design of the NWP.

6 Potential submission of views by the Adaptation Committee on long-term finance

COP 18 asked Parties and the thematic bodies under the UNFCCC to submit their views on long-term finance (by 21 March 2013). Prior the COP the secretariat published the report of the long-term finance workshops, but it was only considered partly in the negotiations. Para 16 of the document encourages the COP to request to the AC, in its consideration of its work plan, to assess the adaptation financing needs of developing countries, and the options for costing adaptation needs.²⁰ The same report formulates several methodological needs in adaptation cost assessments (Para 42, 44 and 46 b) & e)), where the AC should provide an input.

The submission could include the following aspects:

- What are estimates of post-2020 adaptation finance needs (e.g. 2020-2030) in developing countries, disaggregated as much as possible (between countries of different income groups)?
- What are differences in costs in a world of a temperature increase below 2°C (political objective) and in the order of 4°C (state of Cancun Pledges)? And in

¹⁸ See AFB/B11/8 www.adaptation-fund.org/system/files/AFB.B.11.8_Communications_Strategy_O.pdf

¹⁹ 1/CP.18 FCCC/CP/2012/8/Add.1

20 FCCC/CP/2012/3

how far does this difference already matter to investments made today or in the near future?

- How can adaptation finance needs be assessed on a realistic bottom-up basis? While the macro-scale scenarios provide some guidance on the scale of the overall needs related to adaptation and climate impacts (including loss and damage), they do not necessarily provide answers on how much of these costs can actually be addressed in face of limited adaptive capacity, and how this capacity can be scaled up rapidly to manage climate risks with the necessary support?
- The need to assure further scale-up "real" adaptation in climate finance, and not through counting all projects into adaptation finance which somehow have to do with sectors affected by climate change; a food security project is not necessarily adaptation to climate change (it may e.g. fail to take climate impacts into account). Partly, the current reporting on both fast-start finance as well as under the OECD adaptation markers overstates the amount of finance provided for adaptation.²¹
- The long-term finance commitments from the Cancun Decisions have been made contingent on mitigation action in developing countries. The AC needs to make clear that this is a mere political construct. Less mitigation action means higher needs for adaptation finance, and there is already now a significant imbalance between adaptation and mitigation finance. Of course, finance for both areas has to be scaled-up significantly.

Sources

Background documents for 2nd AC meeting

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AC/2013/2 Information paper on possible cooperation in order to reduce duplication of actions, address gaps and strengthen synergies
http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/cancun_adaptation_framework/adaptation_committee/application/pdf/summary_of_mandates_19_feb.pdf

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http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/cancun_adaptation_framework/adaptation_committee/application/pdf/ac_mapping_update_19_feb.pdf

AC/2013/4 Draft template for Submissions by regional institutions and United Nations agencies on support for adaptation;
http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/cancun_adaptation_framework/adaptation_committee/application/pdf/draft_template_for_submissions_21feb.pdf

AC/2013/5 Background note Preparation of a list of adaptation experts;
http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/cancun_adaptation_framework/adaptation_committee/application/

²¹ see e.g. Junghans and Harmeling, 2012

pdf/draft_note_list_of_experts_18feb13.pdf

AC/2013/6 Draft information note for a database or clearinghouse-type mechanism for information related to national adaptation planning; http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/cancun_adaptation_framework/adaptation_committee/application/pdf/nap-cis_19feb13.pdf

AC/2013/7 Draft scoping paper: Workshop on monitoring and evaluation of adaptation to be conducted by the Adaptation Committee; http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/cancun_adaptation_framework/adaptation_committee/application/pdf/draft_scoping_paper_m_and_e_ws_26_feb.pdf

AC/2013/8 Summary of outcomes of work programme on loss and damage; http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/cancun_adaptation_framework/adaptation_committee/application/pdf/l_and_d_summary_25_feb.pdf

Additional UNFCCC resources

AFB/B11/8 Communication Strategy for the Adaptation Fund Board; www.adaptation-fund.org/system/files/AFB.B.11.8_Communications_Strategy_O.pdf

1/CP.16 The Cancun Agreements: Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention; <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2010/cop16/eng/07a01.pdf#page=2>

2/CP.17 Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention; <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a01.pdf#page=4>

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FNCCC/SBI/2012/27 Report on the twenty-second meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group; <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2012/sbi/eng/27.pdf>

General references

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Germanwatch

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For further information, please contact one of our offices

Germanwatch - Berlin Office

Vossstraße 1
10117 Berlin, Germany
Ph.: +49 (0) 30 - 28 88 356-0
Fax: +49 (0) 30 - 28 88 356-1

Germanwatch - Bonn Office

Dr. Werner-Schuster-Haus
Kaiserstraße 201
53113 Bonn, Germany
Ph.: +49 (0) 228 - 60492-0
Fax: +49 (0) 228 - 60492-19
E-mail: info@germanwatch.org

or visit our website:

www.germanwatch.org

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