

# AC#4 – SET THE ADAPTATION COMMITTEE ON A STRATEGIC PATH

A GERMANWATCH PRE-SESSIONAL  
BRIEFING ON THE AC'S FOURTH MEETING  
(5<sup>TH</sup> TO 7<sup>TH</sup> OF SEPTEMBER 2013)

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## 1. Set the AC on a strategic path

The Adaptation Committee is set to meet for the fourth time from 5th to 7th of September in Nadi, Fiji. This briefing note aims to give background input on the different agenda items under discussions.

Back-to-back to AC#4 is the first workshop that takes place under the aegis of the AC. Practitioner and policy experts are scheduled to meet from the 9th to the 11th of September to discuss monitoring and evaluation of adaptation policies and programmes. The outcome of the workshop will feed into the work of the AC, and also be featured in the recommendations to the COP.

After establishing the work programme at AC#1, developing first ideas and a constructive working mode at AC#2 and consolidating the working style of the members, the secretariat and observers at AC#3, AC#4 must now take a step back and look where the AC can generally deliver the biggest change for adaptation. Therefore, a structured discussion on how the AC can strategically engage with specific other bodies will be a core outcome of the meeting. Specifically, the work at AC#4 will centre around the relationship with the Nairobi Work Programme (NWP) because of an upcoming reform of the NWP at COP 19 in November in Warsaw. The question on how the Adaptation Committee (AC) can provide coherence and collaboration on means of implementation and on providing technical support and guidance with regard to adaptation will rightly be at the centre of the discussion. This will help to further refine the work plan for 2014, supported by the development of a strategic approach vis-à-vis the other bodies and processes that help implement adaptation in developing countries.

After the fourth meeting, the AC will have to prepare its report to the 19th Conference of the Parties. Providing recommendations to the conference of Parties is the most important output of the AC, so a well structured document, providing way forwards for the work of the AC – COP18 explicitly requested the AC to improve upon the initial work plan – and technical recommendations and inputs for different adaptation decision that are under discussion at COP19.

The work-plan is an ambitious undertaking, and even after streamlining it requires a lot of work by the AC members and the UNFCCC secretariat. The AC is only scheduled to meet for two meetings per year. Only due to voluntary contribution by the Government of Japan, a third meeting could take in 2013. The AC is the overarching body on adaptation and is expected to also take up some of the work that would otherwise be discussed under SBI and SBSTA directly. COP 19 is likely going add to the work-plan and work-load. Therefore, early indication for additional meetings will be necessary. With two meetings in 2014 only, the AC is likely set to fail.

### **Background: History, Role and Functions 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, COP16 in Cancun in 2010 established the AC laying out the following functions.<sup>1</sup>

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.<sup>2</sup> In September 2012, the AC met for the first time. The meeting yielded in the development of a work plan, which was subsequently endorsed by the COP in Doha at 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.

## 2. Coherence and collaboration on adaptation-related matters under the Convention

Under this standing agenda item the AC discusses one of the key functions of its work. It is a standing task of the AC to promote adaptation in a coherent manner under the Convention. The AC responded to this by formulating a management cycle that involves

- the mapping and screening of adaptation relevant decisions, processes and their mandates,
- an analysis of the gaps and overlaps, and the identification of concrete activities, and
- the ongoing implementation of activities such as the establishment of a working relationship with other bodies under the UNFCCC.

This work is to be repeated every year, and on an ongoing basis.

Besides having representation with and report back of other Bodies of the Convention – between AC#3 and AC#4 for instance the fourth meeting of the Standing Committee on Finance took place – this agenda item should be used to built recommendation for a) technical input into current policy discussion under the UNFCCC, and b) recommendations to advance the AC's own work to fulfil its mandate. For AC#4, there are two specific issues that fall each under a) and b).

### **Knowledge management and stakeholder outreach for adaptation under the Convention**

The NWP is scheduled to receive a major overhaul at the upcoming COP19 in Poland. The NWP has been one of the first dedicated programmes under the Convention on adaptation, and has had a major impact for example in how external organisations interact

with the Convention process and generally how knowledge on impacts and vulnerabilities, and on managing adaptation was brought into the system. However, as seen by the number of action pledges by organisations, the NWP might be close to a saturation point, hence the need to develop a new role model to for example interact with the implementation of the Cancun Adaptation Framework (CAF). For this it is likely that the NWP must first develop themes, linkages, roles, time frames and modalities with the newly emerged institutional framework (e.g. the AC), but second it should also make suggestions how it can overcome the corset of its strictly scientific background in order to transform the knowledge management carrier for the *implementation* of the CAF. This should probably not start by changing the mandate of the NWP (although this would be a pathway too), but rather through the creation of specific linkages with the AC and other bodies and processes relevant for the CAF in order to implement a greater vision of how adaptation knowledge and knowledge provider can be brought into international and national adaptation planning processes. SBSTA 38 decided to structure the discussion of the NWP along

- additional cross-cutting thematical issues,
- a sequence of activities to avoid one off activities, and
- the development of linkages with adaptation-related workstreams under the Convention.<sup>1</sup>

The AC should tackle the questions on two fronts: First, the AC should develop a model, including a specific work plan on how the NWP should interact with the AC work plan and vice versa. Second, the AC – with its mandate to streamline adaptation under the Convention – should embody these elaborations in discussions and a vision on how the NWP can benefit the new adaptation institutional architecture more broadly.<sup>2</sup> The SBSTA at its 38<sup>th</sup> session expressed the willingness to support the AC work programme through the NWP and invited the AC to respond in its report to the COP of how such support could be best delivered.

The secretariat in document AC/2013/24 identifies a suite of activities, which are of similar nature and which could be organized jointly or back-to-back. One example is a technical expert meeting on the use of indigenous and traditional practice for adaptation, and gender sensitive approaches scheduled before June 2014 under the NWP, and a workshop to prepare a report on best practice and needs of local and indigenous communities scheduled for the second half of 2014 in the AC work plan. Given that the AC could be regarded as the overarching adaptation body it would be reasonable to take the lead in this activity, but the workshop itself could well be implemented under the NWP and hosted by the AC. This could be a general blueprint for similar overlaps in activities later on.

As previously mentioned, through the NWP the UNFCCC secretariat established an interface with many organizations and knowledge provider. It is standard practice that the secretariat utilizes this e.g. for technical work undertaken on request by the COP. Therefore, the AC could well consider that the Secretariat in order to support the AC will work with the NWP infrastructure.

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<sup>1</sup> See FCCC/SBSTA/2013/L.9

<sup>2</sup> This could be based on the work, that the AC undertook at AC#2 and AC#3 in order to increase coherence under the convention on adaptation, including documents AC/2013/2 (Possible cooperation in order to reduce duplication of actions, address gaps and strengthen synergies) and AC/2013/3 (Mandates, work plans and decisions with adaptation relevance).

Lastly, the AC in its work-plan has some outreach and knowledge management activities. At the same time, other adaptation processes such as the LEG have a knowledge management system, and a respective web-portal on their own. The AC should develop a broader vision for knowledge management activities, also because it is a concrete element on the work plan e.g. on the issue of NAPs, and how the different processes could present in a coherent way.

### **Towards a strategic approach to increase coherence for adaptation – don't miss means of implementation**

While the leadership of the AC in reaching out to other bodies should be applauded, this engagement strategy should follow a strategic approach. It is clear that the AC needs to have a structured discussion on how it interacts with the (reformed) NWP. Likewise, the LEG is a primary body providing for LDC capacities on adaptation. This makes the LEG a strategic partner, in particular in terms of the National Adaptation Planning process. However, the AC must balance its ambition to provide a leadership on adaptation, with a (maybe false) perception of a “mandate magnet”. In particular with the LEG, and LDC related processes, there are sensitivities. One counterbalancing approach could be to explore and emphasize how the AC process can strengthen the LEG process, including how it can streamline the outreach products, without defeating its original mandate and purpose.

Secondly, the AC among others was mandated per decision 1/CP.16 to

*(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.*

While the language of the paragraph already hints to heavily negotiated section, now 3 years past the adoption of the CAF, it can be easier operationalized since other bodies established in Cancun commenced their work, and since the GCF elaborations are also under way. To successfully operationalize the AC work to fulfil its mandate, a two-pronged approach is necessary: First the set-up of a technical working relationship between AC, TEC, SCF and GCF, and second the development of a specific work stream under the AC to derive technically sound recommendations for the COP to be turned into COP guidance for instance to the operating entities of the financial mechanism of the Convention, if appropriate.

It is clear that the political link between the AC and UNFCCC bodies such as the GCF, and the SCF, shall be routed through the COP, but that the AC ought to establish “soft links” with these institutions. It must be possible to install a speedy technical working relationship with the SCF and the GCF, while political recommendations need to be legitimized through the COP. To establish a soft link, that is nevertheless meaningful and provides for impact, AC#3 proposed the establishment of a “task force” consisting of members of AC, TEC and SCF to promote coherence on means of implementation.

The last meeting of the SCF (where no AC member could participate) showed the potential need for such a task force. The SCF is currently discussing the theme for SCF Forum

in 2014, which is scheduled for June 2014 in Jamaica. The SCF seems to have decided, that adaptation finance shall be the overarching theme for the event, yet an early AC input in this scoping endeavour would have been useful. Likewise, the TEC also discusses issues relevant to means of implementation, among others the operationalization of the CTCN.

In terms of near-term opportunities to benefit the GCF discussions, the GCF meeting (7th to 10th of October in Paris) will discuss the business framework of the fund. One essential part of the discussions are the result priority areas. An adaptation specific input by the AC on such issues would be desirable, especially since the AC hosts a relevant workshop on M&E. However, the request for input should come from the GCF. As a first step to establish a working mode, the AC should request the GCF to clarify how and when it requires input from the AC.

In terms of providing quality recommendations on function d), the AC needs to further develop its own means of implementation theme of work, with workshop and inputs in a sequenced manner. While the workshop on M&E is scheduled and planned, other relevant activities are only formulated as placeholders in the work plan. Document AC/2013/23 states the elements of such a theme.

### **3. Communication of current support for adaptation in developing countries by regional institutions and United Nations agencies**

In order to advance the adaptation work on the regional level, and among UN institutions, at AC#2 and #3 members developed a questionnaire and issued a call to relevant institutions.

The secretariat has compiled the responses in document AC/2013/25 and did an initial analysis. Next steps include the preparation of an information paper. The Secretariat suggests that the call should be reissued prior to collect further responses. In addition, it is suggested to broaden the scope to NGOs.

In discussing next steps, it would be good to reflect on the general lessons learnt of a call for submission as a tool (the AC might issue different calls to gather information). Reissuing the call might also be helpful, because the first call run in the July, and usually many staff is absence during this period. Lastly, in agreeing next steps, the AC should not lose sight of the initial purpose of the endeavour, that was to create the knowledge base to recommend next steps on how the UNFCCC can incentivise regional and international institutional arrangements for adaptation.



## 4. Issues related to NAPs

### **Collaboration with the LEG on NAP Central**

With regard to activity 12 of its work plan, members at AC#3 decided to cooperate with the LEG on the NAP Central. This decision was taken vis-à-vis the discussions on strengthening the coherence of adaptation under the Convention.

To increase usability and avoid duplication with existing platforms a needs assessment could be useful. This can include assessments from stakeholders responsible for decision-making also on the sub-national level, e.g. through networks such as Local Government for Sustainability (ICLEI) or other community-based networks. It should not only include LDCs but also non-LDCs that are interested in developing NAPs, encouraging them to also make use of the knowledge portal. Furthermore, the NAPs Central should share the wider vision to become an open-access platform to which countries can be encouraged to contribute to, providing inputs on e.g. useful methodologies, proven adaptation solutions or positive co-benefits as well as maladaptive practice. Knowledge brokers would have a lot to gain by sharing information and tools between members.

The AC should also take into consideration Saudi Arabia's<sup>3</sup> proposal in the ADP 2.2. adaptation discussion of framing the platform as a database that addresses planned NAPs, fulfilling the matching function similar to the NAMA registry in mitigation.<sup>4</sup> To date such a registry type of platform does not exist for climate change adaptation. In addition to this, the database can also serve country Parties to track funding available to NAPs in general.

### **NAPs for non-LDC developing countries, including collaboration with the LDC Expert Group**

On the issue of how to best support non-LDCs in formulating and implementing NAPs the background note<sup>5</sup> indicates that the current guidelines, originally developed for LDCs, are broad and non-prescriptive in their nature and thus flexible enough to be applied also to non-LDCs. While this conclusion on the technical level is appreciated, it leads to a number of questions centring around financial support for and mandate blurries regarding capacity building activities of non-LDCs. While there is a need to acknowledge the special needs of LDCs, there is also the need to acknowledge the need on non-LDC side. This is underscored by the lack of know-how regarding national adaptation planning processes, as non-LDCs cannot draw from NAPA experiences.

A first key issue is that non-LDCs do not have a group under the Convention nor anywhere else to promote or provide support as those developing countries initiate their NAP processes. Of course a closer AC - LEG collaboration that ensures broad based support could overcome that limitation; however it must be taken into account that LDCs, due to their vulnerability to climate change, are the prime addressees of NAPs. Particularly when it comes to offering capacity building trainings and workshops (e.g. applying NAP guidelines to specific country conditions and/or technical support) LDCs should receive privileged support. Nevertheless, the participation of such workshops and trainings

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<sup>3</sup> This proposal was made during SB38 in Bonn in 2013

<sup>4</sup> More information on the matching function can be found here: <http://germanwatch.org/klima/ad-naps.htm>

<sup>5</sup> AC/3013/26

should also be open to non-LDCs which have limited capacity to launch a national NAP process.

Secondly, although the COP requested the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) to support the NAPs for non-LDCs, its resources, heavily dependent on contributions from developed countries, are inadequate to support effective NAP processes in many non-LDCs. One option is to provide additional guidance to the operating entities of the financial mechanism of the Convention on how NAPs should be implemented, potentially leading to an increase in financial contributions to the SCCF. Particularly with regard to the fifth review of the financial mechanism in 2014, appropriate steps should be taken to raise awareness of this issue. Of course, the modalities for financial support will have to be revisited once the GCF is operational. Another option is to make use of one feature of the Global Support Programme (GSP), which was launched in 2013 and plans to lay the foundation for effective, private sector involvement in non-LDCs for NAP processes.<sup>6</sup> Generally, as there is no one-size-fits-all NAP process, there is the need for funding institutions to exert flexibility in financing NAPs.

The background note also directs attention to the development of supplemental NAPs information/guidance by March 2014. As this supplemental guidance will be directed at LDCs and non-LDCs, a LEG - AC collaboration is useful. To make the supplemental guidance as useful as possible it might be useful to consult with policy makers on the ground getting a notion of what specific information would be most valuable to them (needs assessment).

Another important area which is hardly discussed in the background document concerns the conceptual guidance on participatory stakeholder consultation. Although this aspect has been an explicit part of the COP decision from COP17, in the area of preparatory elements, it is difficult to find any substantial information on that matter in the guidelines. Decent participatory processes do not happen alongside with the project preparation and implementation but need to be incorporated early-on in the process. This is also important to identify the needs of the most vulnerable and adequately address them, in line with the principles contained in the CAF.

## 5. Overview report and thematic reports

The AC per its work programme is mandated to undertake one overview (“state of adaptation” report) during the 3 year period, as well as annual thematic reports. The topic was discussed already during a breakout session, intersessional work and plenary discussions at AC#2 and AC#3. The background document<sup>7</sup> shows the state of discussion among the AC member for these important outputs.

### Overview report

During AC#3 members discussed and decided to launch the report at the end of the 2015, thereby rounding of the current work plan with a flag-ship publication. For AC#4 a working group developed a scoping note for the overview report, including method for the paper, timeline and potential elements for analysis. The group emphasizes to put focus on

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<sup>6</sup> GEF/LDCF.SCCF.13/Inf.04

<sup>7</sup> AC/2013/29

deeper analysis rather than broad description. In terms of concrete elements to focus on, it is suggested to discuss

- The key role of national institutions in adaptation planning and implementation
- Experience of the national adaptation plan process, including integrating adaptation into national development policies, processes, and actions.
- Using climate information for proactive adaptation action, looking deeper and in the context of the Convention for lessons and synthesized information
- Monitoring and evaluating adaptation actions
- Accessing adaptation finance

While we endorse the topics brought forward by the members of the sub-group, the overview report should contribute to an establishing norm of pro-poor adaptation. In this sense, it is important to provide synthesis on existing approaches to benefit especially vulnerable communities, and to include them in decision making. This element could also be captured by introducing cross thematic topics for analysis. Such topics could easily be fed by the various activities – e.g. a workshop on best practice and needs of local and indigenous communities that is scheduled by the AC. Moreover, it would be interesting to showcase country transitions in the evolution of adaptation. This could include examples from an evolution from NAPA to NAPs, from a short-term disaster risk reduction to a strategic climate change adaptation approach, or from a start in the context of individual projects to broader programmes and policies.

### **Thematic report**

In terms of the annual thematic reports, AC#3 already decided to develop a fibula of the state of adaptation under the convention – pointing to landmark decision and processes. AC#4 is scheduled to have discussions on possible topics for the 2014 version of the thematic reports.

The background document mentions possible topics including, M&E for adaptation (building on workshop at AC#4), experience on NAPs (since the LEG has only a focused mandate, the AC could elevate such a report and supplement non-LDC experience and publish it in the form of the thematic review), or the topic of adaptation and technology.

The background document suggest to decide on a topic by AC#4, or to decide at a later stage. In any case, the AC should ask for COP guidance on the reports, in order to have a document with political weight. The AC might also to potentially focus the thematic report on the needs and capacities of vulnerable groups and indigenous population, like suggested above.

## **6. Communication, information and outreach strategy**

By activity 22 of its work plan the AC decided to develop and implement a communication, information and outreach strategy. For AC4 the secretariat compiled a draft strategy document listing its vision and mission statement as well as its strategy, which defines

potential audiences and means of communication for the climate community as well as the broader public.<sup>8</sup>

To initiate an effective communication, information and outreach strategy the AC will have to identify tailored key messages. Moreover it should take under consideration to link the communication strategy to other items of the work programme, e.g. the Annual Adaptation Forum, national adaptation planning, NAPs central. In this context it would also be beneficial to identify ways on how the NWP can facilitate the implementation of the strategy.

On the thematic side the following items should be taken into account:

- Giving adaptation a more positive connotation can also include some aspects around adaptation co-benefits, as those might help (local) decision makers to get enough support from local populations and investors.
- M&E is a vital aspect of adaptation and deserves more reflection also in the communication strategy.
- For the longer-term it might be useful for the AC to shift their goal from awareness building and promotion of planning to showcasing successful adaptation projects.

To increase outreach and make effective use of the ACs mandate the following aspects might be useful to take under consideration:<sup>9</sup>

- Establish an AC quarterly newsletter that *inter alia* provides new scientific findings on adaptation, stories of success, etc.
- Select AC "Ambassadors" who can do peer to peer communications. Developed as well as developing countries' "Ambassadors" should in a comprehensive manner be able to explain intentions and future undertakings of the AC.
- It would be useful to have spokespeople from other organizations (SBI chair, civil society) who can validate the need and the opportunity of the AC to produce results.
- Build momentum on the issue of adaptation and educate key stakeholders at international events.
- Avoid UNFCCC jargon when communicating with the broader public audience.

With regard to preparing a FAQ document as well as factsheets for internal use by AC members, AC4 is expected to deliver on a draft version. It will be vital for those documents to be able to be used by members to highlight AC's work and progress as well as to provide key messages, e.g. on successful adaptation projects.

## 7. Annual Adaptation Forum

The annual adaptation forum is part of the AC work plan agenda and will take place at COP19. With its title "Towards a Climate Resilient Future" the AC underlines its overall goal: raising the profile of adaptation. As the forum will take place for the first time expectations about high-level ministers appreciation and awareness of the event should be scaled down.

Instead at its fourth meeting the AC should discuss how it can use the event to highlight the positive contribution of the UNFCCC to adaptation and to potentially outline the im-

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<sup>8</sup> AC/2013/27

<sup>9</sup> Partially taken from AFB/B.11/8 Communications Strategy for the Adaptation Fund Board

plications of a delay on mitigation ambition for adaptation actions. Furthermore, AC members will have to decide on the format of the forum (interventions, dialogues, town-hall style interaction with audience) and agree on a media strategy to allow off-site individuals to participate via webcasting, twitter or through social networks and to reach out to the broader public for a proper dissemination of the outcomes. For AC#4 it will be essential to make a decision regarding exact timing and venue.

With a view of keeping the first adaptation forum in a smaller format, AC#4 should in turn spend some time on more concrete ideas, looking ahead and strategically developing ideas for an innovative concept for the upcoming adaptation forums in 2014 and 2015. Here it would be important to think about how to best incorporate high-level country representatives and eminent persons (ideally from different disciplines and with exceptional communication skills) to increase awareness of and impact towards adaptation action. In addition, communication with the SCF should be taken up, as their second SCF Forum in 2014 is likely to put an emphasize on adaptation finance.

## 8. Report to COP19

To comply with decision 11/CP.18<sup>10</sup> the AC will have to decide and potentially name one or more representatives of the committee to compile a report to the COP at its 19th session. The report will have to lay out how the AC is working to comply with their mandates; among others:

- to consider modalities for supporting interested developing country Parties that are not least developed country Parties, to plan, prioritize and implement their national adaptation planning measures<sup>11</sup>
- to provide recommendations on how the NWP can provide support to the AC<sup>12</sup>
- to elaborate on progress made in the implementation of the work plan to deliver on its objectives and to further develop the AC 3-year work plan<sup>13</sup>

For this report it will be important to highlight the AC's work in terms of increasing coherence in adaptation under the Convention.

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<sup>10</sup> FCCC/CP/2012/8/Add.2

<sup>11</sup> 2/CP.17 - FCCC/CP/2011/9/Add.1

<sup>12</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2013/L.9

<sup>13</sup> Decision 11/CP.18 - FCCC/CP/2012/8/Add.2

## Reference:

### **Background documents for the 3rd Adaptation Committee meeting**

AC/3013/26 Note on NAPs for non-LDC developing countries, including collaboration with the LDC Expert Group

[http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/naps\\_for\\_non-ldcs\\_final.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/naps_for_non-ldcs_final.pdf)

AC/2013/29 Preparation of the 2015 overview report and 2014 annual thematic report on adaptation

[http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/cancun\\_adaptation\\_framework/adaptation\\_committee/application/pdf/concept\\_note\\_2015\\_overview\\_and\\_2014\\_thematic\\_report\\_27aug.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/cancun_adaptation_framework/adaptation_committee/application/pdf/concept_note_2015_overview_and_2014_thematic_report_27aug.pdf)

AC/2013/27 Compilation of revisions to the draft communication, information and outreach strategy

[http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/cancun\\_adaptation\\_framework/adaptation\\_committee/application/pdf/compilation\\_of\\_revisions\\_to\\_the\\_draft\\_communications\\_strategy\\_21august.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/cancun_adaptation_framework/adaptation_committee/application/pdf/compilation_of_revisions_to_the_draft_communications_strategy_21august.pdf)

### **Additional UNFCCC resources**

AFB/B.11/8 Communication Strategy for the Adaptation Fund Board

[https://www.adaptation-fund.org/system/files/AFB.B.11.8\\_Communications\\_Strategy\\_0.pdf](https://www.adaptation-fund.org/system/files/AFB.B.11.8_Communications_Strategy_0.pdf)

FCCC/SBSTA/2013/L.9: Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair, available at

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/sbsta/eng/109.pdf>

FCCC/CP/2012/8/Add.2

[http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/cancun\\_adaptation\\_framework/adaptation\\_committee/application/pdf/11\\_cp\\_18.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/cancun_adaptation_framework/adaptation_committee/application/pdf/11_cp_18.pdf)

FCCC/CP/2011/9/Add.1 <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a01.pdf>

GEF/LDCF.SCCF.13/Inf.04: Support for National Adaptation Plans

<http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/Support%20for%20National%20Adaptation%20Plans%20Oct%2016.pdf>

### **Others**

Kreft, S & Harmeling S. (2013): Adaptation Committee #2: A Germanwatch Preessional Briefing on the AC's 2nd Meeting, available at

<http://germanwatch.org/de/download/7499.pdf>

Kreft, S., Junghans, L. & Harmeling S. (2013): Adaptation Committee #3: A Germanwatch Preessional Briefing on the AC's 3rd Meeting, available at

<https://germanwatch.org/en/download/7807.pdf>

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