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UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

## **Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention**

**Fourteenth session**

**Bangkok, 5–8 April 2011, and Bonn, 6–17 June 2011\***

Item 4 of the provisional agenda

**Adaptation Committee**

### **Views on the composition of, and modalities and procedures for, the Adaptation Committee, including linkages with other relevant institutional arrangements**

#### **Submissions from Parties**

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP), at its sixteenth session, invited Parties to submit to the secretariat, by 21 February 2011, their views on the composition of, and modalities and procedures for, the Adaptation Committee, including on proposed linkages with other relevant institutional arrangements.<sup>1</sup>
2. The COP requested 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 (AWG-LCA), and also requested the AWG-LCA to elaborate the composition of, and modalities and procedures for, the Adaptation Committee, for adoption by the COP at its seventeenth session.<sup>2</sup>

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\* The second part of the fourteenth session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention will be held in conjunction with the second part of the sixteenth session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol and the thirty-fourth sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice. The exact dates of the resumed sessions of the ad hoc working groups will be announced in due course.

<sup>1</sup> Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 21.

<sup>2</sup> Decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 22 and 23.

**FCCC/AWGLCA/2011/MISC.1**

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3. The secretariat has received 34 such submissions. In accordance with the procedure for miscellaneous documents, these submissions are attached and reproduced\*\* in the languages in which they were received and without formal editing.

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\*\* These submissions have been electronically imported in order to make them available on electronic systems, including the World Wide Web. The secretariat has made every effort to ensure the correct reproduction of the texts as submitted.

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\* This submission is supported by Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iceland, Montenegro, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey.

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**Observations de l'Algérie sur le résultat des travaux de l'AWG-LCA (AWG-LCA/FCCC/AWGLCA/2010 L.7)**

**Décision de la 16<sup>ème</sup> Conférence des Parties**

**Article 21** : Composition, les modalités et les procédures du Comité d'Adaptation y compris les liens proposés avec les autres arrangements institutionnels

Conformément aux objectifs du comité d'Adaptation retenus dans la même décision, et afin de prendre en charge d'une manière, exécutive et pratique les priorités et préoccupations d'adaptation des pays en développement et plus particulièrement les Pays les Moins Avancés, les petit états insulaire en développement et l'Afrique, le comité d'adaptation doit directement rendre compte et être comptable à la conférence des parties et sous sa directe tutelle.

Composition du comité d'adaptation :

a) Il devra être constitué de 24 membres dont 16 représentants des pays non annexes I (pays en développement) et 8 représentants des pays de l'Annexe I (pays développés) à la Convention Cadre des Nations Unies sur les Changements Climatiques, répartis comme suit:

Pour les pays en développement, la répartition devrait être comme suit :

- 5 membres de l'Afrique.
- 4 membres d'Asie.
- 3 membres de l'Amérique Latine et des Caraïbes.
- 2 membres des Petits Etats Insulaires en développement.
- 2 membres des Pays les Moins Avancés.

Fonctionnement du comité D'adaptation (modalité procédure et lien)

b) Le comité doit élaborer son règlement intérieur et développer au besoin les modalités et procédures pour optimiser son fonctionnement et éviter tous blocage ou retard dans la prise en charge et la mise en œuvre des activités et, projet et programme d'adaptation, particulièrement en faveur des Pays les Moins Avancés, des petits états insulaires en développement et de l'Afrique.

Les membres du comité d'adaptation élisent chaque deux années leurs président et vice président.

Les décisions par le comité d'adaptation sont prises a la majorité .La voix du président du comité d'adaptation comptant en double afin d'éviter toute engame des voix, dans le cas où il n'y a pas d'absence. Les membres, pour une raison ou une autre, qui seront absents peuvent, s'ils le désirent donner procuration par écrits (lettre, email,...) à un membre du comité de leur région seulement.

c) Le comité d'adaptation, met en place -au besoin- et après adoption par la Conférence des Parties, un ou plusieurs groupe de travail pour l'aider à mettre en œuvre et atteindre les objectifs qui lui sont assignés. L'identification, les modalités, la composition et le fonctionnement de ses groupes d'experts est à la discrétion du comité d'adaptation.

L'Algérie suggère, d'ores et déjà, que le comité d'Adaptation soit appuyé, dès sa mise en place, par deux groupes d'experts:

- Un premier groupe d'experts sur la Technologie de l'Adaptation;
- Un deuxième groupe d'experts sur le financement de l'Adaptation,

Ces deux groupes appuieront techniquement le comité d'Adaptation pour la proposition de modalités et procédures de mise en œuvre d'activités, projets et programmes effectifs d'adaptation dans les pays en développement et plus particulièrement au niveau des Pays les Moins Avancés ,des petits états insulaire en développement et en Afrique.

Conformément aux principes de la Convention, le comité d'Adaptation doit œuvrer pour mettre en place un système d'expertise externe de contrôle et de vérification des activités, projets et programmes d'adaptation, pour lui permettre de s'assurer de la qualité de soumission, du degré de mise en œuvre et de l'évaluation des activités effectives en faveurs de l'Adaptation

d) Le comité d'Adaptation doit être soutenu par un secrétariat spécifique relevant du secrétariat de l'UNFCCC.

e) Le Comité d'Adaptation doit aussi être financièrement soutenu, dans l'exécution de ses activités, ses réunions, les déplacements de ces membres, la préparation de ces rapports. Toutes ces activités ainsi que celles de l'ensemble des groupes d'Experts, mis en place sous sa tutelle, dans le cadre de budget du Secrétariat de la Convention et un appel régulier doit être fait en direction des pays développés pour un appui financier et technique dans ce sens.

## AUSTRALIA

### Submission under the Cancun Agreements | February 2011

#### Composition of and modalities and procedures for the Adaptation Committee | AWG-LCA

##### I. Overview

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This submission contains the views of the Australian Government on the composition of and modalities and procedures for the Adaptation Committee as requested under paragraph 20 of Decision -/CP.16 on *Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention* (AWG-LCA). Australia also draws attention to its previous submissions on adaptation.

The Cancun Agreements delivered a balanced package of decisions across all UNFCCC bodies. Some items are ready for implementation, and others require further elaboration. Guided by the Cancun Agreements, it will be important to use the negotiating forums at our disposal to progress work in a coordinated way, utilising the bodies best suited and considering joint work programs where useful.

Australia welcomes the opportunity to submit its views under the Cancun Agreements on adaptation. In overview, Australia considers:

- The composition of the Adaptation Committee should be representative and balanced
- Governance arrangements and procedures for the Adaptation Committee should support the efficient and expert operation of the Committee, and continue to support a country-driven approach to implementation of adaptation actions.
- Linkages with existing adaptation processes (especially the Nairobi Work Programme) and institutions, other UNFCCC institutions such as the Green Climate Fund and the Technology Mechanism as well as with established institutions and frameworks for disaster risk reduction, should be clarified to ensure system-wide institutional coherence, prevent duplication of effort and ensure clear lines of accountability and decision-making.

##### II. Composition, modalities and procedures of the Adaptation Committee

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Australia considers that a strong outcome on adaptation should be a core component of the post-2012 climate change outcome. The approach to composition, modalities and procedures of the Adaptation Committee established under the Cancun Adaptation Framework should be well-informed and rigorous so as to maximise the Committee's effectiveness in delivering against the priority areas of its mandate.

## **Guiding principles**

The modalities and procedures of the Adaptation Committee should be based on the principles of good governance and transparency common to all agreed institutions and mechanisms under the Convention, and on the principle established in the UNFCCC adaptation negotiations of prioritising assistance to the most vulnerable.

## **Composition and operational arrangements**

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

Australia considers that 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.

We reiterate previous Australian submissions in support of sound scientific analysis to guide the work of the Committee and encourage it to draw on the increasing body of research, information and reporting available.

## **Linkages with other institutional arrangements**

Australia seeks to maximise coherence across the Convention's institutions and mechanisms. To ensure consistency and avoid duplication, modalities and procedures for the Adaptation 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).

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. Australia strongly endorses the Adaptation Committee providing 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.

In recognition of the considerable overlap between climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction agendas, particularly in regards to decreasing vulnerability and building resilience at the local level, Australia suggests that the Adaptation Committee should consolidate linkages with the disaster risk reduction community. This should include the incorporation of risk reduction experts within the Adaptation

Committee, coordination with relevant institutions and risk reduction networks such as the UNISDR, and policy coherence with the *Hyogo Framework for Action 2005 – 2015*.

As previously submitted,<sup>3</sup>Australia notes the linkages between work undertaken in the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long Term Cooperation Action and the Subsidiary Bodies to the Convention. 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.

## **Mandate**

We should not seek to overload the Adaptation Committee's agenda, recognising that valuable work to inform action on adaptation continues to be carried out at the local, regional and international levels outside the UNFCCC.

Australia considers that the Adaptation Committee's effectiveness will rely on establishing clear parameters around its scope and future work. In doing so, Parties should seek to ensure that its functions do not duplicate existing efforts or arrangements under the global adaptation architecture. To perform effectively, the Committee's functions will also need to be consistent with its capabilities and resources. As adaptation is ultimately undertaken at the local level, the Committee should continue to support a country-driven approach to the implementation of adaptation actions.

Australia has previously proposed that the UNFCCC could support countries in developing a longer term approach to adaptation planning through sharing and promoting of relevant knowledge and expertise. Parties should consider whether the Committee could usefully take on this role, noting technical advice and guidance on medium- and long-term adaptation planning for the Least Developed Countries has recently been added to the mandate of the LEG and efforts should be made to avoid duplication and build on work already undertaken.

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.

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<sup>3</sup> FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/MISC.2/Add. 1; FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/MISC.5/Add.2 (Part I); FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/MISC.4 (Part I)

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection  
of the Republic of Belarus

**Submission on the composition of, and modalities and procedures for, the  
Adaptation Committee, including on proposed linkages with other relevant  
institutional arrangements**

in accordance with document FCCC/AWGLCA/2010/L.7, paragraph 21  
of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the  
Convention

**Introduction**

The Republic of Belarus welcomes the establishment of the Adaptation Committee to promote the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the Convention.

The Republic of Belarus also welcomes the proposal of Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA) to provide its views on the composition of, and modalities and procedures for, the Adaptation Committee, including on proposed linkages with other relevant institutional arrangements in accordance with document FCCC/AWGLCA/2010/L.7, paragraph 21 of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention.

**Views on the composition of, and modalities and procedures for, the Adaptation  
Committee**

We consider that participation of each Party in exchange of views concerning these tasks is of utmost importance for future work of the Adaptation Committee to promote the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the Convention.

The Republic of Belarus agrees that adaptation is a challenge faced by all Parties, and that enhanced action and international cooperation on establishing an adaptation framework is urgently required to enable and support the projection, resource assessment and implementation of adaptation actions.

The Republic of Belarus considers that the Adaptation Committee shall assist Parties to establish such the framework including national-level institutional arrangements, regional centers 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 organizations,
- assuring cooperation and coordination between regional stakeholders, and
- improving the flow of information between the Convention process and national and regional activities.

The Republic of Belarus considers that the Adaptation Committee shall provide Parties with the above assistance under the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and specific national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances. The Republic of Belarus calls 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.

On this basis the Republic of Belarus suggests that the Adaptation Committee shall 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.

### **Conclusion**

Only through consideration of national circumstances and potential of all Parties, the effective composition of, and modalities and procedures for, the Adaptation Committee, including on proposed linkages with other relevant institutional arrangements in accordance with document FCCC/AWGLCA/2010/L.7, paragraph 21 of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention can be elaborated and a fair system of allocation of efforts among countries and groups of countries to enhance action on adaptation under the Cancun Adaptation Framework can be developed. For this purpose the Republic of Belarus suggests considering above stated groups of countries in context of a need to implement adaptation actions, plans, programmes and projects at local, national, subregional and regional levels; to enhance action on adaptation under the Cancun Adaptation Framework; to establish regional centers and networks; and to facilitate and enhance national and regional adaptation actions.

**SOUMISSION DU BENIN SUR LE COMITE DE L'ADAPTATION**

**SUJET: Avis du Bénin quant à la composition du Comité de l'Adaptation ainsi que les modalités de procédures y compris les liens possibles avec d'autres arrangements institutionnels**

En application des conclusions de Cancun portant sur le Comité de l'Adaptation, en particulier, celles invitant les Parties à communiquer au Secrétariat, leurs observations sur la Composition, les modalités de fonctionnement et les procédures de ce Comité, le Bénin expose, par la présente, ses points de vue sur ces différents sujets.

L'adaptation bien que constituant la priorité des pays en développement et particulièrement des pays les moins avancés (PMA) est devenue une thématique intéressant toutes Parties à la Convention-Cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements Climatiques (CCNUCC). A cet égard, le Comité de l'Adaptation devra comprendre les représentants des différentes catégories ou groupes de pays qui sont Parties à cette Convention.

Ce Comité fait son apparition dans un contexte où existe déjà un certains nombres d'organes ou programmes s'occupant spécifiquement des questions d'adaptation tels que le Groupe d'Experts des Pays les Moins Avancés, le Programme de Nairobi sur les impacts, la vulnérabilité et l'adaptation aux changements climatiques. Le Comité pour l'Adaptation doit pouvoir fédérer les compétences attribuées à ceux-ci pour accomplir ses fonctions.

C'est pourquoi le Comité doit être la plus haute instance politique, après la Conférence des Parties, en matière d'adaptation aux changements climatiques qui aura à promouvoir, rendre effective la promotion du financement, en collaboration avec le mécanisme de financement, ainsi que la mise en œuvre des programmes et projets d'adaptation.

A cette fin, il est important que le Comité de l'Adaptation établisse des liens fonctionnels avec les institutions et groupes d'experts existant dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre de la Convention tels que le Groupe d'Experts des pays les moins avancés et le groupe consultatif d'experts sur les Communications Nationales chaque fois que cela est nécessaire.

Le Comité de l'Adaptation, au sens du Bénin constituera un atout important pour le LEG qui pourra ainsi bénéficier des avis techniques d'ensemble et de la vision globale en matière d'adaptation du Comité. Le LEG pourra ainsi renforcer et affiner l'appui technique qu'il dispense aux PMA Parties depuis déjà près de 10 ans.

Sur la base de ce qui précède, les propositions du Bénin sur la composition, les modalités de fonctionnement et les procédures du Comité de l'Adaptation sont développées dans les paragraphes qui suivent.

## **I - Composition**

En vue de prendre en compte les préoccupations des différents groupes de pays, Parties à la Convention, le Comité de l'Adaptation peut être composé de 32 membres dont 22 pour les pays en développement et 10 pour les pays développés. Ces membres peuvent être répartis comme suit :

### ➤ **Pour les pays en développement :**

- a) 05 membres pour l'Afrique (continent le plus vulnérable et disposant moins de ressources propres pour s'adapter aux effets néfastes des changements climatiques et phénomènes extrêmes ;
- b) 04 membres pour l'Asie;
- c) 04 membres pour le Groupe des États d'Amérique latine et des Caraïbes;
- d) 04 membres pour les petits États insulaires en développement;
- e) 05 membres pour les pays les moins avancés (groupe de pays les plus vulnérables, avec trois langues dominantes : Anglais, Français et Portugais).

### ➤ **Pour les pays développés**

- a) Amérique
- b) Asie
- c) Europe
- d) Océanie.

Il faut une répartition équilibrée entre ces quatre continents où l'on note des pays développés au sens de la Convention-Cadre des Nations Unies sur les Changements Climatiques.

### ➤ **Les experts possibles**

Les experts devant faire partie de ce Comité doivent être choisis pour couvrir les secteurs les plus vulnérables aux effets néfastes des changements climatiques (agriculture, ressources en eau, énergie, littoral, santé, etc.). A ceux-ci, il faut ajouter des experts des domaines transersaux tels que les juristes, économistes, sociologues, anthropologues, etc.

## **II – Modalités et procédures**

Le Comité de l'Adaptation au regard de son mandat tel que défini au paragraphe 20 du document FCCC/AWGLCA/2010/L.7 doit avoir une approche privilégiant la participation effective de toutes les Parties, des instituts et centres de recherche sur les changements climatiques et aussi des institutions spécialisées des Nations Unies, du FEM, du Fonds pour l'Adaptation, etc.

Pour le Bénin, le Comité de l'Adaptation doit pouvoir mettre à la disposition des Etats et des ONGs des informations nécessaires pour le bon accomplissement de son mandat, recevoir les préoccupations aussi bien matérielles, techniques et financières des Parties dans leurs efforts d'adaptation aux changements climatiques.

L'ordre du jour du Comité d'Adaptation doit être sur la base des consultations des Parties et autres acteurs.

A ses sessions plénières qui seront dirigées par un présidium de trois membres (un Président, un Vice-président et un rapporteur), le Comité d'Adaptation aura à préparer des projets de décision à soumettre à la Conférence des Parties (COP) pour adoption sur notamment :

- Les priorités stratégiques, les politiques et les directives à l'intention de tous les acteurs ;
- Les documents faisant le point des activités d'adaptation réalisées en dehors des instances de la CCNUCC (par exemple les Secrétariats des différentes conventions internationales sur l'environnement, les organismes spécialisés des Nations Unies – PNUD, PNUE, FAO, FIDA, etc.) – et procéder à la publication des informations contenues dans ces documents ;
- L'évaluation des besoins en financement, transfert de technologies, en renforcement des capacités pour mener à bien les activités d'adaptation aux fins de faire des recommandations aux différents organes compétents dans ces domaines ;
- Les synergies et opportunités offertes par d'autres conventions internationales sur l'environnement en matière d'adaptation ;

Les travaux réalisés dans le cadre du Programme de Nairobi sur les impacts, la vulnérabilité et l'adaptation aux effets néfastes des changements climatiques doivent servir de base de travail pour le Comité de l'Adaptation qui, après les avoir internalisés, doit les opérationnaliser suivant les mécanismes appropriés.

Pour réussir son mandat le Comité de l'Adaptation se doit d'établir des liens clairs et fonctionnels avec notamment le Groupe d'Experts sur les Communications Nationales (CGE), le LEG, le Programme de Travail de Nairobi, le Fonds pour l'Adaptation, le Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial ainsi qu'avec les différents organes créés à Cancun tels que le programme de travail sur les pertes et dommages, le Comité Permanent (paragraphe 112 du document FCCC/AWGLCA/2010/L.7), le Fonds Vert pour le Climat, le Comité Exécutif de Technologies, le Centre et Réseau des Technologies Climatiques.

Le Comité de l'Adaptation en tant qu'organe permanent de mise en œuvre de la Convention devrait siéger en même temps que les organes subsidiaires de cette Convention et rendre compte de ses travaux à chaque COP pour décision à prendre.

Le Comité de l'Adaptation devrait être soutenu par le secrétariat de la CCNUCC pour la mise en œuvre du programme de travail qu'il aura défini.

### **III – Liens avec d'autres institutions**

Il s'agit de ceux cités ci-dessus notamment le LEG, le Programme de Travail de Nairobi, le CGE, les organes relatifs au transfert de technologies, les différents mécanismes financiers.

### **3.1. Le LEG**

Le Comité de l'Adaptation doit s'appuyer et valoriser le travail du LEG qui possède une dizaine d'années d'expériences en fourniture de conseils et d'avis techniques aux PMA dans l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre des programmes d'Action Nationaux aux fins de l'Adaptation aux changements climatiques. De même, le LEG doit bénéficier de l'appui et du soutien technique du Comité de l'Adaptation.

Le Comité de l'Adaptation pourra aussi appuyer le LEG dans ses fonctions de soutien aux PMA à travers le développement de priorités stratégiques, de politiques et de directives pour adoption ou mise en œuvre par la COP.

Les rapports et activités menées par le LEG au fil des années vont être un tremplin pour le Comité de l'Adaptation qui est à ses débuts en matière d'adaptation et qui a besoin de références pour démarrer ses activités.

Le Bénin se réjouit du renouvellement du mandat du LEG obtenu à Cancun et dont il est membre. Il reste disponible à contribuer à l'accomplissement correct du Comité de l'Adaptation.

### **3.2. Le Programme de Travail de Nairobi**

Le Comité de l'Adaptation doit prendre en compte l'important travail abattu dans le cadre de ce programme et fournir des conseils et directives pour la mise en œuvre des activités de ce programme.

### **3.3. Les organes relatifs au transfert de technologies (le Comité Exécutif de Technologies, le Centre et Réseau des Technologies Climatiques)**

Le Comité de l'Adaptation gagnera à soutenir les travaux des organes ci-dessus indiqués en mettant en place un cadre d'échange d'information de transfert de technologies sur l'adaptation des pays développés vers les pays en développement et vis versa, si le besoin s'en fait sentir. Le Comité de l'Adaptation devrait œuvrer de concert avec ces organes pour rendre effectif le transfert de technologies.

### **3.4. Le Groupe consultatif d'experts sur les Communications Nationales (CGE)**

Le CGE s'occupe des questions d'atténuation et d'adaptation traitées par les Communications Nationales. Avec la création du Comité pour l'Adaptation, celui-ci devra fournir des conseils et avis visant l'uniformisation des directives sur l'évaluation de la vulnérabilité des pays aux changements climatiques. Une telle approche permettrait de soutenir le travail du CGE en le laissant se concentrer avec plus d'efficacité sur les questions d'atténuation. Ceci impliquera l'adoption de nouvelles directives pour l'élaboration des Communications nationales.

### **3.5. Les mécanismes financiers**

Le Comité de l'Adaptation doit suivre les mouvements de fonds de chaque entité opérationnelle du mécanisme financier de la Convention destinés au financement des mesures d'adaptation et estimer les besoins financiers qui restent à couvrir. Il doit veiller à assurer un financement équilibré des

actions d'atténuation et celle d'adaptation et à harmoniser les procédures de décaissements des fonds de ces entités financières en faveur des pays en développement

De même, le Comité d'Adaptation doit faire des recommandations à l'intention de ces entités financières pour une concertation entre elles d'une part et, d'autre part, entre ces entités et lui, afin que l'octroi de financement aux pays bénéficiaires se fasse suivant des règles et procédures claires et transparentes.

Le Président du Comité de l'Adaptation ou son vice-président doit être autorisé à prendre part aux sessions de prise de décisions de ces entités financières afin d'apporter lors de ces sessions des données et informations pertinentes sur les besoins et préoccupations des Parties en matière d'adaptation. Lors des COP, le Président pourra faire un rapport aux parties aux fins d'un traitement efficient et approprié des questions d'adaptation par la Conférence des Parties.

Le Bénin espère que ses points de vue et propositions contribueront à enrichir le débat en cours sur le Comité de l'Adaptation et reste ouvert pour engager des échanges sur les sujets ici développés en vue de parvenir à une conclusion satisfaisante à la COP17 en Afrique du Sud en décembre 2011.

**Cotonou, le 23 février 2011.**

**Submission by the Plurinational State of Bolivia**

**The Adaptation Committee: *views on the composition, modalities and procedures and linkages with other relevant institutional arrangements***

The Plurinational State of Bolivia presents its views on “the composition, modalities and procedures of the proposed Adaptation Committee and linkages with other relevant institutional arrangements”. The views expressed in this and other written and verbal communications by Bolivia shall not be regarded as implying acceptance of certain outcomes of the UN Climate Change Convention in Cancun, which were declared as adopted over the formal, explicit and express objection by Bolivia on the basis, among other things, that they pave the way to: end the Kyoto Protocol; replace it with a more lax voluntary pledge and review approach without specifying the commitments of developed countries; anchor inadequate emission reductions by Annex I Parties of the Convention, which if based on the Copenhagen accord are estimated to result in emission reductions of between 13-17% from 1990 levels; realize levels of global warming of up to 4 degrees Celsius, which is unacceptable to humanity and nature<sup>1</sup>. Bolivia views this violation of consensus as a dangerous precedent for the multilateral system and the rule of law and will seek to defend the rights of Bolivia and ensure that rules and procedures apply equally and fairly to all States, large and small.

*Composition*

1. The Adaptation Committee shall comprise of 20 members taking into account representation among members of the UNFCCC. The members shall serve on personal capacity as experts nominated by their respective group. The composition should be four representatives from each of the five United Nations regional groups. The members shall serve a term of two-years, which could be renewed once.
2. It is recommended that members have knowledge and experience in climate risk assessments, vulnerability and impacts and in formulating plans, programs and projects for adaptation to climate change. It is also recommended that regional groups in the selection of committee members consider gender perspectives and the range of themes addressed by the adaptation.
3. 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.
4. The UNFCCC Secretariat shall serve as secretariat to the Committee. The functions of the UNFCCC Secretariat as secretariat to the Committee shall be, inter alia, to:
  - a. Provide secretarial assistance and support to the work of the Committee and working groups as appropriate, attend meetings and assist the co-chairs to prepare, facilitate and coordinate their work and meetings;
  - b. Organize, compile and provide feedback and recommendations in consultation with the

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<sup>1</sup> The recent ‘emissions gap report’ by UNEP (November 2010) states that developed countries’ pledges under the Copenhagen accord are estimated to result in emissions of between +6 and -16 % of 1990 levels in 2020. It also states that the Copenhagen accord pledges imply a temperature increase of between 2.5 to 5°C before the end of the century.

Adaptation Working Groups on criteria, priorities and cycle of activities and priority programs of selective adaptation, which will be proposed for consideration by the Committee for approval and subsequent implementation;

- c. Develop research and analysis upon request of the Committee and in coordination with the groups of work as appropriate;
- d. Prepare an annual consolidated report of both the Nairobi Work Programme on thematic and operational aspects of the activities, achievements, performance, lessons learned, problems and any other relevant information targeted programs and priority adaptation, as well as the Adaptation Fund administrative and financial aspects of the portfolio of programs and projects, implementation status, semester funding, project management (in process and implementation), administrative costs and any other relevant information;
- e. Contribute to the dissemination strategies and communication to the UNFCCC with a database management system of information and knowledge;
- f. Perform any other function assigned by the Committee.

#### *Modalities*

5. The Committee, constituting a body to oversee the implementation of commitments under the Convention on adaptation, as pursuant to Article 7.2(i) on the Convention, will report to the COP and in addition will collaborate with existing institutional arrangements. It should report on its activities at each session of the Conference of the Parties.
6. The Adaptation 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.
7. 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.

#### *Procedures*

8. The Committee shall function with quorum of 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.
9. The Committee shall elect its own two Co-Chairs, 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.
10. 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.

11. 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.
12. The meetings shall be open to observers. The Secretary, always in consultation with the Co-Chairs may invite representatives of the working groups, experts, civil society (selected through consultation among themselves) or delegates from governmental or international agencies, organizations and other arrangements concurrent to address issues related to the strategic discussion or interest.
13. The provisional agenda of each regular session shall be prepared by the Co-Chairs and circulated by the Secretariat, considering the inputs of the working groups as appropriate and should be reviewed by the chairmen of the working groups as appropriate.
14. The provisional agenda together with all the substantive issues (technical, logistical, administrative and financial), for transparency and inclusiveness, will be sent to committee members, observers and all UNFCCC focal points so that the latter can present their comments to their representatives in no later than two weeks of receipt. This information shall also be made publically available through the UNFCCC website.
15. Observers, experts and chairpersons of a strengthened Nairobi Work Programme 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 Co-Chairs may invite these with exchange of views in policy debates, unless otherwise decided by the committee.
16. Outputs of the work of the Adaptation Committee shall be translated in all six United Nations official working documents, as well as the decisions of the meetings of the Committee.

*Linkages with other relevant institutional arrangements*

17. 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.
18. The Committee shall function as the Technical Panel to the new climate Fund of the Financial Mechanism of Convention and to 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.
19. The Committee shall regularly advise, based on revision of information provide 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.
20. 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.

21. 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.
22. The Committee shall also suggest, for adoption by the COP, guidance to strengthen regional centres and networks and guidelines to enhance cooperation with regional centres and networks to enhance implementation of adaptation actions;
23. As a link with the Standing Committee (paragraph 112 of Cancun drafts), there joint-membership and a system for measuring and monitoring system performance as in the provision of resources and review the eligibility and implementation criteria's 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.

**SUBMISSION BY THE  
GOVERNMENT OF CANADA**

**COMPOSITION OF, AND MODALITIES AND PROCEDURES FOR, THE ADAPTATION  
COMMITTEE, INCLUDING PROPOSED LINKAGES WITH OTHER RELEVANT  
INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

**FEBRUARY 2011**

Canada supports the outcomes of the 2010 Cancun Climate Conference. The Cancun Agreement reflects the resolve by all Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to work together to address the global threat of climate change.

Canada believes that the Cancun Agreement strikes an appropriate balance among the interests of Parties through the adoption of a comprehensive package of decisions on a wide range of issues, and represents a significant step in the international effort to reach a fair, effective and comprehensive post-2012 climate change regime.

On mitigation, the Agreement establishes a framework to set out nationally-determined mitigation pledges for all countries, with emission reduction targets and/or nationally appropriate mitigation actions put forward in 2010 by both developed and developing countries and recognized in Cancun.

Canada recognizes the importance of reforms that will increase the transparency and accountability of all countries in meeting their mitigation pledges. In particular, the international community will have access to regular, reliable and comprehensive information on global greenhouse gas emissions and mitigation activities underway. The international consultation and analysis will facilitate Parties' efforts by providing a forum for sharing views and best practices.

On the finance and adaptation side, the Green Climate Fund has the potential to become a key channel for delivering multilateral assistance to developing countries for climate-related support, while the Cancun Adaptation Framework will address the adaptation challenges faced by all Parties, and ensure that support is prioritised for the most vulnerable countries.

Canada is an advocate of clean technology and the Technology Mechanism established in Cancun can lead to a more sustainable low-carbon future by supporting innovation and development of new technologies, while facilitating engaged involvement from the private sector. Canada supports REDD+ Mechanism (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation), which has the potential to address as much as 15% or more of global greenhouse gas emissions by targeting emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.

To implement these and other key decisions, the Cancun Agreement sets out a roadmap for further work. Canada will engage in these continuing discussions as we turn our attention to elaborating the technical details and prepare for the next Climate Conference in Durban in 2011.

As part of this effort, Canada is submitting its views on the composition of, and modalities and procedures for, the Adaptation Committee, including proposed linkages with other relevant institutional arrangements, to ensure that such a Committee will be as effective a mechanism as possible. To that end, Canada would make the following suggestions:

## ***Composition***

In exploring options for the composition, Canada is of the view that:

- 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 programs/services;
- Membership should also consider gender balance; and
- Members should serve in their personal capacity.

## ***Modalities***

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 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.

## ***Procedures***

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 5 years after its operationalization.

## ***Linkages***

Establishing strong and effective linkages between the Adaptation Committee and other relevant UNFCCC bodies, external organizations, experts and institutions is critical for avoiding duplication of effort and maximizing the effectiveness of the outcomes. In particular, the committee must create linkage mechanisms with existing UNFCCC bodies, such as the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex 1 to the Convention (CGE) and the Technology Executive Committee (TEC). As mentioned, reporting through the Subsidiary Bodies is an effective mechanism to ensure such internal coordination.

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 organizations, 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.

**Possible Modalities and Procedures of the Adaptation Committee:** This table offers a potential framework for organizing discussions going forward and indicative suggestions of the types of issues to be considered.

<b>Agreed Functions</b> (from paragraph 20 of Cancun agreement)	<b>Modalities</b>	<b>Procedures</b>	<b>Links with other Bodies / Institutions</b>
Providing technical support and guidance to the Parties, respecting the country-driven approach, with a view to facilitating the implementation of adaptation activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Training workshops</li> <li>○ Technical guidance materials</li> <li>○ Targeted reports and other publications</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Guidance directly to Parties on request (similar to the NAPA review function of the LEG)</li> <li>○ Reports and other publications considered through SBs</li> <li>○ Technical guidance materials directly from committee (similar to CGE, EGTT, LEG)</li> <li>○ Use NWP focal points as points of contact with relevant organizations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ LEG on matters related to LDCs and national planning processes</li> <li>○ CGE on matters related to vulnerability assessments and reporting</li> <li>○ Nairobi Work Programme on matters related to scientific and technical guidance</li> <li>○ Regional centres</li> </ul>
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Web portals</li> <li>○ Workshops</li> <li>○ Publications</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Recommend work to be undertaken by NWP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Nairobi Work Programme</li> <li>○ Regional centres</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Workshops</li> <li>○ Joint work programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Collaboration with other UN agencies</li> <li>○ NWP focal point forum</li> <li>○ Guidance to Parties to further strengthen regional centres and networks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Other UN agencies</li> <li>○ Regional centre and networks</li> </ul>

<p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Targeted reports</li> <li>○ Technical papers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Input to guidance provided by COP to finance, technology transfer and capacity building mechanisms / programmes</li> </ul>	
<p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Targeted reports based on synthesis and technical papers as well as information communicated by Parties following consideration by the committee</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Recommendations made to the COP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ CGE for collection and review of information</li> </ul>

## **Soumission par le gouvernement du Canada**

### **Commentaires sur la composition du comité d'adaptation, et les modalités et procédures afférentes, notamment les associations proposées avec d'autres accords institutionnels pertinents**

**Février 2011**

Le Canada soutient les résultats de la Conférence sur les changements climatiques qui a eu lieu à Cancún en 2010. L'Accord de Cancún reflète clairement la détermination de toutes les parties à la Convention-cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques (CCNUCC) à collaborer en vue de lutter contre la menace mondiale des changements climatiques.

Le Canada croit que l'Accord de Cancún atteint un équilibre adéquat entre les intérêts des parties grâce à l'adoption d'une série de décisions dans certains domaines clés et qu'il représente une étape importante dans les efforts internationaux visant à atteindre un régime équitable, efficace et exhaustif relativement aux changements climatiques au-delà de 2012.

En ce qui concerne les mesures d'atténuation, l'Accord établit un cadre permettant de saisir les engagements nationaux de toutes les parties en faveur de mesures d'atténuation, tenant compte des cibles de réduction des émissions et des mesures d'atténuation appropriées au niveau national (NAMA) soumises en 2010 tant par les pays développés que par les pays en développement et reconnues à Cancún.

Le Canada reconnaît également l'importance des réformes en vue d'augmenter la transparence et la responsabilité de tous les pays dans le respect de leurs engagements d'atténuation. En particulier, la communauté internationale aura accès à des renseignements réguliers, fiables et complets sur les émissions mondiales de gaz à effet de serre ainsi que sur les activités d'atténuation qui sont en cours. Le processus international de consultation et d'analyse facilitera également les efforts des parties en mettant à leur disposition un forum où elles pourront partager leurs points de vue et leurs pratiques exemplaires.

Du côté des finances et de l'adaptation, le Fonds vert pour le climat pourrait devenir un véhicule clé pour la mise en œuvre d'une aide multilatérale pour le soutien lié au climat à l'intention des pays en développement alors que le Cadre de l'adaptation de Cancún contribuera de façon importante à la résolution des défis auxquels sont confrontés les pays les plus pauvres et les plus vulnérables.

Le Canada est un défenseur de la technologie propre et le mécanisme technologique convenu à Cancún devrait nous conduire vers un avenir faible en carbone et plus viable en soutenant l'innovation et l'élaboration de nouvelles technologies, tout en facilitant la participation du secteur privé. Le Canada soutient également le mécanisme REDD +, (réduction des émissions résultant du déboisement et de la dégradation des forêts), qui a le potentiel de confiner jusqu'à 15 % ou plus d'émissions mondiales de gaz à effet de serre en ciblant les émissions issues de la déforestation et de la dégradation des forêts.

Pour mettre en œuvre ces mesures ainsi que d'autres décisions clés, l'Accord de Cancún présente une feuille de route efficace pour la poursuite des travaux. Le Canada participera aux discussions à venir tout en portant son attention à l'élaboration des détails techniques en préparation de la prochaine Conférence sur le climat à Durban en 2011.

Dans le cadre de cet effort, le Canada présente son point de vue au sujet de la composition du comité d'adaptation ainsi que sur les modalités et les procédures afférentes, notamment les associations proposées avec d'autres accords institutionnels pertinents pour s'assurer que ce comité soit un mécanisme aussi efficace que possible. À cet égard, le Canada aimerait faire les suggestions suivantes :

### *Composition*

Dans l'exploration de ces options, le Canada pense que les aspects suivants doivent être pris en considération :

- Les membres doivent favoriser des résultats productifs et efficaces.
- La décision finale relative au nombre de membres devrait être prise uniquement à l'issue d'un examen des modalités et des procédures, car celles-ci peuvent influencer la quantité de travail que le Comité pourrait être appelé à effectuer.
- La composition du Comité doit refléter un bon équilibre régional avec une attention particulière à l'égard des petits États insulaires en développement et des pays les moins avancés, en raison de leur vulnérabilité face aux changements climatiques.
- Les membres doivent posséder une expertise et une expérience significatives en matière d'adaptation, acquises soit à l'université, soit dans la prestation de programmes et de services d'adaptation.
- La composition du Comité doit également prendre en considération l'équilibre entre les deux sexes.
- Les membres doivent exercer leurs fonctions à titre personnel.

### *Modalités*

Les modalités précises doivent refléter les fonctions du comité telles qu'elles sont exprimées dans l'Accord de Cancún. Le comité devra s'assurer de la meilleure utilisation de l'expertise existante, tout particulièrement le Groupe d'experts des pays les moins avancés, le Groupe consultatif d'experts des communications nationales des parties non visées à l'annexe I de la Convention, le Programme de travail de Nairobi, ainsi que le Comité exécutif de la technologie; par ailleurs, il devra explorer des options novatrices pour engager d'autres experts dans les domaines pertinents, s'il y a lieu, comme par exemple, sa participation à des réunions thématiques précises. Pour mener ses travaux, le comité doit aussi chercher des solutions novatrices qui maximiseront les ressources, par exemple grâce à la vidéoconférence et aux échanges électroniques, s'il y a lieu.

### *Procédures*

Le comité devrait faire rapport par l'intermédiaire des organes subsidiaires à la Conférence des Parties et il doit être sensible aux mandats et aux demandes de ces organes. Le comité doit élaborer des plans de travail sur deux ou trois années qui sont approuvés par les organes subsidiaires. Cette structure rigoureuse de rapport contribuera à assurer une meilleure étude des questions importantes pour les Parties, tout en permettant une meilleure intégration avec le travail en cours, dans le cadre plus général des institutions et des programmes. Le cahier des charges du comité doit être approuvé par les organes subsidiaires et examiné tous les trois ans par la suite. De plus, comme c'est le cas avec plusieurs autres organismes constitués en vertu de la Convention, la raison d'être, les objectifs et les tâches du comité devront être revus cinq ans après son opérationnalisation.

### *Liens*

L'établissement de liens solides et efficaces entre le comité d'adaptation et les organismes pertinents de la Convention-cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques (CCNUCC), les organisations externes, les experts et les institutions est essentiel pour éviter le dédoublement des efforts et pour maximiser l'efficacité des résultats. Plus précisément, le Canada pense que le comité doit créer des mécanismes d'association avec les organismes de la CCNUCC existants, par exemple le Groupe d'experts des pays les moins avancés, le Groupe consultatif d'experts des communications nationales des parties non visées à l'annexe I de la Convention et le Comité exécutif de la technologie. À cet égard, la production de rapports par l'intermédiaire des organes subsidiaires est un mécanisme efficace pour assurer la coordination interne.

Le comité doit également s'efforcer d'établir des mécanismes qui encouragent l'intégration directe d'experts en la matière, y compris des experts en réduction des risques de catastrophes; ceux-ci seront issus de gouvernements, d'organisations internationales, d'instituts de recherche, d'universités, de la société civile et du secteur privé, le cas échéant. Ces mécanismes peuvent être instaurés par l'entremise de programmes de travail communs, de réunions communes, ou de réunions de présidents et de dirigeants.

**Modalités et procédures éventuelles du comité d'adaptation :** Le tableau qui suit offre un cadre que les parties peuvent trouver utile pour organiser des débats sur cette question, et il fournit des suggestions indicatives des types d'éléments qui doivent être pris en considération.

<b>Fonctions convenues</b> (de l'alinéa 20 de l'Accord de Cancún)	<b>Modalités</b>	<b>Procédures</b>	<b>Liens avec d'autres organismes et institutions</b>
Fournir une assistance technique et des conseils aux Parties, en respectant la démarche impulsée par les pays, en vue de faciliter la mise en œuvre d'activités d'adaptation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ateliers de formation</li> <li>○ Documents d'orientation techniques</li> <li>○ Rapports ciblés et autres publications</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Orientation directement aux parties sur demande [semblable à la fonction d'examen du Programme d'action national aux fins de l'adaptation (PANA) du Groupe d'experts des pays les moins avancés]</li> <li>○ Rapports et autres publications pris en considération par l'entremise des organes subsidiaires</li> <li>○ Documents d'orientation technique issus directement du comité d'experts (semblable au Groupe consultatif d'experts, au Groupe d'experts du transfert de technologies, au Groupe d'experts des pays les moins avancés)</li> <li>○ Utiliser les agents de coordination de la prévision numérique du temps (PNT) comme points de contact avec les organismes pertinents.</li> <li>○</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Groupe d'experts des pays les moins avancés sur les questions liées aux pays les moins avancés et aux processus de planification nationale</li> <li>○ Groupe consultatif d'experts sur les questions liées aux évaluations et à la production de rapports sur la vulnérabilité</li> <li>○ Programme de travail de Nairobi sur les questions liées à l'orientation scientifique et technique</li> <li>○ Centres régionaux</li> </ul>
Renforcer, étoffer et améliorer l'échange d'informations, de connaissances, d'expériences et de bonnes pratiques pertinentes aux niveaux local, national, régional et international en tenant compte, s'il y a lieu, des connaissances et des pratiques traditionnelles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Portails Web</li> <li>○ Ateliers</li> <li>○ Publications</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Recommander la réalisation d'un travail par la prévision numérique du temps (PNT)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Programme de Nairobi</li> <li>○ Centres régionaux</li> </ul>
Promouvoir les synergies et renforcer les relations avec les organisations, les centres et les réseaux nationaux, régionaux et internationaux pour favoriser l'application de	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ateliers</li> <li>○ Programmes de travail communs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Collaboration avec d'autres organismes des Nations Unies</li> <li>○ Forum des agents de coordination de la prévision numérique du temps</li> <li>○ Conseils aux parties pour renforcer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Autres organismes des Nations Unies</li> <li>○ Centres et réseaux régionaux</li> </ul>

mesures d'adaptation, en particulier dans les pays en développement parties.		davantage les centres et les réseaux régionaux	
Fournir des informations et des recommandations en s'appuyant sur les bonnes pratiques d'adaptation, pour que la Conférence des Parties les examine lorsqu'elle donne des orientations sur les moyens d'encourager la mise en œuvre de mesures d'adaptation, notamment sous la forme de ressources financières, de technologies et d'un renforcement des capacités, et sur les autres moyens d'assurer un développement résilient face aux changements climatiques et de réduire la vulnérabilité, notamment à l'intention des entités fonctionnelles du mécanisme financier de la Convention, s'il y a lieu.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Rapports ciblés</li> <li>○ Documents techniques</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Contribution aux conseils fournis par la Conférence des Parties en matière de finances, de transfert de technologie, ainsi que de mécanismes et de programmes de renforcement des capacités</li> </ul>	
Examiner les renseignements communiqués par les Parties au sujet du suivi et de l'examen des mesures d'adaptation, de l'appui fourni et reçu, des éventuels besoins et des lacunes, et d'autres renseignements pertinents, notamment des informations communiquées au titre de la Convention, en vue de recommander d'autres mesures qui peuvent s'avérer nécessaires, s'il y a lieu.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Rapports ciblés fondés sur des documents de synthèse et techniques ainsi que sur des renseignements communiqués par les parties après examen par le comité</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Recommandations émises à l'intention de la Conférence des Parties (CdP)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Groupe consultatif d'experts pour la collecte et l'évaluation de l'information</li> </ul>

## **China's Submission on the Composition of, and Modalities and Procedures for, Including on Proposed Linkages with Other Relevant Institutional Arrangements**

China welcomes the opportunity to submit views on the composition, modalities and procedures of Adaptation Committee, and the linkages with other relevant institutional arrangements. In response to paragraph 21 of Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention adopted by COP of UNFCCC at its 16<sup>th</sup> Session, China would like to submit the following views.

### **The composition, modalities and procedures of Adaptation Committee**

1. The Committee shall comprise 20 members representing Parties, formally elected by the Conference of the Parties, serving in their personal capacity and nominated by Parties:
  - (a) 2 representatives from each of the five United Nations regional groups;
  - (b) 1 representative of the small island developing States;
  - (c) 1 representative of the least developed country Parties;
  - (d) 4 representatives from the Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties); and
  - (e) 4 representatives from the Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties).
2. Members of the Adaptation Committee shall be nominated by the relevant constituencies referred to in paragraph 1 above and be elected by the COP.
3. Members shall serve for a term of two years and shall be eligible to serve a maximum of two consecutive terms of office.
4. Financial Mechanism under UNFCCC shall allocate sufficient budget for the operation of the Adaptation Committee.
5. 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 Adaptation Committee.
6. Members shall be bound by the rules of procedure of the Adaptation Committee to be adopted by COP of UNFCCC and shall have no conflict of interest in any aspect of any project activity.
7. The Adaptation 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.

8. The Adaptation Committee shall meet at least twice a year or as frequently as necessary to enable it to fulfill 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 Adaptation Committee meeting may take place in the country or at the venue of the relevant UNFCCC meeting.

9. At least two thirds of the members of the Adaptation 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.

10. Decisions of the Adaptation 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.

11. Meetings of the Adaptation 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 Adaptation Committee.

12. The full text of all decisions of the Adaptation 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 United Nations.

13. The Adaptation 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.

14. A secretariat shall be established to render service to the Adaptation Committee.

15. The secretariat shall, under the guidance and instructions of the Adaptation Committee, provide the following services, inter alia, to the Adaptation Committee to support and facilitate the work of the Adaptation Committee:

- (a) Manage the daily operations of the Adaptation Committee;
- (b) Make arrangements for the meetings of the Adaptation Committee;
- (c) Develop the work programme and annual administrative budget
- (d) Operationalize the project cycle by:
  - Undertaking initial review and screening of project proposals to assess conformity with guidelines approved by the Adaptation Committee;
  - Prepare the document of selected project proposals for discussion during the meetings of the Adaptation Committee;

- Monitoring provision of fund and implementation progress;
  - Periodically reporting to the Adaptation Committee on portfolio performance;
- (e) Provide services to ensure and facilitate proper communication with Parties;

### **Linkages with Other Relevant Institutional Arrangements**

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

- The Financial Mechanism of the UNFCCC;
- Technology Mechanism of the UNFCCC;
- Nairobi Work Program under Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice;
- Adaptation Fund under Kyoto Protocol;
- Least developed countries expert group.

17. The Adaptation Committee shall be under the authority and guidance of the COP, and be fully accountable to the COP. In this context, the Adaptation Committee shall:

- Report on its work to each session of the COP;
- 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;
- Make recommendations to the COP for consideration on any issues that may be relevant to its work, as appropriate.

18. 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.

19. The Adaptation Committee has close linkages with Technology Mechanism. The Adaptation 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.

20. The Adaptation Committee shall provide guidance to the future activities of the Nairobi Work Program.

21. Adaptation Committee shall provide technical support to the Least Developed Countries Expert Group for its work.

**Submission from Colombia of Views on the composition, procedures, modalities and proposed linkages of the Adaptation Committee**

The Colombian Government welcomes the opportunity to present its views on the composition, procedures, modalities and proposed linkages of the Adaptation Committee and the Cancun Adaptation Framework, and presents recommendations on the following issues:

1. Composition of the Adaptation Committee:

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

2. Functions of the Adaptation Committee:

- 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 - CCA issues.
- The Adaptation Committee should provide guidance to financial and governance structures created under the Climate Green Fund – CGF and the Adaptation Fund with a view to ensuring coherence on modalities and means for addressing CCA issues, but not on issues regarding the prioritization of funds or on initiatives to be funded.
- The Adaptation 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.
- 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 Climate Green Fund – CGF.

3. Further considerations on functions:

- Colombia fully supports the five functions that were decided upon for the Adaptation Committee under the Cancun AWG-LCA outcome, and would like to emphasize the need to approach further work on functions on the basis of these decisions.

- 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.
- 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 organizations and other relevant institutions or individuals.
- 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.
- Enhance the exchange and access to information and lessons learned through local and community based adaptation initiatives

#### 4. Proposed linkages of the Adaptation Committee:

- 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.

#### 5. Modalities of the Adaptation Committee:

- Colombia considers that the Adaptation Committee should report to the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (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.

#### 6. Regional Centers:

- Colombia considers that there is an urgent for two regional centers for Latin-America: the existing one which address coastal and marine ecosystems and communities, and a new one to be established which would address issues related to mountain ecosystems areas and the social, economic and environmental impacts associated to impacts of the effects of climate change.

**Submission by Egypt**

**Views on the composition, modalities and procedures for the Adaptation Committee.**

- In reference to paragraph 21 of the Decision of the 16th Conference of the Parties “-/CP.16”, that invites the Parties to submit views on the composition of, and modalities and procedures for, the Adaptation Committee, including on proposed linkages with other relevant institutional arrangements.

I- Egypt would like to stress the following points:

1. The importance of the issue of Adaptation to climate change, in particular to developing countries, considering that many developing countries especially in Africa are already suffering from the adverse effects of climate change, including due to sea level rise, frequent droughts, floods and heat waves, that are negatively affecting their efforts to achieve developmental goals and poverty eradication including the Millennium Development Goals. Developing countries are in urgent need for financial and technical support to deal with climate change effects, and enhance their adaptive capacities, in accordance with articles 4.3/4.4/4.8/4.9 of the convention.
2. The principles and provisions of the UNFCCC , in particular historical responsibility and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities are the basis and guiding principles for the international effort related to dealing with climate change.
3. Urgent action is needed to deal with issues related to adaptation to climate change, including issues mentioned in paras 13 to 35 of the Cancun Agreements, in particular through collective work under the UNFCCC and through the institutional arrangements established in Cancun, in particular the Adaptation Committee. Therefore there is an urgent need to start the work of the Adaptation Committee by COP17.
4. 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 chairs and co-chairs 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.

II- Egypt’s views regarding the Committee are as follows:

**The Committee**

- 1- **Composition:** (20 members) 6 from Annex I + 4 from each regional group from non-Annex I countries (Africa/Asia/L America)+1 LDC + 1 SIDS
- 2- **Voting:** Consensus should be applied. If consensus can not be reached other options can be explored
- 3- **Membership:** 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..
- 4- **Membership duration:** Initial term of 2 years, without the possibility to stay for more than two consecutive terms.
- 5- **Expertise:** The Committee can draw upon outside expertise, through the UNFCCC roster of experts and the Nairobi Work Program
- 6- **Place:** Meetings to be held in Bonn at the UNFCCC Secretariat premises.
- 7- **Support:** The Committee will be supported by the UNFCCC Secretariat and financed through the regular budget of the UNFCCC.

**Working Procedures:**

- 1- At least two independent meetings a year, in addition to meetings in parallel with the SBs, or as frequent as needed and decided by members of Committee
- 2- 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 webcasted, unless otherwise decided by the Committee.
- 3- Simple majority in the meeting constitute the quorum.
- 4- The Committee members should elect a Chair and vice-Chair, who will serve in their positions for a 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.
- 5- Parties to the Convention, that are not members of the Committee can request specific agenda items to be discussed by the Committee, and participate as active observers in the meeting while discussing these specific issue/s .
- 6- The Chair should prepare a draft report after each meeting, to be circulated to Committee members for review and/or comments. The final report of that meeting shall take into consideration comments of the Committee members, and will be posted to the UNFCCC website.

**Linkages:****1-COP:**

- i- The Adaptation Committee is a standing Committee of the Convention. It shall work under the COP (article 7.2i of the Convention), and will report to the COP.
- ii- Recommendations and other relevant information from the Committee shall be reported to the COP for its approval if further action is needed.

2- **SBs:** The Committee should present progress reports to update on its activities, to be made available to the SBs.

3- **UNFCCC bodies:** The Nairobi Work Program, 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.

**4- Thematic bodies::**

- i- Guidance, recommendations and relevant information arising from the Committee shall be conveyed to the relevant thematic bodies under the Convention, including the financial mechanisms, for their consideration while dealing with issues related to adaptation.
- ii- Upon request of the thematic bodies, the Committee could provide guidance regarding specific issues related to adaptation.

**5- Financial Mechanism:**

- i- Guidance, recommendation 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 countries
- ii- The Committee shall function as the Technical Panel of the Climate Green Fund Board to provide advice and technical recommendations for the reviews and assessment of adaptation projects, programmes and actions submitted for consideration of funding.
- iii- 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.
- iv- The Committee may provide recommendations through the COP to multilateral financial institutions outside the Convention.

**Functions:**

- 1- 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.
- 2- Facilitate the provision of scientific advice and technical support to Parties, that is country-driven, including for:
  - i- Risk, vulnerability and adaptation assessments.
  - ii- Adaptation planning and implementation.
  - iii- 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.
  - iv- Strategies for prioritizing and implementing adaptation actions.
  - v- Strengthening institutional capacities and enabling environments for adaptation.
  - vi- Building resilience of socio-economic and ecological systems.
  - vii- Strengthening data, information and knowledge systems, education and public awareness.
  - viii- Improving climate related research and climate data collection, analysis and use.
  - ix- Integrating adaptation actions into sectoral and national planning and risk management strategies and other ways to enable climate-resilient development.
  - x- Other areas as appropriate.
- 3- Support issues related to adaptation implementation, including:
  - i- 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.
  - ii- To 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.
  - iii- To receive, evaluate and recommend technical adjustments in the developing country Parties' applications for financial 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.
  - iv- To consider information communicated by Parties, UNFCCC bodies and programs, on their monitoring and review of adaptation actions, outcomes, and support, and other relevant information, and recommend further action, as appropriate.
- 4- To analyze the adequacy of resources allocated for adaptation in relation to the needs of developing countries.
- 5- To analyze needs of developing countries (Technology/Finance).
- 6- To recommend focus areas of adaptation for other bodies under UNFCCC based on emerging needs and updated scientific findings.
- 7- To coordinate and collaborate with regional centers to enhance implementation of adaptation actions.

## **Submission by The Gambia on behalf of the Least Developed Countries**

### **Subject: Views on the composition of, and modalities and procedures for, the Adaptation Committee, including on proposed linkages with other relevant Institutional arrangements**

#### **Preamble**

Least Developed Countries are among the most vulnerable to climate change and recognized as such by the UNFCCC and the Bali Action Plan. As shown recently during floods in Pakistan, Bangladesh, Australia just to name a few, one single extreme weather event can erase in a few hours, decades of development gains.

Acknowledging that the scale of the climate change challenge faced by Least Developed Countries is enormous, the Least Developed Countries Report (2010)<sup>1</sup> identified adaptation as a priority topic on the international agenda in order to reinvigorate international development support for LDCs. This report states that *“enhanced adaptation activities under the UNFCCC will be critical for LDCs, and must be considered from the perspective of sustainable development”*. LDCs are expected to bear the greatest burden of adjusting to the effects of climate change. For example, it has been estimated that: *“the number of natural disasters in LDCs escalated from 3 in 1960 to 89 in 2009 and the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events in LDCs have been increasing, with five times as many such incidents occurring during the period 2000–2010 as during the period 1970–1979. The number of people in LDCs affected by these extreme events has almost doubled, rising from 100 million during the period 1970–1979 to 193 million over the period 2000–2010. During the latter period, economic losses in LDCs resulting from natural disasters amounted to an estimated \$14.1 billion”*. This situation indicates the necessity to enhance implementation of concrete adaptation actions on the ground, with special consideration given to LDCs.

Parties at the Mexico Climate Change Conference in December 2010 established the *Cancun Adaptation Framework* to enhance action and international cooperation on adaptation, and to address in a more consistent manner matters relating to adaptation under the Convention. Paragraph 21 in decision 1/CP.16, invites *“Parties to submit to the secretariat, by 21 February 2011, their views on the composition of, and modalities and procedures for, the Adaptation Committee, including on proposed linkages with other relevant institutional arrangements”*. The Deputy Executive Director of the secretariat recalls in the notification to Parties on January 12, 2011, among other deadlines, the submission for the Adaptation Committee (AC) and invites Parties to provide information in this regard, invitation to which LDCs are delighted to respond.

To ensure a rapid operationalization of the Adaptation Committee, the LDCs stress the importance to agree on the elements of the present submission – composition, modalities and procedures as well as the nomination of its members- to ensure a decision is adopted at COP.17.

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<sup>1</sup> UNCTAD (2010) The Least Developed Countries Report 2010, Towards a New International development Architecture

## **Role of the Adaptation Committee**

The LDC Parties view the Adaptation Committee (AC) as the overarching body for adaptation under the Convention aiming at enhancing actions and international cooperation on all matters relating to adaptation. It should provide overall policy and strategy advice to the COP on enhancing action on adaptation. Such advice should enable and support the implementation of adaptation actions that are aimed at reducing vulnerability and building resilience in developing country Parties, taking into account the urgent and immediate needs of LDCs, Small Island developing States (SIDS), and other vulnerable countries. It should leverage on the work and experience of existing expert groups and mechanisms to advice on adaptation programmes that enable Parties to prepare effectively for, and respond to, the impacts of climate change.

The AC should monitor and assess ongoing work on adaptation under the Convention, taking into account actions outside the Convention, and advise the Conference of the Parties on identified gaps and best practices. The AC will also be instrumental in reviewing delivery of support for adaptation by developed countries.

The AC 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.

## **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 AC 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

Its members would be appointed [nominated] by Parties, elected by the COP and serve in their personal capacity for a term of two (2) to three (3) years. They shall be eligible to serve a maximum of two (2) consecutive terms of office;

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

## **Modalities and Procedures**

The AC should be instrumental in supporting LDC to enhance their understanding of, and capacity to deal with, current as well as future vulnerability and identifying appropriate adaptation actions and support needed. Bearing in mind the necessity to achieve coherence and maintain interactions with other relevant institutions under and outside the Convention, the AC 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

rationalizing and consolidating the different adaptation work programs under the UNFCCC. It should receive from Parties, information, *“on experiences, lessons learned, 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;
- d. 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;
- e. Advice on eligibility criteria, formulation of programmes on adaptation such as by thematic areas and implementation procedures for developing country adaptation projects, programmes and actions;
- f. 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;
- g. 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;
- h. 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;

In the exercise of its functions, the AC should prioritize 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.

### **Linkages with other relevant institutional arrangements**

In order to perform its works, the AC should work closely and in coordinated efforts with other relevant bodies of the UNFCCC. It should allow providing 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.

### ***Existing bodies under the UNFCCC***

The relationship between the AC and the existing bodies working in relation with adaptation should be in the two sides. On one hand the AC should learn from experiences acquired by these institutions and on the other hand, it can serve them as a consultative body and provide advice, through the COP, to help them in supporting developing countries.

Concerned institutions are the LDC Expert Group (LEG), the Consultative Group of Experts (CGE), and the adaptation funding mechanisms such as the Adaptation Fund under the Kyoto protocol, the Least Developed Countries Fund as well as the Special Climate Change Fund.

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 AC should be designed to complement the work of the LEG and other bodies. The AC 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 of 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 mobilized effective relationships and collaborations with a wide range of relevant organizations, and this would serve as a good lesson for the collaboration between LEG and the AC. 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.

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/CP.16.

The Adaptation 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.

Recognizing the support to develop vulnerability and adaptation (V&A) assessments at the national levels through (i) support in developing national communications by the CGE and (ii) support to develop NAPAs by the LEG, and (iii) now that the NAPs to be supported by the AC 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 harmonization under the AC, the CGE and the LEG, and look forward to a discussion on how duplication can be minimized. 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 AC.

The AC 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<sup>2</sup>.

***New bodies under the UNFCCC***

**The Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and extension thereafter to the Climate Technologies Centers and Networks (CTCN):**

Interaction between the Adaptation Committee and the Technology Executive Committee (TEC), as well as the Climate Technological Centers and Networks (CTCN) is fundamental. Information provided by the AC will be instrumental to the TEC and CTCN to enhance work on adaptation technologies, while the AC 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.

**The Standing Committee on Finance and thereafter the Green Climate Fund Board and its adaptation window:**

Interactions and coordination should also be ensured between the AC and bodies working in the issues related to finance. Decision 1/CP16 established a standing committee on Finance. AC should be able to provide recommendations for the COP on means of implementation linked to adaptation and Finance. The standing Committee should provide information/input based on requests by the AC.

**The Work Program on Loss and Damage:**

Depending on its specific design, the work program on loss and damage would need to collaborate with the work of the AC 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 AC should create linkages with the Disaster Risk Reduction efforts under the Hyogo Framework of Action.

**Conclusion**

The LDC Group believes that its views will guide the process for operationalizing the Adaptation Committee, and is ready to engage and contribute constructively in the process.

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<sup>2</sup> For example for the Adaptation Fund under the Kyoto Protocol, the need to overcome national capacity constraints and to meet the fiduciary requirements for the establishment of the National Implementing Entities (NIEs); for the LDCF, the issues related to co financing and for both the LDCF and the SCCF, the estimation of adaptation costs, in particular the additionality for adaptation

## **COMPOSITION OF ADAPTATION COMMITTEE**

### **PROPOSAL BY GHANA**

The balanced membership of the Adaptation 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 Adaptation Committee shall comprise 32 experts, taking into account fair and balanced representation, as follows:

- (a) Four members from each of the five United Nations regional groups;
- (b) Two members of the small island developing States;
- (c) Two members of the least developed country Parties;
- (d) Four other members from the Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties);
- (e) Four other members from the Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties);

The Adaptation Committee shall be composed by experts on adaptation with expertise in vulnerability and adaptation assessment and other matters related to impacts, vulnerability and adaptation;

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

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

Members of the Adaptation 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;

A simple majority of the members of the Adaptation Committee must be present at the meeting to constitute a quorum;

The decisions of the Adaptation 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;

The Adaptation Committee shall elect its own Chair and Vice-Chair, 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 Chair and Vice-Chair shall alternate annually between a member from an Annex I Party and a member from a non-Annex I Party;

The Adaptation 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;

The full text of all decisions taken by the Adaptation Committee shall be made publicly available in all six official languages of United Nations;

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

**Ad-hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA)**

**Submission of Grenada on behalf of**

**The Alliance of Small Island States**

**Views on the composition of, and modalities and procedures for, the Adaptation Committee, including on proposed linkages with other relevant institutional arrangements**

**February 2011**

Grenada welcomes the opportunity to present the views of the 43 member States of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), in response to the invitation to Parties to submit to the Secretariat, their views on the composition of, and modalities and procedures for, the Adaptation Committee (Committee), including on proposed linkages with other relevant institutional arrangements. See UNFCCC decision - /CP.16, page 5, paragraph 21.

**I. Composition**

For AOSIS it is vital that the composition recognises the importance and urgency of adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change, in particular the specific needs and constraints/barriers/economies of scale of SIDS and therefore either of the following alternatives would be acceptable.

Option 1

The Adaptation Committee will be comprised of 16 members representing Parties to the UNFCCC, taking into account fair and balanced representation among these groups as follows:

- (a) Two representatives from each of the five United Nations regional groups;
- (b) One representative of the small island developing States;
- (c) One representative of the least developed country Parties;
- (d) Two other representatives from the Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties);
- (e) Two other representatives from the Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties);

The members will be nominated by the regional groups and elected by the Conference of the Parties.

Option 2

The Adaptation Committee will be comprised of 20 expert members, elected by the Conference of the Parties, serving in their personal capacity and nominated by Parties with the aim of achieving fair and balanced representation, as follows:

- (a) Nine members from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
- (b) Three members from each of the three regions of the Parties not included in Annex one to the Convention (non-annex I Parties) namely Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean, one member from a small island developing State and one member from a least developed country Party;

Under either option, the following shall obtain, viz:

- 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 Committee may establish subcommittees, panels or working groups to assist it in performing its functions.

## II. Modalities

The Adaptation Committee was established to promote coherence in the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation across Convention process, and its agreed functions span those of both the SBI and SBSTA, i.e. assisting in the assessment and review of implementation of adaptation actions and provision of information and advice on the scientific and technical aspects of adaptation. Because of this comprehensive nature of the Adaptation Committee's functions, the Conference of the Parties is best placed to manage its work, and the Committee shall operate under the authority and guidance of and be accountable to the Conference of the Parties, which shall decide on its overall policies.

### III. Procedures

The Committee shall establish standard operating procedures which shall include, viz:

- Meeting will be held at least twice a year, while retaining the flexibility to adjust the number of meetings to suit its needs;
- Decisions will be taken according to the rule of consensus;
- Reports will be presented to the Conference of the Parties on an annual basis;
- It will elect a Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson from among its members, on an annual basis, with one being 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
- Meetings will be open to observers accredited by the UNFCCC, except where otherwise decided by the Committee;
- The Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC shall arrange for the provision of staff and services required for the servicing of the Committee from within available resources.

### IV. Proposed linkages with other institutional arrangements

In fulfilling its functions, the Committee shall work closely with other institutional bodies set up under the UNFCCC process and interact with relevant experts outside the process where appropriate. Diagrams 1 & 2 for a visual representation of the linkages between the Adaptation Committee and other relevant organisations and institutions.

#### INTERNAL LINKAGES

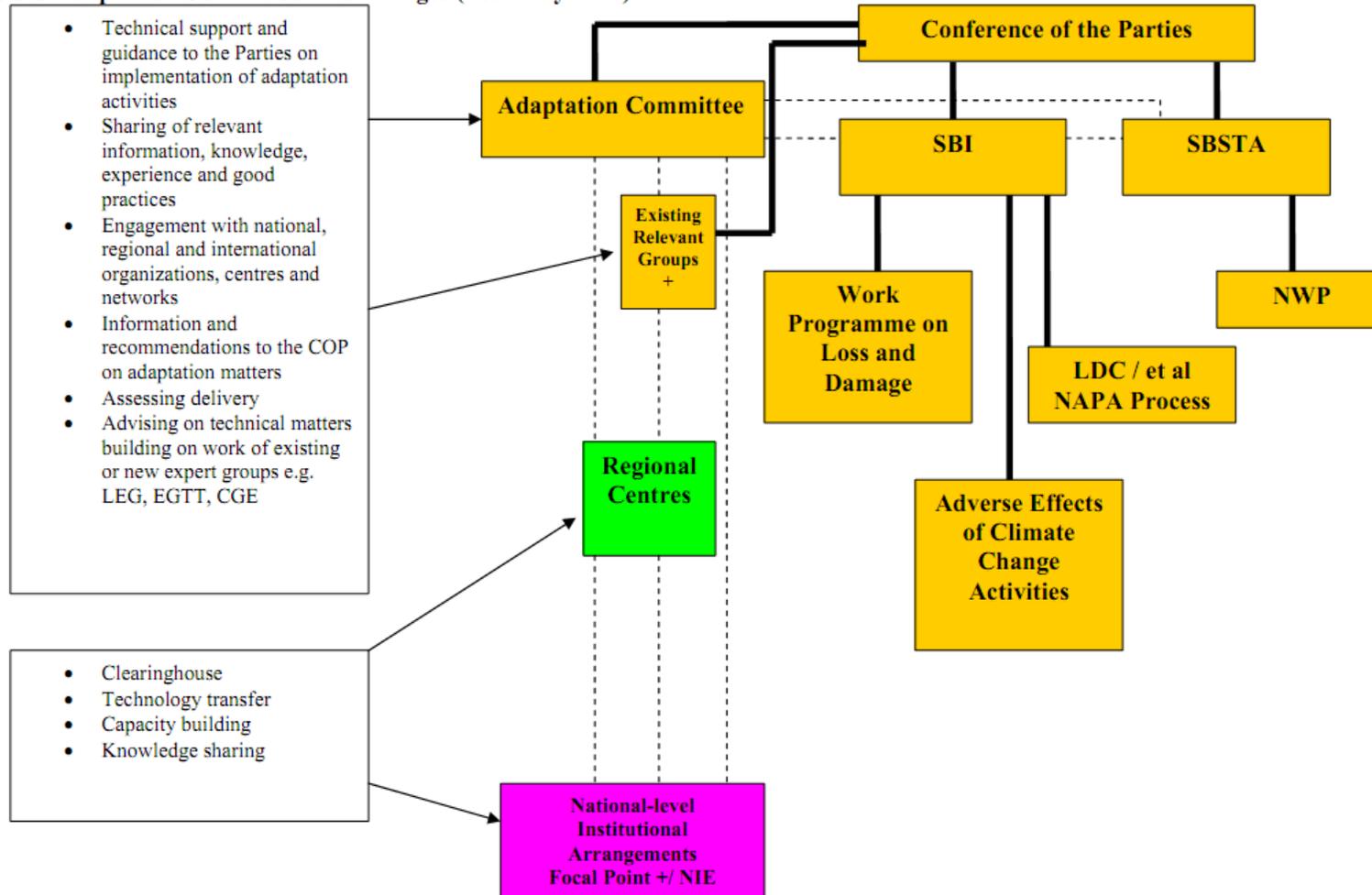
- Accountable to and functions under the guidance of the Conference of the Parties.
- Advise operating entities of the financial mechanism, including the Green Climate Fund and its Standing Committee.
- Advise the Technology Executive Committee
- Request SBI and SBSTA to fulfil certain activities where relevant.

- 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.
- Review outcomes of the Nairobi Work Programme (NWP) and other relevant information provided by parties under the UNFCCC and recommend further action where appropriate.
- Take into account the work programme on loss and damage from adverse effects of climate change and its outcomes to recommend further action.

#### EXTERNAL LINKAGES

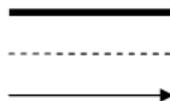
- Draw upon outside expertise, including the UNFCCC roster of experts and the NWP ‘member organisations’ to provide advice, including as expert advisors at its meetings.
- Seek input from intergovernmental and international organisations and the private sector and may seek input from civil society. It may invite advisors drawn from relevant intergovernmental and international organisations as well as the private sector and civil society to participate in its meetings as expert advisors on specific issues as they arise.
- Consider the provision of advice upon request to regional centres, finance facilities, organisations.

**AOSIS Adaptation Committee Interlinkages (February 2011)**



**Key:**

Structural link  
Information flows  
Functions

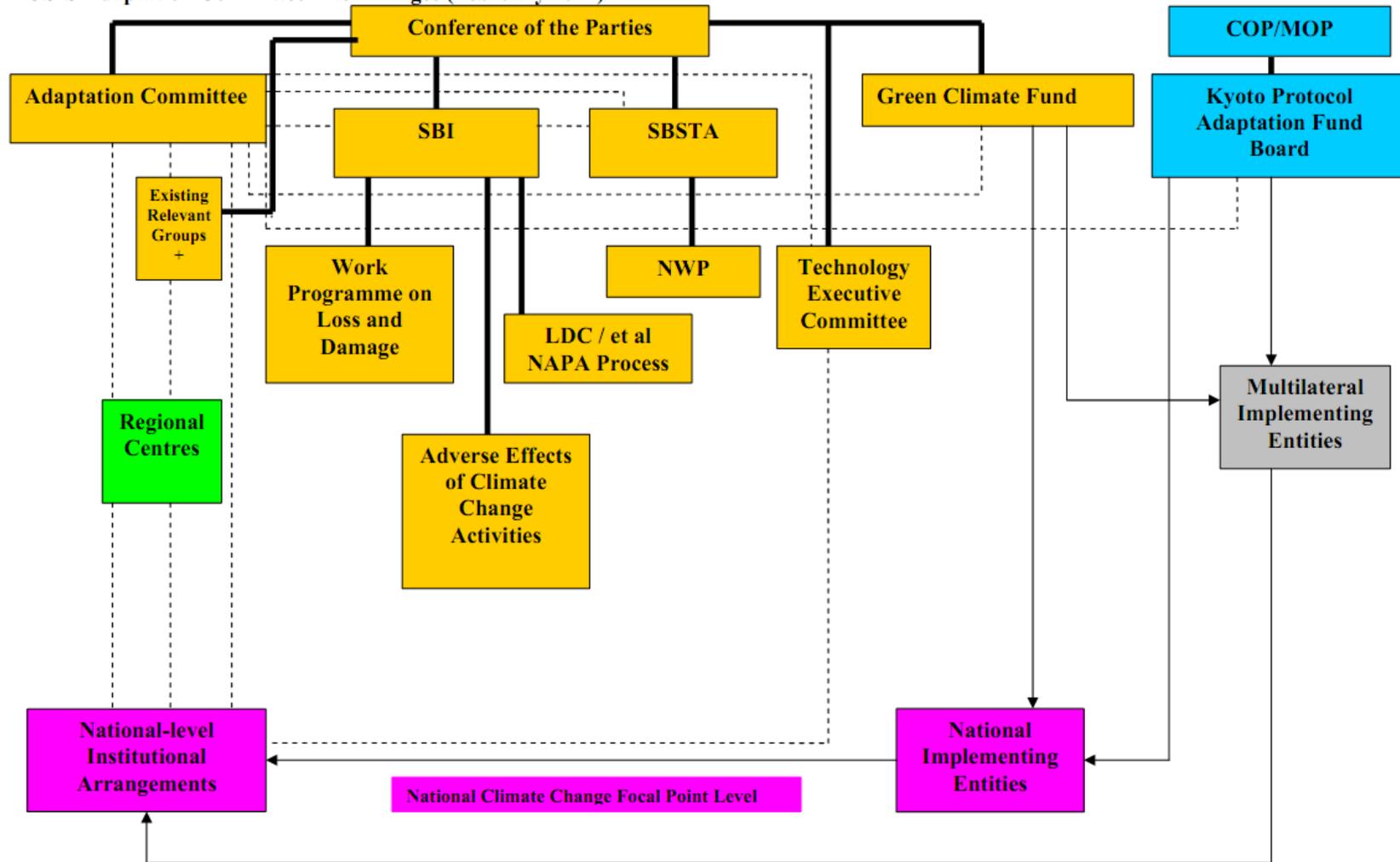


Convention

Regional level

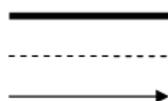
National level

AOSIS Adaptation Committee Interlinkages (February 2011)



**Key:**

Structural link  
Information flows  
Financial flows



Convention  
 Kyoto

Regional level  
 National level

International Organisation

## **Submission by Hungary and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its Member States**

**This submission is supported by Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iceland, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey.**

Budapest, 15 February 2011

**Subject: Views on the composition of, and modalities and procedures for, the Adaptation Committee, including on proposed linkages with other relevant institutional arrangements**

1. Adaptation is and will continue to be one of the most pressing challenges facing all countries if climate change is not sufficiently addressed. The EU welcomes the establishment of the Cancun Adaptation Framework to promote the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the Convention. We believe that adaptation undertaken as guided by the Framework will result in more coherent action and thus effective interventions to prepare and respond to climate change.
2. The Adaptation Committee that was established in Cancun, can play a central role to support the work of the Parties in improving decision-making on adaptation. It is important that the Committee builds and draws on the work of other institutional arrangements under the Convention, (the LDC Expert Group, the Consultative Group of Experts, the Adaptation Fund, the arrangements under the Technology Mechanism, and the Standing Committee) without duplicating efforts.
3. In addition, the Committee should draw upon the extensive experience and efforts undertaken by relevant national, regional and international actors that are also actively engaged in adaptation-related actions, in particular in development cooperation and under relevant international frameworks such as the UNCCD, UNCBD and the Hyogo Framework for action. For this reason, it is important to ensure that the Committee is set up to be an efficient and effective body that does not duplicate the efforts of others but rather contributes to enhancing these through its actions and makes best use of synergies.
4. As we prepare to continue the deliberations on the establishment of the Committee, the EU would like to share the following preliminary views and suggestions.

## **Composition of the Adaptation Committee**

5. The objective of the Adaptation Committee is to promote coherent consideration of matters relating to adaptation under the Convention, by which the implementation of enhanced action of adaptation would be facilitated. We believe that for the Committee to function in an effective and efficient manner, it should be kept lean possibly within the range of 12-18 comprising an equal number of members from developing and developed country Parties.
6. The members should be nominated by Parties and elected to the Committee by the COP to serve in their personal capacities. Members should be selected on the basis of their expertise and knowledge of adaptation action and should have the highest standards of independence, impartiality and competence and taking into account the need to ensure gender balance in the representation in the Committee. They should have practical experience with the development, support and implementation of adaptation actions as well as with policy making and general development policies and procedures on the country and regional levels.
7. 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.
8. Participation by relevant international and regional organisations, as well as civil society, private sector representatives and development cooperation, should be encouraged and this could be achieved by inviting them as needed (on an ad-hoc basis) to sit in on the Committees meetings and participate in deliberations with specific thematic or regional focus.

## **Modalities for the Committee's work**

9. 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. It does not have an operational role in relation to the Green Fund or any operating entity of the Financial Mechanism but rather support the COP in its work to prepare guidance and recommendations.
10. While the exact workplan of how the functions should be carried out should be done by the Committee, the EU suggests the following as possible modalities for the Committee's work:
  - i. 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 Nairobi Work Programme to inform the COPs deliberations. This report would cover the experiences, lessons learned, areas requiring further attention and possibilities for enhanced cooperation among Parties.

- ii. Support and provide relevant advice to the secretariat in the implementation of the Nairobi Work Programme, 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.
- iii. Interact with the other bodies under the Convention through consultations and where relevant, joint activities. The Adaptation Committee should in particular work closely with the Technology Executive Committee. In cases where technical expertise may be needed, the Adaptation 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.
- iv. 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.
- v. 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.

## **INDIA**

### **Adaptation Committee: Composition, Modalities and Procedures and proposed Linkages with other relevant Institutions**

India welcomes the opportunity to submit views on the composition of and modalities and procedures for the Adaptation Committee and proposed linkages with other relevant institutions in accordance with the decision taken at the sixteenth session of the Conference of parties to UNFCCC and submits the following elements and views:

The Cancun Agreement (Para 21) stipulates the functions of the Adaptation Committee according to which the Adaptation Committee will serve as an advisory board in order to enhance the implementation of adaptation.

The views on the various elements are as under –

#### **I. Composition**

Keeping in view the above functions of the Committee, the composition of the committee should be such as to provide technical expertise in the fields of modeling, adaptation vulnerability assessment, socioeconomic impacts, experience in Research, Capacity Building and Management and administration of field activities. 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 Adaptation Committee may consist of members as under mentioned –

1. Two members from each of the regions of the Parties not included in Annex I, namely Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean;
2. One member from the small island developing States;
3. Four members from Parties included in Annex I; and

Considering the multi-disciplinary nature of adaptation, it will be necessary to have membership representing, science and societal concerns with appropriate balance. The Adaptation Committee should operate under the authority and guidance, and be fully accountable, to the COP. The committee can possibly conduct dissemination of information through a network of regional centres. 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 organizations such as international financial organization, Least developed Countries Expert Group, other UN bodies etc.

## **II. Modalities and Procedures, Linkages and Institutional Arrangements–**

### **Modalities and Procedures:**

- i. The members may serve a tenure of three years. 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.
- ii. The Adaptation Committee shall annually elect a Chairman and Vice-Chairman 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 Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall alternate annually between a member from a Party included in Annex I and a member from a Party not included in Annex I.
- iii. If a member of the Adaptation Committee resigns or is otherwise unable to complete the assigned term of office or to perform the functions of that office, the committee may decide, bearing in mind the proximity of the next session of the Conference of the Parties, to request the group that had nominated the member to nominate another member to replace the said member for the remainder of that member's mandate. In such a case, the committee shall take into account any views expressed by the group that had nominated the member.
- iv. The Adaptation Committee shall report annually to the Conference of Parties on its activities and on the progress of the work programme.
- v. The Adaptation Committee shall facilitate targeted research and knowledge generation on climate change impacts, vulnerability & adaptation, including assessments of financial needs as well as economic, social and environmental evaluation of adaptation options.
- vi. The Committee will facilitate the development of methods and tools for this purpose, and will provide technical assistance to the developing country Parties that undertake such assessments.
- vii. The Adaptation Committee shall meet twice every year to review the work programme and progress of activities and reframe them as and when required.

### **III. Linkages with other relevant institutional arrangements:**

#### **(a) Advisory Functions to the Green Climate Fund**

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

1. Provide strategic scientific and technical advice on the policies, operational strategies and projects under the Green Fund.
2. Maintain a database of institutions, networks and individual scientists to provide the necessary expertise and advice to the Operating Entity of the Green Fund.

3. The work programme of the Adaptation Committee should be coordinated with and made complementary to the work programme of the Green Fund.

**(b) Integration with the Nairobi Work Programme**

1. The Adaptation Committee could serve as an coordinating mechanism for the Nairobi Work Programme. 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.
2. The Work Programme of the Adaptation Committee should be complementary to that under the Nairobi Work Programme which focuses on the scientific tools and applications for climate data observation, modelling, technologies for adaptation and adaptation planning. Thus, the work programme of the Adaptation Committee will help widen the scope of activities that are being taken up for enhancing and supporting adaptation.

**(c) Linkage with other international related scientific efforts**

Recognizing 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 / chair of the Scientific Steering Committee of PRO-VIA could be a permanent invitee to the meetings of the Adaptation Committee.

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

**SUBMISSION BY INDONESIA**

**Proposal by the Government of Indonesia on  
the arrangements for the operationalization of the Adaptation Committee**

With reference to paragraph 21 of the Decision 1/CP 16 on the Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention, Indonesia herewith submit its views on the relevant issues related to the establishment of the Adaptation Committee (referred to as "Committee"), as follows:

**A. Secretarial Support**

Bearing in mind the significant role of the Committee to promote the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the Convention and its function as stipulated in Paragraph 20 of the Decision 1/CP 16, we are of the view that the Committee should be equipped by secretarial function provided by the UNFCCC Secretariat.

**B. Composition and Membership**

- B.1. 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 Decisions;
- B.2. 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;
- B.3. Alternate members shall have similar opportunity to attend formal Committee meetings for ensuring the continuity of the process;
- B.4. The term of the members shall be three years and shall not serve for more than two consecutive terms;
- B.5. In case a member of the Adaptation Committee is unable to continue his/her functions during its consecutive terms, the Parties concerned may nominate replacement until the accomplishment of terms.

**C. Chairmanship**

The Committee shall annually elect chair and vice-chair from among its members, and shall rotate among regions.

#### **D. Modalities and Procedures**

- D.1. The Committee shall define its work programme including the required resources to be decided by the COP. The COP should ensure the availability of the resources for full implementation of the programme;
- D.2. The Committee, in performing its functions, should take into consideration the specific needs of Parties in particular the vulnerable ones in building their capacity, including in planning, organizing, coordinating, monitoring and evaluating of international actions on climate change adaptation;
- D.3. The Committee shall operate under the authority and guidance of, and be fully accountable to, the COP;
- D.4. 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;
- D.5. The Committee shall meet at least twice a year, whenever possible in conjunction with the meetings of the subsidiary bodies. Additional meeting may be held as required;
- D.6. 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.

#### **E. Review of Performance**

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

Jakarta, 21 February 2011

## **Submission by the State of Israel – Adaptation Committee**

### **Introduction**

The State of Israel believes that the issue of adaptation is of central importance and welcomes the opportunity given to parties to make submissions on this issue. In that context the role of the Adaptation Committee is of utmost significance in implementing and integrating adaptation actions taken by the parties within the framework of the UNFCCC.

### **Functions of the Adaptation Committee**

The primary functions of the committee have already been decided upon under the Cancun AWG-LCA outcome, in paragraph 20 (a) to (e). Israel fully supports these five functions, while emphasizing the need for further work to be done on the basis of this decision.

Israel specifically recommends that the Adaptation Committee facilitate the interaction between experts, and create a network of national and regional centers of information on adaptation to climate change. This flow of information will enable Parties to learn from each other's experiences and better define the needs in terms of policy and future research, as well as easing cooperation between parties.

Centers focusing on Adaptation Policy are already in existence or in planning stages in many countries including Israel. The Adaptation Committee will have a crucial role in encouraging and enabling networking between these Centers functioning at country, regional or global level and in the collection and compilation of relevant data from various Centers. The Adaptation Committee should function as clearing house for best practices and prevent duplication and inefficiency.

The activities of the committee will ensure linkages between endeavors made with regard to adaptation to climate change and actions taken and expertise collected by other relevant international Multilateral Environmental Agreements, such as those relating to desertification and biological diversity.

### **Composition of the Adaptation Committee**

Given the nature of the functions of the Adaptation Committee, it is vital that a special emphasis will be given to the relevant expertise of its members.

Israel believes that the Adaptation 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. 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.

## Japan's submission on the Adaptation Committee

Japan welcomes the decision adopted at the COP16 to establish the Adaptation Committee and appreciates the opportunity to submit its view on the Committee.

1. Given the urgent and immediate needs for adaptation to the adverse effect of climate change, the Adaptation Committee should be organized to promote adaptation actions by country-driven process, in line with the functions of the committee listed in the Cancun Agreements.
2. Since adaptation actions are undertaken on the ground level, it is important to learn from good practices and understand the needs and gaps between those needs and assistance to enhance the actions in an efficient manner. In addition, the Adaptation Committee can achieve maximum effects by coordinating with relevant organization, institutions and programs, including Nairobi Work Program.
3. For an effective and efficient discussion, the Committee should be composed of manageable numbers of experts. Senior experts with relevant experiences should be nominated by Parties equally from developed and developing countries, taking into account the important roles of the LDCs and the SIDSs.
4. The Adaptation Committee should accept input from other stakeholders, including international organizations and private sectors.
5. Any guidance or recommendations of the Adaptation Committee should be made by consensus. Those outputs will be considered by the COP and sent to the relevant institutions, as appropriate.

**Submission under the Cancun Agreements, February 2011  
Composition of and modalities and procedures for the Adaptation Committee,  
AWG-LCA**

This submission contains the views of the Malawi Government on the composition of and modalities and procedures for the Adaptation Committee as requested under paragraph 20 of Decision -/CP.16 on *Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA)*.

Malawi, as an LDC, places a great deal of importance on adaptation, and will continue to engage on this item to ensure adequate support is provided to the most vulnerable group of countries, the LDCs.

Malawi welcomes the opportunity to submit its views under the Cancun Agreements on adaptation. Overall, Malawi would like to propose:

- The composition of the Adaptation Committee should be representative and balanced, with adequate representation of LDCs from each region;
- Procedures for the AC should be consistent with other constituted bodies, especially the boards and committees. The AC should be given some leeway to define its procedures and work plan;
- Adequate coordination with the other groups under the Convention should be ensured, so that the AC does not duplicate work of others, while ensuring that all critical aspects of adaptation are addressed.

Malawi has a lot of experience with adaptation planning through the NAPA. Having submitted the NAPA in 2006, Malawi has embarked on implementation of urgent and immediate needs through the LDCF. We are pleased to report that the GEF has approved funding for our initial NAPA project. However, we are yet to start full implementation of the project. We have had mixed experience with the GEF agency responsible for our project. While we appreciate this call for views is on the AC, we view the AC as being 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. Our experience with adaptation through the NAPA leads us to propose the following:

- The NAPA as a planning document, has been a very useful tool to mainstream climate change in all stages of our government planning for adaptation. It took us a few years to complete the preparation, and several more to implement the first project, due to many factors along the way that are typical of activities supported in the way NAPAs are supported. We were assisted by the LEG in our NAPA. It will be difficult to gather local support for another adaptation plan, before the NAPA is fully implemented, unless a seamless transition is made with the NAP, both in terms of the plan, but also the design and

support. We look forward to hearing views of other Parties on how the NAPA and NAP will be related, and supported by the LEG and the AC;

- As we embark on revising and updating our NAPA, we will integrate our experience and lessons we have learned, including experience of other LDCs. 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;
- To avoid lapses in support, a good monitoring systems is needed, to ensure the LDC receive support that they expect and deserve. To this end, we would like to see the AC 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;
- The national team that oversaw the preparation of the NAPA, is the same team that conducts vulnerability and adaptation assessment under the national communication, and will be the same team that will prepare a NAP. This requires that the guidance that will be developed, and support provided by such groups as the LEG, CGE and the AC, that it be harmonized as well. The AC could be the platform for ensuring COP mandates on adaptation support are harmonized;
- The NAPA, when it was created almost 10 years ago, was guided by COP and GEF guidelines that required LDC Parties to propose projects. With the passage of time and need for more effective approaches to implementation, we now know that a more programmatic approach is perhaps a way of the future. This approach needs further elaboration, requires adequate and predictable funding, and requires new expertise in the agencies that assist us in implementation. Successful programmes are not those that are externally driven, but rather guided by national sectoral approaches that ensure activities are properly linked to development efforts. This implies that programmes will work for some sectors, where there are existing sectoral plans already in an advanced stage, while projects will remain the best strategy for tackling other issues. No one size fits all, and flexibility will be necessary to ensure priority adaptation needs are met.

**PARAGRAPH 21: COMPOSITION OF, AND MODALITIES AND PROCEDURES FOR, THE ADAPTATION COMMITTEE, INCLUDING ON PROPOSED LINKAGES WITH OTHER RELEVANT INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

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**Composition**

Malaysia is of the view that the Adaptation Committee should be comprised of experts nominated by Parties based on the following groupings:

- (i) Africa;
- (ii) Asia;
- (iii) Eastern Europe;
- (iv) GRULAC;
- (v) WEOG;
- (vi) SIDs;
- (vii) LDCs;
- (viii) Annex I Parties;
- (ix) Non-Annex I Parties; and
- (x) Civil Society Organisations.

Since developing countries have suffered the most from the adverse impacts of climate change, 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.

**Modalities and procedures**

The primary functions of the Adaptation Committee have already been enumerated in paragraph 20 (a) to (e). However, there is a need for this committee to be supported by a Secretariat which shall be responsible for the daily operations of the 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. 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 Adaptation 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.

**Proposed linkages to other relevant institutional arrangements**

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

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

## **SOUMISSIONS DU MALI SUR LE COMITE POUR L'ADAPTATION**

(Réf FCCC/AWGLCA/2010/L.7, paragraphe 21)

- Le Comité pour l'adaptation aux Changements climatiques, accepté à Cancun doit être l'instance politique de gestion des questions d'adaptation qui sont prioritaires pour les pays en développement, notamment les Pays les Moins Avancés (PMA).
- Le Comité pour l'adaptation doit alors contribuer à renforcer les institutions existantes notamment **le LEG**, le CGE, l'EGTT ou le mécanisme de transfert de technologies, le mécanisme de financement et faciliter la mise en place des mécanismes de lien très fort entre ces institutions en vue de préserver les acquis mais aussi et surtout les intérêts des PMA.

### **Modalités et procédures**

Le Comité pour l'Adaptation devra procéder comme suit :

- Le développement des stratégies et des directives en vue de faciliter l'intégration des changements climatiques dans les programmes et plans de développement des pays notamment des PMA.
- L'Appui aux institutions existantes en vue de capitaliser les acquis et de renforcer les capacités.
- L'Appui à la recherche de financement de l'adaptation.

En outre, il est important que :

- Le Comité pour l'Adaptation soit rendu opérationnel le plus vite possible.
- La Conférence des Parties adopte les principales modalités de fonctionnement du Comité pour l'Adaptation tout en laissant le soin à ce Comité de définir lui-même les détails de ces fonctions.
- Le Comité pour l'Adaptation soit appuyé par le Secrétariat en vue de faciliter les travaux

### **Composition du Comité d'Adaptation**

- Quelque soit le nombre des membres du Comité, il faut une répartition équitable entre les Parties visées à l'annexe I et les Parties non visées à l'annexe I.
- Tenant compte du nombre de pays moins avancés (PMA) vulnérables aux effets des changements climatiques, il faut que chacune des régions des PMA soit représentée par un membre des PMA y compris **un membre des pays francophones PMA.**

**Submission by Mexico**

**Views on the composition of, and modalities and procedures for, the Adaptation Committee**

**February, 2011**

Mexico welcomes the opportunity to submit views on the composition of, and modalities and procedures for the Adaptation Committee, including on proposed linkages with other relevant institutional arrangements.

We consider that the decision taken in COP16 to establish a Cancun Adaptation Framework already gives some guidance that should be taken into consideration for arrangements corresponding to the Adaptation Committee. With this in mind, Mexico submits some inputs and guiding criteria for the Adaptation Committee:

Composition and membership:

- 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 organizations, with an emphasis on public policy design and implementation, as well as international law.
- The Committee should have the smallest number of members possible that allows diligence and efficiency in building consensus (e.g. 15 persons).
- 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)

Design:

- The committee should have clear rules of operation in order to guarantee representation of Parties and enable decision-making by consensus.
- The Committee could have thematic advisory groups from other related bodies and agencies.
- The Secretariat shall give all required support for the Committee's operation.

- Coordination mechanisms with existing bodies and programs should be designed to promote synergies, particularly with the network of institutions already identified and gathered around the Nairobi Work Programme of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the IPCC Working Group II: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. It is important to look at institutions and other related bodies that have been supporting South-South collaboration or have been promoting complementary efforts for adaptation as the Secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction.
- The subject of public policy should be strengthened by establishing clear guidelines, identifying priorities, and generating decision-making tools for officials at different levels of governments and sectors.
- In a similar manner, the legislative area should be strengthened to construct background regulation for adaptation policy.
- The Committee should have punctual monitoring and evaluation mechanisms that enable maximization of human and financial resources, including the following:
  - Hold meetings, preferably in conjunction with meetings and negotiations of the UNFCCC.
  - The decision-making process should abide UN consensus rules.
  - A mid-term strategic work program and annual plans with clear indicators to measure performance and impact. To avoid duplication of efforts, this program could include plans for disaster risk reduction used for achieving the Hyogo Framework for Action goal.
  - An annual report should be integrated in official reports of the UNFCCC.
  - The creation of a rotating or shared Presidency amongst an Annex I Party and a Non Annex I Party.
  - A technical secretariat, with administrative and facilitating functions, which ensures documentation of meetings and follow-up of agreements.
  - Coordination mechanisms with the COP to present decisions achieved under the Committee's guidance.
  - Members should have staggered periods, renewing half of the Committee every three years.
  - 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.
- The Committee should have close linkages with the new and existing financial institutional arrangements that will support the implementation of adaptation.
- A new bureaucratic structure shall not be created for the Committee.

**NEW ZEALAND**

**A SUBMISSION TO THE AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON LONG-TERM COOPERATIVE ACTION UNDER THE CONVENTION**

**COMPOSITION OF, AND MODALITIES AND PROCEDURES FOR THE ADAPTATION COMMITTEE**

**February 2011**

4. This submission responds to the invitation to Parties to submit views on the composition of, and modalities and procedures for, the Adaptation Committee, including on proposed linkages with other relevant institutional arrangements (paragraph 21 of FCCC/AWGLCA/2010/L.7 refers).
5. New Zealand welcomes establishment of the Cancun Adaptation Framework and the potential it has to assist Parties to enhance their actions on adaptation. The Adaptation Committee will have a central role in realising that potential.
6. New Zealand has taken note of the functions for the Adaptation Committee as described in paragraph 20 of the above document, which is closely linked to paragraph 19 that acknowledges the need to strengthen, enhance and better utilize existing institutional arrangements and expertise under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (the Framework Convention).

**Composition, and relationship to the Conference of Parties (COP)**

7. New Zealand's view of the Adaptation Committee is that membership should be open to all Parties. As such, meetings of the Adaptation Committee would be plenary-type sessions comprising government representatives who are experts on matters related to climate change adaptation. 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). The Adaptation Committee should function under the guidance of, and report directly to, the COP. If there is information or advice from the Adaptation Committee to another Convention body, this should also flow via the COP.

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

- IV. Chair/vice-Chair on a rotational basis
- V. Developed/developing country co-chairs on a rotational basis
- VI. SBSTA Chair or SBI Chair
- VII. Co-chaired by SBSTA and SBI Chairs

New Zealand is open to exploring these options, and we would welcome the opportunity to discuss these and any other proposals with other Parties.

**Meetings**

9. For the purposes of efficiency and cost-effectiveness, we would see the Adaptation Committee meeting 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. Meetings of the Adaptation Committee would be technical in nature, and would be fora for exchanging information, for learning what does and doesn't work, and for developing an understanding of adaptation best practice.

### **Linkages**

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

11. 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. These include:

- ii. The Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change
- iii. The New Delhi work programme on Article 6 (education, training and public awareness)
- iv. The Least Developed Countries Group, and the process for National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs)
- v. Research and systematic observation
- vi. National adaptation plans [part of the Cancun Adaptation Framework, but included separately here, noting that the SBI is to elaborate modalities and guidelines for these plans]
- vii. The Technology mechanism
- viii. Funding sources established under the Framework Convention and its associated legal instruments (for example including the Green Climate Fund under the Framework Convention, and the Adaptation Fund under the Kyoto Protocol)
- ix. Capacity building
- x. The Consultative Group of Experts on national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (CGE)
- xi. The development of revised guidelines for national communications from both Annex I and non-Annex I Parties

12. The relationship with the Nairobi work programme is particularly important because of its role as a knowledge hub, and the role it has in engaging stakeholders and catalysing adaptation action.

13. While maintaining the primacy of the country-driven approach to adaptation, relationships and linkages will also need to be developed with:

- i. Regional centres
- ii. National level institutional arrangements for adaptation.

14. New Zealand looks forward to engaging on these matters with interested Parties at the next round of negotiations in Bangkok.

## **Norwegian Submission on Climate Change Adaptation**

1. Norway welcomes the outcome of the Work Programme for the Ad hoc Working Group on Long-Term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWGLCA) on adaptation and the invitation to make further inputs. We are of the view that the Adaptation Framework will enhance adaptation by all Parties. Norway would like to take this opportunity to raise some issues for consideration on the composition of, and modalities and procedures for the Adaptation Committee, and the work programme on loss and damage.
2. Climate change impacts and vulnerabilities are specific to each country and adaptation must therefore be a country-driven process. Any arrangements to strengthen Parties' adaptation actions must be carefully designed with this in mind.
3. Climate change impacts will affect all sectors and involve stakeholders from all parts and levels of society. The Adaptation Framework should therefore actively involve and include the participation of stakeholders, including indigenous and local communities, women, children and youth.
4. Valuable experiences have been gained by adaptation-related efforts already undertaken within and outside the Convention by Parties, UN agencies, international organizations and non-governmental organizations. It is therefore incumbent on Parties to ensure that the Adaptation Framework draws on these experiences. Hence, the inclusive and open approach which characterises the Nairobi Work Programme should guide the initiatives taken under the Adaptation Framework.
5. Adaptation is in its early stages and institutional arrangements should reflect that adaptation is very much a multi-sectoral "learning-by-doing" process. Consequently, we need to keep the Adaptation Framework lean and flexible in order to adjust to lessons learnt and experiences gained.
6. With regard to financial support to enhance adaptation in poor and vulnerable developing countries, the link to financial mechanisms both within and outside of the Convention must be adequately addressed.

### ***The Adaptation Committee***

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

8. Norway notes that financial support for the implementation of adaptation actions will be dealt with within the appropriate fora. The Adaptation Committee has been given a clear mandate to fulfil the functions contained in paragraph 20 of the Cancun Agreement under the AWGLCA.
9. In order to strengthen synergies and efficiency, as well as to avoid duplicating functions within the overall institutional architecture, it is crucial to ensure coherence and linkages between the various institutional arrangements under the Convention. Thus uniform reporting lines from the institutional arrangements to the Conference of the Parties are essential. The Adaptation Committee should report to the Conference of the Parties through the subsidiary bodies. As the subsidiary bodies meet biannually, this reporting structure will provide the necessary flexibility and ensure a continuous flow 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.
10. The Adaptation Committee should build upon the experiences gained through work that has been and will continue to be undertaken on adaptation both within, and outside of the Convention, thereby galvanising further action. Within the Convention, the Adaptation 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. This should also encompass other activities implemented by the Parties and other actors (civil society and private sector), with a view to facilitating an effective learning-by-doing approach to adaptation. 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 Adaptation Committee. This includes systems for promoting synergies and coherence in the implementation of multilateral agreements, in particular the other Rio Conventions: the Convention on Bio-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 Organization will be of particular relevance to the functions that the Adaptation Committee undertakes.
11. Further recognising the multi-sectoral, context specific and local nature of adaptation, the Adaptation Committee should develop procedures for involving different stakeholders, including indigenous groups, local communities, children and youth. Gender expertise should be ensured.
12. The composition of the Adaptation Committee should reflect the multi-sectoral 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 AWGLCA regarding the composition of the Technology Executive Committee be taken as the point of departure.

## **Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on long term Cooperative Action under the Convention**

- Ensure coherence regarding thematic and technical issues related to adaptation to climate change
- Provide a platform for advocacy on Climate Change Adaptation issues.
- The Adaptation Committee should provide guidance to financial and governance structures created under the Climate Green 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 prioritization of funds or on initiatives to be funded.
- The Adaptation 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.
- 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 Climate Green Fund – CGF.
- 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.
- 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.
- The Adaptation Committee should report to the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (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.

## **PANAMÁ**

### ***Composición, Modalidades, procedimientos y vínculos con otros arreglos institucionales pertinentes del Comité de Adaptación.***

#### **Mandato**

El Grupo de Trabajo Especial sobre la Cooperación a Largo Plazo en el Marco del 16<sup>vo</sup> periodo de sesiones de la Conferencia de las Partes, en diciembre de 2010, en su párrafo 21 *“Invita a las Partes a presentar a la secretaría, al 21 de febrero de 2011, sus opiniones sobre la composición, las modalidades y los procedimientos del Comité de Adaptación, incluidas las propuestas sobre los vínculos con otros arreglos institucionales pertinentes”*.

#### **COMPOSICIÓN DEL COMITÉ DE ADAPTACIÓN.**

El Comité de adaptación debe tener una representación geográfica equitativa con no más de veintiún (21) miembros en total, distribuidos de la siguiente manera

- (a) Tres (3) miembros por cada uno de los cinco grupos regionales de Naciones Unidas.
- (b) Un (1) miembro de los Pequeños Estados Insulares en Desarrollo.
- (c) Un (1) miembro de los Países Menos Desarrollados.
- (d) Otros dos (2) miembros de los países partes del Anexo I.
- (e) Otros dos (2) miembros de los países partes No Anexo I.

Su composición debe garantizar un equilibrio en el balance de género, además de que sus miembros deben tener una experiencia demostrada en los temas de vulnerabilidad, evaluación de adaptación y otros temas relacionados con el impacto, adaptación y vulnerabilidad al cambio climático.

#### **FUNCIONES DEL COMITÉ DE ADAPTACIÓN.**

- El Comité de adaptación debe garantizar la coherencia en relación a los aspectos temáticos y técnicos relacionados con la adaptación al cambio climático, y debe servir

de plataforma para impulsar todas las acciones enfocadas a la Adaptación al Cambio Climático.

- El comité de adaptación debe trabajar en la creación de capacidades y la transferencia de tecnologías en adaptación que le permita a las partes contar con información precisa para la toma de decisiones de una manera informada.
- El Comité de adaptación debe funcionar como ente receptor de la información y las recomendaciones producto del Programa de Trabajo de Nairobi con el fin de que pueda desempeñar su rol de asesor de las Partes de la Convención en asuntos relacionados con la adaptación al cambio climático.

### **MODALIDADES DEL COMITÉ DE ADAPTACIÓN**

El comité debe interactuar con las instancias nacionales y regionales existentes que trabajen en las necesidades de adaptación en los países, permitiendo el intercambio de información de aquellas medidas de adaptación exitosas. Además debe contar con un programa de trabajo anual y presentar un reporte de su ejecutoria al Órgano Subsidiario de Implementación en la Conferencia de las Partes.

### **VÍNCULO CON OTROS ARREGLOS INSTITUCIONALES**

El Comité debe tener un vínculo con las siguientes instituciones existentes o en formación:

- a) El Programa de Trabajo de Nairobi sobre Impacto, Vulnerabilidad y Adaptación al Cambio Climático
- b) Los centros regionales y nacionales que trabajen en adaptación al cambio climático;
- c) Los fondos de adaptación existentes y los que se creen en el contexto de la Convención.
- d) Otras convenciones de las Naciones Unidas que permitan un mejor trabajo de Adaptación en los países.

## **English Version**

### **PANAMA**

#### **Views on the composition, procedures, modalities and proposed linkages of the Adaptation Committee**

##### **MANDATE**

The Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the convention, paragraph 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

##### **COMPOSITION OF ADAPTATION COMMITTEE.**

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

- (f) Three members from each of the five United Nations regional groups;
- (g) One members of the small island developing States;
- (h) One members of the least developed country Parties;
- (i) Two other members from the Parties included in Annex I
- (j) Two other members from the Parties not included in 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.

##### **FUNCTIONS OF THE ADAPTATION COMMITTEE**

- The Adaptation 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.

- The adaptation 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.
- The Adaptation Committee should function as an entity receptor of information and recommendations made by the Nairobi Work Programme to enable it to fulfill its role as adviser to the Parties of the Convention on issues related to climate change adaptation.

## **MODALITIES OF THE ADAPTATION COMMITTEE**

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. Must also have an annual work program and submit a report on its performance to the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at the Conference of the Parties.

## **LINKAGES WITH OTHER RELEVANT INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

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

- 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

Paper no. 26: Philippines

Submission by the Republic of the Philippines

Manila, 19 February 2011

At its 16th session in Cancun, Mexico, the Conference of the Parties, through Decision 1/CP.16, invites Parties to submit to the secretariat views on some of the elements in the Cancun Outcome, specifically under the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action (AWG-LCA).

The Philippines, as a Party to the UNFCCC, takes this opportunity and hereby submits its views.

**Paragraph 21 of the AWG-LCA Decisions:**

*“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;”*

**On Composition, Modalities and Procedures of the Adaptation Committee**

For the Philippines, Adaptation to climate change is a national priority, and is viewed by the country as an important aspect in the pursuit of its development goals.

The Philippines views that the composition of the Adaptation Committee is part of the process to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action, now, up to and beyond 2012 and specifically in the context of pursuing enhanced action on adaptation. As such, both the process of determining the composition of the Adaptation Committee and the composition itself should be subject to an open-ended, Party-driven process involving all Parties, in accordance with 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.

It is the view of the Philippines that the Adaptation 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.

In this context, the Philippines also earnestly welcomes the participation of civil society organizations and intergovernmental organizations in the work of the Adaptation Committee.

**On Linkages with other relevant institutional arrangements:**

With a view to enhancing the sharing of relevant information, knowledge, and experiences, the Adaptation Committee may be linked with regional and national centers or hubs, as well as intergovernmental and civil society organizations with the relevant competence and experience on adaptation. The work of the Adaptation Committee must be linked with the Financial Mechanism, specifically with the various funds on adaptation.

## **Views on the Composition, Procedures, Modalities and Proposed Linkages of the Adaptation Committee**

Submission by the Republic of Korea

February 21, 2011

1. 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.
  - Establish a system for collecting opinions and communication for adaptation.
  - Include the best experts from special fields in the Committee.
  
2. A series of measures for the administrative system, policy and legislation that facilitate adaptation action should be proposed.
  - 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.).
  
3. Scientific and technological needs and short-term/long-term guidelines should be continuously reviewed, and progress measures should be proposed.
  - 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.

4. Sharing adaptation-related information, knowledge, and experience through international organizations would promote mutual cooperation and create a synergy effect for adaptation implementation.
  - Encourage long-term cooperation through UNFCCC, SBSTA and other international organizations.
  - Make contributions to provide support for developing countries.
  
5. Scientific and objective index should be established to set priorities in providing support for developing countries.
  - 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).
  
6. Integrated measures used for adaptation networks, organizations, initiatives and partnerships should be provided for enhancing international cooperation.
  - Establish an integrated cooperative system under the UNFCCC Adaptation Framework by identifying the common core functions of cooperative organizations.
  - Convene a regular meeting for an active integrated cooperative system and monitor the progress of the system through SBI and others.

**Предложения по формированию Адаптационного комитета  
и определению порядка его работы**

согласно параграфу 20 решения -/СР.16  
16-й сессии Конференции Сторон РКИК ООН

Состав Комитета:

Комитет должен формироваться на основе равного представительства развитых, развивающихся и стран с переходной экономикой. В составе Комитета должен быть соблюден баланс регионального представительства.

Комитет должен формироваться из экспертов, имеющих необходимый опыт и знания в области воздействий, уязвимости и адаптации к изменениям климата.

Стороны выдвигают кандидатуры экспертов для рассмотрения на уровне региональных групп, председатели которых после обсуждения представляют кандидатуры Исполнительному секретарю РКИК ООН.

Персональный состав Комитета должен формироваться раз в 2 года. Члены Комитета не должны пребывать в его составе более двух сроков подряд.

Функции Комитета:

Работа Комитета должна быть направлена на реализацию функций, перечисленных в параграфе 20 решения -/СР.16 16-й Конференции Сторон РКИК ООН.

В дополнение к этим функциям, Комитет должен вырабатывать рекомендации Адаптационному фонду по приоритетным адаптационным проектам, проводить анализ адаптационных проектов с оценкой их эффективности, оценивать эффективность реализованных адаптационных проектов.

Кроме того, Комитет должен представлять Конференции Сторон РКИК ООН регулярные отчеты о состоянии, нуждах и перспективах адаптации к изменениям климата, основанные на информации и данных Сторон РКИК ООН, организаций системы ООН, прочих международных организаций и другой соответствующей информации. Кроме того, Комитет должен предоставлять Конференции Сторон информацию по

неотложным вопросам, касающимся адаптации (по запросам Конференции Сторон или по своей инициативе).

В ходе своей работы Комитет должен обеспечить взаимодействие и обмен информацией с другими органами РКИК ООН, организациями системы ООН и прочими компетентными международными организациями, избегая при этом параллелизма в работе и дублирования усилий.

Программа работы Комитета:

Среди приоритетных направлений, которые целесообразно включить в программу работы Комитета, предлагается выделить разработку системы показателей, направленных на оценку эффективности работ по адаптации к глобальным изменениям климата, осуществляемых Сторонами.

Кроме того, принципиально важно предусмотреть в процедурах деятельности Комитета требование к акцепторам помощи о четкой увязке финансирования адаптационных мероприятий с отчетностью, в том числе по показателям эффективности, которые будут разработаны Комитетом.

## **The Views on the Organization of and Modalities and Procedures for the Adaptation Committee**

In accordance with paragraph 20, Decision -/CP.16

### The composition of the Adaptation Committee:

The Adaptation Committee should be organized on the basis of equal representation of developed and developing countries and the countries with economies in transition. The balance of regional representation should also be maintained among the Committee members.

The Adaptation Committee should be formed from the experts with adequate expertise and knowledge in the area of impacts on, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change.

The Parties should nominate experts for subsequent consideration at the regional groups. The chairs of the regional groups should present the nominations to the UNFCCC Executive Secretary after regional group consideration.

The personal composition of the Adaptation Committee should be established once in 2 years. The membership in the Committee should not exceed two consecutive terms.

### The functions of the Adaptation Committee:

The operation of the Committee should aim at implementation of the functions listed in paragraph 20, Decision -/CP.16.

In addition to functions referred to above, the Committee should elaborate guidelines to Adaptation Fund on priority projects as well as undertake assessments of adaptation projects, including *inter alia* the efficiency of the projects already performed.

Besides, the Committee should regularly report to the Conference of the Parties on current status, needs and prospects of adaptation to climate change, based on the information and data from the UNFCCC Parties, UN bodies and international organizations and other relevant information. Additionally, the Adaptation Committee should provide to the Conference of the Parties information on urgent issues related to adaptation (upon the request from the Conference of the Parties and on its own initiative).

In the course of its work, the Adaptation Committee should ensure interaction and information exchange with other UNFCCC Bodies, UN organizations and other competent

international organizations. The overlapping and duplication of activities and efforts should be avoided.

The work programme of the Adaptation Committee:

It is proposed that the elaboration a system of criteria for assessment efficiency of work by the Parties on adaptation to global climate change should be included in the priority directions of Adaptation Committee work programme.

In addition, the recipients of the assistance must be required to clearly link the financing of adaptation activities and the reporting, including *inter alia* the reporting on efficiency criteria to be elaborated by the Adaptation Committee. This request is of a principal importance and should be foreseen in the Adaptation Committee procedures.

## **SUBMISSION BY SAUDI ARABIA**

*February 21, 2011*

### **Views on Different Elements of The Cancun Agreement** **Decision 1/CP16**

#### **OVERALL REFERENCE**

The COP, at its 16<sup>th</sup> session, invited Parties to submit to the secretariat, by 21 February 2011, their views on different elements of the Cancun Agreement in Decision 1CP16. Saudi Arabia welcomes the opportunity to submit its views on these important elements

Saudi Arabia emphasizes that the UNFCCC is and will continue to be the main guiding framework for all climate change actions for now and into the future. Therefore, all its principles, rights and obligations, as well as existing annexes shall remain valid for any agreed outcome from Cancun.

In accordance with the Bali Action Plan, the aim of the Cancun Agreement is to enhance implementation of the convention for the present, as well as up to and beyond 2012. Any objectives must be aligned with the objective of the convention and must allow for economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner and ensure that food production is not threatened.

#### **THE ADAPTATION COMMITTEE**

##### **Reference from the Cancun Agreement**

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;

##### **Views from Saudi Arabia**

Saudi Arabia would like to highlight the importance of adaptation to climate change and the impact of response measures to developing countries as a whole. In this regards, we would stress the need to promote development and transfer of technologies that address the adverse impacts of climate change and the adverse impacts of response measures and finance the removal of barriers to the large-scale transfer of technologies for reducing and adapting to these impacts,

including through economic diversification. Such technologies should include those that would improve energy efficiency, and cleaner fossil fuel technologies such as carbon capture and storage, non-energy uses of fossil fuels such as petrochemicals, and technologies that would improve the reliability and cost-effectiveness of alternate clean energy sources, such as solar energy. These technologies will help to improve the resilience of countries that currently rely heavily on revenues from the production, export and consumption of conventional fossil fuels, as well as those that rely heavily on a single source of energy that in this way will have a suite of energy sources.

Saudi Arabia would like to stress the need to establish and enhance grounds to provide financial and technical support, to share experiences, and to take up opportunities, in order to incorporate and integrate adaptation within sustainable development, specifically in the area of adaptation to the impact of climate change and the adverse impact of response measures.

Developed country Parties shall provide developing country Parties with financing that is long-term, scaled up, adequate, new and additional to official development assistance commitments. Financing should be predictable and grant-based, and should be mostly finance from public sources. This is a commitment on Annex I countries as part of the repayment of their climate debt and their historic responsibility for the accumulation of greenhouse gas emissions. Annex I countries should also provide support for technology, insurance and capacity-building to implement urgent, short-, medium- and long-term adaptation actions, plans, programs and projects at local, national, sub-regional and regional levels. Such adaptation plans will cover a wide range of actions in and across different economic and social sectors and ecosystems.

Enhanced action on adaptation should be undertaken in accordance with the Convention; follow a country-driven, participatory and fully transparent approach.

The work of the newly established adaptation 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. Specifically, it 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 minimize 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.

It is clear that many developing countries lack the capacity to assess the scope and magnitude of the impacts of climate change and response measures on their own. 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 socio-economic 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 measure.

Moreover, the work of the adaptation committee should address capacity building and transfer of adaptive and advanced technologies to adapt to climate change and response measures, as well as assessment of cost effective options, including capacity building and transfer of technology for adaptation, to contribute to sustainable development in the area of adaptation to climate change and adaptation to the adverse impact of response measures;

Adaptation 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.

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.

The adaptation committee should be composed of representatives from all Parties, covering all regions and sub-regions 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. 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. It should establish a clear work programme and report back to the COP annually on progress under the different elements of the work programme.

Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA)

**The composition of the Adaptation Committee**

The composition of the Adaptation 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.

**Proposed linkages with other relevant institutional arrangements**

This committee should be linked with regional and national centres of adaptation, Adaptation Fund and any other committees established under UNFCCC

## **SUBMISSION FROM TURKEY ON ADAPTATION**

### **The Adaptation Committee**

- In order to enhance adaptation activities, the Adaptation 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 be organized under the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (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.
- Arranging meetings under the Secretariat, the Committee should prepare the annual evaluation reports and the forward plans and submit these to the Secretariat.
- 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 minimize 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.
- 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 minimize the complications and drawbacks.

**Submission of the United States of America  
Adaptation Committee  
25 February 2011**

The United States welcomes the opportunity to provide a submission regarding our views on the composition of and modalities and procedures for the Adaptation Committee, including its linkages with other relevant institutional arrangements. Even under the most successful scenarios for global greenhouse gas emission reductions, past and future greenhouse gas emissions will require people around the world to adapt to climate change, making the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation increasingly important. The United States supports the decision made in Cancun to establish the Adaptation Committee.

**Role**

It is the view of the United States that national and sub-national level institutional arrangements will be key vehicles for advancing effective, country-driven adaptation action on the ground, and that the Adaptation Committee can provide leadership in catalyzing and supporting country-driven adaptation actions. The United States fully supports the five functions that were decided upon for the Adaptation Committee under the Cancun AWG-LCA outcome. To operationalize these five functions, we propose that the Adaptation Committee focus its work plan on:

1. Promoting coherence on adaptation. Specifically, the Committee would:
  - a. Assess and propose ways to rationalize adaptation under the Convention and strengthen coherence among the various Convention bodies and agenda items that focus solely on adaptation, such as the Nairobi Work Program and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, and that include adaptation elements, such as the Technology Executive Committee and the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications. The Committee could provide guidance to the Nairobi Work Program, setting its work plans and calls to action. The Committee could also request reports from other groups under the Convention on their adaptation actions and provide guidance on actions that could be taken to strengthen coherence and integration including through the identification of joint programs.
  - b. Assess and provide guidance on how the UNFCCC could strengthen linkages with and among other institutional arrangements. Other institutional arrangements include those at the regional, national and sub-national levels, such as national and local governments, universities, civil society organizations, intergovernmental organizations, and the private sector. Many of these institutions, especially those at the national and subnational levels, are the key vehicles for advancing effective, country-driven adaptation action on the ground. The first step in this process would be to understand what other institutional arrangements are doing on adaptation, and where there are gaps and priority areas where improved communication and coordination would help catalyze enhanced action, leverage resources, and strengthen the synthesis and sharing of information, knowledge, and best practices.

2. Providing technical guidance on adaptation. Specifically, the Committee would:
  - a. Synthesize information and knowledge about good adaptation practices from existing resources, including the Nairobi Work Program, for consideration by the Conference of Parties when providing initial guidance to the operating entities of the financial mechanism. The Committee could, for example, provide guidance on how the operating entities could encourage the replication and scaling up of good practices related to mainstreaming adaptation into development planning, poverty reduction strategies, and sectoral policies; building the capacity of governments and civil society to develop and implement most effective adaptation strategies and programs; and prioritizing vulnerable systems, sectors and communities.
  - b. Conduct periodic reviews about information, tools, and policies that enable effective and enhanced action on adaptation and associated lessons learned, good practices, gaps and constraints. This could be undertaken through sectoral lenses, e.g., looking at agriculture, health, water, natural ecosystems, and coastal zones as well as a cross-sectoral lens, e.g., looking at integrating adaptation into development planning and programs; access to climate information; monitoring, evaluation, and reporting; gender; and stakeholder engagement.

The Committee would fill critical gaps in knowledge, through calls to action, commissioning reports, and organizing expert meetings. By doing so, it can provide leadership in supporting and catalyzing country-driven adaptation. The Committee could, for example, draw scientific and technical expertise from the Nairobi Work Program and from the Least Developed Countries Expert Group to provide recommendations to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation on further implementing the Cancun agreements on adaptation, including the Cancun Adaptation Framework and the process for LDCs to develop and implement medium and long-term plans. It could also draw from experts outside the Convention, such as civil society and other intergovernmental organizations, to identify opportunities for – and ways to overcome constraints to – mainstreaming climate change adaptation into development planning and programs and monitoring, evaluating and reporting on climate resilience, adaptive capacity, and climate finance.

## **Composition**

To function effectively and efficiently, the Committee should be relatively small in size. We propose, therefore, that the Adaptation Committee be comprised of 14 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. Party members of the Adaptation Committee will be nominated by Parties and elected by the Conference of Parties.

To function effectively and efficiently, the Committee should also leverage adaptation expertise outside the Convention. We propose that the Adaptation Committee also include six non-governmental advisory members, including from civil society, financial institutions, and United Nations agencies. These advisory members should have expertise in the implementation of adaptation activities.

In addition, the Adaptation 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. For example, if the Committee were to focus on information, knowledge, lessons learned, good practices, gaps and constraints related to agriculture and adaptation, it could bring together an ad hoc working group of experts from the Food and Agriculture Organization and other relevant intergovernmental agencies, civil society and the private sector. Or, if it held a workshop or meeting on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, the Committee could invite experts from civil society and OECD's Development Assistance Committee, for example, who are working on monitoring, evaluation and reporting from different perspectives and scales.

### **Modalities and Procedures**

The Adaptation Committee should report to the Conference of the Parties through the Subsidiary Bodies. It should provide periodic reports on the progress of its work to the Conference of the Parties 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 recognizes 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 Conference of the Parties. Decisions by the Conference of the Parties would in turn guide the work of the Adaptation Committee.

The Adaptation Committee will make decisions by consensus of Party Members.

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.

The Adaptation Committee should annually elect a chair and a vice-chair from among its members for a term of two years each, per the two-year work program 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-chair 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.

The Adaptation Committee should meet twice a year in conjunction with meetings of the Subsidiary Bodies. To ensure transparency, meetings should be open to accredited observer organizations, except where otherwise decided by the Adaptation Committee.

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

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

**View of the Republic of Uzbekistan  
on the composition of, modalities and procedures of Adaptation Committee**

The Republic of Uzbekistan supports the new initiatives of the Secretariat and considered important to establish, strengthen and better effective using of institutional mechanisms under the Convention.

**The establishment of the Committee for adaptation** is aimed at ensuring the implementation of advanced actions on adaptation under the Convention. Functional approaches and procedures of the Adaptation Committee should be focused to more active actions on adaptation.

Uzbekistan considers that in composition of the Adaptation Committee shall consist of 32 experts representing all regions with due regard the gender equality:

- (a) four members from each of the five regional groups of UN;
- (b) two members – the representatives of small island developing states;
- (c) two members - from the least developed countries;
- (d) four members from Parties included in Annex I;
- (e) four members from Parties not included in Annex I.

The committee should include experts on assessing climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation. The regional groups should be balanced representation of experts in different fields of expertise. The Committee members should be elected for two years, with the maximum term of consecutive stay in the Committee of a maximum of two terms.

The Adaptation Committee shall meet at least twice a year, simultaneously with the COP sessions, to be flexible and provide the required number of meetings to suit their needs and solve the tasks.

The full text of all decisions approved by the Adaptation Committee should be available in all six official languages of the United Nations. Adaptation Committee shall work in close collaboration with the UNFCCC Secretariat.

The following problems under the Adaptation Committee should be solved:

- the activation the change of information and knowledge on effective adaptation practices at local, national and regional levels, traditional knowledge and practices;
- the technical support, monitoring and review of activities on adaptation in order to develop of recommendations for their further development;
- the involvement of different institutional structures in developing countries into the process of enhancing the implementation of adaptation actions;
- recommended actions in cases when during the implementation of actions on adaptation the handicaps arise and gaps and difficult to determine what the further actions may be required;
- in-depth analysis of adaptation measures in developing countries, taking into account the lack of data;
- the development of methodological basis for economic assessing of adaptation, identify the costs and benefits of potential actions.

The last point issue is of particular importance for developing countries. Before making an adaptation measure to implement, it is necessary to evaluate the potential damage from climate change and correlate it with the cost of development and implementation of the measure itself.

The important role in the activities of the Committee should play the issues of insurance on the climatic risks; options for risk management, risk transfer mechanisms, increasing resistance to the risks, developing strategies to reduce the risk of hazards.

The Adaptation Committee will ensure the implementation of adaptation measures under the Convention through increased exchange of information on good practices and review of adaptation in order to develop recommendations for their further using.

**SUBMISSION OF THE  
BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA  
21 February 2011**

**PROPOSALS ON ADAPTATION**

**Opportunities to strengthen HEALTH at the COP 16 Agreements.**

- In accordance with paragraph 21: "Invites Parties to submit to the secretariat views on the composition of, and modalities and procedures for, the Adaptation Committee, including on proposed linkages with other relevant institutional arrangements";

VENEZUELA proposes the inclusion of health expertise within the Adaptation Committee.

- In accordance with paragraph 28: "Invites Parties and relevant organizations to submit to the secretariat, views and information on what elements should be included in the work programme, including the following:...";

VENEZUELA proposes the inclusion of health as an important element (being part of the three main sets of adverse effects that the UNFCCC seeks to avoid), and also proposes engagement with national and international health organizations to ensure a relevant specialized expertise.

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