



17th meeting of the Adaptation Committee (AC17)

24 March – 27 March 2020 via webmeeting

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Contents

Background on the Adaptation Committee	1
Aim and general reflection of the seventeenth meeting of the Adaptation Committee	1
Impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic	2
Agenda of the seventeenth meeting of the Adaptation Committee	3
Minutes of the meeting	4
Glossary	10

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Background on the Adaptation Committee (AC)

The AC is part of the Cancun Adaptation Framework, which was established during COP16. The AC's goal is to promote the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the Convention, inter alia, through the following functions:

- Providing technical support and guidance to the Parties;
- Sharing of relevant information, knowledge, experience and good practices;
- Promoting synergy and strengthening engagement with national, regional and international organizations, centres and networks;
- Providing information and recommendations, drawing on adaptation good practices, for consideration by the COP when providing guidance on means to incentivize the implementation of adaptation actions, including finance, technology and capacity-building;
- Considering information communicated by Parties on their monitoring and review of adaptation actions, support provided and received.

A three-year work plan defines the AC's activities. The current workplan covers the years 2019 to 2021. Additionally, the COP can assign additional tasks to the AC. The AC comprises 16 members including representatives from the five UN regional groups, Small Island Development States (SIDS), LDC, Non-Annex I and Annex I Parties. Since it is a technical body, members serve in their personal capacity and do not represent parties.

The AC meets twice a year, usually around March and September. It reports to the COP annually. The 2019 report has not been acknowledged by the parties during COP25 due to

Despite the potential for discussion, adoption of the report is a formality. During COP25, however, a debate was sparked off by the recommendations of the Technical Examination Process on Adaptation. Once a year (until 2020), experts are invited to take a closer look at a topic predefined by the Adaptation Committee. In 2019, this topic was "Adaptation finance, including the private sector." Parts of the countries of the Global South interpret the focus on private adaptation financing as an attempt by the countries of the Global North to evade their financial responsibility and, in contrast, call for increased public funding. Furthermore, they wanted to remove any reference to the topic from the report, which was not acceptable for the countries of the Global North in particular. The meeting was accordingly adjourned without result until SB52.

More information on the AC including members, documents and news available from:

<https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/constituted-bodies/adaptation-committee-ac>

Aim and general reflection of the seventeenth meeting of the Adaptation Committee

2020 is the second year in the current three-year work programme designed in 2018. In addition, COP24 mandated the committee with additional work. After three years of negotiations, the rulebook was finalised in Katowice. Some of the results of the negotiations require some fleshing out of technical details. As an example, the Adaptation Communications passed in Katowice require supplementary (voluntary) guidelines, which are to be developed by the AC in conjunction with the IPCC. However, during 2019, the IPCC did make clear that this kind of request neither fits its mode of operation nor does the panel have capacities left given the Sixth Assessment Report is due in 2022. To find a way forward regarding this process was one of the major issues to solve during the meeting. Furthermore, the AC's contribution to the Global Stocktake and the current state of the Global Goal on Adaptation were important topics.

Impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic

The seventeenth meeting of the Adaptation Committee was planned before the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic and arranged as a regular four-day meeting. The Agenda was prepared in February 2020. However, the physical meeting had to be cancelled as a result of the medical risks and international mobility restrictions. Instead, a web meeting was organised. Since members and observers come from different time zones, the length had to be substantially shortened from whole-day meetings to two-hours slots. Not all of the agenda items previously laid out could be addressed and discussions on some topics had to be condensed. As a procedural rule, discussion were set to continue as long as two thirds of the committee members were present. All key decisions except for the election of the co-chairs were suspended. Hence, the summary outcome for all items is limited to the agreement on continuing to work on the respective item intersessionally. The main goal of the meeting hence was to proceed with operational work and prepare intersessional work. Many of the more detailed comments on the documents were submitted via a collaboration platform. Observers were invited to send in comments via email. While this is a good example for using technology to make e-meetings work, it made the process more opaque for observers. Although temporarily interrupted by technical difficulties of some members, the solution proved to be appropriate given the circumstances. The secretariat managed to ensure flow of information towards the observers. Broadcasting of the session via YouTube allowed for also for non-registered observers to follow the meeting. At the beginning of the meeting it was announced that oral input during the sessions could not be allowed during the session due to time constrains. Written input from observers was welcomed and encouraged. However, in deviation from this house keeping rules, the co-chairs provided room for observers during all agenda items. This proved to be both helpful and manageable and hence should be the default option for all UNFCCC meeting conducted in this manner and not be subject to the flexibility of the co-chairs. More information on the seventeenth meeting of the AC including summary outcomes are available from:

<https://unfccc.int/event/seventeenth-meeting-of-the-adaptation-committee-ac17>

Agenda of the seventeenth meeting of the Adaptation Committee

1. Opening and welcome
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Election of the Co-chairs
4. Organization of work
5. Promoting overarching coherence
 - a. Collaboration with other adaptation-related institutional arrangements under the Convention
 - b. Guidance to the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change
 - c. Mainstreaming a gender perspective into the work of the Adaptation Committee
6. Addressing mandates from the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its first session
 - a. Global Goal on Adaptation
 - b. Adaptation Communications: Draft supplementary guidance for voluntary use by Parties in communicating adaptation information
 - c. Methodologies for assessing adaptation needs
 - d. Modalities for recognizing the adaptation efforts of developing country Parties
 - e. Methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support;
 - f. Information collection and preparation for the Global Stocktake.
7. Work of the Adaptation Committee working group on the Technical Examination Process on Adaptation
8. Technical support and guidance to the Parties on adaptation action
 - a. Work of the Adaptation Committee Task Force on National Adaptation Plans
 - b. Linkages between mitigation and adaptation
 - c. Data for short-, medium- and long-term adaptation
9. Technical support and guidance to the Parties on means of implementation
 - a. Engagement with the private sector
 - b. Capacity gaps in accessing adaptation funding
10. Awareness-raising, outreach and sharing of information
 - a. Review and update of the Adaptation Committee's communications plan, including a social
 - b. Adaptation Forum
11. Updated flexible workplan of the Adaptation Committee for 2019-2021
12. Organization of intersessional work
13. Dates for future meetings
14. Any other matters
15. Closure of the meeting

Minutes of the Meeting

Opening and welcome (agenda items 1-3)

Co-Chair Ms Pilar Bueno of Argentina opened the meeting and welcomed AC members (who are serving in their personal capacity) and observers and thanked them for their participation and flexibility. The agenda was adopted without alterations. Six new members were welcomed to the AC. Two new co-chairs were elected. Ms Cecilia da Silva Bernardo of Angola and Ms. Alessandra Sgobbi of Italy were elected for the period of one year. All important decisions except for the election of the co-chairs were postponed. The main objective of the meeting was therefore to continue the operational work and to prepare the work between meetings.

<https://unfccc.int/documents/210117>

Adaptation Communication (agenda item 6b)

Background:

At COP24, Parties requested the AC to and the IPCC Working Group II to develop draft supplementary guidance for voluntary use by Parties in communicating information in accordance with the elements contained in the annex of decision 9/CMA.1 by June 2022. It will be discussed during SB 57 (November 2022). However, during 2019, the IPCC indicated that this kind of request does not completely fits its mode of operation. In addition, the panel have any capacities left given the Sixth Assessment Report is due in 2022. To find a way forward regarding this process was one of the major issues to solve during the meeting.

Discussion and outcome:

The secretariat presented the document "Draft initial outline for draft supplementary guidance for voluntary use by Parties in communicating information in accordance with the possible elements of an adaptation communication." It consists of two parts. Part 1 synthesizes general considerations/principles that the AC might want to take into account when preparing the draft supplementary guidance and identifies possible types of presentation tools that could be applied throughout the guidance. Part 2 contains the draft initial outline for the guidance, comprising of an introduction, overview of existing processes and linkages, as well as element-specific sections structured along the nine types of information identified in annex to decision 9/CMA. In addition, the secretariat also reported back on a meeting between several AC members met with the IPCC. The IPCC is willing to collaborate but cannot take on additional work due to heavy workload. Details have not been fleshed out yet.

An AC member commented on the need to include limits to adaptation into the draft – usually seen as a bridge to the loss and damage topic. AC members also emphasized the need to avoid additional burden for the countries. Another AC member pointed out that adaptation communication is nothing new and already ongoing within the NAP process that should be used in order to prevent double work. There were different opinions on whether country examples should be used as they can provide specific advice, though, can also be quite political. Furthermore, one AC member reminded her colleagues that principles are already included in the CMA decision and should not be "renegotiated." Another AC member underscored the need to clearly define the purpose of the document. Additional input of AC members and observers was invited until 27 March. By then, a stocktake of the comments should be done. The item is still open for comments from observers until 17 April.

<https://unfccc.int/documents/210017>

Guidelines for National Adaptation Plans:

https://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/cancun_adaptation_framework/application/pdf/naptechguidelines_eng_high_res.pdf

Methodologies for assessing adaptation needs (Agenda item 6c)

Background:

CMA mandated the AC in cooperation with the LEG, the NAP, practitioners, academia and the private sector, to develop by June 2020 and to regularly update an inventory of relevant methodologies for assessing adaptation needs, including needs related to action, finance, capacity-building and technological support in the context of national adaptation planning and implementation. This information is to be made available on the adaptation knowledge portal (AKP).

Furthermore, Parties and observer organizations are invited to submit via the UNFCCC submission portal by February 2021 their views and information on the development and application of methodologies for assessing adaptation needs, including needs related to action, finance, capacity-building and technological support.

The CMA also requested the AC, with the engagement of the IPCC Working Group II, as appropriate, to prepare, drawing on the inventory and the submissions, a technical paper on methodologies for assessing adaptation needs and their application, as well as on the related gaps, good practices, lessons learned and guidelines, for consideration and further guidance by the SBSTA 57th session via the report of the AC.

During AC15 the following way forward has been agreed upon:

- In the first half of 2019, the AC sent a letter to the IPCC Working Group II with information on the mandate and the time line (which is the same letter as referred to in item 6.b above)
- AC16 considered a concept note for the inventory and will engage with the LEG and the NWP thereafter;
- The AC will finalize the inventory by June 2020, consider a scoping note for the technical paper at AC17 and in the 2nd half of that year issue the call for submissions with the mandated due date of February 2021;
- It will draft and review the technical paper throughout 2021 and finalize it before November 2022.

Discussion and outcome:

The secretariat provided a presentation with different options for the inventory, visualizing them in mock-ups with associated cost estimates. It was pointed out the link to agenda item 5b. Results of a survey on the usability of the AKP should be available by April 2020 and the results should inform this agenda item as well. Several members mentioned the need for a user-friendly use not for negotiators but for practitioners and there have been discussions about the mandate.

<https://unfccc.int/documents/210543>

Global Goal on Adaptation (Agenda item 6a)

Background:

In 2019, the CMA requested the AC "to consider approaches to reviewing the overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation and to reflect the outcome of this consideration in its 2021 annual report." A technical paper seen an initial step by launching the discussion within the AC on approaches to assessing the global goal on adaptation was prepared for AC17. Furthermore, the AC's workplan includes

the item “technical paper on useful information and methodologies for assessing progress in enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change,”

The Secretariat presented a draft technical paper reflecting on the merits and limitations of the various potential approaches to assessing the global goal on adaptation under the global stocktake. The literature-review based paper includes three substantive chapters, starting from an initial analysis of the scientific literature, then exploring national approaches and summarising the spectrum of approaches

Discussion and outcome:

All AC members provided written inputs to the document or intend to do so. There were discussion about the issues of aggregation, which could lead to simplifications. The number of NAPs was mentioned as an example of a quantitative indicator not reflecting the resilience of the (non-)submitting countries. Hence, the approach needs to be qualitative and quantitative to respect the different challenges countries. In addition, integration in existing schemes was mentioned as an important issue to prevent additional burden. One AC member reminded the committee that the AC technical paper on useful information and methodologies for assessing progress in enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change was planned for 2021 and for good reason: the interlinkage with other processes. It was further pointed out, that data for developing countries is still scarce as reporting remains voluntary. The lack of ex-post data complicate an assessment of progress. Several members applauded the paper as a good start but advocated for keeping an open mind as to the different approaches and do not prefer on over the other yet. Observers pointed out the lack of transboundary aspects and the ignorance of the relevance of the mitigation path.

A working group advancing the draft was formed at the end of the meeting.

<https://unfccc.int/documents/210564>

Information collection and preparation for the Global Stocktake (Agenda item 6f)

Background:

Art. 7, para 14 requires that GST shall, inter alia:

- a) Recognize adaptation efforts of developing country Parties;
- b) Enhance the implementation of adaptation action taking into account the adaptation communication referred to in Article 7, paragraph 10;
- c) Review the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support provided for adaptation; and
- d) Review the overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation referred to in Article 7, paragraph 1.

The GST will consist of the following components:

- a) Information collection and preparation, focusing on gathering, compiling and synthesizing information and preparing for conducting the technical assessment (CMA 2021 to June 2023);
- b) Technical assessment, focusing on taking stock of the implementation of the PA to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose and long-term goals of the PA, as well as opportunities for enhanced action and support to achieve its purpose and goals (June 2022 to June 2023);
- c) Consideration of outputs, focusing on discussing the implications of the findings of the technical assessment with a view to achieving the outcome of the global stocktake of informing Parties in updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, their actions and support, in

Discussion and outcome:

It remained unclear how to avoid duplicating work with other bodies, such as the PCCB, SCF, TEC, etc. Hence, there was agreement to reference to works of these bodies are possible, and engagement should take place but overlaps should be avoided. That does not mean that the AC cannot comment on topics that other bodies also cover, such as adaptation finance. There has been a divergence of views as to necessity of in-depth considerations at the current point in time.

<https://unfccc.int/documents/210573>

Modalities for recognizing the adaptation efforts of developing country Parties (Agenda item 6d)

Background:

The CMA requested the secretariat, under the guidance of the AC and the LEG in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, to prepare synthesis reports every two years starting in 2020. The synthesis reports should be focused on relevant lessons learned and good practices in developing country Parties in the context of the recognition of their adaptation efforts. The secretary presented a draft on "Adaptation efforts taken by developing country Parties in response to climate hazards, focusing on relevant lessons learned and good practices." It draws primarily on reports submitted by Parties to the UNFCCC, such as NAPs, NDCs and reports from NWP, AC, LEC and TEP-A.

Discussion and outcome:

Several members commented on the lack of certain hazards such as biological hazards e.g., locusts. Some AC members felt it was a waste to exclude documents from the Sendai framework and WIM ExCom. Another comment addressed the lack of examples for transboundary efforts. In addition, there were discussion on the format in order to create a user-friendly product. One member suggested considering cross-cutting themes like gender, indigenous people, EbA, CA, and criticised the missing link to capacity building. However, concerns of duplications were uttered. Several members noted the different understanding of efforts: This must also reflect (bi-literal) efforts of support and knowledge-sharing and efforts to improve enabling environment. However, there was disagreement – there might be potential for further conflict especially between members from developing and developed countries. Not mentioning the private sectors was mentioned as another omission twice. It has been noted that adaptation is an outcome and hence cannot be measured by financial resources alone. In general, there seems to be a lot of need for further discussion.

<https://unfccc.int/documents/210538>

8. Technical support and guidance to the Parties on adaptation action: c) Data for adaptation at different spatial and temporal scales

Background:

AC15 agreed to prepare a paper on connecting short-, medium- and long-term adaptation planning at the national and subnational level, including data, financial flows and others. This paper was included in its workplan for 2019-2021. 11. During AC16, the committee considered a concept note for this new paper and decided to reduce it to focus only on data, taking into account short- medium- and long-term perspectives and linkages of data needs to various stages in the adaptation process. It requested the secretariat to present a draft for consideration during AC17.

Discussion and outcome:

The paper was welcomed. As it was seen as the epitome of a technical paper, the creation of a more user-friendly version was endorsed. Several comments on upscaling and data-availability and data-access

addressed some of the more technical issues. Due to the lack of time, some comments were sent directly through the collaborative platform after the session. In addition, one member was puzzled as to why the GGA was mentioned, when this is not the space.

<https://unfccc.int/documents/210539>

Review of progress made during AC17.

At the beginning of the meeting, the co-chairs briefly took stock of the previous session and input received so far. The Co-chairs encouraged the observers to provide (additional) input until 17 April 2020.

Organization of intersessional work (agenda item 12)

The AC appointed its AC-SCF liaison, AC-LEG liaison, and its nominees to the TEC task force, the CTCN advisory board, WIM ExCom Tfd, the PCCB, the two gender focal points, the NAP task force, the TEP-A, NAP Expo Advisory Group, the review and update communication strategy group and the group on the scoping note on linkages between mitigation and adaptation.

Members for working groups for intersessional work on the following items were identified:

- Adaptation Communications
- Global Goal on Adaptation
- Methodologies for assessing adaptation needs
- Modalities for recognizing the adaptation efforts of developing country Parties
- Global stocktake
- Adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support
- Capacity gaps in accessing adaptation funding
- Review and update of the Adaptation Committee's communications plan

A discussion revolved around the question of how to ensure that the issues can be dealt with without overburdening AC members. A timeline for the working groups was presented via screen sharing. Parts of the planning can only be substantiated, once the decision as to how and when the next SBs will take place has been made. This decision is expected in the first week of January.

Dates for future meetings (agenda item 13)

Due to the COVID-19 epidemic, all plans are preliminary. The co-chairs suggested a four-day meeting for the 18th meeting to accommodate the busy schedule of the AC. The proposed dates are 25-28 August 2020. This is an unusually earlier date owed to the early date of COP26.

Other matters (agenda item 14)

One AC member thanked the secretariat for their work under these difficult conditions. However, the next meeting should take place in person and the secretaries should – if possible – make the documents available earlier.

Closure of the meeting (agenda item 15)

The AC agreed to continue work of all items in the intersessional phase. Co-Chair Ms. Alessandra Sgobbi closed the meeting with reading out the outcomes of the meeting. The Co-Chairs thanked everyone for participating in the meeting and the observers for their valuable inputs.

Glossary

ACE *Action for Climate Empowerment*

ACE refers to Art. 6 of the Convention focusing on six priority areas: education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information, and international cooperation on these issues.

Adaptation Forum

Annual half-day event to exchange about pressing adaptation issues; organised by the AC.

AF *Adaptation Fund*

The AF was established in 2001 to finance concrete adaptation projects and programmes in developing country Parties to the KP that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. It will serve the PA.

<https://www.adaptation-fund.org/>

Adaptation Futures

Adaptation Futures are a bi-annual academic conference series initiated in Queensland (AUS) in 2010. The next Adaptation Futures Conference were supposed to take place in India in 27 – 30 April 2020 in New Delhi, India. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the date was pushed to 29 September – 1 October.

<http://adaptationfutures2020.in/>

Agenda 2030

The Agenda 2030 encompasses the Sustainable Development Goals passed by UN General Assembly in 2015 [see SDGS].

AKP *Adaptation Knowledge Portal*

As part of the NWP it aims to provide access to information and knowledge on climate change adaptation and on the work of related work streams under Convention. The portal provides free and open access to a curated database of adaptation knowledge resources including case studies, methods and tools, publications and technical documents, and other materials.

<https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/Home.aspx>

BINGO *Business and industry non-governmental organizations*

UNFCCC constituency category.

CAF *Cancun Adaptation Framework*

The CAF was adopted at COP16 to affirm that adaptation must be addressed with the same level of priority as mitigation. It established the AC, NAPs and a work programme to consider approaches to address L&D in developing countries.

<https://unfccc.int/tools/cancun/adaptation/index.html>

CBA *Community-based Adaptation*

CBA is an adaptation approach that focuses on empowering communities to use their own knowledge and decision-making processes. It is also the name of an annual conference series with a strong practitioner focus initiated in Dhaka in 2005. The next CBA conference was supposed to take place in Bangkok in the week of 22 June 2020 but was pushed to 21 Sep – 24 September due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

CGE *Consultant Group of Experts (on National Communications)*

CGE is an expert group to support developing country Parties to fulfil their reporting requirements and the implementation of the enhanced transparency framework under Article

13 PA. The CGE offers training materials and webinars. During COP24, its mandate was extended until 2026.

<https://unfccc.int/CGE>

- CMA* *Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement*
The CMA serves as the meeting of the Parties to the PA. All States that are Parties to the PA are represented at CMA. Parties to the Convention that are not Parties to the PA are able to participate as observers, but without the right to take decisions. The CMA oversees the implementation of the PA and. The CMA meets annually during the same period as the COP.
<https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/supreme-bodies/conference-of-the-parties-serving-as-the-meeting-of-the-parties-to-the-paris-agreement-cma>
- CMP* *Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol*
The CMP serves as the meeting of the Parties to the KP. All States that are Parties to the KP are represented at CMP. Parties to the Convention that are not Parties to the KP are able to participate as observers, but without the right to take decisions. The CMP oversees the implementation of the PA and. The CMA meets annually during the same period as the COP.
<https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/supreme-bodies/conference-of-the-parties-serving-as-the-meeting-of-the-parties-to-the-kyoto-protocol-cmp>
- COP* *Conference of the Parties (UNFCCC)*
The COP is the supreme decision-making body of the UNFCCC. During the COP, states and parties review the implementation of the Convention and any other legal instruments that the COP adopts.
<https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/supreme-bodies/conference-of-the-parties-cop>
- CTCN* *Climate Technology Centre and Network*
CTCN is the operational arm of the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism. It is hosted by the UNEP and UNIDO.
<https://www.ctc-n.org/>
- DRR* *Disaster Risk Reduction*
DRR is a systematic approach to identifying, assessing and reducing the risks of disaster.
<https://www.unisdr.org/who-we-are/what-is-drr>
- EbA* *Ecosystem-based Adaptation*
EbA is an adaptation approach using conservation, sustainable management and restoration of natural ecosystems.
- ENGO* *Environmental non-governmental organizations*
UNFCCC constituency category.
- FAO* *Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations*
The FAO is a specialized agency of the UN that aims to assist developing countries and countries in transition to modernize and improve agriculture, forestry and fisheries practices.
<http://www.fao.org/home/en/>
- GAN* *Global Adaptation Network*
Hosted by UNEP this worldwide platform aims to distribute and exchange climate change adaptation knowledge, among others, through biennial forums; umbrella organisation composed of constituent regional networks and partners.
<http://web.unep.org/ganadapt/global-adaptation-network>

- GCA* *Global Commission on Adaptation*
 The GCA seeks to accelerate adaptation action and support. It is co-hosted by Global Center on Adaptation and World Resources Institute and overseen by former UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, Bill Gates and World Bank CEO Kristalina Georgieva. It presented its flagship report early September 2019. During UN Climate Change Summit in New York, US, on 23 September, a year of action was kicked off.
<https://gca.org/global-commission-on-adaptation/adapt-our-world>
- GCF* *Green Climate Fund*
 The GCF is the operating entity of UNFCCC's Financial Mechanism to assist developing countries in adaptation and mitigation practices and the centrepiece in the pursuit of the goal to mobilise USD 100 billion annually for adaptation and mitigation by 2020. It is governed by a board of 24 members and supported by a secretariat.
<https://www.greenclimate.fund/home>
- GEF* *Global Environment Facility*
 The GEF was established in 1992 to help tackle our environmental problems. Since then it has provided over USD 17 billion in grants and mobilized an additional \$88 billion in financing for more than 4000 projects in 170 countries. Through its Small Grants Programme, the GEF has invested USD 450 million and leveraged similar levels of co-financing supporting over 14,500 community based projects in over 125 countries.
<https://www.thegef.org/>
- GFCS* *Global Framework for Climate Services*
 GFCS is an UN-wide initiative in which WMO members and inter- and non-governmental, regional, national and local stakeholders work in partnership to develop targeted climate services to support decision-making in climate sensitive sectors.
<https://gfcs.wmo.int/>
- GGA* *Global Goal on Adaptation*
 Goal set in Art 7 (1) of the PA: 'Parties hereby establish the global goal on adaptation of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change (...).
- GST* *Global Stocktake*
 Article 14 of the Paris Agreement requires the CMA to periodically take stock of the implementation of the Paris Agreement and to assess collective progress towards achieving the purpose of the Agreement and its long-term goals. This process is called the global stocktake, covering mitigation and adaptation. The first GST will take place in 2023 and every five years thereafter.
- HLC* *High level champions*
 Established during COP21 to address the lack of ambitious climate action. Two individuals appointed annually to connect the work of governments with the collaborative actions taken by cities, regions, businesses and investors. The current champions are Gonzalo Muñoz of Chile and Nigel Topping of the UK.
<https://unfccc.int/climate-action/marrakech-partnership/actors/meet-the-champions>
- IPCC* *Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*
 The IPCC is an intergovernmental body of the United Nations, dedicated to providing the world and especially policy makers with an objective, scientific view of climate change, its

natural, political and economic impacts and risks, and possible response options.

<https://www.ipcc.ch>

KJWA

Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture

Initiated during COP23, KJWA's aim is to drive transformation in agricultural and food systems, and address the synergies and trade-offs between adaptation, mitigation and agricultural productivity. Within the KJWA the LEG, TEC, CTCN, AC, SCF, and PCCB conduct workshops to exchange about agriculture topics. Its report back to the conventions is due for COP26. There is no formal link to the PA.

<http://www.fao.org/climate-change/our-work/what-we-do/koronivia/en/>

KP

Kyoto Protocol

The KP is an international agreement linked to the UNFCCC, which commits its Parties by setting internationally binding emission reduction targets. It places a heavier burden on developed nations under the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities." After its first commitment period from 2008 to 2012 the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol" introduced a second commitment period from 2013 to 2020.

https://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol

L&D

Loss and damage

L&D refers to impacts of climate-related stressors that occur despite mitigation and adaptation efforts including extreme events and slow onset events (often lower case in this context. Within the UNFCCC system, it is addressed by the WIM (often capitalised in this context).

LAKI

Lima Adaptation Knowledge initiative

LAKI was Initiated during COP20 as joint action pledge under the NWP between the Secretariat and UNEP (through GAN). During the pilot phase (2014-2018), 85 priority adaptation knowledge gaps in six subregions were identified. In May 2018, LAKI entered its next phase.

<https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/nairobi-work-programme-nwp/the-lima-adaptation-knowledge-initiative>

LCIPP

Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform

The LCIPP was established during COP21 to strengthen the knowledge, technologies, practices, and efforts of local communities and indigenous peoples related to addressing and responding to climate change.

LEG

Least Developed Countries Expert Group

Established in 2001, the LEG is mandated by the COP to provide technical guidance and support to LDCs on formulating and implementing NAPs, NAPAs and implementation of the LDC work programme.

<https://unfccc.int/LEG>

LDCF

Least Developed Countries Fund

Established and managed by the GEF, the LDCF supports the world's most vulnerable countries in their efforts to adapt to the effects of climate change in particular by funding the preparation and implementation of NAPAs

M&E

Monitoring and Evaluation

Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action

It supports implementation of the Paris Agreement by enabling collaboration between

governments and the cities, regions, businesses and investors that must act on climate change. It is guided by the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement and the SGGs.

<https://unfccc.int/climate-action/marrakech-partnership-for-global-climate-action>

MPGs Modalities, procedures and guidelines

Art. 13 PA established an enhanced transparency framework for action and support: "developed country Parties shall, and other Parties that provide support should, provide information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties."

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cp24_auv_transparency.pdf

NAP National Adaptation Plans

NAPs are a process to identify medium- and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs. Like the AC, it is part of the CAF. While the focus lies on the process, a NAP cycle also produces a NAP document, which then should adaptation policies, instruments and action. Currently, 13 states have submitted NAPs.

<https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/national-adaptation-plans>

NAPA National Adaptation Programmes of Action

In 2001 the LDC work programme was established. It included NAPAs to support LDCs to address the challenge of climate change given their particular vulnerability. NAPAs provide a process for the LDCs to identify priority activities that respond to their urgent and immediate needs with regard to adaptation to climate change.

<https://unfccc.int/topics/resilience/workstreams/national-adaptation-programmes-of-action/introduction>

NAP Expo

The NAP Expo is an annual (one week) outreach event organized by the LEG to promote exchange of experiences and foster partnerships on how to advance NAPs. The 2020 was due 30 March to 3 April in Gaborone, Botswana but was postponed until further notice due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The topic is 'Transformations'.

<http://napexpo.org/2019/>

NAP Global Network

Hosted by independent think tank IISD it aims to enhance national adaptation planning and action in developing countries through coordination of bilateral support and in-country actors. It was established in 2014 with initial financial support by Germany and the US. Currently, funding is provided by Germany, the US and Canada.

<http://napglobalnetwork.org>

NAP Task Force

The NAP Task Force was established during AC 4 with the aim of to further support developing countries seeking to formulate and implement NAPs.

<https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/adaptation-committee-ac/areas-of-work/ac-s-task-force-on-national-adaptation-plans-nap-taskforce>

NDC Nationally Determined Contributions

NDCs are self-determined emission reduction goals of the member states of the PA. They are to be updated at least every five years. All countries that signed the UNFCCC were asked to publish their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) at CO19. A country's INDC is converted to a NDC when it formally joins the PA. NDCs are to be communicated or

updated in 2020. Even if current commitments are fully met, warming is on track to reach 2.7°C to 3.7°C. NDCs can also include information on planned adaptation action.

<https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/nationally-determined-contributions-ndcs#eq-4>

NC National Communications

UNFCCC type of report on GHG emissions and mitigation and adaptation efforts. Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties) including those that are also Parties to the Kyoto Protocol shall submit their National Communications (NCs) to the secretariat every four years.

<https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/transparency-and-reporting/reporting-and-review-under-the-convention/national-communications-and-biennial-reports-annex-i-parties/seventh-national-communications-annex-i>

<https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/transparency-and-reporting/reporting-and-review-under-the-convention/national-communications-and-biennial-update-reports-non-annex-i-parties/national-communication-submissions-from-non-annex-i-parties>

NWP Nairobi Work Programme

The NWP is a knowledge-to-action hub for adaptation and resilience under the convention established during COP11. It has over 360 partner organizations operates under the overall guidance of the Chair of the SBSTA.

<https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/nairobi-work-programme-on-impacts-vulnerability-and-adaptation-to-climate-change>

PA Paris Agreement

The Pa is an agreement within UNFCCC system dealing with greenhouse-gas-emissions mitigation, adaptation, and finance, starting in the year 2020. Its central aim is 'to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Additionally, the agreement aims to strengthen the ability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change.'

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english_paris_agreement.pdf

PCCB Paris Committee on Capacity-building

Created in 2015, it addresses current and emerging gaps and needs in implementing and further enhancing capacity-building in developing countries and to support a coherent and consistent institutional architecture for climate-related capacity-building. It consists of twelve capacity-building experts. It has been tasked with managing and overseeing the capacity-building workplan for the period 2016-2020.

<https://unfccc.int/pccb>

RINGO Research and independent non-governmental organizations

UNFCCC constituency category

SBs Meetings of the Subsidiary Body

SBs, usually followed by a number, are a widely used abbreviation of the meeting of the SBSTA and the SBI. The Next SBs (SB52) were supposed to be held in 01 June to 11 June in Bonn. However, given the COVID-19 pandemic this is unlikely to happen. During the first week of April decisions will be taken as to whether the SBs will be postponed or will take place in a digital format.

- SBI* *Subsidiary Body for Implementation*
 The SBI is one of two subsidiary bodies of the COP (the other one being SBSTA). It is meeting twice a year to advise the COP on transparency, mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology and capacity-building.
<https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/subsidiary-bodies/sbi>
- SCF* *Standing Committee on Finance*
 The SCF was established during COP16 to assist the COP in relation to the Financial Mechanism of the Convention in terms of improving coherence and coordination in the mobilization, delivery and M&E of climate change financing. Among others it provides a biennial assessment to give an overview of climate finance flows. It also serves the PA.
<https://unfccc.int/scf>
- SDGs* *UN Sustainable Development Goals*
 The SDGs are a collection of 17 goals backed by 169 targets with one to three indicators each. The global goals set by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015 for the year 2030.
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300>
- SFDRR* *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction*
 The SFDRR is a voluntary, non-binding agreement with a 2015-2030 time frame that aims to reduce disaster risk. It recognizes the State's primary role to reduce disaster risk, but also the need to share responsibility with other stakeholders including local government, the private sector, and civil society. UNISDR has been tasked to support SFDRR implementation, follow-up and review.
<https://www.unisdr.org/we/coordinate/sendai-framework>
- SBSTA* *Subsidiary Body of Scientific and Technological Advice*
 The SBSTA is one of two subsidiary bodies of the COP (the other one being SBI). It is meeting twice a year to advise the COP on guidelines for improving standards of national communications and emission inventories. It also supports the CMP and the CMA.
<https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/subsidiary-bodies/sbsta>
- TEC* *Technology Executive Committee*
 The TEC consists of 20 technology experts and forms the policy arm of the Technology Mechanism which is serving the PA. It is focusing on identifying policies that can accelerate the development and transfer of low-emission and climate resilient technologies.
<https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec>
- TfD* *Task Force on Displacement*
 The Task force under the WIM ExCom was established to address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change. The AC is represented through one of its members. Its main product so far are the 'Recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change' mandated by COP21. The TfD has been extended and started its second phase including a new workplan in April 2019.
<https://unfccc.int/wim-excom/sub-groups/TFD>
- Technology Mechanism*
 Established by COP16 to enhance technology development and transfer to developing countries. It consists of TEC and CTCN. It consists of 20 technology experts representing both

developed and developing countries.

<https://unfccc.int/ttclear/support/technology-mechanism.html>

TEP-A Technical Examination Process on Adaptation

The PA established the TEP-A to promote enhanced adaptation action prior to 2020. Its products are the TEM-As.

<https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/technical-examination-process-on-adaptation-tep-a>

TEM-A Technical Expert Meeting – Adaptation

The TEM-As are meetings on specific adaptation related topics usually during the intersessionals in May/June in Bonn; the process is organized by SBSTA and SBI and conducted by the AC

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

UNDP is the UN's global development network. It provides expert advice, training and grants support to developing countries.

<https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home.html>

UNEP United Nations Environment Programme

UNEP coordinates the UN's environmental activities and assists developing countries in implementing environmentally sound policies and practices.

<http://www.unenvironment.org/>

UNFCCC United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

International environmental treaty adopted 1992 entering into force 1994 aiming to 'stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system'. It is supported by a secretariat, which provides technical expertise and assists in the analysis and review of climate change information reported by Parties and in the implementation of the Kyoto mechanisms. It also maintains the registry for NDCs established under the PA.

<https://unfccc.int/>

UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization

UNIDO is a specialized agency in the UN system that aims to accelerate industrial development in developing countries and emerging economies and to promote international industrial cooperation.

<https://www.unido.org/>

UNISDR UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

UNISDR was established in 1999 to facilitate the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) and a focal point in the UN system for the coordination of disaster risk reduction.

<https://www.unisdr.org/>

YOUNGO

Official youth UNFCCC constituency

WFP World Food Programme

WFP is the food-assistance branch of the United Nations. Besides emergency relief and humanitarian support, it also works on country capacity strengthening and resilience building.

<https://www.wfp.org/>

- WIM* *Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage*
The WIM was established during COP19 to address loss and damage associated with impacts of climate change, including extreme events and slow onset events in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable. It works through the ExCom.
<https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/loss-and-damage-ld/warsaw-international-mechanism-for-loss-and-damage>
- WIM ExCom* *Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage*
The WIM ExCom guides the implementation of the functions of the WIM. It consists of 10 members from Annex I Parties and 10 members from non-Annex I Parties.
<https://unfccc.int/wim-excom>
- WMO* *World Meteorological Organization*
WMO is a specialized agency of the UN whose mandate covers weather, climate and water resources
<https://public.wmo.int/en>