



**UNITED  
NATIONS**



**Framework Convention  
on Climate Change**

Distr.  
GENERAL

FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/INF.2  
15 September 2009

Original: ENGLISH

---

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

**Seventh session**

**Bangkok, 28 September to 9 October 2009, and Barcelona, 2–6 November 2009**

**Item 3 (a–e) of the provisional agenda**

**Enabling the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action now, up to and beyond 2012, by addressing, inter alia:**

**A shared vision for long-term cooperative action**

**Enhanced national/international action on mitigation of climate change**

**Enhanced action on adaptation**

**Enhanced action on technology development and transfer to support action on mitigation and adaptation**

**Enhanced action on the provision of financial resources and investment to support action on mitigation and adaptation and technology cooperation**

**Reordering and consolidation of text in the revised negotiating text**

**Note by the secretariat**

*Summary*

This document contains reordered and/or consolidated sections of the revised negotiating text (FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/INF.1) prepared by facilitators during and after the informal meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA) held in Bonn, Germany, on 10–14 August 2009.

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
I. INTRODUCTION .....	3
<u>Annexes</u>	
I. A SHARED VISION FOR LONG-TERM COOPERATIVE ACTION .....	5
II. ENHANCED ACTION ON ADAPTATION AND ITS MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION .....	20
III. ENHANCED ACTION ON MITIGATION.....	56
A. Mitigation [commitments] by [developed country Parties].....	63
B. Nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing countries.....	77
C. Policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries.....	106
D. Cooperative sectoral approaches and sector-specific actions .....	115
E. Economic and social consequences of response measures .....	118
IV. ENHANCED ACTION ON THE PROVISION OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND INVESTMENT .....	124
V. ENHANCED ACTION ON DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY .....	146
VI. CAPACITY-BUILDING.....	176
VII. CROSS-CUTTING PROPOSALS RELATED TO STRUCTURE AND PLACEMENT .....	180

## Introduction

1. The Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA), at its sixth session, had before it a negotiating text prepared by its Chair.<sup>1</sup> At that session, Parties provided general comments on the structure and content of the negotiating text, stated reservations and objections to elements of the text, and proposed additions and modifications. The incorporation of this input resulted in the revised negotiating text.<sup>2</sup>
2. The revised negotiating text was considered at the informal meeting of the AWG-LCA held in Bonn, Germany, on 10–14 August 2009. Informal groups and sub-groups were set up to work on different sections of the text with a view to modifying it in the direction of consolidation and convergence. This document reflects the results of that work, as well as subsequent work undertaken by the group facilitators. This document does not, however, replace the revised negotiating text, which remains on the table.
3. Based on the exchanges among Parties during the August meeting, facilitators proposed how elements of the revised negotiating text could be reordered and consolidated in order to make the text more manageable. In some cases examples were made available in the form of non-papers; in other cases the proposed approach was presented to the groups in more general terms. At the end of the informal meeting, an understanding was reached that the facilitators, on their own responsibility, would reorder and consolidate the respective parts of the revised negotiating text in preparation for the first part of the seventh session of the AWG-LCA.
4. Annexes I to VI to this document contain suggestions for reordering and consolidating elements of the revised negotiating text, prepared by the facilitators during and after the informal meeting. Each annex has independent paragraph numbering. Paragraphs can be traced back to the revised negotiating text and to their sources with the aid of the background tables contained in document FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/INF.2/Add.1. These tables also contain information on the approach taken to the reordering and consolidation in each case.<sup>3</sup> Notes on the sources of the revised negotiating text can be found at the UNFCCC website.<sup>4</sup>
5. Facilitators were in some cases requested to prepare further background material suggesting ways to advance on revising the text during the first part of the seventh session of the AWG-LCA. Such material is contained in document FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/INF.2/Add.2.
6. The annexes to this document also reproduce the proposals contained in the revised negotiating text on the structure of the text and on the placement of elements within the text, with the exception of those proposals that have been implemented as part of the suggested reordering or consolidation. Cross-cutting structural proposals are contained in annex VII to this document.
7. Additional input on the revised negotiating text received from Parties during or shortly after the informal meeting in August is contained in document FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/INF.1/Add.1.

---

<sup>1</sup> FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/8.

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/INF.1.

<sup>3</sup> In some cases there are also additional tables containing analysis by the facilitators.

<sup>4</sup> < <http://unfccc.int/meetings/items/4381.php> >.

## **Overview of the contents of FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/INF.2 and Add.1 and 2**

### **FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/INF.2\***

1. Document FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/INF.2 contains suggestions for reordering and consolidating elements of the revised negotiating text, prepared by the facilitators.

Introduction

Annexes:

- I. A shared vision for long-term cooperative action
- II. Enhanced action on adaptation and its means of implementation
- III. Enhanced action on mitigation
  - III A. Mitigation [commitments] by [developed country Parties]
  - III B. Nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing countries
  - III C. Policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries
  - III D. Cooperative sectoral approaches and sector-specific actions
  - III E. Economic and social consequences of response measures
- IV. Enhanced action on the provision of financial resources and investment
- V. Enhanced action on development and transfer of technology
- VI. Capacity-building
- VII. Cross-cutting proposals related to structure and placement

\* Unofficial translations of this document will be issued in Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian and Spanish.

### **FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/INF.2/Add.1**

2. Document FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/INF.2/Add.1 contains background information on the sources of the paragraphs contained in annexes I–VI to the parent document listed above and on the approach to the reordering and consolidation of text.

### **FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/INF.2/Add.2**

3. Document FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/INF.2/Add.2 contains additional input prepared by the facilitators before the seventh session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention.

Annex I

**A shared vision for long-term cooperative action**

This annex contains text from paragraphs 1–17 (pages 5–21) of the revised negotiating text (FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/INF.1), as reordered and consolidated by Parties and the facilitator of the informal group on shared vision. The approach to consolidation emerged from informal exchanges among Parties and was presented to the informal group on shared vision for proposals for preambular paragraphs 1–6 and paragraphs 1–4. After the informal meeting, the same approach was applied by the facilitator to the remaining proposals.

Paragraphs have been renumbered starting from 1, with preambular paragraphs identified by inserting PP in front of the paragraph number.

Paragraphs can be traced to their origin by using the explanatory table contained in annex I to document FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/INF.2/Add.1.

Structural proposals:

1) *The process of reviewing overall progress towards the ultimate objective of the Convention and actions related to mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation should be consolidated in a proposed new chapter for cross-cutting issues.*

2) *The range of emission reductions in paragraphs 31 (a) and 34 (a) should be removed from the shared vision chapter and treated in the mitigation chapter.*

3) *The shared vision is expressed:*

*Option 1: As a COP decision;*

*Option 2: As part of the COP decision that adopts an implementing agreement;*

*Option 3: As a chapeau to the implementing agreement;*

*Option 4: As the first section of the implementing agreement.*

PP.1 Recalling the Bali Action Plan adopted by decision 1/CP.13 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its thirteenth session, and the need for long-term cooperative action among all Parties to enable the full and sustained implementation of the Convention now, up to and beyond 2012, in order to achieve its ultimate objective.

PP.2 Acknowledging the findings of the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and more recent scientific information, that delay in reducing emissions significantly constrains opportunities to achieve low stabilization levels and increases the probability of severe climate change impacts and the consequent need for, and cost of, adaptation,

PP.3 Acknowledging the important role of the Kyoto Protocol in contributing to the ultimate objective of the Convention, and the need to broaden the legal commitments under the Convention. Substantial reductions of GHG emissions from Annex I countries should be agreed,

PP.4 Recognizing the importance of early action and emphasizing the urgent need to accelerate both mitigation and adaptation actions,

PP.5 Renewing the political determination to ensure that the equitable development needs of present and future generations are properly addressed.

PP.6 Intending to renew and strengthen the global partnership through the creation of new levels of cooperation among Parties, according to the principles of the Convention.

PP.7 Affirming a Shared Vision of a long-term goal to equitably, successfully and coherently integrate the ambitious efforts of all Parties.

PP.8 [Recognizing that] sustainable development is the first priority for developing countries. Therefore, [that] our commitment to a low carbon society would have to be linked to our development priorities, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention.

PP.9 [Recalling that] the Rio principles, particularly the principles of [equity], common but differentiated responsibilities and respective [capabilities] [capacities] should guide the debates on shared vision.

PP.10 [Emphasizing that] it is fundamental that Annex I countries comply fully with the provisions as set out in 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5 as well as additional commitments on technology transfer and capacity-building.

PP.11 [Further emphasizing that] a shared vision does not include commitments for developing countries. It does, entitle technology transfer, capacity-building and financial resources for project implementation regarding mitigation national programs.

PP.12 [Recognizing that sustainable development that ensures capacity for] [A shared vision recognizes that] [adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change is the most important issue for] [the most vulnerable countries are] all developing countries, [particularly] low-lying and other small island countries, countries with low-lying coastal, arid and semi-arid areas or areas liable to floods, drought and desertification, and developing countries with fragile mountainous ecosystems are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, [as stated in preambular text 19 of the UNFCCC].

PP.13 Recognizing that current and potential climate change impacts require a shift in the global investment patterns and that criteria for financing allocation shall clearly respond to the priorities identified by the international community, with climate change stabilization being one of these priorities.

PP.14 Acknowledging that current atmospheric concentrations are principally the result of historical emissions of greenhouse gases, the most significant share of which has originated in developed countries.

PP.15 Further acknowledging that developed countries have a historical responsibility for their disproportionate contribution to the causes and consequences of climate change, reflecting their disproportionate historical use of a shared global carbon space since 1850 as well as their proposed continuing disproportionate use of the remaining global carbon space.

1. [[[As assessed by the IPCC in its Fourth Assessment Report] Warming of the climate system, as a consequence of human activity, is unequivocal. [Global atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases have increased significantly because of human activities since 1750.]
2. Current atmospheric concentrations are principally the result of historical emissions of greenhouse gases, [the largest share of which has originated in] [originating from] developed countries [Parties].

3. Current per-capita emission in developed countries remain relatively high compared to those in developing countries, as noted in the Convention and by the IPCC. [The serious adverse effects of climate change, notably those on crop production and food security, marine and coastal ecosystems, coastal livelihood, water resources and human health, ecosystems as well as on housing and infrastructure,] [Climate change is having significant deleterious effects on the composition, resilience and productivity of natural and managed ecosystems, on the operation of socio-economic systems and on human health and welfare, including crop production, fisheries and food security, water resources, as well as on housing and infrastructure. These effects,] [Notably the effects on ecosystems, on the operation of socio-economic systems and on human health and welfare, including crop production, fisheries and food security, water resources, as well as on housing and infrastructure,] [The AR4 demonstrates clearly that negative impacts of climate change are already evident and widespread, in particular in vulnerable regions of the world, and are increasingly posing a risk to ecosystems, food production, the attainment of sustainable development and of the Millennium Development Goals as well as to human health and security] as well as insufficient access to a global atmospheric resource, are [becoming] a major obstacle to efforts to promote [sustainable] economic and social development [and to [reduce] poverty] [eradication] [promote poverty alleviation,] [which are the first and overriding priorities of all developing countries]. In order to build up their coping or adaptive capacity, developing countries must pursue these overriding priorities to the best of their abilities. The maintenance of healthy ecosystems and their services is necessary to maintain the life support system on earth in the face of climate change, providing food and livelihoods, contributing to human welfare and enabling sustainable economic development.

4. [Developing countries face not only the additional challenge of adaptation but also the need to put their economies on a sustainable path. All Parties agree that developing countries face serious adverse effects of climate change as well as threats to their future economic potential due to insufficient access to shared global atmospheric resources.]

5. Recalling that [besides adversely affecting all developing countries, climate change pose significant challenges to] [[the adverse effects of climate change will be felt most acutely by [those segments of the] [vulnerable countries and] [in developing countries, particularly in low-lying and other small island countries, countries with low-lying coastal, arid and semi-arid areas or areas liable to floods, drought and desertification, and developing countries with fragile mountainous ecosystems are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and by the most fragile ecosystems and] population [particularly in] [within] developing countries who have contributed least to climate change but [who are already in vulnerable situations [owing to factors such as geography, poverty, gender, age, indigenous or minority status and disability]]].

6. These adverse effects [also] [further] [undermine the equitable development needs of present and future generations] [demand a more equitable utilization of the global atmospheric resource to reflect the needs of present and future generations], and have a range of direct and indirect implications for the full and effective enjoyment of human rights including the right to self determination, statehood, life, food and health and the right of a people not to be deprived of its own means of subsistence, particularly in developing countries.

7. With land use being linked to sustainable development, adaptation and mitigation, agriculture plays an important role, especially in the context of food security and poverty reduction. Therefore, adaptation as well as mitigation efforts in the AFOLU sector are required to enable substantial increase in production and productivity needed for ensuring food security. Reducing GHG emissions in agriculture is a challenging task and may thus require attention in the context of any shared vision for long-term cooperative action.

8. Deep cuts [by developed countries] [by all Annex I country Parties] [by all developed countries] in global emissions by Parties in accordance with their historical responsibilities, as well as the principles

of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities, and realistic changes in emission patterns [will be] [are urgently] required to prevent dangerous interference with the climate system and achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention. Early and urgent action by all countries on the basis of equity and according to their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities is necessary. [A] [Further] delay by Parties [in implementing their commitments to reduce] [reducing] emissions will increase their climate debt to the developing countries and significantly constrain opportunities to achieve lower stabilization levels of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and increase the risk of more severe climate change impacts. Avoidance of damage to SIDS and LDCs as a primary benchmark for assessing the adequacy of long-term cooperative action.

9. The shared vision for long-term cooperative action recognizes the strong link between adaptation and mitigation as well as the cross-cutting role played by financing, technology transfer and capacity-building. Failure to implement ambitious and immediate mitigation actions by developed countries will increase the need for adaptation in developing countries and therefore for financial support. At the same time, increased financial support and technology transfer to developing countries will help these countries in their implementation of NAMAs, reducing the risk of crossing tipping points that could result in abrupt climate change.

10. Led by developed country Parties, [an economic transition is needed [that shifts] [in order to adjust] global economic growth patterns towards a sustainable [low-emission economy] based on development of innovative technologies, more sustainable production and consumption, promoting sustainable lifestyles and [climate-resilient] [sustainable] development [while ensuring a just transition of the workforce]. The active participation of all stakeholders in this transition should be sought [, be they governmental, including subnational and local government, private business or civil society, including the youth and addressing the need for gender equity].] Those developing countries that were and are low carbon economies need sufficient financial incentives and appropriate technology transfer to keep avoiding GHG emissions in their path to sustainable development and to prevent adopting the high GHG emission trajectories of developed countries.

Alternative to paragraph 10:

[In the face of the grave challenge of harmonizing sustainable development with mitigation of climate change, all the Parties are in need of a paradigm shift towards low carbon development. However, there still is no model for low carbon paradigm shift. As mitigation is a result of paradigm shift towards low carbon development, a concrete roadmap for low carbon development, especially for developing country Parties, is urgently needed.]

11. The structure of the global economy has undergone profound changes since the entry into force of the Convention, and Parties' individual responsibilities and capabilities with it. Emissions and sources of capital are increasingly global, necessitating that all countries take action to achieve a low-emissions trajectory in order to meet the objective of the Convention.

Alternative to paragraphs 1–11:

[Recognizing the need to further enhance the implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action and that deep cuts in global emissions will be required in order to achieve its ultimate objective.

Noting the need to take account of future changes in the economic and social circumstances of Parties, as well as the constant evolution of scientific knowledge relating to climate change, its causes and effects.]

12. [All Parties should take mitigation actions under an enlightened sense of solidarity] [All Parties should contribute to the global effort to combat climate change], in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities [– a spectrum of effort is envisaged]. All countries will need to develop comprehensive climate response strategies, in line with their individual responsibilities and capabilities, that achieve an emission trajectory to a low emission economy.



13. [[In this context,] developed country Parties [have committed to] [should] demonstrate that they are taking the lead in modifying [the] long-term trends in emissions [reduction] consistent with the objective of the Convention [and in accordance with its provisions and principles.] In doing so, Annex I Parties pledge to meet their targets fully, effectively and in a measurable, reportable and verifiable manner.

14. [In reflection of] [Because of] their historical responsibility for the accumulation of greenhouse gas emissions in the atmosphere, [developed country Parties [and other Parties included in Annex I of the Convention] [must] [should] [show leadership] [in the global effort to build a low-carbon economy that ensures continued growth and sustainable development and strengthens capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change] [shall take the lead in combating climate change] [and the adverse effects thereof] [in] [by] [in particular on taking corresponding measures in] [mitigation] [in taking on ambitious economy-wide quantified emission limitation and reduction] commitments [immediately implementing ambitious and legally binding emissions reductions] [through deep reductions in their emissions.] [or actions.] Developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in Annex II of the Convention [should] [must] [shall fulfill their commitments under the Convention in] supporting all developing country Parties, particularly the most vulnerable, in undertaking adaptation measures and enhanced nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs), in a measurable, reportable and verifiable manner, and in [assisting] [providing support] [enabling] them through the [provision of] [transfer of] technology cooperation and transfer and capacity building and financial resources [that help these countries] to move towards a low-emission development path.

15. [All Annex I Parties also agree to present Carbon Neutral Strategies (CNS) containing their vision to meet their quantified targets by 2020. This plan by all Annex I Parties, will act as a transparent modality in meeting the Annex I Party individual targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It will outline a mitigation policy in totality as well as measures how it will meet its targets and stay on track.]

16. [Developing countries will also contribute to a global mitigation effort in accordance with the Convention, including through nationally appropriate mitigation actions.] [The extent to which developing country Parties will effectively implement their commitments under the Convention will depend on the effective implementation by developed country Parties of their commitments under the Convention related to finance and transfer of technology.] [All Parties agree that to the extent developing countries are expected to take NAMAs would hinge on the extent to which they are provided financial resources aided by vital technology transfer and development and that the NAMAs by the developing country Parties and the provision of finance and technology shall both be measurable, reportable and verifiable.] [Developing countries could adopt bolder measures of mitigation if developed countries make even deeper cuts in their own domestic emissions and provide adequate means of implementation. Furthermore, deeper cuts would create a demand for expanded carbon markets that should go hand in hand with significantly increased access to the project mechanisms to carbon trading schemes, and an early and enhanced role of forestry in the carbon markets.]

17. [All Parties should aim to undertake a similar level of effort to others at a similar level of development and with similar national circumstances.] [Developing countries] [Those Parties] whose national circumstances reflect greater [responsibilities] [responsibility] and [capabilities] [capability] [must contribute to the effort] [should make a greater contribution to the global effort] to address climate change, including for limitations of emissions and enhancement of removals of greenhouse gas emissions and in assisting the most vulnerable Parties and populations to adapt to climate change.]]

18. Developing country Parties over riding priority remains sustainable economic growth and poverty eradication, an effort which has been complicated by the effects of climate change. Special attention should be given to the [[urgent and immediate adaptation needs of [all] developing countries, [especially those] [that are] [particularly] [vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change [as stated in preambular 19 of UNFCCC and the adverse effects of response measures,] [particularly low-lying and

other small island countries, countries with low-lying coastal, arid and semi-arid areas or areas liable to floods, drought and desertification, and developing countries with fragile mountainous ecosystems,] [and SIDS and LDCs] [require special attention] [must be met]] [, necessitating a shared vision for actively promoting sustainable community-based ecosystem management, conservation and restoration activities, where appropriate to support adaptation.] [Among adaptation actions are those necessary to restore the resilience of ecosystems and their productivity to enable sustainable economic development.]] [Those Parties whose national circumstances reflect the least capability and the most vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change should be prioritised for support in their efforts to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change.] [The healthy marine and terrestrial ecosystems and their services are required to sustain the life supporting system on earth, providing food and livelihoods, contributing to human welfare and enabling sustainable economic development.] [It is important to stress the need for sustainable coastal and marine ecosystems that will increase the resilience to climate change. An integrated coastal and ocean management approach is a key in promoting resilience, and thus fundamental to preparing for and adapting to the effects of climate change on the ocean.] [[Countries] [Developing country Parties] lacking sufficient capacity to respond to the challenges of climate change require access [to opportunities to obtain this capacity] [to resources] in a timely [sustained and cooperative] manner.]] [Measurable, reportable and verifiable financing, technology transfer and compensation must be provided by developed countries to address the full costs of adaptation in developing countries, supported by appropriate institutional arrangements under the Conference of the Parties.] It is also particularly important to provide adequate, predictable, stable, sufficient and timely funding for adaptation purposes particularly by developed countries. Developed country Parties shall support these developing countries in meeting the costs of adaptation.

19. The shared vision for long-term cooperative action shall be guided by the ultimate objective of the Convention and its principles. [The urgent need to [confront] [prevent] dangerous climate change requires [political determination] [leadership] to [continue building an inclusive, fair and effective [climate regime] [implementation of the Convention], one that takes into account the integrity of the climate regime and the [need of developing countries' need] [needs of developing countries and their need] for adequate and equitable sustainable development [space] and the particular vulnerability of SIDS and LDCs, and is based on a [[new and] equitable] [genuine] [strengthened] global partnership that [drives] [enhances] [long-term] cooperative action to] [address existing implementation gaps, ensure effective implementation by all Parties with their commitments and] [address the existing implementation gaps especially in the implementation of commitments taken under Article 4 of the Convention] enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention now, up to and beyond 2012.] Scientific evidence shows that the global costs of mitigation and adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change will soar if mitigation efforts are timid, fragmented and restricted. Furthermore, it shows that the economics of ambitious and bold mitigation action pays better than shy efforts, both at a global and domestic level in developed and developing country Parties.

20. In order to fulfill this shared vision, Parties have agreed to establish a coherent, cohesive and integrated system of financial and technology transfer mechanisms under the Convention and a follow up/compliance mechanism. These institutions are robust and effective.

21. [The shared vision [for] [is of] long-term cooperative action, including the long-term global goal for emission reductions, [shall be guided by the ultimate objective of the Convention and its provisions and the principles] [to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention and ensure its full, effective and sustained implementation, in accordance with its provisions and principles], recognizing that their application as regards individual Parties should evolve, in particular the [principles of [on the basis of equity and of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, as well as the precautionary principle and state responsibility [, that are enshrined in the Convention] to guide the international community in addressing climate change], in particular articles 3.2, 3.3 and 3.5 of the Convention. [It also] [takes] [taking] into account environmental, evolving national circumstances, including social and economic [and political] conditions [, the specific needs and special circumstances

of developing countries, precautionary approaches, the right to development and sustainable economic growth] [and other relevant factors]]] [as reflected in the Convention], and ensuring that global crises, such as the financial crisis, should not constitute an obstacle to the provision of financial and technical assistance to developing countries in accordance with the Convention.

22. [The shared vision for long-term cooperative action [shall guide short- and midterm urgent and enhanced action on adaptation and mitigation, including support through finance, technology, and capacity-building] [aims to address climate change and achieve the mutually supportive and intertwined pillars of sustainable [and climate-resilient] development, that are economic development, social progress and the protection of the environment, as well as the survival of all states [and] to enhance action on adaptation, mitigation, technology, finance and capacity-building, integrating the means of implementation needed to support action in developing countries on adaptation and mitigation], in order to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention and to achieve sustainable and climate resilient development.]

Alternative to paragraphs 21-22:

[The shared vision shall also be guided by the precautionary principle, that are enshrined in the Convention to guide the international community in addressing climate change and take into account social and economic conditions and other relevant factors. The shared vision for long-term cooperative action aims to achieve sustainable and climate-compatible development and to enhance action on adaptation, mitigation, technology, finance and capacity-building, integrating the means of implementation needed to support action on adaptation and mitigation, in order to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention.]

Alternative to paragraphs 1-22:

Alternative 1

[The “shared vision for long-term cooperative action, including a long-term global goal for emissions reductions”, integrates the four building blocks of the Bali Action Plan in a comprehensive and balanced manner, that would enhance the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention, and achieve its objective as set out in Article 2 of the Convention, including its ultimate objective and the parameters for the achievement of this ultimate objective, that is “to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner” and to this end, shall:

- (a) fully recognize that the shared vision is to be pursued “in accordance with the provisions and principles of the Convention” (para. 1 a of the BAP), as contained in its Article 3, in particular Articles 3.1 (protection of the climate system for the benefit of present and future generations of humankind, on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities) and 3.3, and shall take into account “social and economic conditions and other relevant factors”, through the full consideration of the economic and social impacts on developing countries, including impacts on the eradication of poverty, of any long-term global goal for emissions reductions;
- (b) recognize the right to, and the promotion of, sustainable development, as stated in Article 3.4 of the Convention, “taking into account that economic development is essential for adopting measures to address climate change”;
- (c) address all the implementation gaps to enable full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention, now, up to and beyond 2012, on mitigation and adaptation commitments, and in particular those related to the provision of financial resources (Article 4.3) and to the promotion and transfer of technology (Article 4.5), in the context of Article 4.7 of the Convention;

- (d) give urgent and equal weight to action on adaptation and mitigation and fully implement all relevant Articles of the Convention recognizing that as developed country Parties fail to meet their mitigation commitments, the costs of adaptation for developing country Parties would significantly increase, and fully implement Article 4.4 of the Convention;
- (e) envision a long-term goal which successfully integrates the means of implementation (technology, financing and capacity-building) to enable and support mitigation and adaptation actions of developing country Parties (Article 4.7), and one that would demonstrate “that developed countries are taking the lead in modifying longer-term trends in anthropogenic emissions consistent with the objective of the Convention” (Article 4.2 (a)) through effective mechanisms and institutional arrangements.]

#### Alternative 2

The agreement on the shared vision for long-term cooperative action should address all aspects of the BAP and form the basis of a framework decision by the Conference of the Parties (COP), the scope of which should include:

- (a) The guiding principles and objective of the agreed outcome, including the scientific basis for decision making,
- (b) The quantified global goal of greenhouse gas emissions reductions agreed upon, for the short (2020) and the long (2050) terms, with the associated stabilization levels of greenhouse gases and global mean temperature rises. As well, the year of maximum global emissions and the differentiated contribution to the goal of all the groups of countries, Parties to the Convention and lead by developed countries,
- (c) The institutional framework and the contribution of the different groups of countries to the integration, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the cooperative action on mitigation, adaptation, technology and financing.

The guiding principles of the Convention should support items b) and c) of the previous paragraph, in terms of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities; historical responsibilities in greenhouse gas emissions and the related historical ecological debt generated by the cumulative greenhouse gas emissions since 1750 and the most recent scientific information. The objective of the shared vision should be expressed as guidance to integrate the global cooperative action to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention, from now, up to and beyond 2012. The previous should be linked to a series of more specific and mutually coherent agreements on the mitigation, adaptation, technology and financing issues, which should be respectively included in a series of COP decisions so as to complement the framework decision on the shared vision.

#### Alternative 3

The shared vision is to establish a global approach to addressing climate change through enhancing action by all countries to mitigate emissions of greenhouse gases and to provide adequate support for vulnerable countries to the impacts of climate change. Actions taken shall play a significant role in ensuring that global greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere must be stabilized as far below 350 parts per million of carbon dioxide equivalent as possible, with temperature increases limited to as far below 1.5 degrees celsius above pre-industrial levels as possible. Action taken shall be a major contribution towards moving to a low greenhouse gas emission society that is compatible with sustainable development objectives and consistent with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. The right to survival of all nations is a paramount objective.

#### Alternative 4

The discussion on a shared vision for long-term cooperative action is an exchange of views or ideas about how to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention, focusing on the

way to implement long-term cooperative action under the framework of the Convention. A shared vision is for long-term cooperative action, such a vision should be guided by the ultimate objective of the Convention, which consists of the following three aspects: to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system; to adapt to the impacts of climate change; and to realize sustainable development. A shared vision for long-term cooperative action should be comprehensive and include mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology as well as sustainable development.

23. [Recalling Article 3, paragraphs 1 and 5, and Article 4, paragraphs 3 and 7 of the Convention, developed country Parties shall not resort to any form of unilateral measures, including countervailing border measures, against goods and services imported from developing countries on the grounds of protection and stabilization of climate.]

*Enhanced action on adaptation, mitigation, technology and financing*

24. There must be consistency between the global goal, mitigation commitments and actions by all developed country Parties and the provision by developed country Parties of technology, financing and capacity-building to support and enable nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties. Should such enabling support be significant and consistent with needs, nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties could achieve a substantial deviation from baseline and thus contribute to achieving the global goal. Should such enabling support remain insignificant, nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties would remain limited, their greenhouse gas emissions would therefore increase accordingly and mitigation commitments and actions by all developed country Parties should then be increased to achieve the global goal without the contribution of developing country Parties.

25. The shared vision for long-term cooperative action recognizes the strong link between adaptation and mitigation as well as the cross-cutting role played by financing, technology transfer and capacity-building. Failure to implement ambitious and immediate mitigation actions by developed countries will increase the need for adaptation in all developing countries, particularly low-lying and other small island countries, countries with low-lying coastal, arid and semi-arid areas or areas liable to floods, drought and desertification, and developing countries with fragile mountainous ecosystems are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and therefore for financial support. At the same time, increased financial support and technology transfer to developing countries will help these countries in their implementation of NAMAs, reducing the risk of triggering/crossing tipping points that could result in abrupt climate change.

*A long-term global goal for emission reductions [(with related medium-term goals and review process)]*

26. Taking into account the findings of the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, [the shared vision includes a long-term [aspirational] global goal for emission reductions that [is based on best available [science] [scientific evidence]] [and economic analysis] [takes into account robust scientific findings of the IPCC as accepted by the Parties] [recognizes the scale and urgency of the challenge as outlined in the IPCC AR4,] and [provides direction] intended to inspire long-term cooperative action, [making it sufficiently effective] to bring about the deep cuts in global emissions as well as realistic changes in emission patterns are urgently required to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention [and minimize further climate change impacts on [vulnerable] developing countries as mentioned in preambular 19 of the Convention ]], that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, especially the LDCs and SIDS particularly low-lying and other small island countries, countries with low-lying coastal, arid and semi-arid areas or areas liable to floods, drought and desertification, and developing countries with fragile mountainous ecosystems are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, with flexibility and diversity of nationally appropriate actions. The global goal for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions should be

based on the most recent scientific knowledge, incorporating the ecological rationality of natural systems as one of its guiding principles, as this ultimately affects the dynamics of planet Earth and its climate, and to which the economic rationality should be subordinated. The emission reduction goals set for the short term and medium term should enable the fulfillment of this long-term goal.

27. [[The long-term global goal for emission reductions [shall] [should] reflect all elements of the Bali Action Plan, including mitigation, adaptation, finance and technology. It should be set] [In order to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention as contained in its Article 2, the Parties shall work towards]

Option 1

[as a stabilization of GHG concentrations in the atmosphere at [400] [450 or lower] [not more than 450] [450] [least 450] ppm carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub> eq) [and a temperature increase limited to] [so that there is a very low or low level of risk that the global mean temperature rise will be] 2 °C or below above the pre-industrial level [with a probability greater than 50 per cent] [, which requires reversing the trend of increasing global greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 at the latest]. For this purpose, the Parties [shall] [should] collectively [reduce global emissions by at least [50] [81–71] [85] per cent [from 1990] levels by 2050.] [set an emission reduction objective on the basis of historical responsibility and national circumstances.] ]

Option 2

[as a stabilization of GHG concentrations in the atmosphere well below 350 ppm CO<sub>2</sub> eq [and a temperature increase limited to below 1.5 °C above the pre-industrial level] [with a probability greater than 50 per cent of a temperature increase of less than 2 °C from pre-industrial level]. For this purpose, the Parties [shall] [should] collectively [reduce global emissions by [81–71] [more than 85] [at least 95] per cent from 1990 levels by 2050.] [set an emission reduction objective on the basis of historical responsibility and national circumstances.] ]

Option 3

[as a global temperature increase limited to 2 °C above the pre-industrial level.]

Option 4

[as a reduction in global average GHG emissions per capita to about 2 t CO<sub>2</sub>.]

Option 5

[on the basis of

Option 5.1

[historical responsibility and capacity and national circumstances.]

Option 5.2

[emissions debt.]

Option 5.3

[per capita accumulative emission convergence.] [The long-term global goal for emission reductions should be set as a statistically robust ceiling for the average global temperature increase strictly attributable to anthropogenic interference having a global effect, of [x] degrees Centigrade above mid-19th century levels, with per capita accumulative emission convergence between all Parties.]

Option 5.4

[an equitable allocation of the global atmospheric resources.]

Option 5.5

[sound science.]

Option 5.6

[economic and technological feasibility.]

Option 5.7

[supported and enabled by adequate technology, financing and capacity-building].]

Option 6

[The shared vision may include a long-term goal for global GHG emissions reductions of at least halving global emissions relative to 1990 levels by the middle of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, underpinned by ambitious mid-term targets, based on sound science and in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Convention.]

Alternative to paragraphs 26–27:

[The objective of this Agreement is to achieve an environmentally sound response to climate change through effective implementation of the Convention, with a view to achieving its ultimate objective as provided in its Article 2, by:

- (a) stabilizing atmospheric greenhouse gases at 450 parts per million carbon dioxide equivalent or lower, through unified long-term action that sets the world on a path by which global GHG emissions peak by [X] and then global GHG emissions reduce by [X] per cent by [X] on [X] levels; and
- (b) galvanizing greater attention and efforts towards adaptation at all levels to minimize the adverse impacts of climate change, to assist in building climate resilient communities and to enhance sustainable development.]

28. [Developed country Parties agree that they will, through their Carbon Neutral Strategy identify] [Emission pathways towards the long-term global goal for emission reduction require that global GHG emissions peak [between 2010 and 2013] [by 2015] [by 2020 at the latest] [in the next 10–15 years] [in the next 10–20 years]] and decrease thereafter, and the annual maximum reduction rate should be up to 4–5 per cent between 2015 and 2020. Developing country Parties should ensure that their emissions peak by 2025.

Alternative to paragraphs 27–28:

[All Parties should aim at a long-term goal of achieving at least fifty per cent reduction in global emissions of greenhouse gases from their current level by 2050, with a reference to scientific knowledge of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change through realization of a low carbon society and development of innovative technologies. In order to achieve this goal, peaking-out of the global emissions of greenhouse gases in the next ten to twenty years, 2015 for developed countries and 2025 for developing countries, should be pursued and all Parties should share the vision on how to pave the way to reduce global emissions by 2050 with flexibility and diversity of nationally appropriate actions.]

29. Annex I Parties have agreed to clearly delineate their historical responsibilities and their respective contribution to the anthropogenic increase in greenhouse gas emissions. All Parties agree that this was crucial in our collective effort to combat the adverse effects of climate change. All Parties have further agreed that assigned amount calculated must reflect this historical contribution of the Annex I Parties in order to determine an equitable allocation of global atmospheric resources between the developed and the developing countries.

30. To this end, Annex I Parties shall ensure that [aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions] [their emissions] do not exceed their assigned amounts, calculated to reflect the

full extent of their [historical responsibility and an equitable allocation of the global atmospheric resource.] [historical climate debt taking into account:]

- (a) Responsibility of Annex I Parties, individually and jointly, for current atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases;
- (b) The historical and current per-capita emissions originating in developed countries;
- (c) Technological, financial and institutional capacities;
- (d) The share of global emissions required by developing countries in order to meet their social and economic development needs, to eradicate poverty and to achieve the right to development.

31. [To this end, [developed country Parties] [Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties)] [developed country Parties and other Parties included in Annex I to the Convention] [developed country Parties included in Annex II to the Convention (Annex II Parties)], as a group, [shall] [should] [reduce their [domestic] GHG emissions] [deeply cut their GHG emissions]:

- (a) [By at least 25–40] [By 25–40] [By more than 25–40] [In the order of 30] [By at least 40] [By 45] [By at least 45] per cent from 1990 levels by [2017] [2020], through domestic and international efforts [with further reductions to be achieved through policies and measures that promote sustainable lifestyles];
- (b) [And [in the range of 75–85] [by at least 85] [by at least 90] [by more than 95] per cent by 2050.]]

*Alternative to subparagraph 31 (b):*

[should transform their economies over the coming decades in order to collectively reduce their greenhouse gas emissions by 80–95 per cent by 2050 compared to 1990 levels.]

32. The difference between the assigned amounts of Annex I Parties and their actual GHG emissions shall be quantified [as an increase in their emissions debt/accumulated per capita emissions/use beyond their equitable allocation of the global atmospheric resources] [and shall provide the basis of] [as an input for the consideration of] fulfillment by Annex I Parties of their commitments to provide financing, technology and compensation to developing countries for mitigating and adapting to climate change.

33. In the light of a shared vision based on historic responsibility/emissions, debt/per-capita emissions convergence/an equitable allocation of a shared atmospheric resource, [and in accordance with the provisions of the Convention,] Annex I Parties shall provide new and additional financial resources to meet the full costs incurred by developing country Parties [in complying with their obligations under Article 12, paragraph 1, and the full incremental costs of implementing measures that are covered by Article 4, paragraph 1] [, particularly the most vulnerable countries including LDCs and SIDs, of meeting their commitments, towards the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention]. They shall also provide new and additional funding to cover the full incremental costs incurred by developing countries in implementing nationally appropriate mitigation actions undertaken in the context of sustainable development. Annex I Parties commit the amount of [ ] billion [Euros/dollars] in order to enable mitigation and adaptation actions in developing countries for the period now up to 2012. The [Conference of the] Parties shall periodically review the adequacy of levels of financing required to support mitigation and adaptation actions in developing countries, including a comprehensive review not later than 2011.

34. [Supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity-building from developed country Parties, the GHG emissions of [developing country Parties][Parties not included in Annex I to the



Convention (non-Annex I Parties)], as a group, [shall] [should] [could] realistically change their emission patterns by :

- (a) [[Significantly deviate from the baseline by 2020] [Deviate in the order of 15–30 per cent below the baseline by 2020] [Deviating from the baseline by 2020];
- (b) [And] be reduced by 25 per cent from 2000 levels by 2050.]]

Alternatives to paragraph 34:

Alternative 1:

[Developing country Parties as a group, in particular the most advanced among them, shall achieve a substantial and quantifiable deviation in the order of 15–30 per cent below business as usual levels by 2020, respecting the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity-building.]

Alternative 2:

[Non-Annex I Parties should formulate and implement NAMAs in the context of sustainable development, in order to moderate the growth of GHG emissions to the extent commensurate with support provided, in terms of technology and finance, by developed countries.]

*Process of reviewing overall progress towards the ultimate objective of the Convention and actions related to mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation*

35. Option 1

[Parties shall periodically review the implementation by Parties of their commitments under the Convention, overall progress towards the ultimate objective of the Convention and actions related to mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology transfer and other means of implementation, in the light of [the best available scientific information] [, including an assessment of climate change and its impacts] [intergovernmental scientific] [the most up-to-date information released by the IPCC] [[as well as relevant technical, social and economic information,] [the most recent scientific information provided by the intergovernmental mechanism] and taking account of observed impacts and efforts made to adapt to climate change], bearing in mind the changes in circumstances of the Parties, including [a] comprehensive review [not later than 2016] [at least five years before the end of the commitment period], incorporating consideration of future emission reduction requirements and targets in the light of the [Fifth Assessment] [findings of the latest assessment] Report of the IPCC.]

Option 2 (*in the case of a long-term global goal as defined in paragraph 27, option 3, above*)

[The long-term global goal for emission reductions [shall] [should] be updated to reflect [progress in scientific knowledge] [inter-governmentally accepted scientific assessment of anthropogenic global climate change and its impacts]. [To allow for these updates, the 2 °C goal [shall] [should] be broken down into partial targets: initially, a 0.2 °C temperature increase per decade over 10 decades. Every 10 years, the partial target [shall] [should] be evaluated, with a view to possibly redefining it, taking into account [advances in scientific knowledge] [recommendations of the IPCC as agreed by the governments] and the reduction of uncertainties. In all cases, the probability of achieving the temperature goals should be greater than 50 per cent.]

Alternative to paragraph 35, option 2:

[This long-term target should be reviewed no later than 2015 and on a regular basis thereafter. Such a review must be informed by the experiences and observations of Parties, the findings of the IPCCAR5 and other relevant scientific information. The Conference of the Parties will be tasked with the responsibility of setting interim short-term targets and monitoring the achievement of these targets. In these reviews, adaptive risk management strategies, to compensate for shortfalls, should be utilized as

they allow for immediate progress and also permit for adjustment of strategies as actual outcomes and impacts in SIDS are observed. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, the precautionary principle dictates that lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures. In this context, the avoidance of further negative climate change impacts on SIDS must be one of the key benchmarks for assessing the adequacy of our long-term goal.]

### Option 3

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall undertake reviews of this Protocol, including the consideration of commitments of the Parties for subsequent periods, in the light of the best available scientific information and assessments on climate change and its impacts, as well as relevant technical, social and economic information, bearing in mind the changes in circumstances of the Parties. The first review shall take place at least five years before the end of the commitment period, and further reviews shall take place at regular intervals and in a timely manner. Based on these reviews, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall take appropriate action, which may include the adoption of amendment to Annex B (commitments by developed country Parties) and Annex C (actions by developing country Parties). The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall, at its first session or as soon as practicable thereafter, identify elements, including the economic development stages, response capabilities and shares of greenhouse gas emissions in the world, to be considered as criteria for changes in circumstances of the Parties.

36. The new agreed post-2012 institutional arrangement and legal framework to be established for the implementation, monitoring, reporting and verification of the global cooperative action for mitigation, adaptation, technology and financing, should be set under the Convention. It should include a financial mechanism and a facilitative mechanism drawn up to facilitate the design, adoption and carrying out of public policies, as the prevailing instrument, to which the market rules and related dynamics should be subordinate, in order to assure the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention.

37. The new institutional arrangement will provide technical and financial support for developing countries in the following areas: (a) preparation, implementation and follow-up through monitoring, reporting and verification of nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) by developing countries. These activities could include options to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD); (b) preparation, implementation and follow-up of national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs) or national communications in developing countries; (c) technology needs assessments (TNAs) for adaptation and mitigation under the NAMAs and the NAPAs or national communications of developing countries; (d) capacity-building and enabling environments for adaptation and mitigation in developing countries; (e) education, awareness raising and public participation, focused on youth, women and indigenous peoples; (f) design and implementation of adaptation programmes and projects; (g) support for all technological cycle phases: research and development (R&D), diffusion and transfer, including acquisition of technologies for adaptation and mitigation, including the purchase or flexibility of patents.

38. The scheme for the new institutional arrangement under the Convention will be based on three basic pillars: government; facilitative mechanism; and financial mechanism, and the basic organization of which will include the following:

- (a) The government will be ruled by the COP with the support of a new subsidiary body on adaptation, and of an Executive Board responsible for the management of the new funds and the related facilitative processes and bodies. The current Convention secretariat will operate as such, as appropriate.

- (b) The Convention's financial mechanism will include a multilateral climate change fund including five windows: (a) an Adaptation window, (b) a Compensation window, to address loss and damage from climate change impacts, including insurance, rehabilitation and compensatory components, (c) a Technology window; (d) a Mitigation window; and (e) a REDD window, to support a multi-phases process for positive forest incentives relating to REDD actions.
- (c) The Convention's facilitative mechanism will include: (a) work programmes for adaptation and mitigation; (b) a long-term REDD process; (c) a short-term technology action plan; (d) an expert group on adaptation established by the subsidiary body on adaptation, and expert groups on mitigation, technologies and on monitoring, reporting and verification; and (e) an international registry for the monitoring, reporting and verification of compliance of emission reduction commitments, and the transfer of technical and financial resources from developed countries to developing countries. The secretariat will provide technical and administrative support, including a new centre for information exchange.

Alternative to paragraph 1-38

[The shared vision shall take the form of preambular text that encapsulates both the long-term global goal and pulls together the other elements of the agreed outcome, in the following form:

The Conference of the Parties,

Seeking to further implement the Convention, in light of evolving science and mindful of evolving economic development and emissions trends,

Recognizing, in the light of Article 2 (objective) of the Convention, the importance of identifying one or more reference points in the mid-century timeframe that can guide the efforts of the Parties and the international community and against which aggregate global efforts can be continually assessed,

Considering, in that regard, that [ ] is/are desirable global indicator(s),

Having a shared vision of [summary that ties together the elements of the agreement],

Hereby adopts [an implementing agreement].]

Annex II

**Enhanced action on adaptation and its means of implementation**

This text reflects progress in the consolidation efforts undertaken by the facilitators of the informal group on adaptation on paragraphs 18–54 (pages 23–67) of the revised negotiating text (FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/INF.1) arising from the deliberations at the informal meeting of the AWG-LCA held in Bonn, Germany, in August 2009.

The consolidation of the adaptation chapter has been undertaken in line with the approach agreed by the informal group on adaptation at the informal meeting.

Separate numbering, in the form of PP.1, PP.2, etc., has been allocated to the preambular paragraphs in the adaptation chapter.

The numbering of the operative paragraphs starts from 1, for ease of reading and for easier integration into the larger text at a later stage. The change in numbering is tracked in the explanatory tables contained in annex II to document FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/INF.2/Add.1.

Minor editorial changes have been made within the text, where necessary, for grammatical consistency and accuracy. These do not, however, change the substantive meaning of any part of the text.

There are two types of explanatory table:

- The first, contained in document FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/INF.2/Add.1, tabulates the paragraph numbers in this consolidated text, shows from which paragraphs in document FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/INF.1 they originate, and explains the rationale and consolidation processes behind the new paragraphs;
- The second type of table, available on the UNFCCC website at <http://unfccc.int/4381.php>, maps the paragraph numbers from document FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/INF.1 and shows where the text in those paragraphs can now be found in the consolidated text.

Structural proposals:

- 1) *Revise the structure of the chapter to reflect all aspects of adaptation action, support and institutions in an integrative manner.*
- 2) *Organize provisions according to paragraph 1 (c) (i–v) of the Bali Action Plan.*
- 3) *Organize provisions according to, and referring back to, relevant Articles of the Convention.*
- 4) *Move overarching objectives and principles to chapter I on a shared vision.*
- 5) *Distinguish common responsibilities in adaptation of all Parties from differentiated responsibilities taking account of respective capabilities and according to national circumstances.*
- 6) *Consolidate all provisions related to support for adaptation into chapter II, section B, on the implementation of adaptation action.*
- 7) *Move aspects related to adaptation finance to chapter IV, section A, on finance.*
- 8) *Move chapter II, section D, which relates to risk reduction, management and sharing, to chapter II, section B, on the implementation of adaptation action.*
- 9) *Move aspects related to institutional arrangements to chapter II, section E, on institutional arrangements.*
- 10) *Structure the adaptation chapter into six sections as follows:*
  - *A section on objectives;*
  - *A section on the role of the UNFCCC;*
  - *A section on guiding principles;*
  - *A section on implementation of adaptation actions;*
  - *A section on institutional arrangements;*
  - *A section on monitoring and review of adaptation action and support.*
- 11) *Move the bulk of the current section D, which relates to risk reduction, management and sharing, into the section on the implementation of adaptation actions.*
- 12) *Do not include the current section C on means of implementation as a section within the adaptation chapter. This section should be considered under the financing, technology and capacity-building chapter.*
- 13) *Include a section on ‘Research and Systematic Observation’.*
- 14) *Move aspects of micro-insurance and risk pooling, currently included in chapter II, section B, on the implementation of adaptation action, to chapter II, section D, which relates to risk reduction, management and sharing.*

[The Parties,

PP.1 Being Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, hereinafter referred to as “the Convention”,

PP.2 In further pursuit of the ultimate objective of the Convention as stated in its Article 2,

PP.3 Recalling [the provisions of the Convention] [Article 4.1 of the Convention, which states that all countries have a responsibility to cooperate in preparing for adaptation to the impacts of climate change],

PP.4 Being guided by Articles 3.2, 3.3, 4.3 and 4.4,

PP.5 Recalling the Bali Action Plan adopted as decision 1/CP.13 by the Conference of Parties (COP) to the Convention at its thirteenth session,

PP.6 Recognizing the responsibilities of Parties under Principle 21 of the Stockholm declaration, which stipulates that activities within their jurisdiction or control of States do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction,

PP.7 Recognizing existing commitments and agreements concerning development responsibilities, including the Monterrey Consensus on financing for development and the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness,

PP.8 Being further guided by the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,

PP.9 Recognizing that climate change poses a serious threat to social and economic development of all Parties,

PP.10 Acknowledging the need to accelerate action to address the adverse effects of climate change,

PP.11 Further acknowledging the findings of the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change that warming of the climate system is unequivocal, and that delay in reducing emissions significantly constrains opportunities to achieve low stabilization levels and increase the rise of more severe climate change impacts,

PP.12 [Emphasizing][Recognizing] the urgency [and the immediacy of the climate change problem][to address climate change as indicated in the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change],

PP.13 Noting that adaptation and mitigation efforts should be given equal consideration;

PP.14 Recognizing that deep cuts in global emissions will be required to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention,

PP.15 Taking into account that although meeting adaptation needs is already an urgent necessity, it is clear that early and ambitious emission reduction by developed country Parties will decrease the effort and funding needed for adaptation. Poor mitigation commitments and actions will impose a higher demand on adaptation measures and will require additional funding,

PP.16 Recognizing their responsibilities to urgently mitigate emissions that are, by causing climate change, damaging, and will continue to damage, areas beyond their national jurisdiction,

PP.17 Recognizing that adaptation occurs at local, regional and national levels, and is an inherent part of development planning and implementation,

PP.18 Noting that there are major differences among the different regions of the world, and the States which they comprise, in terms of environmental, economic and social conditions and the level of development which will lead to different judgments on priorities in addressing problems related to adaptation to climate change,

PP.19 [Recognizing, and giving full consideration to, adaptation as an additional burden to developing countries, and which must address the specific needs and special circumstances of all developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change,]

PP.20 [Recognizing][Noting] that [the LDCs and SIDS][low-lying and other small island countries, countries with low-lying coastal, arid and semi-arid areas or areas liable to floods, drought and desertification, and developing countries with fragile mountainous ecosystems] are particularly [the most] vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change [and that these groups of countries will suffer disproportionately],

PP.21 [Recognizing that][Bearing in mind] [the specific needs and special circumstances] [special adaptation needs] of [the economically vulnerable] developing [countries][country Parties] [that are particularly dependent on fossil fuel production, use, and exportation, and][, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, and of those Parties, especially developing countries Parties,] that would have to bear a disproportionate or abnormal burden [under the Convention], should be given full consideration,

PP.22 Recognizing the value of leveraging the work of existing organizations and institutions already involved in addressing climate-related risks and opportunities.

#### **A. Objectives, scope and guiding principles**

1. Adaptation is a challenge shared by all Parties.
2. Adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change is an urgent global problem that requires long-term and coordinated actions, based on solidarity, and a shared responsibility for facilitating and mobilizing support and action on adaptation.
3. [International cooperation on adaptation [is urgent and] shall be accorded the same level of priority and emphasis as that given to mitigation.]
4. The Parties, in recognizing the need for greater efforts to adapt to climate change, agree to further enhance the implementation of their common obligations under Article 4.1(e) of the Convention.
5. For the purposes of this agreement, the definitions contained in Article 1 of the Convention shall apply. In addition:
  - (a) “Conference of the Parties” means the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;
  - (b) “Convention” means the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, adopted in New York on 9 May 1992;
  - (c) “Particularly vulnerable developing countries” are developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, especially least developed countries and small island developing States and countries in Africa affected by drought, desertification and floods;

(d) “Party” means, unless the context indicates otherwise, a Party to this agreement.

6. Articulation of vulnerability should be consistent with the Bali Action Plan, and be consistent throughout the text.

7.

#### Option 1

[Adaptation should encompass only action to respond to the adverse effects of climate change [in all developing countries, particularly low-lying and other small island countries, countries with low-lying coastal, arid and semi-arid areas or areas liable to floods, drought and desertification, and developing countries with fragile mountainous ecosystems that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change] [Priority should be given to vulnerable groups and vulnerable sectors based on national circumstances in developing countries as informed by the best available science, and based on scientific and traditional knowledge, as appropriate, and environmentally sound, economically efficient, and socially acceptable development, and that promotes on-the-ground results in line with environmentally, economically and socially sound development].]

#### Option 2

[[Adaptation also encompasses [adaptation] [actions to respond to the adverse effects of climate change as well as] to the impact of the implementation of response measures.] [Adaptation actions should encompass action to respond to the adverse impacts of climate change, reducing vulnerability to climate variability and climate change, and mitigating the adverse impacts of response measures.] [Adaptation should encompass the adverse impacts of climate change on vulnerable developing countries and the LDCs (Article 4.8 and 4.9) as well as the impact of response measures (Article 4.10).]]

8. Adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change is aimed at reducing the vulnerability and increasing the resilience of ecological, social and economic systems to present and future climatic changes, in order to minimize the threats to life and livelihoods, assets, amenities, ecosystems and sustainable development.

9. Parties, working collectively and taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, should:

- (a) Exchange information and knowledge at the local, regional, and international levels in a manner that allows for sharing of best practices and lessons learned to facilitate scaled up action on adaptation;
- (b) Enhance data collection and availability to inform adaptation planning;
- (c) Build capacity for enabling environments in a manner that leads to progress on adaptation;
- (d) Enhance coherence and facilitate linkages with other international, regional and national organizations, programmes, and bodies that are implementing adaptation-related actions.

10. [International [adaptation action and] cooperation [shall] [should] [galvanize greater attention and efforts towards adaptation at all levels to:] [be enhanced with a view to:]

- (a) [Prevent, reduce or minimize the adverse effects of climate change, particularly on the most vulnerable developing countries, namely: the LDCs, the SIDS and the African countries affected by drought, as well as the poorest and most vulnerable populations in other developing countries such as those in central America] [Minimize the adverse



impacts of climate change, to assist in building climate resilient communities and to enhance sustainable development];

- (b) Facilitating, [supporting and implementing] [[and supporting] the implementation of] [urgent and immediate, medium- and long-term] [actions on] adaptation [action] [to the adverse effects of climate change in an effective, efficient, equitable, transparent, coherent and timely manner] [by] [of] [all] [developing countries] Parties at local, [sub-national,] [national,] regional and global levels[, to respond effectively, coherently and in a timely manner to current and future impacts of climate change, and impacts of response measures] [particularly low-lying and other small island countries, countries with low-lying coastal, arid and semi-arid areas or areas liable to floods, drought and desertification, and developing countries with fragile mountainous ecosystems that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, through financial, technological and capacity building support by developed countries considering their historical responsibility];
- (c) [As elaborated in the Bali Action Plan, paragraph 1(c), mobilize action on adaptation at all levels that responds to the impacts that are already occurring and is sufficient to address the impacts that are expected to occur in the future, taking into account the urgent and immediate needs of developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, especially the least developed countries and small island developing States, and further taking into account the needs of countries in Africa affected by drought, desertification and floods;]]

11. [Such cooperation [shall] [should] [must] [be enabled] [be supported] [assisted, where appropriate] [by] [from] [means of implementation] [developed country Parties] [with a view to facilitating, supporting and implementing] [the asymmetries and] the [urgent and immediate], medium and long-term adaptation action [specific] needs [and special circumstances] [so as to respond effectively, coherently and in a timely manner to current and future impacts of climate change] [take into account] [be prioritized] [prioritize] [for] [all] [developing] [the least developed] [countries] [especially those] [in Africa and other developing countries] [that are [particularly] vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change] [that are least able to adapt] [including by taking their urgent and immediate needs into account] [as stated in preambular paragraph 19 and Article 3.2 of the Convention] [and countries whose economies are highly dependent on income generated from production, processing and export, and/or consumption of fossil fuels and associated energy-intensive products (Article 4.8 (h)) [and be consistent with national priorities and development objectives at the national level and coordinated at the regional level, where appropriate, especially between countries with shared natural resources with a view to enhancing coordinated and collective adaptation actions].]

12. [[The COP shall [adopt] [establish]] a comprehensive, [strategic] [robust] [flexible] [cooperative] [structured] [country-driven] and action-oriented [adaptation] [framework [of implementation]] [programme] [implementation framework/strategy/programme] [mechanism] [for] [adaptation and its means of implementation] [action on adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change] [on the implementation of adaptation action] [which includes an overarching policy strategy designed to stimulate actions to support domestic adaptation] [shall be adopted] [is [hereby] established] [under the guidance of the Convention] [based on the principles and obligations under the Convention] [and based on the principles and obligations acquired under it due to their historical GHG emissions] [whose objectives [are] [is]:] to:

- (a) [Catalyse greater action on adaptation at all levels] [Galvanize national and international support for adaptation priorities in a range of sectors] [Enhance long-term cooperative action on adaptation in a manner that reduces the adverse effects of climate change and builds resilience to its impacts];

- (b) [Enable, support and implement] [guide] [enable] [all Parties] [adaptation processes] [adaptation action, [and] [in order]] to reduce vulnerability [and build resilience [for all populations]] to the adverse impacts of climate change [and to recognize and honour the adaptation debt of developed countries] [by all Parties] [in all developing countries, particularly low-lying and other small island countries, countries with low-lying coastal, arid and semi-arid areas or areas liable to floods, drought and desertification, and developing countries with fragile mountainous ecosystems that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change];
- (c) [[Provide a comprehensive and structured approach to] Enable, support, facilitate and implement [urgent and immediate, medium- and long-term] adaptation actions, [by ensuring] [including through the provision of] the predictable, [stable,] adequate and timely flow of new and additional financial resources and the [development, deployment, diffusion, and] transfer of technology to [support] [enable urgent and immediate] national, [subnational,] regional, and subregional adaptation projects and programmes [to address the adverse effects of climate change] in all developing countries, [particularly LDCs and SIDS] [in accordance with the preamble of the Convention (preambular paragraphs 19 and 20) and its Article 4.4, 4.8 and 4.9];]
- (d) [Facilitate and mobilize support and actions on adaptation, to guide the Parties and to provide a basis for their activities to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change. Parties are encouraged to take the framework into account in their cooperation with and support to relevant intergovernmental, regional and non governmental organisations as well as the private sector. The framework for action on adaptation should be guided and informed by Convention Articles 4.1 (b), (e) and (f), and will facilitate the implementation of adaptation action.]
- (e) Help Parties build a robust approach in their respective adaptation efforts;
- (f) Support and enhance the implementation of national adaptation plans;
- (g) [Promote] [enhance] climate-resilient development, [including enhancing resilience of most vulnerable communities, particularly in most vulnerable countries through the implementation of concrete, integrated and practical adaptation programmes] [in a manner that is practical, informed by the best science, environmentally sound, and economically efficient, and that promotes on-the-ground results;]
- (h) Encourage the development and implementation of modalities of inter-State cooperation to respond to the needs of affected populations who either cross on international frontiers as a result of or find themselves abroad and are unable to return owing to the adverse effects of climate change.]

13. [[Priority should be given to] [The [implementation of the] adaptation [framework] [programme] [strategy] [shall] [should] [apply for] [prioritize] [give priority to] [address the concerns of] [address the needs to implement adaptation actions in] [build the resilience of] [take into account]] [the urgent and immediate] [adaptation] [needs of] [the] [those] [most vulnerable to [the adverse effects of] climate change [impacts]] [that are least able to adapt] [be consistent with the specific needs and concerns of the developing country Parties arising from the adverse effects of climate change arising out of]

- (a) [The] [All] [Particularly vulnerable] [Poor] [developing] [countries] [country Parties] [that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change] [as defined in preambular paragraph 19 and the BAP and taking into account Article 3.2 of the Convention] [especially those identified as the most vulnerable, as is stated in the

Convention, in paragraphs 19 and 20 of the preamble, as well as in Article 4.4, 4.8 and 4.9] [especially] [particularly] [including]:

- (i) [[The LDCs and SIDS] [and [further taking into account the needs of] countries in Africa affected by drought, desertification and floods];]
- (ii) [Low-lying and other small island countries, countries with low-lying coastal, arid and semi-arid areas [forested areas and areas liable to forest decay] or areas liable to floods, drought and desertification, [archipelagic countries,] and developing countries with fragile [ecosystems, including] mountainous [and highland] ecosystems [, estuaries, coastal wetlands, mangroves, coral reefs, sea-grass beds, and sand dunes with particular attention to sedimentations as well] [that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, inter alia] [and landlocked [and transit] countries;] [Countries with unique biodiversity, [tropical] and mountainous glaciers and fragile ecosystems]; [Countries with economies that are highly dependent on income generated from the production, processing and export, and/or consumption of fossil -intensive products [and/or the use of fossil fuels for which such Parties have serious difficulties in switching to alternatives]] [Countries with areas prone to natural disasters] [Countries with areas of high urban atmospheric pollution];]
- (b) [[Particularly vulnerable populations, groups and communities] [All vulnerable groups whose adaptive capacity is low] [Groups requiring special protection] [The most vulnerable communities and groups] [especially] [such as] women [and] children [the elderly and indigenous peoples] [, and local communities and rural populations] [including through promoting a gender perspective and a community-based approach to adaptation] [in particular gender and youth concerns, recognizing that women and children are particularly affected by the impacts of climate change];]
- (c) [Particularly vulnerable ecosystems and species, including through promoting [an ecosystem [based] approach to adaptation] [or] sustainable ecosystem management, conservation and restoration activities, where appropriate, to support adaptation.]]

14. [[The adaptation framework shall be catalytic and established based on following assumptions:] [The following principles should guide the implementation of adaptation action:] [The implementation of the adaptation [framework][programme] [shall][should] be undertaken in the context of the following:] [Enhanced action on adaptation now, up to and beyond 2012 should:] [Adaptation planning and implementation by all Parties shall be [guided by principles of]:] [In their actions to achieve the objective of the adaptation framework, Parties should be guided, inter alia, by the following considerations:] [In furthering the implementation of the adaptation framework, Parties should be guided, inter alia, by the following, in the context of national adaptation planning processes and activities:]

- (a) [Adaptation efforts should] [be country-driven] [where national governments identify and communicate needs, priorities, and responses that are aligned with national priorities and that will enhance their capacities to adapt] [and context specific, responding to local needs, and ensuring that decisions are taken in line with the principle of subsidiarity];
- (b) [Adaptation to climate change impacts should be addressed at the local, subnational, national and regional levels, as appropriate] [Ensure that adaptation action is implemented and coordinated at the most appropriate level, including at local, subnational, national and regional levels, recognizing the important role of national governments] [[Subsidiarity, with adaptation] respond[ing] to local needs [and decisions being taken at [all required levels, including] the [lowest] [possible] appropriate level]] [taking into account the country-driven approach, especially the indigenous peoples' and

- the local communities' views and the most vulnerable groups, such as indigenous peoples, the artisanal fishermen, women, children, and elderly, among others];
- (c) [Be [undertaken within a nationally coordinated approach] [consistent with] [integrated] [inserted] [into] local, [subnational], national [and regional] [development objectives], [programmes] [plans] [and policies] [and coordinated with regional programmes without compromising the countries' sovereignty];]
  - (d) [Be consistent with priorities and development objectives at the national level and coordinated at the regional level, where appropriate, especially between countries with shared natural resources aimed at enhancing collective adaptation actions] [Support the establishment of flexible long-term processes and mechanisms for adaptation in recognition of the long-term nature of climate change impacts, respective adaptation and climate-resilient development. Adaptation should be consistent with local, subnational, national and regional development objectives, programmes and plans, and should take into account ecosystem feedbacks to promote poverty reduction and long-term resilience];
  - (e) [[Integration of adaptation into existing and future planning and decision making structures, tools and budgets] [Consideration of adaptation during national and sectoral planning, through an integrated and programmatic approach] [Encourage the integration of adaptation into development plans, programmes, and priorities] [Facilitate and promote an integrated cross-sectoral [best practice] approach] [Promote cross sectoral priorities especially integrated land and water resources management] [Adaptation planning should integrate land and water resources management at the ecosystem, watershed, or other appropriate scale];]
  - (f) [Be undertaken in a holistic, programmatic [and integrative] manner [, avoiding [stand-alone] [fragmentation of] adaptation action and support thereof];]
  - (g) Ensure that adaptation actions deliver no-regret and multiple-benefit measures and avoid mal-adaptation and conflict;
  - (h) [Promoting [climate-resilient] [sustainable] development [in a manner that is practical, informed by the best available science and traditional knowledge as appropriate, environmentally sound, and [economically efficient] socially acceptable, and that promotes on-the-ground results in line with environmentally, economically and socially sound development]] [Risk reduction should be pursued to build resilience to climate change impacts];
  - (i) Protect and sustainably manage the natural resource base, and recognize that ecosystems and the goods and services they provide (such as water, food, soil protection and carbon capture etc.) underpin resilience and are fundamental to support human adaptation and sustainable development;
  - (j) [Be supportive of national institutional arrangements] [Strong enabling environments include appropriate policy, legal and regulatory frameworks, and well-functioning markets that provide a foundation for increased flows of investment];
  - (k) Operationalize adaptation through existing and proven institutions and process including ecosystem-based management and integrated coastal and ocean management and processes at local, national and regional scales;
  - (l) [Be flexible, [bottom-up], [results-based] and country-driven, involving all relevant stakeholders, [including women], with a view to enhancing [ownership] [joint robust

governance] [at local, [subnational], national and regional levels] [of the process of building resilience] [of the implementation of adaptation actions [, including ownership of the means of implementation provided]]];

- (m) [Plan and implement adaptation actions in a transparent and well documented way which is open to public scrutiny and discourse. Ensure the representation of key stakeholders, especially representatives of vulnerable communities, marginalized groups, women, and indigenous peoples at every stage of the process as appropriate – including in the governance and disbursement of adaptation finance, planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting] [Encourage the engagement of a wide range of stakeholders, including the private sector and civil society, in supporting and implementing adaptation action in developing country Parties] [Inclusive dialogue with all relevant stakeholders to be promoted in the identification of priorities] [Create arenas for sharing information and good practices, and forums where different public and private stakeholders can discuss concrete challenges];
- (n) [[Adaptation should be based on a solid foundation of] [Be guided and informed by] [[sound] scientific and technological knowledge][, including] [emerging] scientific findings, by [continuous learning and] [[evidence-based vulnerability] assessment processes] [[, and by] [including] traditional knowledge] [Be informed by the best available scientific research, observation and assessment on climate change, impacts and vulnerabilities, and adaptation, be environmentally sound, economically efficient, effective and should promote on-the-ground results] [Reflect indigenous knowledge and practice] [Enhance, support and promote the local traditional adaptation methods which have been experienced historically and successfully];]
- (o) [[Adopt a learning-by-doing approach] [on adaptation planning and implementation, recognizing the urgency to adapt in the absence of complete information and the need to develop and implement flexible plans and programmes that can be updated on the basis of new information and learning]] [Take into account the learning-by-doing approach and replicate it] [Support documentation and the scaling up of best practices of implementation in community and national adaptation projects];
- (p) [[Be supported by [coherent international support] [improved access to] [new], predictable, sustainable, [timely], adequate [sufficient] and stable financial resources [and technical support]][provided by developed country/Annex II Parties] [from developed countries and] [additional to [resources provided by developed country Parties to meet their] official development assistance (ODA) targets] through a coherent institutional mechanism established under the Convention to channel financial and technical resources;] [Financial support [and technology support] [as commitments of] [provided by] developed country Parties [under the Convention] to enhance adaptation actions in developing countries shall be predictable, adequate, new and additional to ODA in a timely manner] [Facilitate direct access to finance];]
- (q) [Adhere to] the precautionary principle [, agreed upon in Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration and Article 3.3 of Convention, in adaptation planning, decision-making and implementation, with regard to the scale and nature of adaptation actions and to prevent maladaptation. Any lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason to postpone or scale down action on adaptation];
- (r) [[Be based on] [The international application of] [the polluter pays principle] [considering historical emissions];]

- (s) [Be equitable, effective, efficient and transparent] [Accountability, effectiveness, efficiency and transparency should guide all adaptation actions;]
- (t) [Be [consistent with [the Articles] [the provisions]] [[strictly] guided by the principles [and commitments]] of the Convention;]
- (u) Promote coherence in the way that adaptation is addressed under the Convention;
- (v) [[[Be legally binding, and] [Include] [legally-binding] provisions for ensuring the compliance of Annex II Parties with their financial commitments to support enhanced action on adaptation in developing countries] [Provisions for ensuring the compliance of developed country Parties with their financial and technology transfer commitments shall be legally binding];]
- (w) Build upon [existing processes and mechanisms] [experiences and lessons learned from past and ongoing adaptation actions], including [national, regional and local policies, measures and strategies,] the Nairobi work programme, NAPAs, Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs), the financial needs assessments under the NEEDS project conducted by the secretariat, for those developing countries that have undertaken, or will undertake these actions [and traditional practices];
- (x) [Enhance bilateral and regional cooperation in accordance with existing legal frameworks, where appropriate, especially between countries with shared or trans-boundary resources] [Enable regional assessments of vulnerability and of impacts of adaptation actions and measures between countries with shared natural resources];
- (y) [[[Be consistent with the principles under] [Take into account, where possible principles of other relevant Conventions] [Promote synergies with other relevant international agreements] [Facilitate linkages with] [such as] [similar activities being undertaken, if any, in pursuance of] the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, [and] [relevant Declarations including] the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women [among others]] [Recognise the need to respect indigenous rights and be consistent with relevant international instruments, obligations and laws];]
- (z) The respect for, protection and promotion of the fundamental human rights and basic rights as outlined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, International Covenant on Cultural and Political Rights and other relevant conventions and treaties.]

15. [Taking into account the urgent and immediate needs of developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, especially the LDCs and SIDS, and further taking into account the needs of countries in Africa affected by drought, desertification and floods,] It (the framework/strategy/programme) [shall] [should] [encompass provisions for:] [consist of:] [cover areas for enhanced action, including, inter alia:] [provide support and facilitate urgent and immediate adaptation action that reduces vulnerability and builds resilience of developing countries to impacts that are already occurring, including impacts of droughts and increasing numbers of extreme weather events, and impacts that are expected to occur in the future by:] [develop and implement a structured but flexible country-driven approach to adaptation that provides for:]

- (a) [Integrating adaptation into development and sectoral policies and practices, to ensure their effectiveness and sustainability;]

- (b) [National-level adaptation planning and implementation mechanisms, establishing and building on existing processes and methodologies where available and appropriate, for example national reports including national communications or NAPAs, as appropriate;]
- (c) [Implementation of] [Implementing] [urgent and immediate [, medium- and long-term]] adaptation action [at national, regional and global levels] [in all developing countr[y][ies] [Parties], particularly [particularly LDCs and SIDS, supported by developed country Parties] [low-lying and other small island countries, countries with low-lying coastal, arid and semi-arid areas or areas liable to floods, drought and desertification, and developing countries with fragile mountainous ecosystems that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change]], including:
  - (i) [Establishing and strengthening] Enabling [activities][environments] [(policy, legislative and institutional)] [to] [that] [directly] support [enable, enhance and incentivize] [implementation of] adaptation [planning] [projects and programmes] [action], including [the insertion of climate change considerations into national development plans, and, but not limited to,] the preparation of [local,] national, [and regional] adaptation plans [and projects] (as referred to in paragraph 17 below) [to promote robust, resilient economic growth to benefit societies at all levels of development];
  - (ii) [Development and implementation of short, medium and long-term National Adaptation Programmes;]
  - (iii) [Adaptation actions, [including [but not limited to, as outlined in decisions 1/CP.10 and 5/CP.7,]] [economic diversification among others especially those identified in the national adaptation plans (refer to decisions 1/CP.10 and 5/CP.7)] [[those] identified in the national adaptation plans] [and in national, regional and local adaptation plans and projects] [national communications, NAPAs, technology needs assessments and other relevant national strategies] [that incorporate ecosystem strategies where appropriate];]
  - (iv) [Priority actions under adaptation targeting the needs of the developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, especially least developed countries and small island developing States and countries in Africa affected by drought, desertification and floods;]
  - (v) Risk reduction and management;
- (d) [[Providing access to] [Mobilizing] Means of implementation, [to be provided to developing countries by developed countries] including [support, in terms of] finance, technology and capacity-building [for adaptation] [for implementing urgent and immediate adaptation action, at regional and country levels];]
- (e) [New, additional and predictable financial resources separate and apart from ODA that are supported by appropriate institutional mechanisms;] [A dedicated funding mechanism for adaptation;]
- (f) [[Support for] [Supporting] the implementation of [NAPAs] [immediate priorities and needs as identified in NAPAs and other relevant documents];]
- (g) [Enhanced capacity at all levels in developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, especially least developed countries and small island developing States and countries in Africa affected by drought, desertification and floods;]

- (h) [Knowledge sharing, and transfer of adaptation technologies;] [Improving the knowledge and information bases including through research and systematic observation;]
- (i) [Risk management and risk reduction strategies, including risk sharing and transfer mechanisms such as insurance through a mechanism to address loss and damage from climate change impacts;] [Risk reduction, management, [prevention] and sharing, including insurance [and addressing loss and damages] that do not simply distribute the risk among the already vulnerable;]
- (j) [Coordination and integration with risk assessment and management, recognizing the Hyogo Framework for Action as the main vehicle for disaster risk reduction;] [Strengthening synergies and coherence with other adaptation related efforts, such as the Hyogo Framework for Action, for example with measures to prevent, reduce, manage and share risk, including early warning systems, spatial planning and insurance-related activities;]
- (k) [Institutional arrangements [on adaptation under the Convention, which shall include a facilitative mechanism, with an expert panel, a permanent programme on adaptation, as well as a financial mechanism] [under the Convention process that co-ordinate adaptation efforts at the international and regional levels to support country-driven priorities];]
- (l) [[Promoting coherence and] facilitating linkages with other international, regional and national programmes, bodies and stakeholders that are implementing adaptation and related activities [, including the Nairobi Work Programme]] [Facilitate linkages with local, subnational, national and regional development objectives where possible;]
- (m) [Monitoring and reviewing of [[effectiveness of] adaptation [action] [and support]] [the financial support to adaptation implementation such as transfer of financial resources for technology transfer, capacity-building and systematic research and observation];]
- (n) Reducing the impact of response measures on developing countries through, inter alia, economic diversification;
- (o) Reducing vulnerability at local level.

#### **B. Implementation [of adaptation action]**

*[Enabling [activities] [environments]] [International cooperation and support] to support adaptation action*

16. [With a view to promoting adaptation planning] [all] Parties should:
- (a) Implement planning that is multi-sectoral, includes prioritization of adaptation actions, gives priority to the most vulnerable, and makes use of the best available scientific information and analytical tools;
  - (b) Promote climate-resilient development in a manner that is practical, informed by the best science, environmentally sound, and economically efficient, and that promotes on-the-ground results;
  - (c) Identify, on a continuous basis, their country-specific adaptation needs, options and priorities, taking into account their existing capacities and past and current adaptation activities;



- (d) [Prioritize the needs and specific circumstances of the poorest and most vulnerable people and indigenous groups in planning and development processes at the local, sectoral and national levels.]

17. [[All] [Parties] [All developing country Parties] [, particularly low-lying and other small island countries, countries with low-lying coastal, arid and semi-arid areas or areas liable to floods, drought and desertification, and developing countries with fragile mountainous ecosystems]] [Particularly vulnerable developing country Parties] [LDCs and SIDS] [with financial support from the Convention Adaptation Fund, technical support and capacity-building] [shall] [should] [may] [on voluntary bases] [formulate] [develop] [[periodically] update] [review] [and report on] [and make available to the COP] [their] [national [and/or thematic areas,] adaptation plans [and their implementation]] [national adaptation planning] [NAPAs] [national action programmes on adaptation] [within [X] years], [through] [inter alia] [as a means of] assessing [current and potential impacts of climate change] [and developing strategies to reduce these impacts through the implementation of adaptation action], identifying, costing and prioritizing their urgent and immediate, and medium and long-term, adaptation [actions and] needs, including needs related to risk management, reduction and [sharing], [that are consistent with] [on the basis of] national [and sectoral] priorities [and strategies]. [National adaptation plans may be developed and implemented at different time scales depending upon national circumstances.]

18. [Developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, especially the LDCs and SIDS, and further taking into account the needs of countries in Africa affected by drought, desertification and floods, shall be provided with financial and technical assistance to develop and implement national adaptation plans, and to support the implementation of adaptation actions as a means of building resilience to the impacts of climate change.] [Adequate finance must be provided for the implementation of NAPAs. In addition, finance must be provided to all developing country Parties to enable the formulation of their national adaptation plans.] [Parties should commit to promoting adaptation to climate change by cooperating to build capacities and mobilize resources for the development and implementation of such programmes, in particular for the LDCs.]

19. [[These plans] [National adaptation programmes and activities] [shall] [should] [could] [be a component of low-emission development strategies and]:

- (a) Be consistent with the particulars provided under the international framework of adaptation;
- (b) Be developed through broad and wide consultations of stakeholders, taking into account gender consideration and the most vulnerable groups and be country driven and approved by the highest political levels within the country and communicated to the COP;
- (c) [[Catalyse] [Support] actions [in and across different sectors], promoting efficient [and effective] use of the financial resources for adaptation provided by developed country Parties under the Convention;]
- (d) Indicate areas of immediate action and support in terms of means of implementation;
- (e) [Emphasize [programmatic approaches], while also recognizing a place for adaptation projects [under certain circumstances];]
- (f) [Inform domestic action and the [provision] [allocation] of increased international financial support, possibly forming a component of a country's sustainable development plan;]
- (g) [Be used to report on the effectiveness of adaptation actions in meeting stated objectives;]

- (h) [[Consider the synergy between and the multiple benefits of adaptation and mitigation measures, including those within which options concerning reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD) are particularly relevant;] [Indicate, where possible, potential synergies between adaptation and mitigation measures, and indicate if the adaptation actions may have positive or negative consequences on mitigation;]]
- (i) [Take into account [the dynamics of natural systems] [natural systems and their dynamics] [the composition, resilience and productivity of natural and managed ecosystems, and the support they provide to adaptation];]
- (j) [Include] impact assessment of actions undertaken in the context of shared and trans-boundary resources;
- (k) Take into account relevant social and economic conditions, which should be consistently defined and include gender considerations in order to enhance women's capacity to act and to contribute to adaptation actions effectively.
- (l) Integrate a gender perspective and a community-based and participatory approach to adaptation;
- (m) Take into account land degradation.]

20. [National adaptation plans [should] [could] include [at least][, inter alia]:

- (a) Vulnerability assessments;
- (b) Prioritization of actions;
- (c) [Financial needs assessments;]
- (d) Capacity-building [and response] strategies;
- (e) Means for integrating adaptation actions into [thematic areas] [sectoral] and national planning;
- (f) Identification of specific projects and programmes;
- (g) Identification of means to incentivize the implementation of adaptation actions;
- (h) [Ways to enable climate-resilient development and reduce vulnerability;]
- (i) Disaster risk [[reduction] and] management strategies;
- (j) [Means to diversify the economy as an adaptation strategy].]

21. [National adaptation planning procedures should build on existing processes and methodologies where available and appropriate, such as national communications, NAPAs, and technology needs assessments.]

22. [National adaptation plans [are to be] [should be] [reviewed and] updated [every [three to] four years] [with financial support from the Convention Adaptation Fund]. [Implementation of] national [adaptation plans [and actions]] [adaptation planning processes] [should be ongoing and iterative, and activities] [should be] [could be] [reported] [included] as part of a country's national communication.]

23. [[To promote [[the] enabling [activities] [environments] [(policy, legislative and institutional)] to support] [, enable and support the implementation of] adaptation action[s], [all Parties] [Parties] [all

developing country Parties [particularly low-lying and other small island countries, countries with low-lying coastal, arid and semi-arid areas or areas liable to floods, drought and desertification, and developing countries with fragile mountainous ecosystems]] [with financial support from the Convention Adaptation Fund, technical support and capacity-building] [shall][should][may]:] [To promote the enabling activities to enhance adaptation actions in all developing country Parties, the developed country Parties should]:

- (a) [[Provide support to developing country Parties for] [Promote] the integration of] [Integrate] adaptation [concerns] into [national, subnational, and sectoral] [sustainable] development [policies and strategies] [programmes and priorities] [planning processes], [disaster risk]] [[Coordinate adaptation and disaster risk reduction and integrate these into development] and poverty reduction plans, [public policies] strategies, tools and policies [at multiple levels] [at the local, national, regional and international levels] [and across sectors], [developing national adaptation plans as appropriate, and reviewing and reporting on these activities] [recognizing that climate change is an additional burden to development];]
- (b) Integrate sustainable development into economic diversification strategies;
- (c) [Provide incentives to adaptation through [inter alia] [regulatory policies], legislative changes, removal of barriers, [involving women as active participants,] and other supportive approaches] [Minimize incentives that encourage maladaptation] [Reduce perverse incentives that encourage unsustainable land uses, and reducing negative economic incentives (e.g. tax breaks) for vulnerable activities];
- (d) Build resilience to climate variability and change into economic development activities and institutions;
- (e) [[Provide technical support to developing country Parties to] Undertake [sound] [impact] vulnerability and adaptation assessments, including [costs and benefits] [those at the local, national and regional levels, employing a range of decision-making tools and methodologies] [identify major vulnerabilities to climate change];]
- (f) [[Support capacity-building efforts] [Provide financial and technical support to building capacity, including institutional capacity in developing country Parties] [Promote local and needs-oriented capacity-building activities for adaptation at all levels, including through specific targeted training and technical support] [Build capacity, including institutional capacity [, through the provision of financial [and technical support] [resources and technology development and transfer] for]:]
- (i) [Operational planning of adaptation, including for detailed project design, costing of adaptation, [implementation of adaptation actions] and increasing adaptive capacity;]
- (ii) [Systematic observation, data collection and archiving, analysis, modelling [and] dissemination and application;]
- (iii) Applying climatic information in sectoral planning as well as in cross-sectoral planning such as integrated water resources management;
- (iv) Running and interpreting complex models;
- (v) Improved emergency response capabilities, including governance structures that encourage efficient use and coordination of local, national and international resources;







































































































































































































































































































































