



Guide to Water and Climate Change Adaptation in relation to UNFCCC negotiations

April 2009

What is this guide?

The Global Public Policy Network on Water Management has produced this guide to give an overview of the current status of the UNFCCC negotiations in relation to water and climate change adaptation. The aim is to help water stakeholders to understand the possible 'entry points' for water in the negotiations, and may also guide them in making submissions to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

The [Ad Hoc Working Group for Long Term Co-operative Action](#) under the Convention (AWG LCA) is dealing with the negotiations on adaptation, among other issues. It will present the outcomes of its work for adoption at the 15th Conference of Parties (COP-15) in Copenhagen in December.

The 5th session of the AWG LCA took place from 29th March – 8th April in Bonn, and it will meet again from 1st – 13th June. There are three more sessions planned (formal and informal) after this, before COP-15. See the [UNFCCC Calendar](#).

The Chair of the AWG-LCA is currently working on the negotiating text for the June session, and will take into account submissions by Parties up until close of play on **24th April** – see the [Note from the Chair regarding inputs to the Negotiating text](#). Though this call for submissions is restricted to Parties rather than IGOs and Observer organisations, the UNFCCC Secretariat welcomes 'unsolicited' submissions, so stakeholders may wish to make a submission before the deadline. The GPPN will make a submission, and is also encouraging other stakeholders to do so.

These guidelines may assist stakeholders in making submissions relating to water, but the broader objective is to provide an overview of the current 'state of play', and also provide information on some of the key documents for the negotiations and how water is relevant in that context. These guidelines are not exhaustive and are simply designed to provide some 'pointers'.

These guidelines are divided into the following sections:

- Introduction – 'State of Play'
- Bali Action Plan – where can water fit in?
- AWG LCA Chair's 'Focus Document' Parts I and II – how can water be integrated?

The Global Public Policy Network is a joint initiative of Stakeholder Forum and Stockholm International Water Institute, working with global stakeholders to identify priorities for the international water and sanitation agenda, and communicate those priorities to decision-makers. Part of its work includes a focus on water in relation to climate change adaptation in preparation for COP-15.

Introduction: State of Play

Water will be the one of the main pressures on and issues for societies and environment under climate change. As such, it is a critical consideration for any adaptation plans. Despite this the Decisions and Resolutions of the last two Conference of Parties of the UNFCCC have made no explicit reference to water.

Any references to specific sectors are conspicuously absent in the Bali Action Plan in relation to adaptation, and this has been reflected so far in the conversations conducted in the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long Term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG LCA), which is dealing with the negotiations on adaptation in preparation for COP-15, and will be drafting the negotiating text.

There is a general sense that UNFCCC is not the place to talk about sectoral issues. However, we are seeing a shift away from this perspective through the introduction of sectoral considerations in both discussions and outcomes from negotiations on mitigation, and in the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Kyoto Protocol (AWG KP).

Discussions with delegates in the corridors of the UNFCCC suggest that it will be a challenge to focus the negotiations in the AWG LCA onto more substantive issues, as the main thrust of the negotiations is on frameworks and mechanisms, into which it is difficult to incorporate direct references to the water sector. Many delegates have also referred to the fact that water is a local issue, and that as such the relevance of water to adaptation will be highlighted on a national level, and that this is not a consideration for international negotiations.

However, this approach neglects an acknowledgment that water is one of the primary transmitters of climate change effects on humans and the environment, that water is a central medium for effective climate change adaptation, and that for adaptation efforts to be successful it is critical that they are integrated with water management plans. Furthermore, water does not remain a local issue where one or more states are involved, and international negotiations are fundamental in framing effective transboundary management arrangements.

A number of organisations and initiatives have been working hard to raise the profile of water in relation to climate change adaptation, and to deliver messages to the UNFCCC negotiations on key priorities for water and adaptation. Some examples of these efforts include:

- [Global Public Policy Network Key Messages on Water and Climate Change Adaptation](#) – this was based on a consultation with global stakeholders.
- The Consortium of the Cooperative Programme on Water and Climate (CPWC), the World Water Council (WWC), the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the International Water Association (IWA), which jointly prepared the Topic Adaptation to Climate Change and the ministerial process including the inputs for the Ministerial Statement, the Istanbul Water Guide, the High Level Panel and the Ministerial Round Table for the 5th World Water Forum (March 2009, Istanbul, Turkey). They have been working to focus some of these useful messages on the UNFCCC process
- [Danish Dialogues on Land and Water Management](#) – this initiative which focuses on developing countries aims to provide input to the climate change negotiations leading to COP-15 and also provide future guidance for planning of water management.

These efforts have contributed positively to raising the profile of water more generally, and during the recent meeting of the AWG LCA in April the Global Public Policy Network and the Consortium of CPWC, WWC, IWA and IUCN came together to produce a more concise [two page document](#). This two-pager represents a move towards targeting messages more exclusively to the negotiations, and it is the intention of these guidelines to help other stakeholders do the same.

Bali Action Plan – Where can water fit in?

[The Bali Action Plan](#) was decided at the 13th session of the Conference of Parties in Bali in 2007. The plan represents a comprehensive process to enable to the implementation of the Convention through long term co-operative action, and as such is dealt with under the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long Term Co-operative Action under the Convention (AWG LCA).

Below, the GPPN has listed the sections of the Bali Action Plan that are most relevant to water, and has made some recommendations *in red italics* as to how water might be introduced in relation to the provisions of the plan. This may inform how stakeholders to approach the negotiations, and may provide food for thought for any submissions. **Please be aware that these are simply pointers and suggestions**, for stakeholders to consider and elaborate upon as they see appropriate.

The section of the Bali Action Plan that is most relevant for water is:

1 (c) **Enhanced action on adaptation, including, inter alia, consideration of:**

(i) International cooperation to support urgent implementation of adaptation actions, including through vulnerability assessments, prioritization of actions, financial needs assessments, capacity-building and response strategies, integration of adaptation actions into sectoral and national planning, specific projects and programmes, means to incentivize the implementation of adaptation actions, and other ways to enable climate-resilient development and reduce vulnerability of all Parties, 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;

Here there is the provision of some detail, though the text stops short of recommending specific actions. It may be useful here to highlight what from the perspective of the water community represents 'other ways to enable climate resilient development and reduce vulnerability to all Parties.' This may include references to:

- *The importance of integrating water management plans with climate change adaptation plans*
- *Mainstreaming an ecosystem approach for adaptation, recognizing ecosystems as water-users*
- *Recognizing the importance of transboundary water management arrangements in the context of climate change adaptation.*
- *The identification of vulnerability hotspots including mountain regions and deltas*

(ii) Risk management and risk reduction strategies, including risk sharing and transfer mechanisms such as insurance;

(iii) Disaster reduction strategies and means to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change;

(iv) Economic diversification to build resilience;

(v) Ways to strengthen the catalytic role of the Convention in encouraging multilateral bodies, the public and private sectors and civil society, building on synergies among activities and processes, as a means to support adaptation in a coherent and integrated manner;

Here there should be an elaboration of how the Convention can play a supporting and facilitating role in relation to water-based adaptation. This may refer to how the Convention can ensure involvement of the water sector in any knowledge-sharing arrangements including the Nairobi Work Programme and how the Convention can support the integration of water management into other sectoral planning processes. It is important here that the capacity building role of the UNFCCC in relation to water and climate change adaptation is highlighted.

Focus Document from the Chair of the AWG LCA

How can water be integrated?

At its fourth session, the AWG-LCA invited its Chair to prepare, under his own responsibility, a document for consideration at its fifth session that would further focus the negotiating process on the fulfilment of the Bali Action Plan and on the components of the agreed outcome to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth session¹. The fifth session of the AWG LCA took place from 29th March – 8th April 2009 in Bonn.

This 'Focus Document' builds on ideas and proposals of the Parties, on previous documents presented to the fourth session of the AWG LCA ([FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/16/Rev.1](http://fccc/awglca/2008/16/Rev.1)), and on submissions made by Parties prior to February 2009. The submissions from Parties can be accessed here: http://unfccc.int/meetings/ad_hoc_working_groups/lca/items/4578.php and many of them do refer to the importance of water in enhancing adaptation action. However, the Focus document does not explicitly refer to water.

The Focus Document is divided into two parts, which can be accessed here: http://unfccc.int/essential_background/library/items/3599.php?such=j&symbol=fccc/awglca/2009/4#beg

Part I of the document provides an introduction and overview, **Part II** expands further on the details. In both Part I and II the sections for which water is most relevant are those focussing on Enhanced Action on Adaptation. The full text of these sections can be accessed in Annex 1 of these guidelines.

Both Parts I and II of the document emphasise the support for a **comprehensive Framework for Action on Adaptation**, and provide some indication on how this might be achieved.

Please note that this Focus Document, the subsequent discussions among Parties during the fifth session of the AWG LCA, and the submissions received by 24th April will together form the basis of the draft negotiating text that will be produced by the Chair of the AWG LCA for its sixth session in June 2009.

Below the GPPN has identified some of the sections of Part I and II of the Focus Document that may be most relevant to water, and has made some recommendations *in red italics* as to how water might be introduced in response to some of the points made. This may inform how stakeholders approach the negotiations, and may provide food for thought for any submissions. **Please be aware that these are simply pointers and suggestions**, for stakeholders to consider and elaborate upon as they see appropriate.

¹ This is taken directly from the UNFCCC website

Part I

Sections relevant to water include:

II B. 19. ...Vulnerability assessments, national adaptation plans, enabling policy environments, arrangements for sharing knowledge (notably through regional centres and the Convention's Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change) and tools for risk reduction and sharing, such as insurance, have attracted attention as means for all Parties to conduct adaptation strategies within such a framework.

It would be useful in response to this point for stakeholders to make suggestions on water-based adaptation activities that might be included as 'the means for all Parties to conduct adaptation strategies'. This might include the following:

- *The importance of including mountain areas and deltas as 'vulnerable regions' for adaptations*
- *Ensuring the integration of water management plans with national adaptation plans*
- *Ensuring the involvement of the water sector in the Nairobi Work Programme and other knowledge-sharing activities.*

II B 21 (b) The way in which the implementation of national adaptation plans by developing countries can be matched with financial and technological support

Stakeholders may wish to elaborate on the need for comprehensive sectoral cost assessments for adaptation, including how much is required in the water sector. It is also important to consider how additional support for adaptation may be integrated into existing funding streams for water management.

Part II

As stated above, Part II of the Focus Document provides more details. The GPPN has extracted some of the details most relevant to water below. The full text is available in Annex 1.

II. Enhanced Action on Adaptation

A. A cooperative framework for promoting adaptation and resilience

1. Formulating and implementing adaptation plans

11. Parties concur that adaptation planning and implementation should take place within the framework for adaptation described in paragraph 10 above. Adaptation planning and implementation should be undertaken in all countries, with a view to ensuring that the process effectively reflects priorities and engages a wide range of stakeholders, as

(a) Adaptation plans, taking into account all sectors, should be integrated into long-term planning and policies;

This recognition of the role of sectors is of critical importance for the water sector. To elaborate further, stakeholders may wish to highlight water as a cross-sectoral medium for adaptation.

(f) Assessments should be undertaken of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation (including costs and benefits), as well as of those areas that are expected to suffer from the most severe impacts;

This could be a 'hook' for naming vulnerability hotspots, including mountain areas, arid regions and deltas, and any other areas that stakeholders feel are particularly vulnerable in relation to water.

(h) Knowledge, experiences and lessons learned from existing activities, including those carried out at the community level as well as activities from ongoing initiatives such as the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change,³ should be integrated into adaptation planning;

It is important to identify the role of the water sector in sharing examples of best practice for adaptation, as water is a cross-cutting concern. Lessons from the community level can be accompanied by lessons from the sectoral level. As suggested above, it may also be appropriate here to call for increased involvement of the water sector in the Nairobi Work Programme.

13. There is also convergence on the view that the UNFCCC process should play a leading, catalytic role in guiding, coordinating and promoting adaptation planning and implementation in all countries.

This is an opportunity to mention the supporting and facilitating role of the Convention in relation to promoting water-based adaptation, and what activities will be necessary to ensure the increased engagement of the water sector. This may include calling for the UNFCCC to make efforts to ensure a stronger involvement of the water community in the Nairobi Work Programme, for example.

2. Building resilience, creating enabling environments and sharing knowledge

16. There is convergence on the view that enabling environments for adaptation should be created and that adaptation action should be incentivized through:

(a) Climate-resilient development, and building resilience through economic diversification in response to the impact of climate change;

In response to this point it may be important to introduce the importance of effective integrated land and water resources management for climate resilient development

(b) Regulatory policies, legislative changes, national capacity-building, removal of barriers and other supportive approaches;

Here water-related examples could be introduced, including flexible water allocation systems, the need for strengthened institutions for monitoring water usage etc

(c) Knowledge sharing among a broad range of stakeholders such as international organizations, local communities and the private sector, and enabling knowledge sharing to take place, for example by enhancing regional centres;

Further details could be provided here on the need for knowledge-sharing across sectors, recognizing water as a key medium for promoting knowledge-sharing. It could also be helpful to stress the importance of the involvement of water management institutions in regional centres.

(d) Enhancing institutional arrangements and regional cooperation in order to coordinate and to enable adaptation actions, at the national, regional and international levels, and to facilitate the development of adaptation plans at the national level.

This provides the possibility of introducing transboundary water management issues – regional and international co-operation will be critical for negotiating transboundary arrangements that account for climate impacts.

17. There is convergence among Parties on the view that engaging a wide range of stakeholders (among them international organizations, local communities and the private sector) in knowledge sharing is critical, and that the Nairobi work programme currently serves as a hub for adaptation knowledge sharing and should be enhanced to play a similar role in a more demanding future adaptation regime.

Suggestions would be relevant here on the role of the Nairobi Work Programme in promoting enhanced knowledge-sharing on adaptive water management, and more effectively involving the water sector.

19. There appears to be a convergence of views on the need for further effort related to enhancing institutional arrangements under the auspices of the UNFCCC. Further consideration is needed of proposals on this matter. These proposals include strengthening existing institutional arrangements and/or creating new ones, such as:

- (a) Committees to enhance adaptation action;
- (b) Expert groups and working groups;
- (c) Mechanisms and/or new subsidiary body/bodies.

Suggestions would be extremely useful here on how to integrate the water sector through possible committees, working groups or other mechanisms.

B. Matching enhanced action on adaptation with financial and technological support

24. With regard to the activities to be supported, there is convergence on the view that financial resources could be used, including through programmatic approaches, to support adaptation actions such as:

- (b) Integration of adaptation into sectoral and national planning;

This gives further recognition of the role of sectors in adaptation – it would be helpful here to elaborate on the role of the water sector, and of water as cross-sectoral issue. Also to highlight the need to integrate climate change adaptation into existing funding streams for water management.

- (c) Risk reduction and management;
- (d) Technologies for adaptation;
- (e) Creation and sustainment of enabling environments, including through the funding of capacity-building;
- (f) Economic diversification in response to the impact of climate change;
- (g) Activities to enhance knowledge sharing.

Stakeholders may want to consider calling for adaptive water management to be included as a separate 'action' that should be considered for funding.

26. Further consideration is needed regarding the portion of funding allocated to adaptation action. This may require further consideration of criteria for determining support, possibly based on whether an action is:

- (a) Is a stand-alone adaptation intervention;
- (b) Is geared towards climate-proofing development activities by integrating the additional climate change risk;
- (c) Is aimed at expanding the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities.⁷

Recommendations of water-related criteria would be useful here, including the requirement that adaptation actions are sustainable and do not lead to maladaptation. Consideration should be given here of whether the adaptation action constitutes an ecosystem approach, ensuring that net impacts on ecosystems are positive rather than degrading.

Annex 1

Below is the full text relating to adaptation in Parts I and II of the Focus Document of the AWG LCA Chair

Fulfilment of the Bali Action Plan and components of the agreed outcome

Note by the Chair*

Part I

B. Enhanced action on adaptation

19. There is consensus among Parties that adaptation to the adverse impacts of climate change is a challenge for all countries, in their different national circumstances, and that an effective and cooperative response to this challenge should figure prominently in the agreed outcome to be adopted at the fifteenth session of the COP. There is wide interest among Parties in the concept of a comprehensive framework for action on adaptation, in which the needs of developing countries for scaled up financial, technological and other support in confronting their adaptation challenges would be addressed, with priority being given to the immediate needs of the most vulnerable developing countries. Vulnerability assessments, national adaptation plans, enabling policy environments, arrangements for sharing knowledge (notably through regional centres and the Convention's Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change) and tools for risk reduction and sharing, such as insurance, have attracted attention as means for all Parties to conduct adaptation strategies within such a framework.

20. In considering means to match adaptation actions in developing countries with support from developed countries, Parties may wish to seek a common understanding of how to maximize the adaptation potential of vulnerable developing countries by combining actions to promote climate-resilient development, in the context of national strategies for sustainable development, with additional actions to respond to the impacts of climate change. Whereas the latter are considered to merit additional financial and technological support beyond official development assistance, the former may be addressed through increased official development assistance, thus maximizing the financing provided to vulnerable developing countries.

21. The AWG-LCA may wish to focus negotiations at its fifth session on “enhanced action on adaptation” on the following topics:

- (a) Further elaboration of a comprehensive framework for action, defining the scope of the framework and mechanisms for making it operational;
- (b) The way in which the implementation of national adaptation plans by developing countries can be matched with financial and technological support, taking into consideration the issue of additionality highlighted in paragraph 20 above;
- (c) Design of and international support for potential schemes to insure against climate-related risks and other arrangements for sharing these risks.

II. Enhanced action on adaptation²

A. A cooperative framework for promoting adaptation and resilience

10. Parties concur that adaptation to the additional burden of climate change is important to all countries, especially developing countries, particularly LDCs, SIDS and countries in Africa affected by drought, floods and desertification. Parties converge on the need for an overarching framework that would address different aspects of adaptation, such as the preparation and implementation of national plans, and the promotion of enabling environments and increased knowledge-sharing among all Parties. The framework would be structured but flexible. Appropriately scaled up and streamlined financial and technological support will be needed to support adaptation action in developing countries. In addition,

risk reduction and risk management have been identified in the Bali Action Plan as important components of adaptation action, and there has been much discussion by Parties on possible mechanisms to deal with risk.

1. Formulating and implementing adaptation plans

11. Parties concur that adaptation planning and implementation should take place within the framework for adaptation described in paragraph 10 above. Adaptation planning and implementation should be undertaken in all countries, with a view to ensuring that the process effectively reflects priorities and engages a wide range of stakeholders, as well as making use of new and existing knowledge and experiences. In this context Parties concur that:

- (a) Adaptation plans, taking into account all sectors, should be integrated into long-term planning and policies;
- (b) Adaptation actions should be prioritized;

- (c) Priority should be given to the needs of the most vulnerable countries;
- (d) Scientific information and analytical tools should be integrated into the adaptation planning process;
- (e) Capacity-building should be promoted to enable the effective implementation of adaptation;
- (f) Assessments should be undertaken of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation (including costs and benefits), as well as of those areas that are expected to suffer from the most severe impacts;
- (g) Engagement with the private sector and other stakeholders should be promoted;
- (h) Knowledge, experiences and lessons learned from existing activities, including those carried out at the community level as well as activities from ongoing initiatives such as the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change,³ should be integrated into adaptation planning;
- (i) The proposed national plans should benefit from experience in developing national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs),⁴ but go beyond the concept of urgent and immediate needs and the project approach toward a long-term programmatic approach to adaptation.

12. There is convergence on the view that institutional arrangements to ensure effective adaptation planning and implementation at the national level are necessary to engage and coordinate the work of a broad range of stakeholders (see also paras. 16 (d) and 19 below).

role in guiding, coordinating and promoting adaptation planning and implementation in all countries.

14. There appears to be a convergence of views on the need for more adequate data and information, as well as the need for enhanced sharing and maintaining of adaptation-related data and information.

15. Further consideration is needed of the means for monitoring adaptation, and arrangements to ensure feedback to the UNFCCC process.

2. Building resilience, creating enabling environments and sharing knowledge

16. There is convergence on the view that enabling environments for adaptation should be created and that adaptation action should be incentivized through:

- (a) Climate-resilient development, and building resilience through economic diversification in response to the impact of climate change;

- (b) Regulatory policies, legislative changes, national capacity-building, removal of barriers and other supportive approaches;
- (c) Knowledge sharing among a broad range of stakeholders such as international organizations, local communities and the private sector, and enabling knowledge sharing to take place, for example by enhancing regional centres;
- (d) Enhancing institutional arrangements and regional cooperation in order to coordinate and to enable adaptation actions, at the national, regional and international levels, and to facilitate the development of adaptation plans at the national level.

17. There is convergence among Parties on the view that engaging a wide range of stakeholders (among them international organizations, local communities and the private sector) in knowledge sharing is critical, and that the Nairobi work programme currently serves as a hub for adaptation knowledge sharing and should be enhanced to play a similar role in a more demanding future adaptation regime.

18. Parties concur that there is a need to use regional centres to effect and enhance knowledge sharing and to deliver training and capacity-building. Further consideration is needed on whether this requires the establishment of new regional centres, the enhancement of existing centres, or a combination of both options.

19. There appears to be a convergence of views on the need for further effort related to enhancing institutional arrangements under the auspices of the UNFCCC. Further consideration is needed of proposals on this matter. These proposals include strengthening existing institutional arrangements and/or creating new ones, such as:

- (a) Committees to enhance adaptation action;
- (b) Expert groups and working groups;
- (c) Mechanisms and/or new subsidiary body/bodies.

3. Risk reduction and management, and insurance-related mechanisms

20. Parties concur that managing and reducing risk, and building resilience, are key building blocks of adaptation, and can be integrated into broader adaptation strategies and national adaptation programmes. Mechanisms to manage, reduce and share risk would assist Parties, particularly the most vulnerable, in better responding to the adverse effects of climate change.

21. There is convergence on the view that Parties should foster resilience to climate variability and change through:

- (a) Assessing, managing and reducing risk, and building capacity to do so;

- (b) Disaster reduction strategies and actions to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts, drawing on the experience of the Hyogo Framework for Action;⁵
- (c) Engaging the private sector and other relevant stakeholders and communities, specifically in the context of risk and insurance.

22. Further consideration is needed on whether a new risk mechanism should be created under the Convention, incorporating such areas as insurance, rehabilitation and/or compensation, and risk management, to support countries' efforts in risk management.

B. Matching enhanced action on adaptation with financial and technological support

23. In line with the Bali Action Plan, there is convergence among Parties on the need for developing countries to receive new and additional, sustainable and predictable financial resources and investment to undertake adaptation action and meet the additional costs posed by climate change;⁶ as well as on the need for action on technology development and transfer, and capacity-building, to support action on adaptation.

24. With regard to the activities to be supported, there is convergence on the view that financial resources could be used, including through programmatic approaches, to support adaptation actions such as:

- (a) Preparation and implementation of national adaptation plans in developing countries. This would involve supporting activities encompassed at all adaptation stages, including climate change risk, impact and vulnerability assessment, planning, implementation and monitoring;
- (b) Integration of adaptation into sectoral and national planning;
- (c) Risk reduction and management;
- (d) Technologies for adaptation;
- (e) Creation and sustainment of enabling environments, including through the funding of capacity-building;
- (f) Economic diversification in response to the impact of climate change;
- (g) Activities to enhance knowledge sharing.

25. Priority areas in technology support for adaptation could include, inter alia, technologies for monitoring, forecasting and modelling of climate change, for early warning, for improving the resilience of agriculture to the impacts of climate change, and for coastal zone management.

26. Further consideration is needed regarding the portion of funding allocated to adaptation action. This may require further consideration of criteria for determining support, possibly based on whether an action is:

- (a) Is a stand-alone adaptation intervention;
- (b) Is geared towards climate-proofing development activities by integrating the additional climate change risk;
- (c) Is aimed at expanding the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities.⁷

27. Further consideration is also needed on possible support for risk sharing mechanisms, including insurance, in the most vulnerable countries, and on the role of public–private partnerships in these mechanisms.

28. As for the allocation and use of financial resources, there is convergence on the view that financial support should be provided as a priority to particularly vulnerable developing countries, including LDCs, SIDS and countries in Africa affected by drought, floods and desertification. Clarification is required on:

- (a) The possible consideration of levels of vulnerability determined by national circumstances, respective capabilities, levels of risk and impacts, in any further prioritization of support;
- (b) Monitoring and feedback associated with the provision and utilization of financial resources for the implementation of national adaptation action.