

## INDIA

### **Elements of Work Programme on Enhanced Action on Adaptation: Elements of the Work Programme**

India welcomes the opportunity to submit views on the elements of the Work Programme relating to the Enhanced Action on Adaptation in accordance with the Decision taken at the sixteenth Conference of Parties to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and pursuant to paragraph 28 of the decision on Ad-hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action. Vide the aforesaid Cancun Agreements Parties have been invited to furnish submissions on the possible elements of the Work Programme.

India considers that the Work Programme on Enhanced Action on Adaptation must catalyse and ensure greater action on adaptation at all levels. It should strive to promote climate resilient development responding to national, sub-national and local needs with the involvement of all relevant stakeholders. The Work Programme must be based on the best available scientific knowledge and information. The programme must also recognize the urgent and immediate needs of vulnerable countries especially least developed Countries (LDC) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS). Possible development of a climate risk insurance facility to address impacts associated with severe weather events; Options for risk management and reduction; risk sharing and transfer mechanisms such as insurance, including options for micro-insurance; and resilience building, including through economic diversification; Approaches for addressing rehabilitation measures associated with slow onset events; Engagement of stakeholders with relevant specialized expertise. The Adaptation Committee has been visualized as a Technical Advisory Committee for the programme on Enhanced Action on Adaptation. Accordingly, the various actions required on the programme should be in seize of the Committee.

The Work programme in generic terms should focus on addressing the following elements –

**a. Impact and Vulnerability Assessments –**

The Adaptation Committee may undertake a review of tools, methods and techniques for the assessment of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation. The review should address issues of usability and reliability, and will be used to refine the existing databases and compendia maintained by the UNFCCC Secretariat.

**b. Adaptation tools and approaches –**

The Committee should prepare sector-wise compendium of the adaptation tools and approaches that implemented across the globe. This should include issues such as indicators and metrics. It may also guide the beneficiaries with respect to the best practices and the adaptation approaches that can be replicated to other regions and other sectors. Under the guidance of the committee, a mechanism for making available the adaptation practices can be

developed and maintained which will serve as a readily available source for most professionals.

**c. Insurance-based approaches for adaptation and climate risk management -**

The Committee may have a special group within its members that will actively work on developing an insurance based risk sharing mechanism.

**d. Technology transfer to enhance adaptation**

An expert group within the committee may provide continued guidance to Parties on enhancing transfer of technology for enhanced action on adaptation. It will work on devising new methods to encourage technology transfer.

**e. Stakeholders' involvement in the adaptation process**

The committee will take up country-wise and sector-wise stakeholders consultations which will deliberate upon the components of the work programme and further action needed in the specific areas relevant to the sector or the region. It will also conduct frequent dialogues with stakeholders at different levels to keep them updated on the latest trends in impacts, vulnerability and adaptation assessments.

**f. Integration and mainstreaming**

In practice, adaptation involves mainstreaming climate risk into development planning, resource management and disaster management. The committee may develop suitable interface and syntheses as appropriate.

**g. Capacity building**

The Committee may develop a work programme to facilitate capacity-building at various levels and for different audiences.

The other elements of the work programme should also consider to –

- i. Provide access to all developing country parties to high resolution climate change model/s with spatial resolution less than or equal to 10 kmx10km, as the climate in these countries varies at a very small spatial scale, especially in the mountainous regions, including high elevations as well as regions with terrains that are highly undulating.
- ii. Provide an opportunity of access and use of these models for undertaking the impact assessments for regions within the country that are highly vulnerable to devise steps/strategies needed to adapt to climate change, especially the countries that have not yet taken the opportunity of doing so through other international programmes (eg. NAPA)
- iii. Further, other than exploring rehabilitation of measures for slow onset of events, the work programme should also address to exploring measures for (a) increase in frequency and intensity of extreme events and (b) abrupt climate

changes that might be totally opposite to the current climate change projections for a particular area/regions.

- iv. Conduct workshops and training programmes especially designed for implementing agencies and other stakeholders to disseminate knowledge on the state of the art tools for adaptation that range from insurance, new technologies, traditional knowledge, governance including role of institutions and policies that need to govern these institutions.

In so far as the matter pertaining to loss and damages is concerned, the work programme may include elements to assist the especially vulnerable countries to develop and document and disseminate steps to assess loss and damages and steps towards risk reduction for both slow, extreme and abrupt changes. The steps may include immediate response and relief measures; damage and loss assessment; recovery and reconstruction options; steps towards risk reduction; integrating the process in the regular process of development

The Work programme could be devised and designed to include elements of **Assessment of Adaptation** needs, planning and action *inter alia* on the following –

- i. Identifying vulnerable communities, areas and ecosystems based on and guided by the best available methodologies and tools informed by science, as appropriate, traditional and indigenous knowledge;
- ii. Impact, vulnerability and adaptation assessments, including assessments of financial needs as well as economic, social and environmental evaluation of adaptation options;
- iii. Promoting understanding of impacts of, and vulnerability to, climate change, current and future climate variability and extreme events, and the implications for adaptation;
- iv. Improving climate-related research and systematic observation for climate data collection, archiving, analysis and modeling for improved climatic-related data and information to decision-makers at local, national and regional levels;
- v. Promoting the development of, access to, and use of information and data on projected climate change to facilitate adaptation
- vi. Improvement of adaptation planning, measures and actions, and integration with on going development actions at the local and national levels;
- vii. Planning, prioritizing and implementing adaptation actions, including projects and programmes, and actions identified in national and sub-national adaptation plans and strategies, national adaptation programmes of action of least developed countries, national communications, technology needs assessments and other relevant national planning documents;
- viii. Promoting synergies and strengthening engagement with national, regional and international organizations, centers, networks, to enhance the implementation of adaptation actions;

Further the Work Programme should aim to address and **enhance adaptive capacities at different levels**. These activities need to be carried at local, national and global levels. The various elements could include –

- a. Strengthening institutional capacities and enabling environments for adaptation, including for climate-resilient development and vulnerability reduction;
  - b. Building resilience of socio-economic and ecological systems, including through economic diversification and sustainable management of natural resources; strengthening, consolidating and enhancing the sharing of relevant scientific, technical and technological information, knowledge, experience and good adaptation practices, at local, national, regional and international levels, as appropriate;
  - c. Promoting research, development, demonstration, diffusion, deployment, and transfer of appropriate adaptation technologies, practices, and processes; and capacity-building, particularly addressing identified adaptation priorities and building on lessons learned from current adaptation projects and strategies;
  - d. Provision of information on good adaptation practices with a view to improving decision-making on adaptation action.
  - e. Strengthening data, information and knowledge systems, education and public awareness;
  - f. Enhancing climate change related disaster risk reduction strategies, considering the Hyogo Framework for Action where appropriate; early warning systems, risk assessment and management, and sharing and transfer mechanisms such as insurance, at local, national, sub-regional and regional levels, as appropriate;
  - g. Facilitating communication and cooperation among relevant organizations, business, civil society and decision makers, and other stakeholders;
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