

UNFCCC expert meeting on methods and tools and on data and observations, under the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change

**Mexico City, Mexico
4 - 7 March 2008**

Adaptation - current and future, within the broader context of the UNFCCC

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Other adaptation activities under the UNFCCC

- NWP process is complemented by:
 - Decision 1/CP.10 (adaptation to adverse impacts of climate change)
 - Funding for adaptation (Financial mechanism; SCCF and LDCF; **Adaptation Fund**)
 - The work of expert groups **LEG** (Least Developed Countries Expert Group) and the **EGTT** (Expert Group on Technology Transfer)
 - NAPAs, NCs and TNAs
 - Capacity-building activities
 - Kyoto Protocol Article 9 submissions
 - Bali Action Plan



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Adaptation under the UNFCCC

Adaptation continues to gain importance in the UNFCCC process, through SBSTA and SBI conclusions, COP and CMP decisions, increased attention to IPCC reports, and consideration of adaptation as a building block of the Bali Action Plan.

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National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) by LDCs

- Created the opportunity for LDCs to identify priority adaptation activities that respond to their urgent and immediate needs.
- 49 LDC Parties are preparing NAPAs. As of 25 February 2008: 30 NAPAs have been completed.

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Existing funding sources for adaptation under the UNFCCC

- **GEF Trust Fund – Strategic Priority for Adaptation (SPA)**
- **Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)**
- **Special Climate Change Fund (LDCF)**
Total funding of these funds through GEF: \$225 million USD (including pledges)
- **Adaptation Fund** – Share of proceeds of CERs to assist adaptation (2%). Estimated \$ 425 million USD through 2012, but this depends on current and future CDM
 - **Conditions were created for becoming operative in Bali!**

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Major adaptation outcomes at Bali

- SBI
 - Conclusions on how to advance activities in the areas of adaptation and response measures as a follow-up to decision 1/CP.10
 - Start of the 4th review of the financial mechanism
- CMP: Decision on the operationalization of the Adaptation Fund
- COP: Launch of a comprehensive process to enable the implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action to address climate change, including in the areas of mitigation, adaptation, technology and finance.

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Review of the financial mechanism

- **COP 13 undertook the 4th Review of the financial mechanism**

Focus on developing country needs for funding, including adaptation, considering two papers on:

- **current and future investment and financial needs of developing countries**
- **the assessment of funding necessary to assist developing countries**

The COP:

- requested to assess lessons learned to help inform on how the GEF could best support climate adaptation activities;
- invited Parties to submit their views and recommendations on the funding available to them in the climate change focal area and options for scaling up the international financial response to climate change

These important issues will be considered in Poznan (COP 14), including considerations related to the 5th GEF replenishment.

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Adaptation Fund

CMP 3:

- reaffirmed its previous decisions on the Adaptation Fund (3/CMP.1, 28/CMP.1 and 5/CMP.2)
- elaborated additional provisions for the AF, including:
 - Established the **Adaptation Fund Board** as an operating entity of the AF and decided on its functions, composition, decision-making procedures, chairmanship, frequency of meetings as well as the monetization of CERs
 - Invited the GEF to serve as a secretariat to the Adaptation Fund Board
 - Invited the World Bank to serve as a Trustee to the AF

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Follow-up activities under decision 1/CP.10

- **Informal pre-sessional meeting**, in conjunction with SBI 28 to consider further activities in the areas of adaptation and response measures arising from previous workshops and expert meetings
- **Parties to submit**, by 21 March 2008, **their views** on the status of **implementation of Article 4.8 and decisions 5/CP.7 and 1/CP.10, to be considered at SBI 28**
- **Deliberations** at SBI 28 with a view to:
 - (a) **consider what further actions may be required by COP 14 to further the implementation of decision 1/CP.10**
 - (b) **initiate consideration of TOR for the assessment of the status of implementation of Art. 4.8 and decisions 5/CP.7 and 1/CP.10 that it is mandated to be carried out at COP 14.**

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Follow-up activities under the NWP

- **Informal meeting of representatives from Parties** on the outcomes of completed activities under the NWP, with experts and representatives from organizations from 7-9 April in Bangkok
- **Parties to submit**, by 21 March 2008, **their views** on further **activities under the NWP**
- **SBSTA 28 will consider, *inter alia*:**
 - Outcomes of the informal meeting in Bangkok and additional NWP activities
 - Views by Parties on further activities
 - Information presented in IPCC AR4 and other new scientific information
 - Relevant activities from international and regional institutions

with the aim of contributing to the identification of further activities, as well as appropriate timing and modalities
- **Summary report** consolidating the results of the implementation of the NWP by SBSTA 29. **The SBSTA should consider outputs from preceding activities and may provide information and advice for consideration by the SBI.**

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Dialogue – Investment and Financial Flows Report Major Findings

- Report on I&FF clarified the need of investment resources for a global response to climate change, and made clear the inadequacy of current resources.
- Assuming a share of proceeds for adaptation of 2 percent continues to apply post 2012, the level of funding could only be:
 - 100–500 million USD per year for a low demand;
 - 1–5 billion USD per year for a high demand.
- However, I&FF needed for adaptation are likely to be tens of billions USD per year several decades from now. New sources of funding need to be identified.
- Although additional I&FF needed for adaptation are significant, the value of climate change impacts that those expenditures would avoid could be much larger.

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Bali Action Plan

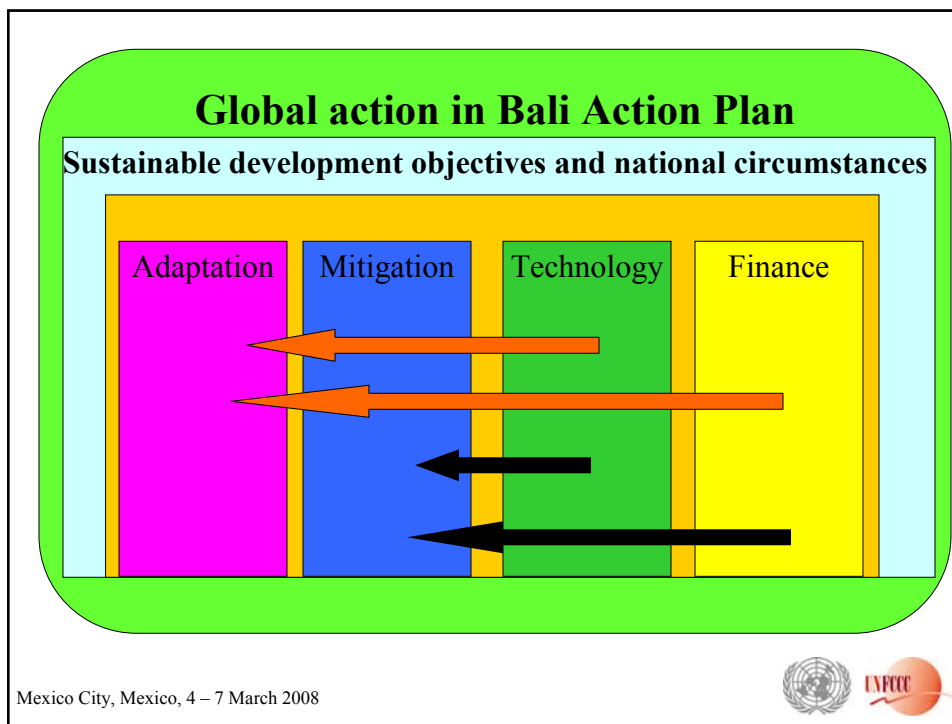
A comprehensive agenda for a future regime was launched at COP 13

- The Bali Action Plan (decision 1/CP. 13) will be implemented in the newly established subsidiary body, known as the **Ad hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action** under the Convention (AWG-LCA).
- It puts a strong **framework in place for: “now, up to and beyond 2012”** to ensure that there is **no gap** until the **entry into force of a future regime** in 2012.
- The Ad hoc Working Group on Further commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol will continue its work (AWG-KP).

The process begins without delay, with the first meeting taking place from 31 March to 4 April 2008 in Bangkok, Thailand.

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Bali Action Plan on Adaptation (1)

Enhanced action on adaptation, *inter alia*, consideration of:

- 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
- Other ways to enable climate-resilient development and reduce vulnerability of all Parties

taking into account the needs of developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, especially LDCs, SIDS, and countries in Africa affected by drought, desertification and floods

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Bali Action Plan on Adaptation (2)

- Risk management and risk reduction strategies (e.g. risk sharing and transfer mechanisms such as insurance)
- Disaster reduction strategies and means to address climate-related loss and damage in developing countries
- Economic diversification to build resilience
- 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

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1/CP.10 and BAP (common activities)

Potential 1/CP 10 activities arising from the regional workshops	BAP activities agreed to be considered for the future climate change regime
1- Financial resources; 2- Vulnerability and adaptation assessments; 3- Adaptation planning and implementation; 4- Risk management and risk reduction; 5- Regional collaboration and cross-cutting issues; 6- Capacity-building, education, training and public awareness;	1- Financial needs assessments and means to incentivize the implementation of adaptation actions 2 and 5- International cooperation to support urgent implementation of adaptation actions, including through vulnerability assessments, 3- Integrating adaptation actions into sectoral and national planning, specific projects and programmes; 4- Disaster reduction strategies and risk management and risk reduction strategies; 6- capacity-building and response strategies;

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NWP and BAP (common activities)

Ongoing NWP activities	BAP activities agreed to be considered for the future climate change regime
<p>1. Impacts and vulnerability: a) Methods and tools; b) data and observation; c) climate modelling, scenarios and downscaling; d) climate related risks and extreme events; e) socio-economic information.</p> <p>2. Adaptation planning, measures and actions: a) Adaptation planning and practices; b) research; c) technology for adaptation; d) economic diversification.</p> <p>3. Engagement a wide range of organizations, institutions; experts and communities in the implementation of the NWP.</p>	<p>1 and 3- international cooperation to support urgent implementation of adaptation actions, including through vulnerability assessments;</p> <p>1- disaster reduction strategies and risk management and risk reduction strategies</p> <p>2- Integrating adaptation actions into sectoral and national planning, specific projects and programmes;</p> <p>2- economic diversification to build resilience</p> <p>3- strengthening of the UNFCCC catalytic multilateral bodies, the public and private sector and civil society as means to support adaptation in a coherent and integrated manner.</p>

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On our way forward to.....

AWGs (Bangkok and 2nd meeting); SBs (28 and 29)

COP 14 Poznan

AWGs (1st and 2nd AWGs 2009 meetings; SBs (30 and 31)

COP 15 COPENHAGEN:

Completing 1/CP.10 and NWP negotiations and advancing their implementation. Fully operationalization of the Adaptation Fund and further implementation of NAPAs.

Completing the BAP negotiations by COP 15

Adaptation under the SBSTA, SBI and AWG-LCA complement each other

For a stronger climate regime in which adaptation will play a **MAJOR** role to benefit all, but in particular the most vulnerable countries.

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