

PRELIMINARY AOSIS VIEWS ON ADAPTATION UNDER THE AWG-LCA

26th August 2008

The framework to support, facilitate and implement adaptation actions should address the timely flow of new and additional resources to support immediate and urgent national adaptation activities in particularly vulnerable developing countries, as well as those adaptation activities that need to be implemented over a longer time horizon. The framework must also support, on an ongoing basis, efforts to enhance national capacity to incorporate adaptation concerns into the national development process. The outcomes of the implementation of this framework should enable Parties to:

- a. Know what to expect from climate change;
- b. Build resilience to the anticipated negative impacts of climate change; and
- c. Develop measures to address the impacts for which it is difficult to build resilience.

1. With respect to **National Planning for Adaptation**, the framework should include:
 - i. Rapid risk assessments - an institutionalized NAPA-like process for SIDS and LDCs, as countries particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, to enable the prioritization of, and urgent response to, needs at the national level, with timely support for implementation guaranteed under the Convention. This should build on the lessons learned from the review of the existing NAPA process in the context of decision 1CP/10.
 - ii. Enabling environments - a process to support the enhancement of enabling environments to support adaptation, through regulatory policies, legislative changes, national capacity building and environmental impact assessments.
 - iii. Enhanced systems for the collection, management and sharing of data including through the strengthening of systematic observation networks and improved data management systems.
 - iv. Enhanced access to analytical tools to enable scenario generation and current and future impact assessments, and support for the building of endogenous capacity to apply these tools to facilitate vulnerability assessments for use in national planning. These could be achieved through, *inter alia*, the use of regional centres as a means to deliver information and training and the use of web portals and other forms of cooperation.

- v. Provision of financial and technical support for capacity building to enable national planning on adaptation, including for more rigorous V& A assessments, in particular with respect to sectoral impacts; hazard mapping, strengthening of national and regional centres.
 - vi. Support for the establishment and functioning of national-level climate change teams. Lessons could be drawn from the experience of the Montreal Protocol.
 - vii. Provision of financial and technical support for pilot projects and learning by doing.
2. With respect to **Streamlining and Scaling up Financial and Technological Support**, the framework should include:
- i. New, additional, adequate and predictable resources made available in a timely manner for the implementation of adaptation planning, projects and activities, including priorities identified through the NAPA-like process.
 - ii. A Convention Adaptation Fund, linked to GHG emissions, based on polluter pays principle, with criteria established for contributions and for prioritization of resources. A share of the proceeds from auctioning AAs could be used for this purpose
 - iii. An International Insurance Mechanism, to help fund financial resilience to the impacts of extreme weather events
 - iv. Solidarity funds to address catastrophic risk and collective loss sharing mechanisms to address the unavoidable impacts of climate change.
3. With respect to **Enhancing Knowledge Sharing**, the framework should address:
- i. Strengthening Regional Centres of Excellence to act as focal points for research and knowledge exchange on a regional basis
 - ii. Support for public information and awareness
 - iii. Publication of Peer Reviewed Documents/Journals
 - iv. Establishment and maintenance of databases and repositories of adaptation-related information
 - v. Availability of professional development opportunities, through scholarships, fellowships and other forms of access to training
 - vi. Strengthening of Information Networks, e.g. Sidsnet

- vii. Preparation and dissemination by UNFCCC of compilations and syntheses of best practices
- viii. Strengthening Regional Centres to coordinate and disseminate information on best practices
- ix. Study visits and professional exchanges between technical personnel from different countries and regions

4. With respect to **Institutional Frameworks for Adaptation**, the framework should include:

The establishment of an institutionalized structure and process to identify and fund the most urgent and immediate needs of SIDS and LDCs as the most vulnerable countries, and a mechanism for delivering resources and technical support for addressing these priority needs. This will require mutually reinforcing institutional structures at the national, regional, and international levels.

The purpose of this framework is to assist developing countries, in particular the most vulnerable, in identifying and addressing their adaptation needs.

A proposal for this will be submitted at a later date.