

Chile's proposal on Inventories of impacts and adaptation

I. Rationale.

- Reliable data and information are fundamental to assessing progress on adaptation.
- Inventories of impacts and adaptation would be a powerful tool for impacts, vulnerability and risk assessment, and monitoring, evaluation and learning, that is, it would support countries in the first and last steps of the adaptation cycle, helping to improve the evidence base on climate change impacts, as well as on the need for adaptation and progress on adaptation.
- There are no standardized databases for reporting impacts and adaptation, which makes it challenging to elaborate a GST. We don't have stock of how much impact and adaptation is being done and what is needed.

II. What would an inventory of impacts and adaptation look like?

- It would show past and future impacts in form of mapping/ time series, to reflect where, when and how these impacts have/will manifest or increase. For the past, they might be isolated events, including both extremes and/or slow onset events. For the future, they should be represented as probabilistic occurrences¹.
- It would show current and planned adaptations and how much of the potential impact may be reduced through them.
- Multiple sectors (including cross-cutting sectors)
- Finest possible level, even sub-local, when possible.

III. Different stages depending on national circumstances.

The final objective is move towards quantitative and precise information², with robust attribution to climate change.

However, to address the different levels of preparation of the countries and in line with their national circumstances and capabilities, this can be done in stages or 'tiers', which may be adopted at a differentiated rate by different countries depending on the existing level of advance in data gathering and analysis. Therefore, we propose a Multi-Tier Framework.

For Impacts:

1. Identify impacts: List current impacts and most likely projected future ones (risks)
2. Prioritize: Determine which impacts and risks are more important and rank them (qualitative assessment)
3. Quantify: Assign numerical values to the impacts/risks through indicators and/or modelling (quantitative assessment)
4. Attribute: Determine the attribution of impacts to climate change (in contrast with other non-climatic drivers)

¹ Example: Climate Risk Map of Chile, ARClm: <https://arclim.mma.gob.cl/> While ARClm requires continuous update and improvements, it is a first step for the quantification of impacts and their graphical representation.

² Example: "for the agricultural sector there will be a loss of x% in wheat production"

For Adaptation:

1. Identify current and planned adaptations (list, with no assessment of impact)
2. Rank: qualitatively assess their potential effect on reducing current/future risks, rank relevance.
3. Quantify: quantitative assessment (through indicators and/or modelling, how much of the potential impact is reduced through current and planned adaptations.
4. Attribute: attribute this effect to the adaptations (in contrast with other factors, eg. changes in macroeconomic variables)

These steps could run in parallel for impacts and adaptation, and as explained above, **their speed of application may vary depending on the country's needs and capabilities and the implementation would be on a voluntary basis.**

IV. What would be necessary to implement Inventories of impacts and adaptation?

1. At country level:
 - To implement and maintain arrangements for national inventory of impacts, **on a voluntary basis**, including at national and sub-national level.
 - A platform for data collection & management.
 - Apply IPCC guidelines for each stage.
 - **Countries are able to get assistance, capacity building and training.**
2. IPCC to develop methods and guidelines:
 1. IPCC to consider updating its 1994 technical guidelines, considering the multi-tier framework.
 2. IPCC to consider a Task Force on Inventories of Impacts and Adaptations

Linkages:

1. Research and Systematic Observation (R&SO) due to its relationship with centres that carry out systematic observations associated with the World Meteorological Organization.
2. WMO could coordinate work with National Meteorological Centres to provide them with the capacity to carry out these tasks.
3. Santiago Network for L&D to provide technical assistance to developing countries, upon request.
4. Consultative Group of Experts (CGE) for capacity building and training; and other constituted bodies under the UNFCCC.

V. Advantages of the inventory of impacts and adaptation:

- National/sub-national level:
 - o Data/information-based adaptation planning, including local contexts. MEL.
 - o Decision making on adaptation, risk management and loss and damage, based on quality information.
 - o Available & transparent info for all: improved involvement of public institutions and civil society.
 - o Visibility of local contexts, identification of actions.

- Helps to articulate and bring transparency to the efforts of non-state actors. They can recognize how they will be affected and propose actions. They would have clarity on the risks.
- Quantifying the gap regarding projected risk/ existing adaptation.
- Quantify the need for adaptation.
- Global level:
 - Helps to understanding national contexts and gaps.
 - Sharing good practices for similar contexts.
 - Relevant to the global adaptation effort and the principle that countries act according to its national capacities.
 - Contribute to the periodical Global Stocktake process.
 - Help standardize contribution to the Enhanced Transparency Framework.

VI. Actions to be taken:

1. SBSTA to consider inventories of impacts in its work, to develop modalities and procedures, including in-session workshops (2024 and 2025)
2. SBSTA request Secretariat to synthesise previous work undertaken
3. CMA³ to invite IPCC to updating its technical guidelines and to consider a task force on inventories of impacts and adaptations, in AR7 cycle.
4. CMA to invite Parties to implement and maintain arrangements for national inventory of impacts and adaptations.
5. CMA to add inventory of impacts and adaptations to para 107 or 115 letter a) (L&D) of MPG – 18/CMA.1

³ Decision -/CMA.4 from Sharm el-Sheikh on global goal on adaptation includes “21. Invites the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to consider updating its 1994 technical guidelines for assessing climate change impacts and adaptation as part of its seventh assessment cycle, as appropriate”

Chile's Talking Points GST Adaptation

Thank you Co facilitator for given me the floor. Chile supports the intervention made by ALLAC and would like to share some additional views in its national capacity that we hope it contributes to this process and line with ALLAC's comments on the key messages of the co-facilitators.

In the context of adaptation, achieving more ambitious in climate action relies on the availability of means of implementation and the establishment of favourable conditions, among them, economic policies, socio-political environments, institutional capacities, access to information, and various other. The GST presents a valuable opportunity to identify the gaps and guide us on how to build these conditions.

Among these conditions is the issue of having reliable data and high-quality information as a vital input to build adaptation solutions that aid in addressing the impacts of climate change in our countries.

On the other hand, currently, there are no standardized databases for reporting impacts and adaptation, which makes it challenging to elaborate a GST.

With this in mind, Chile would like to propose the development of **"Inventories of impacts and adaptation"**. These are powerful tools for impact, vulnerability and risk assessments, and monitoring, evaluation and learning processes. Hence, they would support countries in the first and last steps of the adaptation cycle, helping to improve the evidence base on climate change impacts, as well as on the need for adaptation and progress on adaptation.

But what are these inventories? Inventories of impacts can show past and future impacts in form of mapping/ time series, to reflect where, when and how much impacts have/will manifest or increase, and with regards to adaptation, they could be built to show current and planned adaptations and how much of the potential impact may be reduced through them. Multiple sectors can be considered (including cross-cutting sectors) and different geographical scales.

The final goal is to have quantitative and precise information. However, to address the **different levels of preparation of the countries and in line with their national circumstances and capabilities**, the implementation of this idea could be done in stages, **which may be adopted at a differentiated rate by different countries, on a voluntary basis**, and depending on the existing level of advance in data gathering and analysis. Therefore, we propose a **Multi-Tier Framework of 4 stages**:

First is to identify the impacts, which means to list them; in a **second** stage to prioritize them with a qualitative assessment; in a **third** stage to quantify, through indicators and/or modelling (quantitative assessment) and a final stage to **determine the attribution of impacts to climate change**. These steps could run in parallel for impacts and adaptation. In the case of adaptation it would be the identification of current and planned adaptations, then to rank them according to their potential effect on reducing current/future risks, and in the more advanced stages to quantify how much of the potential impact is reduced through adaptations and finally, to attribute this effect to the adaptations versus other factors.

With the inventories of impacts and adaptation, we see a potential tool that could **strengthen the countries' capacities for decision making on adaptation, risk management and loss and damage; enhance transparency** at national and sub-national levels; make visible the **local contexts**; include non-state actors, in particular the **private sector and vulnerable groups**, among them women, children, youth, local communities and indigenous peoples; and quantification of gaps in adaptation

and identification of actions, and at a **global scale**, they would help us **understand the national contexts**; share **good practices**; would contribute to the global adaptation effort, the GST process and the Enhanced Transparency Framework and, in particular, **it would be in line with the recognition of the adaptation efforts of developing country Parties; the principle that countries act according to their national capacities and would be based on and guided by the best available science.**

We envision that **countries would be able to get assistance, capacity building and training** on this and **an invitation to the IPCC to consider updating its 1994 technical guidelines to develop methods and guidelines for these inventories.** Links with the work of: the Consultative Group of Experts, the LEG, AC and other constituted bodies under the Convention, Research and Systematic Observation, the World Meteorological Organization and their work with National Meteorological Centres, the CTCN and the Santiago Network on loss and damage in terms of technical assistance.

We have a brief proposal in written that Chile will be happy to share with you, for your consideration.

We appreciate your attention and patience. Thank you.