## AOSIS Research Related Needs in Relation to Loss and Damage

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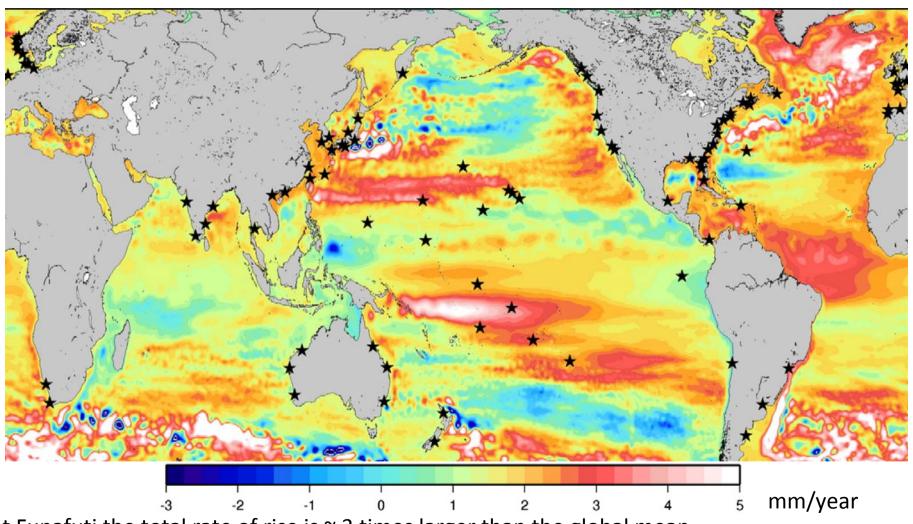


## Impacts are already being felt in SIDS

- Reduction in precipitation of between 5 and 20% per century in the tropical western Pacific region.
- Coral bleaching events due to ocean warming
- Tropical storms have become more frequent and stronger in the southwest Pacific region
- Due to more frequent El Nino weather patterns some regions have experienced significantly drier and warmer climate while others are experiencing more intense rainfall

# Regional sea level trends relatively large for SIDS, especially in the Pacific

Map of reconstructed sea-level trends 2050-2009



At Funafuti the total rate of rise is ~ 3 times larger than the global mean.

Role of El-Nino likely.

Becker et al., 2012; Meyssignac et al., 2012



## **SIDS Challenges**

- Under-financing
- Insufficient financing and investment for concrete adaptation and mitigation projects and activities
- Limited access to domestic resources and limited capacity in SIDS.
- Size matters
  – Small populations and markets represent a barrier to the mobilization of private investment
- High vulnerability to external economic shocks
- Absence of tools to measure the true economic costs associated with adaptation and address the loss and damage from the unavoidable consequences of climate change



#### Possible research related areas

- Dangerous Impacts: e.g. extreme weather events, sea level rise, changing precipitation patterns, coral bleaching, coastal erosion already occurring
- Evidence of accelerating impacts: eg distribution of cyclones in the Pacific
- High dependence sectors directly impacted by climate change: e.g. tourism, agriculture and fisheries
- Regionalized risk assessments and management for specific regions and sectors, including related to SIDS and LDCs, for different levels of warming
- Research related to rehabilitation

#### **Research Relevant to SIDS**

- An assessment is needed of the implications of global and regional research findings for smaller countries
- This should be done in light of local geographical, climatological, ecological and socio-economic circumstances and vulnerabilities, including the uncertainties in such findings, especially when large-scale data needs to be interpreted for policy development at a smaller spatial scale
- Assessment of impacts, costs, damages and adaptation needs.

### Sea-level rise and ocean acidification

- Sea level rise risk assessments based on multiple lines of evidence including:
  - the paleo-record,
  - contemporary ice sheet responses,
  - process model based projections, and
  - semi-empirical approaches.
- · Assessment of ocean acidification:
  - The interplay between acidification, oceansurface warming, sea-level rise and local environmental issues that determine resilience and long-term survival of coastal and continentalshelf ecosystems and livelihoods.