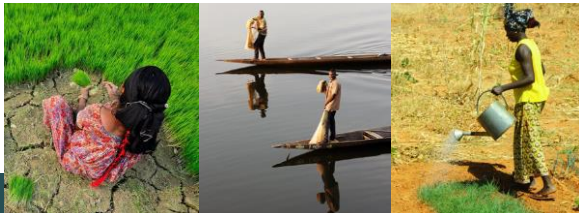


The Adaptation Gap Report

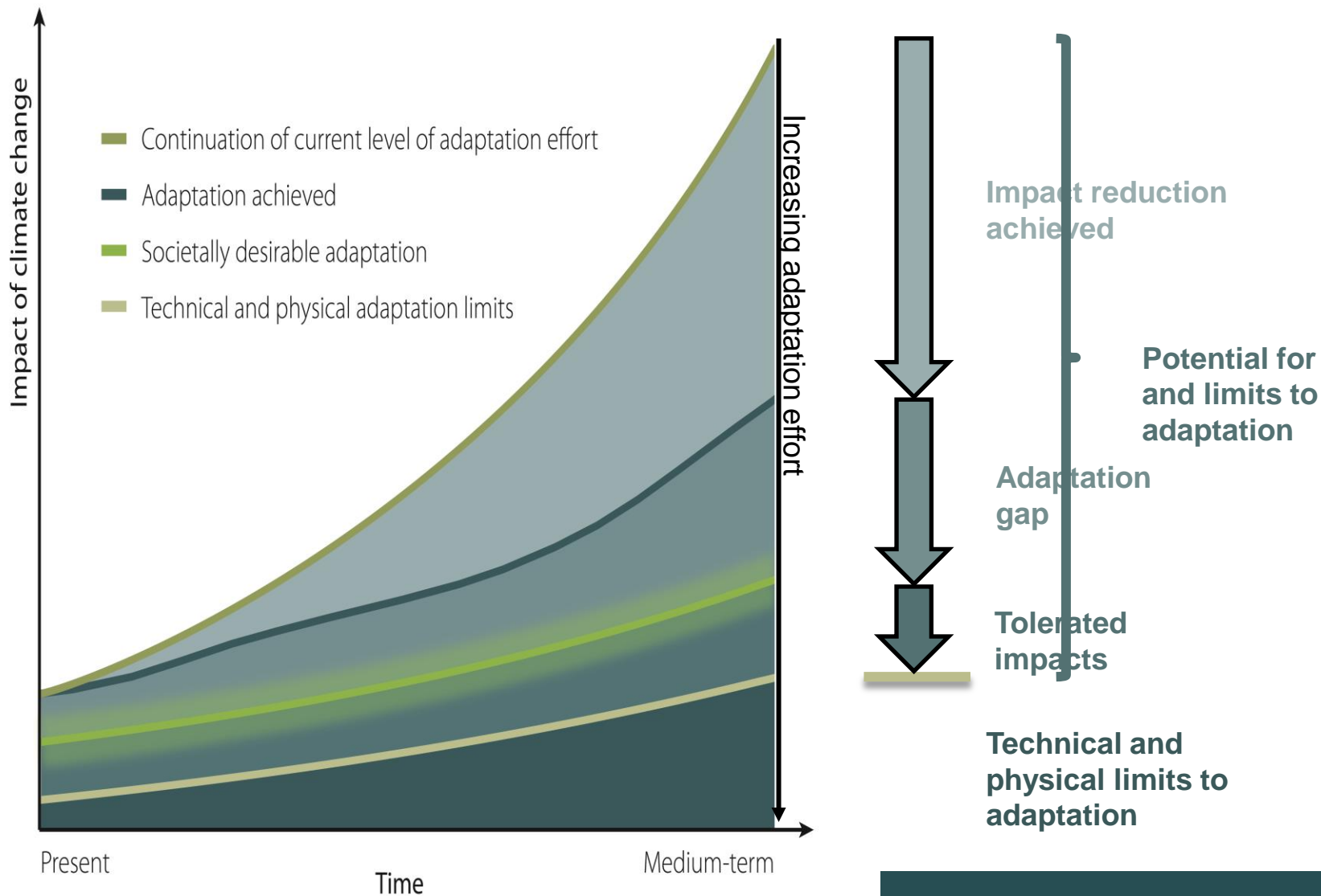
Keith Alverson, UNEP

SED COP20, 3 December, Lima, Peru



- Preliminary analysis responding to requests for an assessment of adaptation gaps complementary to the UNEP emissions gap reports
- Estimating the adaptation gap is far more challenging than calculating the emissions gap:
 - no globally agreed goal or metrics for adaptation
 - adaptation is a response to specific climate risks and impacts that are local in nature and vary over time

The adaptation gap



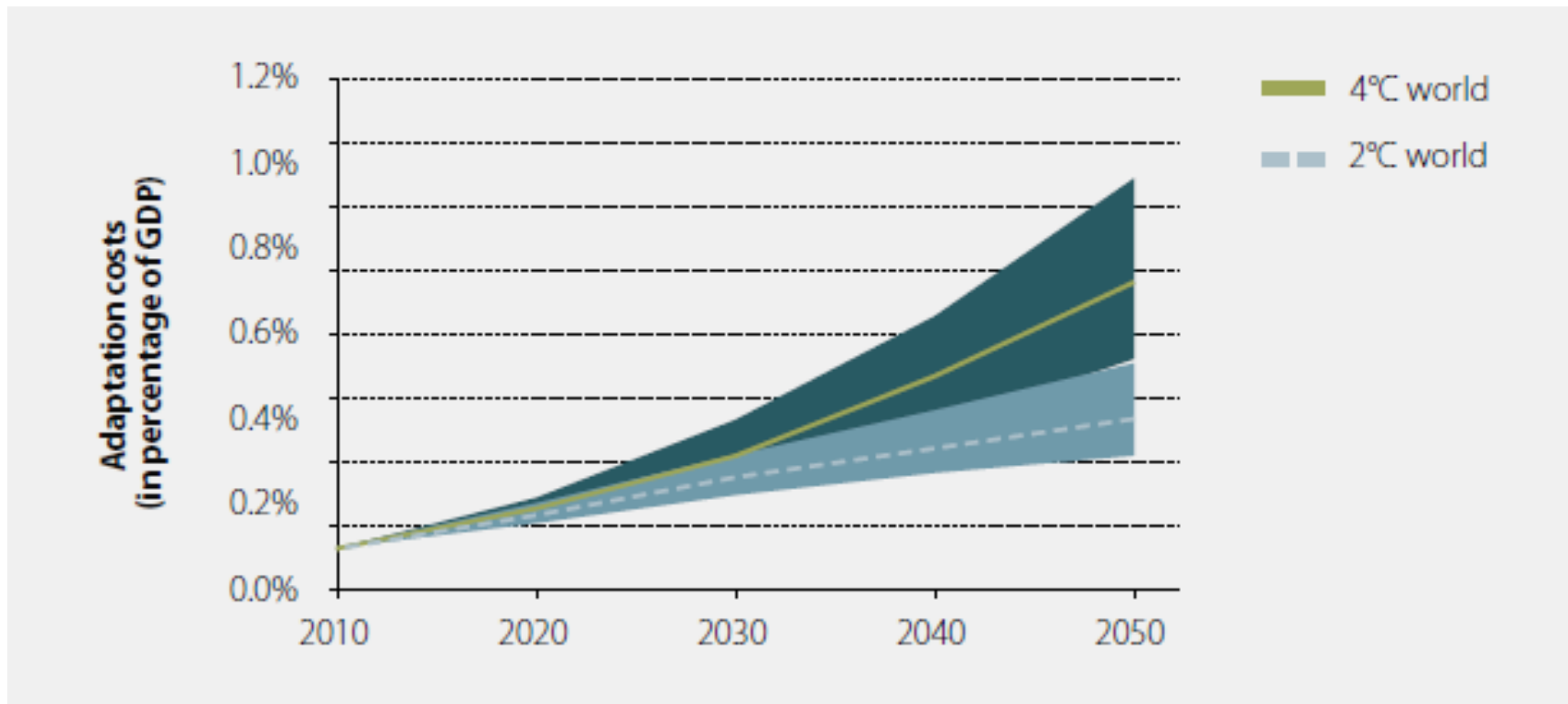
A major adaptation funding gap is likely, particularly after 2030 unless new and additional finance for adaptation becomes available

- Existing global estimates for developing countries range between US\$70 billion and US\$100 billion a year globally by 2050
- At a minimum, the costs of adaptation are likely two to three times higher
- National level studies:
four to five times higher
towards 2050

Definition

The adaptation funding gap can be defined and measured as the difference between the costs of meeting a given adaptation target and the amount of finance available to do so.

Adaptation costs are emissions dependent. By 2050, adaptation costs could be around twice as high in a 4°C world scenario than they are in a 2°C scenario



Public finance committed to activities with explicit adaptation objectives ranged between US\$23 billion and US\$26 billion in 2012–2013, of which 90 per cent was invested in developing countries

- Adaptation finance flows have increased in recent years across all sources of finance and are increasingly mainstreamed in development cooperation
- Climate Funds committed US\$0.6 billion to developing countries in 2013
 - about 2 per cent of total adaptation finance
 - but large increasing trend

Scaling up adaptation finance flows remains a pressing priority

- Green Climate Fund can play a central role in bridging the adaptation funding gap
- Adaptation costs and finance needs are emissions dependent and will rise more quickly under higher emission scenarios
- Risks and needs are not equally distributed. LDCs and SIDS are likely to have much higher adaptation needs
- Current analysis underestimates finance flows: Private sector and domestic spending not included

Key technology gap messages

- Focus on technologies that serve a variety of purposes above and beyond climate
- A key issue is to accelerate the diffusion of the existing technologies
- Research and development have a significant role in adjusting existing technologies to local conditions

Key knowledge gap messages

- Scope for addressing gaps in knowledge production; in knowledge integration; and in knowledge transfer and uptake:
 - more efficient use of existing knowledge
 - systematic approaches and analysis
 - better M&E

Significant potential to reduce overall adaptation gap in short and medium term through knowledge and technology

THE ADAPTATION KNOWLEDGE INITIATIVE

An action pledge by UNEP under the UNFCCC Nairobi work programme



Presentation by Keith Alverson, Head of Climate Change Adaptation Unit, UNEP.

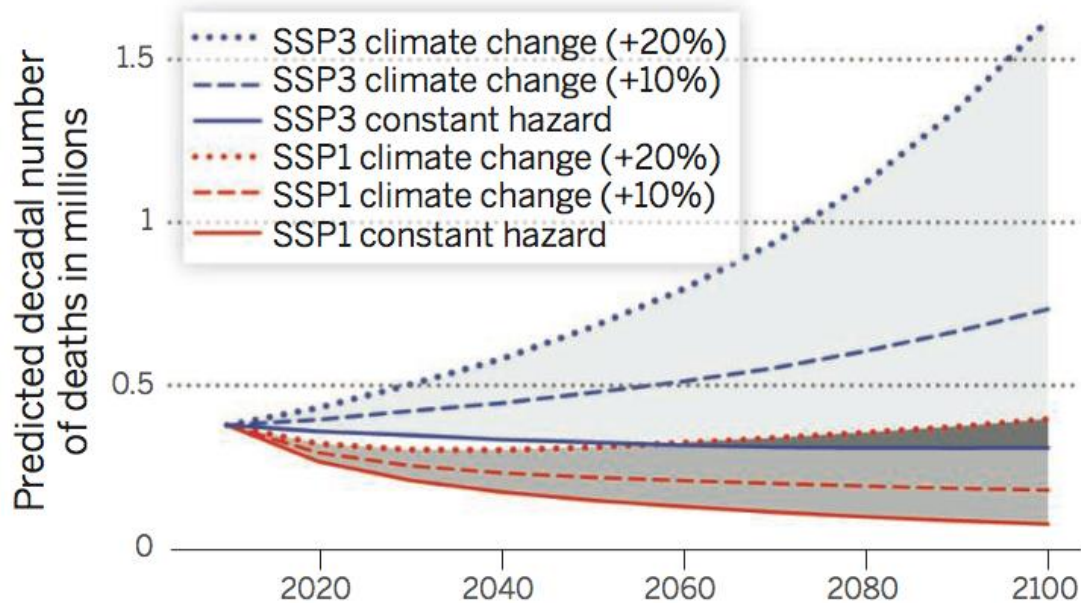
Prioritization of knowledge gaps in andes region

List of prioritised knowledge gaps

	Ranking based on the prioritisation exercise
Knowledge gaps	1 Gaps in integrated research on the effects of climate change on ecosystem services, and their relationship with the quality of life of populations
	2 Scarcity of mechanisms for including adaptation in current planning tools
	3 Lack of data and information on health and associated variables, and on the impact of climate change on health in the Andean subregion
	4 Lack of economic information and cost-benefit analyses needs for adaptation
	5 Gaps in methodologies for promoting processes that facilitate multi-sectoral adaptation
	6 Gaps in socio-economic information for evaluating the impact of climate change
	7 Scarcity of sectoral analyses on the costs of climate change and on the investment needs for adaptation
	8 Gaps in information on tools for territorial planning and land use
	9 Gaps in the analyses of social variables, and of supply and demand for water, associated with different climate change scenarios
	10 Scarcity of information and of analyses relating to the impact of climate change on agricultural and livestock production systems

UNIVERSAL EDUCATION IS KEY TO ENHANCED CLIMATE ADAPTATION

Expanded education limits deaths



Predicted decadal number of disaster deaths (in millions). Difference in deaths resulting from estimated education and population effects according to the contrasting scenarios SSP1 and SSP3 to 2100. See SM for details.

“Public investment in universal education in poor countries in the near future should be seen as a top priority for enhancing societies’ adaptive capacity vis-à-vis future climate change.”

Wolfgang L., Muttarak, R. Striessnig, E. Universal Education is key to enhanced climate adaptation Science 28 November 2014: 346 (6213), 1061-1062.