

UNFCCC Asian regional workshop on Adaptation

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Recent developments on adaptation under the UNFCCC

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Overview

- 1/CP.10 process is complemented by the Nairobi Work Programme, funding, technologies, capacity-building and the future for adaptation, including
 - Funding under the SPA, LDCF, SCCF, and AF
 - Technologies and capacity-building for adaptation
 - Dialogue at SB 26 (May 2007)
 - 4th Review of the Financial mechanism at COP13 (December 2007)



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Current funding sources for adaptation under the UNFCCC through GEF (1)

– **GEF Trust Fund – Strategic Priority for Adaptation (SPA)**

- Initial USD 50 million allocation for pilot projects
- Pilot adaptation activities



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Current funding sources for adaptation under the UNFCCC through GEF (2)

– **Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)**

- Existing resources, including pledges: USD 115 million
- Support for the preparation of NAPAs in 44 LDCs and will support NAPA implementation

– **Special Climate Change Fund (LDCF)**

- Total resources, including pledges: USD 60 million



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Adaptation Fund (1)

- Adaptation Fund to finance:
 - Concrete adaptation projects and programmes
 - Activities identified in decision 5/CP.7, paragraph 8, in the areas of:
 - water resources management, land management, agriculture, health, infrastructure development, fragile ecosystems and integrated coastal zone management
 - Early warning systems
 - Disaster risk reduction
- Sources of funding
 - Share of proceeds of CDM (estimated EUR 325 million through 2012)
 - Other voluntary funding



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Adaptation Fund (2)

- **Nairobi 2006:** decision 5/CMP.2
 - Agreed principles
 - Funding of projects and programmes on full adaptation cost basis
 - Governing body
 - Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
 - Follow a one-country-one-vote rule
 - Majority of Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention
 - Outstanding issues
 - Monetizing the share of proceeds; institutional arrangements and eligibility criteria.



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Technologies and capacity-building for adaptation

- Technical paper and brochure on technologies for adaptation
- Guidebook on preparing and presenting project proposals for financing (*not specifically for adaptation, but useful*)
- Monitoring of CB efforts in all areas of the CB framework, which include capacity for assessing and implementing adaptation measures



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Dialogue

- Decision 1/CP.11 established a dialogue to **exchange experiences and analyse strategic approaches** for long-term cooperative action to address climate change
- At SB 26 workshop on addressing action on **adaptation** and realizing the full potential of **technologies**
- Many Parties consider that **adaptation** should be a building block in any future international climate change agreement.



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Review of the financial mechanism

- **Review at COP 12 requests GEF to**
 - Give due priority to adaptation activities
 - Report on how it has recognized and responded to the challenges faced by LDCs and SIDS
- **Fourth review to start at COP 13**
 - Focus on developing country needs for funding for adaptation, two papers:
 - **Technical paper** reviewing the experience of IFIs and other sources of funding that is relevant to address **current and future investment and financial needs of developing countries**
 - **A report**, in collaboration with the GEF Secretariat, on the assessment of funding necessary to assist developing countries



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Recent findings of the IPCC and its possible impact on the UNFCCC process

- **IPCC AR1** was instrumental in the process of establishing the UNFCCC.
- **IPCC AR2** was instrumental in the process of establishing the AGBM and, consequently, of the Kyoto Protocol.
- **IPCC AR3** was instrumental in giving an impulse to the work on adaptation and mitigation under the UNFCCC.
- Taking into consideration the advance of climate change science reflected in the AR4, it is that this IPCC report will be once again instrumental in advancing the UNFCCC process, in COP 13/CMP 3 and subsequent sessions.



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IPCC WGII: Current knowledge about responding climate change

- **Some adaptation is occurring now, to observed and projected future climate change, but on a very limited basis.**
- **A wide array of adaptation options is available, but more extensive adaptation than is currently occurring is required to reduce vulnerability to future climate change. There are barriers, limits and costs, but these are not fully understood.**
- **Many impacts can be avoided, reduced or delayed by mitigation.**
- **Impacts of climate change will vary regionally but, aggregated and discounted to the present, they are very likely to impose net annual costs which will increase over time as global temperatures increase.**



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IPCC WGII: Current knowledge about potential impact

More specific information is now available across the regions of the world concerning the nature of future impacts, including for some places not covered in previous assessments. For example, in Asia:

- **Glacier melt in Himalayas is projected to increase related flooding, rock avalanches from destabilized slopes and affects water resources within the next 2-3 decades.**
- **Fresh water availability in Central, South, East and Southeast Asia is projected to decrease due to climate change, which along the population growth and increasing demand arising from higher standards of living, could adversely affect more than a billion of people by 2050s.**
- **Coastal areas, especially heavily populated mega delta regions (S, E and S-E Asia) will be at greater risk due to increased flooding from the sea and in some mega-deltas flooding for rivers.**
- **Additional findings relating to the impact of climate change on sustainable development, crop yields and health were identified.**



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IPCC AR 4 and the advance of the UNFCCC process (1)

Many Parties have expressed the need to launch a negotiating process under the UNFCCC to establish a new climate change agreement post 2012.

Linking this will of Parties with the last-week release of the IPCC WGII AR 4 report on Climate Change Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, the ES of the UNFCCC secretariat has recently said that the world urgently needs to launch an agreement on future international action to combat climate change as well as to look for effective ways to generate the funds needed for adaptation.



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IPCC AR 4 and the advance of the UNFCCC process (2)

Some progress has been made in the Dialogue and in the AWG. It is expected that this continues in their next rounds and sessions, facilitating future advances in the UNFCCC process.

Many Parties have expressed the need that COP 13, which will take place in Indonesia, Asia, promotes advance towards an international climate change agreement post 2012. It is expected by many that this agreement should facilitate an increased assistance for the adaptation needs of the most vulnerable countries, including those from the Asian region.



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