

## Contributions by the Adaptation Committee

**Theme 2 – Assess the overall aggregated effect of the steps taken by Parties in order to achieve the LTGG in the light of the ultimate objective of the Convention**

Climate Dialogues, 27 November 2020



- Since the conclusion of the first periodic review in 2015, the AC as the principle adaptation body under the Convention has continued its work on **providing technical support and guidance** to the Parties on all aspects of adaptation to enable Parties to achieve the ultimate objective within a time-frame sufficient:
  - a) to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change,
  - b) to ensure that food production is not threatened, and
  - c) to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.

Relevant work which drew on **information from Parties as submitted in national reports, workshops and events as well as relevant scientific literature** includes:

- Data for adaptation on different temporal and spatial scales
- Linkages between adaptation and mitigation and long-term adaptation planning
- Engaging all stakeholders, including the private sector
- Monitoring and evaluation: national adaptation goals/indicators and their relationship with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction



- Parties address the **linkages between adaptation and mitigation** predominantly in the form of potential mitigation co-benefits resulting from adaptation actions and vice versa. Synergies are being sought across several sectors, including energy, agriculture and livestock, forestry, ecosystems, and urban development and infrastructure.
- Taking a **long-term approach to adaptation** can reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience over time. It can also facilitate the integration of adaptation into development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels.
- Building resilience to climate change impacts in the agriculture and food sector requires taking a holistic approach that recognizes the prevalence of climate risks across the whole value chain ranging from farmer to consumer. To effectively prioritize the social dimension, meaningful and inclusive **stakeholder engagement, including private sector for agri-food systems**, must be the first step in any process or strategy that aims to advance adaptation and build resilience.
- **Integrating adaptation with the SDGs and the Sendai Framework** is critical for building long-term resilience comprehensively across societies. Improved coordination among related actors yields multiple benefits, including a reduced reporting burden, improved political oversight, and enhanced cost-effectiveness of measures that cut across the three agendas.

