



EU statement at Roundtable 2 of the TD 1.3 - Adaptation

Intro (CF1)

- Mitigation is our first line of defense against the climate change impacts. Still we realize that climate change impacts can be already observed worldwide and adaptation is **particularly urgent and challenging** for the poorest and most vulnerable countries and people.
- Hence, it is important that we **enhance our support and better coordinate our support towards the most vulnerable countries**, particularly the LDCs and SIDS.
- In addition, affected groups must be better integrated, eg.g through Community based Adaptation activities
- Averting, addressing and minimizing loss and damage requires **enhanced action across the continuum of action**, including on preparedness and early warning early action to enhance capacity to respond after disasters. Important steps have already been taken in this regard such as the Early Warnings for All initiative, the V20/G7 Global Shield against Climate Risks and regional efforts on pre-arranged financing and insurance.

Adaptation Policy Cycle (CF2)

- This increase in ambition must be translated into implementation. We need to enhance collective action and support, and identify priorities along the **four key steps of the adaptation policy cycle**.
- This means that we need to enhance our action and support towards better a) climate change-related risk assessments, b) planning, c) implementation of the adaptation priorities that have been identified, d) and monitoring, evaluation and learning.
- Effective mainstreaming of climate-related risks into adaptation efforts, by using the adaptation policy cycle, also helps address loss and damage by reducing vulnerability, enhancing resilience and strengthening capacities for response.

Transformative and inclusive adaptation (CF3)

- Regarding the third emerging key message, we underline the need to promote **effective and transformative adaptation** while **avoiding maladaptation**, and **the importance of mainstreaming adaptation** in all relevant processes and policies at the national and international level.
- Enhanced adaptation action should be **locally owned** and contribute to **social justice**, be **gender responsive** and enable sub-national and non-state actors to adapt, including e.g. the private sector.
- The GST should use the adaptation policy cycle to structure sources of inputs and discussion based thereon. As a result, it should summarize specific recommendations directed at enhancing adaptation actions across the adaptation policy cycle.

Support for adaptation and funding arrangements (CF4)

- It is key that we pursue **sustainable and climate resilient development**. For that reason, it is also key that we **implement other international agreements that contribute to reducing our vulnerability** such as the Sustainable Development Goals, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Convention on Biological Diversity or the Convention on Combating Desertification. The alignment of these agendas is crucial to leverage synergies and create added value.
- **Innovative sources of finance are crucial to enhancing support for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage**. Meeting the scale of funding that is necessary requires not only blended public-private financing approaches, but should also examine opportunities for innovative finance such as taxes and levies.
- Accelerating efforts to **aligning financial flows with climate resilient development** is a key enabler and condition to mobilize finance at the scale needed to cope with climate change and to support developing countries in their pathways towards low GHG emissions and climate resilient development. This calls for a **reform of the economy as a whole**, tackling the allocation of public and private, domestic and international finance in any country.

Along with these remarks on the messages already identified by the summary report, we underline three more aspects that the GST must deliver on:

Ecosystem-Based Adaptation

- First, it is important to safeguard and fully make use of the adaptive capacity nature provides. This means applying an approach to **ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA)** focusing on the protecting and restoration of ecosystems.

- We become increasingly aware that intact ecosystems and their protection are crucial elements for successful adaptation to the impacts of climate change and for biodiversity conservation. For example, intact mangroves and coral reefs can dissipate wave action and protect shorelines from erosion; peatlands, marshes and floodplains provide a buffer from floods and water scarcity; forested mountains and slopes can stabilize sediments, providing protection from landslides. Furthermore, by combining climate adaptation and biodiversity protection ecosystem-based adaptation measures are oftentimes more cost effective than measures that rely exclusively on technology.

GlaSS and GGA framework inclusion in GST

- Secondly, we would like to stress the mandate of the Paris Agreement to review the overall progress made in achieving the Global Goal on Adaptation, and the need to **link and reflect the work done under the GlaSS work program and the GGA framework in the first GST.**

Loss and damage actions and progress

- And lastly, the GST must contribute to enhance **recognition of the progress made on improving understanding and enhancing actions to avert, minimize and address to loss & damage**, especially for countries that are particularly vulnerable to the negative effects of climate change.
- The Global Stocktake offers the unique opportunity to realize a **robust, coordinated and enhanced landscape for collective action and support** for responses to loss and damage, both inside and outside of the UNFCCC.
- The GST can highlight and encourage **new initiatives in mosaic of solutions**, such as the V20/G7 Global Shield against Climate Risks, the Early Warnings for All Initiatives, the Water Action Agenda, the Santiago Network, and efforts to mainstream climate risks in to humanitarian and development operations.