

Recent Developments on Adaptation under the UNFCCC

Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes

Task Force on Water and Climate

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Switzerland

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Overview

- Key commitments under the UNFCCC related to water resources
- Complementary negotiation tracks on adaptation
- Outcomes of SB33 and COP16
 - Progress on the implementation of decision 1/CP.10
 - Activities relating to LDCs including NAPAs
 - Adaptation Fund
 - Nairobi Work Programme on impacts, vulnerability and Adaptation to climate
 - Cancun Agreements
- Prospects for COP17 in Durban



All Parties shall

-“.....develop and elaborate appropriate and integrated plans for coastal zone management, **water resources**....., and for the protection and rehabilitation of areas,affected by drought and desertification, as well as floods.” [**Article 4.1 (e)**]
-take **climate change considerations** into account ... in their relevant **social, economic and environmental policies and actions**, and employ appropriate methods ... to adapt ... [**Article 4.1 (f)**]
- The developed country Parties...shall also assist the developing country Parties... **in meeting costs of adaptation** to those adverse effects [**Article 4.4**]
- The Parties shall take full account of the **specific needs and special situations of the least developed countries** in their actions with regard to funding and transfer of technology [**Article 4.9**]



Complementary negotiation tracks on adaptation

Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI)

Implementation

Responding to adverse effects of climate change and Activities relating to the LDCs, including NAPAs

Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA)

Scientific, socio-economic and technical aspects and knowledge sharing

Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change

Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA)

Enabling full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action, now, up to and beyond 2012

Bali Action Plan

Finance, technology and capacity-building



UNFCCC

Progress on the implementation of decision 1/CP.10 (Responding to adverse effects of climate change under the SBI)

Key outcome

- The SBI agreed on a workshop to identify challenges and gaps in the implementation of risk management approaches to the adverse effects of climate change to held before SBI 35



Extension of the mandate of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) for five years (2011-2015)

The LEG to **also** provide technical guidance and advice on the following:

- Revision and update of NAPAs to further improve their quality, to facilitate the integration of adaptation actions of LDC Parties into development planning and to reflect increased adaptation knowledge and changed priorities in the countries, upon request by LDC Parties;
- Identification of medium and long-term adaptation needs, their integration into development planning and the implementation of identified adaptation activities;
- Strengthening gender-related considerations and vulnerable communities within LDCs;
- Implementation of other elements of the LDC work programme in addition to preparation and implementation of NAPAs that are relevant to the expertise of the LEG



LDCs to be supported to address their medium and long-term adaptation needs



Building on experiences gained from the NAPA process



New opportunities for LDCs: Formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans



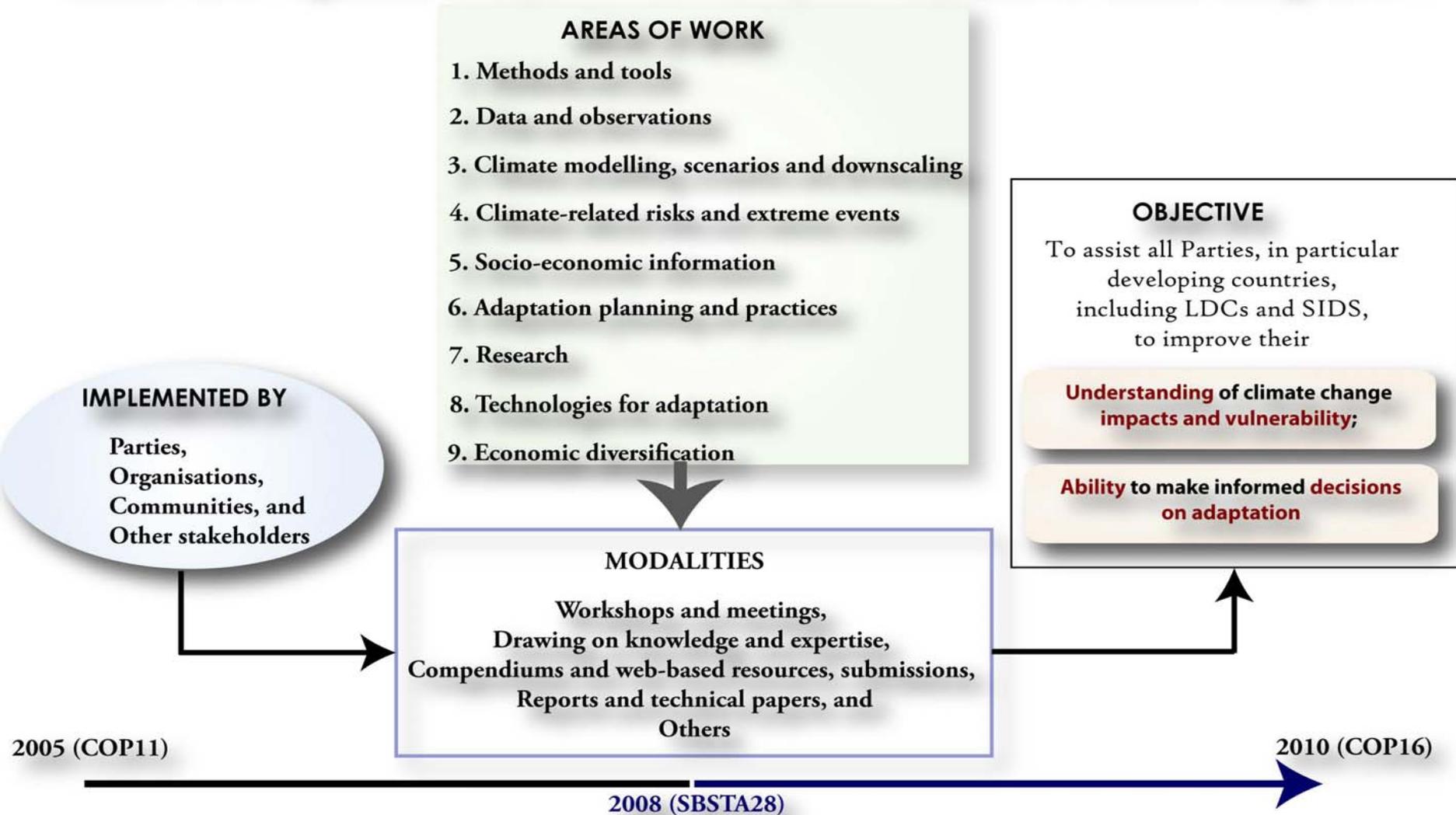
Adaptation Fund

Adaptation Fund under the Kyoto Protocol

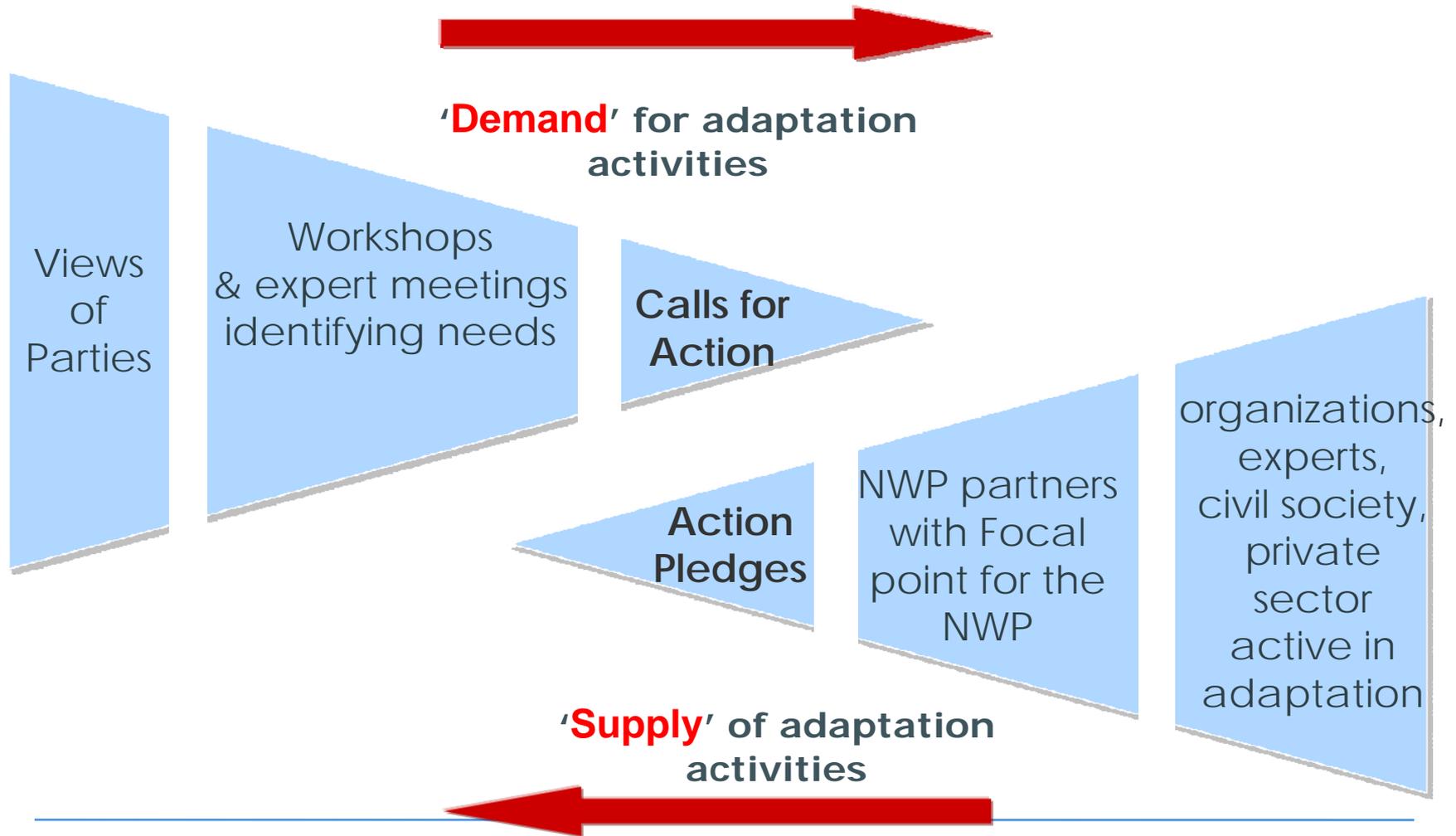
- **Financed with 2% of the **Certified Emission Reduction (CERs)** issued for projects of the Clean Development Mechanism and other sources of funding.**
- **Estimates USD 250-350 million by 2012**
- The COP/MOP agreed to undertake a review of the Fund at COP/MOP 7 and every three years thereafter;
- The TORs for undertaking the review were also agreed. (Annex to the decision).



Nairobi Work Programme on Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change (NWP)



Nairobi work Programme Modalities



- Progress to date...
 - Over **200 partner** organizations;
 - Knowledge sharing events and activities;
 - **11** Calls for Action;
 - Over **138** Actions Pledges from over **45** partner organizations;
 - A diverse range of knowledge products – **the latest in preparation is a water product**
- Review of NWP
 - Started at SBSTA 33 and will be completed at SBSTA 34



The Cancun Agreements:

- form the **basis for the largest ever global collective effort to reduce emissions**
- Includes the **most comprehensive package ever to help developing nations deal with climate change**
- Offer **business the most comprehensive framework yet to reward investment in clean technology**
- Include a **timely schedule for nations to review progress towards 2 degrees Celsius goal** +assessment of adequacy of goal
(**process to be completed by 2015**)



Agreement on **four new institutions** that need to be developed in 2011

1) Adaptation Framework + Committee

2) A Green Climate Fund

- to house long-term funds for developing country support

3) Technology Mechanism

- Technology Executive Committee and Climate Technology Centre and Network

4) Registry (at UN Climate Change Secretariat)

- For developing countries to detail voluntary emission reduction plans and the support they request (**“cash for action”**)



- **Cancun Adaptation Framework**

- Adaptation to be addressed with **the same level** of priority as mitigation
- Objective:
 - to enhance action on adaptation including through international cooperation and coherent consideration of matters relating to adaptation under the Convention
 - Reduce vulnerability and build resilience in developing country Parties
 - Consider urgent and immediate needs of those that are particularly vulnerable



The Cancun Agreements

- Principles
 - Follow a country-driven, gender-sensitive, participatory and fully transparent approach
 - Based on and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, traditional and indigenous knowledge
 - Integrate adaptation into relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions
- Support

The Cancun Adaptation Framework

Scope

- All Parties to enhance action on adaptation
- All Parties to plan, prioritize and implement adaptation actions and to use **existing channels to provide information** on support provided and received for adaptation actions and on activities undertaken
- A process to enable LDCs to formulate/implement national adaptation plans and an invitation to **other developing country Parties** to employ the modalities formulated
- A 2-year work programme to consider approaches to address **loss and damage** (COP 18 to make recommendations)
 - Parties submitted views on development of a climate insurance facility, risk sharing and transfer mechanism, rehabilitation measures for slow onset events, etc.



The Cancun Adaptation Framework

Institutions

- Established the **Adaptation Committee to promote** the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the Convention
- Agreed on strengthening/establishing **regional centres/networks**, and national-level institutional arrangements
- Stakeholders are invited to undertake and support adaptation at all levels



Outcome of COP16 in Cancun – outstanding issues

- **Outstanding issues**
 - Present level of ambition (in reducing emissions): **not enough** to stay below 2 degree Celsius
 - Future of the Kyoto Protocol, first commitment period expires in 2012
- Much hinges on delivery of **climate finance**
 - Short-term (through 2012): **USD 30 billion** USD
 - Long-term (by 2020): **USD 100 billion** annually



- **Operationalisation** of the
 - Adaptation Committee
 - Green Climate Fund
 - Clean Technology Mechanism

- **Clarity** of the future of the Kyoto Protocol



THANK YOU

