

Context of the International Climate Change Negotiations

Expert Group Meeting on Population Dynamics and
Climate Change

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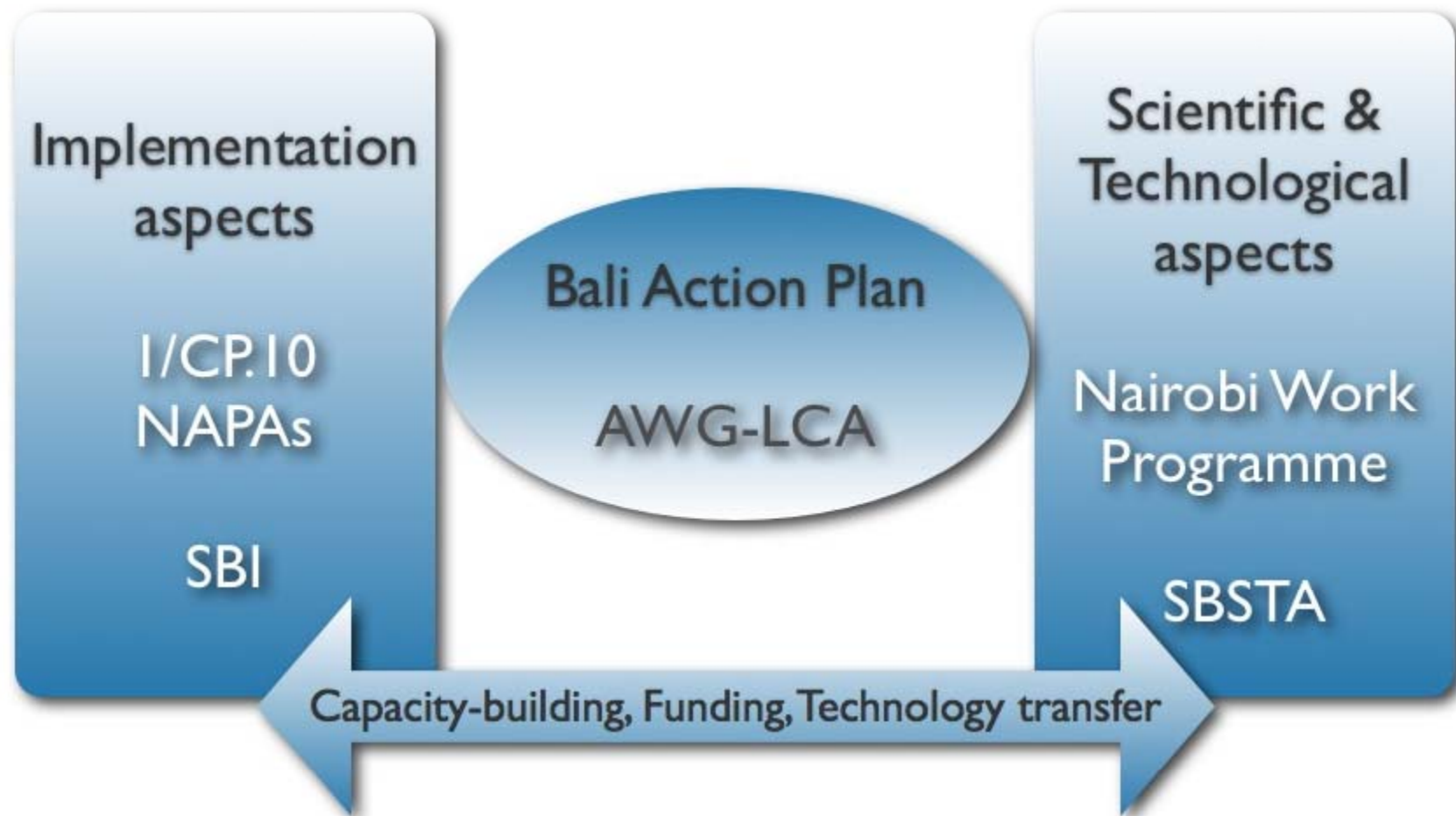
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Complementary tracks on adaptation under the UNFCCC processes



Pillars of the Bali Action Plan

- **Shared vision**
 - **Mitigation**
 - **Adaptation**
 - **Finance**
 - **Technology**
- [+ Capacity-building]



Emerging adaptation regime under AWG-LCA

- **Negotiations have reached a critical phase**
 - Chair of AWG-LCA presented Parties with the negotiation text at AWG-LCA 6 in Bonn (1-12 June 2009). This has been accepted as a basis of the negotiations by Parties and they have now shifted into full negotiation mode
 - Parties have conducted a first and second reading of the negotiating text and have provided their inputs, greatly increasing the length of this text but also making it their own
 - Most of the text has now been bracketed
 - Agreement expected at COP-15 (Copenhagen). Three more negotiating sessions planned before COP-15.



Emerging adaptation regime under AWG-LCA

Support for adaptation, including finance, technology and capacity-building

Provisions on scale and accessibility of funds

Governance considerations

Mechanism to ensure coherence and complementarity among existing international sources of support

Criteria/ Modalities for delivery of support

Provisions for priority access

Implementation of adaptation action

An adaptation framework/programme for country-driven adaptation action

Formulation, reporting and regularly update of ***national adaptation plans*** assessing, identifying, costing and prioritizing urgent and immediate, medium and long-term adaptation needs

Promotion of ***enabling environments***

Implementation, including of action identified in NAPs

Risk reduction, management and sharing, including support thereof through a multi-window mechanism

Options for institutional arrangements

Subsidiary Body for Adaptation or Adaptation Committee

Expert Group under subsidiary body for adaptation

Adaptation Advisory Panel emerging from LEG

Facilitative mechanism to enhance and support adaptation action

Mechanism to enable and support the creation of partnerships

National coordinating bodies

Options for new funds

Multilateral Adaptation Fund

Solidarity funds and insurance mechanisms

World Climate Change Fund/ Green Fund

Adaptation fund under Convention

Capacity-building fund

Technology fund

Sources of funding

Monitoring and review of adaptation action and support thereof

Particularly vulnerable countries

- **UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (Preamble)**
 - ...low-lying and other small island countries, countries with low-lying coastal, arid and semi-arid areas or areas liable to floods, drought and desertification, and developing countries with fragile mountainous ecosystems are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.
- **Bali Action Plan**
 - LDCs, SIDS and countries in Africa liable to drought, desertification and floods.



Vulnerability between countries...

- **Countries have made further progress in understanding vulnerability **between** countries (AWG-LCA Negotiating text):**
Adaptation action should address the concerns and/or build the resilience of, inter alia:
 - Particularly vulnerable developing country Parties, especially:
 - Least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing States (SIDS) and countries in Africa affected by drought, desertification and floods
 - Low-lying and other small island countries, countries with low-lying coastal, arid and semi-arid areas or areas liable to floods, drought and desertification, **archipelagic countries**, and developing countries with fragile mountainous ecosystems;
 - **Poor developing countries**
 - **Countries with unique biodiversity, tropical glaciers and fragile ecosystems**



Vulnerability within countries...

The AWG-LCA Negotiating text highlights the need to support:

- “Particularly vulnerable populations, groups and communities, especially women, children, the elderly and indigenous peoples, local communities, rural populations, subsistence fishermen and coastal communities ..., including through promoting a gender perspective and a community-based approach to adaptation”
- “Segments of the population within developing countries who are already in vulnerable situations, owing to factors such as geography, poverty, gender, age, indigenous or minority status and disability”
- “Inter-State cooperation to respond to the needs of affected populations who either cross an international frontier as a result of, or find themselves abroad and are unable to return due to, the adverse effects of climate change”
- “Activities related to national and international migration and displacement or planned relocation of persons affected by adverse impact of climate change”



Using population information to programme adaptation

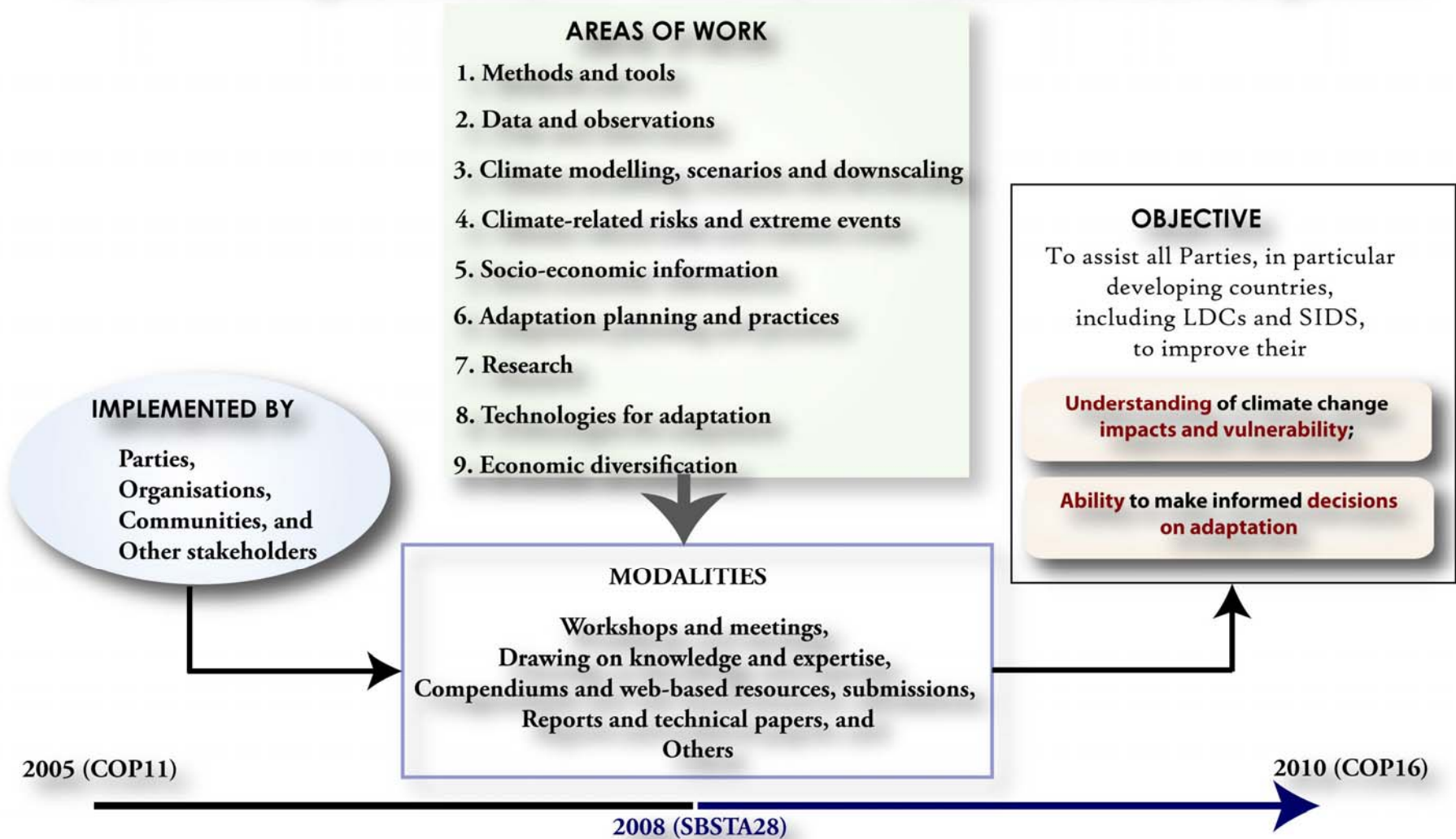
- Adaptation programming at the country level needs to draw on demographic information to understand vulnerability based on:
 - Age
 - Gender
 - Spatial distribution
 - Extent of economic diversification
 - *others?*
- Such information is indispensable component of the **enabling environments** that governments will need in driving adaptation action.



Nairobi work programme

Understanding vulnerability, fostering adaptation

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



Means of engaging in the discourse

- **Submissions by observer organizations**
- **Side events**
- **Awareness-raising publications**
- **Plenary interventions**
- **Partnership in the Nairobi work programme**





Thank you

For more information on
adaptation under the
Convention, see

<http://unfccc.int/4159>

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