

Clinic C – Adaptation as part of INDCs

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Lima Call for Climate Action

Decision 1/cp.20, paragraph 12

... “all Parties to consider communicating their undertakings in adaptation planning or consider including an adaptation component in their intended nationally determined contributions.”

Developing country parties additionally invited to provide information regarding their needs and priorities for support that will enable achievement of their planned adaptation actions, such as finance, technology and capacity building



Plan

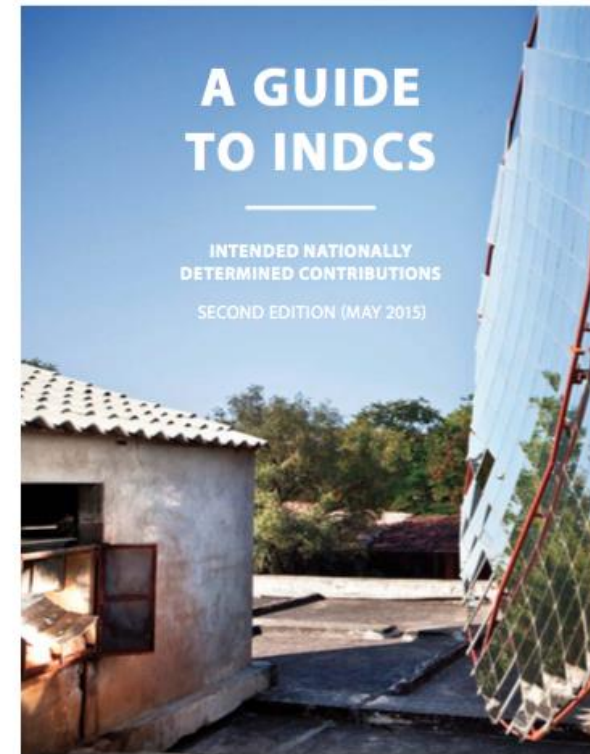
1. Overview of guidelines
2. Presentation by Stephen King'uyu,
Kenya
3. Working groups



Rationale for Including Adaptation

International	National
Gain international recognition (equity) for existing national actions and investments on adaptation	Articulate a long-term vision of nationally appropriate climate-resilient development
Describe support needs (information, capacity, technology, and financial) for completion and implementation of the national adaptation plan and/or activities	Advance adaptation planning to achieve the vision (or a process)
Contribute to a platform for sharing lessons learned and for addressing shared challenges	Raise the profile of adaptation planning, action, and needs at the national level, incl. consulting numerous stakeholders

Resources



www.cdkn.org
www.ricardo-aea.com

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Adaptation Information that could be Communicated in an INDC



1. Climate change trends, impacts and vulnerabilities
2. Long-term goals or vision
3. Current and near-term planning and action
4. Gaps, barriers, and needs
5. Summary of support
6. Description of monitoring plans



1. Climate change trends, impacts and vulnerabilities

Mexico :

- Annual precipitation reduction of 10-20%
- Economic losses over \$48 million for 1980-1999 and \$1.4 billion USD for 2000-2012
- 319 Municipalities are highly vulnerable

Kenya :

- Droughts and floods cause economic losses estimated at 3% of the country's GDP

Morocco

- “the pressure on natural resources has increased, affecting the resilience of forest ecosystems and the agriculture sector, particularly because of water scarcity. Water availability per capita was over three times higher in 1960 than it is today.”



2. Long-term goals or vision

Example of a vision

Morocco

“Preserve its territory and its civilization in the most appropriate manner, effectively responding to the vulnerabilities of its territory and implementing an adaptation policy that builds resilience for all of its population and its economic actors to face these vulnerabilities.”



2. Long-term goals or vision

- Outcome-based Goals/Objectives
- Process-based Goals/Objectives
- Need-based Goals/Objectives

Outcome-based Goals/Objectives



Mexico

- Reduce “most vulnerable” municipalities by 50% between 2020-2030

Morocco

- “Savings of 2.4 billion m³/year of irrigation water”
- “Wastewater treatment to reach 100 %”

Columbia

- Increase of protected areas by more than 2.5 million hectares

Process-based Goals/Objectives



Ethiopia

“...to ensure that adaptation to climate change is fully mainstreamed into development activities.”

South Korea

“Subnational and local governments are mandated to develop their own action plans for climate change adaptation by 2015 tailored to the local context.”

Columbia

100% of national territories covered by climate change plans

Need-based Goals/Objectives



Morocco

“expects to dedicate at least 15% of its overall investment budgets to adaptation to climate change”

3. Current and Near-term Planning and Action



DRC, Benin, Gabon

INDC development based on NAPA

Mexico

“Planning and action draws from:

- General Law on Climate Change
- National Strategy on Climate Change
- Special Program on Climate Change 2014-2018
- State and municipal Climate Change Plans.”

4. Gaps, Barriers, and Needs



Benin

Barriers to the implementation of planned adaptation actions include:

- Inadequate institutional reforms;
- Lack of funds;
- Access to appropriate technologies is lacking;
- Statutes and by-laws pertaining to adaptation to climate change are almost inexistent.

List of projects requiring financial support

- Desalination plant
- Rehabilitation of sewer systems
- New dams

4. Gaps, Barriers, and Needs



DRC

Aggregate investment needs amount to USD 9.082 billion across the following sectors

- Agriculture: USD 1.563.90 million
- Energy and Transportation: USD 7.350.00 million
- Forestry: USD 50,00 million
- Coast and Seaboard (vulnerable area of Banana-Nsianfumu: 26 km): USD 118.000 million

Dominican Republic

“For the water sector **between 2010-2030, additional costs** for adaptation against business-as-usual scenarios is **in the magnitude of USD 2.792.5 million**, which amounts to an average of 0.48% of GDP for that time-period.”

5. Summary of Support



Morocco

“Over the period 2005-2010, Morocco devoted 64% of all climate-related spending in the country to adaptation, which represents 9% of overall investment expenditures.”

Mexico

“Mexico requires international support for the development of its own technologies as well as for technology transfer and innovation to increase its adaptive capacity.”

Dominican Republic

For the water sector, Incremental costs of adaptation for 2010-2030 US\$2,792.5 million or 0.48% of projected GDP.

Tunisia

Additional costs of adaptation will come to some 2 billion dollars and should be borne completely by the international community.

6. Description of Monitoring Plans



Ethiopia

“The Ministry of Environment and Forest will regularly organize consultative dialogues to review the implementation of the national and sectoral adaptation plans.”

Morocco

Intention to extend nation-wide a pilot project for monitoring adaptation that was implemented in two regions: Souss-Massa-Drâa et Marrakech Tensift Al Haouz.

DRC

Development of key elements of adaptation to be explored as part of the NAPA-ASA project and to be continued during the implementation phase of NAPA-AFE and NAPA Seaboard projects.

Columbia

Columbia

Action: to develop National system of Adaptation Indicators to enable M&E of implementation of adaptation measures.

How Do INDCs Differ From NAPs?



INDC	NAP
Vehicle to communicate intentions	Planning process
Primarily International Function	Primarily Domestic Function
Submitted Before Paris COP	No International Deadline
Follow-up Dependent on Paris	Iterative and Ongoing
Overview	Detailed



Conclusion

Opportunity for mobilization

Iterative Process

Coordinates

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