

Responding to climate change impacts through the multilateral setting of the UNFCCC

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The Copenhagen-Cancun-Durban continuum

- Through the UNFCCC multilateral negotiations, the global community is transitioning towards a scaled-up climate change regime:
 - Long-term climate change mitigation and adaptation objectives, supported by finance, technology and capacity-building;
 - Adequate institutions and processes to put into effect these enabling mechanisms at international, *regional*, and national levels;
 - Consolidation/defragmentation of action towards common goals, capitalizing on synergy, maximizing coherence and minimizing redundancy.
 - The “regional” context awaits operationalization.
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Evolutionary/revolutionary transition?

- The Cancun Adaptation Framework: Adaptation Committee, National Adaptation Plans, Work Programme on Loss and Damage; supported by ongoing processes under the Nairobi work programme as a knowledge hub, research and systematic observation activities, and reporting activities.
- The new reality reflects a political will towards:
 - Reinforced long-term commitment towards adaptation
 - Consolidation and defragmentation
 - Predictability

Reinforced long-term commitment

- Adaptation processes under the UNFCCC have typically been of limited duration, and to a large extent supply driven.
 - The Cancun Adaptation Framework establishes a long-term set of interdependent processes and institutions.
 - This outlook envisions a design phase – coupled with preliminary implementation – in the next eight years, followed by full-fledged implementation as of 2020 when long-term funding targets are reached.
 - Existing processes (NAPAs, NWP, etc) serve as a good source of knowledge and lessons learned for upcoming scaled-up action.
 - Synergy with other long-term processes (e.g. GFCS, HFA, MDGs) will be essential, and will become clearer after 2015.
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Consolidation/defragmentation

- Over previous years, fragmentation was manifested in multiple funding sources, multiple negotiating items under the UNFCCC, and in many cases disjointed national action that did not form part of a coherent national planning process.
 - Under UNFCCC, new instruments that promote consolidation are the Adaptation Committee, Technology Executive Committee, and Standing Committee.
 - At national level, National Adaptation Plans will ensure national level planning for adaptation, and coherence in implementation.
 - Operationalizing the role of regional level.
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Predictability

- Move towards balance of funding between mitigation and adaptation.
 - Scaled-up resources be coupled with national adaptation plans (based on programmatic approaches) to ensure country drivenness and link with developmental priorities.
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Thank you

