

Japan Pavilion in Warsaw, Poland
“National Adaptation Plan and
Insurance”



Key issues on adaptation at COP19

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Agenda

1. Key issues on adaptation in COP19

- Adaptation milestones under the Convention
- Mandate after COP16 (Cancun)
- Institutional structure on adaptation under the Convention

2. Main activities related to adaptation supported by Ministry of the Environment, Japan

- Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN)
- Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN)

Adaptation milestones under the Convention

Parties have intensively focused on the adaptation agenda for about 20 years.

Observing impacts, assessing risks and vulnerabilities

- National Communications

Moving to planning and pilot implementation

- LDC work programme
- NAPAs
- LDC Expert Group (LEG)
- Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)
- Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)
- Adaptation Fund (under KP)

Sharing knowledge and lesson learned

Nairobi Work Programme (NWP)

Adapting in the future

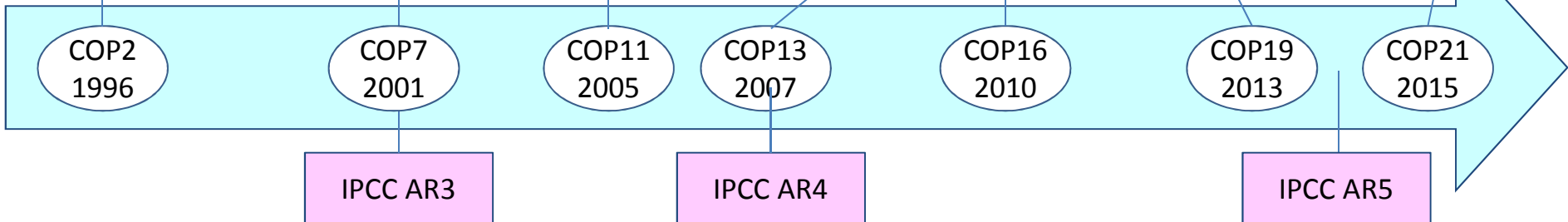
- Cancun Adaptation Framework
1. Adaptation Committee
 2. National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)
 3. Work programme on loss and damage

Scaling up implementation

Bali Action Plan (BAP)

- Renewal of NWP
- Institutional Arrangement on loss and damage

2015 Agreement



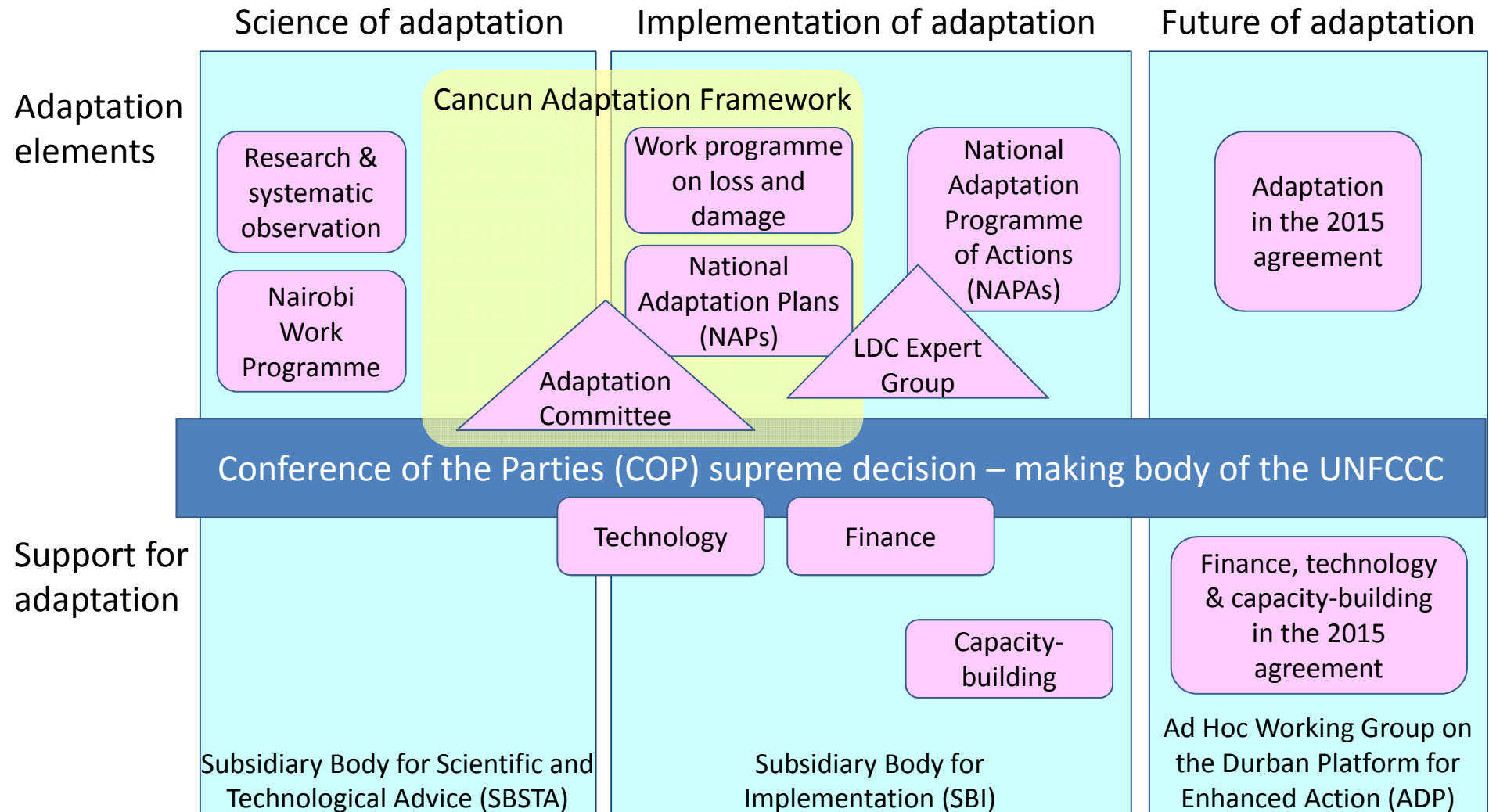
Mandate after COP16 (Cancun)

At COP16, Cancun Adaptation Framework was agreed under SBI. NWP will be revised at COP19. Parties are keen to adaptation elements of post-2020 framework.

<p><SBI> Cancun Agreement (until 2020)</p> <p>“Cancun Adaptation Framework: CAF”</p>	<p>Adaptation Committee: AC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote enhanced adaptation action Agreed 3-year AC’s workplan at COP18 16 members, including Japan 	<p>SBI 8• SBSTA 4 ->COP</p>
	<p>National Adaptation Plans: NAPs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement NAPs for LDC Support NAPs for non-LDC, technically by AC and financially by GEF/SCCF 	<p>SBI 10</p>
	<p>Work programme on loss and damage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed WP on L&D (finished at COP18) 	<p>SBI 11</p>
<p><SBSTA></p>	<p>Nairobi Work Programme: NWP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share knowledge relating climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation and collaborate with NWP partner organizations 	<p>SBSTA 3</p>
<p><post-2020 framework> (2015 agreement) *Referred to submission from parties between August and October</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should be based on CAF (e.g. Develop national adaptation plans) Capacity-building, technology and finance are necessary to support adaptation measures in developing countries Strengthen monitoring and evaluation related to adaptation Set up global adaptation goal based on adaptation cost Should be integrated L&D into 2015 agreement 	<p>ADP-WS1 /adaptation</p>

Institutional structure on adaptation under the Convention

Under the Convention, there are a variety of adaptation elements such as science and implementation as well as supportive elements for adaptation.



(Reference): Workshop on M&E of adaptation

AC organized the 1st workshop on M&E of adaptation in September 2013 in order to facilitate the enhanced implementation of adaptation actions.

Activity 14 (one of AC's workplan)

Conduct a workshop on the monitoring and evaluation of adaptation, building on and contributing to existing processes related to this topic

Scope

The workshop engaged leaders on M&E of adaptation with expertise in implementing adaptation at different levels, including the national, programme and project level, coming from government, regional organizations, development banks, bilateral technical cooperation agencies, research institutions and civil society. Participants were invited in their expert capacity.

Results

- Participants: lots of practitioners (e.g. planning and finance ministries, national auditing offices) from both developed and developing countries
- Key messages:
 - ✓ The primary objectives of M&E differ across different levels.
 - ✓ Developing countries may have higher expectations for M&E than developed countries.
 - ✓ Donors think that M&E systems should be simpler and less complicated and costly.
 - ✓ M&E is not just a system of indicators.

Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN)

APN is an inter-governmental network of 22 countries in the Asia-Pacific to foster global change research in the region, which supported by Japan, US, Republic of Korea, and New Zealand.

- Established **1996**
- Secretariat in **Kobe**, Japan since 1999
- Financial contribution from four donor countries: **Japan, USA, Republic of Korea, New Zealand**
- Financial Resources: **US\$ 3.4 Million** (2013/14)
- Core programmes
 - ARCP :**funding regional research activities**
 - CAPaBLE: **funding capacity building activities**
- Focused activities: **low carbon, adaptation, ecosystem & biodiversity**

Adaptation, Loss and Damage, Disaster Risk Management

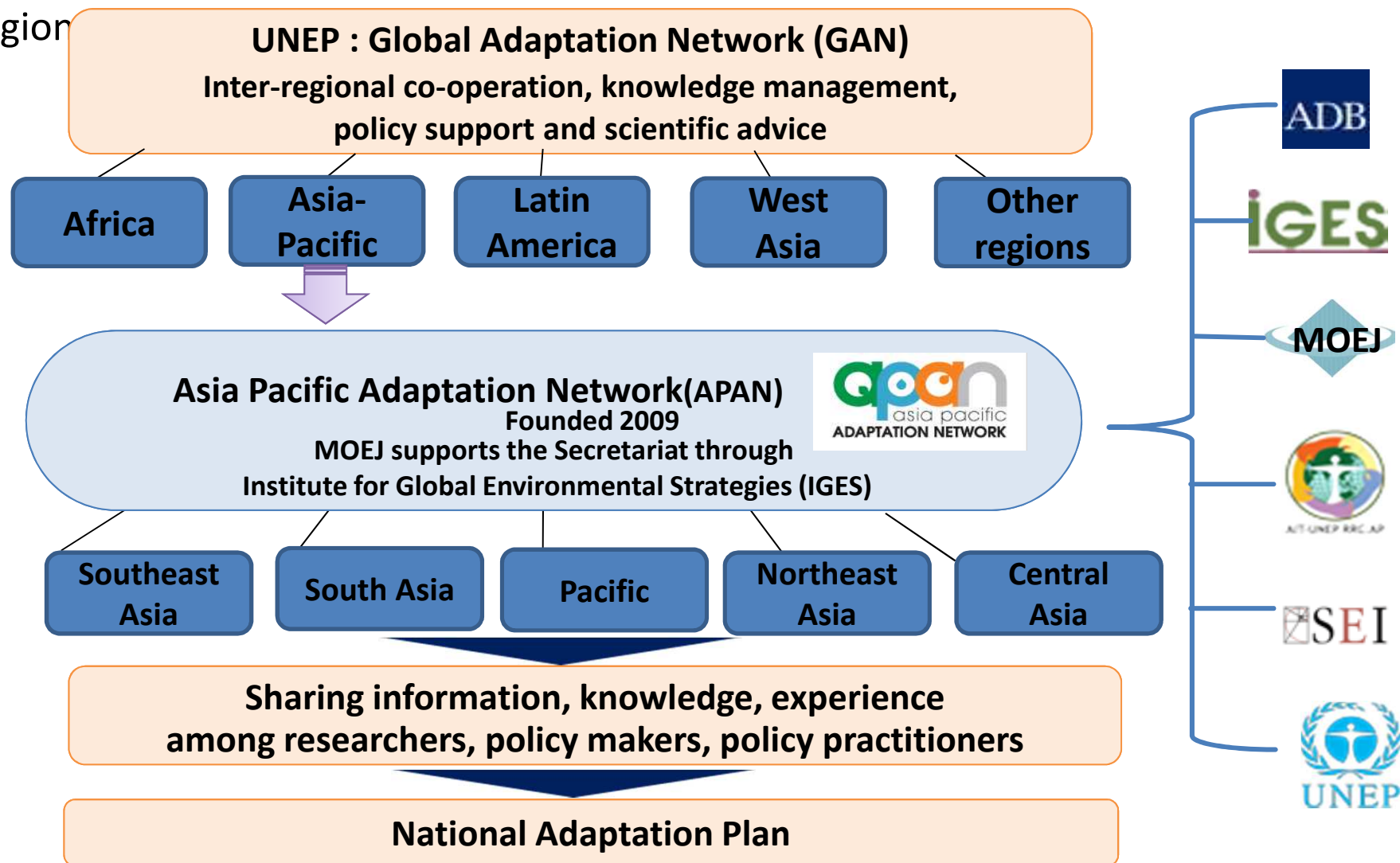
- Launch of new focused activities on Climate Change Adaptation, Disaster Risk Reduction, Loss and Damage (CCA-DRR-L&D), decided at 18th APN Inter-Governmental Meeting, 10-12 April 2013, Kobe Japan
 - ✓ Workshop, August, Kobe
 - ✓ [A special call for proposals](#) for regional research and capacity building activities related to loss and damage. (September 2013);

* Pacific Island Countries, Singapore, Myanmar and Maldives are approved countries whose scientists are eligible to receive funding under APN awards.



Knowledge Sharing Networks for Adaptation

Japan has supported Asia Pacific Adaptation Network established under Global Adaptation Network to enhance knowledge sharing for adaptation in Asia-Pacific region



Integrating scientific knowledge into policy

UNEP and APAN held “Adaptation and Loss & Damage Conference” in Bangkok in August to share scientific knowledge among researchers, practitioners and policy makers.

Participants

- Over 100 scientists and climate change practitioners from 24 countries

Purpose

- Scientific knowledge was shared such as Limits and barriers to adaptation; scientific understanding on the issue of loss and damage; lessons can be learn from recent extreme events; understanding and tackling slow onset impacts of climate change community organization for dealing with loss and damage among others.





UNFCCC COP19
Official Side Event

**“The Global Adaptation Network
(GAN):
Experiences on knowledge-sharing
from Africa, Asia, and Latin America”**



**Date: Monday 18 November 2013
Time: 15:00 – 16:30
Venue: National Stadium Room 2**

The first event focusing on showcasing the work of all the Regional Networks of the GAN, and sharing the lessons learnt from their experiences on knowledge-sharing for adaptation.



UNFCCC COP19 Japan Side Event

**“Networking for Adaptation
Knowledge
& Action in Asia-Pacific by Asia Pacific
Adaptation Network”**



**Date: Monday 18 November 2013
Time: 18:30 – 20:00
Venue: Japan Pavilion**

- 1) Highlight the role and need for Adaptation Networks
- 2) Shed light on the effectiveness of Networks in climate change adaptation
- 3) Create awareness regarding APAN and its activities



(Ref.) Adaptation provisions in the Convention

Adaptation is one of the major responses for addressing climate change under the UNFCCC and relevant adaptation provisions included in the Convention are as below.

All Parties are to “formulate, implement, publish and regularly update national and, where appropriate, regional programmes containing measures to ... facilitate adequate **adaptation** to climate change” Article 4.1(b)

All Parties shall “Cooperate in preparing for **adaptation** to the impacts of climate change; develop and elaborate appropriate and integrated plans for coastal zone management, water resources and agriculture, and for the protection and rehabilitation of areas, particularly in Africa, affected by drought and desertification, as well as floods” Article 4.1(e)

All Parties shall “Take climate change considerations into account, to the extent feasible, in their relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions, and employ appropriate methods, for example impact assessments, formulated and determined nationally, with a view to minimizing adverse effects on the economy, on public health and on the quality of the environment, of projects or measures undertaken by them to mitigate or **adapt to climate change**” Article 4.1(f)

“The developed country Parties ... shall also assist the developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in meeting costs of **adaptation** to those adverse effects” Article 4.4

“The Parties shall give full consideration to what actions are necessary under the Convention, including actions related to funding, **insurance** and the transfer of technology, to meet the specific needs and concerns of developing country Parties arising from the adverse effects of climate change ...” Article 4.8

Thank you for your kind
attention

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