

# **Emerging paradigms of understanding on climate change adaptation issues: *the 360° approach***

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## **Purpose: To offer a developing country perspective on multilateral approaches to adaptation**

- Background on current status of the adaptation issue in the multilateral context
- Key perceptions of the scope of adaptation needs and consequent approaches to adaptation
- Possible way forward & issues/questions for further development



## Current status

- Adaptation has been treated in piece-meal fashion across the UNFCCC agenda and deliberations are institutionally fragmented
- Often divorced from consideration of the sustainable development objectives of developing countries
- Scientific and socio-economic aspects are separated from the policy domain
- Capacity building and technology transfer elements are part of broader, cross-cutting frameworks focused primarily on mitigation



## Current status

- No single expert group or body to provide coordination & in-depth deliberations
- Focus remains on studies and planning, rather than implementation of high priority projects, and funding levels are completely inadequate
- Fragmentation and lack of coherence also extends beyond the UNFCCC framework
- Current status not on par with the priority accorded to the mitigation agenda



# Costs & approaches of adaptive actions?

- 2 types of costs: Incremental vs. Full/New
- 2 types of activities: Integrated vs. Stand alone
- Frame this as matrix of activities & costs
  - Climate proofing existing investment
  - New action required largely due to CC





		Type of activity	
		Integrated development	Stand alone activity
Type of cost	Incremental	<p>Funding sources: National funding, WB, GEF, RDBs, other ODA, LDCF, SCCF, AF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Climate proofing new investment</i></li> <li>• <i>DSM in WRM</i></li> </ul>	<p>Funding sources: National funding, WB, GEF, RDBs, other ODA, LDCF, SCCF, AF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Raising of Dam wall to avoid future flooding</i></li> </ul>
	Full & New	<p>Funding sources: WB, GEF, RDBs, other ODA, LDCF, SCCF, AF &amp; new sources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Desalination of groundwater</i></li> <li>• <i>Sourcing new water sources</i></li> <li>• <i>Switching/diversifying crop varieties and types</i></li> <li>• <i>Development of new crop varieties</i></li> </ul>	<p>Funding sources: WB, GEF, RDBs, other ODA, LDCF, SCCF, AF &amp; new sources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Dykes for sea level rise</i></li> <li>• <i>Gene/Seed Bank to preserve biodiversity</i></li> <li>• <i>Relocation of vulnerable communities &amp; infrastructure</i></li> </ul>

# Emerging adaptation policy paradigms?

Two dominant paradigms :

- “**90° approach**” or “Mainstreaming Paradigm” - integration of adaptation activities with development & dealing with incremental costs
- “**360° approach**” recognises integration & incremental costs, but also addresses dimensions of stand alone adaptation activities & new and full costs
- “**90° approach**” dominates amongst AI Parties and the IFI’s; “**360° approach**” advocated by NAI Parties



**“90 ° ADAPTATION:  
MAINSTREAMING”  
(A1 & IFI’s)**

		Type of activity	
		Integrated development	Stand alone activity
Highly vulnerable High risk areas	Highly vulnerable	Funding sources: National funding, WB, GEF, RDBs, other ODA, LDCF, SCCF, AF <i>Eg. Climate proofing new public and private investment in capital stock; DSM in WRM in drought prone areas</i>	Funding sources: National funding, WB, GEF, RDBs, other ODA, LDCF, SCCF, AF <i>Eg. Raising of Dam wall to avoid future projected flooding</i>
	Highly vulnerable & zones	Funding sources: WB, GEF, RDBs, other ODA, LDCF, SCCF, AF & new sources <i>Eg. Desalination for groundwater that becomes saline due to sea level rise, or sourcing new water sources in drought prone areas; Switching and/or diversifying crop varieties and types; Development of new crop varieties with greater resilience, or new agricultural practices, to allow agricultural producers to build on established expertise and maintain markets in similar products</i>	Funding sources: WB, GEF, RDBs, other ODA, LDCF, SCCF, AF & new sources <i>Eg. Dykes for sea level rise; Gene/Seed Bank to preserve biodiversity; Relocation of vulnerable communities and infrastructure; Redesigning human settlements currently in areas within reach of projected high risk events (e.g. drainage areas, coastal zones, rock falls, mudslides, landslides and avalanches, permafrost melting)</i>

**“360 °  
ADAPTATION”  
(NA1)**





# **Key question: What falls under UNFCCC & KP adaptation work and what not?**

– Under broader UNFCCC agenda:

- coordinate direct assistance & compensation for damage from un-avoided climate impacts
- risk transfer mechanisms for damage costs – insurance-based approaches in collaboration with public & private institutions
- indirect effects – eg. impacts of adaptation PAMs & others



# What falls under UNFCCC & KP adaptation work and what not?

- UNFCCC adaptation agenda should include:
  - **scientific planning and prediction** – identify climate risks; early warning; capacity building in NAI; impact risk scenario studies (Stage I activities)
  - **national adaptation strategies** - establish frameworks for action and strengthen capacity in vulnerable countries (Stage II activities)
  - **mainstreaming** – advice, facilitation and incremental costs; coordinate work with other multilateral and bilateral instruments (Stage III: integration & incremental)
  - **implementation** of specifically defined high-priority adaptation measures (Stage III: stand alone & full cost - new sources of funding to be mobilized)
  - **means of implementation:** technology transfer & funding & experts body



## **Re-think structure of adaptation work under the UNFCCC & KP:**

- **Scientific: SBSTA:**
  - Scientific R&D planning
  - 5 Year Programme of Work to inform SBI (implementation)
- **Implementation: SBI:**
  - Implementation of specifically defined new & stand alone adaptation activities on full cost basis;
- **Facilitate mainstreaming:** integration into BAU development – incremental cost, work with ODA, partnerships, etc.



# What falls under UNFCCC & KP adaptation work and what not?

- **Governance:** Adaptation Committee of Experts (ACE) to provide advice to the COP & COP/MOP on adaptation activities; link to other Conventions dealing with scientific, technical and funding aspects of adaptation; coordinate with disaster response and risk reduction
- **Means of implementation**
  - Development and transfer of adaptation technologies – expanded mandate for EGTT – move from SBSTA to SBI
  - Grow funding base for adaptation activities (orders of magnitude greater than availability) – eg. market-based mechanisms, extending SOP levy to JI & ET; voluntary contributions to Adaptation Fund; Air Travel Adaptation Levy; insurance-based incentives



# Topics for discussion to reach common understanding

- Can we agree on a “**360° approach**” approach?
- Which new sources of funding could be mobilized/leveraged?
- How do we quantify and attribute responsibility for adaptation costs?
- Should we establish Adaptation institutional capacity to consider questions such as:
  - What is the starting point of adaptive action?
  - What are the criteria for identifying adaptation costs that are “new” and distinct (stand alone) from BAU development, rather than incremental?
  - How do we identify and quantify the incremental costs of adaptation?  
Criteria for determining BAU reference point?





# Summary

- *We must increasingly shift focus from vulnerability assessment to the **implementation** of the adaptation activities that they suggest.*
- *We must **widen the circle** of implementation beyond the mainstreaming of adaptation into the development process.*
- *The mobilization of **new resources** beyond the existing UNFCCC climate funds, national budgets and ODA funding is required.*
- ***Reorganize** the institutional set-up of adaptation to facilitate better implementation.*



Thank you

