

Transitioning towards a holistic approach to adaptation: The UNFCCC context

Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum

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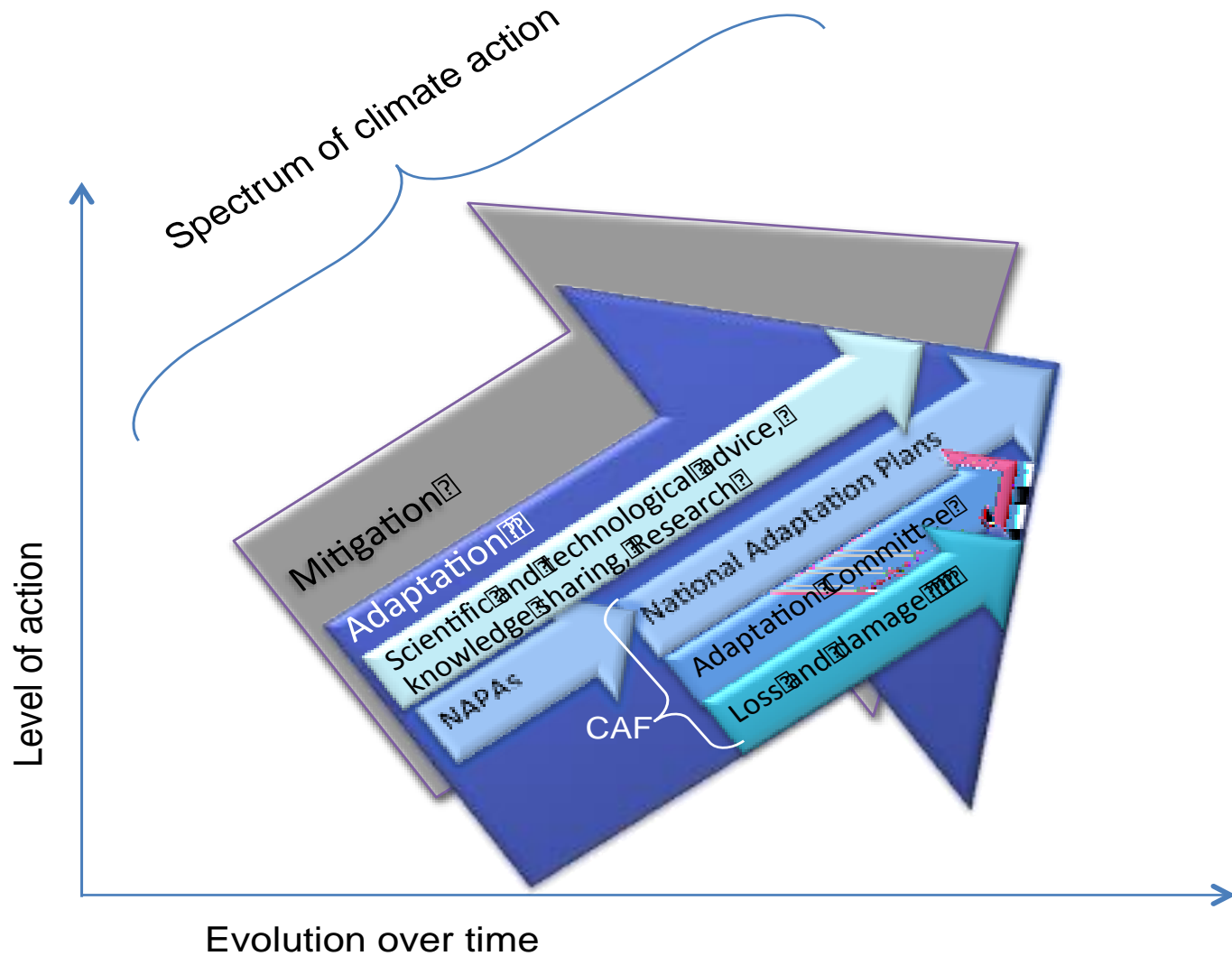


The challenges

- Fragmentation (of action, of support, at different levels)
 - Lack of long term adaptation planning
 - Unpredictable resource availability in the long term
 - Limited holistic consideration (individual sectors, hazards, impacts)
 - Project-based actions
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- Fortunately, good groundwork has been laid through assessments under National Communications, National Adaptation Programmes of Action, and other assessments undertaken regionally, nationally, and subnationally.
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- The international climate change process sought to instill a holistic approach to adaptation by way of the provisions of the “Cancun Adaptation Framework”



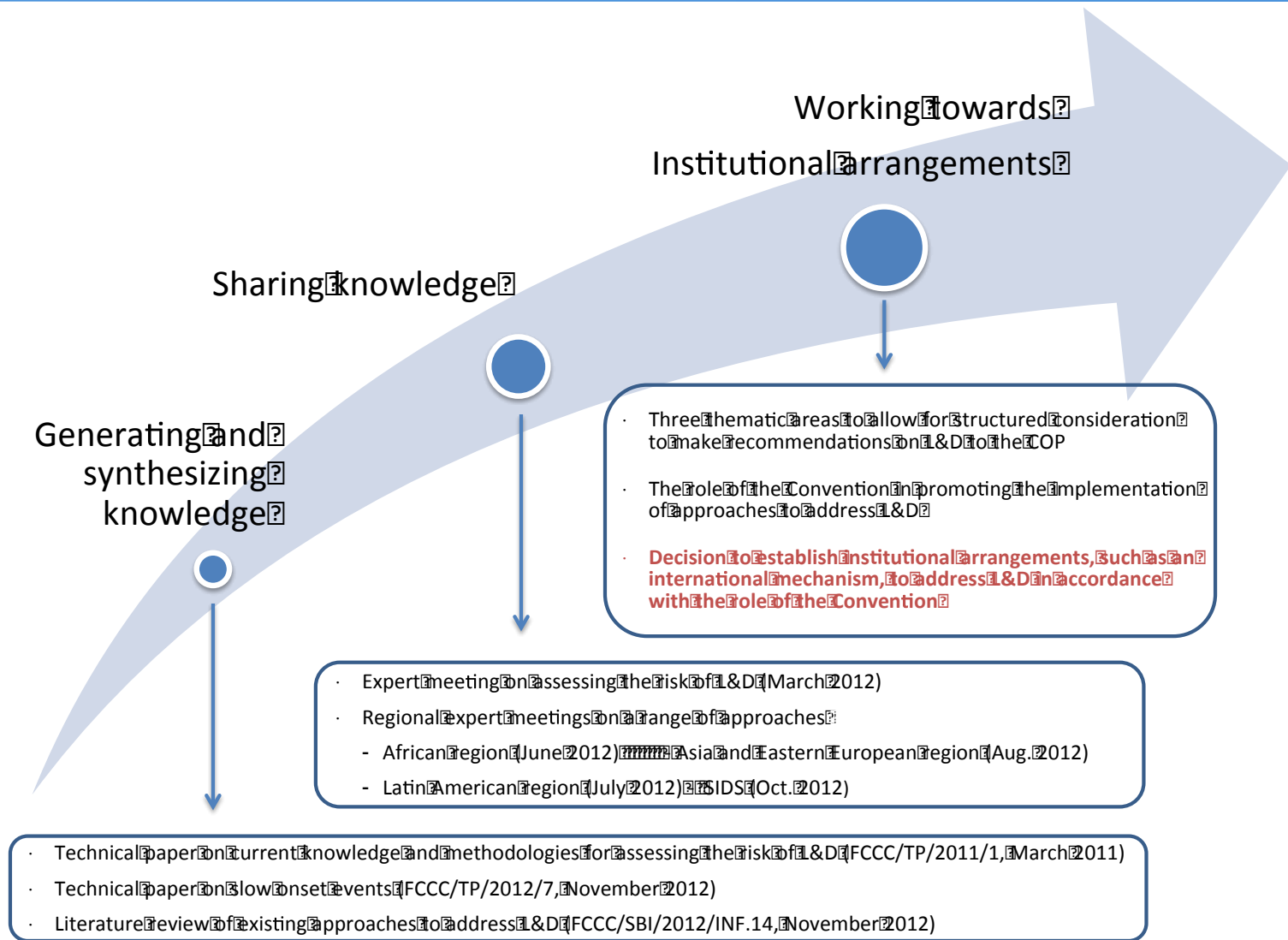
UNFCCC adaptation components



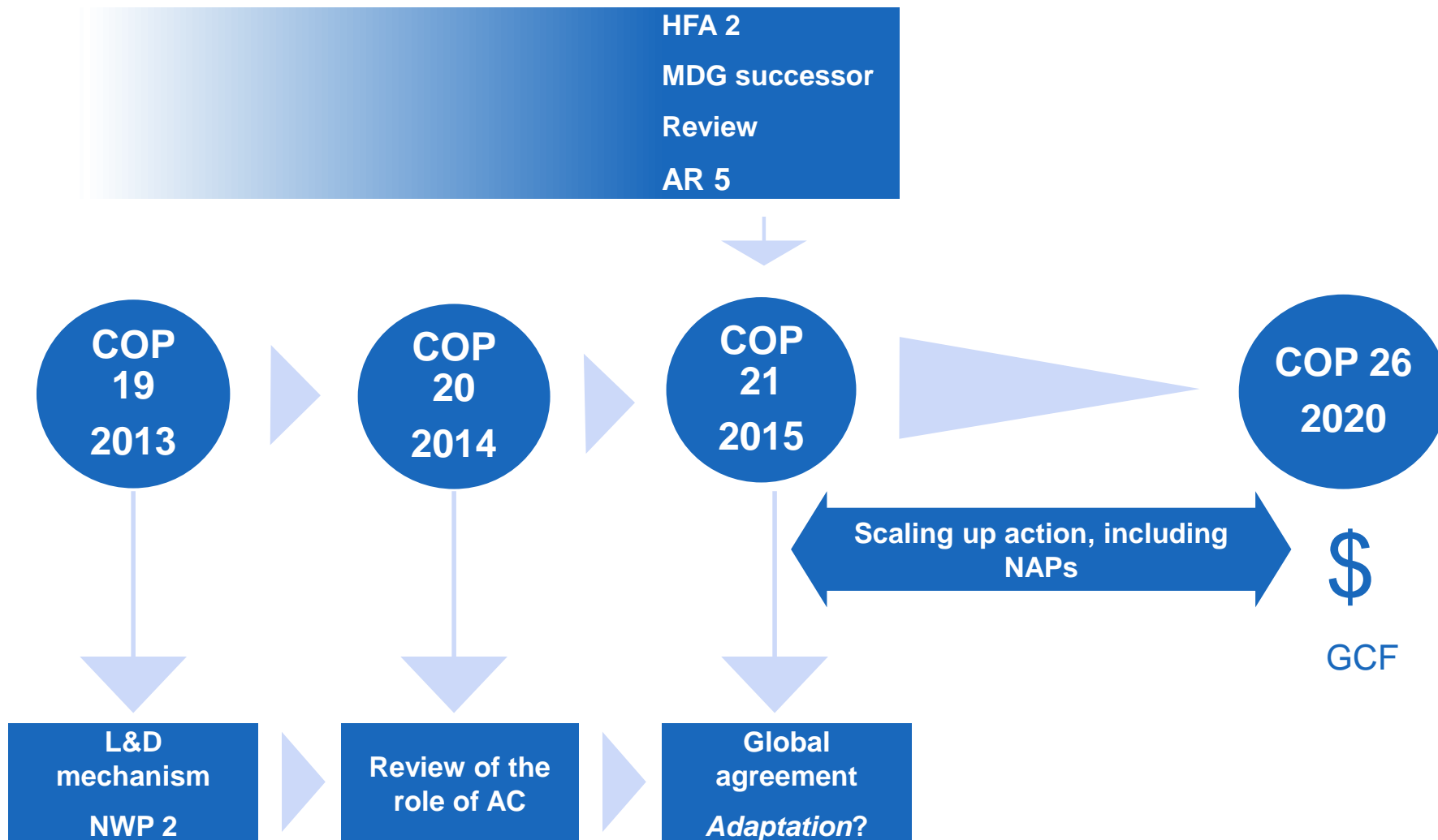
NAP process in 17 steps



The loss and damage discourse



Adaptation in transition



Parting thoughts: The knowledge backdrop

- Current level of generation, management and sharing of data, information and knowledge is insufficient for an expanded adaptation regime. As adaptation scales up in volume and tempo, so does the need for coherent user-driven organization and management of knowledge, in order:
 - to enable informed strategic interventions and decisions, especially across thematic and administrative boundaries
 - to avoid fragmentation, overload, the creation of a knowledge ‘fog’ and possible misuse of information and knowledge
 - to provide a consistent platform to share lessons and best practice at different levels, and thus help build capacity, know-how and relevant skills
 - to enable enhanced communications pathways for exchange/flow of climate-smart information and knowledge



United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

unfccc.int/adaptation

Thank you

