

How to ensure synergy between UNFCCC and UNCCD while adapting to Climate Change

CC workshop

26-27 November 2008

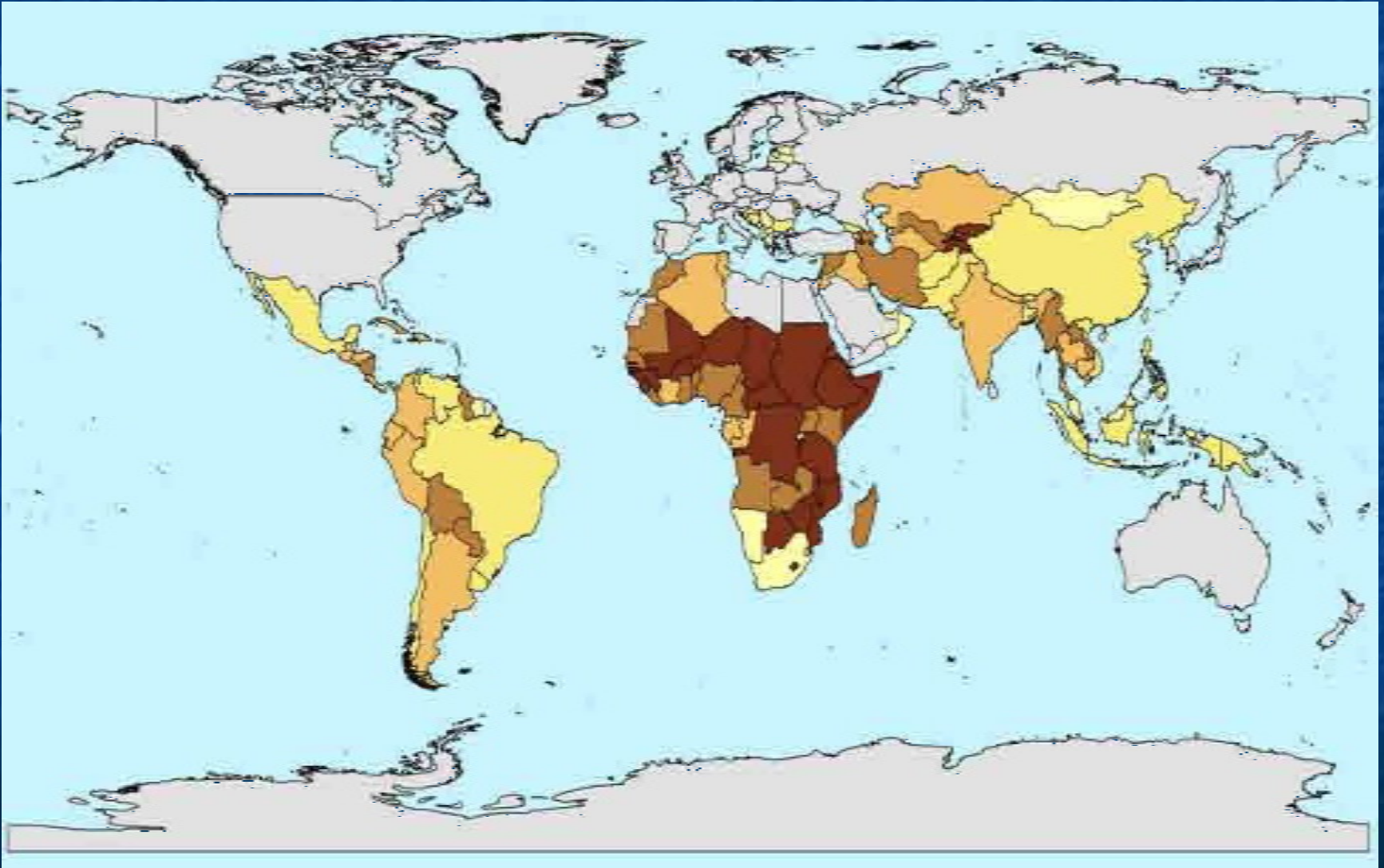
Marrakech

Adaptation \approx Development

Climate Change Risks impacts MDGs

Millennium Development Goals	Climate Change Risks
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Reduced ability of children to participate in full-time education by loss of infrastructure, livelihoods (forcing children to work), and displaced families
Achieve universal primary education	Reduced ability of children to participate in full-time education by loss of infrastructure, livelihoods (forcing children to work), and displaced families
Promote gender equality and empower women	Additional burdens on women's health and time to participate in decision-making and income-generating activities
Reduce child mortality; Improve maternal health; Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	Greater prevalence of vector-and water-borne diseases , heat-related mortality. Declining food security, maternal health and availability of potable water.
Ensure environmental sustainability	Negatively impacted natural resources and productive ecosystems

Drought as an economic Risk



Vulnerability in Africa

- Two main reasons:
 1. CC is happening and will hardly continue (impacts on water and agriculture).
 2. Lack of adaptative capacity of the continent.
- Vulnerability because of development.
- Necessity to enhance capacities to have better quality of life.
- Integrating CC & desertification in planning.

Definitions

- CC: A change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity. It is observed in addition to natural climate variability over long periods.
- Desertification: Land degradation in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas resulting from various factors, including climatic variations and human activities.

Characteristics and impacts

- Temperature rise.
 - Decrease in precipitation.
-
- Increased disasters : Heat waves, Droughts, Famines, Forest fires.
 - Disease spread.
 - Reduced crop productivity.
 - Reduced access to water.
 - Biodiversity loss and species extinction.
 - Economic losses.
 - Loss of traditional lifestyles.

Areas of focus

1. Dry land concerns will have to play a major role in climate change adaptation measures.(41% earth vs 35% population).
2. Preventing land degradation to occur.
(global consequences e.g. unemployment, poverty, migration). Cooperation is required.
3. Enhance local socio-economic capacity from land management (CC# how it is affecting us).

Areas of focus

1. Reducing vulnerability and strengthening current strategies to face climate stress (existing knowledge should be build on).
2. Technological capacity (water stress, tools to harvest rain water, systems for irrigation- Exp: intensive agriculture).
3. Financing (adaptation is an additional burden). We need funding to adapt.

Adaptation resources

- UNFCCC
 - GEF Trust Fund
 - GEF SCCF
 - GEF Adaptation Fund
- UNCCD
 - GEF Trust Fund
- Bilateral and Multilateral Funding
- National governments
- IGOs
- NGOs
- Promising # relatively dispersed (not know by community).

Bridging the gap bw planning and implementing

- Integrating adaptation into policy and planning
- Capacity building, education, training and public awareness. Measures need to fit into local context.
- Cooperation and Synergies (N-S, S-S).
- Upscaling the funding (needs are far bigger than what is available # sharing best practices & simplicity).
- Needs-based regional technology transfer (hard & soft). Need of combinations policy, technology & expertise.
- Institutional frameworks to facilitate implementation (involve all the stakeholders in decision making).
- International framework: funding & technology transfer, but not enough.

Challenges

- Synergy in elaborating NAPAs and NAPs (UNFCCC & UNCCD).
- Bottom up approach. (All stakeholders involved)
- Carbon Sequestration through A/R combined to agro forestry involving people.
New mechanisms: CDM & biochar new initiative.
- Encourage and improve access to the local vegetation. (sustainable adaptation: indigenous resources: Medicines, handicraft...)

Conclusion

The synergy will help to have :

- Local important consequences :
 - fix people to the land,
 - Preserve biodiversity,
 - Combat desertification
- Global climate benefit.

■ THANK YOU