

Adaptation to climate change and Technology Transfer

Just review

Approximately 1 billion people in South, South-East, and East Asia will face increased risks from

- reduced water supplies
- decreased agricultural productivity and
- increased risks of floods, droughts and cholera

By the 2050s, freshwater availability in Central, South, East and South-East Asia, particularly in large river basins, is projected to decrease

Adaptation is Imperative

Poor countries and the poor communities with poor resilience are most affected by impacts of climate change

For them, who do not have any emission to reduce, adaptation is imperative

CC impacts in Nepal

- Glacier melt affecting the discharge of water, major river systems and risk to GLOF
- Increase in events of intensive rainfall resulting into floods, flashfloods and landslides
- Deviation in monsoon rain pattern and prolong droughts affecting the rainfed agriculture
- Increase in number of hot days and decreasing number of cold nights

Several impacts associated with climate change are still unknown and are to be researched

Bali Action Plan – re-look

Adaptation

(c) Enhanced action on adaptation, including, inter alia, consideration of:

- International cooperation to support urgent implementation of adaptation actions
- Risk management and risk reduction strategies
- Disaster reduction strategies and means to address loss and damage
- Economic diversification to build resilience;
- Ways to strengthen the catalytic role of the Convention in encouraging multilateral bodies

Bali Action Plan – re-look

Technology

(d) Enhanced action on technology development and transfer

- Effective mechanisms and enhanced means for the removal of obstacles to, and provision of financial and other incentives for, scaling up of the development and transfer of technology
- Ways to accelerate deployment, diffusion and transfer of affordable environmentally sound technologies
- Cooperation on research and development of current, new and innovative technology, including win-win solutions
- The effectiveness of mechanisms and tools for technology cooperation in specific sectors

Nepal's progress in climate change

- National Capacity Self Assessment,
- Formulation of Climate Change Policy,
- Development of NAPA,
- Second Communication reports, etc

are some major advancement

Some still to do for Adaptation undertakings

In order to further accelerate the adaptation process, Nepal may yet to assess the overall needs for adaptation which may be addressed by NAPA, including

- the priority sectors or the priority problems
- the magnitude of the problems
- the type of technologies required
- the capacity of the country to address the problem and meet the technological requirement (technical, financial, institutional, legal, etc.)
- the funding requirement for adaptation
- International supports required
- etc.

What could be our expectations from COP 14 to strengthen adaptation

In terms of international cooperation

In terms of adaptation funding

In terms of technology transfer

In terms of capacity building

Etc.

Some thoughts

- A separate adaptation body with regional centers
- Ensure long term funding to all vulnerable country parties and make commitments from developed country parties for sustained funding for adaptation
- The current ODA funding should not be diverted to climate change adaptation
- All adaptation fund should be managed under UNFCCC with no intermediate implementing agency for direct access to the fund by the parties
- Capacity building of the vulnerable parties should be supported with assured funding to use the skills
- It has been learnt that technologies for adaptation should be location specific which requires investment for research. The current national research institutions should be strengthened for undertaking research for climate change adaptation
- There should be no intellectual property rights for such technologies which are clearly identified for climate change adaptation or the UNFCCC should make that provision
- Pilot adaptation programs from now (2009) should be initiated in all the vulnerable countries and the resources for extensive adaptation program should be committed for implementation after 2012 based on the need of the vulnerable country parties

Thank you