

## Session 4: Systematic observation in support of adaptation strategies across climate time scales

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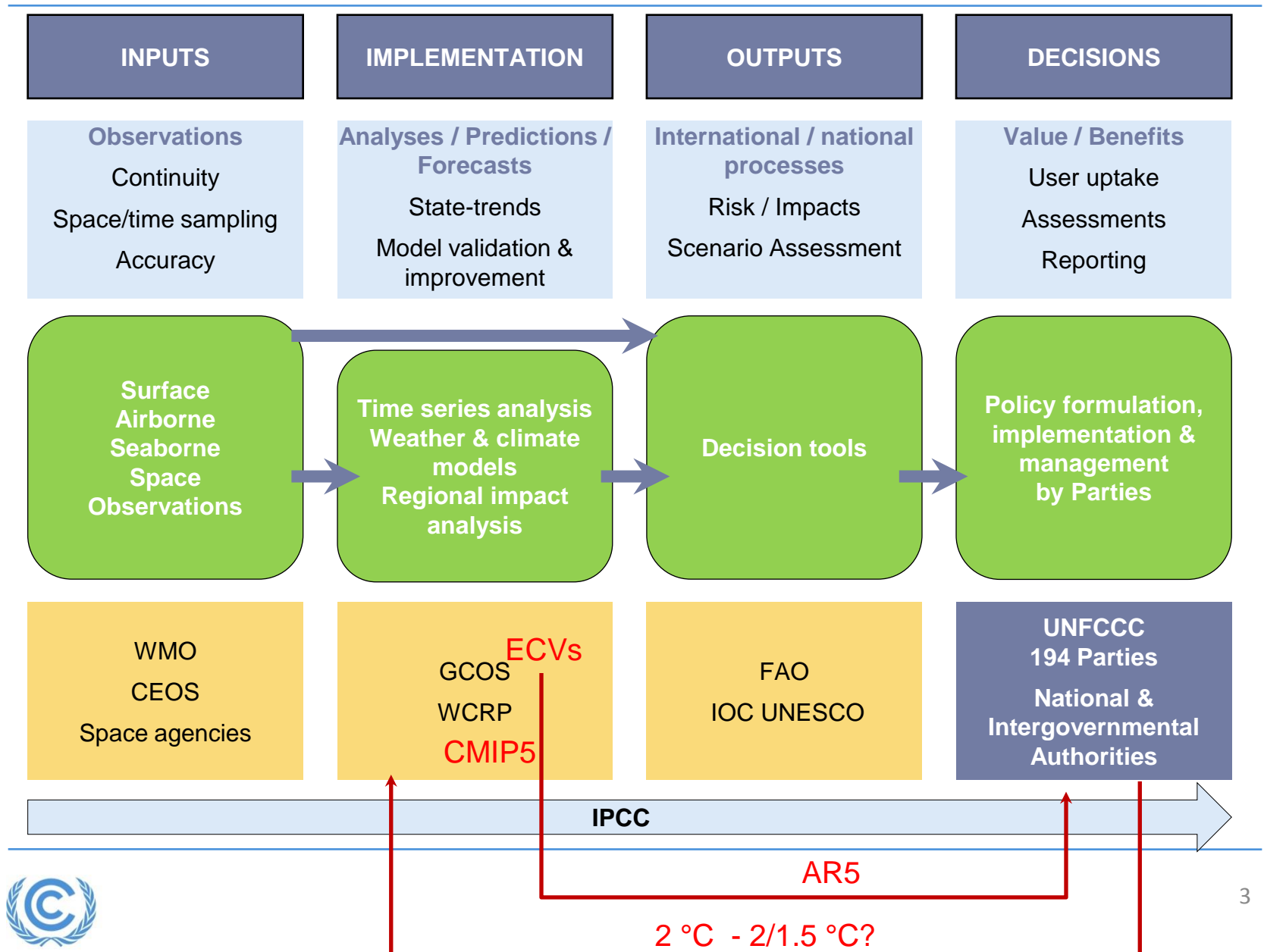
Adaptation Programme, UNFCCC

Bonn, Germany, 12 February 2015

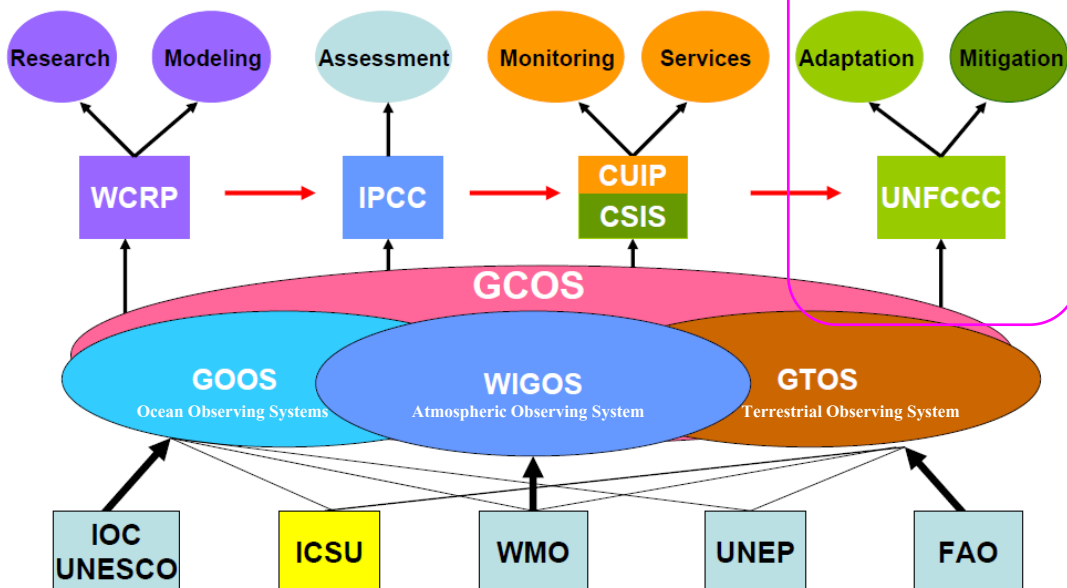


- **Goal:** assessing the adequacy of national and regional networks for detection of climate trends to inform **global regional and national assessments of climate change** and for developing regional and national climate risk profiles
  - a) Adaptation strategies across time scales
  - a) Party perspectives focusing on national and regional needs for enhancing climate observations in support of assessment of adaptation and national climate risk profiles
    - What needs to be enhanced [because of lack of.., new developments, new requirements, ..)?
  - b) Introduction to relevant UNFCCC work
    - How climate observations can further contribute to various work streams on adaptation under the UNFCCC?

## The process of climate observation: from inputs to decisions



## Relationship between UNFCCC, SBSTA and research bodies on climate observation



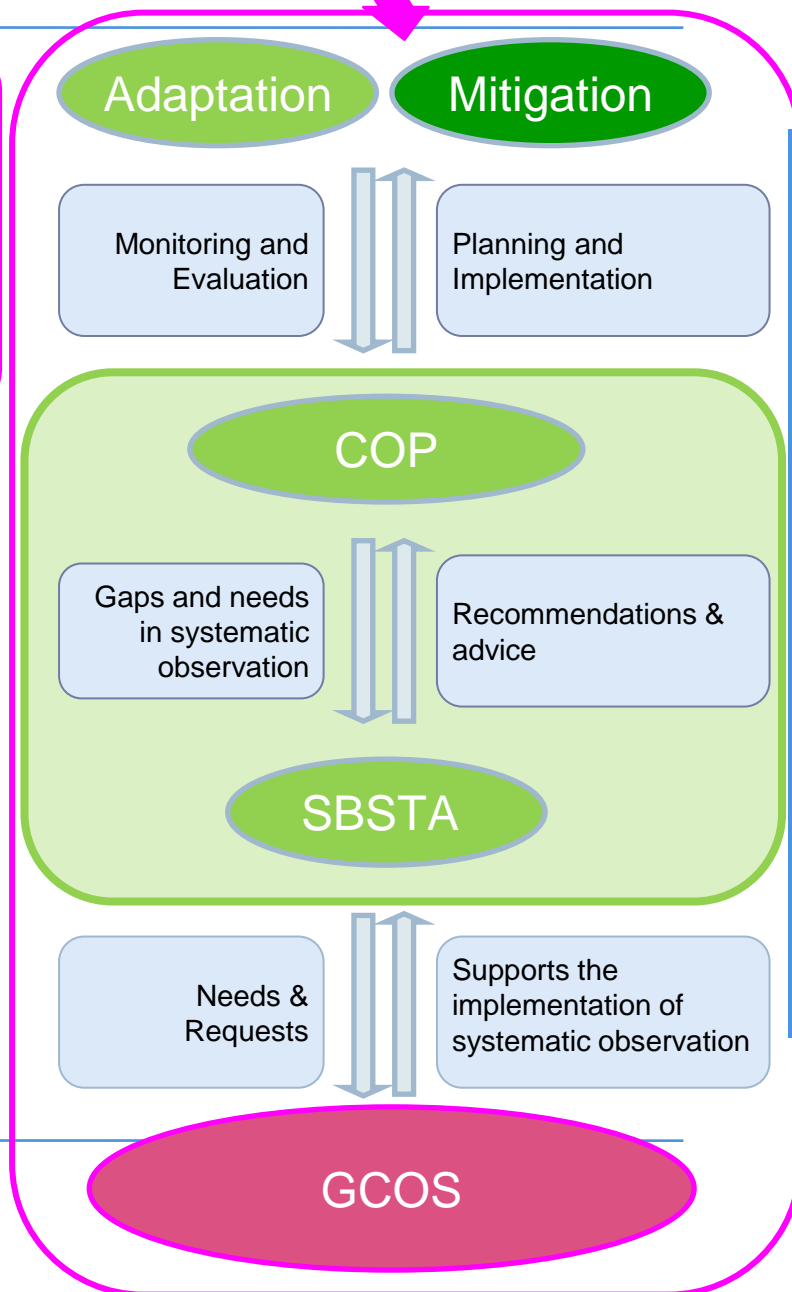
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

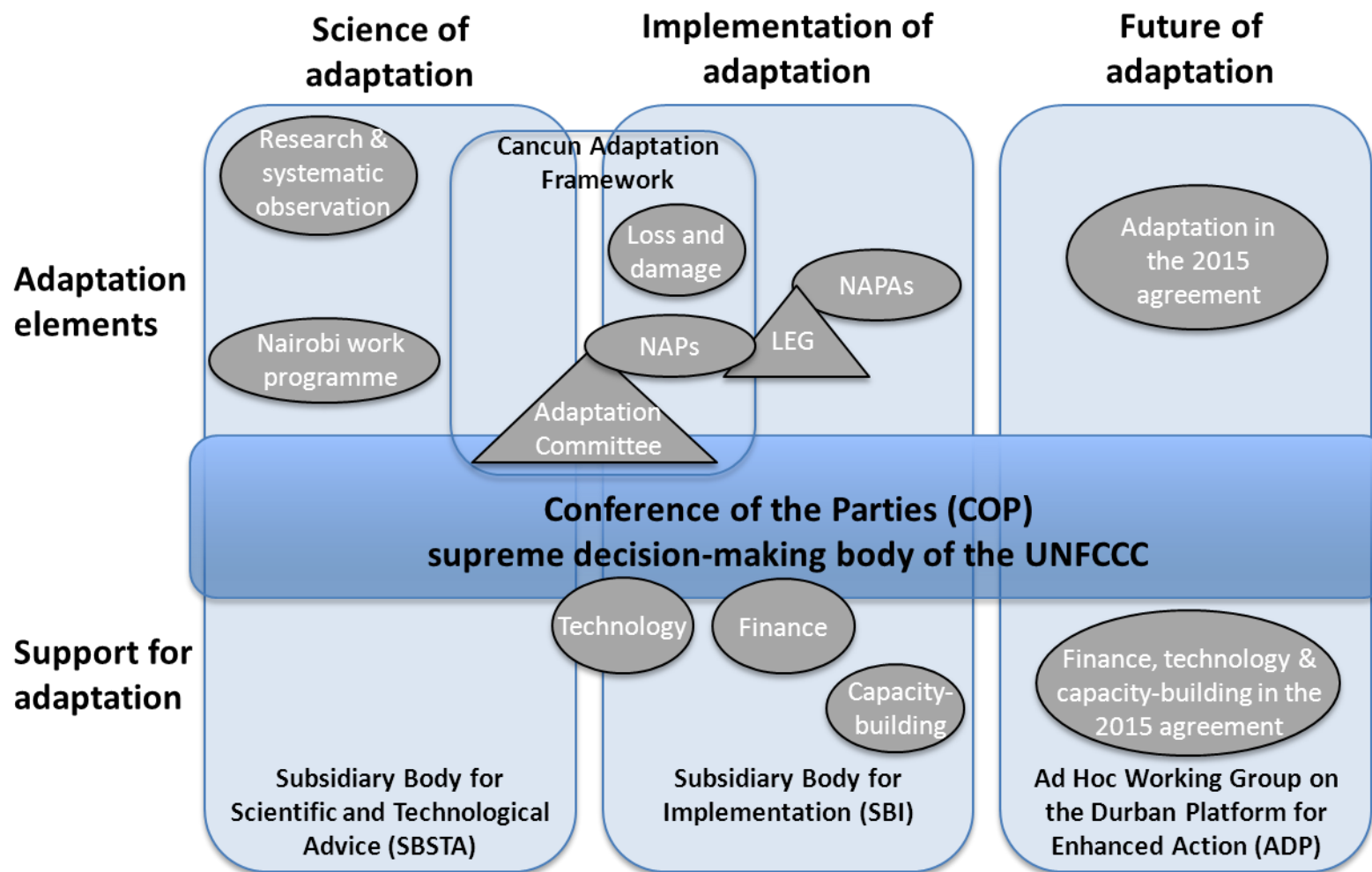
Convention Articles 4 & 5:

Promote and cooperate in research and systematic observation of the climate system and exchange of information

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Systematic observations must support decision making on mitigation and adaptation for the 2015 agreement and beyond.





- In line with UNFCCC guidelines and GCOS implementation plan
- All Parties report on observed and projected changes to their local climate in the NC chapters on National Circumstances and on Impacts, vulnerability and adaptation
- Annex I
  - Completed 6<sup>th</sup> NCs
  - Improving observing systems
  - Cooperation with networks on SO and data exchange
  - Supporting capacity building in developing countries
- non-Annex I
  - participation in and contribution to activities and programmes of national, regional and global research networks and observing systems and programmes relevant to adaptation and mitigation of climate change
  - Gaps and needs

- Needs identified by Parties
  - Not all climate information needs under the Convention are being met
  - Large areas for which in situ observations and measurements are not available, e.g. large areas in Africa
  - Support for digitalising historical data
  - Ensuring sustained long-term operation of essential *in situ* networks
- Needs for least developed countries
  - NAPA projects
  - NAP development and implementation
- Research Dialogue
  - Provides a forum to enhance communication between science and policy communities



- Parties are supporting building capacities by strengthening existing national and regional systematic observation and monitoring networks and establishing new observing stations and networks.
- Provided through multiple channels, including development assistance, regional and bilateral cooperation, and the funding of projects and partnerships established with respective counterparts in developing countries by the national institutes working on climate-related observations and research
- Regional and international cooperation on climate monitoring include the GCOS Regional Action Plans, e.g. ClimDevAfrica
- GFCS
- Cancun Agreements:
  - [Technology Mechanism](#)
  - [Adaptation Forum](#)
- Durban Forum on Capacity Building



- Current GEF funding
  - SCCF
  - LDCF
- Adaptation Fund (AF)  
under the Kyoto protocol, managed by the AF Board
- Green Climate Fund (GCF)  
was established at COP 16 in Cancun, will launch in 2020, GCF is to become the main fund for global climate change finance, in the context of mobilizing 100 billion USD by 2020
- Parties  
The COP urges Parties to carry on current funding for systematic observation through bilateral, regional and multilateral channels

- Systematic observations play an increasingly important role for decision making on mitigation and adaptation for the 2015 agreement and beyond
- Despite wealth of data and information available, systematic observation must not be taken for granted
- Resources and efforts need to be maintained and improved, particularly on behalf of developing countries, to support their adaptation planning
- New sets of observation requirements to support adaptation and sustainable development are still emerging
- Must look into ways to better liaise with the implementation bodies, including identifying the negotiating items under which systematic observation is required and provide relevant information to stakeholders and regional hubs, including via the Adaptation Committee, Nairobi work programme and the LEG

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**Thank you!**

