

COP 20/CMP10 Lima Briefing Note

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Even one degree of warming can cause rising sea-levels and extreme events that put governments, communities, businesses to the test — economic losses from weather and climate related disasters are already exceeding \$100 billion annually. At the end of 2015, COP 21/CMP 11 will convene in Paris with the aim of concluding an international agreement that stabilizes global temperature at a 2-degree Celsius increase.

This year, COP 20/CMP 10 in Lima will continue working on important measures for adapting to climate change which directly relate to disaster risk reduction. These include decisions about finance, technology transfer, capacity building and the use of risk information for national adaptation planning and related decisions. There is also an opportunity to align emerging adaptation goals under the UNFCCC with the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction.

Climate Summit 2014

The UN Secretary General convened Heads of State, CEO's from private sector and leaders from civil society at the Climate Summit on 23 September 2014. The Summit demonstrated the readiness of the private sector, local governments and subnational authorities, as well as other actors, to work with the governments to raise the ambition and set change in motion. Announcements on financial contributions to the initial resource mobilization of the Green Climate Fund were made. More than 1,000 companies pledged their support to the efforts dedicated to determine a price on carbon – and pay for each ton of carbon emitted.

The Climate Summit's Action Area on Resilience, Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction, coordinated by the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), introduced stakeholder commitments to: promote more action orientated science; work with private sector to test their investments against climate and disaster risk; and, assist local governments to plan for and implement resilience.

The Third UN World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction (14-18 March 2015 in Sendai, Japan) and the consideration of a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction, together with voluntary commitments, provide opportunities to strengthen cooperation with partners and stakeholders, as well as with other initiatives, including the ones presented in the Climate Summit and the future COP/CMP meetings under the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol.

General Messages to COP20 /CMP10

- Disaster risk reduction is an important instrument to build resilience and adapt to climate change. In March 2014, the Working Group 2 contribution to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change assessed a wide variety of approaches for managing risks and building resilience. It found that, in many cases, a first step towards adaptation to future climate change impacts is

reducing vulnerability and exposure to present climate through low-regrets measures and actions emphasizing co-benefits.

- Integrating disaster risk reduction into investment decisions is the most cost effective way to reduce risk. Currently, institutional investors manage assets worth more than \$80 trillion globally, much of it with limited consideration to disaster risk. In the years ahead, trillions of dollars will be invested in hazard-exposed regions. If these investments fail to take into account natural hazards and vulnerabilities – as they largely do now – risk will continue to increase and accelerate.
- The scope and nature of disasters and climate risks means that no single actor or institution can address them all. Therefore, solutions and actions require a comprehensive approach that includes all actors from national and local governments, civil society, the science community, and the private sector.
- Efforts are underway, including through the consideration of a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction to scale up disaster risk and climate change adaptation efforts. All countries and stakeholders are encouraged to identify opportunities, build partnerships and make commitments to implement actions. The Green Climate Fund (and other financial institutions and mechanisms) contribute to accelerate support and action, striving to enhance the effectiveness of climate finance globally.

Specific Messages to COP20/CMP10

Loss and Damage Mechanism associated with Climate Change Impact

- *Urge that the two-year work plan for loss and damages and that the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction be used to coordinate and harmonize data methodologies and approaches to risk assessment.*

Rationale: The Loss and Damage Mechanism aims to deliver the following functions: (i) enhancing knowledge and understanding of comprehensive risk management approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including slow onset impacts; (ii) strengthening dialogue, coordination, coherence and synergies among relevant stakeholders; and (iii) enhancing action and support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change. COP20 is expected to elect and endorse a New Committee for a two year term that will follow-up on the interim group work and start on the two year work plan from January 2015. These should build on significant commitments made by private sector, governments and other partners to invest in public science and information.

Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP)

- *Urge more ambition in adaption and explicitly build on and mutually reinforce the outcomes of the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction.*

Rationale: The Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action is tasked to develop a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome under the Convention applicable to all Parties to be adopted at the COP21 in Paris in 2015 and for it to come into effect and be implemented from 2020. Inputs to the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action session from 10 to 14 March 2014 in Bonn sought to address questions such as how to consider the collective level of ambition for adaptation. The Adaptation Committee plays a role in further strengthening the linkages between climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

National Adaptation Plan Process (NAPs)

- *Urge that risk-informed national and local adaptation plans set a new pattern of socio-economic development and be included as part of the intended nationally determined contributions.*

Rationale: Development of national adaptation plans (NAPs) are important instruments for addressing climate change and disaster risk in sustainable development planning nationally and locally. At COP19 Parties decided to initiate or intensify preparation of their intended nationally determined contributions towards achieving the objectives of the Convention. Parties are working to communicate nationally determined contributions by the first quarter of 2015 or well in advance of the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 21). Adaptation planning is further strengthened through consideration of exposure and vulnerability to extreme and slow onset events; coordination with national and local disaster risk reduction plans; and forward-looking vision for new approaches to socio-economic development.

Disaster Risk Reduction Related Events at COP 20/CMP10

- UNISDR is working with the Government of Peru to organize a workshop on fiscal resilience and financing for resilience in the context of the COP20. More details to be announced soon.

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