Making Adaptation Real The post-Paris context and NDCs

Dr. Monica Araya

Nivela

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Twitter: @MonicaArayaTica

Two core imperatives

Reduce emissions

Manage impacts



"Decarbonization"



"Resilience"

Decarbonization and **resilience** force us to rethink infrastructure



Fuente: IPCC, AR5, Cambridge University's CISL

A blind spot, a new oportunity

Manage impacts



"Resilient economies"

Paris: a watershed for adaptation

- Long-term adaptation goal for the first time.
- Adaptation plans to be improved over time.
 - "Cycles of action" renew and increase ambition.
- INDCs submitted for Paris included adaptation goals, priorities and needs.

Developing countries pushed for this shift.

National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Process

 "coherent medium- and long-term adaptation planning process to reduce vulnerability and to mainstream adaptation into development planning".

 Originally thought for the least developed countries, today, all are encouraged to have them.

Adaptation in the NDCs

- 54 countries mention the NAP process
- 22 indicate having started it
- 32 companies plan to do so prior to 2020.

New impetus

 For countries that lack national adaptation planning processes, having an adaptation component in the NDC provide a new impetus for starting the National Adaptation Plan process.

Adaptation has entered the NDCs (finally)

 Most adaptation components of the INDCs (87%) make reference to climate strategic documents and processes such as the national adaptation plan (NAP) process.

A new task: make "adaptation communications" real

- Vulnerability assessments, gap analyses and stocktaking could inform the process of updating existing adaptation components and formulating new ones.
- The <u>communication</u> of these elements will be critical (or will they stay "in paper"?).

The adaptation imperative:

"To understand our vulnerability"

"To protect people, natural capital, cities"

"To invest in resilient infrastructure"

Co-creating resilience.

Three critical shifts

1. More centered on people

2. A strong shift toward cities

3. New participation of the private sector

People care.

Latin Americans report the highest levels of concern about climate change



Source: Pew Research Center Survey 2015



4 days of floods in Limon, Costa Rica:

Damages:

1,500 houses

431 schools

23 roads

8 bridges

Source: La Nacion



"What can I do to protect our house?"

"The question is: Have we made the life of these people any easier and more livable?"

Christiana Figueres Adaptation Futures, 2016

Cities are critical.

What is my ideal city?





Source: "The Resilient City Framework"

Co-creation

Wider ownership

Breaking silos

Inclusiveness

Wider engagement through a joint vision

Integration

No single discipline or sector can solve this

 24 city governments around the world have pledged 10 percent of their budgets to climate resilience, a total of \$5.2 billion that will directly benefit 33 million people.

Source: WRI



Co-creation





Source: Redmunicc.cl

Natural capital solutions are key to improve urban resilience

Role of forest and watershed protection

Green infrastructure

Green national accounts

Role of natural resources in urban planning.

A new role for the private sector

Tendencias

Por qué las viñas chilenas le temen al cambio climático

Las alzas de temperaturas desde hace más de una década podrían agudizar y afectar la maduración y calidad de la uva si la situación continúa. Por ello, buscan "reinventarse".

Reuters

23 de noviembre del 2015 / 17:48 Hrs





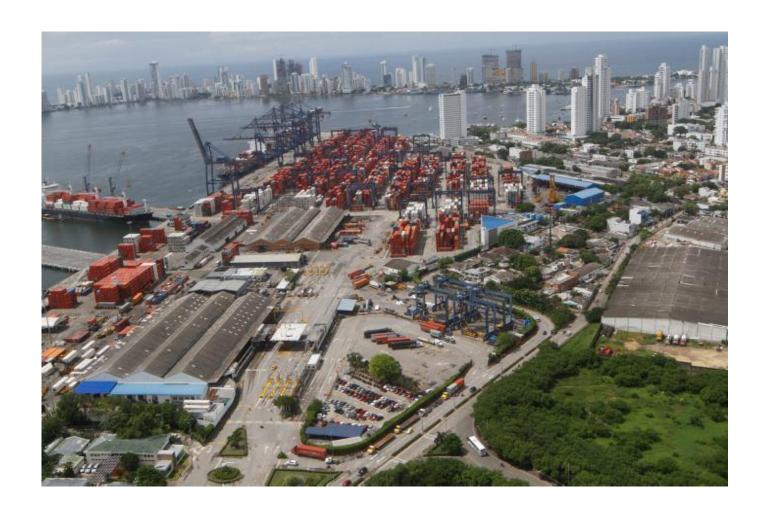
Report to the Nation

The 2010-2015 mega-drought: A lesson for the future

Center for Climate and Resilience Research (CR)2

November 2015

"We invest in resilient infrastructure"



Source: El Universal



Source: masverdedigital. com



Source: Plan4c.com



From vulnerability to ingenuity From problems to solutions From plans to actions

GRACIAS **Mónica Araya**

monica@nivela.org

Twitter: @MonicaArayaTica