ENHANCING ADAPTATION UNDER THE UNFCCC PROCESS:

Using ICTs to be more efficient and effective

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" Climate Change is a development issue and it is completely impossible to separate it from the development "

Christiana Figueres,
UNFCCC Executive Secretary, 2011

- **Adaptation examples include:**

  a) Behavioural change at the individual level

  b) Technological and engineering options

  c) Risk management and reduction strategies

  d) Promotion of adaptive management strategies

  e) Development of financial instruments

  f) Promotion of ecosystem management practices

Observation
   climatic, socio-economic and environmental data to further understanding of impacts and further modelling and projection tools – all need usage ICTs

Assessment
   Identification of appropriate options for adaptation

Planning
   the groundwork for implementation of adaptation strategies

Implementation
   several methods and tools used to facilitate the process

Monitoring & Evaluation
   required to determine the efficacy of implemented measures and allow for revisions to be made.

- **National Communications**

- **National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs**

- **Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change**

Burundi:

NAPA activities include **radio and TV broadcasts** on the adverse effects of climate change, the dangers of bush fires and deforestation.

Afghanistan:

Radio and TV used for education and public awareness on climate change. The country aims to conduct mass media programmes, including through the use **of ICTs like radio and TV**.

Bangladesh:

"The country is dependant on imported technologies but diffusion is very high, particularly telecommunication and computer technologies. The country will be connected with **a super information highway** very soon and information technology is an emerging field."

Comoros:

Prevention and disaster management, objectives include reducing the negative impacts of disasters and ensuring the security of people and goods by setting up **an early warning systems** and a **communication plan** for public awareness.

Bhutan:

NAPA activities include the procurement of **tools and equipment to fulfill the communication** and **computing resource** needs, and linking up to the **Global Telecommunication System (GTS)** of the WMO to receive regular synoptic data.

- **ICT sector's emerging role in adaptation**

- Adaptation is a less mature area than Mitigation
  a) Urgency for R&D to fully understand how ICTs can support adaptation,
     - especially in vulnerable developing country regions,
     - and at local and community level

- ICT already being used in other pre-emptive adaptation efforts.
  a) Geographic Information Systems for risk assessments to identify populations and assets that are potentially threatened by climate hazards.

Cancun Adaptation Framework.

National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)

•Medium- and long-term adaptation

•National level comprehensive planning and implementation

•NAP guidelines, possibility for embracing appropriate and context specific ICTs e.g. community radio, cell phones, etc.

Work Programme on Loss and Damage

•Strong early warning component

•Potential for ICTs as a means to rapidly communicate about extreme events.

- **Success of ICT in climate change solutions will depend to a large degree on stronger cooperation**

  a) increased cooperation between governments and the private sector
  b) necessary policies and public finance to drive creativity.
  c) frameworks and partnerships especially as it concerns adaptation - at community and local level.

- ICT is critical in assisting countries to fulfill policy goals in a standardized, accountable and verifiable way.

- **ICT has a unique position with application in climate change initiatives**

- **ICT is playing a role in enhancing adaptation**

- **We need to ensure that ICT contributes at the highest possible level?**

Thank you

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