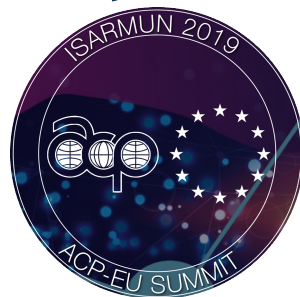


ISARMUN 2019



Study Guide



Fostering the Cooperation for Climate Change Adaptation Given the
New Commitments by ACP & EU States on Climate Policy

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The Chairs

Marie Schaller, born in November 1997 (a birth date that, according to her own words, doomed her to live in a world where Lady Di was already dead), will be your Chair in the ACP-EU committee for this edition of IsarMUN. After studying for five years political sciences at Sciences Po Saint-Germain-en-Laye, she finally got her Master's degree in September 2019. Passionate about Europe, conflicts and conflict solving due to her French and German origins, she already participated to various Model United Nation simulations during high school, engaged into BETA France where she holds the position of Vice-President for the 2019/2020 period, and recently chaired at the Model European Union Paris 2019 edition.

Adelaida Rojas Lleras is a young, joyful Colombian that is currently doing her studies in France. She actually studied two years of Economic and Applied Mathematics at Toulouse 1 Capitole University and did her bachelor's senior year in Economic Strategies, Decisions and Politics at the University of Bordeaux. During this fall she starts her master's degree in Development Economics at the same university. She has been doing for six years now MUNs in Colombia, France, UK and India, where she obviously met wonderful people. She had worked at different positions such as delegate, chair, undersecretary general, even secretary general, in various committees and regarding a great variety of topics as well.

Maximilian is a 23-year-old postgraduate student in Energy-Geosciences at the University of Edinburgh and holds a bachelor's degree in Geophysics from Ludwig-Maximilians-University of Munich. He was furthermore studying abroad in St. Petersburg for 5 months. He started Model UN in his senior year in 2017 and took part in several MUNs as a delegate for the Model United Nations Association of Munich (MUNAM e.V.). During last year, he gathered hands-on-experience in EU development policy as an Intern in the European Parliament and for the German Development Cooperation (GIZ), which he would like to involve as a chair in this year's ACP-EU-Summit at IsarMUN.

Welcome Letter

Dear Delegates, it is an honour for us to welcome you to the ACP-EU Summit for 2019's ISARMUN Edition. During this summer and part of the fall, we have worked hard as team to give you this Topic Guide and prepare the bases for what it will be our conference meetings.

Since you voted for this topic from the three different options we proposed to you, we hope that you bring to the debate passion and devotion, in order to discuss all the different points and perspectives that are linked to it. We all know that today more than ever, different communities ask for an immediate, effective and targeted actions regarding climate change, sustainability development and preservation of the environment. However, not everybody has the means or the know-how to achieve them. Thus, we encourage you to use this platform to bring a little hope, demonstrating that cooperation is key.

We know that being part of an MUN has its responsibilities and protocols to be respected, but don't forget at the same time to enjoy yourselves during this exercise, discover Munich, meet new people from around the world, with different studies and different perspectives.

Best Wishes,

The Chairs

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Introduction to the ACP-EU Summit

History and Organizational Structure

In the past Europe's development policy was incorporated into the EU founding act, the Treaty of Rome. The contractual aid to what it's today the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group, was nevertheless already etched into the Yaoundé Convention of 1965, the forerunner to the Lomé and the Cotonou Agreements between the two parties. However, the negotiations for the last partnership had some tensions since it represented a shift from a relationship mainly of aid to one that includes trade partnerships.

Given the Georgetown Agreement which established then the Group of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (ACP), the main objectives that guide the partnership are:

1. Poverty eradication
2. Sustainable development
3. Gradual integration of the ACP countries into the world economy

During the different meetings, the dialogue between the parties is enhanced and shall contribute to **peace, security, stability and promote a stable and democratic political environment**. It shall encompass cooperation strategies including aid effectiveness agenda, as well as global and sectoral policies, including environment, climate change, gender, migration, and questions related to the cultural heritage, so there can be significant contributions to the economic, social and cultural development of the ACP STATES and to the greater well-being of their populations.

Under the ACP-EU Cooperation, the institutions responsible for the implementation of the Cotonou Partnership Agreement are the following:

- The ACP-EU Council of Ministers,
 - The ACP-EU Committee of Ambassadors,
 - The Joint Parliamentary Assembly,
 - The Centre for Development of Enterprise,
 - The Technical Centre for Agricultural Cooperation,
 - The European Commission,
 - ACP Secretariat,
 - Economic and Social Council
-

Mandate and Goals

The ACP-EU partnership aims in general to provide a coherent support framework for the development strategies adopted by the different ACP members. It bases itself on the principles of differentiation and regionalisation around the multiple cooperation arrangements and priorities, given the beneficiary's level of development.

Based on Article 28, Section 3 in Regional Cooperation and Integration of the Cotonou agreement, the partnership should “promote the management of sustainable development challenges with a transnational dimension through, inter alia coordination and harmonisation of regional cooperation policies”.

It should be noticed that even though eradicating poverty is one, if not the main, objective of modern international development policies, it is not one of the main topics of the latest resolutions passed by the ACP-EU General Assembly.

However, this institution sees poverty as one of the major factors that further engraves the human, environmental and economic losses during natural, technological and/or human-made disasters. This especially applies after catastrophes through limiting the capacities of response and recovery in affected states. Given this, not only mitigating the damages is considerably harder, but since these areas are often densely populated, the probability of negative aftermath of natural disasters (e.g. disease outbreaks, food shortages, failure of security and law) tends to be higher. The SIDS' additional problem, addressed by the ACP-EU as well, is the impact on their commercial opportunities, given that those disasters reduce their production capacities and limit the import and export flows, which could lead to an economic and/or humanitarian crisis, or even political instabilities.

Projects tackling both aspects of the problems are, for instance, the *ACP-EU Natural Disaster Risk Reduction programme (NDRR)*; *ACP-EU Building Safety and Resilience in the Pacific*; *Building Disaster Resilience to Natural Hazards in Sub-Saharan African Regions, Countries and Communities*. One of the most important action plans is without a doubt the one for Resilience in Crisis Prone Countries 2013-2020¹. This Action plan precisely describes its aims for protecting the households and the most valuable groups. Recognizing the threat, they are in and the level of risk they are facing which is beyond the reasonable level at other points of the world.

Poverty isn't one of the main topics of the latest resolution, but ACP-EU sees poverty as one of the major factor when it comes to lost human life during disasters and especially after the catastrophe. Not just mitigating the damages are considerably harder, since these areas are often highly populated, those are more likely to be affected by the post effects of the natural disasters (e.g. disease outbreaks). SIDS additional problem, which was also addressed by the ACP-EU is their limited import capacities after the disaster, which could lead to a humanitarian crisis also.

The main objective of the ACP-EU remains to provide those countries with resources such as hard and soft infrastructure, projects on DRR (disaster risk reduction), and know-how on the

¹ Action Plan Resilience in Crisis Prone Countries 2013-2020
https://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/resilience/com_2013_227_ap_crisis_prone_countries_en.pdf

effects of climate change; besides mitigating the damages which already exist. This also means to explore viable solutions which could decrease the global effects and could be implemented in the most vulnerable areas with short and long term objectives.

Today, cooperation within the parties shall be directed towards sustainable development and targeted on the human person (given the rights of decent living conditions), who is the main protagonist and beneficiary of development. Without development and poverty reduction there will be no sustainable peace and security and without peace and security there can be no sustainable development. Cooperation shall in fact, support investments in basic infrastructure by the public sector for the private sector development, economic growth and poverty eradication. At the same time the pace of reforms shall be realistic and compatible with each states' capacities and resources; and there should be policies that strengthen the communication and the information of populations on economic and social reforms and policies.

Fostering the Cooperation for Climate Change Adaptation Given the new Commitments by ACP & EU States on Climate Policy

Introduction to the topic

Key Definitions

Climate Change Adaptation

The process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects. In human systems, adaptation seeks to moderate or avoid harm or exploit beneficial opportunities. In some natural systems, human intervention may facilitate adjustment to expected climate and its effects. (AR5 Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability, IPCC)

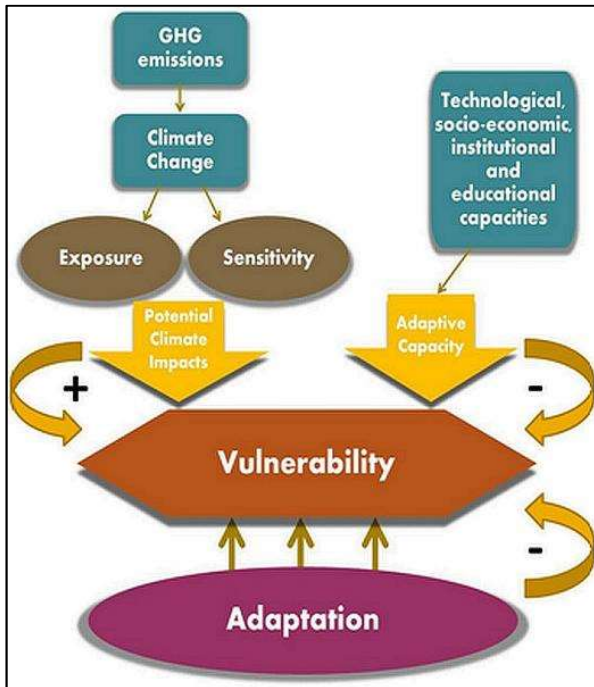
Adaptive capacity

Adaptive capacity is the ability of a system (human, natural or managed) to adjust to climate change (including climate variability and extremes), to moderate potential damages, to take advantage of opportunities or to cope with consequences. (AR4 Climate Change 2007: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability, IPCC)

Vulnerability

The concept of vulnerability is used in many scientific disciplines with slightly different interpretations. In social sciences, however, vulnerability is defined as the predisposition of people, wealth and landscape to be adversely affected. (International Panel on Climate Change, Climate change 2014: synthesis report. Fifth assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change)

Figure 1: Relationship Between Climate Change Adaptation, Vulnerability and Adaptive Capacity

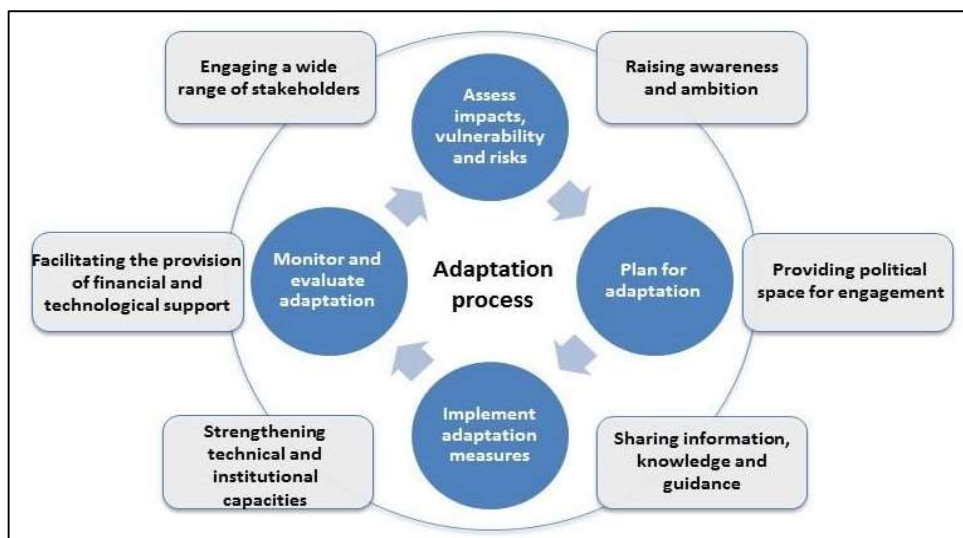


Source: Stéphane Isoard, Torsten Grothmann and Marc Zebisch, Paper presented at the Workshop 'Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation in the European Alps: Focus Water', "Climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation: Theory and Concepts", 2008 at UBA Vienna

Fig. 1 shows how vulnerability is determined by the two components exposure and sensitivity, translated into potential climate impacts, and by adaptive capacity. While climate impacts increase the vulnerability of a region or system, an increase in adaptive capacity can reduce vulnerability. Moreover, a system that is highly exposed and sensitive to climate change but has a high adaptive capacity might be less vulnerable than a system that is less capable to adapt. (International Panel on Climate Change, Climate change 2014: synthesis report. Fifth assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change).

It follows that adaptation is needed everywhere, but more urgently in areas that are more vulnerable to climate change and have less adaptive capacity. Often these are countries and regions that do not have sufficient financial resources to invest in climate adaptation. In addition, along with information about efficient adaptation, the tools for provision of adaptation are also missing. Particularly developing countries and small island states are hit by these shortcomings. (International Panel on Climate Change, Climate change 2014: synthesis report. Fifth assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change)

Figure 2: The adaptation under the UN Climate Change Regime



Source: UNFCCC, What do adaptation to Climate Change and Climate Resilience Mean

History of the topic

*The Cotonou Agreement*² is a multi-focus understanding of the corporation of ACP and EU. In this instance, we can highlight Article 32 and the Revised from 2010. The article gathers all aspects relevant to the ACP and EU role in Climate change but it also points out the necessity for a special approach where it recognizes the devastation made by natural disaster on multiple levels. By this, the connection with the economical factor is clear as well. It is worth mentioning that even if the Cotonou agreement tackles all the aspects of the corporation it is more oriented towards economic growth and cooperation. The correlation is clear where the country is forced to use its own or even other resources just to damage control, economic growth and by extension slowing down the green environmental and sustainable development. Therefore, solving climate change means immediate help and damage control just to keep the development. Of course, humanitarian help is an integral part of this support plan.

The most recent resolution tackling directly climate change was accepted on the 5th of December 2018 by the ACP-EU joint parliamentary assembly. Their focus was on the SIDS (Small Island Developing States) because the effects of the climate change are constantly threatening these areas. In fact, 4.2 million people live in low elevated areas directly endangered by the rise of the sea level. These coastal and island territories are also exposed to ocean streams and therefore to natural disasters such as hurricanes, floods, tsunamis. By their estimation, the drawn goal of 2 Celsius in the Paris Agreement and it should be 1,5 Celsius³. This slight alteration, according to the resolution⁴ will help to lower the negative effect of the climate change. According to the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) 60% of the countries with the highest loss are SIDS (9%).

In order to follow the timeline⁵ and a cause of action till this day, the observation shell starts in 2016 November where the High Representatives and the commission renewed the partnership with ACP countries. In this step, they laid down the structure, explored the possibilities for the new agreement and narrowed the geographic scope. With this, the negotiations were steered towards the next period, after the Cotonou agreement expires on February 2020. Insight with the Councils directives and with its approval the Commission present a recommendation for future partnerships in December 2017. In May and June 2018 the Council and the ACP countries accepted the negotiation mandate. The first first-round of negotiation was concluded in December of the same year. The goal was to establish strategic priorities. Currently, we stand at the second round of negotiation which took place on April 2019. This document establishes an agreement between the EU and its member states and on one side and ACP countries on the other. It is important to notice that even if these negotiations aimed to settle a new agreement for the next period, they still a great resource of information on the point out the previous flaws and observe new approaches.

² The Cotonou Agreement

(PDF)https://www.europarl.europa.eu/intcoop/acp/03_01/pdf/mn3012634_en.pdf

³ The numbers are referring to the difference between the average temperature in the pre-industrial era and today.

⁴ http://www.europarl.europa.eu/intcoop/acp/2018_benin/pdf/climate_en.pdf

⁵ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/cotonou-agreement/timeline-new-cotonou-agreement/>

The principles of sustainable management of natural resources and the environment, including climate change, shall be then applied and integrated at every level of the ACP-EU partnership, by taking into account the particular vulnerability of landlocked and island countries. In general, regarding the mandates and action plans inside the partnership framework, the different parties should pay “particular attention to the pledges made and objectives agreed at major UN and other international conferences and acknowledging the need for further action to be taken in order to achieve the goals and implement the action programmes which have been drawn up [to the ACP-EU Committee] »⁶.

Current Situations, Policies and Actions

The two well-known documents providing an international framework to tackle climate change are the Kyoto Protocol (with the Doha Amendment) and the Paris Agreement. These multilateral contracts address the occurrence of climate change, the necessity to reduce greenhouse gases emissions and outline climate strategies and commitments of state actors. They are based on other international agreements or treaties such as the Adoption of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/70/1: “**Transforming our world: the 2020 Agenda for Sustainable Development**”, the adoption of the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the third International Conference on Financing for Development* and the adoption of the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction*. They call for the wisest possible cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response regarding climate change, treating this one as a common concern for Human Kind⁷.

Following the *Talanoa Dialogue*⁸ (forum set up at the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP21) in Paris), the main issue remains that while developed countries want to focus the international attention to climate change mitigation, emerging and developing countries call for urgent support on adaption to and resilience regarding climate change. They latter, strongly urge that their economies are depending on climate-sensitive sectors and therefore are more vulnerable to impacts of climate change and face stronger difficulties to reduce their emissions. As a consequence, developing countries only submitted lower commitments to reduce emissions (Nationally determined contributions, NDCs) and a dialogue was set up to foster exchange between countries to better reach their NDCs and help them reach their climate objectives based on three main questions: Where are we? Where do we want to go? How do we get there?

When it comes to the African Caribbean Pacific- European Union joint assembly, the assembly are aiming towards mitigating the damages caused by climate change through natural disasters and build resilient governance structures in ACP-countries (hard and soft infrastructures). On the other hand, OAD and ODA (operational activities for development and Official Development Assistance including humanitarian aid) also wish to stabilize the economy in the area and cross-cutting sectors, disrupted by natural disasters. These practices are emphasized on the fact that in many cases these countries depend on their agricultural production and hold significant natural resources significant for their economic growth and financial support for development policies and programmes.

⁶ The Cotonou Agreement

⁷ FCCP/CP/2015/L.9/Rev.1 Adoption of the Paris Agreement

⁸ https://unfccc.int/files/bodies/cop/application/pdf/approach_to_the_talanoa_dialogue.pdf#page=1

Current projects tackling both aspects of the problems are, for instance, the *ACP-EU Natural Disaster Risk Reduction program* (NDRR); *ACP-EU Building Safety and Resilience in the Pacific*; *Building Disaster Resilience to Natural Hazards in Sub-Saharan African Regions, Countries and Communities*; *the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development)*; *the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy of Implementation*; *the Adaption Policy Framework (APF)* set up by the United Nations Development Programme- Global Environment Facility (UNDO-GEF); etc. This last one has as main objectives too mainstream climate adaptation policies with a country's additional, often more pressing, development priorities and sectoral programmes such as poverty eradication, food security enhancement, and disaster risk management, given support and assistance channels from more developed.

The most recent resolution tackling climate change directly was accepted on the 5th of December 2018 by the ACP-EU joint Parliamentary Assembly. Its attention was drawn on SIDS (Small Island Developing States), which are the most vulnerable regarding climate change effects. According to the *Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery* (GFDRR) 60% of the countries with the highest economic loss are in fact SIDS (9%). Today more or less 4.2 million people live in low elevated areas and are directly endangered by the rise of the sea level caused by polar cap melting. These coastal and island territories are also exposed to ocean streams and therefore face natural disasters such as hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons, floods, tsunamis with a higher frequency and range of impact.

Taking into account expert estimations and multilateral commitments, the goal to limit the increase of the average global temperature at 2° C in the Paris Agreement will need a reduction of the greenhouse emissions, for a maximum emission of 55 gigatons. However, it is actually the 1,5 ° C goal for the period 2025-2030⁹ that will need a reduction, to emitted only 40 gigatons. This slight alteration, according to the resolution¹⁰ will help to lower the negative impacts of climate change and improve living condition of people in the Global South.

To achieve the numerous established sustainable development goals directly linked to these problematics such as good health and well-being, clean water and sanitation, affordable and clean energy, sustainable cities and communities, responsible consumption and production, climate action, life below water, life on land, peace, justice and strong institutions; four major principle have to be enhanced¹¹:

1. Include the adaptation to short-term climate variability and extreme events as a basis for reducing vulnerability to longer-term climate change;
2. Encourage adaptation policies and measures to be assessed in a developmental context;

⁹ The numbers are referring to the difference between the average temperature in the pre-industrial era and today.

¹⁰ http://www.europarl.europa.eu/intcoop/acp/2018_benin/pdf/climate_en.pdf

¹¹ https://www.adaptation-undp.org/sites/default/files/downloads/adaptation_policy_frameworks_for_climate_change_-_developing_strategies_policies_and_measures_0.pdf

3. Remember that adaptation occurs at different levels in society, including the local level, and giving so those policies and measures should tackle the particular needs and connections between local, national, regional and even global level;
4. Affirm that both the strategy and the process by which the adaptation is implemented are equally important.

Therefore, the variety of approaches for solutions on climate change adaptation should in general have a differentiation process given the level of action, needs and contexts, by taking into account the full spectrum of shareholders, institutions and key economic sectors.¹²

How is adaptation addressed by the UNFCCC?

Adaptation solutions take many shapes and forms, depending on the unique context of a community, business, organization, country or region. There is no ‘one-size-fits-all-solution’—adaptation can range from building flood defences, setting up early warning systems for cyclones and switching to drought-resistant crops, to redesigning communication systems, business operations and government policies. Many nations and communities are already taking steps to build resilient societies and economies, but considerably greater action and ambition will be needed to cost-effectively manage the risks, both now and in the future.

Successful adaptation not only depends on governments but also on the active and sustained engagement of stakeholders including national, regional, multilateral and international organizations, the public and private sectors, civil society and other relevant stakeholders, as well as effective management of knowledge. Adaptation to the impacts of climate change may be undertaken across various regions, and sectors, and at various levels.

Parties to the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement recognize that adaptation is a global challenge faced by all with local, subnational, national, regional and international dimensions. It is a key component of the long-term global response to climate change to protect people, livelihoods and ecosystems. Parties acknowledge that adaptation action should follow a country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent approach, considering vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, and should be based on and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems, with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant socioeconomic and environmental policies and actions.

¹² <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/dcr-2010-8-en.pdf?expires=1564686771&id=id&accname=guest&checksum=43EA556C26E17ED0B41759FF66EB3108>

UNFCCC: Adaptation-related work programmes and initiatives (selection)

National adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs) for least developed countries (LDCs)

In 2001, at COP (Conference of the parties) 7 in Marrakesh, Parties acknowledged the specific needs of least developed countries (LDCs), in that they are least capable of dealing with the adverse effects of climate change, and adopted a dedicated package of decisions to support them. The LDC work programme includes, among other things, national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs). Through their NAPAs, the LDCs identify priority activities that respond to their urgent and immediate adaptation needs. The Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) was established to support the programme's implementation. The LDCs are also supported by a Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) that provides technical support and advice.

National adaptation plans (NAPs)

The COP established the national adaptation plan (NAP) process at COP 16 (2010) to enable Parties to formulate and implement NAPs as a means of identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs. It is a continuous, progressive and iterative process which follows a country-driven, gender-sensitive, participatory and fully transparent approach. In order to enhance the availability of adaptation support, the COP in 2015 requested the Green Climate Fund to expedite support for the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans.

Adaptation Committee

The COP established the Adaptation Committee (AC) at COP 16 (2010) to promote the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the Convention. The functions of the AC include: providing technical support and guidance to the Parties; sharing relevant information, knowledge, experience and good practices; promoting synergy and strengthening engagement; providing information and recommendations for consideration by the COP; and considering information communicated by Parties on their monitoring and review of adaptation actions.

Nairobi Work Programme

The Nairobi work programme (NWP) was established at COP 11 (2005), under the SBSTA, to facilitate and catalyse the development and dissemination of information and knowledge that would inform and support adaptation policies and practices. Through its diverse range of modalities, the NWP provides unique opportunities for linking relevant institutions, processes, resources and expertise outside the Convention to respond to adaptation knowledge needs arising from the implementation of the various work streams under the Convention and identified by Parties.

Technical Examination process of Adaptation (TEP-A)

The technical examination process on adaptation (TEP-A) was established at COP 21 (2015) as part of the enhanced action prior to 2020. The TEP-A will take place during 2016-2020, featuring technical expert meetings, technical papers and other events, and its objective is to identify concrete opportunities for strengthening resilience, reducing vulnerabilities, and increasing the understanding and implementation of adaptation actions. International cooperation on adaptation also includes, of course, financial, technology, and capacity-building support for adaptation. The relevant arrangements of the UN climate change regime in this regard are explained in the sections on climate finance, technology transfer, and capacity-building.

Talanoa dialogue platform

The Talanoa dialogue platform was created during COP23 in Marrakesh and was operating between January and December 2018. It was the first opportunity since COP21 in Paris for member states to take a look at how their efforts are stacking up against the negotiated temperature goal of 1.5 °C. The dialogue did originally not focus on adaptation to climate change but served as a review mechanism of climate policies in the specific country. The main observable issue were different priorities in climate policy and a growing divide between the global north and south. While developed countries want to draw international attention to climate change mitigation (reduction of GHG emissions), emerging and developing countries urge for support on adaptation to climate change. Their economies are depending on climate-sensitive sectors and they are overall more vulnerable to effects of climate change and less able to reduce their emissions. The consequence were low commitments to emission reduction by the latter. The dialogue operates with three main questions: Where are we? Where do we want to go? How do we get there?

Global Stocktake

Global Stocktake is an additional tool of assessment to track the progress on climate action, which allows parties of the Paris Climate Agreement to update their NDCs (Nationally determined contributions) in order to make domestic climate targets more ambitious. The Global stocktake gives countries the opportunity, to review their policies and goals every 5 years focusing not just on adaptation, but also in mitigation and means of implementation. The first Global Stocktake will take place in 2023 and hopefully lead to new and stronger NDC-commitments by member states until 2025. Until now however, it is not clear whether the scope of the Global Stocktake will be increased to loss and damage policies, as these are key priority for SIDS and LDCs.

Financing and Aid for Development

In consideration of cooperation for climate change adaptation, given the new commitments of the ACP & EU states on Climate Change, questions regarding methods of financing, aid for development and aid effectiveness arise. Those, should be allocated around policies, projects and programmes, that follow the different multilateral and bilateral commitments by the beneficiary nations.

On one hand, the different methods of financing are given the European Development Fund Conditions and the clauses stipulated on the Cotonou Agreement are determined by the

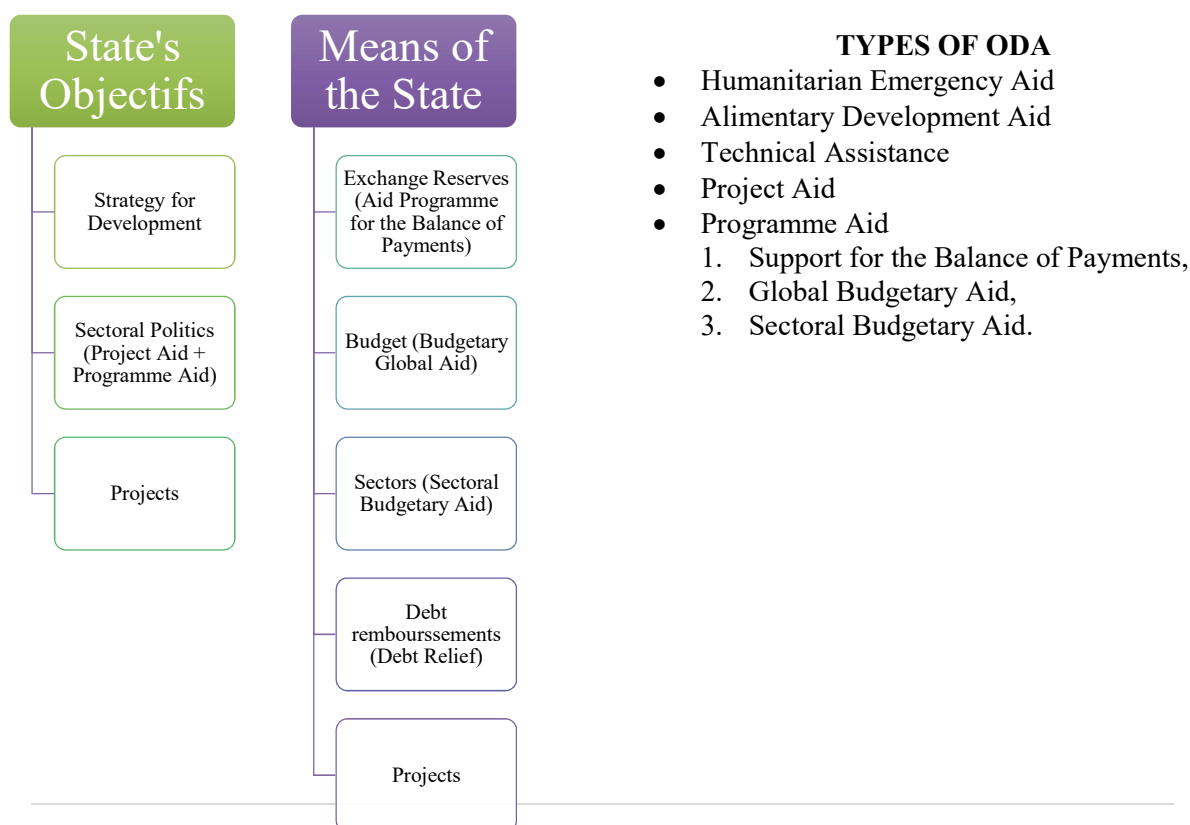
concerned state or states and the community by reference to the level of development, the geographical situation and economic and financial circumstances of these states, the nature of the policy, project or programme, its economic and financial return as well as its social and cultural impact.

On the other hand, the aid development allocated to the ACP States shall be subscribed to the different frameworks of the aid effectiveness agenda started in Rome, pursued in Paris and further developed in the Accra Agenda for Action.

Figure 3: Aid for Development (project, programme and sectoral programme)

Questions to be Addressed

- Which are the main obstacles for the ACP countries regarding Climate Change Adaptation given the new international commitments?
- What kind of risks are more likely to succumb the different state members regarding climate change? Policy adaptation? Financial assistance and financial management?
- How will be finance the different projects or programmes and the Climate Change Adaptation?
- What role does migration (forced or voluntary) have to play? Do we need the inclusion of the climate refugee category?
- Are there some urgent matters to be addressed during the different stages of climate change adaptation (recovery and prevention policies/programmes)?
- How does climate change adaptation is a cross-cutting issue and key factor for the ACP countries development?
- What has been done until today regarding climate change adaptation?



Further Reading

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