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ENGLISH ONLY

UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE

Tenth session

Bonn, 31 May - 11 June 1999

Agenda item 12

SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Tenth session

Bonn, 31 May - 11 June 1999

Agenda items 4 and 8

**MECHANISMS PURSUANT TO ARTICLES 6, 12 AND 17 OF
THE KYOTO PROTOCOL**

**NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS FROM PARTIES NOT INCLUDED
IN ANNEX I TO THE CONVENTION**

Submission by a Party

Note by the secretariat

1. A submission has been received from a Party on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States on matters of relevance to the consideration of agenda item 12 of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and agenda items 4 and 8 of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI).
2. In accordance with the procedure for miscellaneous documents, this submission* is attached and is reproduced in the language in which it was received and without formal editing.

* In order to make this submission available on electronic systems, including the World Wide Web, this contribution has been electronically scanned and/or retyped. The secretariat has made every effort to ensure the correct reproduction of the text as submitted.

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NON-PAPER ON ADAPTATION

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- Vulnerability and Adaptation is one of the highest priorities to developing countries
- Adaptation in response to the adverse effects of climate change, should follow a methodical approach, involving initially vulnerability assessments, impacts analysis, identification of adaptation options, and implementation of the adaptation options through project development
- Adaptation has both macro (country-level) and micro (human) effects
- The implementation of adaptation activities require as pre-requisites capacity building and the transfer of technologies
- Adaptation has a number of forms, for example:
 - ☐ **Anticipatory adaptations** are those which are undertaken before the effects of climate change become obvious. They can be planned carefully with time for enabling economically efficient, socially appropriate and environmentally sound activities.
 - ☐ **Reactive adaptations** are those which take place only when climate change effects are experienced. In such cases the range of options is likely to be limited and adaptation may prove expensive, socially disruptive and environmentally unsustainable.
- Adaptation measures requires both financial and technical support for their implementation
- Adaptation needs must be identified by developing countries themselves in order to ensure that adaptation issues are fully considered within the UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol.

OBJECTIVES

1. At the macro level, there is an urgent need to ensure that affected countries can cope with increasing impacts of climate change
2. At the micro level there is a need to ensure that communities and governments can respond effectively to the increasing impacts of climate change
3. Ensure that communities and governments have the necessary skills and knowledge to undertake adaptation
4. Build the capacity and awareness of communities and governments of developing countries on, adaptation to climate change through the transfer of adaptation technologies
5. Build a framework process for applying and integrating adaptation measures into national and local development strategies.

6. Assist affected countries with implementation of identified adaptation options.

CLIMATE CHANGE EFFECTS AND ADAPTATION RESPONSE MEASURES

The following are examples only, and further effects and response measures will be made.

(THE FOLLOWING TABLES ARE AVAILABLE IN HARD COPY ONLY)