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Climate Change Policies and Governance: Empowering the Most Vulnerable

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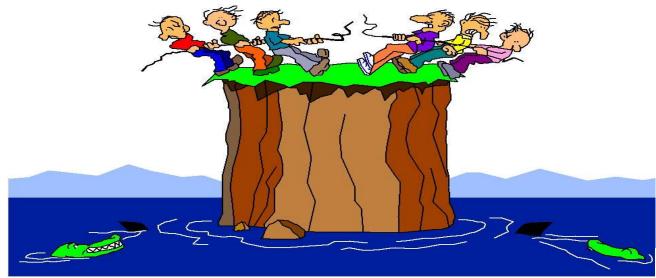


The Global Climate Change Regime



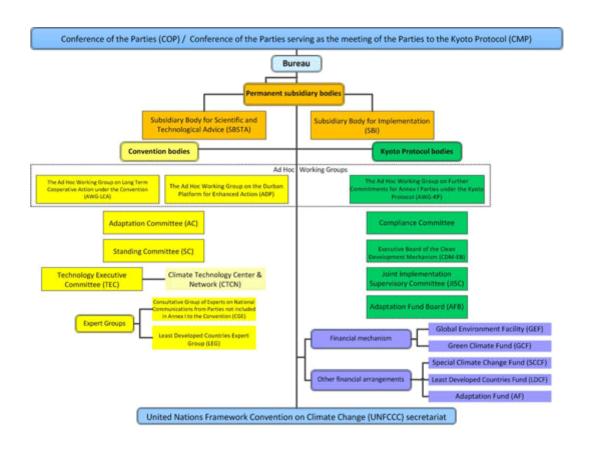
United Nations

Framework Convention on Climate Change





The Institutional Architecture





Challenges for the Most Vulnerable in the Global Policy Making Process

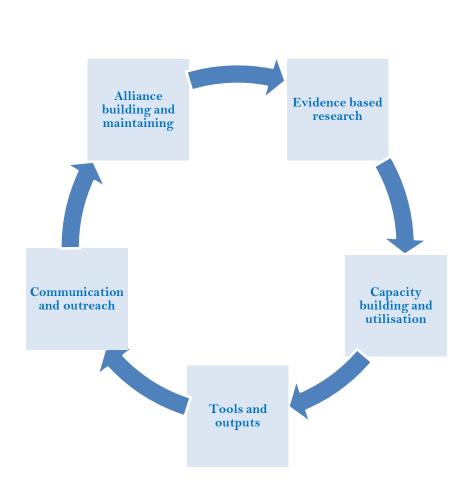
In addition to small delegations,

Unrelenting pace of negotiations with a constant surge of new negotiators

Continuous information flow that appear and evolve during meetings and between meetings

Increasing volume and specificity of institutions, agendas and fora

LDC Group Strategy in the UNFCCC Negotiations



'Compelling line of argument'

- LDC paper series
- Research for submissions

'No country is left behind'

- LDC group core team
- -Strategy meetings and workshops

'Know your facts'

- UNFCCC decisions/ SBI conclusions
- Legal reference manual

'Voice and visibility'

- LDC group website
- Use of social media
- Interactions with civil society groups

'Bridging states'

Working closely with AOSIS,
 Africa Group and G77, EU and
 LAM countries

Towards a 2015 Momentum





Playing a Leadership Role in the Coming Years...

Informing and influencing decision making process with evidence

Be more proactive rather than reactive

Introducing new approaches to connect the communities to the UNFCCC regime



Informing and Influencing the Decision Making Process with Evidence

In the first ten years of the twenty-first century, LDCs experienced a 44% increase in the number of droughts as compared to the previous decade and a 40% increase in the frequency of severe storms. The number of flood events more than doubled—from 170 to 369—killing over 200,000 citizens, disrupting the lives of 200 million, and causing billions of dollars in damages. Since 1980, LDCs have collectively endured 1,146 climate-related disasters—close to a quarter of which have occurred in the last five years alone.



Be More Proactive Rather Than Reactive

The proposal on International Air Passenger Adaptation Levy (IAPAL)

An innovative levy for raising adaptation funding that is new and additional to traditional flows of bilateral and multilateral funding and based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.

Proposal for an international mechanism on loss and damage Country case studies.

Proposals on long term planning for negotiating a new global agreement

Proposed timelines and agendas for the four year period



Introducing New Approaches to Connect the Communities to the Global Policy Process

Marginalised communities that are poor and most vulnerable to climate change is a missing link in the global climate regime

Heavy focus on top-downnational policies and strategies (examples include NAPAs), far more than communities

No funding mechanism designed for communities

LDCs will use the NAP process as well as the new negotiating process to connect the missing link in to global policy process



Connecting Communities: Learning from Nepal

First country to develop a National Framework for Local Adaptation Plan for Action (LAPA)

Community- led processes, based on local priorities, needs, knowledge and capacities, which can empower people to cope with and plan for climate change impacts.

Aims to implement NAPAs, and integrate climate change into local development planning and implementation.

Aims to make adaptation planning a bottom up, inclusive, responsive and flexible process

Climate change sensitisation (carried out in all steps) Climate Vulnerability **Implementing** and LAPA Adaptation Assessment Integrating **Prioritisation** LAPA into of Adaptation Planning **Options** Process **Developing** Formulating LAPA Assessing Progress of LAPA (Carried out in all steps)

Information: MOE Nepal

Some Concluding Remarks...

Poor and vulnerable countries and communities should not be seen only as victims of climate change. They can be leaders in the process and contribute to finding effective solutions to the problem.

Effective solutions to the climate change problem are only achievable if the interests and concerns of the most vulnerable are taken into account at all levels.



Further Readings

http://ldcclimate.wordpress.com/

http://unfccc.int/

http://www.iied.org/

www.eurocapacity.org/

http://www.moenv.gov.np

How can you decide about us without us?



Thank you!

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