



COP24·KATOWICE 2018
UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

KATOWICE RULEBOOK ADAPTATION



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ADAPTATION IN PARIS AGREEMENT

The Paris Agreement (2015) elevated the importance of adaptation to be on par with mitigation by:

- Adopting a separate article dedicated to it (Article 7);
- Establishing the **global goal on adaptation**;
- Creating **adaptation communication** that each Party should submit and update periodically;
- Making adaptation part of **the transparency framework** and **global stocktake**;



ADAPTATION IN PARIS AGREEMENT

The Paris Agreement (2015) recognized the distinctive nature of adaptation by:

- Including principle of **country-driven** and **flexible** approach;
- Introducing only one obligation – each Party shall, as appropriate, engage in **adaptation planning processes** and the **implementation of action**;
- Providing **flexibilities** to all Parties in how to implement and communicate adaptation action;



FROM PARIS TO KATOWICE

The Katowice Rulebook (2018) remains true to the Paris Agreement by deciding that the adaptation communication:

- Is **country-driven** and **flexible**, including the choice of communication or document;
- Shall **not pose any additional burden** on developing country Parties;
- Is **not** a basis for **comparison** between Parties;
- Is **not** subject to **review**.



ADAPTATION COMMUNICATION

Each Party strongly encouraged to **submit and update** adaptation communication **periodically**.

WHY?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To increase the visibility and profile of adaptation and its balance with mitigation;• To strengthen adaptation action and support;• To provide input to the global stocktake;• To enhance learning and understanding of adaptation needs and actions;
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ADAPTATION COMMUNICATION

IN WHAT FORM?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• as a component of / in conjunction with e.g. national adaptation plans, nationally determined contributions, national communications, reports under transparency framework;• Adaptation communication part clearly identified within those documents;
WHERE?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Submitted directly to the public registry by the UNFCCC National Focal points;• Technical assistance from UNFCCC Secretariate;
WHEN?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• in time to inform each global stocktake;
WHAT'S NEXT?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• adaptation communication and other relevant information will be synthesized and will contribute to reviewing progress in achieving the global goal on adaptation



ELEMENTS OF ADAPTATION COMMUNICATION

<p>ELEMENTS to be provided according to Parties national circumstances and capacities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• national circumstances, institutional arrangements and legal framework;• Impacts, risks and vulnerabilities, as appropriate;• national adaptation priorities, strategies, plans, goals and actions;• Implementation and support needs of, and provision of support to, developing country Parties;
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ELEMENTS OF ADAPTATION COMMUNICATION

<p>ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS to be provided as appropriate</p>	<p>Implementation of adaptation actions and plans, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• progress and results achieved;• adaptation efforts of developing countries for recognition;• cooperation on enhancing adaptation at the national, regional and international level, as appropriate;• barriers, challenges and gaps related to the implementation of adaptation;• good practices, lessons learned and information-sharing;• monitoring and evaluation;
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ELEMENTS OF ADAPTATION COMMUNICATION

<p>ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS to be provided as appropriate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adaptation actions and/ or economic diversification plans, including those that result in mitigation co-benefits (<u>to be provided particularly when adaptation communication submitted as NDC</u>);• How adaptation actions contribute to other international frameworks and/or conventions;• Gender-responsive adaptation action and traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigeneous peoples and local knowledge systems related to adaptation, where appropriate;• Any other information related to adaptation;
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REVISION OF THE GUIDANCE SCHEDULED FOR 2025.



Adaptation to climate change in Poland

BASED ON POLISH NATIONAL
ADAPTATION STRATEGY FOR
CLIMATE CHANGE (NAS 2020)



MINISTRY
OF THE ENVIRONMENT



WATER MANAGEMENT SECTOR

Poland has relatively small water resources and low efficiency in its use. Moreover in some areas of Poland temporary difficulties in the water supply may occur. Adjusting the water sector to climate change will help maintain its functioning in the conditions of both excess and shortage of water.

Suggested in **NAS 2020** actions will strengthen the water management system in Poland: reduce negative impacts of droughts and floods, improve and maintain the good state of waters and water-dependent ecosystems (including implementing actions consisting in the protection of inland waters against the eutrophication) and improve the safety and economic efficiency of water management.



Did you know ...?

- Most vulnerable sector for water shortage is agriculture and due to projections water requirement in this sector will increase by 25-30% by the year 2050.
- Most vulnerable areas for water shortage are Mazowieckie and Świętokrzyskie voivodeship
- Damages caused by floods in 2001 and 2010 caused losses of ca.0.5% and 0.9% GDP!

COASTAL ZONE

Projected changes induced by climate change, that include: sea-level rise, associated changes in storm patterns and erosion are a threat as well to human life as to coastal ecosystems. Scenarios delivered for Poland show that between **2011-2030** the average annual level of Baltic Sea will

rise by **5 cm**. This might result in rise in number, frequency, intensity and duration of storms and coastal erosion. Actions indicated in **NAS 2020** underline need of continues monitoring of those threats in Baltic Sea region.

Area of
2200 km²
of Polish coast might be affected
by flooding and coastal erosion

7% of it are highly
urbanized areas



20%
are protected areas

Priority action of NAS 2020

Taking into account in the investment plans the current and potential sea level rise and flood risk in the coastal zone.

ENERGY

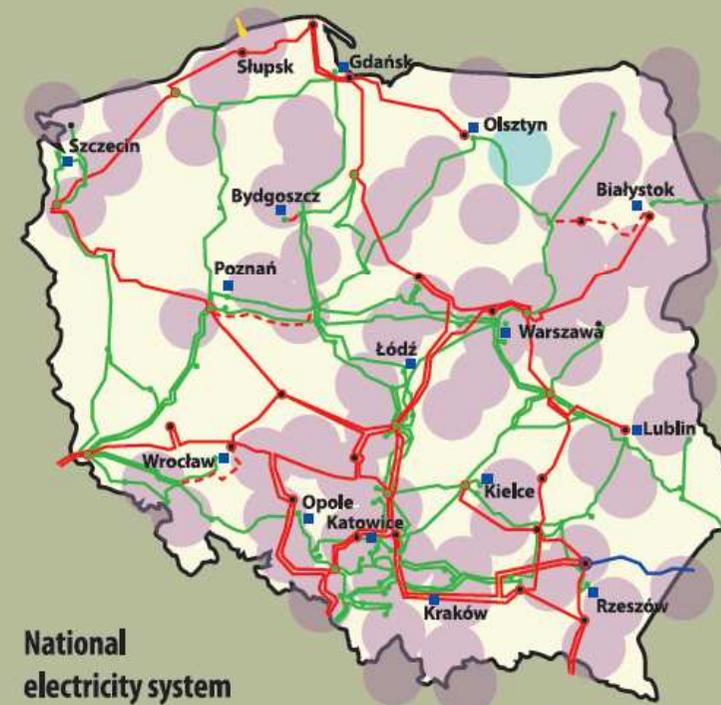
Basic adaptation activities in the energy sector relate primarily to issues of extreme events. Polish power system is dominated by overhead transmission lines, which unlike cable networks are highly vulnerable to failures caused by strong winds and excessive icing. The occurrence of extreme weather events like hurricanes, tornados, intense storms etc. can lead to increased risk of damage to transmission and distribution lines, and cause restrictions in the delivery of electricity.

The power system will have to be adjusted to fluctuation in demand for both electricity and heat. This adjustment includes implementation of sustainable low carbon energy sources, and increase in use of renewable energy sources: solar, wind, biomass and hydro-power.

Did you know ...?

- 70% of total water consumption in Poland is used for cooling in the power production.

Increased risk of failure of transmission lines due to strong winds (data for years 1998-2010)¹



National electricity system

- lines 750 kV
- lines ±450 kV
- lines 400 kV
- lines 220 kV
- lines 110 kV
- under construction
- - white squall
- - tornados

¹ Source: Institute of Meteorology and Water Management - National Research Institute (IMGW-PIB)

Priority action of NAS 2020

Preparation of the energy system for changing weather conditions with taking into account the winter and summer peak in energy demand.



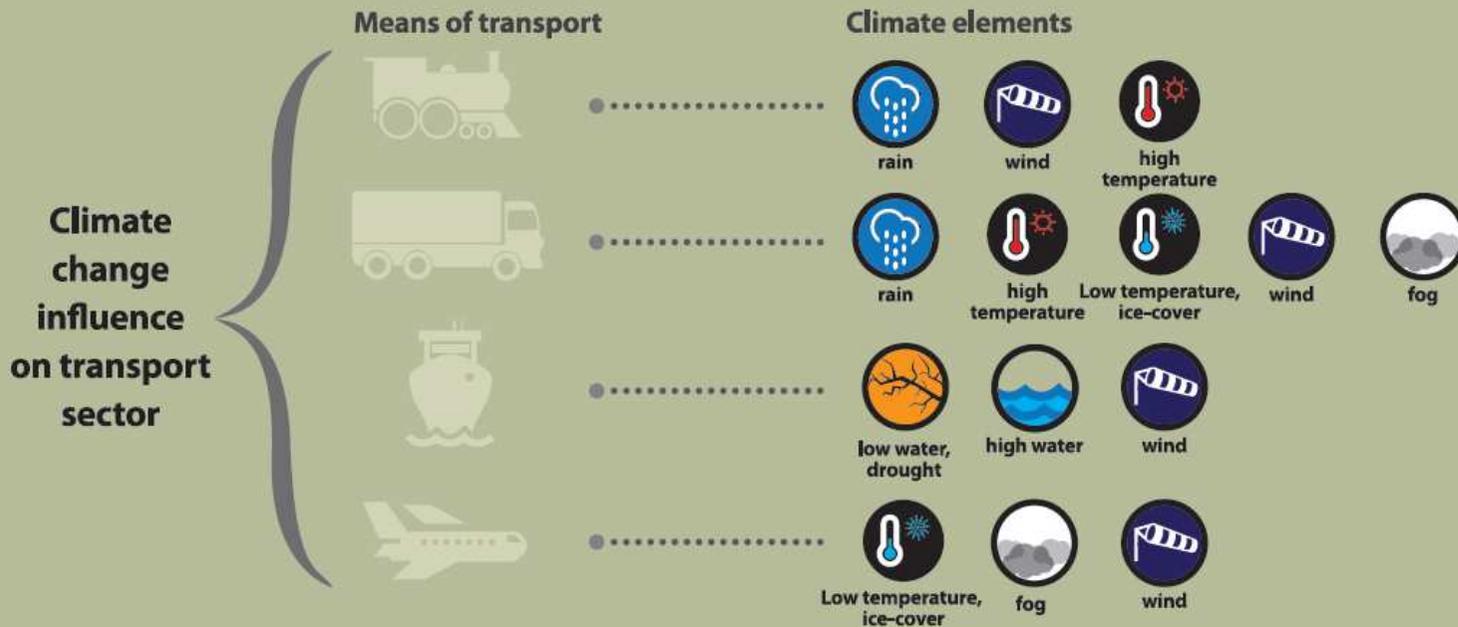
TRANSPORT SERVICES

Due to spatial nature of the transport sector it is particularly sensitive to strong winds, heavy rain, flooding and landslides, higher precipitation, storms, low and high temperatures and lack of visibility.

NAS 2020 indicated actions that lead to creating guidelines and standards for transport infrastructure (both for design and construction). Importance is also indicated in effective monitoring of infrastructure's sensitivity to climate change and providing fluidity of transport in a crisis situation.

Taking climate conditions into account in the process of design and construction of the transport infrastructure.

Priority action of NAS 2020



ADAPTATION ACTION IN POLAND

- The Ministry of Environment - on the basis of "soft coordination" – encourages regional/local authorities to prepare action plans at regional or local level as soon as regional or local strategies are adopted.
- Good example: Project **“Development of Urban Adaptation Plans for cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants in Poland”**.
 - Urban areas have been identified as a priority in the implementation of the adaptation to climate change policy in Poland. All Urban adaptation plans will be developed in accordance with one methodology by one contractor (or consortium).



ADAPTATION REPORTING

- The UNFCCC National Communications and the Biennial Reports as well as reporting based on the EU regulations – prepared by the Ministry of Environment in cooperation with:
 - the Institute of Environmental Protection – National Research Institute;
 - The General Directorate for Environmental Protection;
 - The Chief Inspectorate for Environmental Protection;
 - The Institute of Meteorology and Water Management;
 - Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Finance etc.

What do we report?

- Observed climate change and predicted changes in the future.
- Extreme events – Floods, Landslides, Strong winds, Hail
- Drought and water deficit, Heat waves;
- Adaptation policy in Poland;
- Examples of adaptation measures;



BACK TO UNFCCC

- Adaptation Committee & The Least Developed Countries Expert Group:
 - Ways to enhance the coherence of the work of adaptation related institutional arrangements;
 - Modalities for recognizing the adaptation efforts of developing country Parties;
 - Methodologies for assessing adaptation needs with a view to assisting developing countries without placing undue burden on them;
 - Methodologies for taking the necessary steps to facilitate the mobilization of support for adaptation in developing countries;
 - Methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation support;





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THANK YOU!

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