

Talking Points: Scaling up Climate Actions in Asia-Pacific for Resilient and Low Emission Landscapes

15 March 2022

1. The recent [Working Group II contribution to the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report](#) sheds light on progress of adaptation efforts globally and in the AP region >> increasing **progress in adaptation planning and implementation across all sectors**, (including agriculture), across all regions, and are generating multiple benefits.
2. **Adaptation progress is unevenly distributed with observed adaptation gaps** >> As IPCC report notes, many initiatives prioritize immediate and near-term climate risk reduction which reduces the opportunity for transformational adaptation
3. [UNEP's Adaptation Gap Report](#) notes adaptation gaps and barriers >> Mobilization of and access to adequate financial resources, for adaptation monitoring and evaluation, and inclusive governance processes
 - **Access to finance is a central challenge** >> this is fundamental issue address in order to accelerate adaptation, especially for vulnerable groups, marginalized communities, farming communities
 - **Resilience of Agriculture Sector** >> access to appropriate technology and need to rapidly scale-up finance, and capacity building of governments is very much needed in a rapidly warming climate
4. the Paris Agreement includes a **global goal for adapting to the effects of climate change**: enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience, and reducing vulnerability to climate change in the context of the Agreement's temperature goal of limiting warming to 1.5°C or 2°C.
5. At COP26 in Glasgow, a two-year work programme on the global goal on adaptation was established and launched.
6. The [Glasgow – Sharm el-Sheikh work programme](#) on the global goal on adaptation, is a key milestone to make progress and measure progress towards the global goal.
 - Its 'comprehensive' nature means the work programme can help enhance the understanding of the global goal on adaptation and how to understand progress towards it.
7. The Paris Agreement (Article 9.4) >> provision of **scaled-up financial resources** should aim to achieve a balance between adaptation and mitigation
8. At COP26, **new financial pledges to support developing countries in achieving this goal were made to help build resilience to climate change**:
 - New financial pledges made to the **Adaptation Fund (totaling over USD 350 million)** and to the **Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) (totaling over USD 600 million)** >> support vulnerable communities bolster resilience in the face of impacts of climate change.

- In the case of the [Adaptation Fund](#), these pledges broke previous resource mobilization records.
9. **Implementation of the work programme is already underway:** Understanding of global goal on Adaptation, reviewing the overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation, national planning and implementation of adaptation actions, consultation on adaptation communication, support to countries to develop and implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs).
10. UNEP is supporting projects through the LDCF to a wide range of [adaptation measures](#), from conserving and restoring degraded landscapes to strengthening climate change early warning systems to allow for rapid responses to extreme weather events>> UNEP has more than [20 ongoing projects](#) where one-on-one support is provided to countries to advance their NAPs.

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