



## Berlin Summer Dialogue 2011

# Adaptation to Climate Change

New Structures of International Cooperation –  
an Expression of Global Responsibility?

27 - 28 September 2011  
Berlin Town Hall

## Programme

Conference languages  
**German / English**  
(simultaneous interpretation)



**In cooperation with**



German Development Institute (DIE), Bonn

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Bonn/Eschborn

State Office for Development Cooperation at the Senate Department for  
Economics, Technology and Women's Issues (SENWTF), Berlin

Advisory Board for Development Policy, Senate Department for Economics,  
Technology and Women's Issues (SENWTF), Berlin

Society for International Development (SID), Berlin Chapter

## The topic

Climate change is one of the greatest challenges of the 21st century. It is likely to have very serious consequences for many of the world's poorest countries. More frequent extreme events such as flooding and drought and long-term changes in temperature and precipitation will not only obstruct the development process; they will also jeopardise the progress already achieved. As early as 2008, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) warned in its Human Development Report that climate change threatens to reverse development progress in key areas such as food security, water availability, biodiversity and health. It also creates other risks which are not always immediately apparent, such as conflicts over increasingly scarce natural resources (e.g. water in the Sahel zone).

The industrialised countries, as the main drivers of climate change, have a particular responsibility to support the developing countries' adaptation to the new conditions, by providing financial resources and know-how. Adaptation will continue to be required even if the international community, through joint action, succeeds in limiting global temperature rise to 2° C, for many of the negative impacts are already irreversible. Adaptation to the impacts of climate change therefore poses a particular challenge which must be addressed separately from mitigation efforts.

At the Copenhagen Climate Conference in 2009, the developed countries undertook a collective commitment to provide new and additional resources approaching USD 30 billion for the period 2010 – 2012 for adaptation and mitigation in the developing countries. They also committed to a goal of mobilising USD 100 billion a year by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries. This funding will come from a wide variety of sources, public and private. These commitments were formalised a year later at the next round of climate negotiations in Cancún, Mexico. New strategies and mechanisms were agreed for the development, management and funding of adaptation measures – for adaptation is expensive. According to a report by the World Bank, USD 70-100 billion per year will be needed to fund adaptation measures in the developing countries to 2050.

At the next Climate Conference in Durban, South Africa, in November/December 2011, the agreements will be elaborated in more detail. When it comes to adaptation, however, the greatest challenge is to ensure that the decisions taken are translated into effective action. The SEF and its cooperating partners wish to use the time available in the interim, at the Berlin Summer Dialogue, to stimulate an interdisciplinary debate among experts in Germany about the various options for a multi-level governance framework, with a view to identifying the success factors for effective international cooperation on adaptation and developing recommendations on this basis. For despite the existence of a large body of scientific knowledge produced by the research community and the wealth of experience gained in the developing countries, action to implement the outcomes of the Cancún Conference continues to pose a challenge.

## Tuesday, 27 September 2011

10.00 hrs      Registration

### Welcome

11.00 hrs      **Karin Kortmann**  
Parliamentary State Secretary (ret.)  
Chairperson of the Executive Committee of the Development and Peace Foundation (SEF), Bonn

### Session I

#### Introduction

Chair of Session I

**Klaus Brückner**  
Director of the GIZ-Representation in Berlin  
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ),  
Berlin  
Member of the Board of Trustees of the Development and Peace Foundation (SEF)

11.15 hrs      Scientific Keynote  
*Climate Change in Developing Countries:  
Identifying and Mastering the Challenges*

**Dr Fatima Denton**  
Program Leader  
Climate Change Adaptation in Africa  
International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Dakar

11.45 hrs      Political Keynote  
*A Global Approach to Adaptation: Next challenges to be taken*

**Andreas Jung MP**  
Member of the German Bundestag  
Chair of the Parliamentary Advisory Council on Sustainable Development and member of the committee on the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, Berlin

12.00 hrs      Plenary discussion

12.45 hrs      Lunch

## Session II

### A Governance Framework for Adaptation Policy

Adaptation to climate change is taking place at various levels worldwide and covers a range of policy fields. The Cancún Adaptation Framework adopted in Cancún is intended to assist countries to develop adaptation strategies and coordinate them on a multi-level basis. For example, the industrialised countries, as the main drivers of climate change, have a role to play by providing financing and assisting the least developed countries with the planning and mainstreaming of adaptation, but on the basis of national or regional ownership of the planning and implementation process. The first panel will therefore consider how the agreements on climate change adaptation at international level can and should be integrated effectively into the relevant policy processes at national and/or regional level and vice versa. Successful adaptation policy not only requires coordination and coherence at the various levels in the vertical hierarchy, however. In the interests of policy coherence, overlaps, interactions and synergies between policy areas must be identified so that there is genuine mainstreaming of adaptation at the international level.

#### Key issues

- Which opportunities are afforded by the decision to establish the Cancún Adaptation Framework? What can and should it contribute, e.g. to achieving the Millennium Development Goals?
- What are the challenges and perhaps also the limits of a global governance framework for adaptation measures that are implemented primarily at the national, regional and local level?
- What is its relationship to the various national, regional and local action programmes? How can we ensure that international strategies and programmes are congruent with those of affected countries and their subnational levels and that there is no conflict between them?
- To what extent is international adaptation policy linked with other policy areas, and where could it potentially benefit from experience gained in these other areas?
- Which substantive role can and should the European Union, as the world's largest adaptation donor, play in relation to the developing countries?

Chair of Session II

**Sven Harmeling**

Head of Team International Climate Policy  
Germanwatch, Bonn

14.00 hrs      Input: An International Framework for Adaptation Strategies

**Dr Keith Alverson**

Coordinator  
Climate Change Adaptation and Terrestrial  
Ecosystems Branch  
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Nairobi

14.15 hrs      Commentaries and panel discussion

**Dr Achim Brunnengräber**

Lecturer  
Department of Political and Social Sciences,  
Freie Universität Berlin  
and Visiting Professor in the Department of  
International Politics and School of International Studies (ZIS)  
at Dresden University of Technology

**Dr Balgis Osman-Elasha**

Climate Change Adaptation Expert  
Compliance and Safe Guards Division  
African Development Bank (AfDB), Tunis

**Remy Paris**

Head of section  
Environment and Sustainable Development  
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development  
(OECD), Paris

15.00 hrs      Plenary discussion

16.00 hrs      Coffee break

## Session III

### Adaptation in Practice – The Developing Countries as Trailblazers?

Adaptation is now a recognised priority on many developing countries' policy agendas as well as in development cooperation. Due, not least, to the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) process established under the UNFCCC, which provides targeted support for adaptation in the least developed countries, implementation of measures in the developing countries began early on. Within the framework of development cooperation, efforts have been made to mainstream adaptation with a view to safeguarding development progress and fully utilising the available potentials. This approach has been recognised by the international community, e.g. in the OECD Policy Guidance on Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Development Co-operation. This practical experience should be utilised and expanded. In order to establish adaptation on a broad scale, innovative strategies and partnerships are required. For example, adaptation to climate change is still regarded primarily as a governmental task, but the potential afforded by the private sector and civil society is increasingly being explored and harnessed as well.

#### Key issues

- Which criteria must successful climate change adaptation fulfil in practice? What are the specific opportunities and risks for developing countries? Which experience is already available and can be drawn on?
- Which lessons relating to the effectiveness and efficiency of adaptation policy can be learned from development cooperation over recent decades?
- Besides financing, what other forms of support can and should be provided for developing countries' national adaptation programmes?
- Where is there new potential for international cooperation among public institutions and with the private sector, for example in the climate insurance sector?

Chair of Session III

**Professor Uwe Holtz**

Institute for Political Science and Sociology  
University of Bonn  
Member of the Board of Trustees of the  
Development and Peace Foundation (SEF)

16.30 hrs Input: Adaptation and Development in Practice

**Dr Hermann Fickinger**

Director  
International Climate Initiative Programme Office  
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ),  
Berlin

16.45 hrs Commentaries and panel discussion

**Dieter Ernst**

State Secretary (ret.)  
Member of the board  
RWL Water Group, Berlin

**Dr Joseph Yaro**

Senior Lecturer  
University of Ghana, Accra  
Co-author of Ghana's National Climate Change Adaptation  
Strategy (NCCAS)

17.30 hrs Plenary discussion

19.00 hrs Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

*Between pretension and reality: Practical experience with climate  
adaptation instruments from GIZ's point of view*

An input by **Stefan Opitz**, Director Water, Energy, Transport

**followed by reception**

Bus-Shuttle from town hall to GIZ and back to hotel available

**Wednesday, 28 September 2011**

**Session IV**

**Financing Adaptation: Mobilising New Resources**

The idea of establishing funds to provide international financing for climate change mitigation and adaptation in developing countries is not new. As early as 1992, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) was established in the wake of the Earth Summit in Rio with a view to providing financial resources for climate protection. However, with a total budget of just USD 4.25 billion for the period 2010 – 2014, its resources are modest. The Adaptation Fund, which is financed with a percentage of Certified Emission Reduction (CERs) and is managed by the Adaptation Fund Board under the auspices of the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties with strong involvement of the developing countries themselves, is also under-financed. In line with the decisions adopted in Cancún, a new Green Climate Fund (GCF) is to be established, which will mobilise financial resources from public and private sources by 2020. The Fund will be governed by the Green Climate Board comprising an equal number of members from developing and developed countries. The World Bank will serve as the interim trustee of the Green Climate Fund for the first three years. Agreement was also reached in Cancún on the establishment of a Standing Committee on Finance, whose role is to ensure greater coherence in international climate financing. The third panel will therefore discuss the structure and role of the new Climate Fund in the global financial architecture and the issue of fair burden-sharing in the context of adaptation financing at the global level.

**Key issues**

- What will be the relationship between the new Green Climate Fund and the existing multilateral and/or national Trust Funds? Which role will it play in the international climate finance architecture?
- How can and should the Fund be financed (public/private, conventional/innovative sources)?
- Which lessons can be learned from the commitments made by the international community for poverty reduction?
- How can it be ensured that the funds are used efficiently on a verifiable basis?

Chair of Session IV

**Dr Imme Scholz**

Deputy Director

German Development Institute (DIE), Bonn

09.00 hrs      Input: Towards Fair Burden-Sharing?

**Aly Abou-Sabaa**

Chairman

Coordination Committee on Climate Change

African Development Bank (AfDB), Tunis

09.15 hrs      Commentaries and panel discussion

**Frank Fass-Metz**

Head of division

Climate Policy and Climate Financing Federal Ministry for

Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Bonn

**Pieter Pauw**

Researcher

Department of Environmental Policy and Management of Natural  
Resources

German Development Institute (DIE), Bonn

**Belynda Petrie**

CEO

OneWorld Sustainable Investments, Johannesburg

11.00 hrs      Coffee break

## Session V

# Climate and Development in the Year 2050: Well-Adapted?

Chair of Session V

**Dr Michèle Roth**

Executive Director

Development and Peace Foundation (SEF), Bonn

11.30 hrs Political Outlook

**Rosário Bento Pais**

Head of Unit Adaption

DG Climate Action

European Commission, Brussels

12.00 hrs Plenary discussion

12.30 hrs Summary and closing remarks