

## EDITORIAL

*The people of the world in all corners are confronting challenges due to climate change. The impacts of climate change are felt most by the countries in the South, as a majority of its people are poor and vulnerable to and susceptible to risks. Since the past few years, countries in the North like Germany (flood), France and Scotland (heat wave) are also confronting extreme events. Such events are likely to increase all over the world and will become threatening and dangerous for the survival and even existence of many climate sensitive plant and animal species.*

*Today, we are at a cross-road - convinced that our current development paradigm, its production technology and philosophy, consumption patterns, and institutions cannot be sustained. On the other hand, we are still uncertain about how human society, confronted with this common but differentiated responsibility, will address and overcome the challenges through our conscious role and function. The fact which stand out and reflect our effort to do what is necessary can be understood in our expression of ideas, interest, willingness and practice.*

*CANSA and ClimeAsia takes this opportunity to announce the Workshop on Adaptation to Climate Change: Knowledge Sharing and Capacity Building, organized on 3rd December, 2003 in Milan during the Ninth Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC. Hopefully, through this workshop, we will initiate an effort that draws on our understanding, recognition and respect for each others stake, and what is at stake for our common future. It is not the intensity but also the direction we pursue in the negotiations that is critical now more than ever—and we must all work together to keep the pressure on.*

## Addressing Needs of Developing Countries: Putting Focus on the Most Vulnerable

AHSAN UDDIN AHMED

The Ninth Session of the Conference of the Parties (COPs) of the UNFCCC is about to be held in Milan, Italy during 1 to 12 December 2003. Until the COP8, held in last year in New Delhi, the climate change debate has predominantly been circled around the issues concerning Annex I countries (those having annual per capita GHG emissions above the threshold), particularly their targets of reducing GHG emissions with respect to 1990 emission levels under Article 4.2b of the Framework Convention. The protocol, signed in Kyoto in 1997, that suppose to facilitate implementation of the UNFCCC, provided mechanisms, again to help developed and industrialized countries to comply to their respective commitments under the Climate Convention. Successive COPs, however, paid little attention to the second objective of the UNFCCC, that deals with adaptation to climate change – enabling vulnerable communities to reduce their vulnerability. The Delhi Declaration, an outcome of the COP8 reestablished the need for developing countries towards planning and preparing for adaptation to climate change.

Very little progress has, however, so far been made on integrating adaptation in the developing countries, particularly in the most vulnerable ones and LDCs. COP8 righteously highlighted the concerns of the developing countries to respond to the adverse impacts of climate change. Meanwhile, the links among development, sustainability and equity have been established with glaring examples from developing countries. It was concluded that impacts of climate change would pose serious threats to make any meaningful attempt for addressing these inter-linked issues. It was reiterated that, the march toward sustainable development would remain a distant dream on the part of the vulnerable developing countries under climate change scenarios.

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## EU policy debate – Linking CDM and JI to EU Emission Trading

CAN Europe

Climate policy debate in the EU over the last few years has been dominated by emission trading. Around half of the EU's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are from large point sources such as power plants, refineries and cement kilns, and the EU's emission cap-and-trade system is the only major policy instrument for cutting these emissions. Now the effectiveness of this policy is under threat.

The Commission has finally presented its proposal for a Directive linking the Kyoto Mechanisms: Joint Implementation (JI) and the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) with the EU emission trading (ET) system. The link is a concession to industry, which has been looking for lots of flexibility.

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# COP9 and Beyond: Moving t

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As COP9 approaches with the Kyoto Protocol yet to come into force (due to the non-ratification by key Annex I countries) it is becoming abundantly clear that efforts devoted to put in place strong and binding efforts to reduce the future emissions of greenhouse gases are going to fall very much short of what had been hoped. This means that for the short to medium term (at least the next two decades) the world will be faced with the adverse impacts of climate change. There is already growing evidence that the predictions of global warming due to anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions may already be impacting different parts of the world (e.g. the unusually hot weather in India and Europe during the summer of 2003, that resulted in thousands of premature deaths). All countries of the world, including both the rich, developed countries as well as the poorer developing countries will have to face the consequences of such adverse impacts of climate change in the near future (and not just in the longer term). However, while the richer, developed countries have the financial and technical capacities to deal with the problem (both at the level of their citizens, communities and private sector as well as at the governmental, policy-making levels) the poorer, developing countries have neither the financial nor the technical capacities to deal adequately with the looming problem. Amongst the developing countries two groups of countries have already been identified in the UNFCCC as being specially vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, namely the small islands developing states (SIDS) and the least developed countries (LDCs). Together these two groups comprise of over 80 countries and have a total population of over half a billion people.

The signatories to the UNFCCC have already recognised that not all countries are equally responsible for the problem of climate change and that those countries that have accepted that they bear the major responsibility (i.e. the developed countries-which are listed by name in Annex I of the Convention) also bear the responsibility to help the countries that will be the victims of the adverse impacts of climate change (even though they have not contributed to the problem significantly). The response measures needed for all countries to deal with the adverse impacts of climate change are known as *adaptation* to climate change (as opposed to *mitigation* which deals with the reduction of the emissions of greenhouse gases) and have been promoted primarily by the developing countries. They were only able to get the issue of adaptation to be taken seriously from seventh conference of parties (COP7) in Marrakech, Morocco in November 2001 (where the "Marrakech Funds" were set up) and in COP8 in Delhi, India in October 2002 (where the Delhi Declaration emphasised the need to focus more on adaptation and not only mitigation).

## The Marrakech Funds for Adaptation

At COP7 in Marrakech, Morocco in November 2001 a number of new funds were created. These are collectively referred to as the "Marrakech Funds" and all are supposed to fund adaptations but in different ways. They consist of the following:

1. The *least developed countries (LDC) Fund* to support the efforts of the LDCs to, initially, carry out National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs). The fund is made up from voluntary contributions from a few developed countries and administered through the Global Environment Facility (GEF). To date it has received contributions of about 20 million dollars, which are being used to provide funds to each of the 49 LDCs to carry out their respective NAPAs over the next two years. The NAPAs, in turn, are expected to enable each LDC to assess the most vulnerable regions and communities in each country and prioritise adaptation actions that they would like to undertake. It is expected



WEAPON OF MASS DESTRUCTION

# Adaptation Agenda Forward

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that the LDC Fund would then be replenished and be able to support such prioritised adaptation actions.

2. The *Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)* was set up to support a number of activities including (but not exclusively) adaptation in all developing countries and was also to be administered through the GEF. The source of contributions to this fund will be through voluntary contributions from the developed countries and some countries have made a (non-binding) promise that the total funds may be about 450 million Dollars a year. However, the SCCF is not due to become operational until 2005 and the guidance for use of the funds is to be discussed and decided at COP9 in Milan, Italy in December 2003.
3. The *Kyoto Protocol Adaptation Fund* is the only one of the Marrakech Funds, which has the word "adaptation" in its title and is supposed to support "concrete" adaptations. However, it is set up under the Kyoto Protocol (while the other two funds are set up under the UNFCCC) and will get contributions from the proceeds of an "Adaptation levy" (of 2% of all transactions) on all clean development (CDM) projects under the Kyoto Protocol. Thus, there is very little likelihood of any funds being actually available in this fund until the end of the first commitment period (2008 to 2012) of the Kyoto Protocol.

## Where do we go from here?

The future of the UNFCCC process is highly dependent on whether or not the Kyoto Protocol finally comes into force. Thus there are two major paths forward:

1. *Kyoto comes into force*: If this happens fairly soon it will undoubtedly give a major boost to the (currently flagging) energy levels amongst the climate change negotiators from both developed as well as developing countries. Under this scenario there is likely to be a significant increase in activities to reduce greenhouse gases in the developed countries (at least in Europe, Canada and Japan) as well in the developing countries (e.g. through CDM projects). Admittedly the absence of the United States (and to a lesser extent Australia) will mean that such activities would not be as significant as they might, otherwise have been, nevertheless they will undoubtedly be significant. This will also trigger negotiations on the next stage of Kyoto, which will have to include such questions as: (i) what should be the levels of greenhouse reductions for the second commitment period? (ii) how should the developing countries come on board? and (iii) how to bring the US and Australia back on board? These will remain very difficult questions to answer and to solve, but with Kyoto in force they may be amenable to solution (assuming goodwill on the part of all major parties).
2. *Kyoto does not come into force*: If Kyoto does not come into force then it will indeed be very difficult to regain the lost momentum of the climate change negotiations, as the energy (and political capital) that was used in getting Kyoto agreed will be seen to have achieved nothing in the end. This will be particularly galling for the Europeans who have been the main supporters of Kyoto from the beginning and who have invested

much political capital in getting it signed in the first place. Although the European Union is still likely to go ahead with its own targets and emissions trading schemes, etc, they will not longer be doing it within a globally agreed treaty and thus will have much less significance. Under this scenario, it would really mean a tragic reassessment of the whole UNFCCC regime and perhaps a new beginning on how to shape the global agreement in future.

In spite of the uncertainty with regard to Kyoto as described above, whatever scenario actually unfolds it is very likely that the developing countries (which have not really played a significant part so far) will become more active in the future climate change regime. This will undoubtedly mean a greater emphasis on the issue of adaptation together with mitigation. Thus the future beyond Kyoto can no longer be addressed purely in terms of mitigation (which Kyoto did) but must include the issue of adaptation as well as mitigation.

Exactly how this will be achieved in the context of the climate change negotiations is difficult to predict but some outlines of the kinds of issues that will have to be addressed can be suggested below:

## Negotiations on adaptation

So far in the negotiations the issue of adaptation has not had a single major role (unlike mitigation which had an entire Protocol namely, Kyoto-negotiated for it) and appears in a number of different areas. One suggestion has been to consolidate all the different parts of the negotiations where adaptation appears into a single negotiating text (or even a separate "Adaptation Protocol")

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# Re-framing the architecture of UNFCCC to build consensus and synergy 1

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The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has continued its round of negotiations between the signatory nations through its Conference of Parties (COP), SBSTA & SBI, among the main instruments. As different aspects of the Climate Change Convention have unfolded, discussed, deliberated and debated on, some have resulted in concrete outcomes that are legally binding and have translated into implementation through relevant actors and institutions.

Civil Society, Business and other stakeholders so far have either made attempts toward contributing to the official negotiation process through analysis of consequences with regard to the texts under negotiation or through development of outcomes resulting from negotiated texts.

In this context, it is noteworthy how the UNFCCC Secretariat have taken measures to enable such participation to take place at the Conference of the Parties and related events.

However, with the progress at COP leading to mainstreaming the outcomes in the implementation process, more and more activities in the NGOs, Research Institutes and Businesses have evolved and continue to evolve. Lessons from these are of utmost importance to track and learn how different institutions, contexts and processes behave with regard to the emerging rules of business.

Already, a large number of actors and institutions have recognized the significance of sharing knowledge and experience in relation to their evolving mandates, role, responsibilities and contribution toward implementing the Framework Convention and the Kyoto Protocol. During the last few COPs, the side-events organized by IPCC, BINGOs, ENGOS, RINGOs, multilateral and bi-lateral agencies and collaborations all have established that these events are here to stay and will be evolving as the negotiations continue and concrete decisions are reached. It is apparent that all participants

benefit more and more from following up on these events sharing knowledge, capacity and experiences side by side with their follow up on the negotiations *per se*.

In response to the emerging needs stated, there are a number of things that the FCCC Secretariat may consider, to enable the participants to harvest more efficiently and effectively from the COP events. Drawing lessons from experience from the UNCED process (e.g. The Earth Summit in Rio, 1992; World Summit on Social Development in Copenhagen, 1995 & The Rio 10+ Summit in Johannesburg, 2002) that has so far integrated these synergies into a parallel event (Hotel Gloria in Rio, The Global Villages in Copenhagen and Ubuntu in Johannesburg), the FCCC Secretariat need to re-consider the framework architecture for the future COPs. The need to respond to the transition from negotiation toward implementation of the Convention & the Protocol seems well established and precedence to draw on also visible within the UN system.

Mainstreaming and integrating parallel events officially at COP9 will enable wider and meaningful participation of stakeholders who are and will be required to take actions at all levels of activity. Wider participation of governments, civil society, research, support and implementation agencies will catalyse and promote a wider understanding and input toward meeting the responsibilities and obligations of the Climate Change Convention and the Kyoto Protocol.

## Recommendation

With a view to making the COPs more effective market places of information sharing rather than just negotiating for a we recommend that the UNFCCC Secretariat consider using COP9 as a pilot initiative to organize parallel NGO/Business/Civil Society event along with the official COP9. This would not necessarily entail a great

deal of additional administrative work on behalf of the Secretariat as responsibility for organizing and running the parallel events could be devolved to three groups: 1. ENGOS, 2. BINGOs, and 3. RINGOs. These three groups would run three parallel streams of meetings by NGOs, Business and Research Institutes respectively. The Secretariats' role would be to identify suitable venues and make arrangements with the host governments.

We are sure that the ENGOS, BINGOs and RINGOs would all respond positively to such an initiative from the Secretariat.

The Kyoto Mechanism is already underway and CDM is entering into force. Adaptation frameworks and measures are currently being planned (e.g.NAPA) or already underway. Also, we are evidencing a rush of evolving initiatives and mandates on addressing Climate Change in international funding and facilitation agencies (World Bank, ADB, FAO, UNDP, EC, EU, CIDA, USAID, DFID, IUCN, etc.). It is becoming increasingly apparent that a transformation may be in order in the way the COPs are planned, so as to maximize synergies and potential for learning and sharing among different actors and institutions engaged and concerned with both the negotiation process and the implementation of common but differentiated responsibilities. To facilitate all this and enable greater addition of value and mileage for all participants in future COPs, the following event structure may be contemplated.

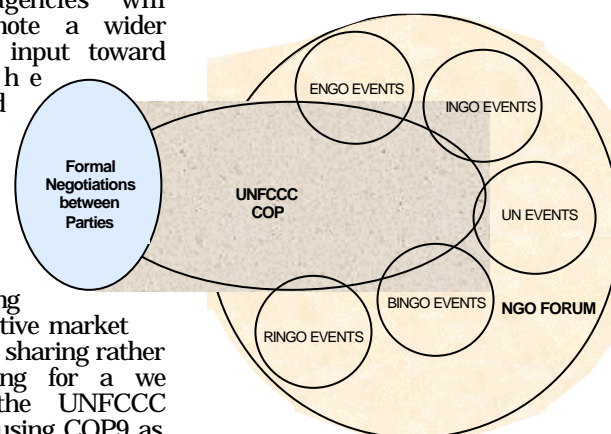


Figure-1 Proposed Option for FCCC-COP

# Front Climate Change: Recommendations for organizing COPs-MOPs

## Introduction

Figure-2 suggests that both formal negotiations between Parties as well as informal events organized by non-government actors and interest groups should be recognized, planned and implemented as components of an official process, not as side events which reduces their profile, undervalues their significance and undermines their potential to serve useful to all participants, actors and institutions.

The FCCC Secretariat already has sufficient experience and capacity to engage in making this necessary transformation possible. Some of the immediate questions that arises are

- How to plan and initiate this structure from COP9 onwards;
- Who should be entrusted with responsibilities and roles in arranging parallel events;
- How to ensure coordination and

*communication within different interest groups, between groups in the parallel events, and between parallel events and formal negotiations.*

### Responsibilities

A few responsibilities that goes in line with the proposed option would be as follows:

#### Responsibilities for the FCCC Secretariat

The Secretariat will be primarily responsible for a number of items including the following

- Identifying relevant bodies to coordinate with; developing rules of business and procedures (guidelines for managing parallel events) to ensure smooth coordination

••••Initiate and formalize with host country government the venue, facilities and *modus operandi* for organizing parallel events organized by Parties, UN bodies, etc;

••••Liaise and cooperate with parallel event groups to promote and facilitate uptake by all participants;

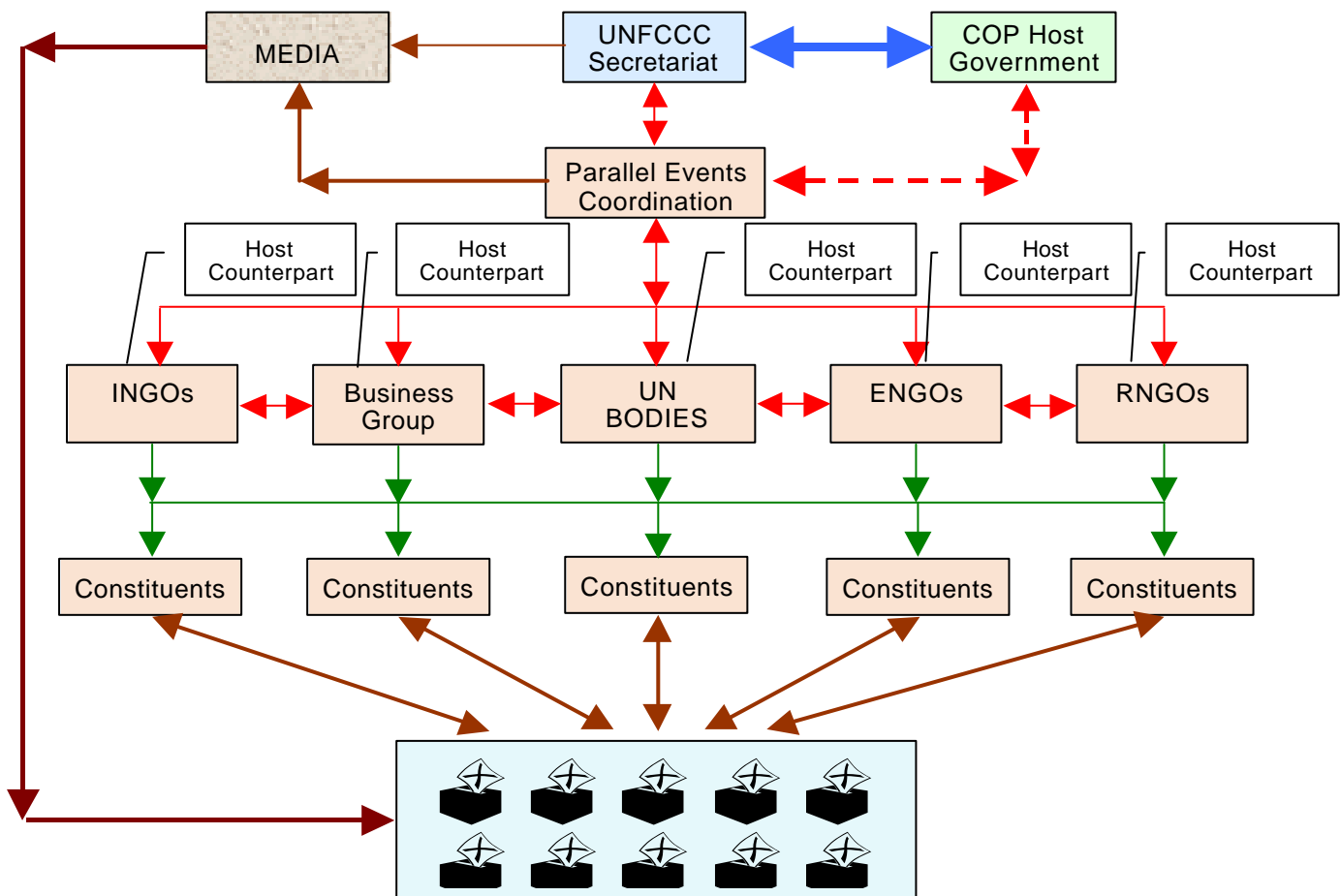
••••Facilitate exchange between formal negotiations (and delegation of Parties) and parallel events;

#### Responsibilities for Major Groups

ENGOs, INGOs, BNGOs, RNGOs, DNGOs, Parties and UN bodies who will organize and participate in parallel events will need to

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Figure-2 Proposed Flow of communication and responsibility



## COP9 and Beyond ...

similar to Kyoto). Regardless of whether the texts are consolidated or negotiated separately the following are issues that will have to be dealt with:

1. *Science of adaptation:* As adaptation is both a relatively new subject and it requires a great deal of location-specific information it will be necessary to enhance the scientific understanding of adaptation and what makes sense as actions. This will require action by the subsidiary body on science and technology assessment (SBSTA).
2. *Adaptation and development:* Adaptation is integrally linked to issues of mainstream development and hence cannot (and indeed should not) be looked at in isolation from mainstream development. Thus the role of adaptation to climate change and development will need to be better understood before effective adaptation actions can be pursued.
3. *Capacity building and adaptation:* A major part of adaptation is the notion of Adaptive Capacity, namely the ability of a country or community to effectively adapt to climate change. Enhancing adaptive capacity will be one of the key means by which developing countries will be able to deal with future climate change impacts.
4. *Funding adaptation:* Although, relatively small so far, the Marrakech Funds will need to be replenished considerably in the near future to assist developing countries to undertake the necessary adaptations to climate change. However, the climate change funds need not be the only source for such financial support. New ways of making funding available (e.g. through insurance) may need to be found.

5. *Mainstreaming adaptation:* Dealing effectively with climate change cannot be done solely on stand-alone adaptation measures alone, but need to be done by the mainstream sectoral and national actors and policy-makers. This will require those actors to understand the potential impacts of climate change and then to be able to incorporate (or "mainstream") the adaptations to climate change into their normal development actions and plans.

### Conclusion

For the first ten years of the climate change negotiations the issue of adaptation has taken a back seat to that of mitigation. That will no longer be possible in the future rounds of negotiations. Ways will have to be found to enable international, national and local responses (including policies) to address both the issue of adapting to climate change as well as mitigating the emissions of greenhouse gases. It is very likely that by looking at adaptation and mitigation together as two sides of the same climate change –response coin (rather than separate issues as they have been treated in the past) there may well be advantages, synergies and win-win strategies to be found.

*The author is Director, Climate Change Programme, International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), London, UK and a founding member of CANSA.*

## Re-framing the architecture of the UNFCCC

undertake, among others, the following responsibilities:

- Identify and agree on preferred mode and code of conduct within respective parallel event group, between groups, with formal negotiations, and relevant stakeholders not attending COPs;
- Develop communication and management systems and procedures for sharing and participating in logistics arrangement, including venue, equipment, amenities and services;
- Establish and operate a parallel events Secretariat with adequate and effective representation from all parties the parallel event;

To facilitate understanding on how the parallel events could improve exchange or make it more relevant, and how other events might hang together, the figure attempts describing the flow of communication and responsibility. This can serve as a basis for developing a more comprehensive and integrated structure.

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*The writer is indebted to Dr Saleemul Huq, Director (Climate Change) IIED, UK, for identifying and sharing this need and his perspectives.*

### INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE SYMBOL

A tool for public awareness, The International Climate Symbol expresses the concern for the issue of climate change and the willingness to solve the problem. You can download the symbol on the website [www.saveourclimate.org](http://www.saveourclimate.org)

South Asian Campaign on Climate Symbol awareness and outreach is to be launched in December 2003. For more information on how to join the Campaign contact: [info@can-sa.net](mailto:info@can-sa.net)

Use the International Climate Symbol in all communications.



## **EU policy debate – Linking CDM and JI to EU Emission Trading**

The first thing to stress is that this Directive is not about limits to the CDM and JI as such : it is only about how these link with the EU trading system. Even if there were no such link, EU governments can purchase credits from these mechanisms as per the Marrakech Accords. The big danger from CAN Europe's perspective is that while we might be able to pressure 15 or so governments to adopt high standards on their projects, we will have no change to do so once 5000 companies are buying credits.

LULUCF (sinks) projects have been excluded. This has been a strong demand from CAN Europe. The EU system itself does not cover sinks, so bringing in sinks credits from outside makes no sense. The Commission was clear about the inherent limitations of such projects – both from the climate protection point of view and in terms of technology transfer. However, the Commission has failed to take any consideration of the problems of large hydroelectricity projects. CAN Europe is demanding that hydro projects must be under 15 MW and compliant with World Commission on Dams criteria.

There has been a ridiculous debate over nuclear energy. The Marrakech Accords clearly exclude nuclear power from the project mechanisms. This is because the EU pointed out that using these mechanisms to subsidize the export of a technology associated with dangerous waste, huge health risks and nuclear weapons proliferation would be immoral. Now the Commission has tried to take a step back from this principled view. Nuclear is still excluded until 2012, but apparently after that we'll see.

But it was the problem of volume that caused the most fuss. CAN has always insisted that rich countries must cut their own emission first, and that use of flexible mechanisms must be supplemental. The Commission will monitor the number of credits coming into the system, and if this passes 6% of the total number of allowances this triggers a review in which the Commission *may* propose a cap of 8%. Even if this is imposed, it will imply a huge number of credits coming into the system – half of the reductions required by the EU.

CAN Europe is working to keep out sinks, nuclear and large hydro projects, and to set a firm cap over the volume of credits. Keeping the EU on track to actually cut its emissions is still a full-time job! ✍

## **Addressing Needs of Developing Countries: Putting Focus on the Most Vulnerable**

In this backdrop, it appears most appropriate for the Developing Country Parties to reaffirm their position, in general, in favour of adaptation and in particular, for building capacity for identifying, planning, and implementing (including financing) adaptation for effectively reducing adverse consequences of climate related hazards. COP9 must deliver mechanisms to build and/or enhance capacity at various tiers of Developing Countries on socially acceptable, environmentally sustainable, economically viable and technically feasible adaptations to climate change. COP9 must come out with a concrete and time-bound programme on capacity building in developing countries.

A major challenge faced by the concerned Parties is to identify adaptation needs of the Developing Countries. The first step is to examine how people at the grassroots use to cope under a given climatic variability and analyze whether such 'survival coping strategies' should be enough to address the future needs under climate change regime. Analysis should also entail detailed mapping of national (and regional, if applicable) preparedness, institutional capacity and financial requirements and limitations, to reduce vulnerability to extreme weather events. Such an effort should be facilitated by the UNFCCC Secretariat, perhaps with active participation of UNDP, UNEP, GEF and other international bodies. Steps must be taken to identify whether local capacities for such analysis and assessments do exist, and resources need to be mobilized to expedite the process.

As a potential second step, the new modalities of adaptation blended with traditional wisdom suited to the local conditions must be examined on a case by case basis for their adequacy. Such an analysis should ideally cover sectors such as water resources, disaster management, health, people's well being, ecosystems and natural resource base, coastal zone etc. Each of the adaptation must then be analyzed for their suitability in application depending on the responses of the communities concerned and techno-econo-environmental feasibility. The social, political and economic context of the country in question must be kept in mind while opting for a preferred adaptation. Through the second step a prioritization of a national level adaptation may be accomplished.

There is no denying the fact that technology will play a significant role in successfully implementing adaptation in any given country. In fact, many of the long-term planned adaptations could only be implemented by utilizing cutting-edge technologies. Unfortunately, developing countries have very little understanding about investment-intensive high-techs and their financial capability to procure and utilize such technologies. The COP9 must pave the way for the developing countries, particularly for the LDCs, to (a) enhance/build their capacity to acquire technical know-how on the technologies that not only would ensure adaptation, also would accrue great benefits in terms of facilitating sustainable development of the country, and (b) increase financial capability to procure these technologies from their wealthier counterparts. The developed countries must provide subsidies, in the tune of the usual subsidies they offer in agriculture and other sectors in the name of market protection, to the developing countries while the latter would procure 'adaptation technologies' from the former. Therefore, the LDCs should be allowed to procure technologies at subsidized rates and high costs for cutting edge technologies would not be a deterring factor, limiting possibilities for technology-driven adaptation. Meanwhile, the UN system as whole should come forward with extensive training programme targeting at advancement of technical know-how for the practitioners representing the developing countries. The paltry resources made available from the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) could be better utilized for building capacity of the developing countries.

Once adaptation programmes for each of the vulnerable Developing Country Parties are completed and shared with the global community, financial resources from the Adaptation Fund, in accordance with Article 4.4 under the Climate Convention, should be made available to the developing countries for meeting costs of adaptation. Meeting the costs of adaptation to climate change in developing countries has been accorded in the Kyoto Protocol as a responsibility of the Annex II (i.e, industrialized) Countries of the protocol. COP9 is urged to make sure that these do not always remain unfulfilled promises.

Almost 12 years have gone by and the issues concerning capacity building, transfer of technology, financial resources to deal with the adverse impacts of climate change, and setting up a large adaptation fund have all remained sidelined in the negotiations. COP9 delegates must ensure that attention of the deliberations is refocused on these unresolved issues. We sincerely hope that the global community will rise to this occasion and pave the way for a sustainable future. ✍

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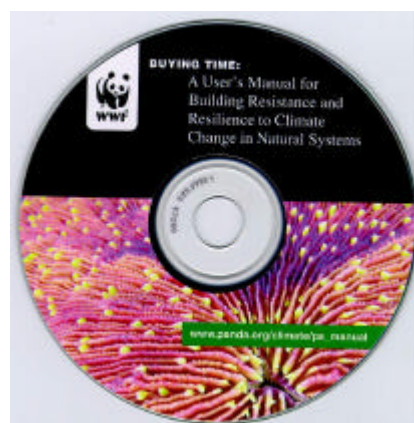
# Resources



## Climate Changes and the Water Rules

Published by: The Dialogue on Water and Climate

This book is a compilation of outcomes of all the national, regional and the global level dialogues on water and climate, which have been conducted across the globe during 1991 and 1992. This provides glimpses on how water managers can cope with today's climate vulnerability and tomorrow's climate change. It comes along with a CD-ROM.



## Buying Time

Published by: WWF [www.panda.org/climate/pa\\_manual](http://www.panda.org/climate/pa_manual)

This CD-ROM contains a User's Manual for Building Resistance and Resilience to Climate Change in Natural Systems. A 'must-collect' item for your tool box.

## Poverty and Climate Change: Reducing the Vulnerability of the Poor Through Adaptation

Published by a host of institutions.

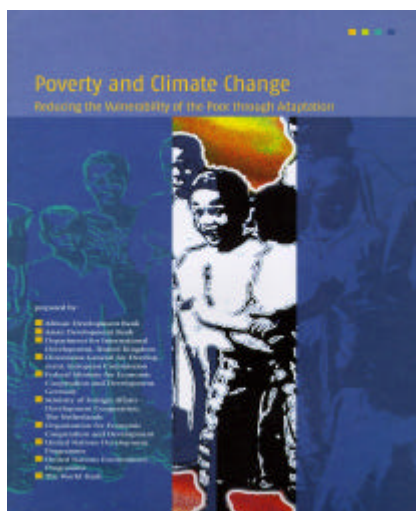
This publication shown how poverty issues need to be addressed towards reducing vulnerability of the poor by means of enhancing adaptive capacity of the poor.



## Documenting Climate Change

Published by: UNFCCC

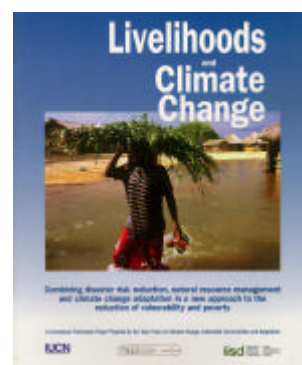
This four-volume set of CD-ROMs provides all official documentation issued since 1991 as part of the process of the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol. It contains, among other things, Full Convention and Protocol texts, various guides, emission trends and policy responses, conference outcomes, research articles and national communications of Parties.



## Livelihoods and Climate Change

Published jointly by: IUCN The World Conservation Union; Stockholm Environment Institute, and International Institute for Sustainable Development.

This paper provides a new approach to the reduction of vulnerability and poverty by combining disaster risk reduction, natural resource management and climate change adaptation.



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