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SHARING OUTCOMES FROM THE DANISH DIALOGUE ON LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT

UNFCCC Bonn Climate Change Talks. 1-12 June 2009

Side-event: Bridging the Water and Climate Agendas. Mon, 08 Jun 2009. 15:30-17:30

Room: SOLAR (Ministry of the Environment)





FOCUS OF THE PRESENTATION

1. Objectives of the Dialogue
2. The Dialogue Process
3. Outcome of the Dialogue
4. Way ahead





LESSONS LEARNED FROM RIO IN 1992

- Similar to the Dublin Statement published in the run up for the UNCED in Rio in 1992, it is the aspiration that the jointly agreed Nairobi Statement will serve as points of reference towards, and beyond, COP15.





OBJECTIVES OF THE DIALOGUE

- A direct response to the Bali Action Plan and its call for long-term cooperative action on adaptation, now, up to and beyond 2012.
- Two specific objectives: (1) to promote international cooperation on adaptation towards COP15, and (2) to provide tangible guidance beyond the summit on adaptation to climate change.





THE DIALOGUE PROCESS

- Convening conference (Copenhagen, November 2008), two regional workshops in Southeast Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa (Hanoi, January 2009; Bamako, February 2009), concluding conference in Nairobi April 2009.
- The outcome of the dialogue should challenge and deepen the Bali Action Plan developed during the UNFCCC COP13.





OUTCOMES – THE NAIROBI STATEMENT

- Principle No. 1. (Sustainable Development): Adaptation must be addressed in a broader development context, recognizing climate change as an added challenge to reducing poverty, hunger, diseases and environmental degradation.
- Principle No. 2 (Resilience): Building resilience to ongoing and future climate change calls for adaptation to start now by addressing existing problems in land and water management.





OUTCOMES – THE NAIROBI STATEMENT

- Principle No. 3. (Governance): Strengthening institutions for land and water management is crucial for effective adaptation and should build on the principles of participation of civil society, gender equality, subsidiarity and decentralisation.
- Principle No. 4 (Information): Information and knowledge for local adaptation must be improved, and must be considered a public good to be shared at all levels.





OUTCOMES – THE NAIROBI STATEMENT

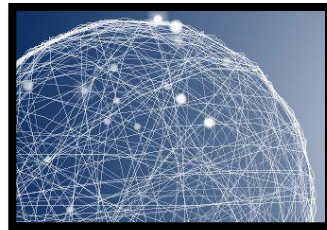
- Principle No. 5. (Economics and Financing): The cost of inaction, and the economic and social benefits of adaptation actions, calls for increased and innovative investment and financing.





THE WAY AHEAD

- The Nairobi Statement to be drawn upon during a number of high-level meetings on climate and development in the run-up to COP15.
- Denmark will ensure that the Nairobi Statement and the Nairobi Principles are integrated into Danish development cooperation beyond COP15.
- Different roles and responsibilities. All stakeholders play significant – but different – roles in promoting the Nairobi Statement in future climate change adaptation.





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