

Adaptation Integration Group 1

Integration across levels of governance

Task 1: Review of current practices of adaptation integration:

- **Group related to National level strategy:**
- **Practice 1: NAPAs.**
 - Integration Highlights:
 - Brings donors and funds together
 - Identifies and driven by National priorities
 - Country-owned
 - Creates de-facto Country CC task teams
 - Builds capacity throughout government
 - Integrates with other national objectives.
- **Practice 2: Going beyond NAPAs (Bangladesh)**
 - Integration Highlights:
 - Includes more ministries and sectors
 - Domestic funding
- **Practice 3: National Communications to FCCC.**
 - Integration Highlights:
 - May serve similar functions to NAPA.

- **Unrelated single practices identified:**
- **Practice 4: Supa-national (regional) climate centre.**
- Integration Highlights:
- Regional level research may act as practical model
- Cross-national learning and task-sharing possible
- Role similar to national focus/honest broker (see below).
- **Practice 5: National Rural Employment Guarantee (India).**
- Integration Highlights:
- Very local governance
- Village Panchyat System
- National funding
- Sustainability infrastructure
- **Practice 6: Incorporation of Disaster sector into Adaptation**
- Integration Highlights:
- Very similar functions
- Existing wide networks employed
- Much cross-learning possible.

- **Task 2: Factors enabling integration or barriers to it:**
- **Enabling Factors** (It became clear that some of these are both factors that enable other processes and are distinct adaptation processes themselves; this confusion is resolved if we see each step in adaptation acting as the enabler of the next step):
 - Enforcing adaptation by national level legislation (requiring adaptation, instead of just hoping for it)
 - Acquiring the capacity to downscale climate models within the region
 - Focusing adaptive capacity building effort into Planning Ministry
 - Using NAPAs, National Communications, or National Adaptation Strategies to engage stakeholders in any country
 - National provision of adaptation information
 - Using an existing Committee of National and State PMs to align policy

Barriers (these are expressed as statements in the form “this barrier MAY cause these problems” which implies both that these results have been recorded and that they may not apply in all circumstances. Additionally I have put a short, probably gratuitously simple, exhortation after each barrier so that these do not read as completely negative. We should be saying that there are barriers, but they are not insuperable.):

- Labeling adaptation as something other than adaptation may make it invisible and therefore not valued or integrated with other adaptation actions

Recognise all adaptation, but relax if it gets described as something else!

- A focus only on environmental aspects of impacts and adaptation may delay or inhibit integration of more socially or economically relevant issues

Climate Change is wider than environment – look at all aspects of society!

- **Task 3: Description of highest priority aspects to address:**
- Nine aspects were identified, of which three were addressed in three sub-groups working in parallel after voting on priorities.
- **“Providing appropriate information” Subgroup**
- **“Enhancing the policy environment” Subgroup**
- **Priority 1 - Providing briefings to policy makers on climate and adaptation issues**
- **Priority 2 - A suitable legal/institutional framework**
- **“Capacity Building” Subgroup**
- **Priority 1 -Building Capacity in understanding Climate and Adaptation Issues**
- **Priority 2 - Building Capacity in sharing knowledge**
- **Priority 3 - Building Capacity in participating in local planning processes**