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# **USAID SUPPORT TO NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANNING PROCESSES**

**NAP EXPO, BONN**

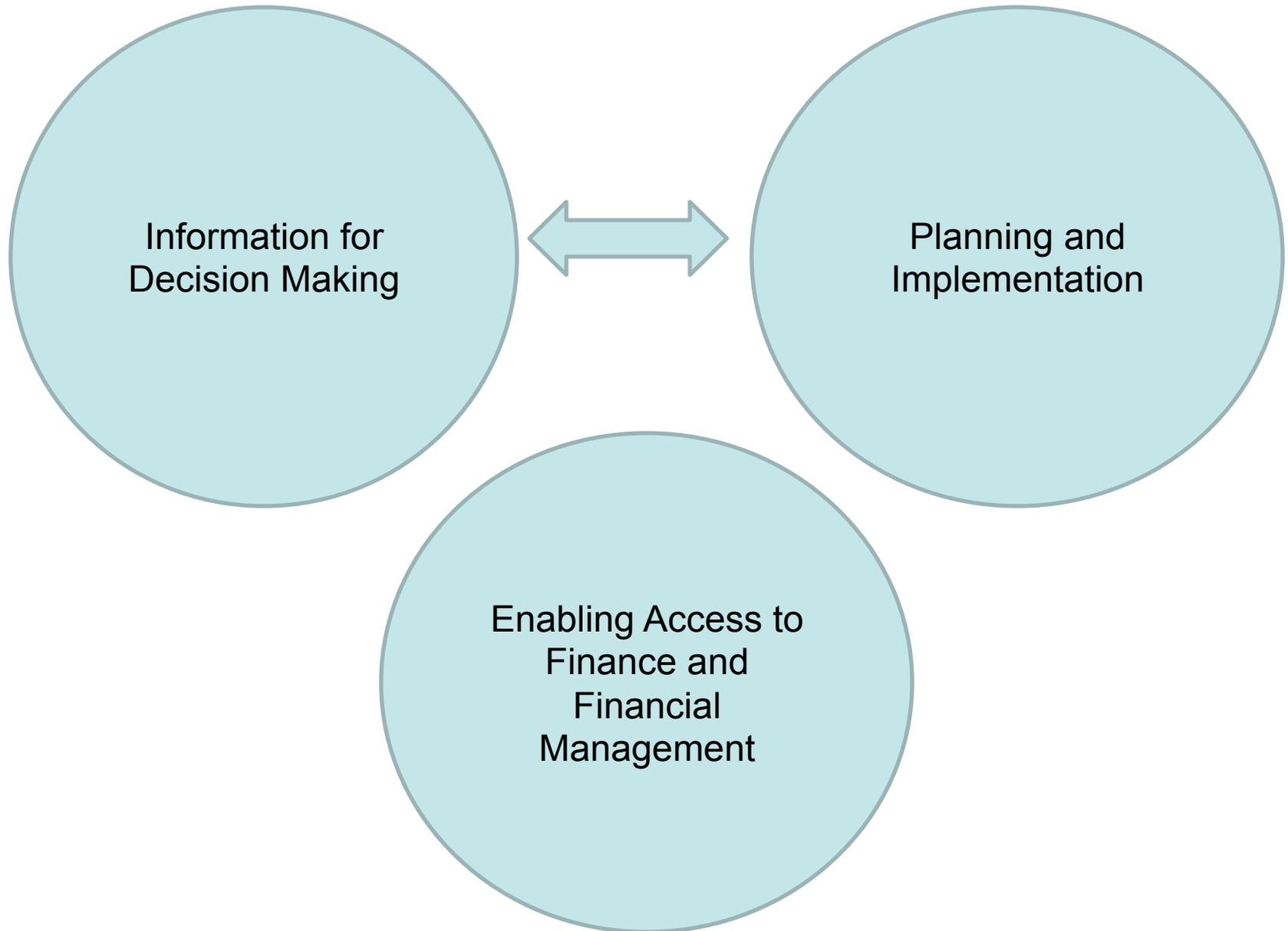
**AUGUST 8, 2014**

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# Opportunities presented by NAP Process

- Should be country driven
- Process can address medium- and long-term needs
- Integrate adaptation into sector planning as well as promote cross-sector integration of issues and actions
- Can address climate risks in development plans, and ensure development despite climate change
- Develop a centrally coordinated and integrated process for mainstreaming
- Improve the use of climate information for evidence based decision making, build capacity of national meteorological and climate services
- Encourage institutions to manage adaptively in context of uncertainty
- Better coordination/collaboration among host country institutions, bilateral and multilateral development partners
- Leveraging other development investments in food security, health<sub>2</sub> infrastructure, etc.

# Key Elements of NAP Process



# USAID'S CLIMATE-RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK



## Establishes development context and focus

Identifies:

- Priority development goals and key inputs to achieving them
- Climate and non-climate stressors
- Needs and opportunities



## Enhances understanding about vulnerability

- Defines vulnerability assessment questions
- Selects methods
- Assesses vulnerability
- Provides actionable information



## Identifies, evaluates, and selects adaptation options

- Identifies adaptation options
- Selects evaluation criteria
- Evaluates adaptation options
- Selects an adaptation option or portfolio of options



## Puts adaptation into practice

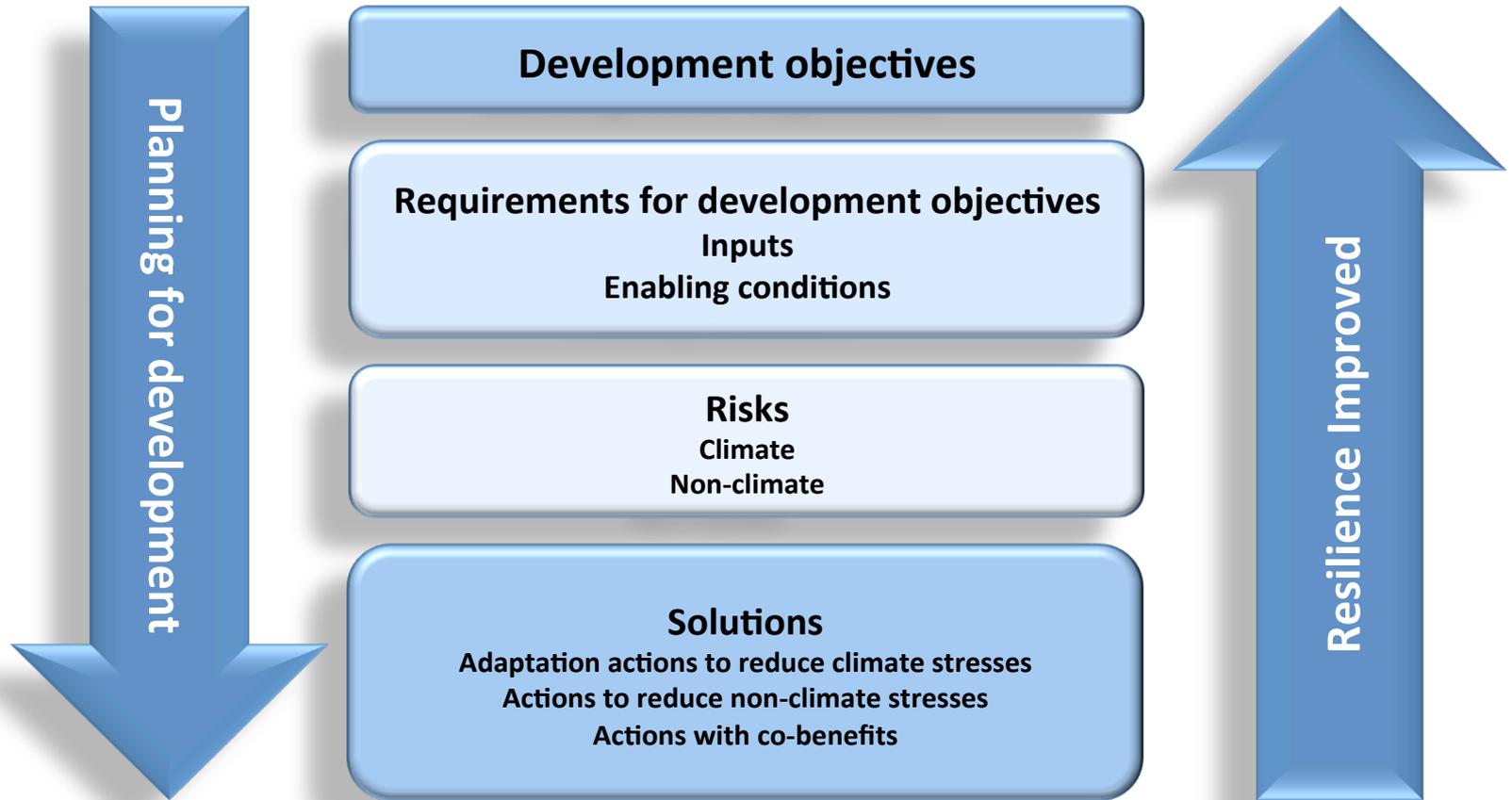
- Builds on established implementation and management practices
- Adopts a flexible approach to account for continuing change
- Incorporates climate information into baseline values and indicators



## Tracks performance and impact

- Builds on established evaluation practices
- Measures performance
- Evaluates impacts of actions on vulnerability
- Informs adjustments to adaptation strategies

# USAID'S INTEGRATION APPROACH



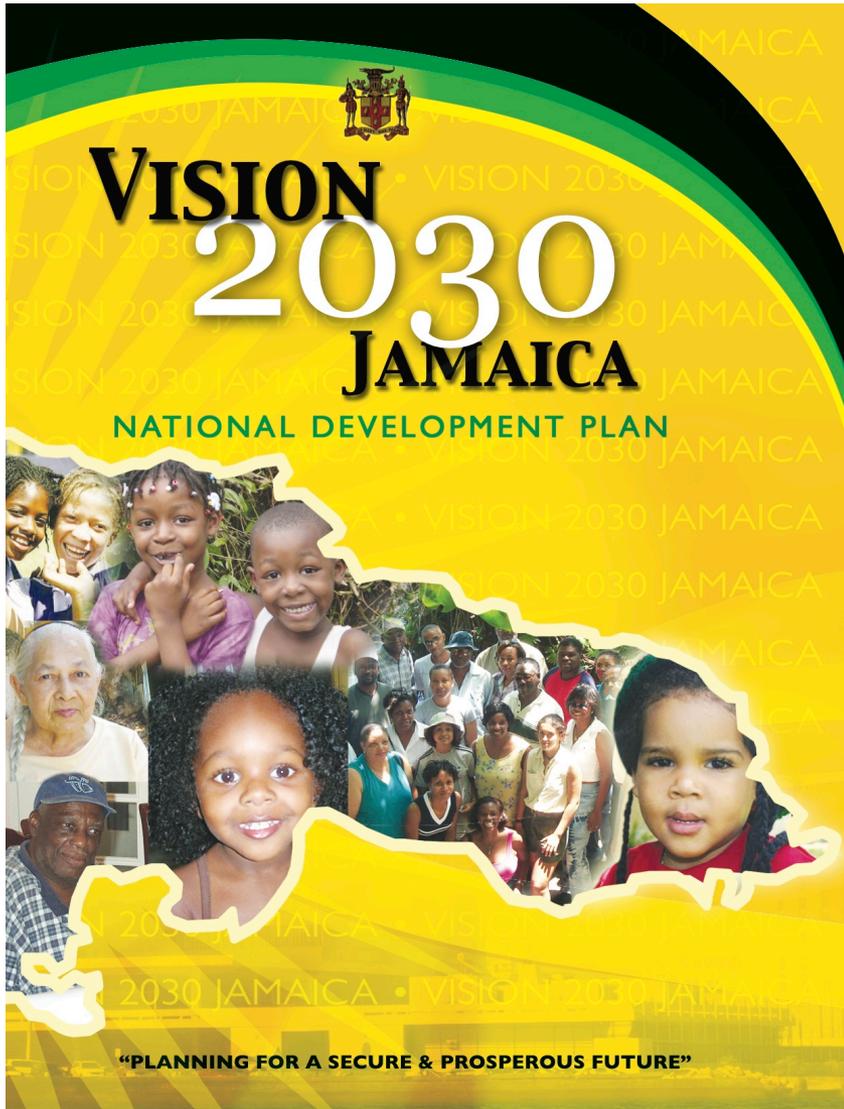
# NAP PROCESS IN JAMAICA: INITIAL APPROACH

In 2012, the Prime Minister established a new *Ministry of Water, Land, Environment, and Climate Change*

## Climate Change Advisory Committee

- Comprised of a multi-sectoral group of experts, public and private representatives
- Prepare an overarching Climate Change Policy
- Build public awareness
- Seek additional bilateral and multi-lateral support for climate change projects
- Coordinate this support

# NAP PROCESS IN JAMAICA: DEVELOPMENT VISION



National Goals	National Outcomes	
<b>1</b> Jamaicans are empowered to achieve their fullest potential	1. A Healthy and Stable Population	
	2. World-Class Education and Training	
	3. Effective Social Protection	
	4. Authentic and Transformational Culture	
<b>2</b> The Jamaican society is safe, cohesive and just	5. Security and Safety	
	6. Effective Governance	
<b>3</b> Jamaica's economy is prosperous	7. A Stable Macroeconomy	
	8. An Enabling Business Environment	
	9. Strong Economic Infrastructure	
	10. Energy Security and Efficiency	
	11. A Technology-Enabled Society	
	12. Internationally Competitive Industry Structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Manufacturing</li> <li>• Mining and Quarrying</li> <li>• Construction</li> <li>• Creative Industries</li> <li>• Sport</li> <li>• Information and Communications Technology</li> <li>• Services</li> <li>• Tourism</li> </ul>	
	<b>4</b> Jamaica has a healthy natural environment	13. Sustainable Management and Use of Environmental and Natural Resources
		14. Hazard Risk Reduction and Adaptation to Climate Change
		15. Sustainable Urban and Rural Development

Table 2: National Outcomes Linked to Goals

# Toward a Climate Policy For Jamaica: Stakeholder Workshop

July 2012



CLIMATE CHANGE  
TOWARDS THE DEVELOPMENT OF A POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR JAMAICA

Kingston, Jamaica / July 26-27, 2012

With Climate Change, We Must Change



EVENTS | INFLUENCE

INT. COMP. INDUSTRY

Agriculture

Crops / Livestock

JAS/pests

INLAND FLOODING

MIGRATION

TROPICAL STORMS / HURRICANES

INCREASES IN TEMPERATURE

CHANGES IN THE TIMING OR AMOUNT OF PRECIPITATION

SEA LEVEL RISE

POLLUTION

COASTAL FLOODING

INCREASED INTENSITY OF RAINFALL

DROUGHT

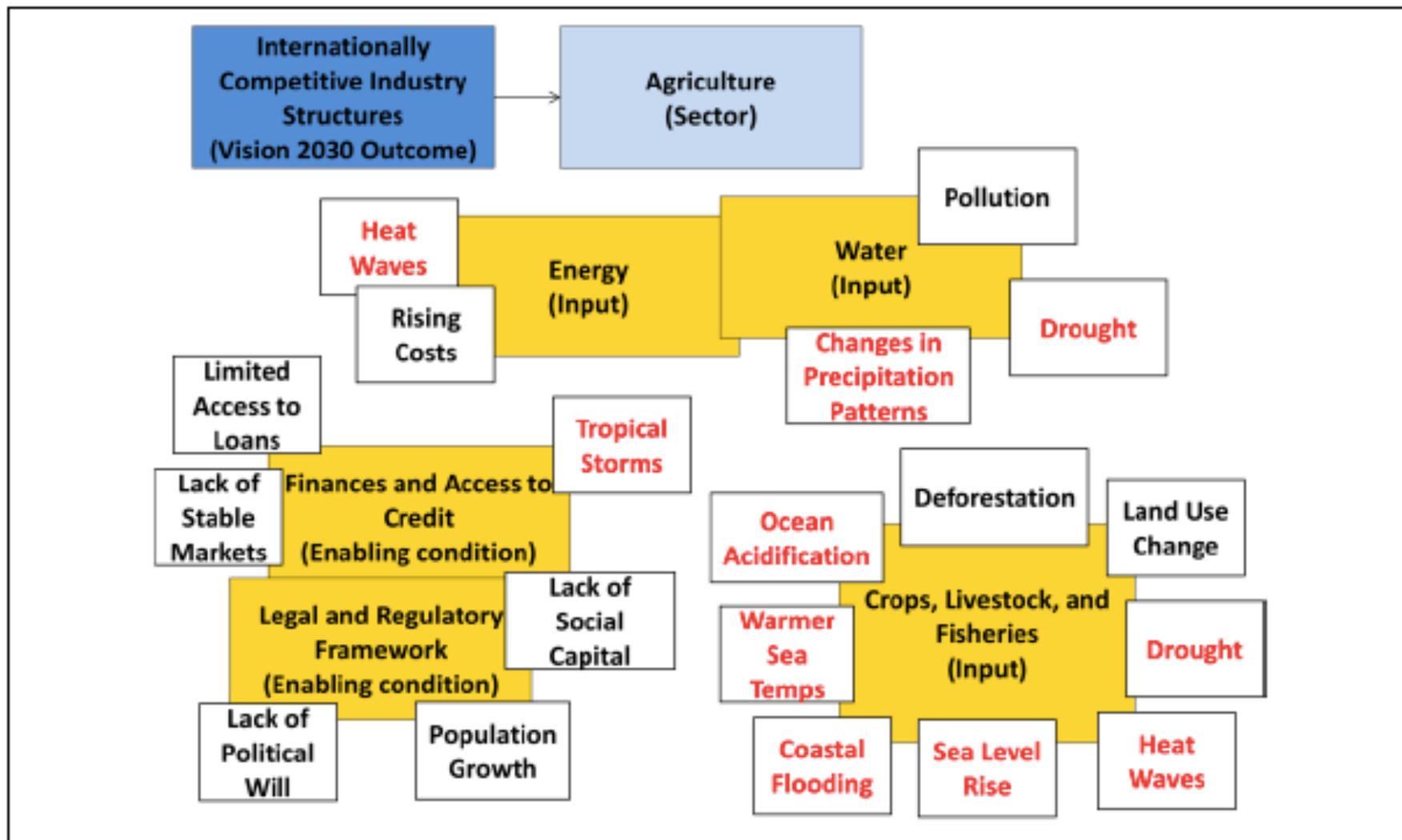
DEFORESTATION

JAS/pests

Crops / Livestock

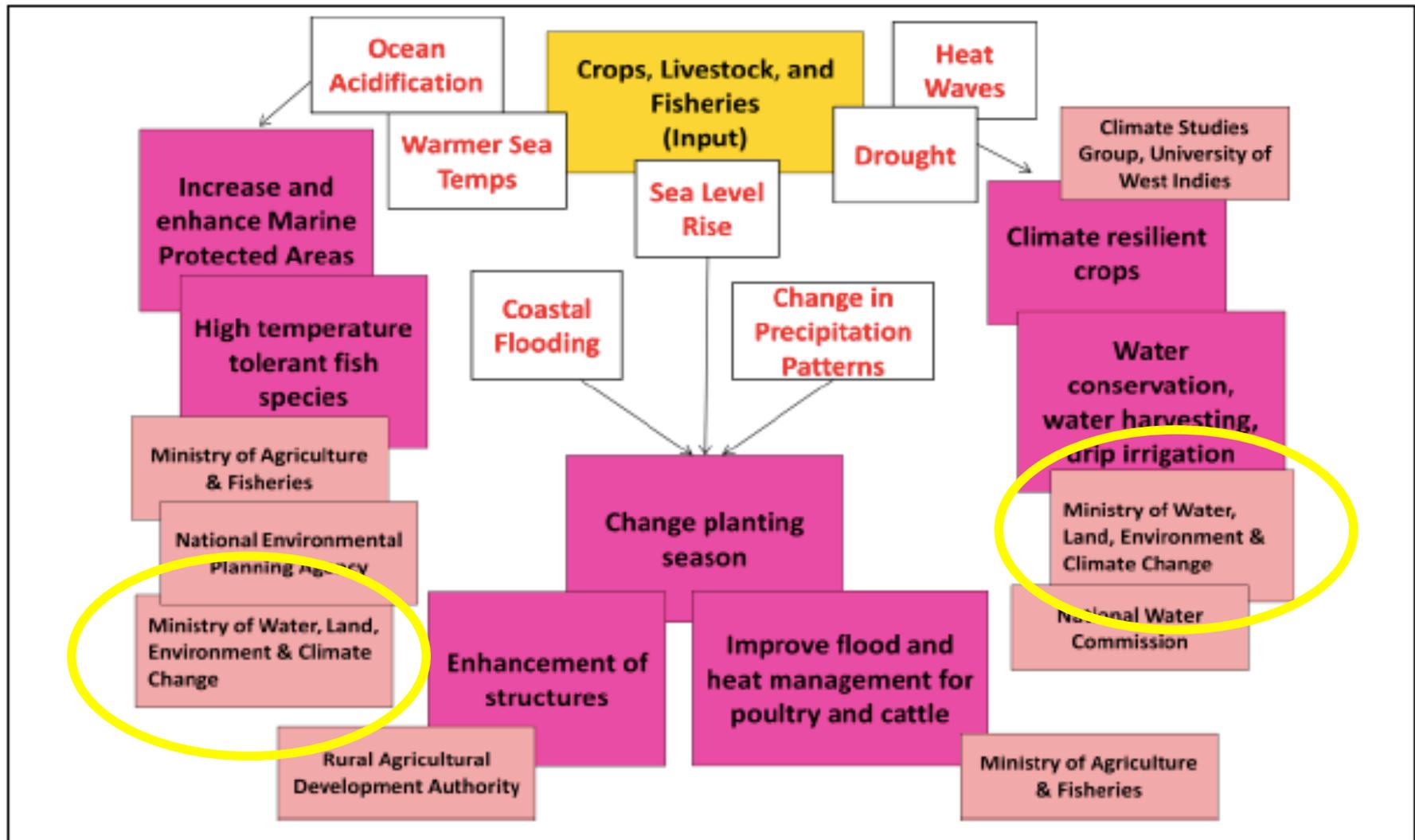
# Outcome → Input → Stress/Constraint

## Example for Agriculture



# Inputs → Stresses → Solutions → Key Actors

## Example for Agriculture

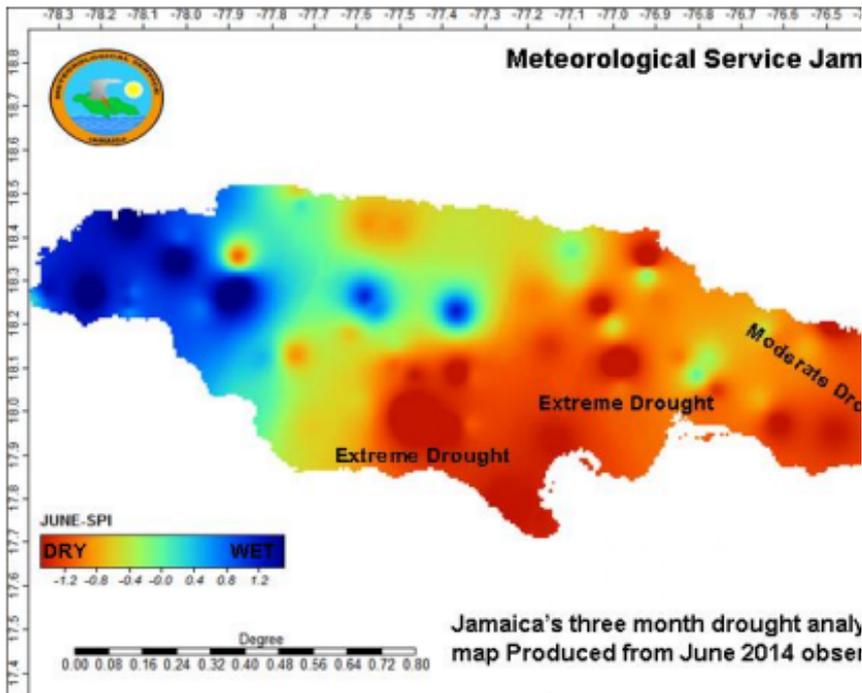


# NAP PROCESS IN JAMAICA: NEW APPROACH

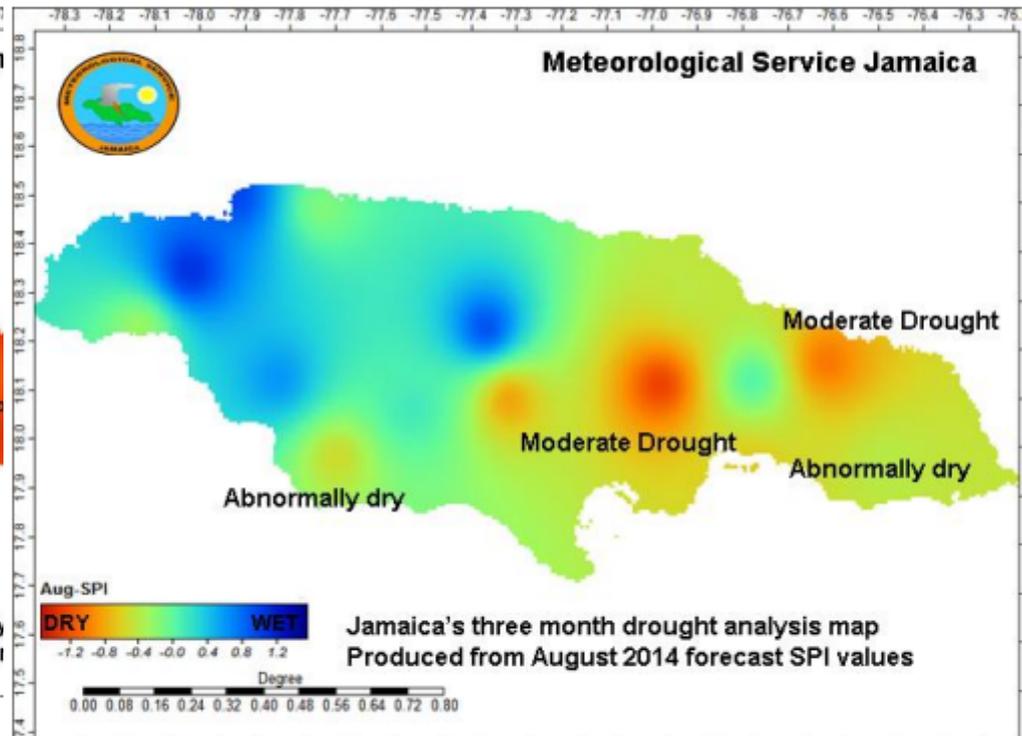
- Creating a policy framework for mainstreaming adaptation into other ministries
- No longer a single policy – Climate woven into Sector Policies owned by sector ministries
  - Established Climate Change Focal Points in 23 ministries and departments
- No longer the responsibility of just one ministry
- Support both adaptation and mitigation
- Focus on climate services and information
  - Seasonal predictions of rainfall and drought conditions
  - Improving communication of climate risk management practices for agriculture

# Demonstrating the value of Climate Services

- Jamaica's Drought Tool for Farmers
- <http://www.jamaicacclimate.net/farmers-bulletin.html>



**Fig.2 Station observed drought conditions for June 2014(shorter time p for dataset but better coverage of the island).**



**Fig.3 Expected drought conditions by end of August 2014**



West African Coastal Climate Change National Adaptation Planning Workshop

June 18-20, 2013, Accra, Ghana

## Policy Brief

This brief aims to draw the attention of leaders and policy-makers in West African coastal countries and regional organizations to the importance of mainstreaming climate change adaptation (responses to actual or expected climate and its harm or take advantage of opportunities) into coastal development planning. It highlights short- and long-term mainstreaming and provides recommendations for taking advantage of the National Adaptation Planning (NAP) process to mainstream adaptation effectively. Technical-level actors from coastal countries of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), including national focal points for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), participated in the workshop to discuss these issues. This brief communicates workshop conclusions and recommendations in a focused and accessible format to leadership. Although the policy recommendations are based on the opportunity of the NAP in the West African coastal zone, they may also be relevant for coastal countries in other regions.

Thank You

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- <http://usaid.gov/climate>



Imja Lake, Nepal  
*Photo credit: Daniel Byers*