

*Adaptation Committee*

*Expert meeting on promoting livelihoods and economic diversification to build resilience in the context of planning, prioritizing and implementing adaptation*

**Report to plenary**

**Session “Livelihoods and economic diversification to build resilience in the context of planning, prioritizing and implementing climate change adaptation”**

**Group B**

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## Successful processes and tools and lessons learned to promote diversification in adaptation planning, policy and action, particularly in developing countries

### ❖ Examples:

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- Cambodia: Climate resilient practices inform rural development planning
- Bhutan: Water resource inventory, forest fire and other disaster management experiences informed policy and planning

### ❖ Successes:

- Stakeholder engagement from design through implementation – engage policy makers and planning officials at national and sub-national level; community-buy in
  - Vulnerability and risk assessments help communities identify adaptation measures that development planning should prioritize
  - Cross-sectoral coordination with risk assessments to support
  - Climate-risk screening at sectoral level – including with identifying what risks have already been identified by communities, to promote practices
  - Cost-benefit analysis tools can also help identify and appraise options
  - M&E tools – to assess and measure progress towards resilience to support planning/policy
  - Climate scenario modelling, EWS/Climate information – but need actionable information - awareness and messaging and formatting of information appropriate for policy/planning/communities:
    - ✓ Tools for knowledge exchange/lessons learned
    - ✓ Risk instruments: risk removal/reduction; policy and regulatory tools to mitigate risk for livelihoods
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## Barriers, constraints and limitations in promoting livelihood and economic diversification in adaptation efforts and the NAPs process

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- ❖ Lack of engagement with communities – identify priorities they provided
- ❖ Coordination issues – e.g. Met. agencies don't have access to farmers etc.
- ❖ Lack of capacity to integrate diversification into the processes, including in the NAPs
  - Need to strengthen existing capacities, incl. those developed through NAPA implementation
- ❖ Linkages are difficult between local and national level in integrating livelihood aspects into policy/planning
  - Need for channels of transmitting local priorities to decision makers
- ❖ Limited availability of financing for implementation
- ❖ Focus on process might be a constraint, esp. in countries with low capacities; they should be able to contextualize and adapt, focus should be on objectives/targets
- ❖ Governance can be a challenge, including
  - Lack of mainstreaming
  - Do the planning ministries take into account climate variability and change?
  - Weaker capacities in institutions can create risks of inequities as economic diversification is undertaken



## Key issues to be addressed in NAPs in order to promote livelihoods and economic diversification for the purpose of greater resilience

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- ❖ Need for buy-in from Ministry of finance/ economic planning
- ❖ Financing burden of the various elements of formulation of NAPs
- ❖ Need to clearly focus/highlight livelihoods diversification as a part of the NAP process
- ❖ Need to ensure that existing local level risk assessments are incorporated into the 'Risk and Vulnerability' assessments
- ❖ Need to ensure that the process identifies entry points into existing sectoral planning

