

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 D

Bonn, Germany, 7 to 8 September 2015



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

- ❖ Emphasizing co-benefits of resilience:
 - Show co-benefits of economic growth, diversification
 - How innovation assist/promote
 - ❖ Fostering creativity:
 - Participatory dialogue (crowdsourcing of knowledge and best practices)
 - Use real time evidence of challenges/impacts
 - ❖ NAPA process successes
 - From planning to implementation
 - Identified needs necessary for resilience building
 - Stakeholder consultation
 - ❖ Diversified agricultural production, value addition, market chains, exports, rain harvesting
 - ❖ Celebrating and showcasing success stories
 - ❖ Livelihood diversification supported by pro-growth policies, sustained process build on macroeconomic policies and institutions
 - ❖ Targeted programmes at macro level to lower level structures
 - Maintaining success requires sustained additional capacities/support/resources
 - ✓ Human resources are an important factor
 - ✓ Social structures are critical
 - Linkages between public and private sector – PS left behind from climate change process, role of MSMES/small business, targeted approach
 - ❖ Differentiation between countries and various private sector groups
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Barriers, constraints and limitations in promoting livelihood and economic diversification in adaptation efforts and the NAPs process

- ❖ Challenge of the role of private sector in adaptation especially LDCs, information gaps
 - ❖ Challenges in government policy signals (show examples of what is possible, enabling environments)
 - ❖ High local community vulnerability to various shocks beyond CC
 - ❖ Limited availability of information for decision making and project planning
 - ❖ Level of uncertainty of climate change challenge for sectoral decision making
 - ❖ Navigating trade offs at landscape level (plans need funding in a timely manner)
 - ❖ Absence of awareness
 - ❖ Limited funding for action oriented research to solve specific problems
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Key issues to be addressed in NAPs in order to promote livelihoods and economic diversification for the purpose of greater resilience

- ❖ Long-term viability of interventions at local level (sustainability, flexibility, adaptability over time)
- ❖ Strengthening linkages through inclusive green growth approach (social, environment, economy)
- ❖ Need emphasis throughout value chain (balance small farmers and large business)
- ❖ Multi-sectoral coordination and leadership by governments
- ❖ Establish the role and buy in of critical/influential institutions/ministries
- ❖ Climate proofing of existing development plans – building from existing ideas/information
- ❖ Cannot isolate non-climate factors

