ASESSMENT OF IMPACTS AND ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE (AIACC): Lessons for SIDS Sustainable Development

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AIACC Project Background

- Initiated to respond to needs identified by IPCC
- GEF enabling project (USD14m)
 - -climate change focal area
- Geographic scope: Global
- Implementing Agency: UNEP
- Executing Agencies: START & TWAS

Background (cont)

- Needs identified by IPCC
 - Lack of knowledge about climate change impacts & adaptation in developing world
 - Lack of publications from developing country researchers
 - Insufficient participation of developing country scientists & experts in IPCC

Objectives have evolved since original project conception

- Enhance scientific and technical capacity to support National Communications and developing country participation in int'l science
- Advance scientific understanding of climate change impacts, vulnerabilities and adaptation in developing countries
- Link science and policy communities to support adaptation planning and action and Convention process

Means for achieving objectives

- Regional V&A assessments implemented by developing country teams
 - Multi-sectoral, multi-country teams
 - Engage with stakeholders
 - Work with relevant national committees to provide input to National Communications
- Supported by technical assistance, mentoring, training, and networking
- Workshops, publications, science & stakeholder meetings, synthesis

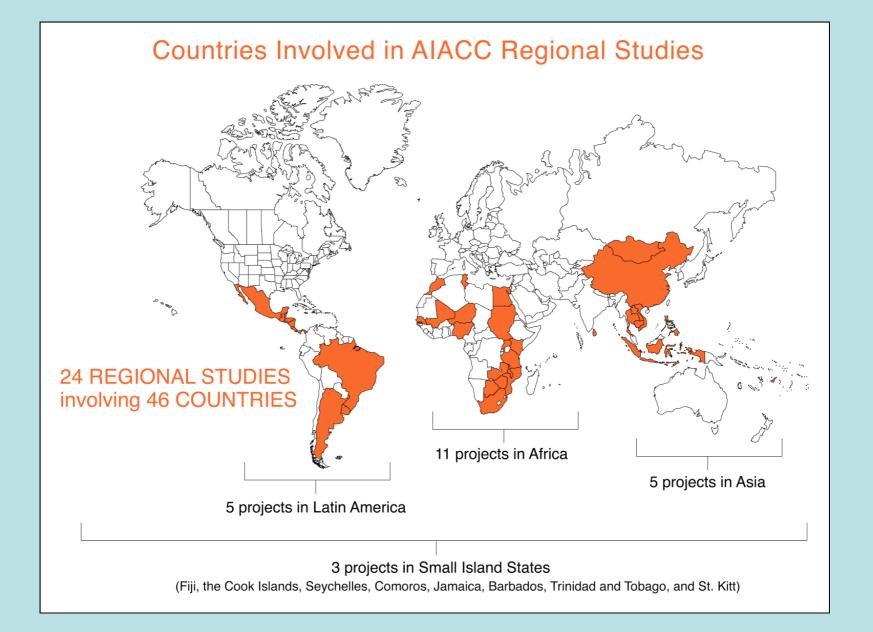
AIACC Regional Assessments

- 24 regional assessment activities implemented
- selected through merit review of nearly 150 proposals
- Regional assessments distributed throughout developing world

Topics of Regional Assessments

(Number of projects addressing each topic noted in parentheses)

- Agriculture/food security (14)
- Water resources (13)
- Land use (7)
- Rural livelihoods (5)
- Coastal zones (5)
- Biodiversity (3)
- Aquatic ecosystems, fisheries (3)
- Human health (2)
- Extreme events (2)
- Tourism (1)



AIACC Regional Studies in Small Island States

Caribbean	•Human Health	•Investigate/model health responses to climate (dengue) •Future health impacts of climate change •Adaptations
Fiji, Cook Islands	•Water •Coastal infrastructure •Natural resources	 Integrated assessment models extended to include human dimensions Vulnerability of coastal communities Adaptations
Seychelles Comoros	•Tourism •Natural resources	Direct impacts of climate change & SLR on tourism Indirect impacts on tourism from effects on natural resources Adaptations



Key Outputs

- Stakeholder participation in assessment is critical for generating and communicating knowledge that gets used
- Experience of coping with and managing climate risks is rich source of information from which to learn about
- Important to look at multiple scales
- Important to look at multiple futures
 - Socioeconomic as well as climate futures
- Best method for constructing climate change scenarios depends on assessment objectives
- Livelihoods is useful concept for vulnerability assessment

Key Adaptation Lessons

- Adapt Now
- Adaptation is development
- Adaptation is for ourselves
- Need for international support

What does one do?

- Strengthen institutions
- Involve those at risk
- Sector based approaches
- Expand information, awareness and technical knowledge
- Adaptation is place-based and place specific

Examples of follow-up projects

- Enhancing community adaptation in the rural-urban interface
- Enhancing the Resilience and Adaptive Capacity of Vulnerable Sectors to Climate Change
- Improving Food Security through Adaptation to Climate Change
- Adaptation to Climate Change in the Tourism Sector in Fiji Islands
- Information Sharing System (ISS) to enhance coping capacities of farming communities in dealing effectively with climate variability and climate change
- Improving the adaptive capacity of communities in Solomon Islands to the impacts of climate change and climate variability in the health sector.

Type of Projects for GEF funding

- Medium size
 - Project Identification Form (PIF)
 - Project Preparation Grant (PPG)
 - Maximum amount \$1m from GEF
 - Co-financing 1:1
 - Full size project
 - PIF, PPG
 - Amount not limited but co-financing goes up with size of project (sliding scale)

The Process: IAs

- Project concept/idea country driven
- Discussion at programme level
- Development of PDF, closely with the countries and executing agency (PDF funds from IAs)
- Divisional Review and Oversight Committee
- Submission to GEF
- Development of proposal

Different features

GEF TRUST FUND

- Incremental cost
- Global benefits
- RAF
- Co-financing

New FUNDS

- Additional cost
- Sliding scale (optional)
- NO RAF
- NO Global benefits
- Different approach to cofinancing

Challenges and Opportunities

- Estimating 'costs' of adaptation
- Continuing need for more information and data
- Many existing good practices and indigenous knowledge to cope with current climate stresses
- There is enough knowledge and expertise to start implementing adaptation

Recommendations for SIDS

- Dedicated GEF desk/officer to work with all GEF Implementing Agencies
- 'NAPA' type process
- CROP to coordinate efforts on adaptation eg under Pacific Plan
- Dedicated funding window
- More coordinated and forceful efforts during negotiations on the issue eg work program, guidance to GEF etc
- Effective communication strategy.
- Training/Capacity Building

