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**Adaptation, Technology and
Science Programme**
UNFCCC Secretariat

A synthesis of views on approaches to and experiences in integrating and expanding adaptation planning and action



UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Overview

- Mandate and Sources of information
- Integration across levels
- Integration across sectors and livelihoods
- Integration across hazards
- Integration across the board
- Lessons learned and good practices
- Gaps and needs
- Barriers and constraints
- Conclusions and issues for further consideration

Mandate

- A SBSTA 28 mandate on the Nairobi work programme
- To prepare a synthesis report of views and information submitted by Parties and relevant organizations and information from other relevant sources, including experiences gained during the national adaptation programme of action (NAPA) process.
 - On approaches to and experiences in integrating and expanding adaptation planning and action at **national, sub-national, community and local levels, including scaling up of local and community-based adaptation** and
 - On **lessons learned, good practices, gaps, needs, barriers and constraints to adaptation**, including implementation of adaptation projects.



Integration across levels

- Levels: national, sub-national, local and community
- Measures that may lead to integration:
 - Creating enabling environments, e.g. national adaptation plans and strategies [top down]
 - Providing guidance and information, e.g. 'how to' guides [top down]
 - Ensuring policy implementation, e.g. the UK 'nationally inspired but community-led initiatives' such as utilization of the climate projections from the Hadley Centre [top down]
 - Building upon projects and specific outcomes, e.g. Costa Rica's focus on most sensitive and nationally important sectors

Integration across sectors and livelihoods

- Integration may occur through:
 - Adaptation projects which occur at the nexus of two or more sectors, e.g. Costa Rica's National Adaptation Program for Biodiversity and Coastal Marine areas
 - The interconnected nature of sectors, e.g. water resources and a range of other sectors such as biodiversity, agriculture, human health etc
 - Focusing on **geographical areas** and specific development plans that are vulnerable, e.g. Dutch approach on climate change 'hot spots' such as Rotterdam port and Schiphol Airport
 - The preparation of **national level policy documents and planning accompanied by resources**, e.g. New Zealand's New Five Year Adaptation Programme for the agriculture and forestry sectors
 - A participatory approach involving a range of stakeholders

Integration across hazards

- Integration may occur through:
 - Integrating disaster reduction plans with adaptation plans and poverty reduction plans:
 - e.g FAO highlighted the links between climate change adaptation, rural development and risk management at the local level.



Integration across the board

- This may occur through processes that span **multiple levels and multiple sectors** and foster the integration of adaptation into planning, capacity-building and the expansion of adaptation planning to action
- A good example is the national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs) **process** in LDCs:
 - that represents a **consultative, participatory approach** to adaptation and a method for incorporating vulnerability assessments and climate change adaptation considerations into national planning and development frameworks (**e.g. poverty reduction strategy papers and United Nations MDGs**)
 - that **aligns** the identified priority adaptation projects with national development priorities (i.e. priority sectors include agriculture and forestry, fisheries, water resources etc.)
- The UNFCCC national communications process also achieves similar aims



Lessons learned and good practices

- Increasing, and improving the effectiveness of cooperation between levels and sectors
 - At international and regional levels: partnerships and networks realized (e.g WHO with WMO and UNDP)
 - At national level integration of information may occur e.g. India's Environmental Information System
- Scaling-up pilot studies and expanding community-based adaptation (CBA)
 - Belize reported using local level case studies to **create higher level** policies
 - FAO and Practical Action reported scaling-up CBA projects through the creation of partnerships with local community groups and the use of local development plans
- Identifying the most effective entry points for integrating adaptation
 - For example disaster reduction mechanisms and environmental and health impact assessments

Gaps and needs

- To enhance integration, there is a need to:
 - Undertake more **targeted research** on practical adaptation options, including on their costs, benefits and possible trade-offs
 - Develop **conceptual frameworks for adaptation** to assist in identifying the range of adaptation activities;
 - Promote **better communication** between users and providers of data and information
 - Take stock of **adaptation databases and to disseminate** the findings



Barriers and constraints

- Barriers to integrating adaptation between **levels** could be :
 - Failing to place climate change management in the appropriate ministry of Government
 - Lack of incentives to change existing structures and practices and the rigidities of regulatory frameworks
 - Integration is time consuming and hindered by changes in government and policy priorities
- Barriers to integrating adaptation between **sectors** could be :
 - Insufficient information about sectoral level vulnerability and impacts, thus climate change is often not a priority for sectoral authorities
 - Lack of information on how climate impacts will interact with other associated changes within sectors, such as market forces and demographic trends and how much impacts will cost each sector

Conclusions and issues for further consideration

- Countries are at different stages in integrating and expanding adaptation planning
- Issues to consider for further enhancement of integration may include:
 - understanding and exploiting entry points for the integration of adaptation into planning and action
 - creating and adopting legal frameworks for the systematic consideration of climate change in national level planning processes (and every level below)
 - strengthening inter-sectoral coordination
 - stepping-up and adjusting existing mechanisms for awareness-raising and stakeholder engagement to meet the needs of integration



THANK YOU

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