

## Module 2: Implementation strategies for the NAPA

### 2.3. Exploring synergy with other programmes at the regional level

**LEG training workshops for 2012-2013**

Anglophone African LDCs workshop

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## In this module

Where are we?

**Module 1:** Setting the stage

**Module 2:** Implementation strategies for the NAPA

2.1. Approaches & emerging trends

2.2. Success stories in designing implementation strategies

**2.3. Exploring synergy with other programmes**

2.4. Towards full implementation of NAPAs

**Module 3:** Accessing financial resources for implementation of NAPA

**Module 4:** Tracking progress, monitoring and evaluation

**Module 5:** Best practices and lessons learned

**Module 6:** Mainstreaming adaptation into development

**Module 7:** The NAP process

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**CASE STUDIES**

### Learning points:

- Identifying opportunities and barriers of synergies in implementing regional adaptation strategies

### Guiding questions:

- What are the benefits and barriers of creating regional adaptation strategies?
- For which areas of adaptation are regional adaptation strategies important to consider?



## What is synergy?

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a) **Definition of synergy:**

- Synergy can be defined as the “interaction or cooperation of two or more organizations, substances, or other agents to produce a combined effect greater than the sum of their separate effects”.

b) **Rational for synergy in the context of NAPAs and the LDC W/P:**

- The need to strengthen capacity to adapt (data, information, modelling, methods and tools, technology, institutions, skills, etc);
- The opportunity to help broaden the knowledge base on adaptation;
- The opportunity to share costs and pool resources for implementation;
- Avoiding negative transboundary impacts during implementation;

c) **Categories of synergy relevant to the NAPAs and the LDC W/P:**

- Synergy at the national level with other programmes;
- Regional synergy;
- Synergy with MEAs.



## Areas of adaptation where regional strategies become important

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- a) Addressing data and climate modelling needs:
  - Collection of data at a regional level for solving the problem of lack of data;
  - Development of regional climate change models and scenarios;
- b) Addressing adaptation across shared resources:
  - Ecosystems
  - Water
  - Fisheries
- c) Exchange of experiences, best practices and lessons learned:
  - Lateral transfer of existing coping strategies;
- d) Sharing costly adaptation solutions such as insurance:
  - e.g. LDCs are unlikely to individually afford catastrophe insurance due to their development status, complete exposure of low-income groups and difficulties in raising sufficiently large funds pool. Regional schemes could help to spread the risk, increase the pool of contributors and reduce the cost of administration.



## Opportunities and barriers to implement regional strategies

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### Opportunities:

- Cost and information sharing in capacity-building activities, early-warning systems and measures for disaster risk reduction
- Regional initiatives can improve national and regional operational management of climate sensitive natural resources and sectors of significance for LDCs

### Barriers:

- Adaptation needs differ widely based on geography and the prevailing conditions in the area, so the same phenomenon can have widely disparate impacts on populations in different parts of the world
- Historical, cultural and religious differences, different legal frameworks, difficulties in defining an appropriate region for purposes of structuring a pool and difficulties in obtaining the sustained commitment of politicians could limit the realization of regional insurance schemes
- A regional strategy could compete with national efforts for resources



## Examples of relevant actors and initiatives

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a) **National institutions:**

- National government systems, local NGOs, local universities
- National focal points for the MEAs and other relevant international initiatives

b) **Regional centres, networks, programmes and projects**

- ACPC, SADC DMC, CCCC
- ACMAD, START, CGIAR, IDRC, IRI, WFP/Fewsnet

c) **Regional development entities and bilateral cooperation agencies**

- AfDB, COMESA, IGAD, SADC, ECCAS, CEN-SAD
- DFID, GIZ, USAID, FINIDA, ADA, EU, Irish Aid, JICA, SDC, Sida, NORAD

d) **International organizations and agencies:**

- GEF, FAO, IFAD, UNDP, UNEP, CBD, UNISDR, UNIDO, WHO, World Bank
- GWP, Red Cross and Red Crescent

