



# **Integration of Adaptation Planning into the Management of Different Hazard Types**

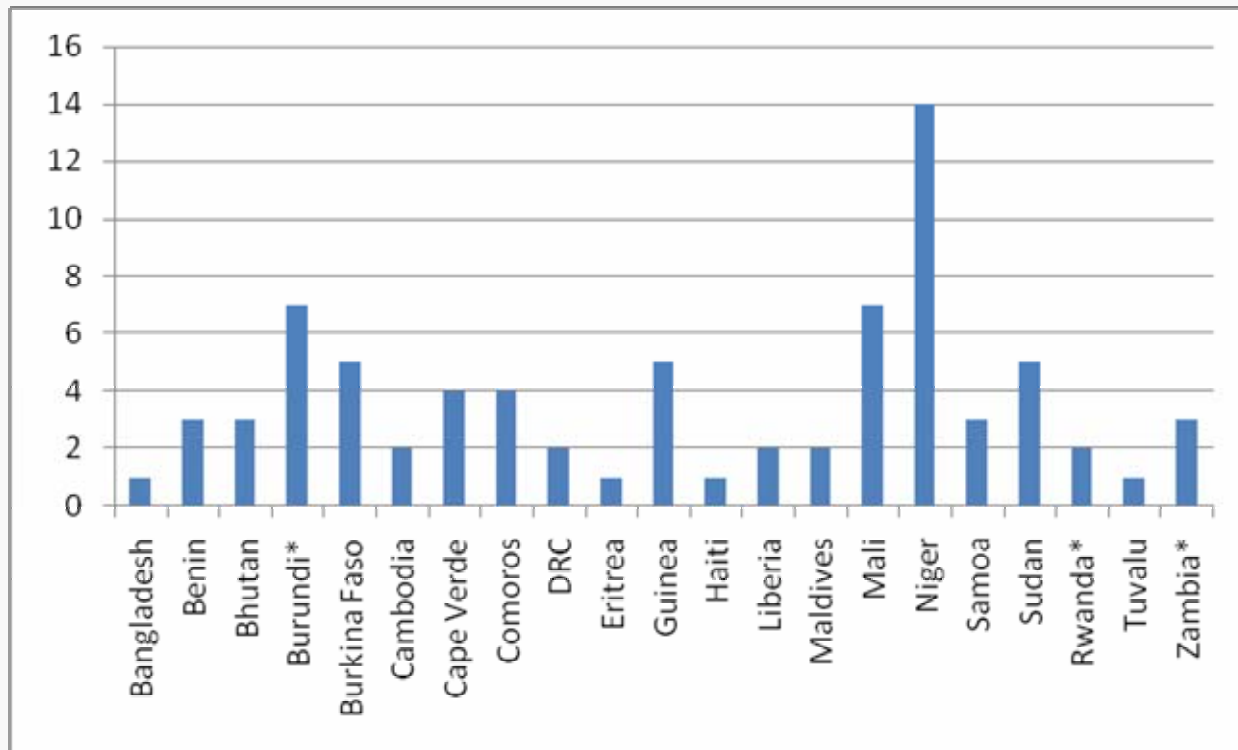
**UNFCCC Technical Workshop under  
the Nairobi Work Programme on Impacts,  
Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change**

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Most UNDP-supported adaptation planning is embedded in dedicated adaptation projects (e.g. LDCF, SCCF, Africa Adaptation Programme)

Number of NAPA priorities addressed with UNDP support



LDCs: 21 LDCF-funded projects are addressing 66 NAPA priorities

# Capacity development for adaptation planning:

## a) Through Enabling Activities (NAPAs, SNCs)

- Taking stock of problems
- Prioritizing urgent and immediate actions

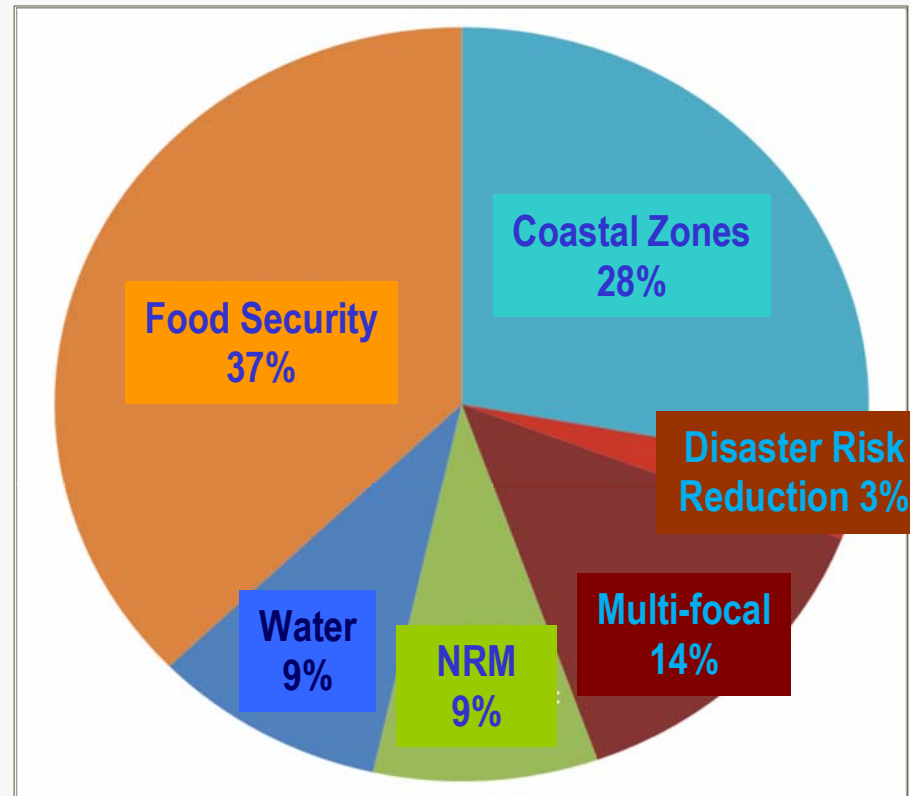
## b) Through the preparation of projects:

- Making a 'climate change case'
- Accessing and delivering climate change financing
- Implementing, monitoring and evaluating experiences

## c) Through implementation and analysis of projects:

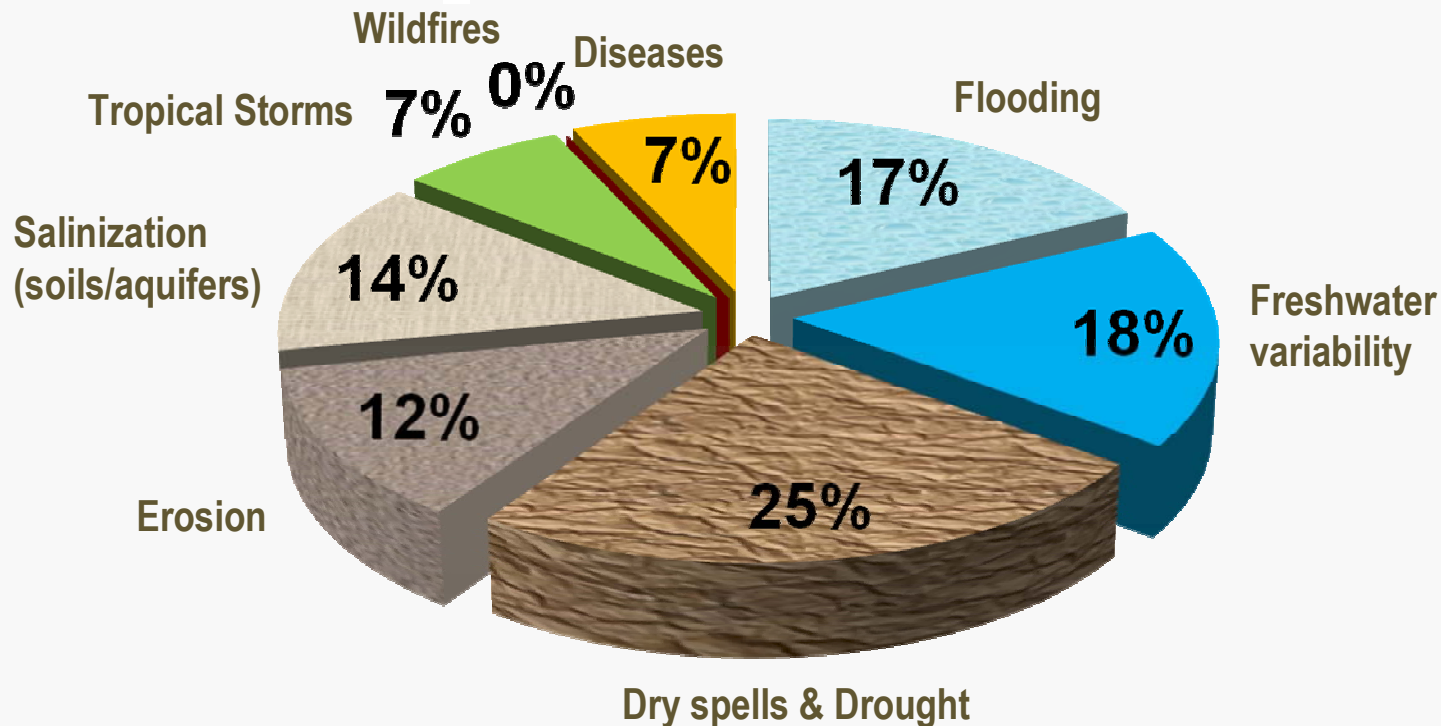
- Policy review, revision and alignment
- Organisational development around climate risk management
- Increasing knowledge about implications of CC
- Demonstration and analysis of adaptation options

- Key problems addressed by adaptation projects are related to food security, coastal management and extreme events



Key sectors addressed in UNDP's global LDCF portfolio (2008)

- Recognition of hazards that are not related to extreme events
- Increasing trends of compound hazards (additional factors induced by rising temperatures, e.g. SLR, glacial melt)



- ***Adaptation planning does not happen in isolation in Environment departments***
- **Examples: Cambodia, Samoa, Niger**
- **Good practice:**
  - **Using project preparation processes as convening platforms**
  - **Assessing the current and potential roles of different line ministries in addressing different climate hazards**
  - **Providing strategic types and lines of support to different departments: Knowledge & advocacy, policy analysis, organisational development, demonstration, learning**

- *Many countries are expressing a desire to move away from studies and reports. They are looking for tangible changes in institutional capacity, concrete on-the-ground action, and experience-based learning*
- **Examples: Bangladesh, Nepal, Lesotho**
- **Good practice:**
  - **New approaches to institutional capacity building**
  - **Ensuring strong feedback loops between demonstration, analysis and policy processes**
  - **Supporting capacity to define and deliver adaptation interventions**

- **Adaptation planning can turn into a complex and sometimes overwhelming undertaking. It is important to remain pragmatic and not get lost in a conceptual debate**

- **Example: Maldives**

- **Good practice:**

### Structuring the argument

- **Climate-induced problem?**
- **Root causes (climate and non-climate related)?**
- **Barriers?**

Handwritten Vulnerability Matrix for Bansa, Ghana. The matrix evaluates various indicators against five climate-related factors: human disease, animal disease, drought, floods, and erratic rain. Scores are given on a scale of 1 to 3, with blue ink for scores 2 and 3, and red ink for scores 1 and 3. Asterisks (\*) indicate specific notes or emphasis.

Bansa ♀	human disease	animal disease	drought	floods*	erratic rain
animals	2	3	3	3	1
food * reserves	3	3	2	3	3
well-fed ♀ + children	3	3	3	2	2
kids going * to school (clothes, shoes)	3	2	2	3	1
♀ engaged in income gen *	3	2	1	2	2

Vulnerability Matrix, Ghana. Source: CARE, 2007

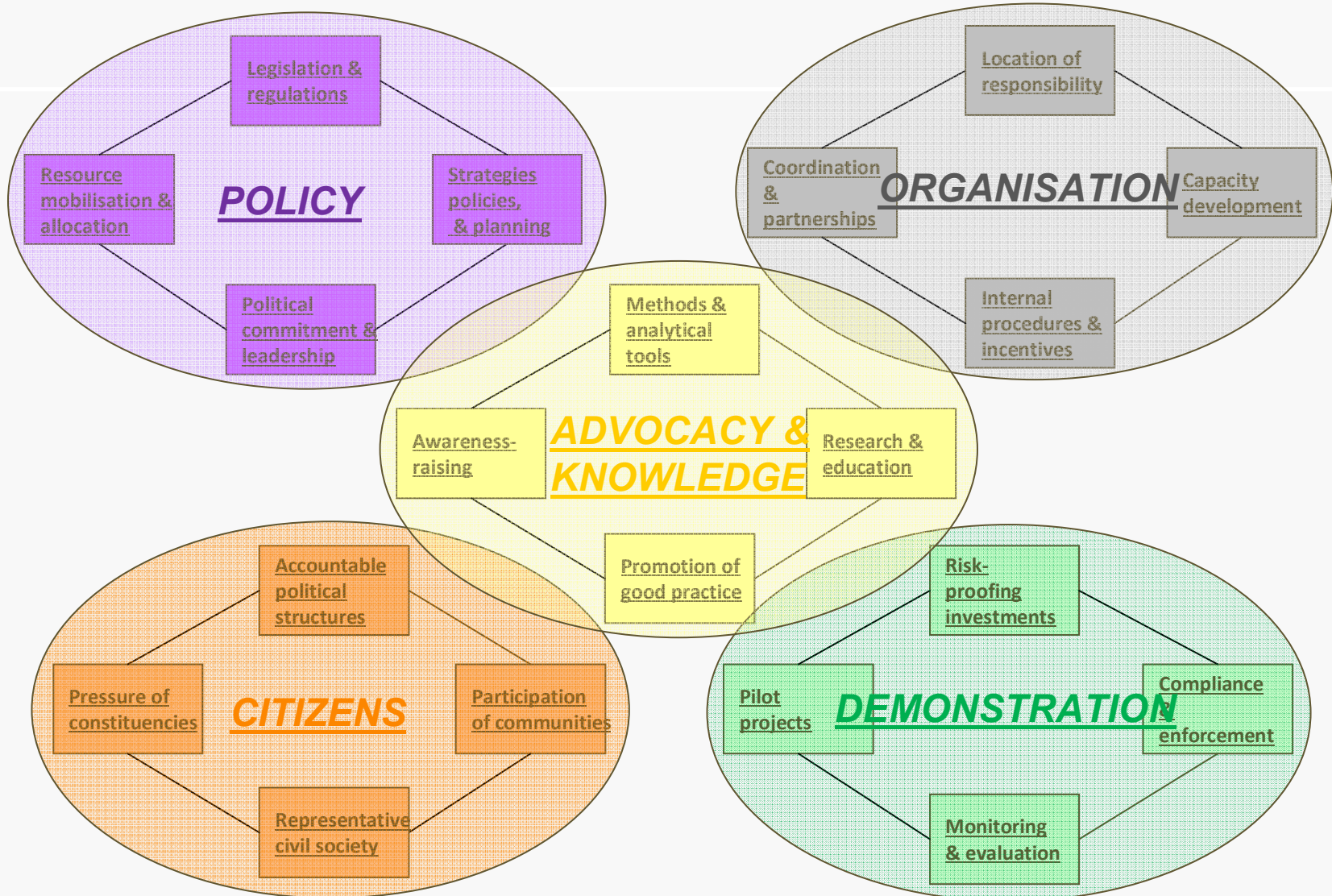


- *Capacity to understand and address different climate hazards is highly variable across sectors / departments*
- Example: NAPAs, National Communications
- Good practice:
  - Strategic use of NAPAs and NCs as to define a capacity/knowledge baseline
  - Learning to speak different ‘languages’ to make climate risk arguments (e.g. Disaster Management, Economics, Poverty)

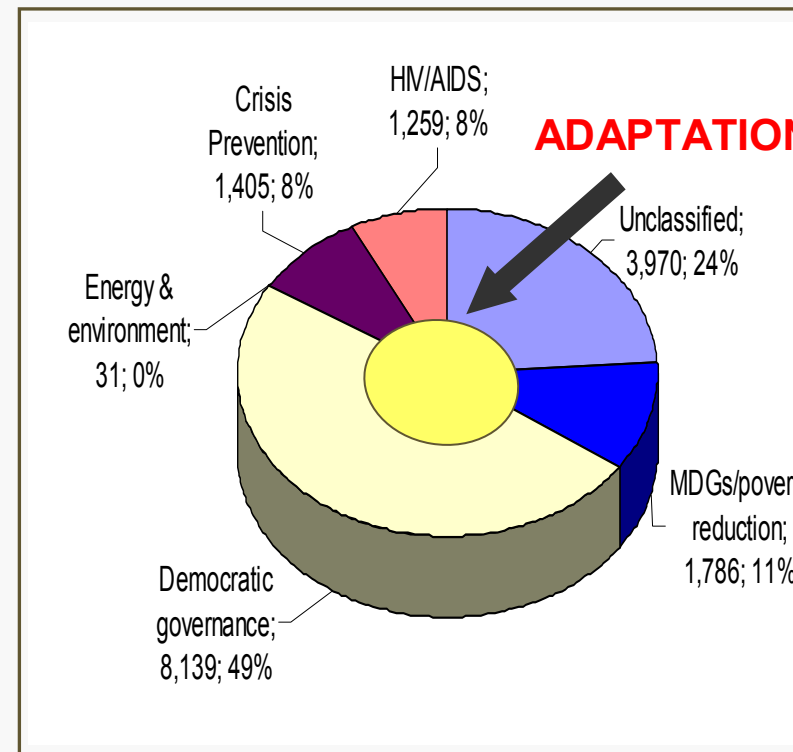
- *Adaptation is often described as a new planning field in which countries have limited experience. YET: Many countries have substantive dispersed knowledge on risk management and vulnerability assessments*
- **Example: Coastal protection (e.g. Thailand)**
- **Good practice:**
  - **Point of departure for adaptation planning processes**  
**Analysis of autonomous adaptation experience**
  - **Facilitating planning processes that catalyze a transition from coping to adapting**
  - **Establishing mechanisms to compare experiences between similar regions and countries (e.g. ALM)**

- ***Models are for insights, not answers***
- **Example: National Communications**
- **Good practice:**
  - **Communicating the limitations of CC modeling**
  - **Emphasizing the value of scenario planning, review points in planning cycles and adaptive management**
  - **Analyzing and communicating immediate entry points for no-regrets measures**

- *Integrating Adaptation into ongoing planning processes can happen through a range of entry points, which are generally well known*
- **Example: Most NAPA follow-up projects**
- **Good practice:**
  - **Systematic assessment of conducive entry points in ongoing government planning processes**
  - **Systematic use of ‘mainstreaming frameworks’ (e.g. UNDP/BCPR) to analyze entry points**



- ***Adaptation does not happen through adaptation projects alone; many other sectors and practice areas provide opportunities for adaptation planning***
- **Example: Armenia**
- **Good practice:**
  - **Identifying non-climate change 'mover & shaker' projects**
  - **Emphasizing scenario planning in DRR and PRA processes**
  - **Systematic use of portfolio screening for CC risks and opportunities**



UNDP Mozambique Country Office (2006):  
Expenditures by Practice Area (in US\$ 1000)

- Utilizing the comparative advantage of different UN agencies more strategically
- Supporting climate change adaptation through UN Country Teams and integration of adaptation planning into UNDAF
- Strengthening the value of National Communications for Adaptation Planning, Advocacy and Awareness
- Facilitating NAPA-type planning processes and access to adaptation financing in non-LDCs