



Regional training workshop on adaptation for the African Anglophone LDCs (Kigali-Rwanda)

Success stories in mainstreaming adaptation through the NAPAs, AAP and other programs

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UNDP GEF GLECRDS team overall strategic objective



- The overall strategic objective of the UNDP GEF GLECRDS team is to develop the capacity of national and sub-national Governments to conduct long-term integrated planning exercises to transition to green, low-emission and climate-resilient (LECR) development.

The objective is addressed through the following signature programmes:

- ***Supporting Integrated Climate Change Strategies:*** Supports national and sub-national governments (with focus on Ministries of Finance and planning bodies) to develop and strengthen policies, institutions, capacities and knowledge for integrated (Green LECD), and to make use of the full range of public and private financing mechanisms to support Green LECD investment.;

UNDP GEF GLECRDS signature programs



- ***Advancing Cross-sectoral Climate Resilient Livelihoods:*** Supports climate resilient economic development and sustainable livelihoods, especially for vulnerable populations – the poor, women, and indigenous peoples.
- ***Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems for Climate Resilient Development:*** Supports the development of climate information and Early Warning Systems (EWS) across a range of countries in Africa, Asia and the Pacific

Supporting Integrated Climate Change Strategies



- **STEP 1: Develop a Multi-Stakeholder Planning Process**
- **STEP 2: Prepare Climate Change Profiles and Vulnerability Scenarios**
- **STEP 3: Identify Strategic Options Leading to Low-Emission Climate-Resilient Development Trajectories**
- **STEP 4: Identify Policies and Financing Options to Implement Priority Climate Change Actions**
- **STEP 5: Prepare Low-Emission Climate-Resilient Development Roadmap**

Expected outcomes of Supporting Integrated Climate Change Strategies



- Policies, strategies and plans developed and strengthened for long-term and integrated low emission climate resilient development in key sectoral governance entities
- A full range of public and private financing mechanisms are available for **Ministries of Finance/sectoral ministries**, and **National and sub-national planning bodies** to support low emission climate resilient development
- Incentive structures designed to effect behavioral adjustments by the public and private sectors are implemented by **Ministries of Finance/sectoral ministries**, and **National and sub-national planning bodies**

Experiences of mainstreaming CC-A : How



- **Guidelines** for mainstreaming CC-A in the Municipality/Local Development Plans, Sectoral and National Development policies (PRSP) for the assessment of the related financial costs
- **Capacity building** using training institution, revising curricula and developing new curricula
- **Collecting and disseminating** information on climate risks and vulnerability
- **Raising awareness** and training of Parliamentarian and technical staff at the local, regional and national levels on the benefits of integrating climate risks and disasters in the planning and development instruments
- Foster **reforms to institutionalise** this process within the National and sectorial Planning Commissions
- **Iterative M&E** systems to monitor the impacts and achievement of the CC-related policies

Experiences of mainstreaming CC-A: Some achievements



Benin: Integrated CC concerns for agricultural and food sec in 9 PDC,

Ghana: integrating CC into the management of priority health risks in Ghana (malaria, diarrheal diseases, and meningococcal meningitis) Mechanisms established for cross-sectoral coordination to support climate change-resilient health policy formulation and implementation at national and local policy-making levels.

- **Guinea:** Climate changes have been mainstreamed in the PDL of 9 municipalities and their related budget, New policies for integrating CC on coastal zones planning, increase of National budget for adaptation in the 2012-2013 budget cycle
- **Ghana AAP:** NDPC Developed a CC checklist to successfully review the targeted 60 district medium-term development plans based on the Ghana Shared Growth and Dev. Agenda 2010-2013

Experiences of mainstreaming CC-A: some achievements



- Managerial and institutional **structures** were **changed** and **adapted** to allow for adequate responses to climate change in the 20 AAP countries.
- Through IRTSC initiatives, high-level decision makers from politics, civil society, academia, research and the private sectors were trained, have become **climate change champions (leaders)** and have formed communities of practice.
- **knowledge products** such as climate change manuals, guidebooks, Climate modelling studies, risk assessments, and vulnerability and hazard maps for reviewing local and national development plans, climate change management and mainstreaming developed in countries

Experiences of mainstreaming CC-A : Challenges



- **Financial resources** for the implementation of the revised policies, strategies and plans
- **Appropriate Budgeting** of the revised policies and strategies and plans
- Weak access to **relevant climate and meteorological information**
- **Operationality** of the implementation of the CC related policies
- **Sustainability** of the practice of mainstreaming CC in policies

Some strategies for addressing the Budgeting and operationality challenges



- **Economics of Climate Change Adaptation Program – Supporting National/Sub-national Adaption Planning and Action** to strengthen the capacity in countries for undertaking cost-benefit analyses of adaptation projects and applying policy relevant analytical methods to integrate the economics of adaptation into national development planning processes.
 - Create capacity able to apply specific methods and analytical frameworks to prioritize local climate change adaptation requirements;
 - Assessing tailored guidance from internationally recognized experts from the North and South; and
 - Sharing information and knowledge from a network of practitioners within a community of practice focused on supporting adaptation at the country level and regionally.

Some strategies for addressing the access to information challenges



- Regional program for **Strengthening climate information and early warning systems** to support the development of climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change policies in 12 African countries
- Objective: To strengthen countries' climate monitoring capabilities, early warning systems and available information for responding to climate shocks and planning adaptation to climate change.
- **The UNDP-Adaptation Learning Mechanism** (www.undp-alm.org/) is UNDP's knowledge-sharing platform on country led adaptation programmes and projects. By increasing the availability of tailored information, UNDP-ALM intends to catalyze knowledge that can support governments to integrate climate change risks into poverty reduction and development strategies



Some strategies for addressing the financial challenges



- **Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Reviews**
- **Objective:** look at how national policy goals on climate change are being reflected in public expenditures and how these expenditures can be delivered in a more coherent way across government
 - Cross government steering group led generally by Finance and Planning Ministries with technical input from Ministry of Environment
 - Builds and expands on Public Expenditure Review modality
 - Review of policies and institutions
 - Reviews whole budget (including sub-national level) to assess activities relevant for climate change
 - Make recommendations to Improve the medium and long-term planning and investment plans related to climate changes
- **Gambia, Burkina Faso ????**



Some strategies for addressing the financial challenges



- **Engaging the private sector:** in Guinea, the LDCF project has succeeded to get the Rio Tinto and Belle Zone Mining companies support for the implementation of the priorities identified in the PDL of one municipality (Forecariah).
- In Comoros, we are planning to engage the private stakeholders of the Vanilla, Ylang Ylang and Cloves value chain,
- **Working with the financial sector** (MFI) to provide appropriate financial products
- Developing system of **payments of CC-A services**

Some strategies for addressing the sustainability challenges



- **Institutionalization** of the practice of mainstreaming CC in policies, strategies and plans through new laws and **institutional reforms**
- Let the **appropriate institutions** to lead the process: Ex. National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) in Ghana, Directorate of local development in Guinea
- **New planning tools** fully integrating CC versus having 2 types of tools (Planning and mainstreaming): Ex. In Mali
- Continuous **raising awareness** of decision makers and citizen /populations



**THANK YOU
FOR YOUR
ATTENTION**