

Capacity building to develop and review climate resilient policies





Brief review of tools for climate resilience

Mainstreaming

Relevant lessons from HIV/AIDS and gender mainstreaming

- Conceptual confusion
- Reductionism
- Focal points
- Implementation
- Performance

Source: Summarised from Elsey et al. (2005) and Mehra and Gupta (2006)



Mainstreaming

Some key issues

- Climate change effects are increasingly evident
- Many uncertainties at the national/local level
- Lack of national level coordination and integration
- Lack of resources (e.g. time and money)
- Poor engagement (if any) with all stakeholders
- Lack of capacity
- Apathy/denial etc.

Tools/approaches for adaptation planning

- UNDP Adaptation Policy Framework
- WRI National Adaptive Capacity (NAC) Framework
- Integrating climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (the SDC Framework)
- Local Adaptive Capacity (LAC) Framework
- Resilience Assessment Workbook

Adaptation Policy Framework

Four major principles

- Adaptation to short-term climate variability and extreme events serves as a starting point for reducing vulnerability to longer-term climate change
- Adaptation occurs at different levels in society
- Adaptation policy and measures should be assessed in a development context; and
- The adaptation strategy and the stakeholder process by which it is implemented are equally important.

Source: Adaptation policy frameworks for climate change: Developing strategies, policies and measures, UNDP



Balance required

- The need to reduce climate change impacts
- Constraints of national policy-making processes
- An effective adaptation strategy will require increased policy coherence across economic sectors, societal levels and time frames

Source: Adaptation policy frameworks for climate change: Developing strategies, policies and measures, UNDP



Outputs

- Policy development
 - Certain aspects of national development strategy
 - Specific geographic areas
 - Key sectors
- Integrated assessments
 - Cross-sectoral integration
- Project formulation
 - At any scale

Source: Adaptation policy frameworks for climate change: Developing strategies, policies and measures, UNDP



Outcomes

- An on-going policy process
- Public awareness raised
- Enhanced capacity
 - Individual
 - Community
 - Sectoral
 - National
- Policy processes established or modified
- Creation of an ‘Adaptation Community’

Source: Adaptation policy frameworks for climate change: Developing strategies, policies and measures, UNDP



The Adaptation Policy Framework Process

Stakeholder engagement

Assessing and enhancing adaptive capacity

Continuing the adaptation process

Formulating an adaptation strategy

Assessing future climate risks

Assessing current vulnerability

Scoping and designing an adaptation project

Work within your resource base

- Applying the APF does not necessarily require an abundance of high-quality data, or extensive expertise in computer-based models
- It is possible to use the APF to conduct a project in entirely qualitative terms
- Applying the APF requires thoughtful assessment of adaptation to climate change, a robust stakeholder process – and what would be considered manageable costs in terms of time and funding

Source: Adaptation policy frameworks for climate change: Developing strategies, policies and measures, UNDP



Key elements

- Careful application of the scoping and design process
- A strong stakeholder engagement process
- Assessment and enhancement of adaptive capacity
- Analysis of adaptation to cope with current and future climate change
- A programme to monitor and evaluate the impact of adaptation

Source: Adaptation policy frameworks for climate change: Developing strategies, policies and measures, UNDP



Stakeholder engagement

A reminder

Build on existing knowledge, capabilities and resources

Seven psychological principles that can help foster positive actions in addressing climate change:

- Promote success stories
- Provide positive future visions
- Focus on opportunity not risk
- Support social impulses
- Identity with place
- Fairness is vital
- Ownership of change/being heard



Refining the gap analysis



Phase 1 gap assessment

- Identify key gaps, actions needed, barriers to action and how to address them



Gap reassessment

- Review gap assessments produced in Phase 1 workshops
- Identify:
 - Key issues/vulnerabilities
 - Resilience actions
 - Gaps
 - Priorities for policy development

Gap reassessment

Example – water resources

Key issues & vulnerabilities	Resilience actions	Gaps	Policy priorities
Not enough water to meet demand	Increase storage and improve water management	Water tariffs New infrastructure needed Catchment management Public attitudes and awareness	Policies to enhance infrastructure and encourage water conservation

Rodrigues and Tobago

- 109 km²
 - 40,000 people
 - Primarily African descent
 - Hilly and volcanic
 - Annual rainfall about 800mm
 - No remaining endemic forest
 - Dry watersheds
 - Significant loss of biodiversity
 - Farming and fishing predominate but tourism is growing in importance
- 300 km²
 - 55,000 people
 - Primarily African descent
 - Hilly and volcanic
 - Annual rainfall varies across island from 3800mm to 1250 mm
 - Forest reserve established in 1764 to protect watershed
 - Very biodiverse
 - Tourism employs more than half the population