

Capacity building to develop and review climate resilient policies








Recap of policy 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.

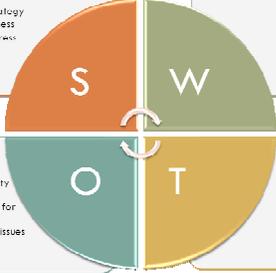
Tools/approaches for adaptation planning

- 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

SWOT Analysis of APF

- Participatory
- Focused with clear objectives and outcomes
- Clear communication strategy
- Leadership to drive process
- Accountability and progress monitoring (reporting / indicators)

- Conflicts may arise due to varying priorities at this particular moment
- Lack of information and data may hinder project
- Financial implications to implement the project
- Capacity constraints
- No scope for R&D



- Opportunities for capacity building
- Showcase success stories for future projects
- Better understanding of issues
- Scope for R&D issues
- Improves networking & encourages collaboration

- Lack of commitment from stakeholders
- No consensus can be reached due to varying or conflicting interests
- Information may not be understood by grassroots

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

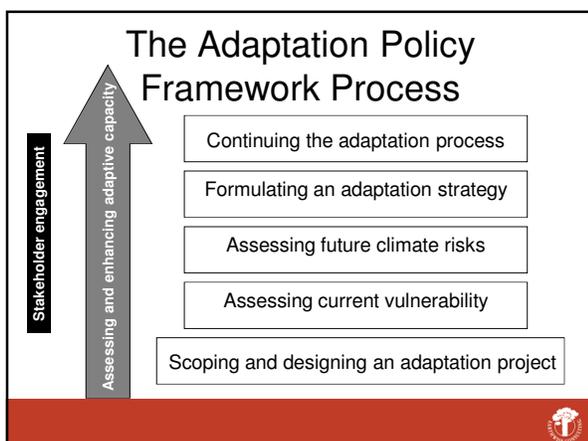
Source: Adaptation policy frameworks for climate change: Developing strategies, policies and measures, UNDP



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

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



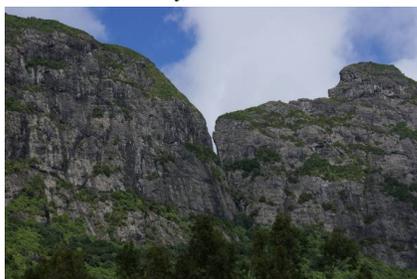
Stakeholder engagement A reminder

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



Reworking the gap analysis



Phase 1 gap assessment

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



Gap reassessment

- Continue to work in your current groups or break into sectoral groups?
- 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 |

