

Capacity building to develop and review climate resilient policies





Policy formulation 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

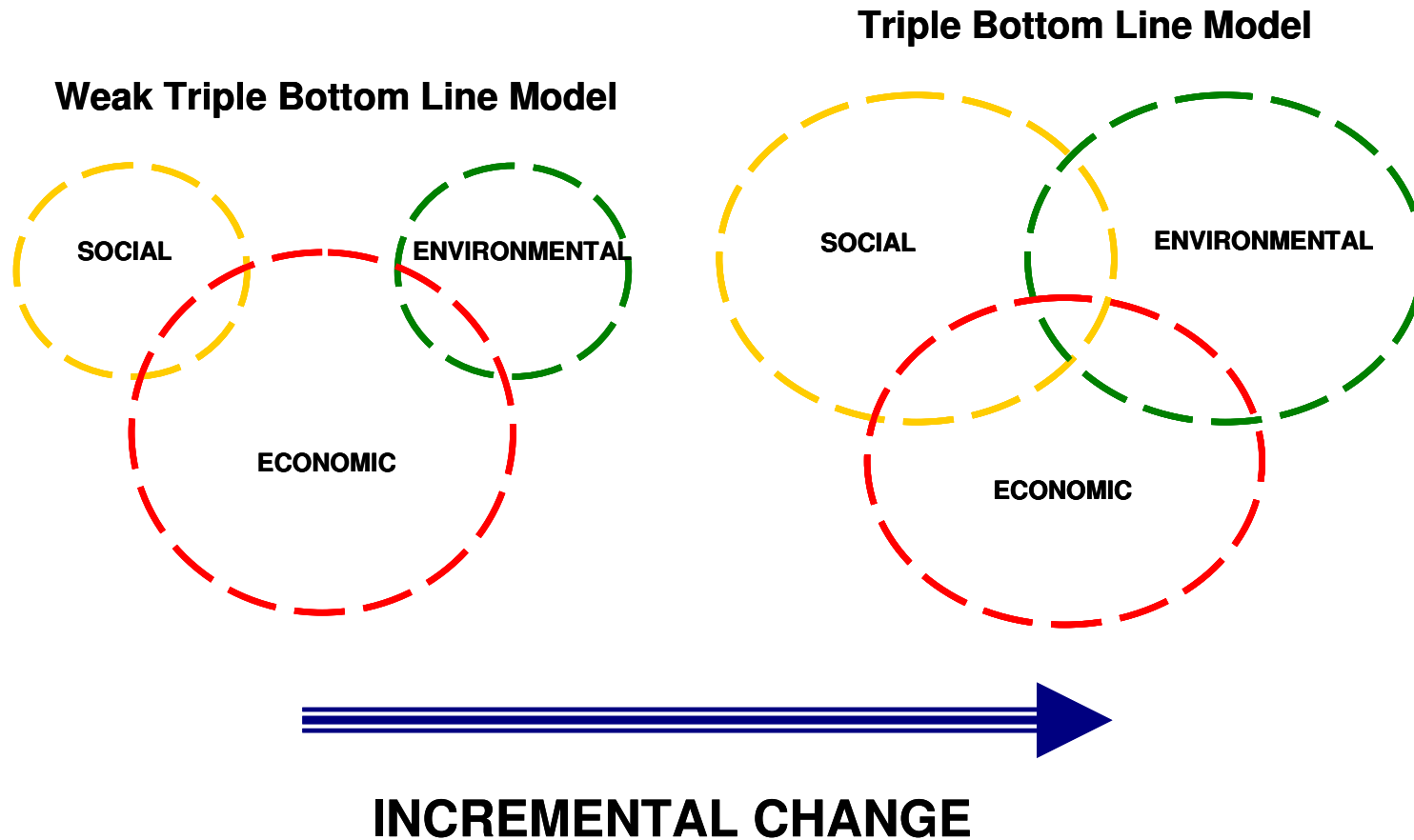
Seven psychological principles that can help foster positive actions in addressing climate change:

- 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

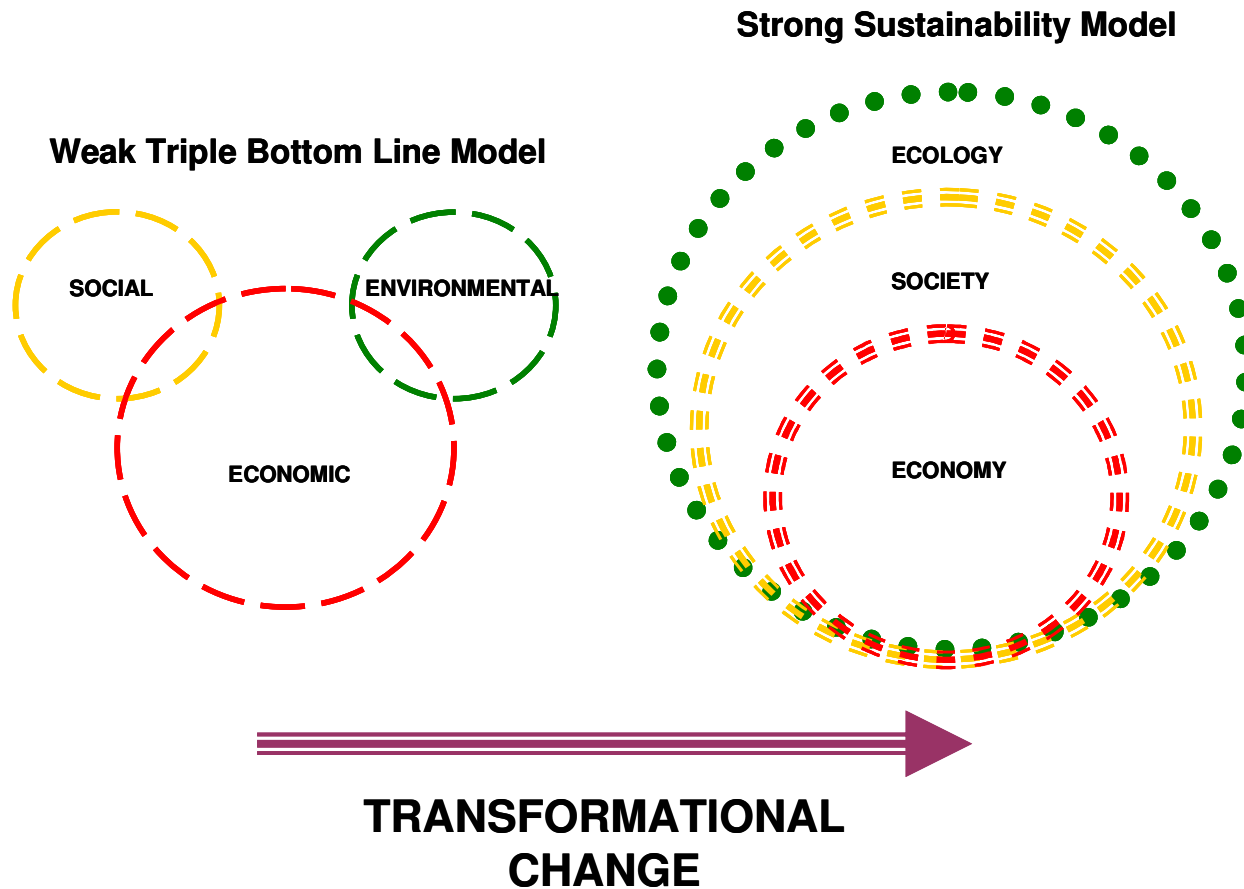
The sustainable development context



Incremental change



Transformational change



Costa Rica

Development performance

- In 2010 ranked 62nd in the Human Development Index
- Much higher human development than countries at same income levels
- In 2010 ranked 3rd in the Environmental Performance Index
- Ranked 1st in the Happy Planet Index and considered the 'greenest' country in the world



Carbon neutrality

- In 2007, the Costa Rican government announced plans for Costa Rica to become the first carbon-neutral country by 2021

Some facts

- 51,100 km²
- 4,608,426 people (June 2011 estimate)
- \$2.2 billion per year tourist industry
- A pioneer of ecotourism and one of the few countries with true ecotourism



Environmental protection

- A system of payments for environmental services
- A tax on water pollution
- Carbon neutral goal
- By 2010 90% of electricity from renewable sources
- A Forest Law (1996) to provide direct financial incentives to landowners for provision of environmental services
- 25% of the country in protected national parks and protected areas

Costa Rica National Climate Change Strategy (2008)

- Since GHG emissions have a long lead-time effect on the climate, our actions (or inactions) during the next two decades will have a profound impact on the climate during the second half of this century and beyond.
- If we want to have different results, policies should be modified at country and global levels.
- We cannot expect to reverse the current trends with the same policies and mechanisms that created them in the first place.
- We need to devise creative and innovative ways of addressing the problem.
- Business as usual and the status quo are not an alternative.



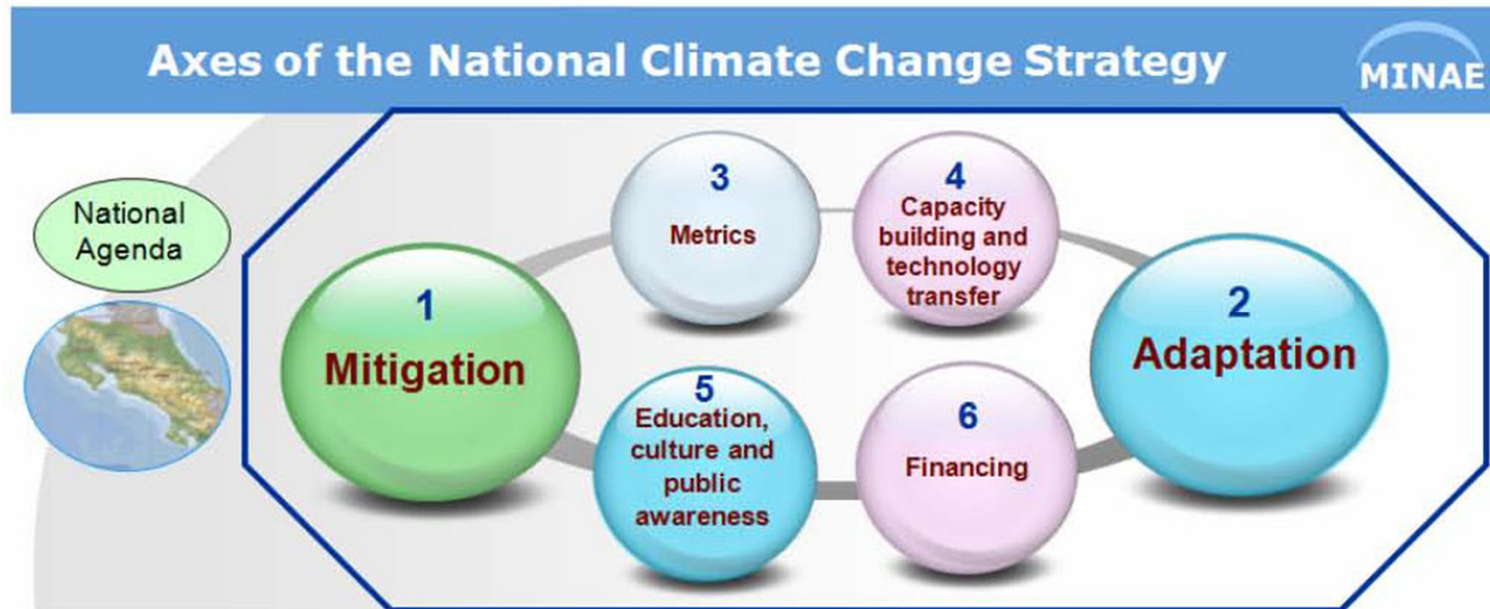
Key elements

- Decision to act unilaterally in declaring carbon neutral goal
- Development of an integrated climate change strategy
- First step was to put climate change at the top of the government agenda
- A priority in National Development Plan
- Costa Rica aims to be a leader
- Buy-in from private sector, academia, media, civil society
- Strategy based on careful analysis of economic, social and environmental factors and their interaction

Two complimentary agendas



National climate change strategy



National agenda objectives



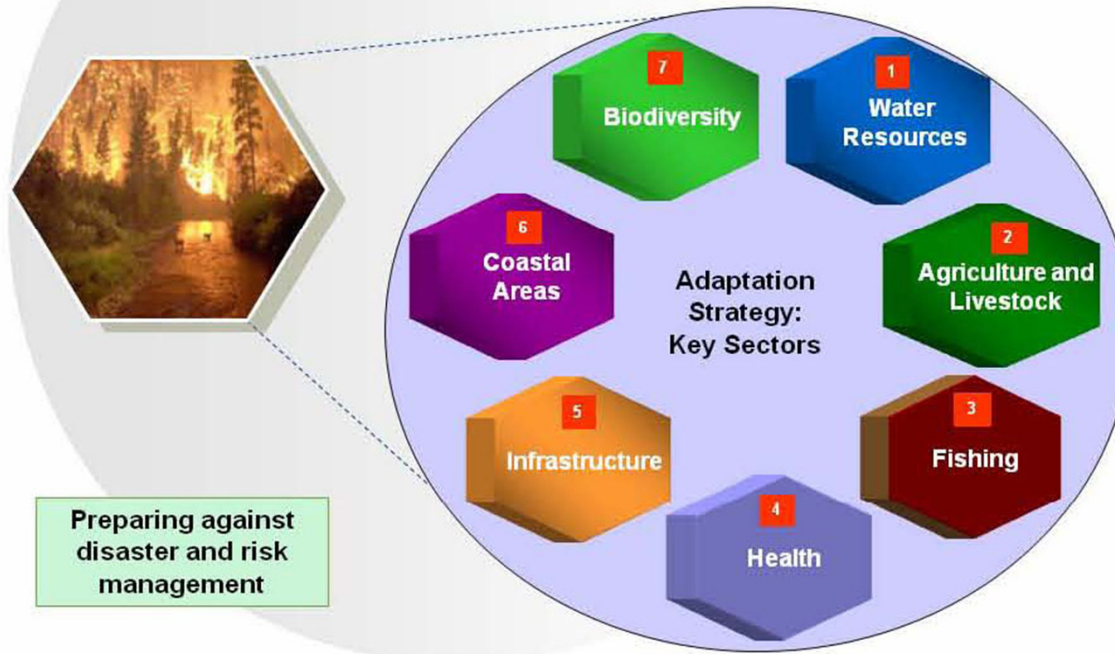
The national agenda

Adaptation

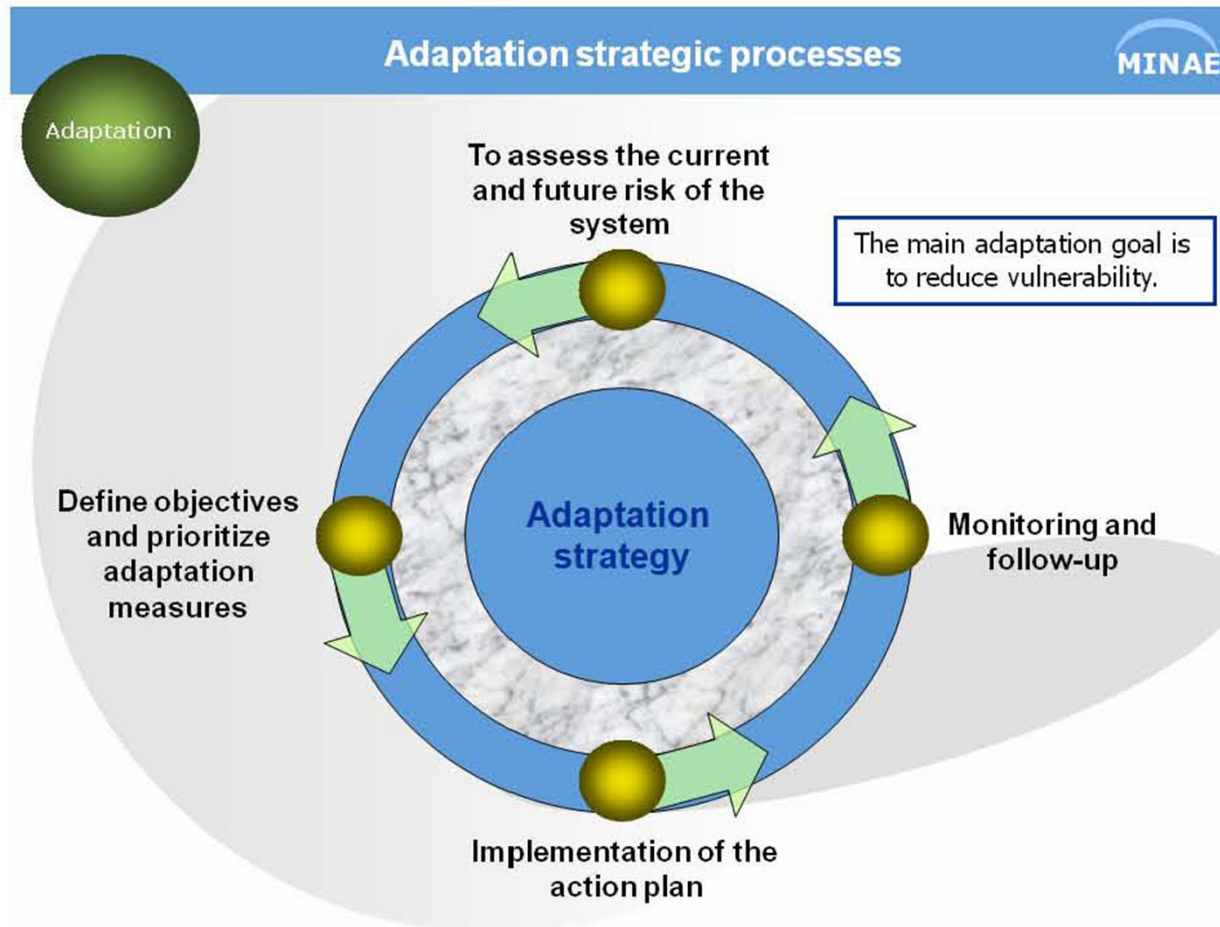
- The objective is to identify the economic, social and environmental risks of climate change by geographic zone and sector
- Based on the above adaptation measures can be prioritized and an action plan developed
- Action plan includes: research and monitoring; early warning systems; strengthening adaptive capacity

Adaptation strategic axes

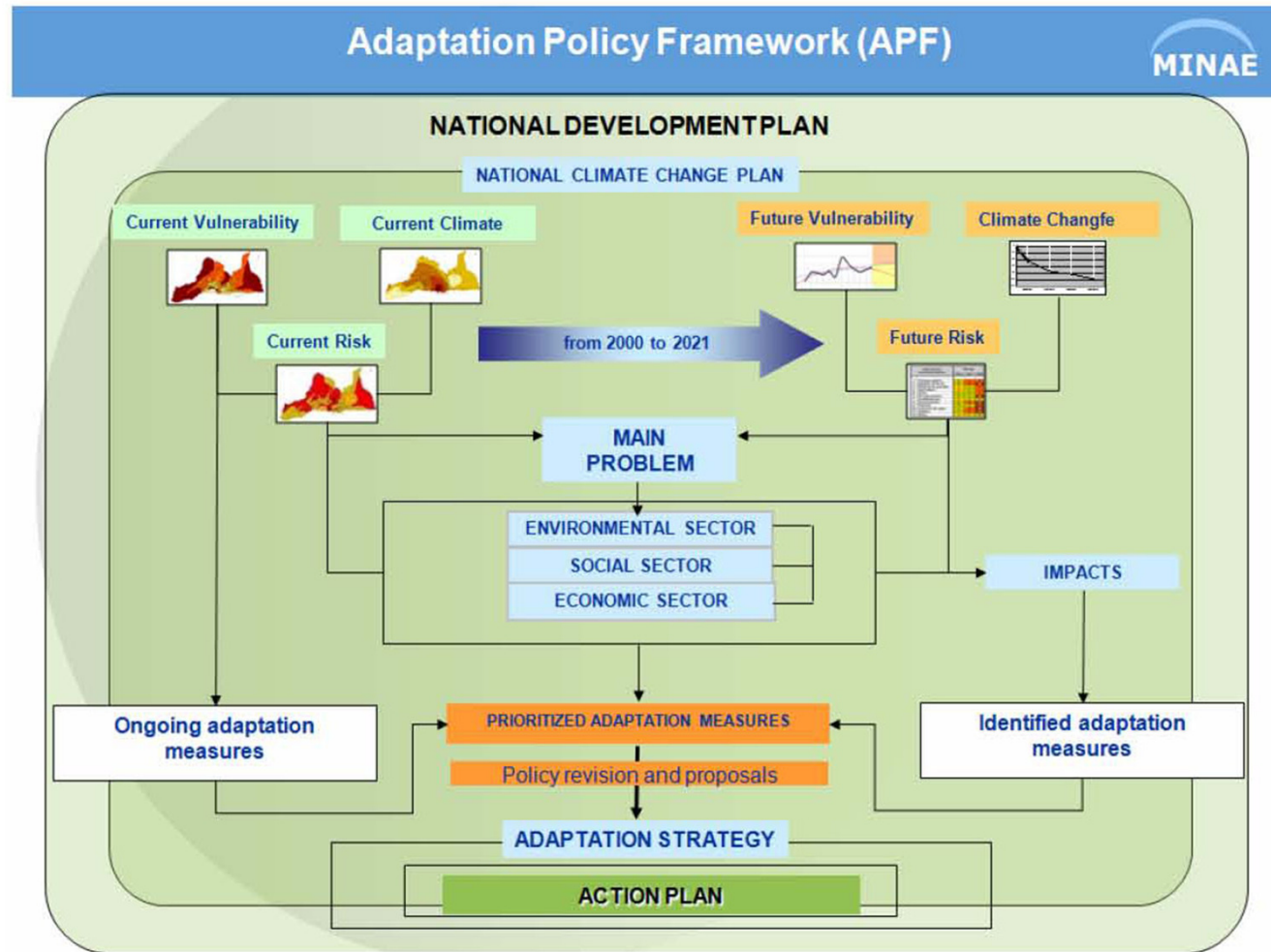
Sectorial risk and vulnerability reduction to the impacts of climate change



Adaptation strategic processes



Water resources case study



Metrics

- All the components of the strategy need to develop a metrics system that is accurate, reliable and verifiable, with built-in mechanisms for monitoring

Capacity building and technology transfer

- In order to become a nation capable of implementing an integral climate change strategy, it is necessary that we build society-wide capabilities that respond to climate change ...

Education, culture and public awareness

- The country seeks to involve, engage and commit its population to fight climate change, and thus build a social system of decision making for the implementation of its climate change strategy ...
- We want an informed, aware, and knowledgeable population ... enabled to have an active and more effective participation ... and a better capacity to influence decision makers ...

Financing

- Two main focal points
 - Secure resources to finance the strategy
 - Guarantee effective and efficient use of these resources
- Costa Rica has a carbon tax (3.5% of the price of oil derivatives) with the aforementioned objectives ...

Conclusions from Costa Rica NCCS

- Delayed action will lead to increased costs
- Short, mid and long-term actions are required
- An integrated approach that is consistent with existing policies to address sustainable development and long-term resilience
- Adaptation is expensive, but the issues must be confronted
- Adaptation and mitigation go hand in hand

Conclusions from Costa Rica NCCS

- “We are a country capable of showing the world that ... the route to reach development is precisely that which uses natural resources with wisdom”
- “The addition of “climate quality” to goods and services as a differentiating factor in a competitive strategy will be another key issue to assist us on our road towards climate neutrality”

Maldives priority adaptation actions

- Integration of Future Climate Change Scenarios in the Development of Selected Population Centres or Islands
- Protect Human Settlements: Innovative Coastal Protection for Development of Selected Population Centres or Islands
- Improve and promote Eco-Friendly Sustainable housing Technology
- Build Resilience of Fisheries
- Acquire Technologies and Appropriate Tools to Manage Water Resources
- Strengthen capacity for health services
- Strengthen agricultural production and increase food security

Cost of adaptation

- The Economics of Adaptation to Climate Change (EACC) study estimates that it will cost \$75 – \$100 billion each year for developing countries to adapt to climate change from 2010 to 2050 (World Bank 2009a)

IIED briefing paper Tobago case study



Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tobago>

Tobago - key facts

- 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

Putting a price on impacts

- Several attempts to cost impacts on Caribbean tourism
- Impacts are diverse, uncertain, interrelated and highly complex
- Very difficult to make definitive monetary valuations

A different approach needed

- Can a dollar value on impact really drive appropriate policy?
- Economic valuation indicates the scale of the problem ...
- But little direction on how to respond
- Need to move from static economic costing to dynamic focus on both costs and coping strategies (e.g. resilience building)

Challenges and constraints

- National endorsement essential
- Barriers to change need to be addressed
 - Resolve current tensions between short-term economic pressures and long-term sustainability/resilience
- Capacity building is fundamental
 - Needs on-going support in terms of time and money
- Stakeholder engagement at all levels is vital

Opportunities

- Focus on a “win win” approach
- Look to success stories – within Mauritius and elsewhere
- Costa Rica is a good example