What is Adaptation?

• The process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects. In human systems, adaptation seeks to moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities. In natural systems, human intervention may facilitate adjustment to expected climate and its effects.

• Incremental adaptation
• Transformational adaptation
• Autonomous adaptation
• Anticipatory adaptation
• Planned adaptation
What form does adaptation take

- Ad hoc adaptation...projects
- Private protection of assets
- Locally-led adaptation
- Insurance markets
- Internationally-supported adaptation efforts
- “Climate proofing”
- Mainstreamed adaptation
- Adaptation as part of a development portfolio
- Policies and behavior change
What Makes this Difficult?

- Complexity…climate change affects all “sectors”…
  - Ag, fisheries, coasts, health, infrastructure, DRR
- Interactions between “slow” and “sudden” onset events….
  - E.g. increasing SSTs and stronger typhoons
- Uncertainty…science is still developing but SOMETHING IS HAPPENING….
- Requires more financing….
- Some policies and planning processes may need to be changed! (MALADAPTATION)
• NAP process devised by UNFCCC in 2010 as part of Cancun Adaptation Framework

• To reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience

• To facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels as appropriate

NAP ≠ NAPA
Guides policy and investments
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAPA process</th>
<th>NAP process</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urgent and immediate adaptation needs</td>
<td>Long-term adaptation objectives</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project-based</td>
<td>Policy-based</td>
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<td>One-off</td>
<td>Iterative</td>
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<td>Established process</td>
<td>Flexible process</td>
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<tr>
<td>Existing climate impacts</td>
<td>Anticipated climate impacts</td>
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<td>Inputs at community level: important source of</td>
<td>Various sources of information required, including</td>
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<td>information; new research not required</td>
<td>inputs at community level, climate models, socio-</td>
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<td>economic scenarios etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Identification of adaptation needs</td>
<td>Identification and support for effective implementation of adaptation measures</td>
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</table>
Key Elements

- Country driven….not prescriptive
- Comprehensive approach to adaptation aligned to national development trajectory
- Guides adaptation at all levels…
  - Horizontal integration…cross sectoral
  - Vertical integration…federal, states, districts, villages
- A cycle…learning process
- Incorporates UNFCCC priorities
  - Participatory, gender inclusive, transparent
- Guides investments in adaptation
Adaptation is primarily *local*, and the NAP provides a structure for effectively addressing local vulnerabilities, and for improving local livelihoods!
Example: Burkina Faso

- Strategic objectives and priority adaptation for key sectors
- National circumstances and stakeholders
  - Climate, socio-economy, geography
- Gaps and vulnerabilities
  - By sector
- How to reach the objectives
  - Costs & benefits
  - Alignment with other strategies
  - Communications, implementation, M&E
Recent GCF Developments/News

• Many, many requests

• Greater interest in setting up project pipeline and financing structure
  • Specifically, NAP should lead to more financing (eg more GCF projects)
  • Figuring out how to unlock domestic and private sector financing

• Smaller projects and phased approach
How are projects financed?

- Grants/Loans/Bonds/Equity
- Bundling/Blending
  - Covering the *additionality*
- Bi-lateral/multi-lateral agencies
  - Generally very top-down
- International Climate funds
  - *Accessibility* issue
- National Climate Funds
  - Sustainability/politics
- Central Government Transfers
- Locally Generated Revenues
- Private Sector
Project Overview Example: Somalia

- **Outcome 1: LAUNCH NAP**
  - Consensus Mandate
  - Steering committee/mechanisms
  - Lead agency

- **Outcome 2: Supporting states**
  - Launch NAP at state level
  - Adaptation Plans (States)
  - States mainstream

- **Outcome 3: Implementation and support**
  - Supporting NDA
  - Centre for Climate Change Research, Mitigation, and Communication
  - Sectors mainstream CC
Consensus Mandate...1.1

*Let’s agree on what we’re doing first!

1.1.1: Interim team....national organization
1.1.2: Awareness raising materials for buy in
1.1.3: Consultations and spreading the message
1.1.4: National Mandate Conference
1.1.5: Disseminate, validate, FORMALIZE
1.1.6: NAP internet portal
1.1.7: Private sector roundtable
Steering Committee 1.2

Who’s driving this thing?

1.2.1. Knowledge sharing and twinning
1.2.2. NAP roadmap...getting to NAP
1.2.3. Development partner workshop
1.2.4. Compile draft, circulate, revise, publish
1.2.5. Implementation planning workshop
1.2.6. M&E reporting, communication
1.2.7. NAPII: The Sequel
Lead Agency Coordination 1.3

*Making the wheels turn*

1.3.1. PMU in lead agency
1.3.2. Stocktaking and baseline analysis
1.3.3. Online database
1.3.4. NAP roadmap meeting
1.3.5. Tech guidelines for vulnerability assessments
1.3.6. M&E
1.3.7. Tech guidelines for mainstreaming & climate proofing
State Level Launch 2.1

2.1.1. States designate lead agency and inter-agency task force
2.1.2. State workshops on CC & NAP
2.1.3. Analyze state/sector plans for vulnerabilities/entry points (priority level)
2.1.4. State online portals
2.1.5. Sister city relationships
2.1.6. Budget and policy review (implementation level)
2.1.7. Coordination between state and NDA
State level adaptation plans 2.2

2.2.1. Visioning/Futuring workshop/VA procedures
2.2.2. Workshop on VA methodology
2.2.3. State/district hazard maps
2.2.4. Data gathering in target groups and areas
2.2.5. Context-appropriate awareness raising materials
2.2.6. Compile, analyze, rank vulnerabilities and options
2.2.7. Publish and disseminate plan
States mainstream CCA 2.3

2.3.1. Designate CC focal points at state agencies & establish professional development
2.3.2. Cross-sectoral workshop on projections and mainstreaming
2.3.3. Workshop on costs of CCA and budget mainstreaming
2.3.4. Adopt climate proofing guidelines
2.3.5. Designate state-level knowledge management agency
2.3.6. VA findings incorporated into DRR plans
2.3.7. Sector agencies report on NAP progress
2.3.8. States design pilot climate change adaptation project
Strengthening NDA capacity 3.1

3.1.1. Twinning with other NDAs

3.1.2. NDA guides development of financing plan for implementation

3.1.3. NDA conducts project prep workshops for states and NGOs

3.1.4. NDA develops & disseminates gender guidelines

3.1.5. NDA coordinates feasibility studies for priority projects

3.1.6. Design national climate change adaptation fund

3.1.7. NDA reports on UNFCCC agreement progress
Centre for Climate Change Research, Adaptation and Communication 3.2

3.2.1 Design and establish Centre
3.2.2 Develop regional/international networks and partnerships with other centers
3.2.3 Private sector climate change incubator
3.2.4 Focal points and capacity strengthening plans with universities
3.2.5 University research/training network
3.2.6 Research grant/scholarship support
3.2.7 NAP outreach and communication strategy
Sectors mainstream CCA 3.3

3.3.1. Focal bureau established in agencies for CCA
3.3.2. Agencies conduct Vas
3.3.3. Agencies strengthen institutional and regulatory frameworks for long-term adaptation
3.3.4. Promote coordination of adaptation across sectors
3.3.5. Sector agencies develop capacity strengthening plan of NAP implementation
3.3.6. Sector agencies develop financing strategy
Thank you!

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