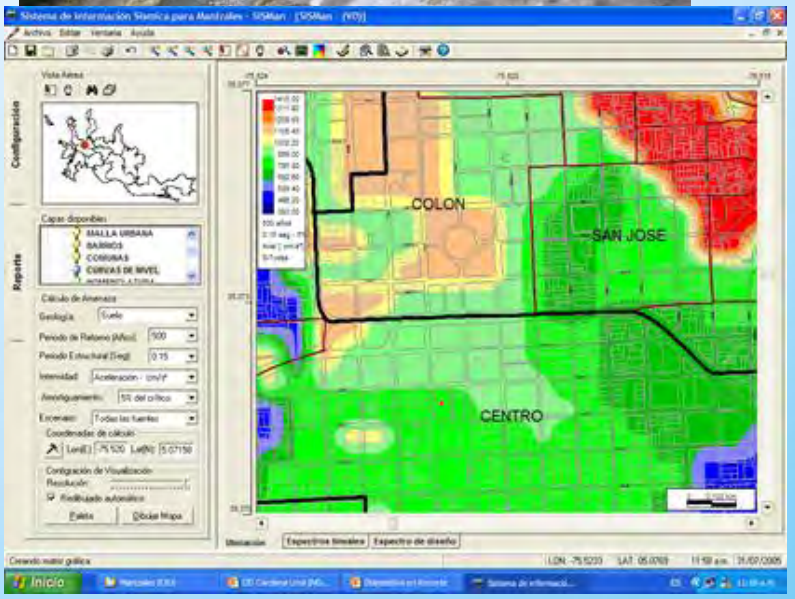
Mainstreaming Climate Change



Mainstreaming Climate Change

Mainstreaming guide - draft

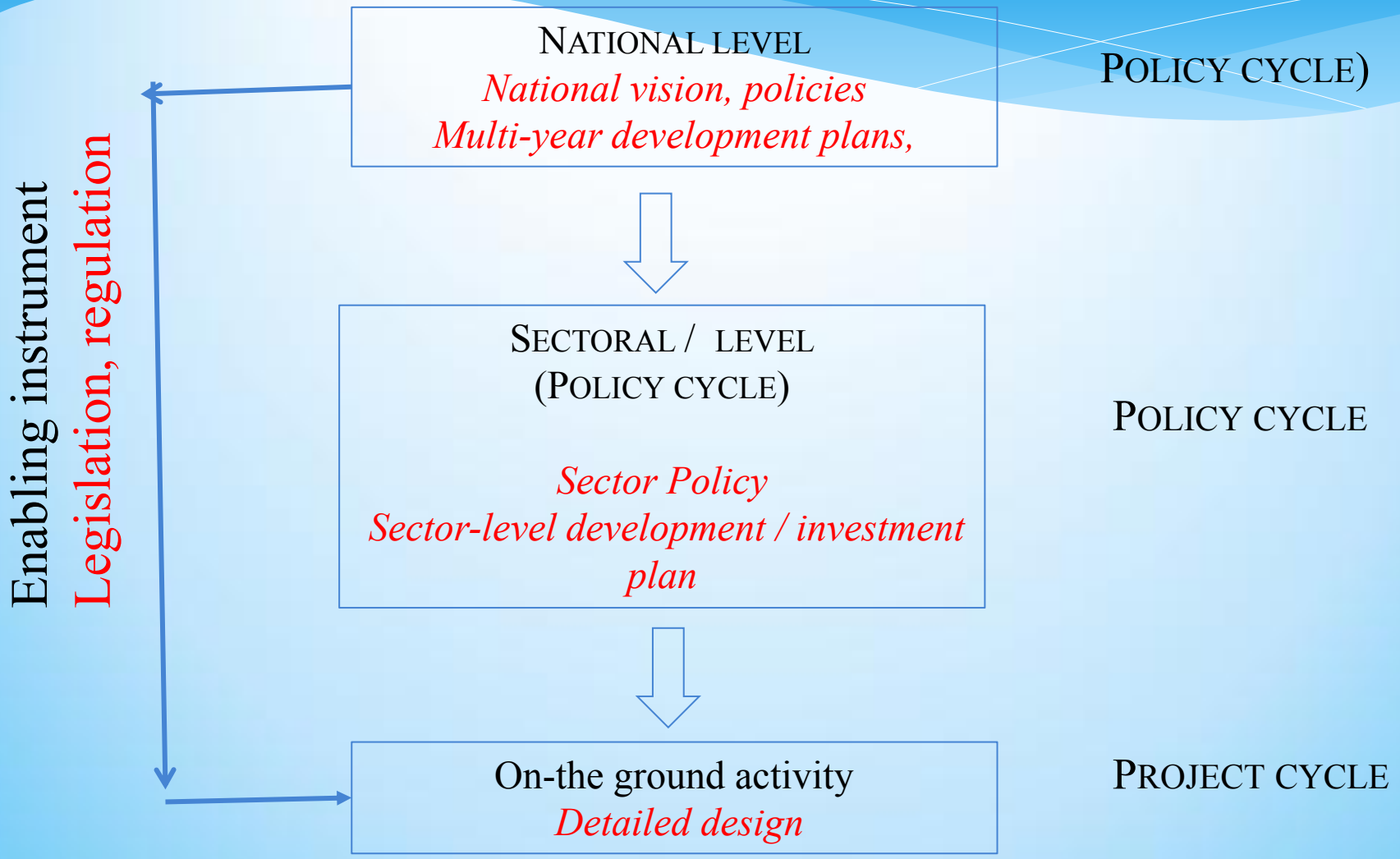
SPREP

Apia, Samoa

30-31st July

Purpose

* Share mainstreaming draft guides
* Get comments and feedback to make the draft guide more practical and user-friendly for people like PACC coordinators


NATIONAL LEVEL
National vision, policies
Multi-year development plans,
POLICY CYCLE)
SECTORAL / LEVEL
(POLICY CYCLE)
Sector Policy
Sector-level development / investment plan
POLICY CYCLE
On-the ground activity
Detailed design
PROJECT CYCLE
Enabling instrument
Legislation, regulation

Outline

1. The nature of the ‘Hands on’ guide
2. Step-by-step guide for national level mainstreaming
3. Step-by-step guide for sector level mainstreaming
4. Step-by-step guide for ‘on the ground activity’ level mainstreaming

Nature of the guide

* Recall Mainstreaming has two dimensions to mainstreaming
  * process - policy cycle / project cycle
  * technical - climate risk management
* Lesson learnt from the region and elsewhere provide some guiding principles and success factors

This practical guide that:

* Combines:
  * Policy/project cycle process
  * Climate risk management steps
  * Guiding principles and success factors

* Guides one through key steps of mainstreaming

Mainstreaming – How Practical – “Hands On”

Key principles and success factors

I. Functional Process

II. Technical aspects

III. Information

IV. Institutional and stakeholder capacity

V Mainstreaming Products

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Functional process

Whole of Government Approach:	**Integrated 'whole of Government' approach, preferably coordinated at the highest level of government, is required to address multifaceted challenges of climate change adaptation, and multisectoral and multiagency responses required to address current and projected weather and climate risks.**
Active national and regional stakeholder engagement	**Active local stakeholder engagement** **Clearly identified lead agency, and clearly defined roles of in-country government agencies, and CROP agencies, increase cost effectiveness in the mainstreaming process** **Local champion- to facilitation of cross sectoral stakeholder engagement; access to o cross cutting data and information and faciliate endorsement by the government (and during implementation phase)**
Build on existing development governance processes	**Building on existing development governance, recognising the multifaceted and cross cutting nature of climate change challenge, will increase the effectiveness of climate related actions**

Key principles and success factors

I. Functional Process

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V Mainstreaming Products

Technical Aspects

Climate Risk Management Framework	**Climate risk management framework provides a systematic basis for undertaking context-specific technical assessments for making informed adaptation choices**
Use of Scientific and Experiential and Knowledge	**Multidisciplinary scientific knowledge and local traditional as well as experiential knowledge are integral to an effective mainstreaming exercise**
Starting Point	**Addressing sources and drivers of current disaster risk is a good starting point for adapting to projected climate change**

Technical Aspects 2

Climate change adaptation spectrum	**Spectrum of adaptation measure would range from 'pure' development activities that reduces vulnerability to measures that directly address impacts of climate change, including climate compatible**
Uncertainty and adaptive management	**Accepting climate change uncertainties and embracing adaptive management approach helps address priority risks today and ensures decisions are periodically reviewed and adaptation responses adjusted as new information because available**

Key principles and success factors

I. Functional Process

II. Technical aspects

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V Mainstreaming Products

Information

Use of Scientific and Experiential and Knowledge	**Multidisciplinary scientific knowledge and local traditional as well as experiential knowledge are integral to an effective mainstreaming exercise**
Baseline Information System	**Robust and accessible National Information System is essential to support vulnerability, risk and risk reduction assessments , and locally appropriate and cost-effective climate compatible development and adaptation** **Open sharing of information across agencies and stakeholders critical for making informed CCA decisions**

Key principles and success factors

I. Functional Process

II. Technical aspects

III. Baseline Information

IV. Capacity

V Mainstreaming Products

Capacity

Interdisciplinary Capacity	**Strong interdisciplinary technical capacity, either accessed from within country or externally sourced, is required to support mainstreaming process, as well as to inform key decisions by governments and communities during the policy/ project cycles**
Communication of Technical Information & Stakeholders	**User-friendly communication of technical information and knowledge to the stakeholders will help decision-makers identify locally relevant and technically sound climate change strategies and measures**
Inter-agency coordination mechanism	**Institutional arrangements to encourage cross sectoral and cross agency program implementation**

Key principles and success factors

I. Functional Process

II. Technical aspects

III. Baseline Information System

IV. Capacity

VI Mainstreaming Products

Mainstreaming products

Linked national, sectoral and project level decision-making processes	Linking different levels of enabling environment provides • a solid foundation for guiding CCA initiatives across all levels and cost effective and synergistic outcomes. • a direct line of sight from NSDS, national climate strategies, sectoral / area/ community programs and specific projects, as well as M&E indicators, and system of reporting
Outcome focussed programs	A programmatic approach to ensure appropriately coordinated and sequenced set of activities are identified for implementation , producing the desired outcome of risk reduction and risk management
M& E indicators	**Indicators must be SMART- specific, measurable, relevant and time bound and reflect key dimensions of CCA targeted** suitable for the level

Mainstreaming – 7-phased guide

Phase 1: Preparatory

Phase 2: Understanding social, economic and environmental context of context of weather and climate risks

Phase 3: Risk analysis and risk prioritisation

Phase 4: Risk reduction measures and prioritisation

Phase 5: Design Phase

Phase 6: Implementation, M&E and reporting

Phase 7: Adaptive Management

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Phase 1- preparatory

Step 1.1: Understanding the governance context

Step 1.2: Decide on the mainstreaming level

Step 1.3 Laying the foundation for mainstreaming process

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Phase 2- Understand context

Step 2.1 Understanding the social, economic and environmental context of weather and climate risks (S*ituation analysis)* - understanding of climate hazards and vulnerability context, including drivers of vulnerability

Step 2.2 *Identification of decision-making criteria* – explicit choice of key expected goal (s) and related decision-making criteria, and the desired adaptation pathway.

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Phase 3- Risk analysis and prioritisation

Step 3.1 *Current Risk Analysis* - current weather and climate risks assessment, together with assessment of other drivers of risks.

Step 3.2 *Projected weather and climate risk analysis*- projected weather and climate risks assessment, together with assessment of trends in other drivers of risks.

Step 3.3 *Prioritisation of risks to target* (if necessary).

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Phase 4- Risk reduction measures and prioritisation

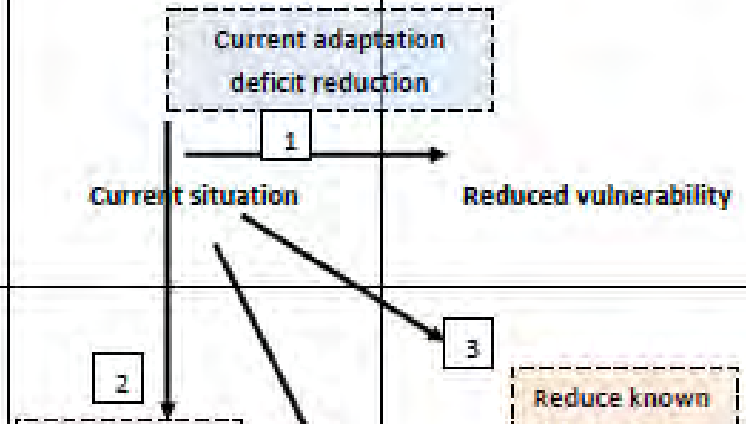
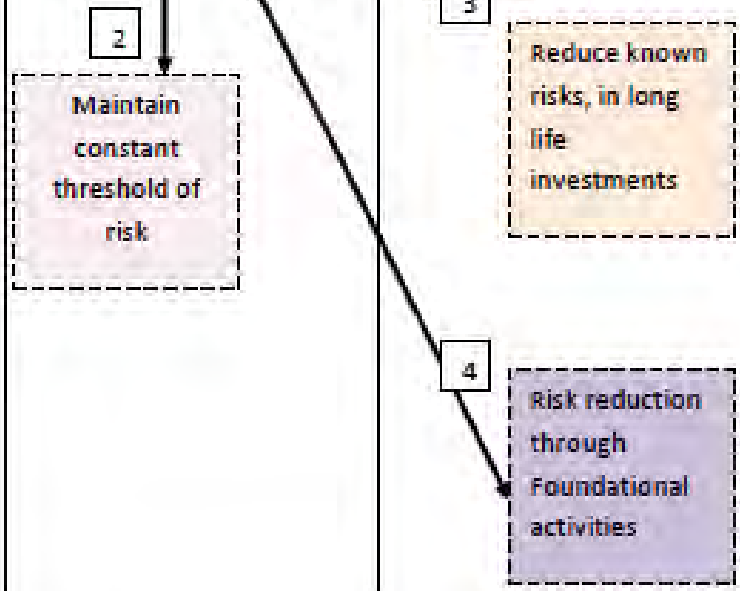
Step 4.1: I*dentification of risk reduction measures*- identification of alternative risk reduction options based on root cause and solution analysis.

- national level - higher level strategies, including cross sectoral ones
- sector level - detailed sector specific measures.
- Area level - mixture of sector and cross sectoral measures directly relevant to the specific context.

Phase 4- Risk reduction measures and prioritisation

Step 4.2: *Selection of adaptation pathway, selection of priority measures and identification of adaptation portfolio* – assessment of adaptation pathways, assessment of alternative adaption measures and selection of preferred portfolio of measures, using the predetermined criteria (from step 2.2);

10. CCA initiatives: criteria for deciding

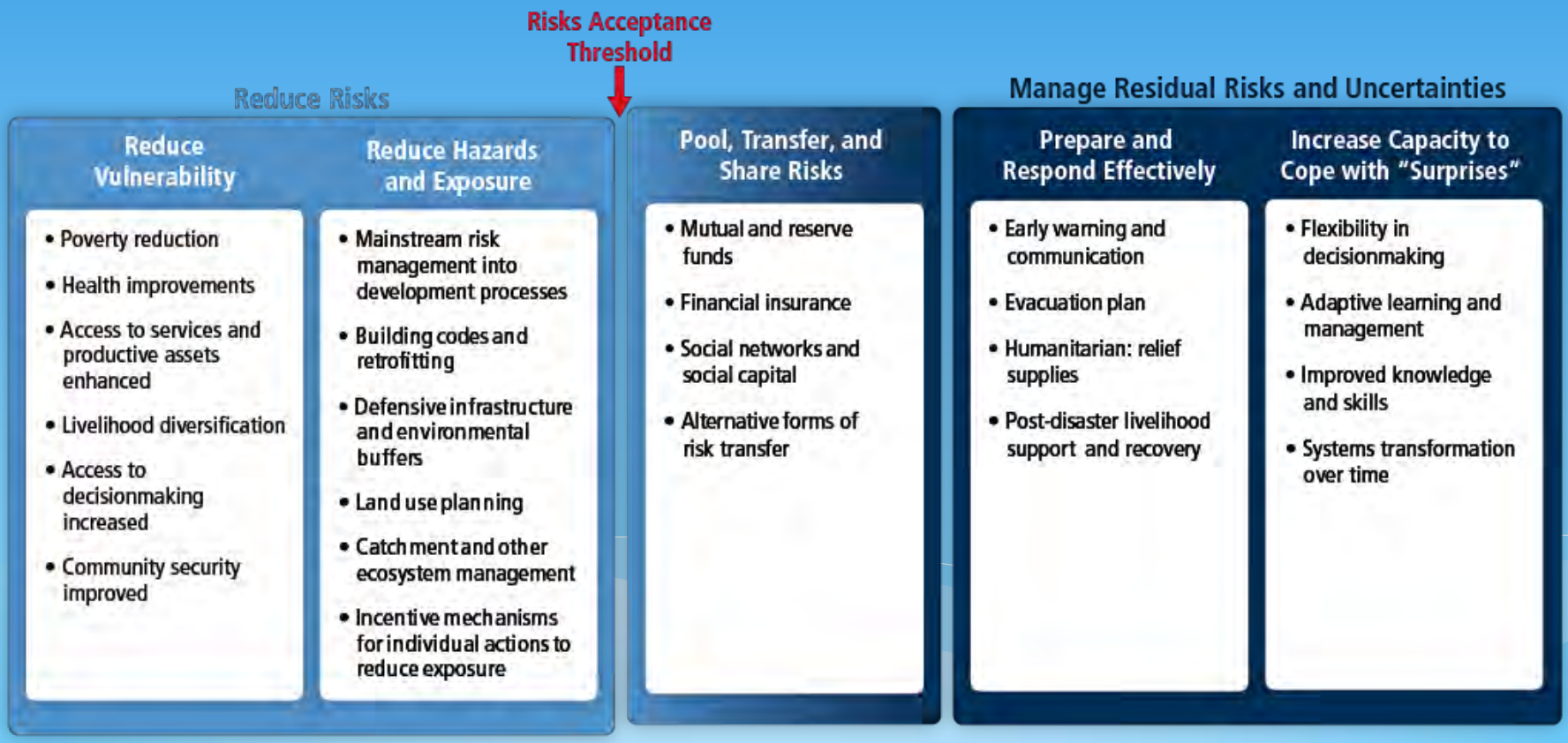
	Current risk level	Preferred/ Desired risk level	*Examples of Adaptation Measures*
No climate change			**1: Addressing current deficit** • *Water harvesting and storage in Tuvalu* • *Early warning systems in Navua, Fiji* • *Storm protection through Replanting of Mangroves* • *Leaf blight resistant crop improvement in Samoa*
With climate change			**2: Constant level of risk despite changed conditions** • *Climate sensitive crop improvement in Vanuatu* **3. Known increased risks and long life investments** • *Climate proofed road infrastructure in Solomon Islands,* • *Revision of standards for Drains and Drainage networks in Fiji* **4: Foundational activities** • institutions & Baseline information system, • *Ex situ and in situ germplasm conservation and regional institutional partnerships* • *GIS-based Baseline Hazard, vulnerability*

Adaptation Options

* Address vulnerability – sensitivity factors
* No regrets options – providing win-win-win solutions
* Foundational elements -

Implement CCA Options

Managing risks of climate variability & extremes



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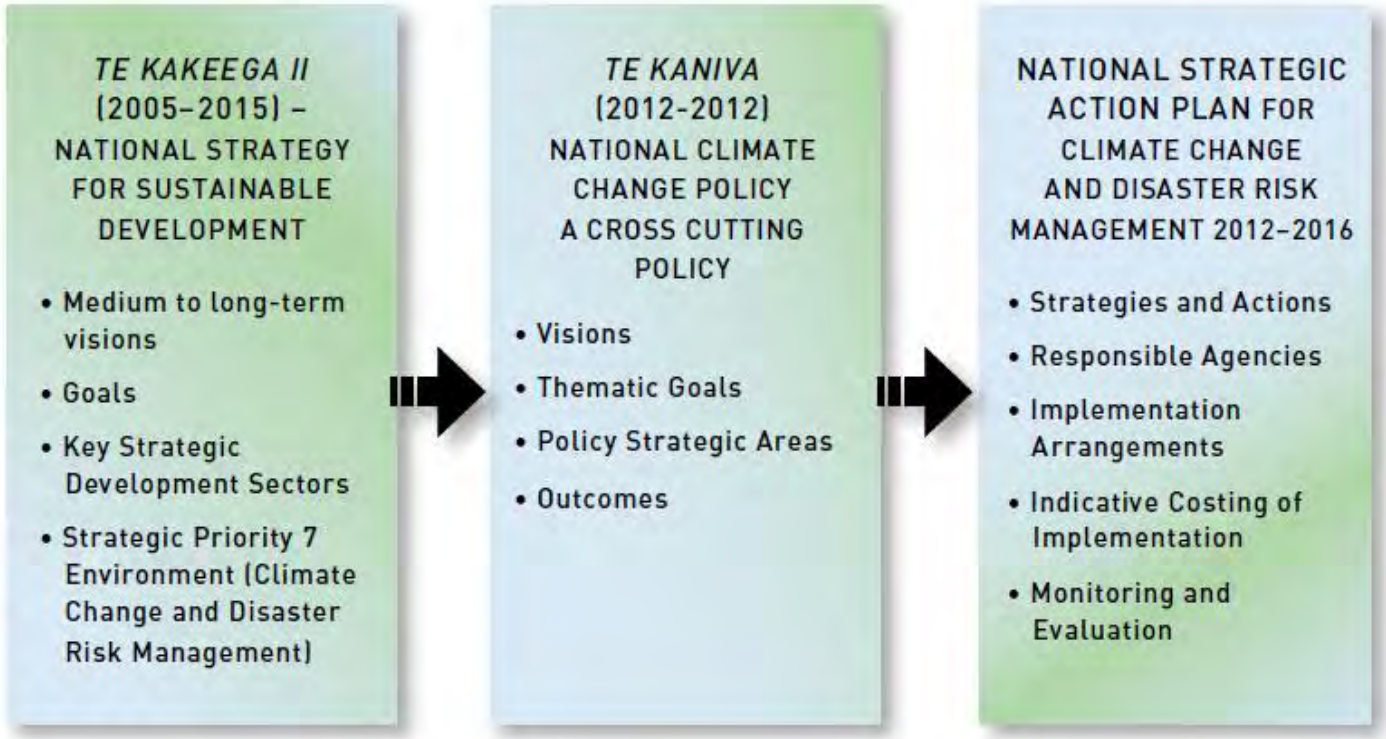
Phase 5 - Design

* Step 5.1 *Strategic Document* D*esign* – synthesis of information and decisions made in previous steps and consolidated into the appropriate level of strategic plan, including costed implementation plan and governance arrangements.

Design of the national level document



Source: Government of Tuvalu, 2012 b

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Phase 6 – M&E

* Step 6.1: *Monitoring, evaluation and reporting*: implementation, monitoring, and evaluation and reporting linked to NSDS goals
* - Identify appropriate level of SMART - **specific, measurable, relevant and time bound and reflect key dimensions of CCA targeted** suitable for the level-
* design appropriate M&E and reporting processes

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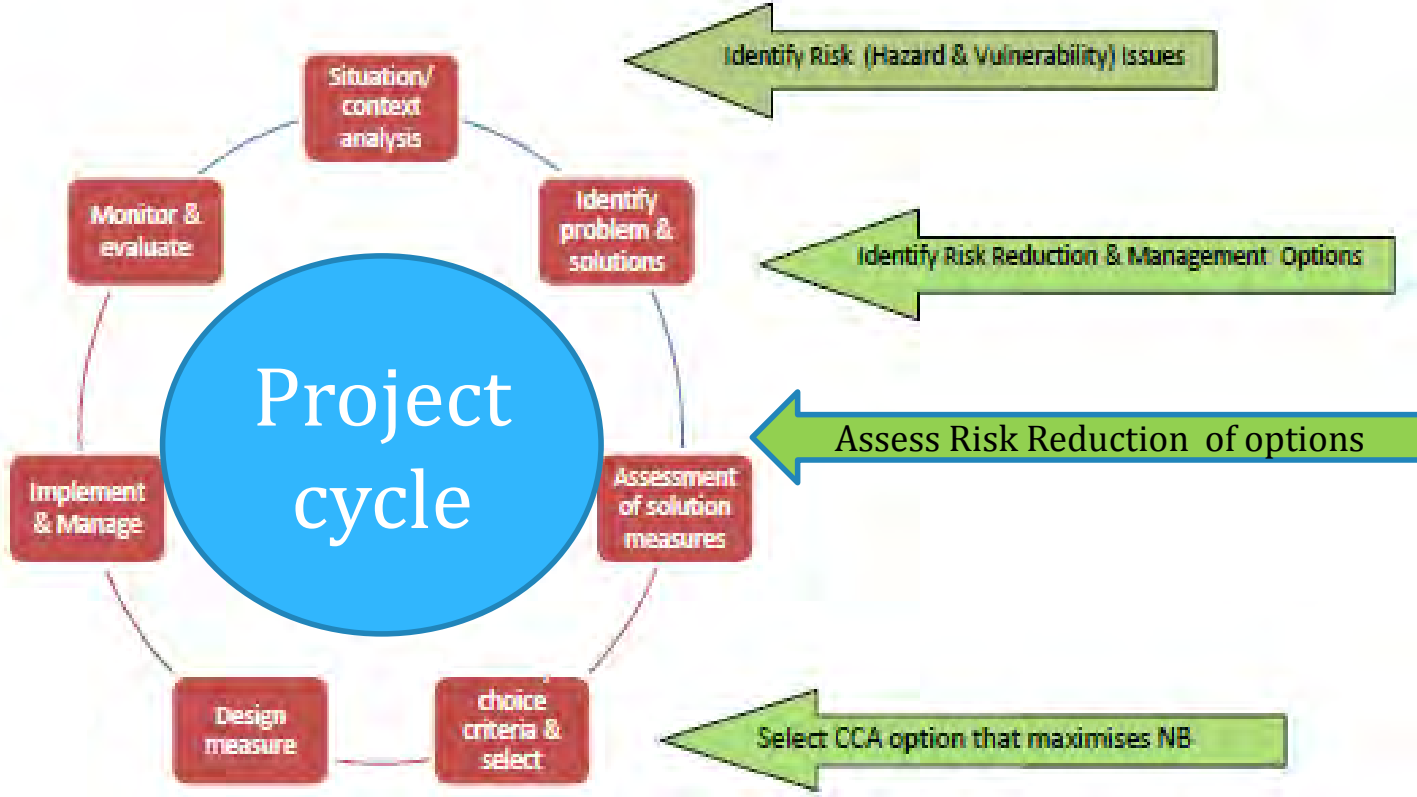
7-phased Step-by-step guide

III. Mainstreaming Guide- “Sectoral Policy and Plan

* Same as above except for more sector specific detailed

III. Mainstreaming Guide- “On the ground’ activity - project cycle

Combined project cycle & climate risk management



Mainstreaming output – On the ground activity level

Products include:

- On-the-ground activity design document
- On-the-ground activity Budget

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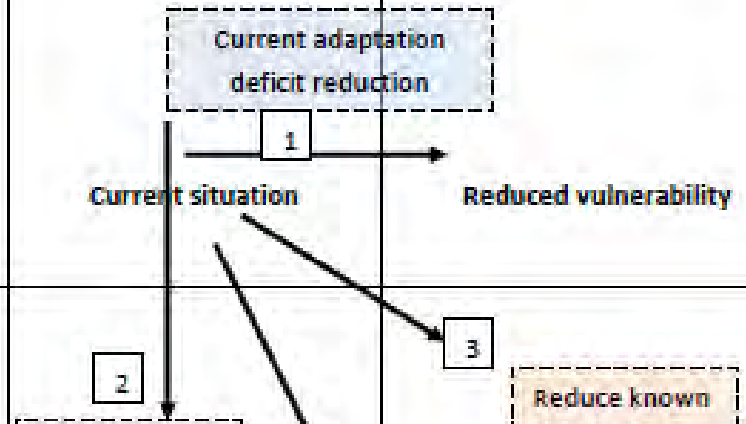
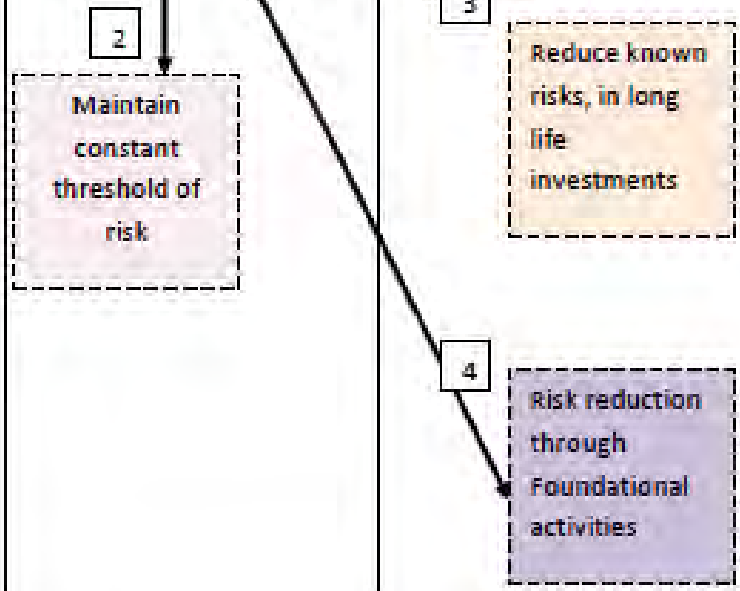
No climate change			**1: Addressing current deficit** • *Water harvesting and storage in Tuvalu* • *Early warning systems in Navua, Fiji* • *Storm protection through Replanting of Mangroves* • *Leaf blight resistant crop improvement in Samoa*
With climate change			**2: Constant level of risk despite changed conditions** • *Climate sensitive crop improvement in Vanuatu* **3. Known increased risks and long life investments** • *Climate proofed road infrastructure in Solomon Islands,* • *Revision of standards for Drains and Drainage networks in Fiji* **4: Foundational activities** • institutions & Baseline information system, • *Ex situ and in situ germplasm conservation and regional institutional partnerships* • *GIS-based Baseline Hazard, vulnerability*

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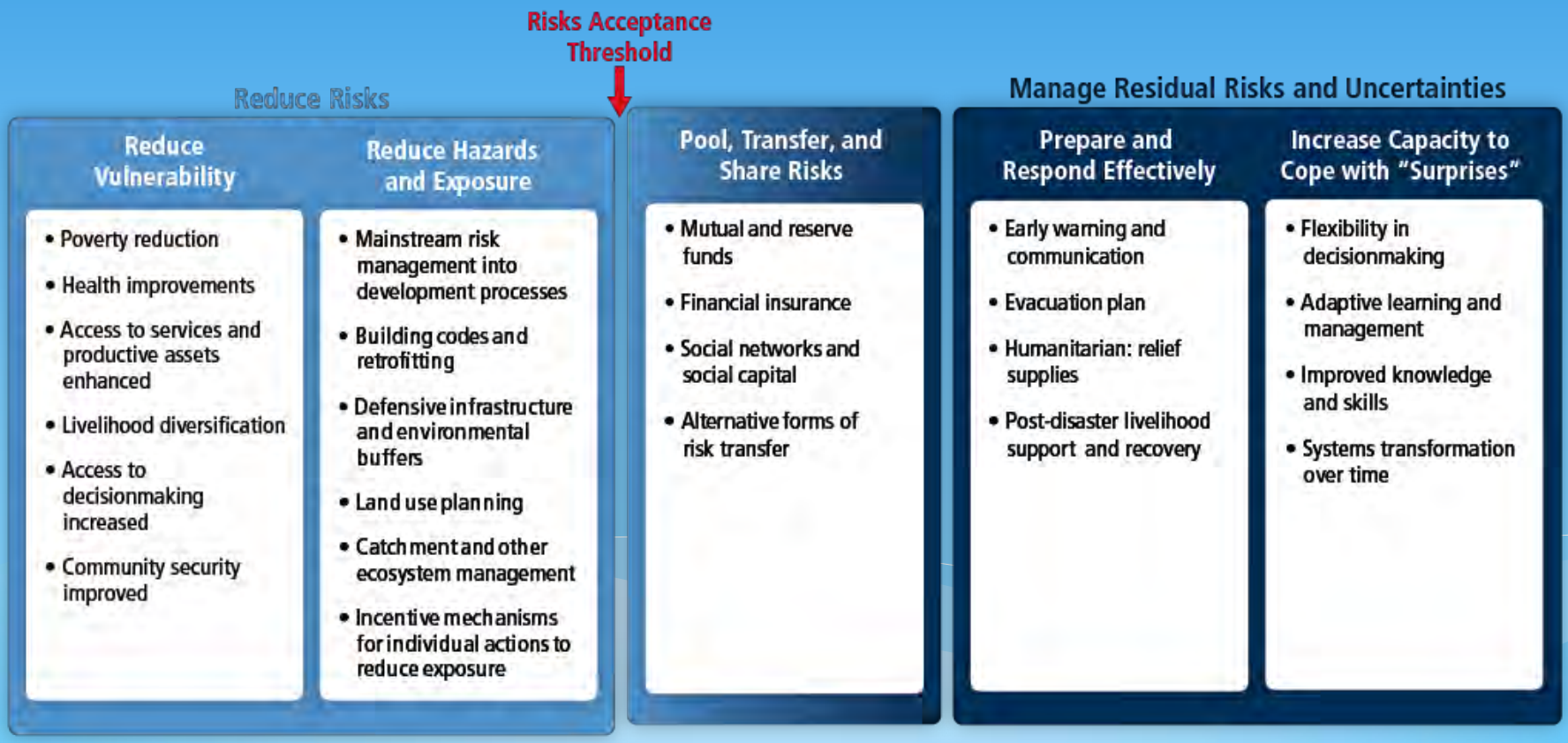

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Phase 7 – Feedback and Adjustment

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7-phased Step-by-step guide