

Adaptation in the post-2012 framework

Incorporating community-based perspectives in future agreements

Paris OECD Conference Centre room 12, Paris, France¹

6 May 2008

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Africa's adaptations

Key concerns (1)

- **Overall** Adaptive capacity of human systems in Africa is **very low** due to **lack of economic resources and technology**
- Action-oriented research related to adaptation is a must.
- A fundamental change is needed in the attitudes and behaviour of the people, governments and corporations to provide for adaptation.

Africa's Adaptations

Key concerns (2)

There is a need for:

- Building resilience and coping capacities of communities by promoting sustainable livelihood practices, infrastructure development and insurance mechanisms.
- Deeper understanding of community processes , traditional knowledge and livelihoods systems.
- Community-based adaptation activities identified under NAPAs and other initiatives and projects should be prioritized, as these are most likely to see resources delivered to most vulnerable community groups.

A post-2012 Regime

Adaptation requirements

- **The regime needs to be:**
- Fair and equitable and should take into consideration the economic disparities between developed and developing countries and among DC.
- **Simple in terms of modalities and procedures**, practical and supportive to efforts aiming at mobilization of resources for the designing and implementation of adaptation.
- Supportive to the technology development and transfer for adaptation purposes.
- It must support sustainable development in developing countries
- Flexible enough to allow the introduction of emerging opportunities/challenges as well as new approaches to address/tackle them as they appear over time

A post-2012 Regime

Adaptation requirements (2)

- The regime needs to :
- **Strengthen and support coping capacities and adaptation efforts**
- Emphasize effective mitigation leading to deep cuts in GHG emissions by developed countries.
- Provide sufficient incentives for developing countries to adopt a sustainable development pattern through e.g. use of clean energy technologies.

A post-2012 Regime

Incorporating Community-Based Perspectives –**WHY?**

Because of the following gaps :

- Current systems didn't sufficiently address the community's interests and priorities.
- The long negligence of community's role in shaping adaptation at national and international levels.
- The inadequate transparency and consultations in past negotiations.
- The wide gaps between science, policy and implementation due to the insufficient understanding of community's needs and priorities by scientists and decision makers.

A post-2012 Regime

Incorporating Community-Based Perspectives –WHY?

And the need for:

- Creating awareness and enhance understanding of local communities on future actions necessary to address climate change.
- Ensuring the development of adaptation agreement that reflects concerns and priorities of the local people.
- Ensuring adoption and commitment by governments and communities.
- guarantee implementation.

A post-2012 Regime

Incorporating Community-Based Perspectives –How?

Through :

- Developing practical means for effective involvement of communities - **Ensuring the widest possible participation of communities in local and national level meetings and workshops**
- Facilitating continuous consultations and dialogues on national and local concerns, needs and priorities related to adaptation - **Gather the views and perspectives of all stakeholders including local leaders and women groups in any proposal suggested**

A post-2012 Regime

Incorporating Community-Based Perspectives- **how**

Through:

- **Identify and accommodate a wide range of national circumstances** - Identification and prioritization of adaptation options and strategies that need to be part of the framework
- Learning from past and on-going experiences
e.g. **NAPAs**

A post-2012 Regime

Incorporating Community-Based Perspectives –How?

Make available to policy makers sufficient information on:

- The current Kyoto regime – evaluation of its successes, barriers and withstanding issues
- Country situation in relation to climate change impacts and adaptation efforts – position in relation to the negotiation on current and 2012 regime.

The bottom-up approach in developing the NAPA

Establish the NAPA organisations

**NAPA Team
(Coordination unit)**

**Steering & technical
committees**

**Multidisciplinary working
groups, regional units**

Compile baseline vulnerability

Synthesize available impact assessments, coping strategies & past and existing national development plans

**Prepare synthesis reports,
guidelines, training material**

Consult stakeholders; identify projects

Organize and conduct public consultation (national and local-level workshops)

Based on articulated ideas, identify interventions and project ideas

Prepare profiles for priority projects

Prioritize the project ideas based on specific criteria

**Develop project profiles,
demonstrate integration into
national development plans**

Submit the NAPA Document

Lessons learned from the NAPAs (1)

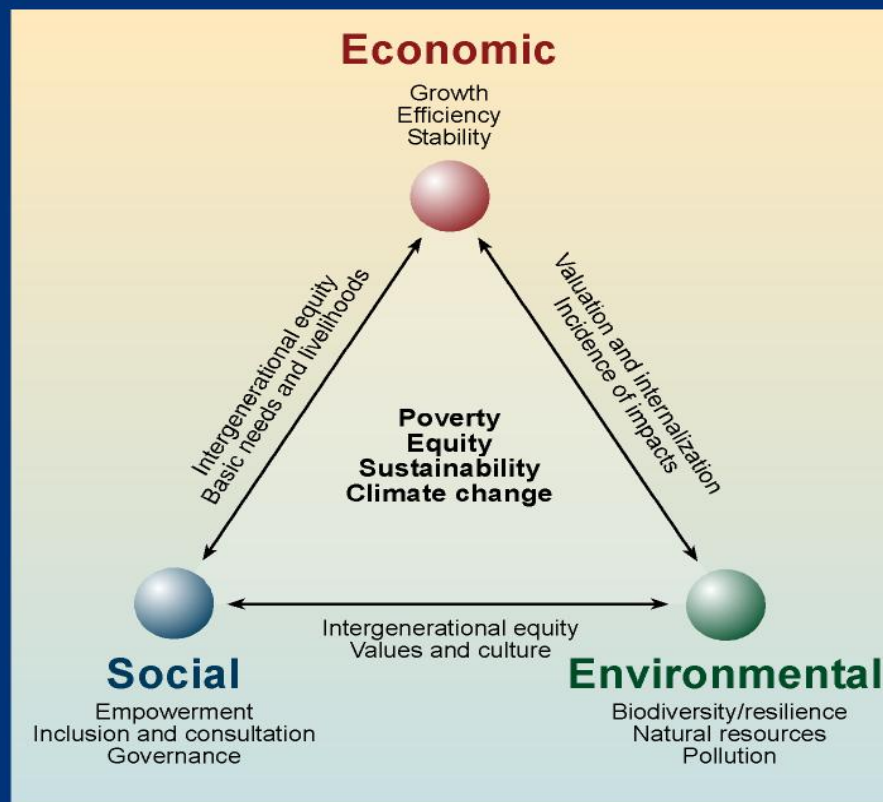
- Consultation and continuous dialogue between scientist and stakeholders is seen as an efficient way for raising awareness and capacity building across a wide range of stakeholders
- Actions for adaptation need to be taken at all levels (vertically and horizontally) and should provide room for the involvement of all relevant stakeholders.

Lessons learned from the NAPAs (2)

- The NAPA process could be a good learning experience on how to create synergies among the different sectors and development plans as well as the (MEAs). However, synergies between adaptation and other MEAs as well as between mitigation and adaptation are poorly developed in practice.**
- The NAPA experiences could assist other developing countries (in Africa and elsewhere) to develop similar sets of priority adaptation options.**

Linkages with Sustainable Development

Key elements of sustainable development and interconnections



SYR - FIGURE 8-3

Linkages with Sustainable Development

- **Adaptation, sustainable development, and enhancement of equity can be mutually reinforcing**
- There is a need for considering climate concerns in developmental context with focus on adaptation and its linkages to SD-The challenge ... is how to address the short-term needs of the African people while at the same time safeguard their interests in the longer term
- A need to support the strengthening of the capacity of African negotiators and legal institutions.

- **Thanks a lot for your attention**