

Examples of activities that qualify for score “principal” under the climate change adaptation marker

Enabling activities

- Improving weather and climate information systems.
- Supporting the development of climate change adaptation-specific policies, programmes and plans.

Policy and legislation

- Strengthening the capacity of national institutions, including Finance and Planning Ministries, responsible for coordinating and planning adaptation activities and the integration of adaptation into planning and budget processes.
- Making Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) information and tools more accessible for climate change adaptation negotiators and managers – promoting the role of DRR in climate change adaptation policies, strategies and programmes.
- Encouraging systematic dialogue, information exchange and joint working between climate change and disaster reduction bodies, focal points and experts, in collaboration with policy makers and development practitioners.

Agriculture

- Promoting diversified agricultural production to reduce climate risk (e.g. growing a mix of different crops and different varieties of each crop). Soil and water management to increase water availability in areas experiencing increased water stress due to climate change.

Water and sanitation

- Monitoring and management of hydrological and meteorological data for decision making on impacts of climate change (possible synergy for early warning systems or agro-meteorological information systems).
- Strengthening capacity for integrated planning and management of water resources, in response to climate change, including supply, demand and water quality issues.
- Promoting water conservation and rainwater harvesting in areas where enhanced water stress due to climate change is anticipated.

Fisheries

- Mapping changes in the range of fish species and strengthening the monitoring of fish stocks to determine the impacts of climate change.

Forestry

- Restoration of former forest areas utilising natural seed banks and existing plants, in order to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.
- Securing local and indigenous people’s rights and systems for a sustainable and long-term utilisation of the forest in order to increase resilience to climate change.
- Promoting sustainable forest management and adopting harvesting techniques that reduce soil erosion and exposure to wildfires, and promote the conservation of biodiversity in order to safeguard forest ecosystems from the impacts of climate change.

Health

- Developing or enhancing systems for monitoring drinking water, food and air quality, in areas affected by higher temperatures, floods and rising sea level.

- Strengthening food safety regulations, notably in terms on microbiological quality, avoidance of contact with pest species, conservation duration and conservation temperatures, in areas affected by higher temperatures.

Energy

- Strengthening of energy transmission and distribution infrastructure to cope with the impacts of climate change.
- Design and construction of measures to protect critical energy infrastructure from the impacts of floods and storms.

Coastal Zone Protection

- Conservation of mangroves and coral reefs to protect coastal zones from weather-related catastrophes (storms and typhoons). This also benefits biodiversity and fisheries as spawning grounds for fish are preserved.