




NAP-GSP REGIONAL TRAINING WORKSHOP FOR ASIA
Mainstreaming climate change adaptation into water resources
Seoul, 13 - 16 September 2017

Session 6a: CCA in water resource management

Presentation: Mainstreaming water security and climate resilience into development planning and decision making process



Outlines

- 
- A Video – WACDEP Africa Experience in Ghana
 - Why do we need to mainstreaming CCA into water resources management and development
 - How to mainstreaming
 - WACDEP Africa Experiences
 - Key messages

About the first 2 days and the focus for the Day 3

About Day 1	About Day 2	Day 3
CCA, what information do we need for decision making?	what do we need to know and do to support mainstreaming adaptation into water resources management	Approaches for integrating CCA into water resources
1. NAP Process objectives and NAP-GSP		<p>Using key ingredients from Days 1 and 2 to mainstreaming CCA into policy development, planning, programming and action implementation for Water Security and Climate Resilient Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why • How - Approaches • Case studies • IWRM • Exercise
2. Water-related SDGs, climate change impacts, national priorities, policy and legal framework		
3. Risk mapping and the kind of climate information needed	Current and future vulnerability assessments for decision making	
4. Impacts of climate phenomena on ecosystems and human well-being	<p>Key ingredients for vulnerability assessments, identification and implementation of adaptation measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazards, exposure, sensitivity, reliable data on loss/ damage, coping/ adaptive capacity • Hotspots • Stakeholder participation: identification mapping and analysis, institutional arrangements and partnerships • Cross-sectoral linkages – Water Food Energy Nexus • Inter sectoral coordination and collaboration 	
5. Relevant climate information sources and accessing climate information		

The WACDEP Africa Experience in Ghana - Video

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wvLKgsXLwpA>

Why do we need to mainstream CCA into water resources?

- Climate change induced changes in water resources and water related sectors/ services
- Water resources and water services/ related sectors will be most affected by climate related hazards and exposure: drought-flooding, storms, sea-level rise
- The negative impacts of CC are expected to outweigh the benefits.
- Climate change impacts are complex and require coordination across multiple sectors- cross sectoral linkages
- Standalone responses to climate change may distort development priorities and foster maladaptation (Increasing sensitivity/ reducing coping and adaptive capacity)
- An adequate, strategically designed response can bring significant developmental benefits
- CCA needs to be at the center of policy development, strategic planning, programming and action implementation regarding the water resources management – **We need to mainstream water security and climate resilience into development planning and decision making processes**

What is mainstreaming CCA into water resources?

- The informed integration of CCA into the decisions of institutions that drive regional (RECs), transboundary (RBOs), national, sub national local and sectoral development policy, rules, plans, investment and action
 - Institutional strengthening and change and capacity building are at the heart of any mainstreaming effort
- Integrated and shared response to the complexity and challenges of sustainable development
- Integration of water security and climate resilience into development planning and decision making processes
- Integration of No/ Low regret investments into development planning and decision making processes

Objectives of mainstreaming

Mainstreaming is a long-term, iterative process aimed at:

- Transforming ideas
- More importantly, transforming policies, resource allocations and practices

In order to:

- promote desired developmental outcomes with regard to CCA in the water sector and water related sectors
- and support integrated solutions

Some concepts

Water Security

Common definition

*“Water security is the availability of an **acceptable quantity and quality** of water for **health, livelihoods, ecosystems and production**, coupled with an **acceptable level of water-related risks** to people, the environment and economies. This definition should be expanded to encompass **access** (financially, socially and legally) and **capacity** to use water, in addition to **availability**.”*

Some concepts

Water Security

Common definition

Multiple users / IWRM

Targets / indicators

“Water security is the availability of an **acceptable quantity and quality** of water for **health, livelihoods, ecosystems and production**, coupled with an **acceptable level of water-related risks** to people, the environment and economies. This definition should be expanded to encompass **access** (financially, socially and legally) and **capacity** to use water, in addition to **availability**.”

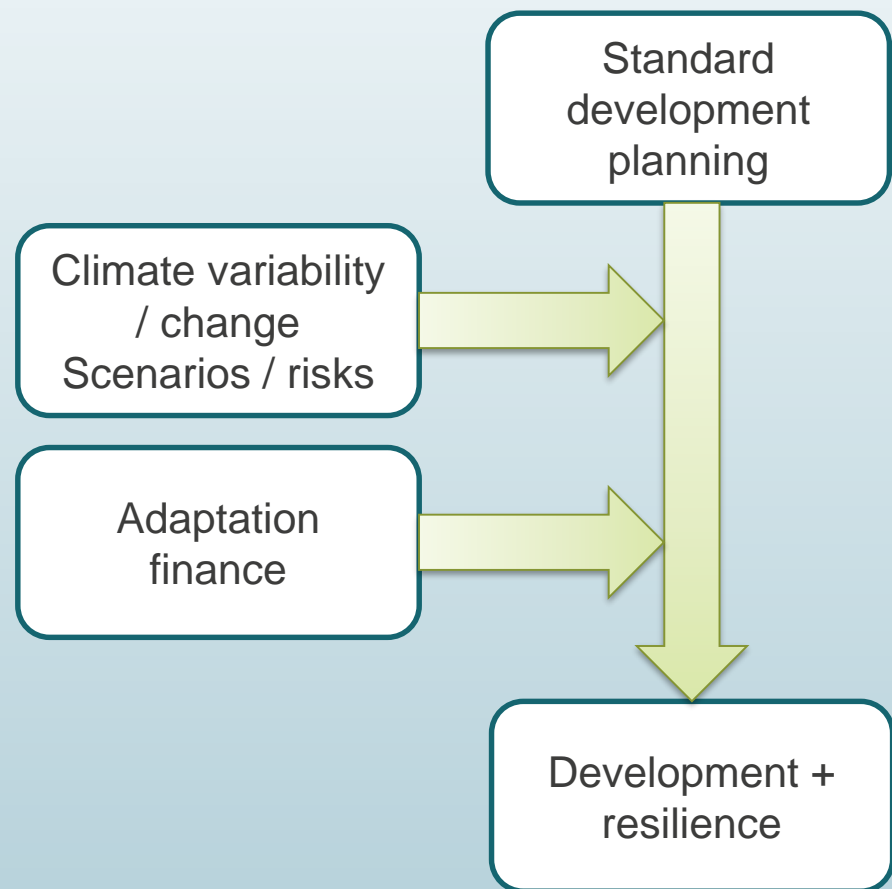
DRM

Infrastructure

Accountability / equity

Capacity development

Standard development planning



Development strategies

- Improving economic, social and environmental systems

Climate resilient development

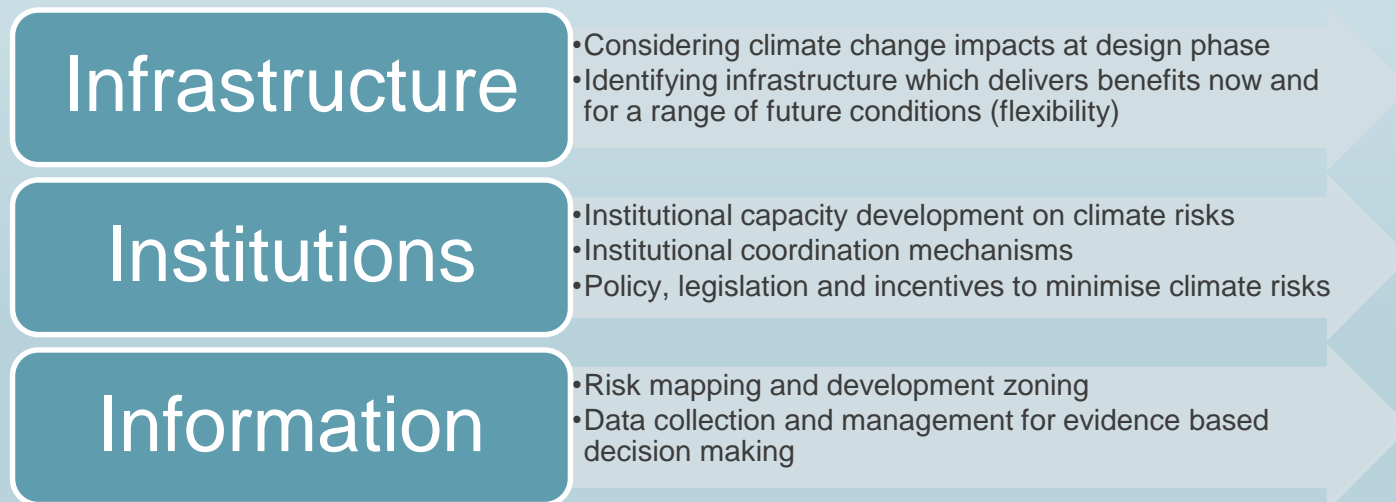
- Ensuring development activities can cope with climate variability and long term change

Adaptation strategies

- Addressing the impacts of climate change on economic, social and environmental systems

No / low regret investments

- **No regrets investments** will be unaffected by climate change and will deliver benefits under the full range of potential future climate change scenarios.
- **Low regrets investments** are those which may be negatively impacted by climate change to some degree but will still deliver acceptable net benefits under the full range of potential future climate change scenarios.



Levels to mainstreaming:

- **Strategic planning levels at regional transboundary national sectoral sub national and local levels**
- **Local governance level**
- **But top-down and bottom-up approaches**

Mainstreaming at strategic planning levels

Regional and Transboundary cooperation on climate-relevant issues

National level

Overall guiding policy framework
National legislation/regulation
More integrated effective efficient sustainable responses
Cross sector coordination
Allocation of resources across sectors

Sector level

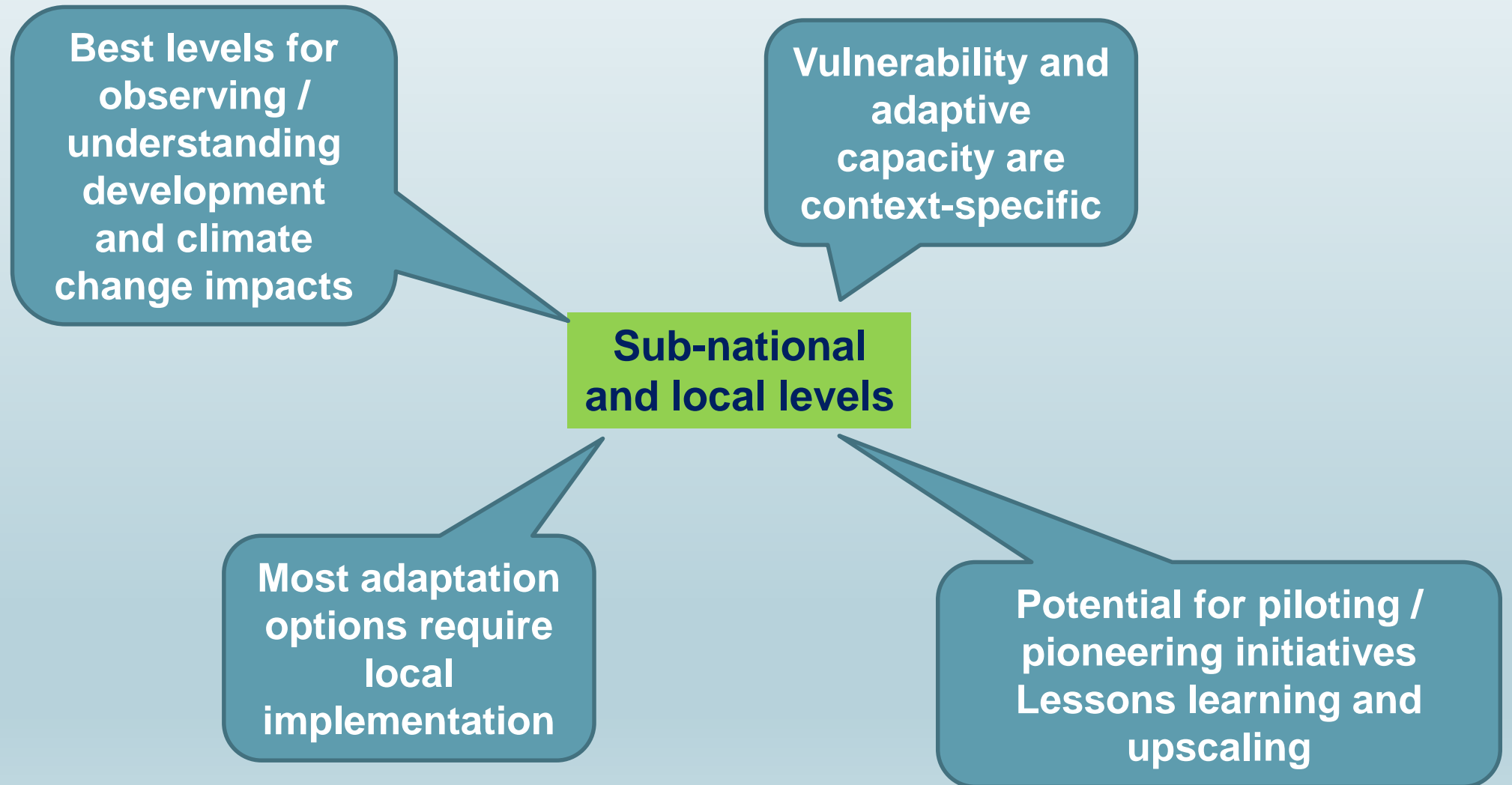
Operationalisation and implementation of national policies
Sector-specific policies, strategies, legislation/regulation
Own initiatives, development of capacities & good practices

Wider pool of resources

Wider ownership of response

More widespread capacity and institution building

Mainstreaming at local governance levels



How to mainstreaming CCA?

Finding the entry points and making the case

Preliminary assessments

Understanding the science
Understanding CC–development linkages
Understanding climate-related uncertainties

Raising awareness and building partnerships

National consensus and commitment to climate-resilient, low-emission development

Strengthening institutions and capacities

Needs assessment
Working mechanisms

Mainstreaming CCA into policy and planning processes

Collecting country-specific evidence and influencing policy processes

Mainstreaming CC in (sub)national and sector policies, strategies, programmes

Costing, assessing and selecting adaptation and mitigation options and measures

Strengthening institutions and capacities
Learning by doing

Meeting the implementation challenge

Budgeting and financing
Mainstreaming CC in the budgetary process

Mainstreaming CC in monitoring systems

Performance assessment frameworks

Supporting policy measures

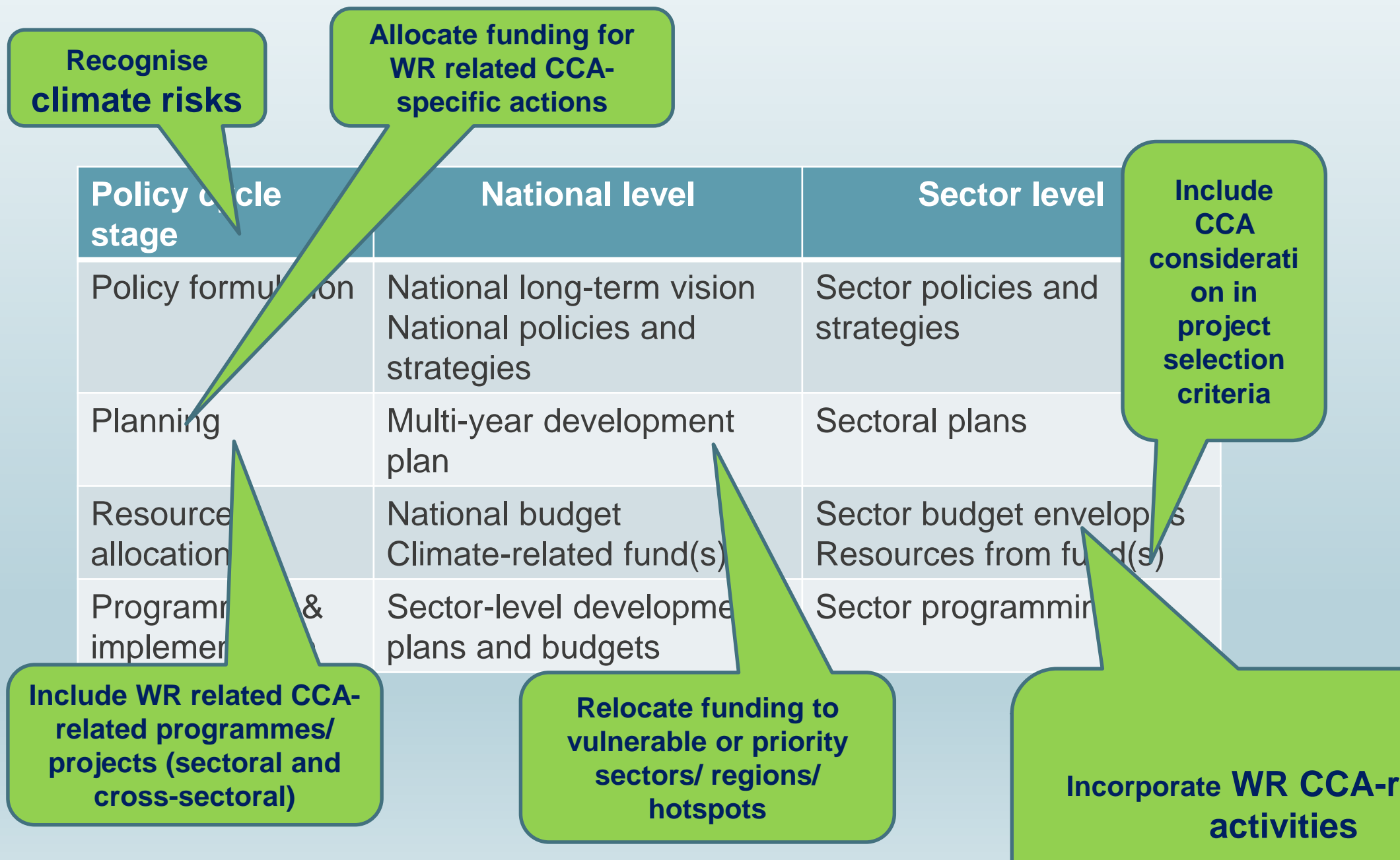
National, sector and sub-national levels

Strengthening institutions and capacities

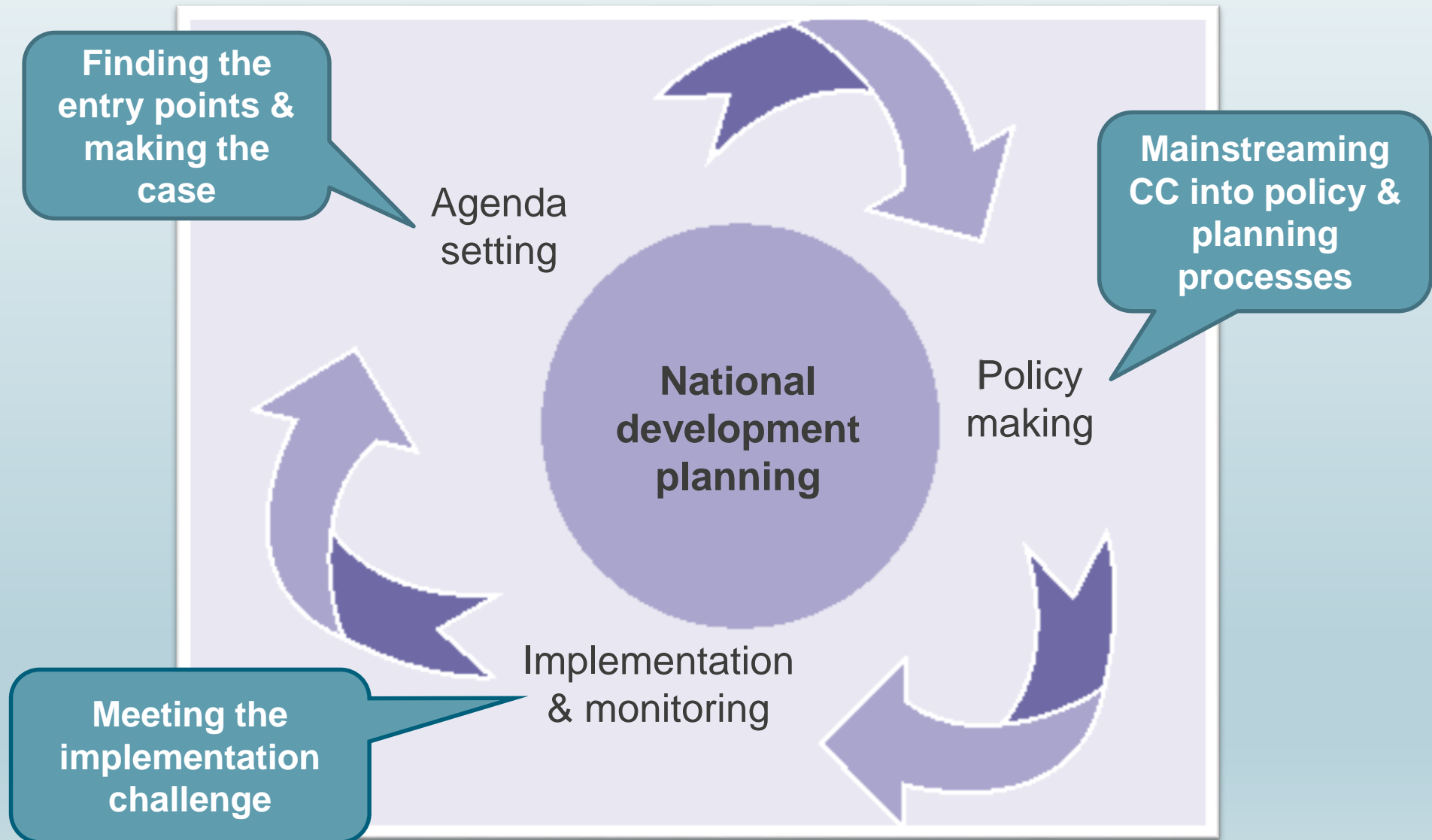
Mainstreaming as standard practice

Engaging stakeholders and coordinating within the development community

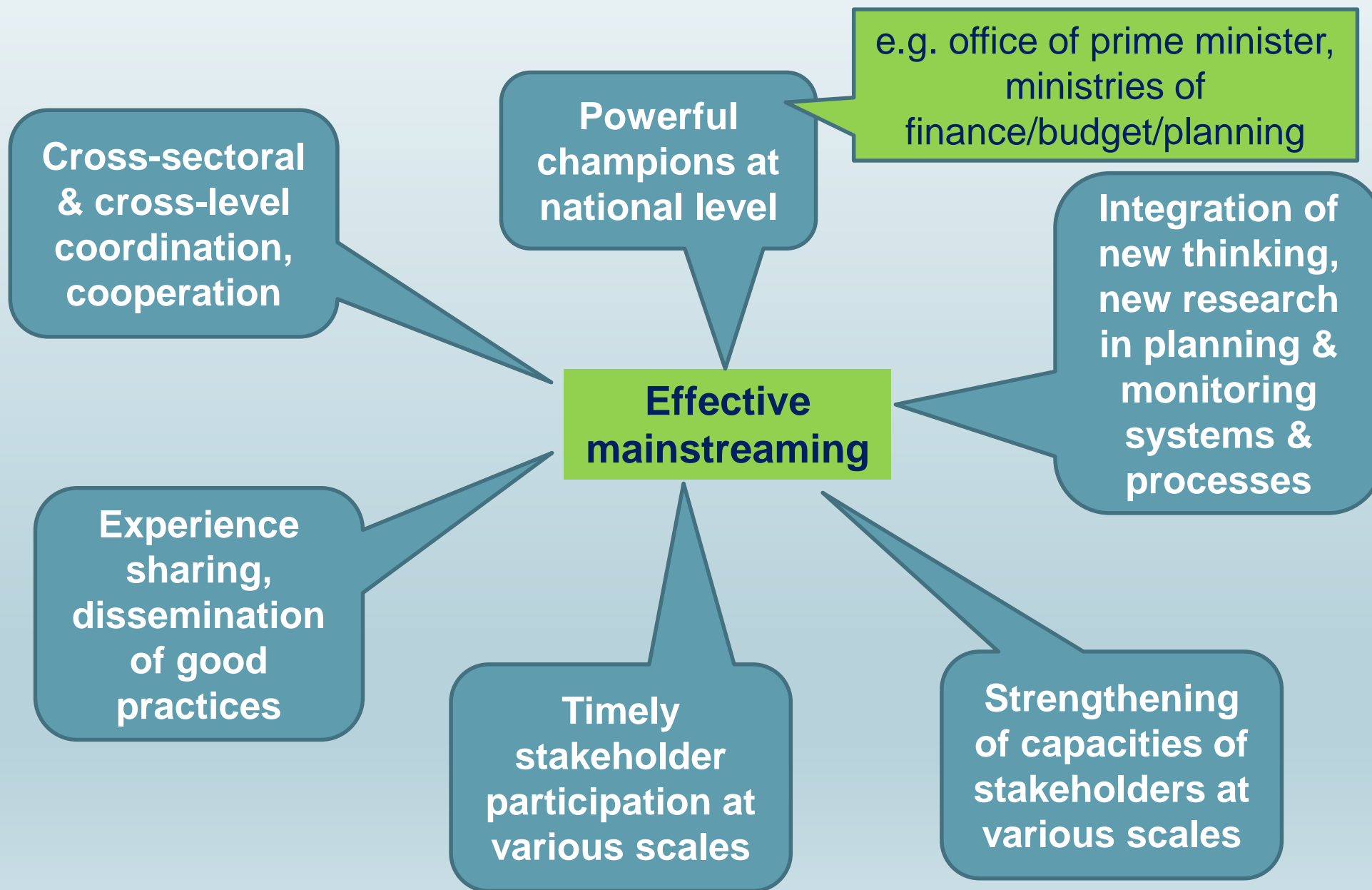
Main entry points in the national and sector policy cycles



Entry points for mainstreaming in the policy cycles



Key institutional requirements for effective mainstreaming



Key institutional requirements for effective mainstreaming

Availability and quality of :

- Climate related information and evidence
 - climate information;
 - socio-economic analyses of key linkages between climate change and development
- Institutional strengthening and capacity building
 - assessments of costs and benefits of climate change adaptation activities;
 - resources and commitment to support continuous capacity building and institutional strengthening
 - resources and technical capacity
- The level of engagement of a broad range of stakeholders at all levels;
- Existence of and possibility for technical support;
- A mix of 'Top-down' and 'Bottom-up' approaches.

Key stakeholders and questions

**Ministries of
Finance,
Planning,
Development?**

**Ministries with
sector-specific
competences**

**Donor
agencies**

**Members of
Parliament?**

**Sector
management
agencies**

**Civil society
organisations**

**Sub-national /
local governments**

**Research
organisations**

**Private
sector**

**Local
private
sector**

**Local citizens
& organisations**

Water Climate Development Programme in Africa

WACDEP – A Programme of AU through African Ministers Council on Water (AMCOW) implemented by GWP and partners



WACDEP Goal and objective

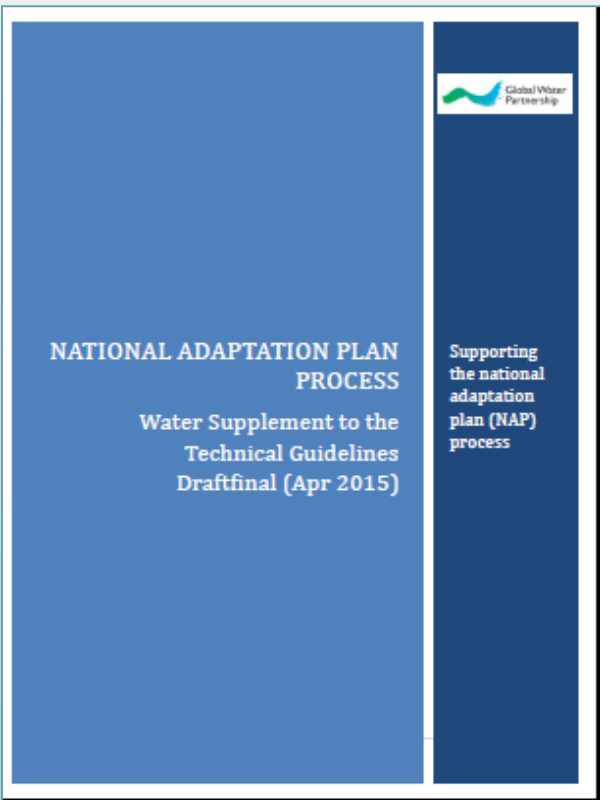
The goal of WACDEP:

To promote **water** as a key part of sustainable **regional and national development** and contribute to **climate change adaptation** for economic growth and human security.

The objective of WACDEP:

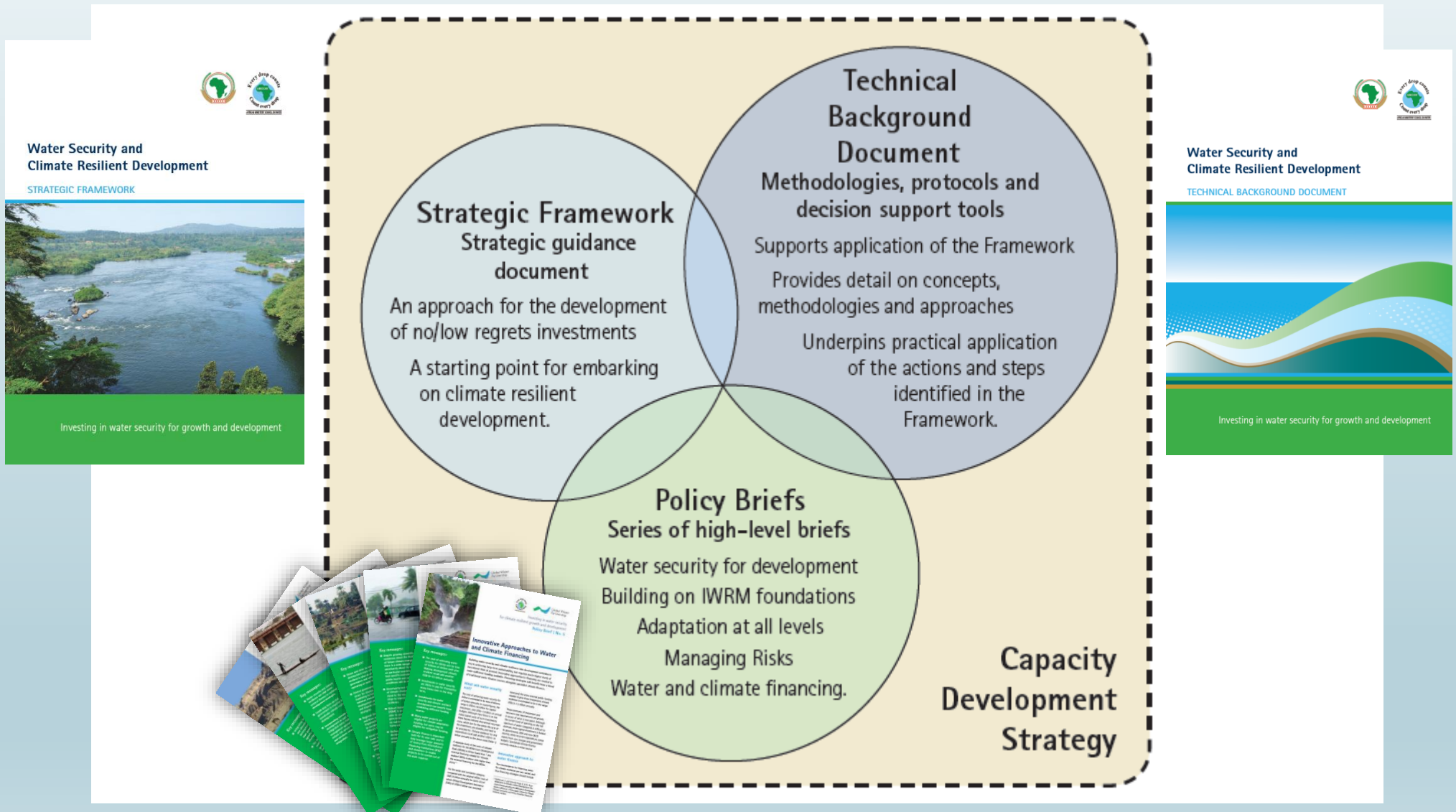
To support **integration of water security and climate resilience into development planning and decision making processes**

WACDEP Supports UNFCCC led adaptation processes



- LDC Expert Group – Development of Water Supplement to support the NAP Technical Guidelines
- Nairobi Work Programme – publication of Climate Change and Water Resources. Supported in organising a workshop on water and climate
- Access to climate finance, Adaptation Fund

WACDEP Results- Framework documents to mainstreaming water security and climate resilience



WACDEP Results- Framework documents to mainstreaming water security and climate resilience

Framework steps

Understand the problem

- Make the case for climate resilience
- Gain Stakeholder perspectives
- Climate vulnerability and impact assessments to inform decision makers.

1

Understand the problem

WATER SECURITY AND CLIMATE RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT

Identify and appraise options

2

Identify and appraise options

- Identify opportunities for building resilience in ongoing development activities
- Identify new and innovative investment opportunities
- Sift ideas, assess robustness and make the economic case for a balanced portfolio of no/low regrets investments

Deliver solutions

3

Deliver solutions

- Integrate no/low regrets investment strategies in development planning
- Develop financing and investment strategies
- Mainstream climate resilience in development planning

Monitor and move forward

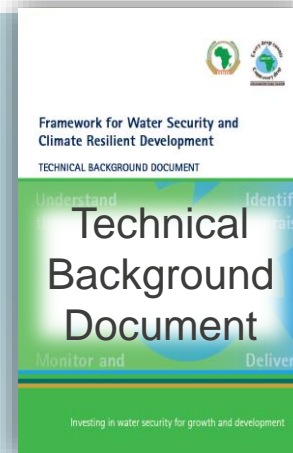
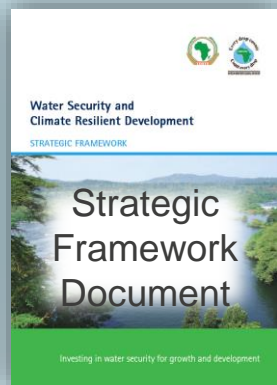
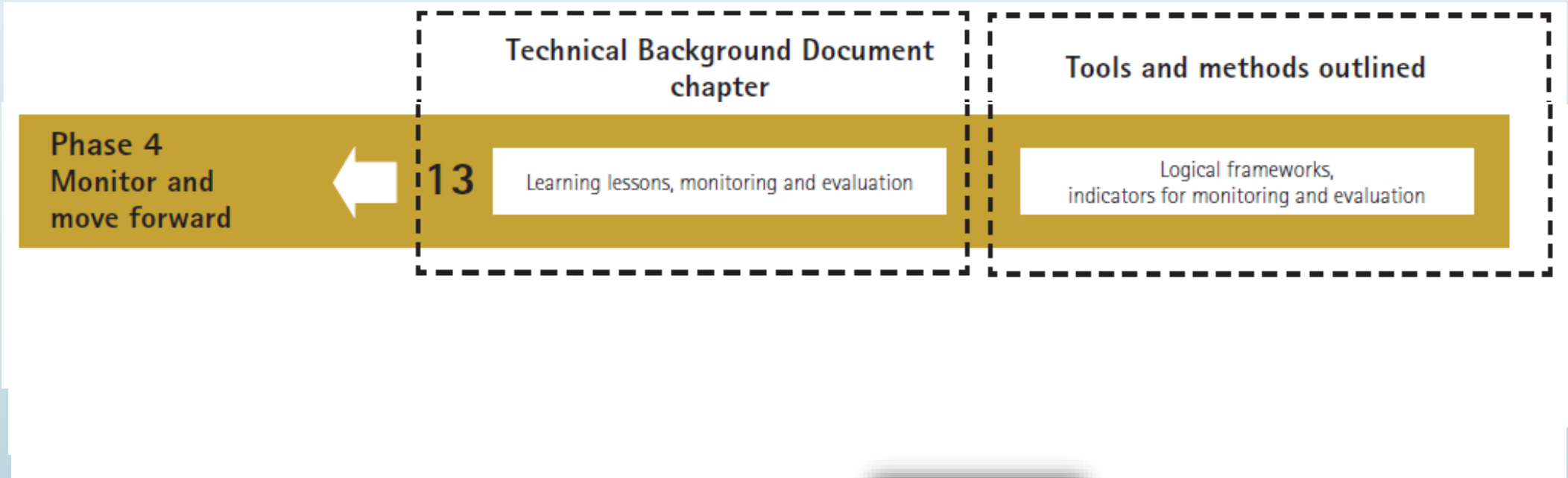
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Monitor and move forward

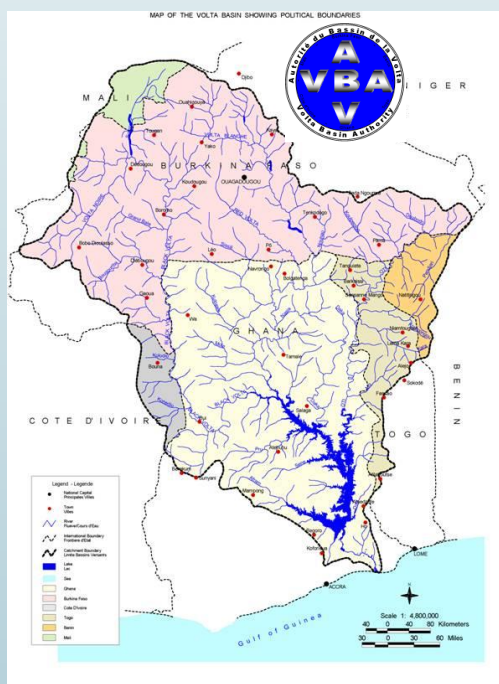
- Learn lessons from application of the framework
- Set monitoring and review process

Technical Background Document

Tools to support the Phases of the Framework



WACDEP Results- Volta Basin Master Plan and Investment Programme for Development and Sustainable Water Management



GWP WA through WACDEP support strengthened climate resilience issues in the process to develop the Master Plan and Investment Programme

- Developed a Status Report on water and climate change in the Volta Basin
- Developed the Outline and Principles now guiding the development of the Master Plan and Investment Programme
- Stakeholder consultations at national and transboundary level to input and validate
- Development of the Plan now funded by World Bank – GEF

The Volta Basin Master Plan is a key document for driving investments in the Basin

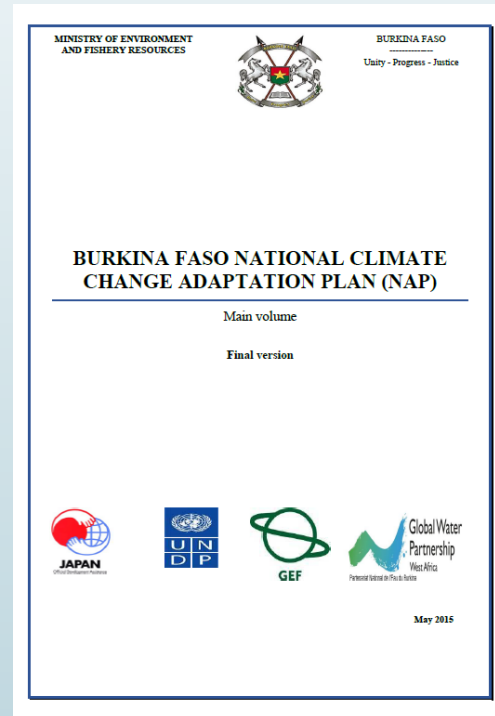
Results:

Cameroon NAP



Supported Ministries: (i) Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development and (ii) other relevant ministries

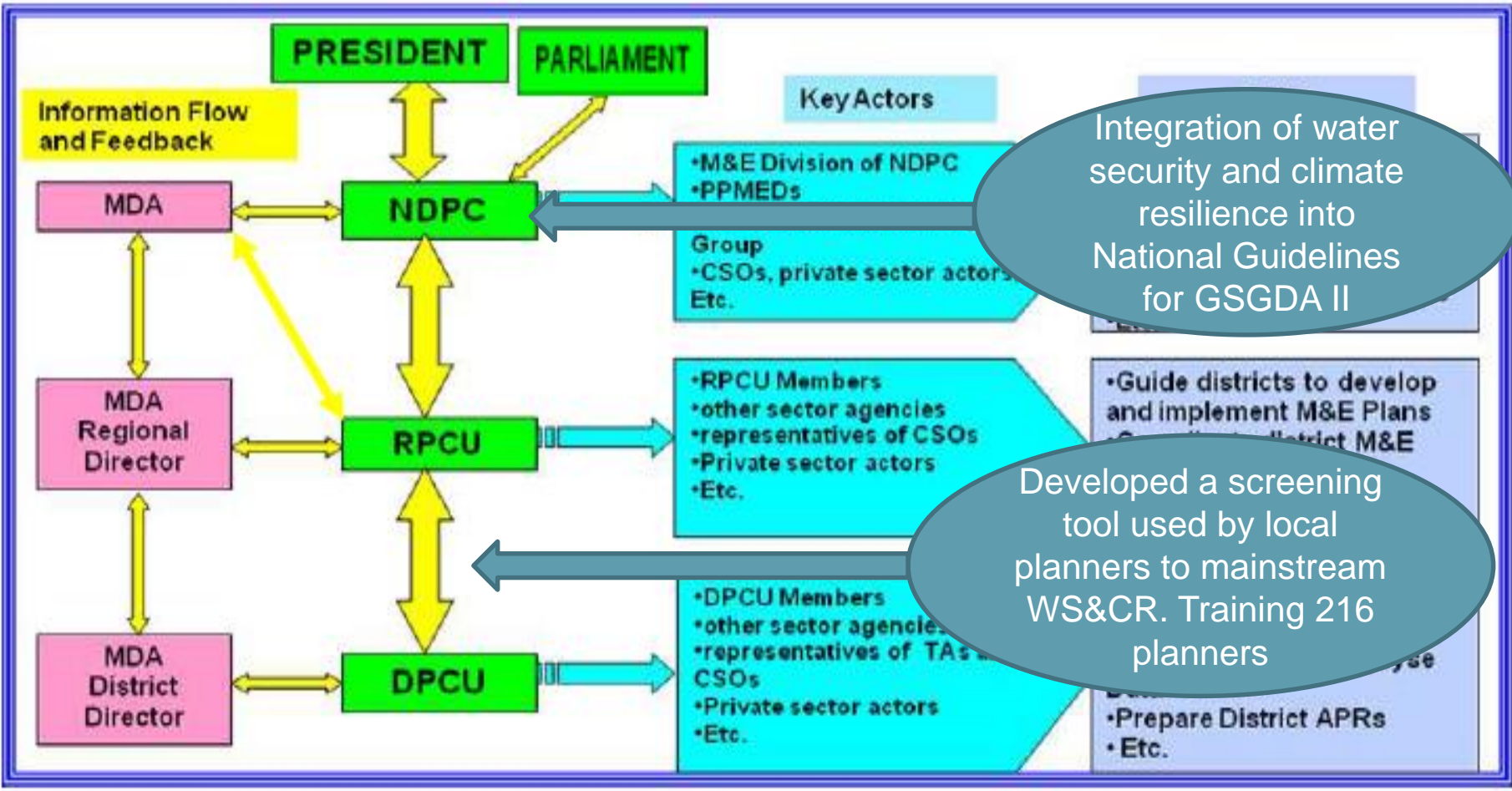
Burkina Faso NAP



Supported Ministries: (i) Environment, and Sustainable Development and (ii) other relevant ministries

- The final Cameroon NAP document was approved by stakeholders and government in August 2015. Document has been submitted to UNFCCC and is available online.
- The final Burkina Faso NAP document was approved by the Government of Burkina Faso in October 2015

WACDEP Results- Integrating into the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II



Key messages

- There are entry points for mainstreaming climate change at all stages of the policy cycle
- Mainstreaming CCA at strategic planning levels supports more integrated, effective, efficient and sustainable responses
 - But top-down and bottom-up approaches to adaptation are complementary
 - Mainstreaming is also justified at local level
- Evidence helps to make the case and supports both the engagement of key actors and the development of a communication and advocacy strategy
- Mainstreaming is not an end in itself, but can be a means to increase the effectiveness of adaptation and development.
- Priority should be given to no/low regret investments (i.e. those that have a high chance of success under a full range of climate futures) as a start-point for the integration of water security and climate resilience in development planning.

Knowledge sharing

The Strategic Framework for Water Security and Climate Resilient Development: <http://www.gwp.org/en/WACDEP/RESOURCES/Technical-References/>

UNICEF/GWP Strategic for WASH Climate Resilient Development supported by Technical Briefs. <http://www.gwp.org/gwp-in-action/News-and-Activities/GWP-and-UNICEF-Launch-Strategic-Framework-on-WASH-Climate-Resilience/>

Water Supplement to the NAP Technical Guidelines. GWP developed a Water Supplement to the NAP Technical Guidelines developed by the UNFCCC LDC Expert Group LEG, to advance the knowledge on water related adaptation.

IDMP National Drought Management Policy Guidelines – A Template for Action. <http://www.droughtmanagement.info/guidelines/>

A complete list of GWP publications is available on: <http://www.gwp.org/en/About-GWP/Publications/>

The End

<http://www.gwp.org/wacdep>

