ADAPTATION REASONING CRITERIA IN AF PROJECTS

Presented by AF Programming Team

15th Readiness webinar, April 24, 2023

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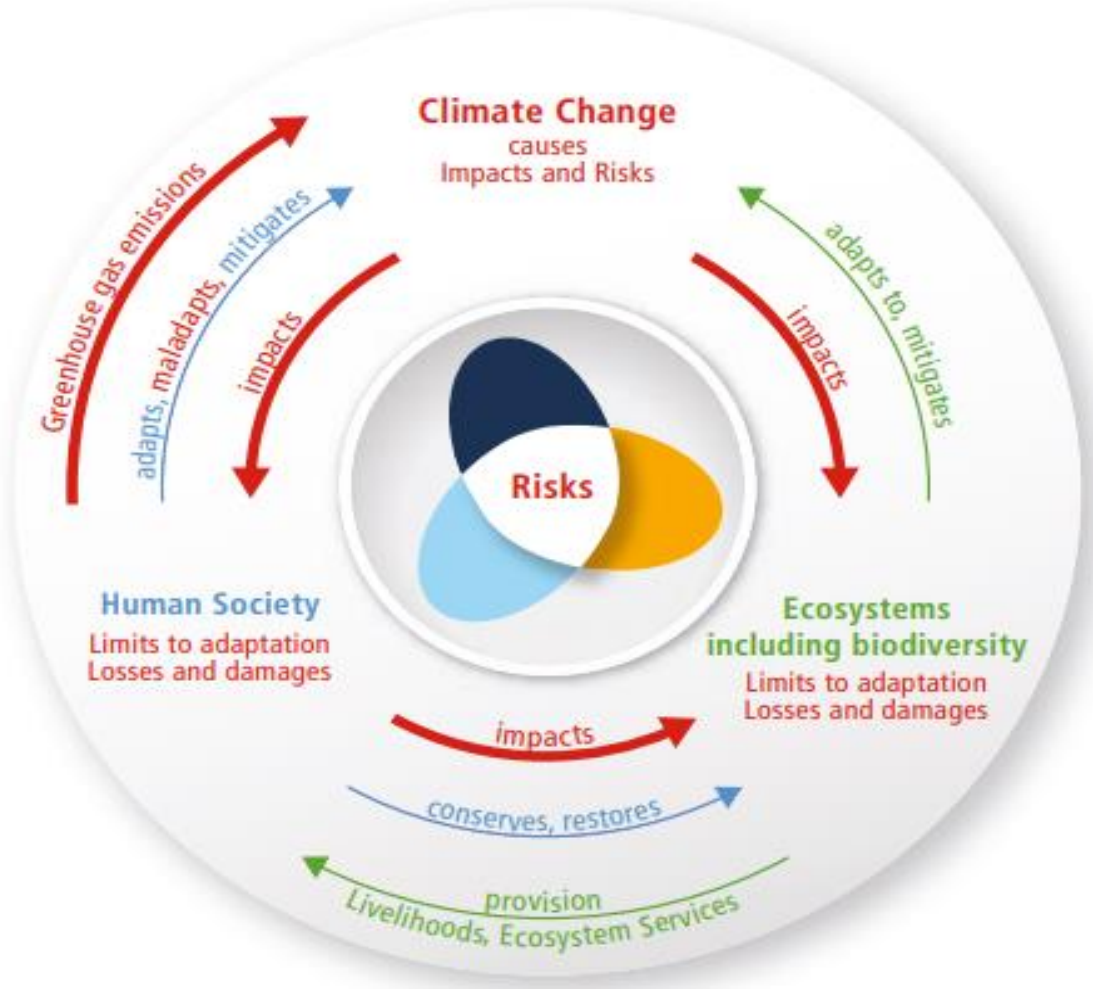
AR6 WGII RISK PROPELLER

(a) Main interactions and trends



The risk propeller shows that risk emerges from the overlap of:

Climate hazard(s)

Vulnerability

Exposure

...of human systems, ecosystems and their biodiversity

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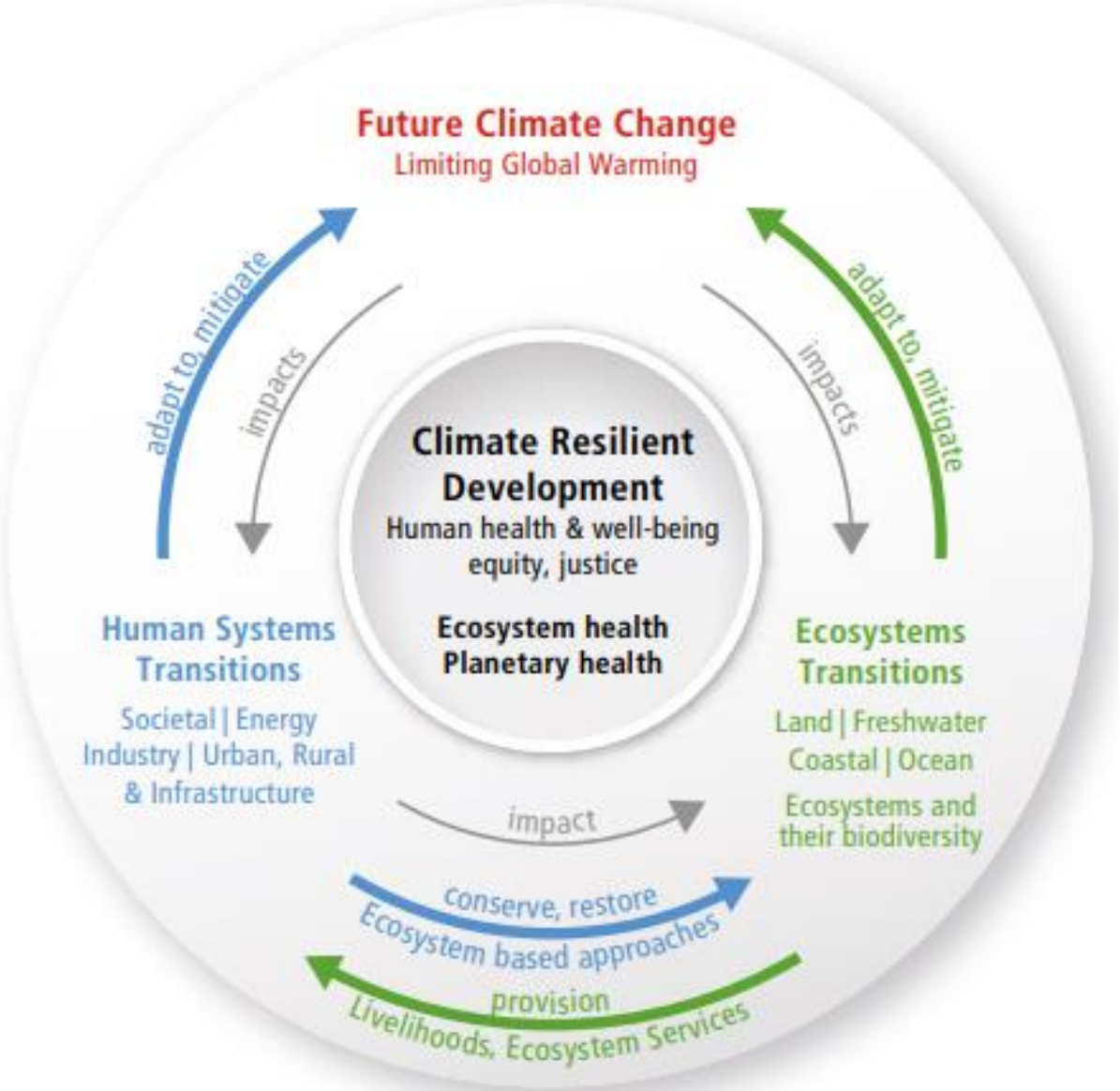
AR6 WGII OPTIONS TO REDUCE RISK

(b) Options to reduce climate risks and establish resilience



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ADAPTATION DEFINED

Adaptation in this report is defined,

in **human systems**, as the process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects in order to moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities.

In **natural systems**, adaptation is the process of adjustment to actual climate and its effects.

Source: IPCC AR6 WGII, – Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, Technical Summary pg. 43

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PRINCIPLES OF ADAPTATION

i. Adaptation is place and context specific

ii. Adaptation planning and implementation enhanced through complementary actions across levels

iii. Reduce vulnerability and exposure to present climate variability

iv. Recognition of diverse interests, circumstances, social-cultural contexts, and expectations can benefit decision making processes

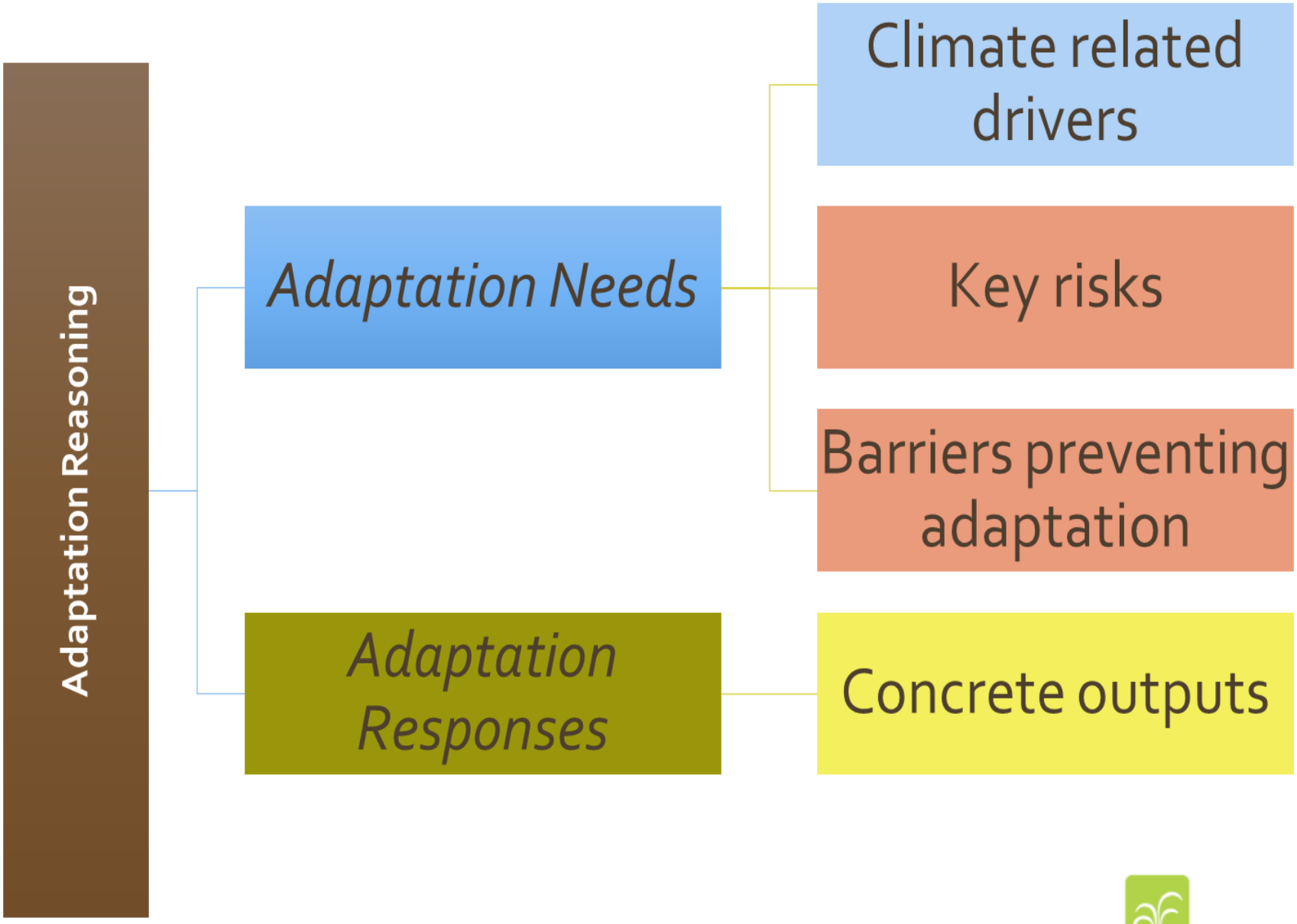
v. Indigenous, local, and traditional knowledge systems and practices, are a major resource for adapting to climate change

vi. Sensitivity to context and the diversity of decision types, decision processes, and constituencies ensures effective decision making

vii. Integration of adaptation into planning and decision making can promote synergies with development

viii. Poor planning, overemphasizing short-term outcomes, or failing to sufficiently anticipate consequences can result in maladaptation

Adapted from IPCC 2015a



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- Assist Parties to the Kyoto Protocol that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change; Serving the Paris Agreement since 1 January 2019.
- Finance concrete adaptation projects and programmes

- Activities shall aim at producing visible and tangible results on the ground
- Strategic Results Framework has been developed, drawing upon definitions of adaptation and vulnerability used by Working Group II of the Fourth Assessment Report of the IPCC

- Whilst the Fund's mandate is to finance concrete adaptation projects, scope is also provided for projects to strengthen the enabling environment (SRF Outcomes 1, 2 and 7 and associated output indicators)
- The Fund's adaptation reasoning remains in alignment with current thinking (purposefulness, social and economic drivers)

ADAPTATION OUTPUTS - EXAMPLES

Technology	• Develop or expand climate-resilient technologies
Capacity building	• Developing human resources, institutions, and communities; equipping them with the capability to adapt to climate
Management and Planning	• Incorporating understanding of climate science, impacts, vulnerability, and risk in government and institutional planning and management
Practice and Behavior	• Revisions or expansion of practices and on-the ground behavior that are directly related to building resilience
Policy	• The creation of new policies or revisions of policies or regulations to allow flexibility to adapt to changing climates

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ADAPTATION OUTPUTS – EXAMPLES (CONTINUED)

Information	• Systems for communicating climate information to help build resilience toward climate impacts (other than communication for early warning systems)
Physical Infrastructure	• *Brick and Mortar*: Any new or improved hard physical infrastructure aimed at providing direct or indirect protection from climate hazards
Warning and observation systems	• Development of community-based early warning systems, and low-tech information dissemination mechanisms that are linked to national climate monitoring networks
Green Infrastructure	• Any new or improved nature-based infrastructure aimed at providing direct or indirect protection from climate hazards
Financing	• New financing or insurance strategies to prepare for future climate disturbances

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AF THEMATIC AREAS OF SUPPORT

- Disaster Risk Reduction

- Nature-based solutions

- Coastal management

- Agriculture

- Water resources Management

- Forests and Land Use

- Rural development

- Food Security

- Social innovation

- Urban adaptation

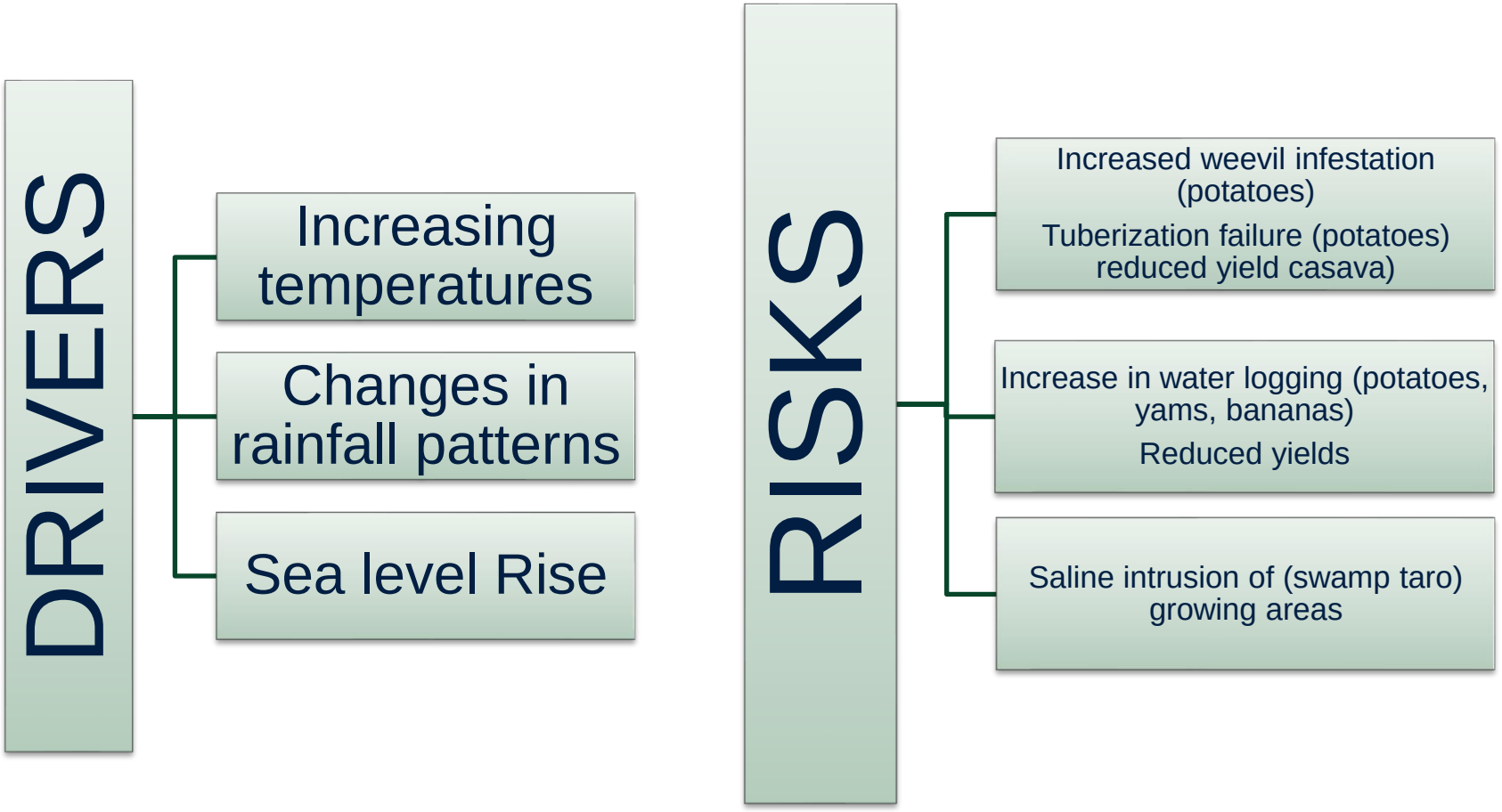
- Advancement of gender equality

- Enhancement of cultural heritage

- Focus on communities

- Inclusion of youth

EXAMPLE FROM APPROVED AF PROJECT : ADAPTATION OF SMALL-SCALE AGRICULTURE FOR IMPROVED FOOD SECURITY OF RESILIENT COMMUNITIES IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA (ASSA)



EXAMPLE FROM APPROVED AF PROJECT : ADAPTATION OF SMALL-SCALE AGRICULTURE FOR IMPROVED FOOD SECURITY OF RESILIENT COMMUNITIES IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA (ASSA)

The potential impacts on climate risk on staple food crop are summarized in the table 1.

Table 1: Climate issues affecting some crops and their potential impacts

Crops	Climate issues	Manifestations
Banana	- Increase in annual rainfall [98]	- Increase in annual rainfall up to 25% may decrease the yield of bunches
Cassava	- Increase in annual rainfall[99]	- Increase in annual rainfall up to 25% could reduce production
Sweet potato	- High soil moisture[100] - Increase in mean annual rainfall[101]	- Increase in soil moisture affects the formation of tubers after planting, and excessive high soil moisture can lead to the reduction of tuber yield - Increase in average annual rainfall leads to a decline in tuber production
Swamp taro	- Sea level rise[102,103]	- Sea-level rise is potentially having a serious effect on swamp taro production by contaminating the freshwater lens on atolls
Yams	- Increase in annual rainfall and decrease in number of drier months [104]	- 8% increase in annual rainfall or a reduction in the number of dry months can reduce tuber yields
Rice	- Rainfall variation within a given year and across year[105] - Rainfall variation in terms of start of the wet season[106]	- Rainfall variation can lead to a reduction in irrigated rice yield due to poor water-holding capacity of soil, pests and diseases

LINKING IMPACTS ON HUMAN SYSTEM: ADAPTATION OF SMALL-SCALE AGRICULTURE FOR IMPROVED FOOD SECURITY OF RESILIENT COMMUNITIES IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA (ASSA)

Reduce the welfare of PNG's population, as agriculture plays a significant role in the country's economy:

- Adverse impact on GDP 40% (2017)
- Food insecurity as subsistence farming accounted for 80% of PNGs population (2017)

Climate risks aggravate the institutional and governance challenges that persist in promoting and strengthening women's participation in food value chains

Photo credit : Pacific Australia Labour Mobility (PALM) available at https://www.palmscheme.gov.au/countries/papua-new-guinea

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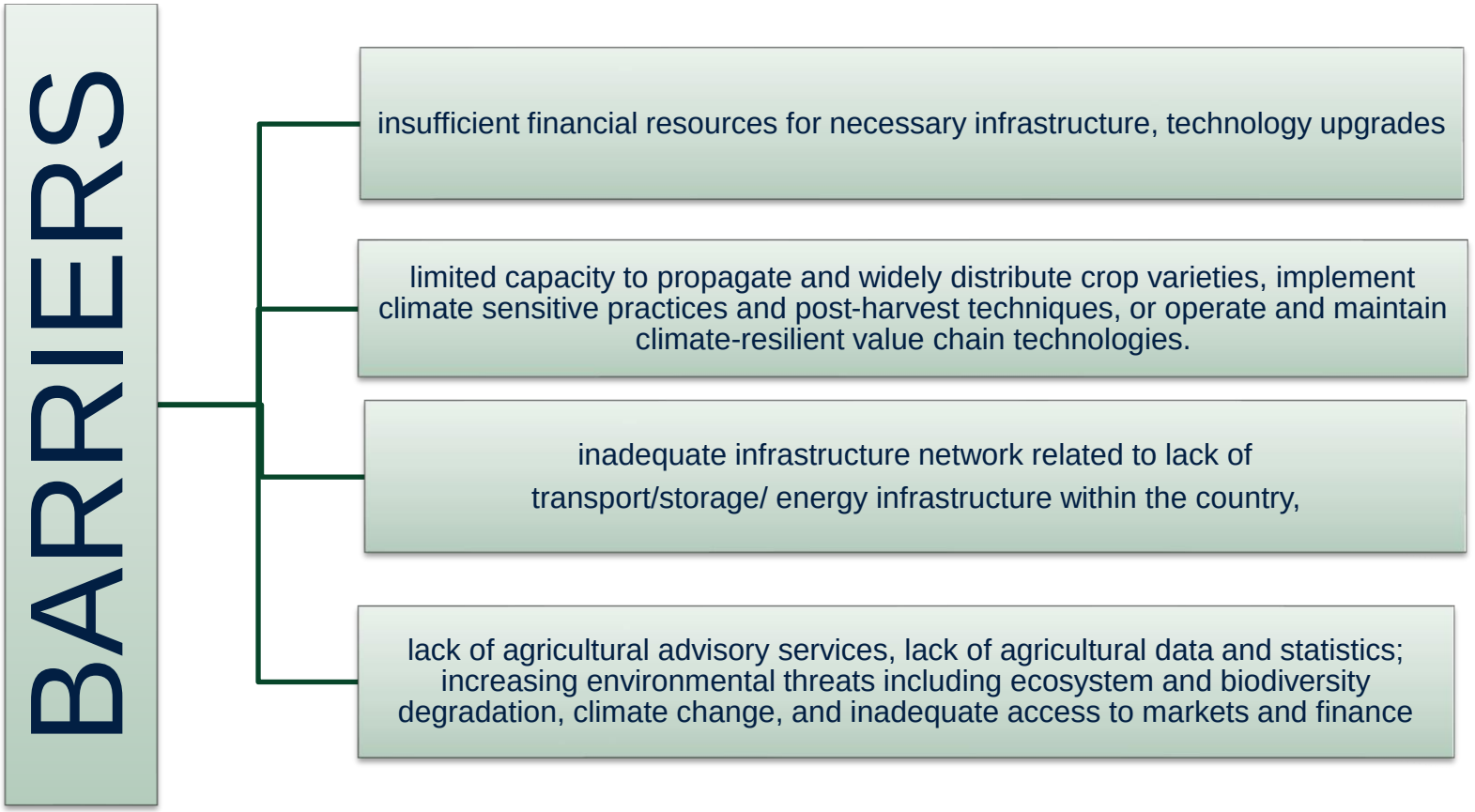

ADAPTATION SOLUTIONS: ADAPTATION OF SMALL-SCALE AGRICULTURE FOR IMPROVED FOOD SECURITY OF RESILIENT COMMUNITIES IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA (ASSA)

The project aims to **enhance the sustainability of main agricultural value chains** through the adoption of **climate-smart practices**, contributing to **improving the produces' quality**, increasing access to markets, and creating green jobs for women and youth in vulnerable communities. Specific objectives set are:

- to integrate climate-resilient agriculture practices into standard farming techniques in PNG for increasing productivity, resilience, and food security of the most vulnerable smallholder farmers, particularly women and youth farmers

- to boost the ability of vulnerable smallholder farming communities, particularly women farmers, to access postharvest processing, storage technologies, and profitable markets

- to foster the development of climate-resilient practices of farmers, through capacity building, and knowledge management.

EXAMPLE FROM APPROVED AF PROJECT: ADAPTATION OF SMALL-SCALE AGRICULTURE FOR IMPROVED FOOD SECURITY OF RESILIENT COMMUNITIES IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA (ASSA)

Project/Programme Components	*Expected Concrete Outputs*	*Expected Outcomes*
Component 1: Climate-proofed small-scale agricultural production	*1.1. Selection, validation and dissemination of climate-resilient crops* *1.2. Extension services for climate-resilient agriculture* *1.3. Nature-based solutions to protect agro-ecological systems from landslides and coastal erosion induced by flooding and heavy rain events*	*1. Enhanced climate-resilience of agricultural production for vulnerable small-scale farmers*
Component 2: Climate-resilient access to markets	*2.1. Digital platform to strengthen relationships among agricultural value chains actors* *2.2. Eco-friendly technologies for climate-smart seed saving, postharvest processing, and modern storage.*	*2. Improved access to appropriate processing, storage technologies, and profitable markets*
Component 3: Capacity building and knowledge management for scaling-up CRA practices	*3.1. Training-of-trainers to monitor, report and verify impacts of climate-resilient practices across agricultural value chains* *3.2. Capacity building programme on climate-resilient agricultural production* *3.3. Knowledge management and dissemination to policy-makers, development partners, private sector including smallholder SMEs, and civil society organizations on scaling up climate-resilient agricultural practices*	*3. Scale-up of climate-resilient agriculture practices, processing, and storage technologies, facilitated through capacity building, and knowledge management.*

SOME TAKEAWAYS

Robust adaptation rationale should include an assessment of climate risks and impacts accompanied with reliable scientific resources & data

The suite of **interventions should comprehensively address identified underlying climate risks** by clearly articulating the proposed activities and how they address expected climate risks, impacts and vulnerabilities

Incremental and **transformational adaptation** is integral to maintain the essence and integrity of existing functions, and have been the dominant focus on adaptation efforts to date

Knowledge management, **replication** and **sustainability** create an important link between demonstrating adaptation responses, strengthening the enabling environment in which the responses occur, capturing and disseminating the lessons learned to facilitate replication, and ensuring outcomes are sustained to allow replication to occur

Proposals should explain how activities are **aligned with climate and development policies at national and subnational levels**. It is important to not underscore the importance of devolved decisions making (e.g. success of EDA projects).

Replication of results relies on **integration into national planning instruments** and **decision-making** for long-term low-emission climate resilient development



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