



**ADAPTATION FUND**

# **Adaptation Fund Training Workshop on Developing Practical Skills to Build Bankable Climate Change Adaptation Projects in the Caribbean**

**Understanding Adaptation Reasoning Scoping and Situation Analysis**

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**May 2025, San Pedro, Belize**



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# OVERVIEW

Mandate & Mission

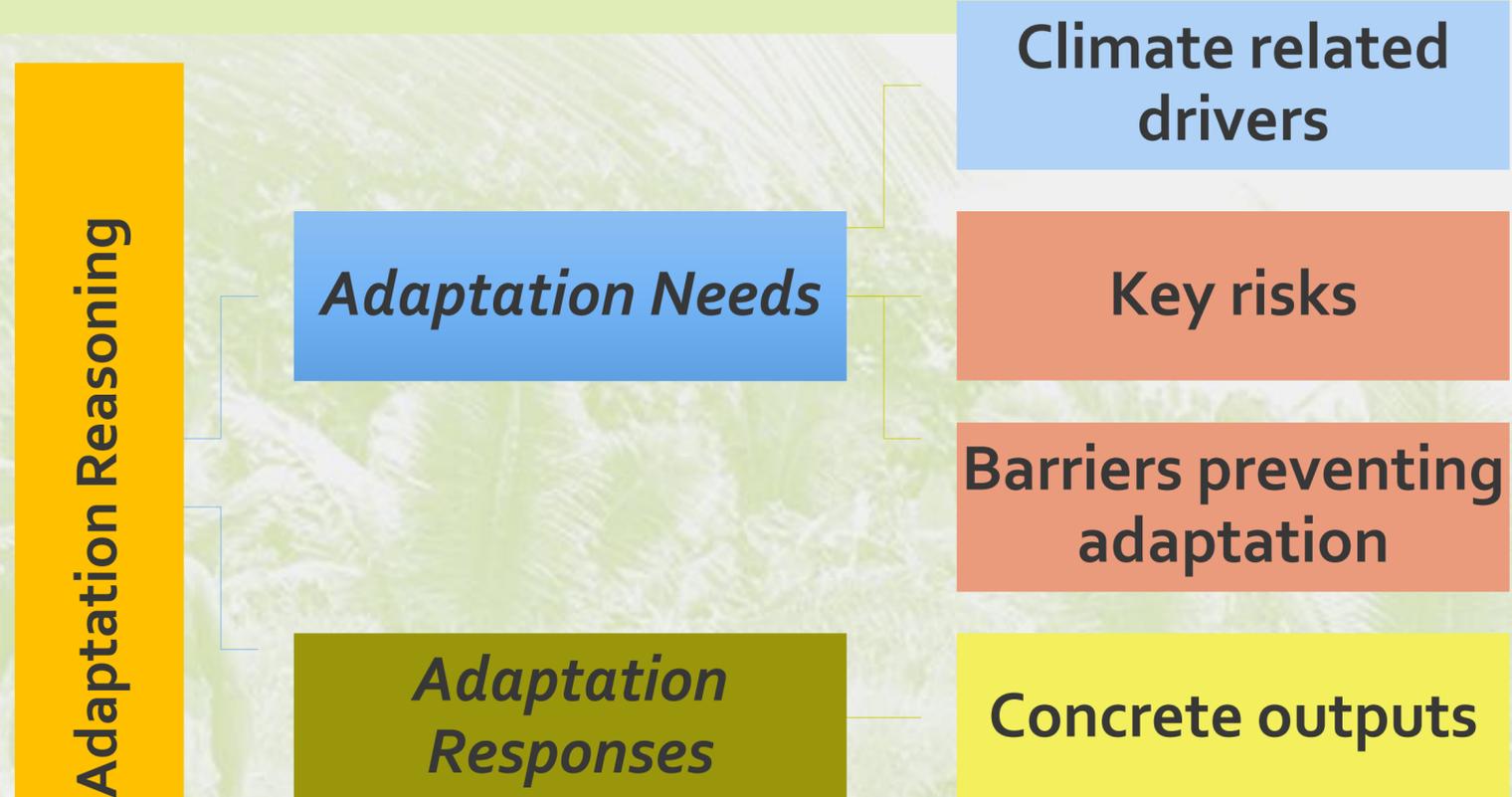
Medium-Term Strategy & Theory of Change

Updates from AFB44

Funding Windows

# Adaptation Rationale- What is it?

Articulating the **climate adaptation response needed** in a community/country/area while considering the key climate drivers, risks faced by the community/country/area and barriers to overcome.



Adaptation Fund Lao PDR Project-Green Roofing



# Adaptation Rationale: Elements to consider

- Key strategic documents NAPs, NDCs etc.
- Addressing climate impact drivers,
- Improving the community/country/area ability to respond the impacts of climate change?
- Providing opportunities from the impacts of climate change present in the community/country/area.

How is this particular project responsive to the identified needs?



- What are the current climatic trends?
- What are the known impacts on the community?
- How have these been integrated into the proposed project?
- Are the proposed solutions community-led? Or are they an integral part of crafting the proposed solutions?

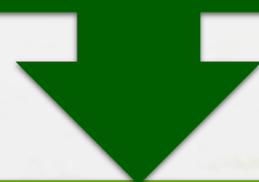
What is the current baseline context/situation analysis?



# What is a Climate Adaptation Rationale?

It's the *underlying logic* that explains why a proposed intervention qualifies as adaptation

E.g., "Rainfall has become erratic, leading to crop failure. The project introduces climate-smart agriculture and weather advisories."



It connects **stakeholder priorities** to **adaptation goals** and links those to **specific actions** and benefits

E.g., Community consultations + NAP priority on food security → Project focuses on crop diversification and training.



**Helps justify:**

E.g. Why is community-based water management prioritized? Because local sources are drying due to prolonged dry seasons.

Why this intervention?

For whom will it work?

What climate risks will it address?



# Why a Strong Adaptation Rationale Matters

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## **Improves design: Aligns interventions with real climate risks.**

E.g., Instead of generic livelihood support, the project targets flood-resilient aquaculture based on risk maps.

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## **Enhances equity: Makes clear *who* benefits and *how*.**

E.g., Focuses on Indigenous women in mountainous regions who are particularly vulnerable to landslides.

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## **Supports learning: Facilitates tracking of what works and why.**

E.g., Mid-term review can assess if improved drainage has actually reduced flood days in peri-urban neighborhoods.

E.g., M&E indicators should link back to the rationale—tracking reduced exposure or improved adaptive capacity.

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## **Builds credibility: Justifies adaptation funding with transparency.**

E.g., Strong rationale helps defend budget choices and demonstrate how adaptation goals are met.

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***Priorities → Interventions → Adaptation Benefits → Outcomes***



# Presenting an Adaptation Rationale When Data Is Limited

## Acknowledge data gaps transparently

- *E.g., “Local climate projections at district level are unavailable, but national climate trend data and community observations show increasing variability in rainfall.”*

## Use qualitative and experiential evidence

- *E.g., Farmers in Northern Malawi report crop failure every 3–4 years due to shifting rainfall patterns; elders recall riverbanks breaching more frequently over the past decade.*

## Leverage proxy indicators and regional trends

- *E.g., IPCC and national reports show the Sahel region will face more frequent droughts; although localized data is missing, adaptation options are consistent with regional risk projections.*

## Focus on vulnerability pathways

- *E.g., Women-headed households rely on rain-fed agriculture, lack irrigation or savings; the project builds food storage and water access to reduce exposure and sensitivity.*

## Use participatory assessments and perception data

- *E.g., Focus groups in coastal Bangladesh identified salinization and drinking water shortages as top concerns—project responds with rainwater harvesting systems.*

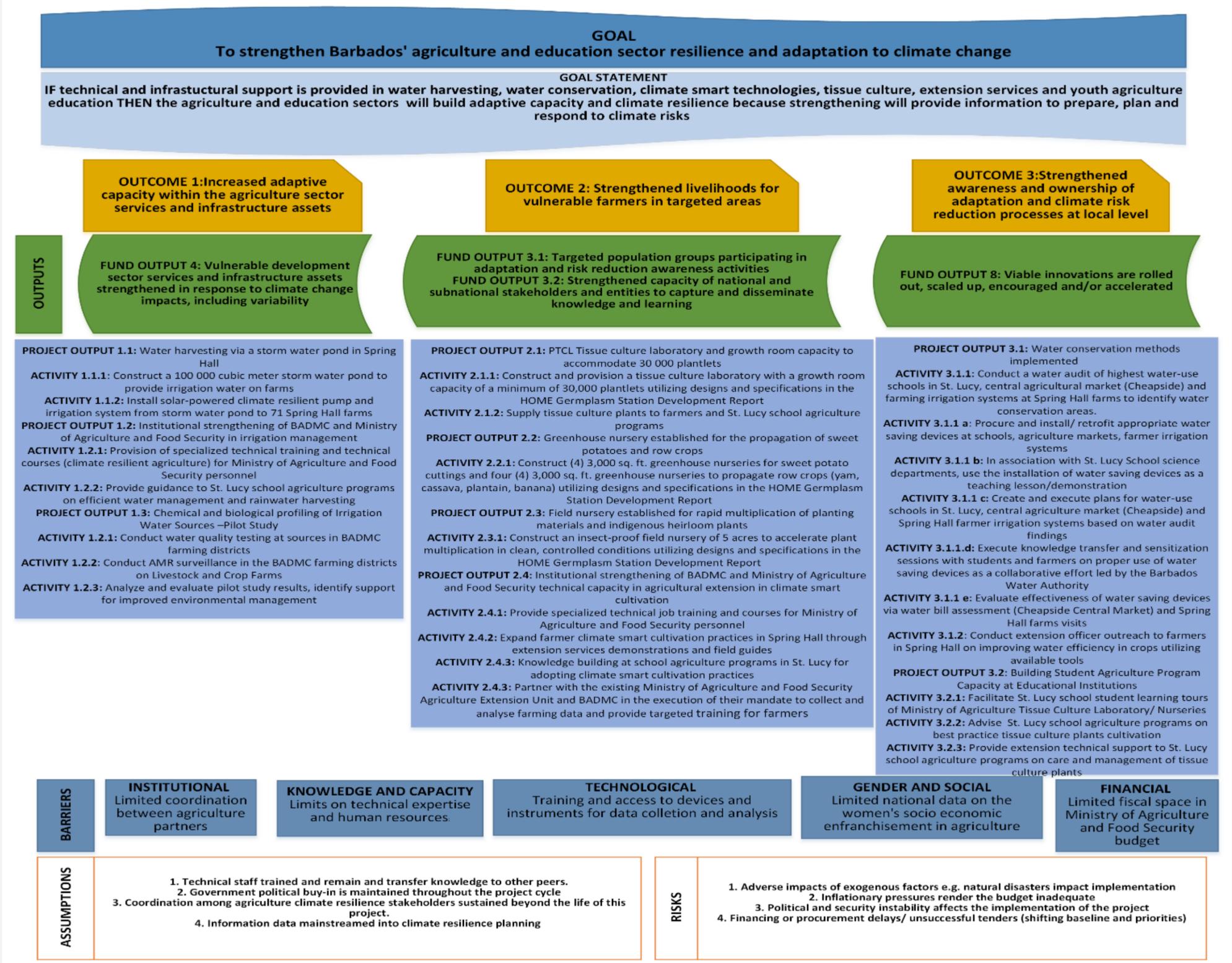
## Highlight alignment with national priorities

- *E.g., “This intervention aligns with the country’s NDC (Priority 3: resilient agriculture) and the NAP’s call for improved water access in climate-vulnerable districts.”*



# Example:

## Building Climate Resilience in Barbados - Sustainable Water Management in the Agriculture Sector and Educational Institutions





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LEADING ADAPTATION FINANCE,  
DELIVERING TANGIBLE IMPACT

THANK YOU

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