

Can Community-Based Adaptation be Built into a Post-2012 Agreement?

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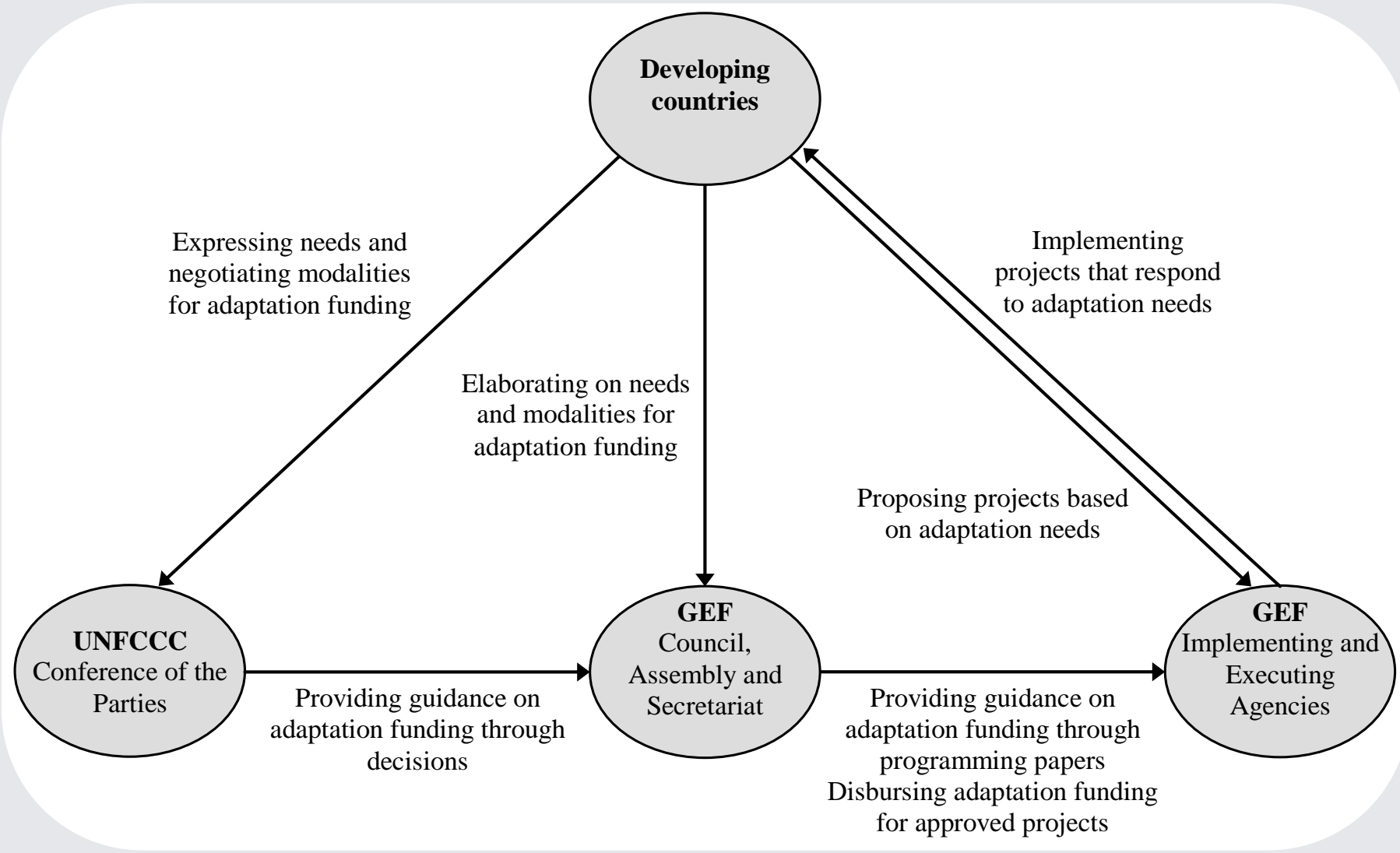


Outline

- Current delivery mechanisms for adaptation
- A streamlined approach to adaptation under the UNFCCC
- Requirements for a post-2012 regime

Two framings of adaptation

- UNFCCC-driven: international negotiations, links with mitigation, main actors are national governments, funding situation is complex and in development.
- Development-driven: builds on existing project experience, links with poverty eradication, main actors are NGOs and local communities, funding from various sources.



Current financial instruments

- Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)
- Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)
- Strategic Priority “Piloting an Operational Approach to Adaptation” under GEF Trust Fund (SPA)
- Small Grants Programme under GEF Trust Fund (SGP)
- Adaptation Fund under Kyoto Protocol (not yet operational)

Community-based adaptation

- Global CBA project under the SPA
- Possibility under Small Grants Programme (land degradation and biodiversity)
- NAPA projects often include strong focus on community-based adaptation (*e.g.*, Bangladesh coastal zones, Eritrea livestock management)
- However, most CBA takes place outside the UNFCCC context

Challenges with current arrangements

- Complexity
- High transaction costs
- Fragmentation of funds
- Fragmentation of activities (“projectisation”)
- Limited synergy with ongoing development efforts

A streamlined system of funding would:

- Take a programmatic approach
- Reduce the involvement of international agencies
- Be more country-driven and development-driven
- Limit the role of the UNFCCC to raising funds, using part of them to facilitate adaptation and disbursing the rest directly to national governments
- Enable other organisations to implement adaptation

Facilitating adaptation by the UNFCCC

- Piecemeal approach:
 - Capacity building
 - Technical and financial support for National Communications
 - Identification of adaptation needs and concerns
 - Development and transfer of technologies for adaptation
 - National Adaptation Programmes of Action
 - Nairobi Work Programme
 - Funding

Requirements for a post-2012 regime

- More coherent treatment of adaptation under the UNFCCC
- Choose for a complex funding system with niches for CBA or for a streamlined country-driven system
- Clarify the roles and responsibilities of all actors and create an inclusive institutional architecture for implementation
- Create safeguards to ensure the involvement of civil society in recipient countries
- Ensure the embedding of CBA in national and sectoral planning
- Pursue opportunities for replication and upscaling of CBA