

Summary and key points

Discussion series on Mainstreaming Adaptation

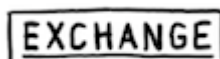
June 2013

Background

From May to June 2013 the online discussion series of the project *Inventory of Methods for Adaptation to Climate Change* (IMACC) presented **seven webinars on Mainstreaming Adaptation**:

1. **Training for effective adaptation**: taking stock after 3 years of experience (also in French: *Formation pour une adaptation effective*)
2. **The Big Picture on mainstreaming adaptation**: 5 years after the OECD policy guidance
3. **Making the step from training to effective adaptation**
4. **Country Experience Mainstreaming Adaptation** – the Local Level
5. **Country Experiences with Mainstreaming Adaptation** – from Programme to National Level
6. **Mainstreaming Adaptation – The Way Forward**

Overall, more than 138 participants joined these webinars. The programme of the discussion series and all **webinar recordings** can be accessed at AdaptationCommunity.net under



Related discussions, links and resources can also be found in the **members area** of AdaptationCommunity.net (registration is free and easy).

What does mainstreaming actually mean?

Mainstreaming of adaptation to climate change is the systematic inclusion of climate risk and adaptation considerations into decision making and planning processes at different levels and in different sectors.

► Webinar 1: “Formation pour une adaptation effective” (30 April 2013)

In French:

Le webinaire avait comme objectif de mettre au courant les participants avec les développements actuels de la formation « Intégrer l'adaptation aux changements climatiques dans la planification pour le développement ». **Barbara Fröde-Thierfelder** (ECO Consult) a présenté l'ensemble des modules disponibles, les différents formats de formation utilisés ainsi qu'une évaluation brève de la formation comme outil de la promotion effective de l'adaptation. **Modibo Ly** (GIZ Mali, ancien participant de la formation de formateurs en 2012) a contribué ses expériences pratiques en vue de l'acquisition et l'application des compétences en ACC

In English:

The Webinar aimed to familiarize participants with the current status of the training “*Integrating climate change adaptation into development planning*”. **Barbara Fröde-Thierfelder** (ECO Consult) presented all available modules and different formats available and a brief assessment of the training as a tool for the effective promotion of adaptation. **Modibo Ly** from the GIZ Mali and participant of the training of trainers in 2012 described the practical experience in the acquisition and application of the skills learned in the training.

Link for the Playback [here](#) Link for the Presentation [here](#)

► Webinar 2: “Training for Effective Adaptation: taking stock after 3 years of experience” (30 April 2013)

After an introduction by Tom Eickhof from GIZ's Competence Centre for Climate Change, **Barbara Fröde-Thierfelder**, Senior Consultant at Eco Consult, presented the state of the art of the integration of adaptation to climate change into developing planning. Subsequently our guest, **Okenye Mambo**, from the GIZ in Cameroon presented the training and its impact for the application of climate proofing from a CCA-practitioner's perspective.

The GIZ/OECD-training “*Integrating adaptation to CC into development planning*” – The State of the Art in 2013

By Barbara Fröder-Thierfelder – Senior Consultant at Eco Consult

Barbara Fröde-Thierfelder introduced the OECD Policy Guidance on Adaptation that was jointly developed by its Environment and its Development Assistance Committee in 2009. The objective of the policy guidance is to promote the understanding of CC and its impacts, assist developing country partners in their efforts to reduce their vulnerability and define appropriate entry points for integrating adaptation to CC into development co-operation activities. On request of the OECD Climate Task Team supported this goal with the development of the training programme “[Integrating adaptation to CC into development planning](#)”. This training is based on the Harvard Case Method by using the fictional country of “Zanadu”. It helps building practical competencies in dealing with the topic “adaptation planning” through presentations, group work, group reflection and interaction.

The training and its impact for the application of climate proofing from a CCA-practitioner's perspective

By Okenye Mambo – Head of the GIZ Forestry Programme Antenna, Cameroon

Mambo Okenye described the role of the CCA-Training in the learning process about climate proofing. It provided participants with a holistic view on key concepts and approaches for adaptation and helped establishing contacts with other GIZ colleagues interested in the topic. Mr Mambo said the training increased the confidence to talk about CC related issues at professional circles and provided premise to share acquired knowledge and stimulate reflections with colleagues. He described how the training supported him in integrating climate proofing in his daily work. The training enhanced the ability to get concrete initiatives off the ground, for example the pilot project in the Far North Region of Cameroon.

Link for the Playback [here](#) Link for the Presentation [here](#)

► Webinar 3: “The Big Picture on Mainstreaming Adaptation” (7 May 2013)

Providing a view of the state of the art on mainstreaming adaptation.

Where do we stand 4 years after the OECD policy guidance on integrating climate change adaptation into development cooperation?

By Michael Mullan – OECD Team Leader – Climate Adaptation and Development



On the first part of his presentation Michael Mullan described how the relationship between development and adaptation to climate change emerged as a vital issue. As a result of this, a [“Policy Guidance on Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Development Co-operation”](#) was elaborated by a task team within OECD. This was also in response to a certain reluctance to talk about adaptation due to the belief that this would deviate resources away from the mitigation efforts. Mr. Mullan pointed out that after 4 years the importance of pursuing adaptation alongside mitigation is increasingly clear. Finally he remarked the current state of play, the priorities for the future and the next steps:

- **Current state of play with regards to the policy guidance:** Increased awareness and planning of adaptation. Thousands of downloads of the guidance and numerous people trained based on the guidance.
- **Priorities for the futures:** Moving beyond adaptation as an environmental issue and identifying what works and learn from it.
- **Next Steps:** Achievement of large-scale, effective implementation, new projects on economic tools for CC adaptation and monitoring and evaluation, evaluation of the policy guidance.

Experiences from the European Commission with mainstreaming adaptation

By Sami Zeidan – EC, Directorate - General for Climate Action

Sami Zeidan from the European Commission shared the experience of this institution with mainstreaming adaptation. According to Mr. Zeidan, the whole territory of the EU is already facing unavoidable impacts of climate change. Therefore, mitigation and adaptation are both necessary and complementary. He stressed that adaptation is often cheaper than doing nothing, i.e. every Euro invested in flood protection saves 6 Euros in damage costs. Mr Zeidan then presented the [EU Strategy for Adaptation to CC](#) whose main objective is to

contribute to a more climate-resilient Europe. This goal will be achieved by promoting actions by Member States, improving the information of the decision makers and promoting adaptation in key vulnerable sectors. Finally he introduced the [European Climate Adaptation Platform “Climate-ADAPT”](#) which was set up to access and share information.

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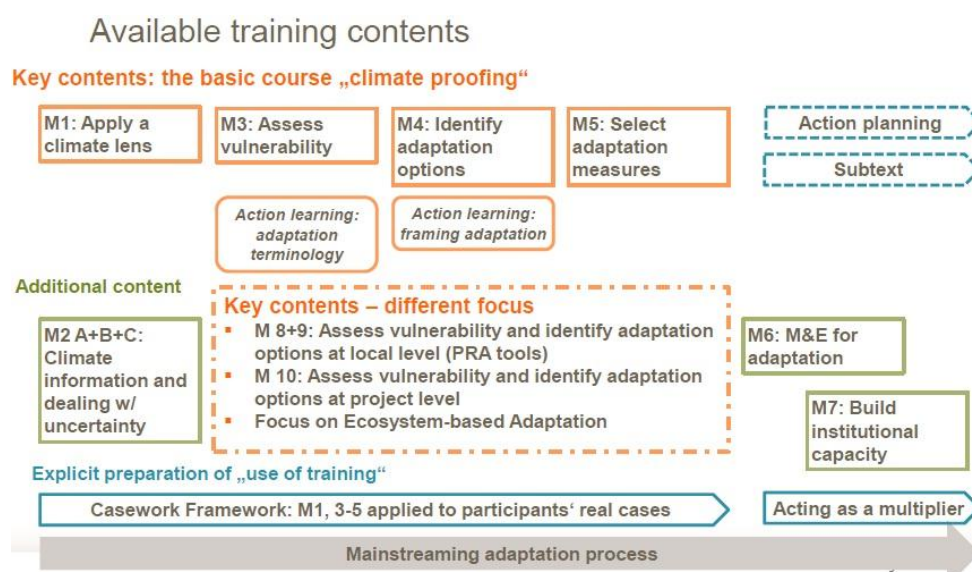
► **Webinar 4: “Making the step from training to effective adaptation”** (16 May 2013)

Barbara Fröde-Thierfelder and **Michael Scholze** recapitulated the topics of the first webinars. Barbara made a short summary of “The GIZ/OECD training Integrating adaptation to climate change into development planning – The State of the Art 2013” while Michael recapped the main messages with regards to capacity development from the webinar “The big picture on Mainstreaming Adaptation”. After these summaries a panel discussion was held with Anna Kalisch, advisor for the programme [Climate change adaptation in rural areas of India \(CCA RAI\)](#) and Ludwig Liagre, GIZ regional project Silva Mediterranea CPMF.

Wrap Up: The GIZ/OECD – training Integrating adaptation to climate change into development planning – The State of the Art 2013

By Barbara Fröde-Thierfelder, Senior Consultant at ECO Consult

Barbara Fröde-Thierfelder summarized the content and the lessons learned from her presentation about the jointly developed GIZ/OECD training from the second Webinar. First, she described the key contents of the basic course “climate proofing”:



She also explained how the new “**training cookbook**” helps matching the right ingredients (training contents) for your menu (training objectives defined). This cookbook is currently being prepared and will be available on [AdaptationCommunityt.net](#) by September 2013. Finally Barbara listed the lessons from 3 years of training experience which can be grouped in strong points and challenges:

Strong points

- Proven development of practical competencies
- Participants are able to apply what they learned
- Trainings create space for exchange and mutual learning beyond the training

Challenges

- Time allocation
- Selection of participants
- “The day after” – use of training content

Wrap Up: “The Big Picture on Mainstreaming Adaptation”

By Michael Scholze, GIZ Advisor on climate change adaptation

As key messages from the former webinar with regards to needs for capacity development Michael Scholze mentioned the sensitization of decision makers, and the building of technical capabilities e.g. to assess vulnerabilities, screen risks of investments and identify adaptation options. In this context peer learning is very important and fruitful, particularly since those tasked with adaptation are often responsible for a range of topics of which adaptation is only one. Mr Scholz highlighted that not only the training itself is important but that its follow up is essential for a successful capacity development approach. Finally Michael Scholze described mainstreaming climate change adaptation as an organizational change process, so technical skills and tools are not enough. Capacities for designing and supporting organizational change processes are key, e.g. capacities to deal with resistance, to get the buy in from top management and to identify change agents (champions).

Panel Discussion: Making the step from training to effective adaptation: strategies and practical experiences

By GIZ Advisors Michael Hoppe, Anna Kalisch and Ludwig Liagre

The presentation of **Michael Hoppe** dealt with the role that training plays in mainstreaming climate change adaptation. He described the training programme as an instrument of human capacity development to build capacity of people, organisations and societies to manage resources effectively and efficiently in order to realise their sustainability goals.

Anna Kalisch, from GIZ India, explained the role that training plays in an organizational strategy to facilitate the application of climate-proofing and integrating CCA into planning and implementation. She used the example of the programme “Climate change adaptation in rural areas of India (CCA RAI)”. The aim of this project is to build capacities of project partners to enable them to integrate CCA into their work process:

“Building the capacity of local multipliers spreads awareness and knowledge on adaptation. The training of government officials at multiple levels enhances their capacities to integrate climate change adaptation into planning processes”

Ludwig Liagre, from the GIZ Middle East and North Africa, presented the role the training played in the GIZ regional project Silva Mediterranea-CPMF.

One of the main objectives of this project is the development of capacities on climate change especially regarding adaptation of the forest sector. He explained their approach on selecting participants and pointed to the multiplication effect through training of trainers events.

Link for the Playback [here](#) Link for the Presentation [here](#)

► Webinar 5: “Country Experiences with Mainstreaming Adaptation - the Local Level” (21 May 2013)

This webinar presented concrete experiences with mainstreaming adaptation processes at local level. Hoang Le Huy, from GIZ Vietnam introduced the case of the integration of Climate Proofing into socio economic development planning in the Tra Vinh province in Vietnam, while, Jella Villanueva from the Philippines’ Climate Change commission shared the experience of the “Climate Smart Planning at the Local Level”.

Integration of Climate Proofing into Annual Socio-Economic Development Planning, Experience in Tra Vinh Province, Vietnam.

By Hoang Le Huy – GIZ Vietnam

He shared the experience of his project, dealing with poverty alleviation in rural areas, on how climate proofing can be integrated into socio economic development planning at local level. The objective of this approach was to analyse climate risks and identify adaptation measures while carrying out socio-economic development planning process at local level. He concluded that tools for climate proofing have to be very simple and straight forward.

Climate Smart Planning at the Local Level**By Jella Villanueva – Philippines – Climate Change Commission**

Jella Villanueva shared the experience of the Climate Change Commission in the Philippines. She mentioned a Republic act on mainstreaming climate change into government policy formulations as an important driver to foster the implementation of climate change adaptation activities at the local level, such as research, early warning systems, soft and hard infrastructures. To guarantee the climate proofing of land use and development plans six steps had to be taken: Natural resource assessments, vulnerability assessments, environmental and natural resource accountings, identification of adaptation measures, the provision of climate adaptation support services, and support through appropriate financing schemes.



Link for the Playback [here](#) Link for the Presentation [here](#)

► **Webinar 6: “Country Experiences with Mainstreaming Adaptation – from Programme to National Level”** (28 May 2013)

Three GIZ projects in Latin America presented their experiences with mainstreaming adaptation reaching from the programme to the national level.

Mainstreaming: The Mexican Example
By Sofía Muñoz, GIZ Mexico

Sofía Muñoz first presented the Mexican climate change law, which “incorporates climate change mitigation and adaptation criteria in environmental policies and instruments”. She then described an approach by the Mexican Ministry of Agriculture to identify entry points for adaptation in the agricultural sector. Finally she described the capacity development efforts in climate change adaptation by the Mexican-German Climate Alliance.

Experiences with Mainstreaming Adaptation into the National System for Public investment**By Cristina Rodriguez, GIZ Peru**

Cristina Rodriguez explained how the project “*Public Investment and Climate Change Adaptation*” (IPACC) is expanding the “*Disaster Risk Management*” approach as an entry point to mainstream adaptation into the “*Peruvian National System for Public Investment*” [SNIP](#). The main objective of this project is to inform national and regional stakeholders about possible costs of climate change impacts, and apply criteria of climate change adaptation and reduction of climate risks in public investments. Partners of the project are the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Environment as well as regional governments.

Mainstreaming Adaptation into an Agricultural Program and into Irrigation & Watershed Management Investments in Bolivia

By Claudia Cordero, GIZ Bolivia

Claudia Cordero explained how climate change adaptation is being mainstreamed into the GIZ agricultural programme [PROAGRO](#). This program financed by the governments of Bolivia, Sweden and German aims to increase the resilience to climate change of small farmers in dry rural areas and to create access to water through integrated watershed management. Another mainstreaming process was conducted for watershed projects at national level, integrating the CCA approach into the national guidelines within the national investment system. Claudia Cordero finally stated that mainstreaming does not require additional/new structures. The idea of mainstreaming is to make use of what is already there.

Link for the Playback [here](#) Link for the Presentation [here](#)

► Webinar 7: “Mainstreaming Adaptation – The Way Forward” (04 June 2013)

In this final webinar, Michael Scholze from GIZ drew the conclusions from previous sessions and **Yvan Biot** from DFID and **David Ballard** from Alexander Ballard Ltd. spoke on challenges and the way forward in mainstreaming adaptation.

Main Conclusions from Webinar Series on Mainstreaming Adaptation

By Michael Scholze, GIZ

Mainstreaming adaptation is highly relevant at different levels and for a wide range of institutions, although there might be a tendency to prefer standalone measures due to the international debate on additionally of climate finance. The entry point concept (an analysis of decision processes and decision makers with regards to potential adaptation entry points) has proven to be very helpful (see e.g. the example from Mexico or Peru). Nevertheless, there had been a tendency to focus too much on tools rather than on the **necessary change processes**. Tools and approaches sometimes have shown to be too complex and too sophisticated for target groups, thus one important lesson learned is to keep things straight and simple. To make target groups take up new ideas a mix of incentives and obligations is necessary; the specific mix of “carrots and sticks” depends on the culture of the respective organisation. Often important decisions have to be taken in the beginning of a mainstreaming process: to only focus on adaptation or also on mitigation, disaster risk management, environment, etc.? Is change to be created by climate change experts or trained generalist / core staff? To use a case by case versus a systemized approach? In conclusion, Michael Scholze presented the following **barriers and success factors in mainstreaming adaptation**:

Barrier	Success factor
Information gaps/uncertainty paralysation	Better coordination between information providers Political decision on CC impact range as planning basis (e.g. adopt 1 m as likely SLR)
Lack of capacities	Integrated capacity development strategy (not only a training)
Lack of roles, mandates & Communication structures	Provide supportive institutional framework (not automatically new institutions)
Lack of leadership and resources	Provide strong arguments to decision makers

Lack of evidence	Pilot approaches with champions Talk economic language (economics of adaptation – not only global but local/project/sector level) M&E of adaptation
Resistance / mainstreaming fatigue	Guarantee efficiency / provide incentives & support mechanisms
Malfunction of processes and organizations	Avoid to flog a dead horse Be part of a larger reform process

Mainstreaming Adaptation in DFID

By Yvan Biot, DFID

Yvan Biot, from the UK Department for International Development (DFID), shared the experience of mainstreaming adaptation in his institution. He gave a brief history and presented important lessons learned like the relative easiness to sell support to adaptation in developing countries but the difficulties to sell “mainstreaming”, the need for a mandate and leadership from the top as well as for a vision, strategy and action. Yvan Biot stated also the successes of their efforts so far e.g. the links to disaster risk reduction, cost and benefit analyses on adaptation, leadership through dialogue with external partners from the private sector. He also mentioned what could have been done better, e.g. fewer advocacy and more evidence, less gloom and doom, provide incentives for testing and innovation. Finally he remarked the need to strengthen the understanding and action on links between poverty, climate change and sustainable development.

Mainstreaming Adaptation from an Organizational Change Perspective

By David Ballard, Alexander Ballard Ltd.

David Ballard gave his insights on mainstreaming adaptation from an organizational change perspective. He mentioned that building capacities is not easy and that information is not the same as awareness and it does not mean that a meaningful action will be taken. He described his scientific framework for institutional analysis with regards to climate change adaptation called [PACT](#). His findings show that some organisations are good in dealing with current climate extremes but that very few organisations are really prepared for future expected climatic changes. His analysis shows that almost all organisations need to build further capacity to deal with climate change impacts.

Link for the Playback [here](#) Link for the Presentation [here](#)

All **webinar recordings** can be accessed at AdaptationCommunity.net under **Exchange**.

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