

Transboundary adaptation: Challenges and Recommendations

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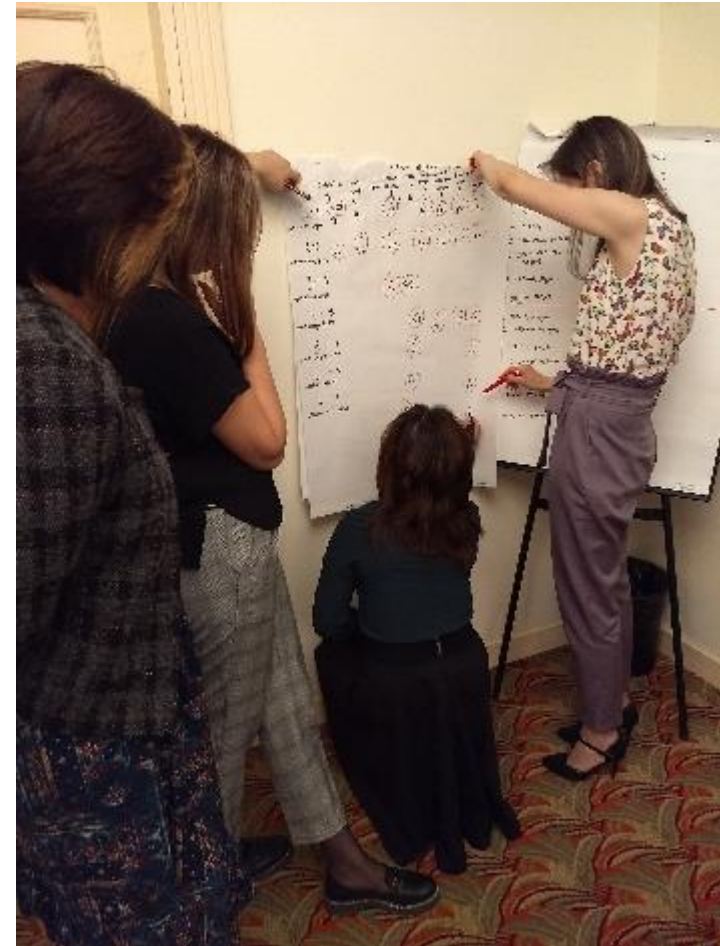
- United States Agency for International Development (USAID) support for national and regional adaptation planning
- Challenges to transboundary adaptation
- Recommendations for assessing and strengthening readiness to engage in transboundary adaptation planning

USAID Climate Economic Analysis for Development, Investment, and Resilience (CEADIR, 2014-2020)

- Technical support for adaptation planning and development of NAPs
 - Capacity building for adaptation financing in Senegal's fisheries and agriculture sectors
 - Adaptation measure development and financing planning for Peru's priority sectors
 - Development of public-private partnerships (PPPs) for disaster risk reduction in Indian cities

USAID C5+1 Adaptation (2017-2019)

- Regional dialogue between Central Asia Republics and U.S.
- Technical assistance for national and regional adaptation planning in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan
- Multiple national-level trainings and training-of-trainer events in each country
- 3 regional peer-learning events



C5+1 Adaptation Training workshop.
Kazakhstan, May 2019

USAID C5+1 Adaptation (2017-2019)

- C5+1 Adaptation training topics include
 - Assessing climate vulnerabilities
 - Setting adaptation goals
 - Developing and evaluating adaptation measures in priority sectors
 - Identifying and assessing financing sources early in adaptation planning process
 - Assessing readiness to access adaptation financing
 - Applying climate-resilient development approaches and mainstreaming adaptation

USAID C5+1 Adaptation (2017-2019)



Challenges to transboundary adaptation planning

- Transboundary planning is complex and faces many challenges
- Today we discuss four important obstacles
 - Incompatibility of data and information
 - Lack of regular and formal knowledge exchange and coordination among parallel agencies
 - Conflicting adaptation goals
 - Financing transboundary adaptation actions

- Incompatibility of data and information
 - Types of data
 - Methodologies for data collection
 - Data formats
 - Metrics
 - Equipment
 - File types
- Concerns about data sharing
 - Development of systems to create access to data
 - Privacy and security
 - Critical infrastructure
 - Proprietary issues and ownership

Reflection

- Consider one or more of the sectors below.
- What is one data and information challenge your country needs to address to effectively engage in transboundary adaptation planning?

	Water	Agriculture	Forests	Disaster risk management	Health	Transportation	Energy	Other sectors or issues?
Data and information needs								

Knowledge exchange and coordination

- Lack of regular and formal knowledge exchange and coordination among parallel agencies
 - Different planning, budgeting, reporting timelines
- Implications for transboundary resource and infrastructure management
 - Water resources management infrastructure
 - Example: coordination among dam operators
 - Transportation infrastructure
 - Example: managing climate impacts on transboundary roads and railways

- Conflicting strategic visions and goals for adaptation
 - Different goals and priorities among ministries and subnational governments must be prioritized in national adaptation planning
- Countries need to determine how to integrate transboundary issues into adaptation goal setting and prioritization processes

Reflection

- Consider one or more of the sectors below.
- What is one action your country could take to help build consensus among partners on priority adaptation goals?

	Water	Agriculture	Forests	Disaster risk management	Health	Transportation	Energy	Other sectors or issues?
Adaptation goals								

- Financing adaptation is one of the most important challenges in adaptation planning
- USAID emphasizes early financing planning and engagement of potential funders
 - Supports prioritization of adaptation actions
 - Builds awareness about potential funders and their priorities
 - Increases readiness to act when financing opportunities arise

- Most adaptation financing available aimed at national or subnational levels
- Financing transboundary adaptation actions will require new strategies and close coordination with partners
 - Transboundary adaptation measures most effective if all partners have resources to implement measures in coordination
- Early financing planning is critical

Reflection

- Consider one or more of the sectors below.
- What is one action your country could take to increase readiness to access financing for transboundary adaptation?

	Water	Agriculture	Forests	Disaster risk management	Health	Transportation	Energy	Other sectors or issues?
Financing adaptation								

Assessing readiness to engage in transboundary adaptation planning

- USAID has developed an approach for assessing institutional readiness to access adaptation financing
- Financing building blocks
 - Enabling environment
 - Capacity and information
 - Financing instruments and markets
- Building blocks also a tool for assessing strengths of and limitations to current ability to carry out transboundary adaptation planning
 - Facilitates identification of feasible actions to improve readiness

Assessing readiness to engage in transboundary adaptation planning

- Strengthen capacity and information for transboundary adaptation
- Improve access to information



- Create an enabling environment that incentivizes and facilitates transboundary adaptation
- Create or strengthen financing mechanisms
- Facilitate access to financial instruments



Assessing enabling environment

- How many and which ministries/departments are involved in national and transboundary adaptation planning?
- How easy is it to enter into international agreements, with other governments and/or non-governmental groups?
- To what extent do private sector groups communicate and collaborate on adaptation in the region?
- To what extent does the public sector incentivize private sector investment in adaptation?
- Are there policy or legal barriers to entering into transboundary agreements or contracts?

- Do public and private sector groups have sufficient information about transboundary climate vulnerabilities?
- Do ministries have staff responsible for seeking out transboundary collaborations and adaptation project opportunities?
- To what extent do ministry staff engage with and share information with parallel ministries in other countries?
- Do public and private financing institutions have sufficient information about risks and benefits of transboundary adaptation investments?
- Do staff in public institutions have skills and experience necessary to develop detailed and complex technical proposals for adaptation financing?

Assessing financing instruments and markets



Financing Instruments and Markets

- How much experience do public and private sector institutions have with managing diverse financing instruments, such as grants, loans, bonds, aggregation models, and others?
- How familiar are local financial institutions and potential private sector partners with approaches to assessing and managing risks associated with transboundary adaptation investments?
- How easy or difficult is it for individuals (for example, farmers) or small businesses to access lines of credit necessary to invest in adaptive technologies?

Assessing building blocks of transboundary adaptation

	Strengths		Limitations		Potential actions to address limitations	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Enabling environment						
Capacity and information						
Financing instruments and markets						