

# SESSION 4

Strengthening horizontal and vertical  
integration of adaptation – **Rafael  
Morse**

- **Case study** - Mozambique

Strengthening the enabling conditions for vertical integration – an of the Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL)

Q&A

# Systemic Subnational Adaptation in the context of the NAP Process:

Experience with  
performance-based climate  
resilience grants

Addis Ababa, August/2019



Unlocking Public and Private  
Finance for the Poor



# Why the NAP process needs the subnational level?



- ❖ The Paris Agreement highlights the need to integrate adaptation in policies and actions, particularly at the subnational level:

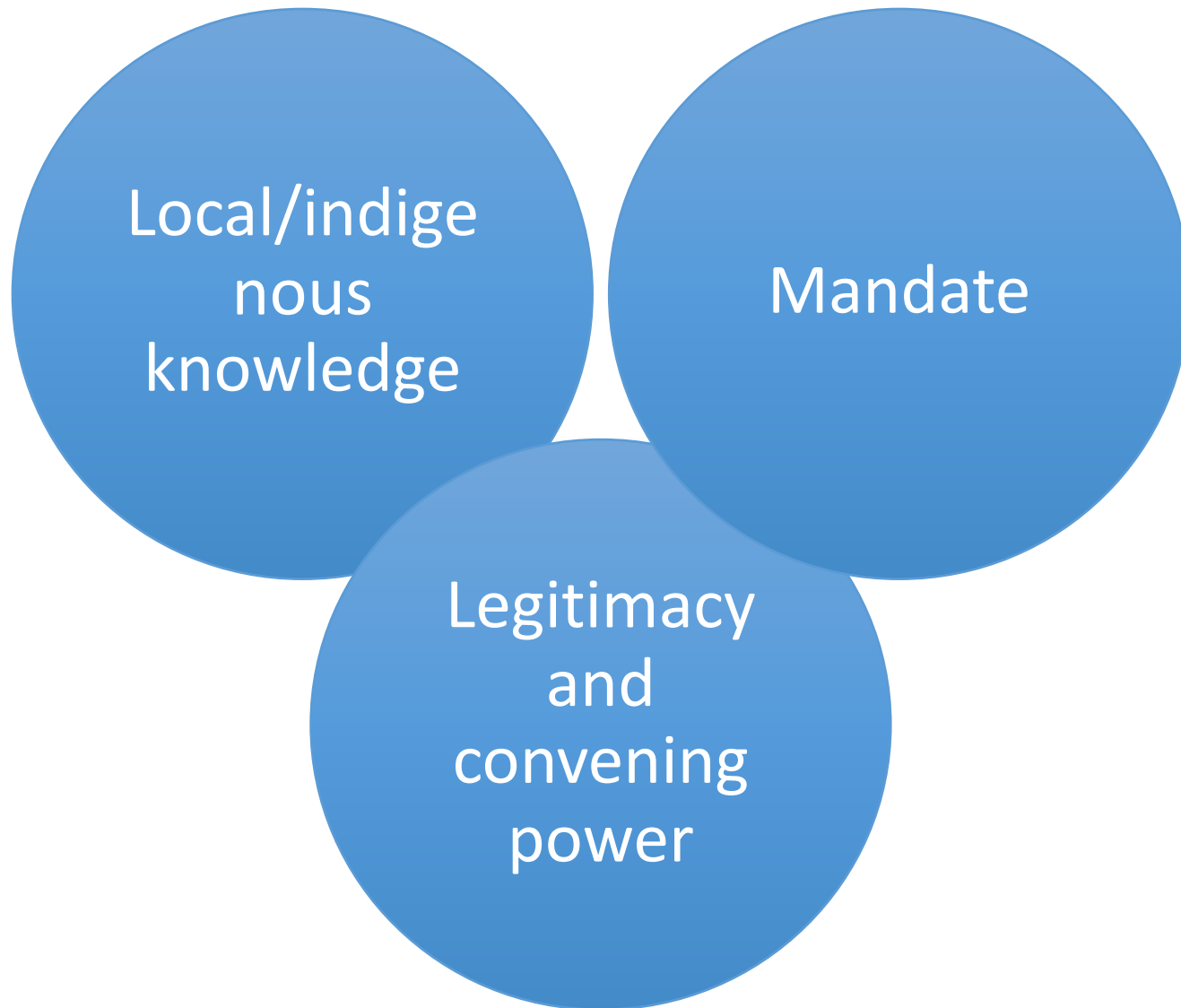
*“Parties to the UNFCCC acknowledge that adaptation action should follow a **country driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent approach**, taking into consideration **vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems** (...)with a view to **integrating adaptation** into relevant socioeconomic and environmental policies and actions... [Article 7]  
Capacity-building should [therefore] be country-driven, based on and responsive to national needs, and foster country ownership of Parties, in particular, **for developing country Parties**, including at the national, **subnational and local levels**.  
[Article 11]”*

- ❖ The Cancun Decision that established the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process states:

*“NAP Process is a continuous, progressive and iterative process which follows a country-driven, **gender-sensitive, participatory and fully transparent approach**”.*



# Why the NAP process needs the subnational level?



**Local governments as climate champions at subnational level**

# Vertical integration in the NAP Process?

- ❖ Vertical integration is the process of creating intentional and strategic linkages between national and sub-national adaptation planning, implementation and monitoring & evaluation (M&E) (NAP Global Network).
- ❖ Enabling factors
  - ❖ Institutional and political anchorage/frameworks in place (e.g decentralization)
  - ❖ Information sharing channels
  - ❖ Capacities (both technical and financial)
- ❖ Subnational level and NAP process:
  - ❖ Identifying and addressing local adaptation needs
  - ❖ Climate change mainstreaming
  - ❖ Collaboration within and across administrative units
  - ❖ Aggregation into national plans (monitoring and evaluation)
  - ❖ Implementation and financial mechanisms

# Obstacles at subnational level

- Most local authorities are unable to contribute effectively to climate change adaptation due to :



Lack of capacities to mainstream CC into local public planning and budgeting systems/processes



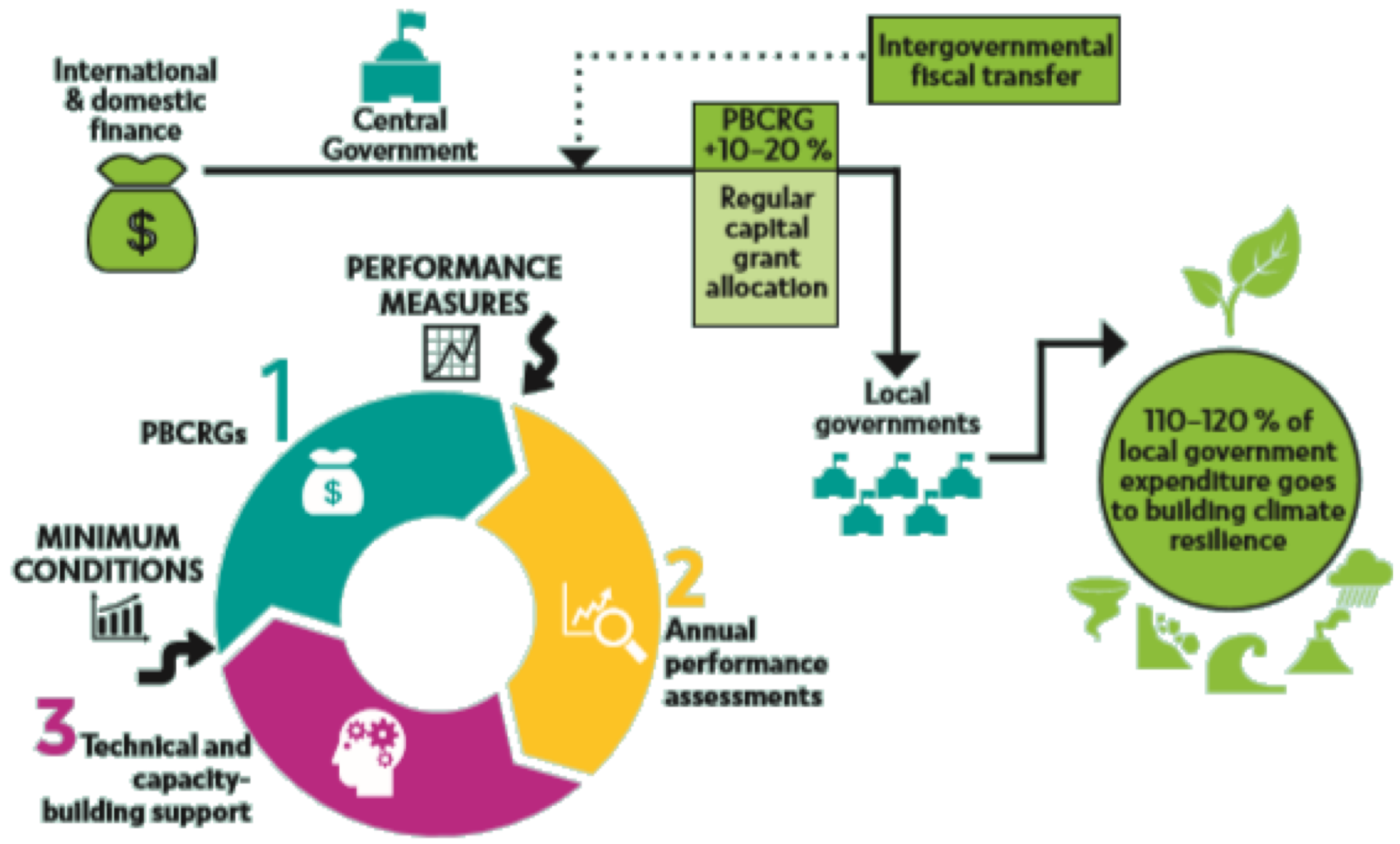
Lack of financing for revenue-generating private and public-private adaptation projects



Sources of climate finance only available through application to national programmes

# The Local Climate Adaptive Living (LoCAL) Facility

## A standard and country based mechanism



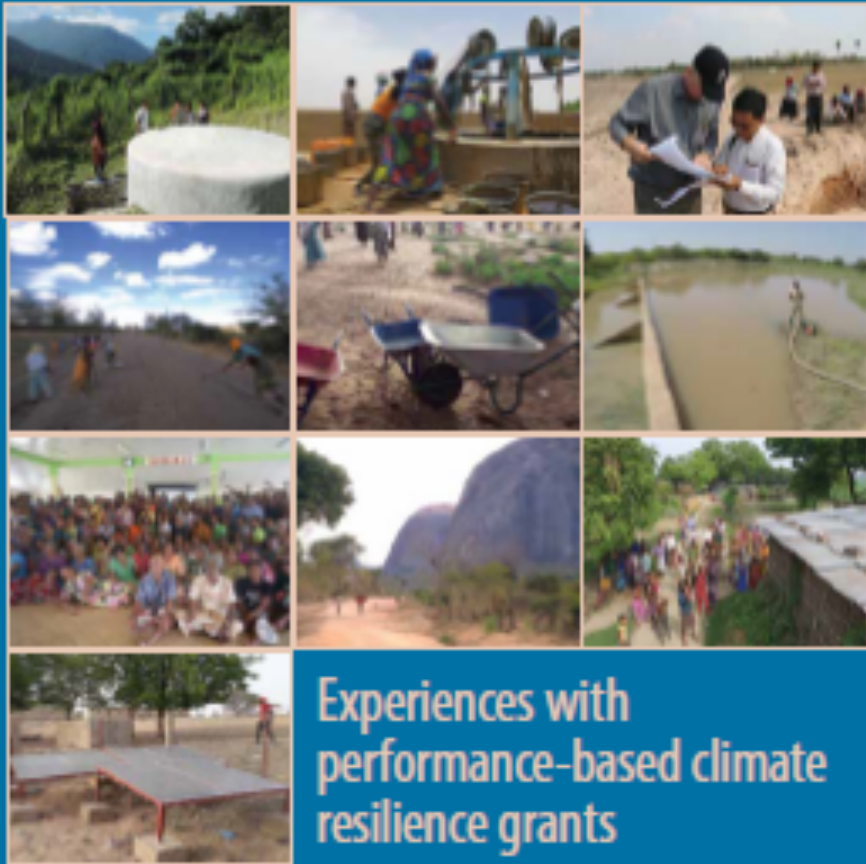
# The Local Climate Adaptive Living (LoCAL) Facility

## A standard and country based mechanism



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pXVW9OT94Bs&t=22s>

## Financing local adaptation to climate change



- **Objectives:**

- Methodological input on local adaptation planning and mainstreaming processes and on the related performance-based climate resilience grants mechanism (financing component);
- Support LDCs to address issues related to the planning and implementation of adaptation-oriented investments by local authorities using processes and structures in place;
- Highlight the subnational level contribution to achieving national goals, such as the NAPs.

- **Audience:**

- National planners and decision-makers working on CC issues in LDCs;
  - Local political leaders and local authorities' teams in charge of planning, budgeting, executing and monitoring – while integrating climate change;
  - Development partners and stakeholders who are working on issues related to climate change decentralization.
- Approved at NAP Expo → April 2019 in South Korea



# Based on experience across 14 countries



# Country examples : supporting CCA mainstreaming into local public planning in Cambodia and Lesotho



**Cambodia (Phase II):** 240 adaptation investments (water, sanitation, agriculture, environmental protection, health, DRR, etc)



**Lesotho (Phase I):** 4 adaptation investments being implemented (improved water catchment systems and land degradation reduction)

# UN Capital Development Fund

## THANK YOU

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# Questions



- What is the importance of devolving planning, decision making, and access to finance to local levels for climate action?
- What are the barriers to channeling adaptation finance to the local level?
- What approaches are being tested to ensure that adaptation finance responds to the needs of the most vulnerable, and what are some of the lessons learned to date?
- How can the NAP process create an enabling environment for adaptation action at sub-national levels?



# Proposed Content Outline



## **PART I**

### **Introduction**

Rationale

Purpose and intended audience

Links with the general NAP Guidelines

Key experiences and lessons learned

General approach

## **PART II**

### **Element A. Lay the Groundwork for Systemic Subnational Adaptation**

Step A.1. Setting a country initiative

Step A.2. Stocktaking and Assessing conditions for a successful launch

Step A.3. Addressing capacity gaps and weaknesses in undertaking the process

Step A.4. Designing a country-based mechanism to transfer resources to local governments through national institutions and systems for building verifiable climate change adaptation and resilience

### **Element B. Assessing, Planning and Budgeting for Subnational Adaptation**

Step B.1. Analysing current climate and future climate change risks at the subnational level

Step B.2. Assessing climate vulnerabilities and identifying adaptation options at the subnational level

Step B.3. Reviewing and appraising local adaptation options

Step B.4. Integrating climate change adaptation into subnational development budgeting

Step B.5. Integrating climate change adaptation into subnational development planning

Step B.6. Prioritizing climate change adaptation in subnational planning

### **Element C. Implementing Subnational Adaptation**

Step C.1. Understanding climate resilience and its additional costs

Step C.2. Implementing subnational adaptation investments

Step C.3. Enhancing capacity for planning, budgeting and implementing adaptation

Step C.4. Engaging with communities and raising awareness

### **Element D. Monitoring, Learning and Scaling Up**

Step D.1. Planning and Undertaking Annual Performance Assessments

Step D.2. Reviewing the mechanism to assess progress, effectiveness and gaps

Step D.3. Making the mechanism nationwide

# Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL)



- ❖ **Goal/impact:** to promote climate change–resilient communities and local economies
- ❖ **Objectives:**
  - ❖ Increased local CC **awareness** and **capacities**
  - ❖ CC adaptation is **mainstreamed** into local public planning and budgeting systems, in a **participatory** and **gender-sensitive** manner
  - ❖ Increased **financing** available to LGAs for climate change adaptation.
- ❖ **Phased approach** (piloting, consolidating and scaling-up)



# Country experience and achievements



# Session 4 – Country Experience

## **Case study - Mozambique**

- Strengthening the enabling conditions for vertical integration – an overview of the Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL)
- Q&A

