Preparing Fiji's National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (NCCAS)

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Presentation to the National Climate Change Country Team and Other Stakeholders

Suva, 29 March, 2011

John E. Hay (GOPA Team Leader)

Coping and Adaptation

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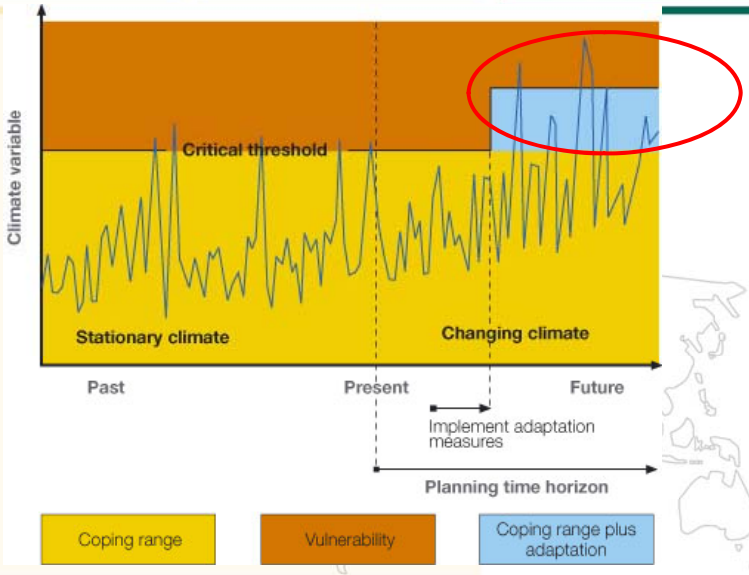

Reactive and Planned Adaptation

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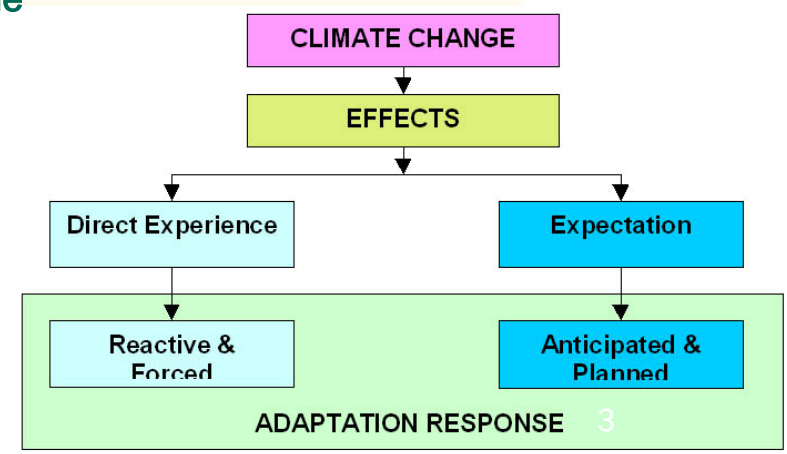
Adaptation includes addressing shorter-term climate variability as well as the impacts of longer-term climate change



Framework for Adaptation

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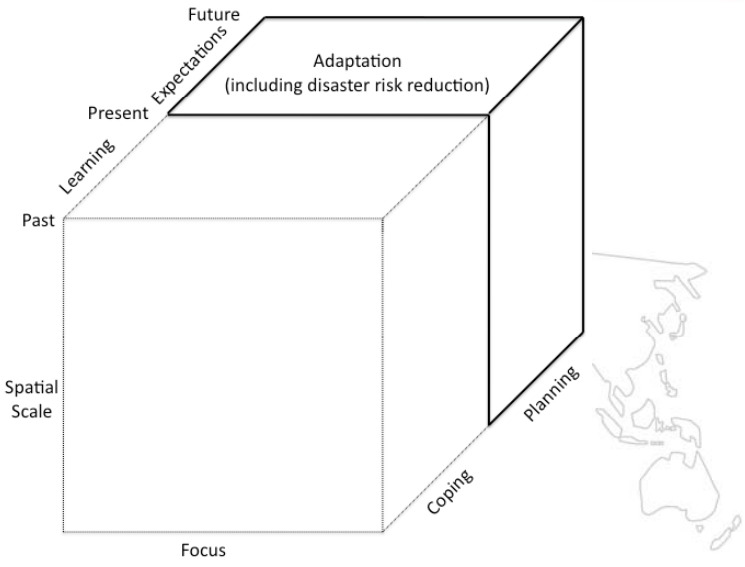
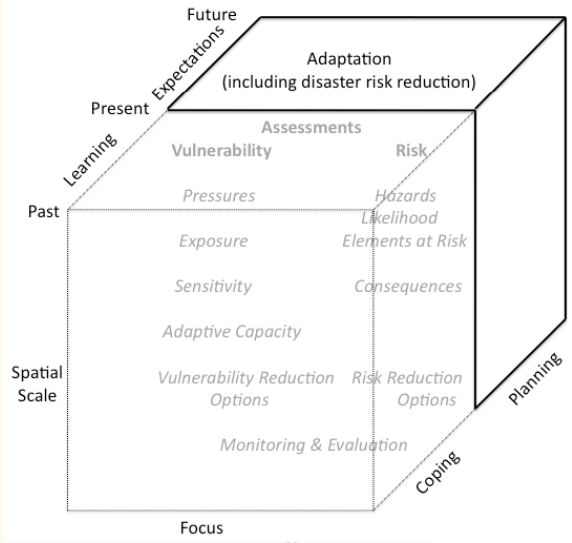


Assessment Approaches



Assessment Approaches

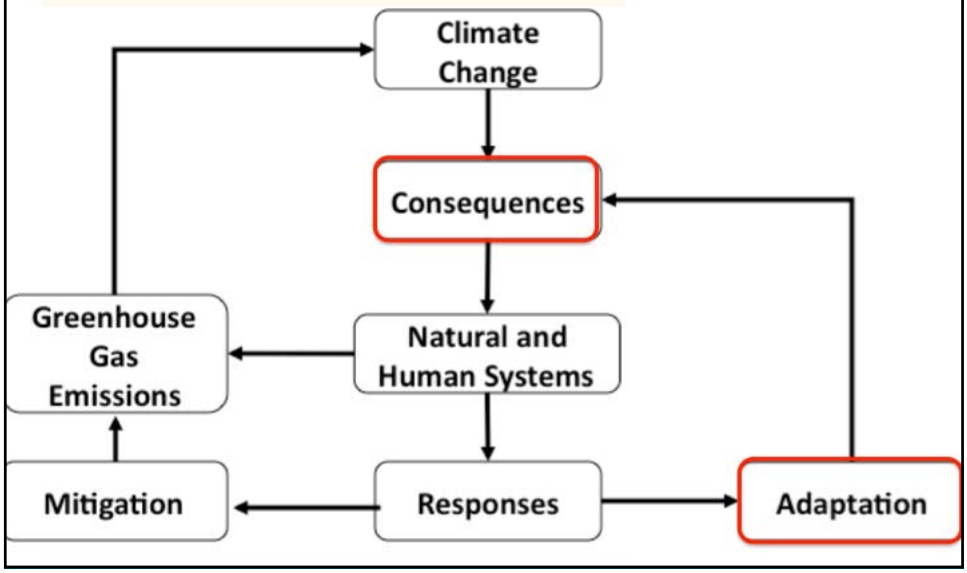
Assessments

Vulnerability	**Risk**
Pressures	*Hazards Likelihood*
Exposure	*Elements at Risk*
Sensitivity	*Consequences*
Adaptive Capacity	
Vulnerability Reduction Options	*Risk Reduction Options*
Monitoring & Evaluation	

Questions to be Addressed

- What impacts/vulnerability have been observed/experienced, and what are the underlying drivers? (current vulnerability assessment)
- What are the impacts and vulnerability under projected climate and socio-economic conditions? (future vulnerability assessment)
- What are the adaptive responses to reduce vulnerability? (adaptation assessment)
- What are the implications for sustainable development? (policy recommendations)

Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)



Disaster Risk Management (DRM)
Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

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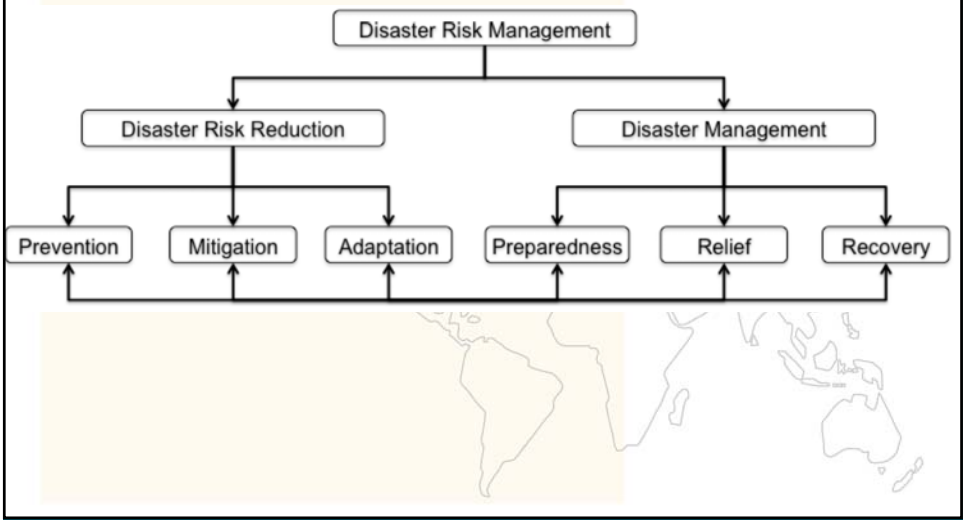

Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)
Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

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CCA

Weather- and climate-related hazards only
Longer-term view, but with increasing attention to present-day risks
Initial focus on average conditions; now more attention on extreme events
Strong science underpinnings, but short time to build experience
Initially seen as a response to an environmental issue
Substantial and increasing funding streams
High political engagement
Some technical terms have meanings specific to climate change

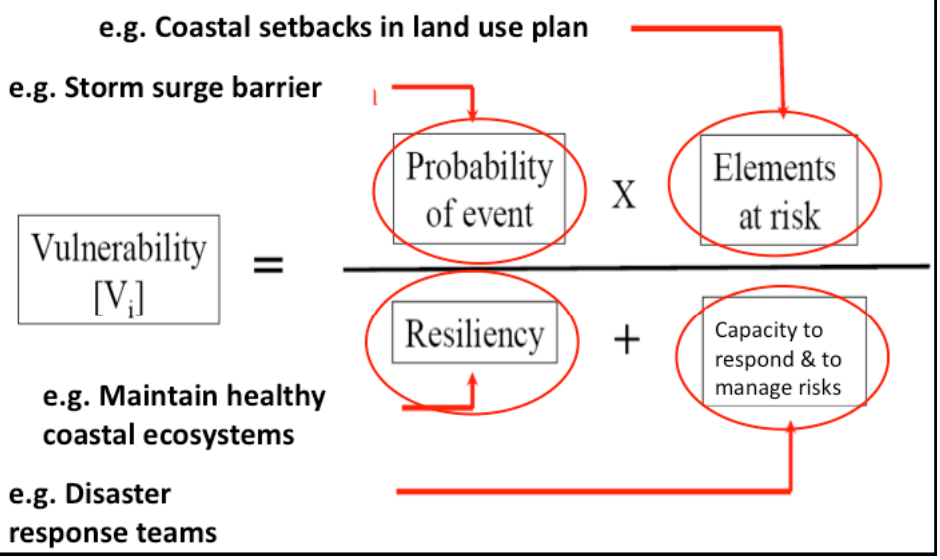
Focus on reducing vulnerability and enhancing resilience

DRR risks

Encompasses all geophysical hazards
Considers only extreme events
Historic and present-day view, but increasing attention to future

Origins in humanitarian assistance
Well established tools and practices
Funding streams ad hoc and typically inadequate
Political interest high only following a disaster
Some technical terms have meanings specific to climate change

Reducing Vulnerability through Adaptation *and* Disaster Risk Reduction



Vulnerability
The Common Space for CCA and DRR

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Reducing vulnerabilities:

- of people, since disasters and climate change impact on poorer people in poorer countries, disproportionately
- of hard won development gains
- of infrastructure and other valuable assets

Example – Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment

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Level one ***National Society support***

1. Understanding why VCA is being proposed.
2. Sensitizing (of National Society leadership, branches, partners).
3. Setting up a management structure for the VCA.
4. Setting the VCA objectives.

Level two ***From assessment to planning***

5. Planning the VCA.
6. Preparation phase.
7. Using the investigation tools with the community.
8. Systematizing, analysing and interpreting the data.
9. Returning information to the community and deciding priorities and actions for transformation.

Level three ***From planning to action***

10. Turn vulnerabilities into capacities through practical actions.
11. Recommendations and report writing for local authorities, donors and partners.
12. Programme implementation: risk reduction projects with the community.

Source: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, 2006

What is a NCCAS?

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- A NCCAS sets out a ***systematic, long-term approach*** for embedding climate change adaptation into core functional activities.
- It includes an ***action plan*** that details ***substantive interventions*** to address adaptation needs, with ***allocation of responsibilities*** and a ***definitive timeline for their implementation***.
- ***Aligned with existing strategies, policies and action plans***

Potential and Actual Climate Change Support to Fiji

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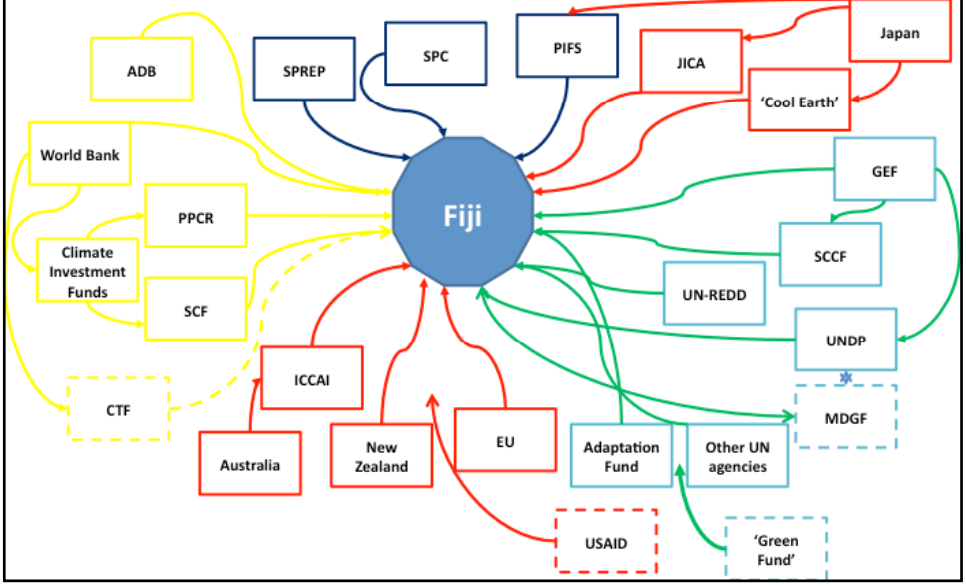

Linkages with NCCAS

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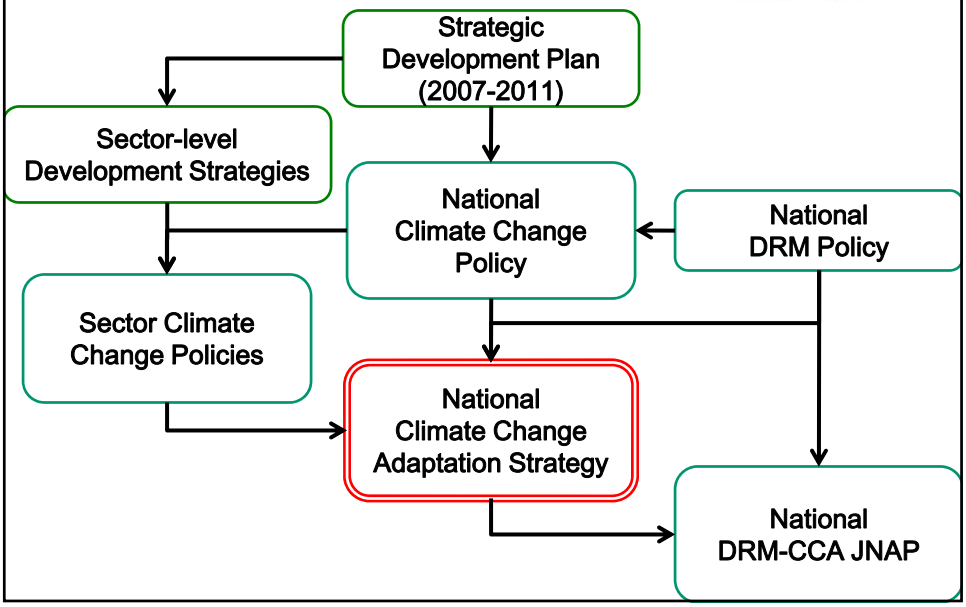

Why have a NCCAS rather than NAPA, or similar?

National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)

- Focuses on “urgent and immediate” adaptation actions
- Project based
- No action plan for implementation

National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (NCCAS)

- Programmatic and strategic as well as focused and practical
- Addresses both immediate and longer-term needs
- Action plan for implementation

Why have a NCCAS?

- ***Articulates a strategy*** to manage climate change and its impacts in Fiji.
- Establishes a ***proactive foundation*** for an ongoing adaptation to climate change.
- ***Facilitates coordination*** within Government and with civil society and the private sector
- ***Helps mobilise resources***, including country- and needs- driven financial and technical assistance

Why have a NCCAS?

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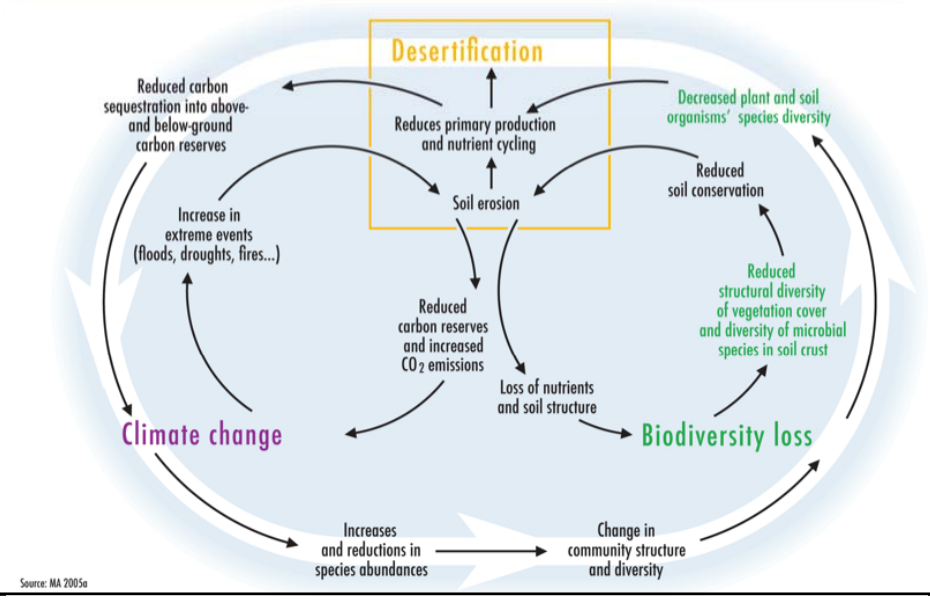

Defining a Strategy

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A Government strategy is:

- a broad course of actions or statements of guidance
- adopted by the Government at national, sector or other level
- in pursuit of national, sector or other objectives

Step 1: Establishing the Framework for the Strategy

- Why do we need the strategy?
- How do we justify the need for the strategy?
- What is our current situation?
- What are the issues?
- Where do we want to be?

Step 1: Establishing the Framework for the Strategy (cont).

- How can we get from where we are, to where we want to be?
- What are the challenges and potentials?
- How should the strategy be developed?
- What difference is it going to make?

Step 1: Establishing the Framework for the Strategy (cont).

- How do we answer these questions?
- Who should we talk with?

Key focus of Step 1 is…..

- "purpose"
- consultation

Step 2: Preparing the Strategy

- The Strategy details how Government will deliver on its commitments in relation to what needs to be done in the relevant policy area, for the realization of national aspirations

Step 3: Describing the Means of Implementation – an Action Plan

- How will the commitments be translated into concrete actions?
- How will changing circumstances be accommodated?
- How will risks and barriers be addressed?

Reflecting Good Practice in Fiji's NCCAS

Part 1:

- Vision and goals
- ***Fiji specific*** overview of ***anticipated changes in climate***, impacts, risks, vulnerabilities and adaptation options
- Policy analysis
- Institutional analysis
- Overview of sector action plans
- Cross-cutting considerations
- Recommendations

Example of Information in Part 1

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Return Periods (yr), for Daily Rainfall (mm) at Nadi

Daily Rainfall (mm) of at Least	Observed				2025	2050	2075	2100
	1942-2005	1946-1965	1966-1985	1986-2005				
175	3.6	3.6	3.9	2.7	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.0
200	5.4	5.4	5.7	3.6	5.1	4.7	4.4	4.1
225	8.2	8.2	8.6	4.8	7.5	6.9	6.3	5.8
250	13	13	13	6.6	11	10	9.1	8.2
275	19	20	20	9.0	17	15	13	12
300	31	31	32	12	26	23	19	17
325	48	49	49	17	40	34	28	24
350	75	77	76	24	62	51	42	35
375	118	121	119	33	95	77	62	50
400	185	191	185	46	146	117	92	73

Source: Climate Risk Profile for Fiji (Hay, 2006)

Example of Information in Part 1

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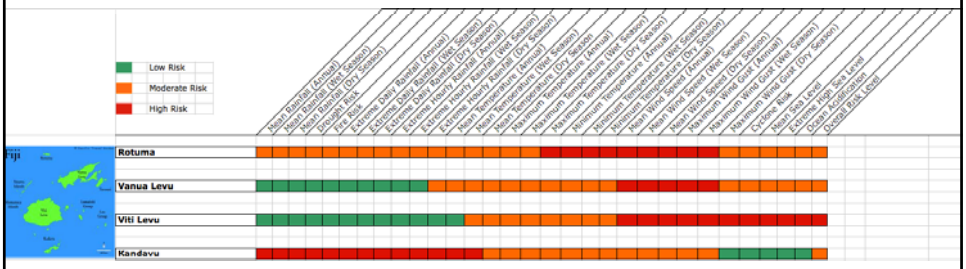
Return Periods (yr), for Hourly Sea Level (m) at Lautoka

Sea Level (m) of at Least	Observed	2025	2050	2075	2100
1.0	1.1	1.1	1	1	1
1.1	1.1	1.1	1	1	1
1.2	2.7	1.4	1	1	1
1.3	5.6	2.5	1.4	1	1
1.4	13	5.1	2.3	1.2	1
1.5	29	11	4.6	1.8	1.1
1.6	67	26	10	3.5	1.4
1.7	156	60	23	7.4	2.5
1.8	365	140	54	17	5.2

Source: Climate Risk Profile for Fiji (Hay, 2006)

Example of Information in Part 1



Fiji's NCCAS (cont.)

Part 2

For each LBR sector…..

A. Very specific, detailed and practical descriptions of impacts/vulnerabilities and adaptation actions

B. Adaptation action plan, including actions, responsibilities, inputs, outputs, impacts, timing, funding and monitoring & evaluation

Example of Information in Part 2 (Forestry)

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CC Impact	Impacts (H,M,L)	Adaptation/ Management Solutions (& Responsibility)
Wind gust of 70 m/s will be a 100 year event by 2050 (now a 300 year event)		

Example of Adaptation Matrix - Biodiversity

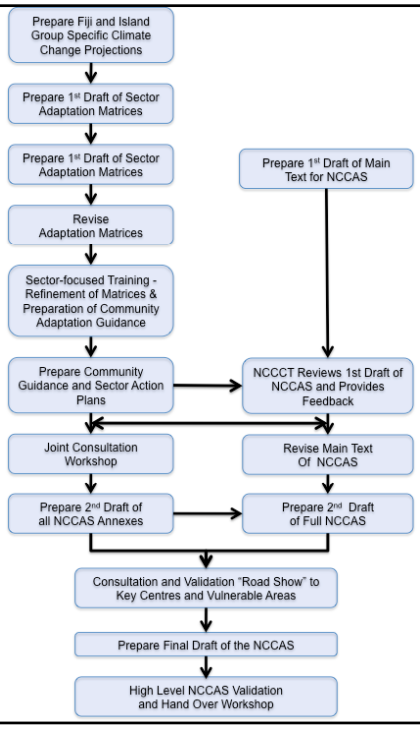
Priority NBSAP and JNAP Actions at Community Level

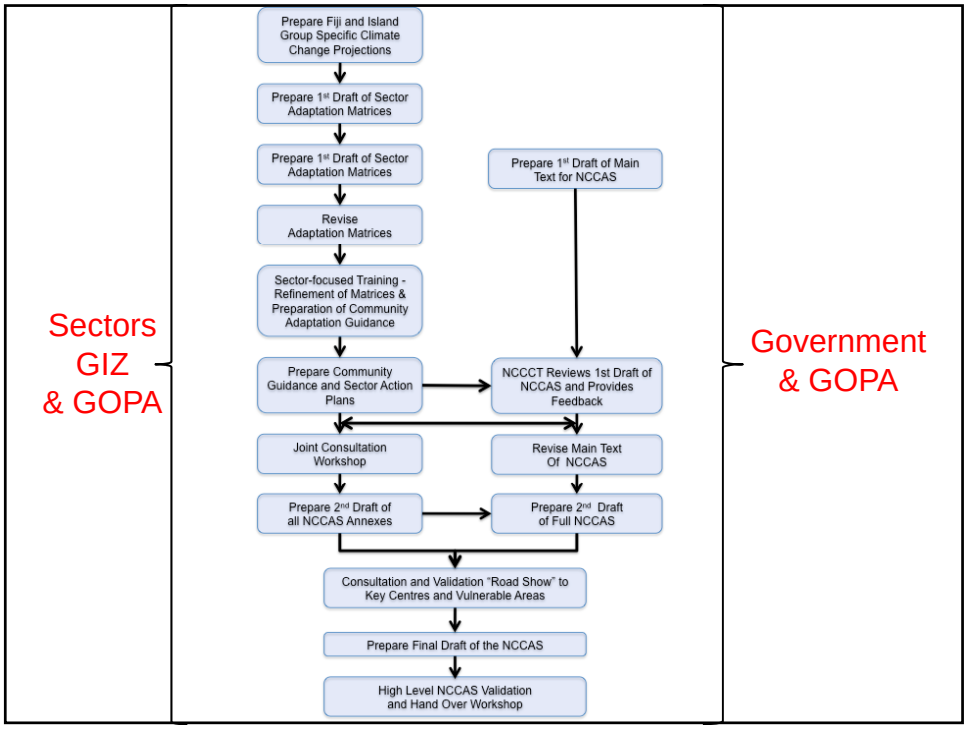
NBSAP Priority Actions	JNAP Priority Actions	Specific Adaptation[1] Benefits
a) Terrestrial Biodiversity 1.1.3. Discourage the felling of native forest species in agricultural lands. 1.1.4. Promote the replanting of trees along farm boundaries and the replanting with trees of degraded sites. 1.1.7 Promote the use of traditional and non-traditional agroforestry systems of mixed species planting as buffer for protected and other sensitive areas. 1.1.8. Promote the replanting of coconuts in appropriate and previously cleared areas. 1.3.3. Encourage the replanting of trees for fuel wood and for raw material for cultural, social and economic purposes. 1.4.5. Encourage and facilitate the involvement of local communities and resource owners in the conservation of areas and resources under their direct control. 2.1.3. Discourage unsustainable agricultural practices including the use of inappropriate agricultural chemicals.	3.3 Implement lessons learned from an evaluation of existing replanting schemes 3.3.2 Conduct replanting schemes 3.5 Promote the use of indigenous and locally adapted plants and traditional farming systems 3.5.3 Establish community pilot projects 3.5.4 Prepare education leaflets to be distributed to farmers throughout the country 3.7 Minimise livestock impacts on vegetation and crops in view of CC projections 3.7.3 Implement proposed changes (arising from an assessment of the linkages between livestock farming, vegetation, crops and climate change impact and disaster risk	Enhanced resilience to climate change as a result of: ▪ protection of coastal areas, the most vulnerable low-lying areas and of agricultural land ▪ healthy terrestrial ecosystems ▪ ensuring vegetation and crops are not damaged by livestock ▪ increased access to fuel wood and to materials of cultural, economic and social importance

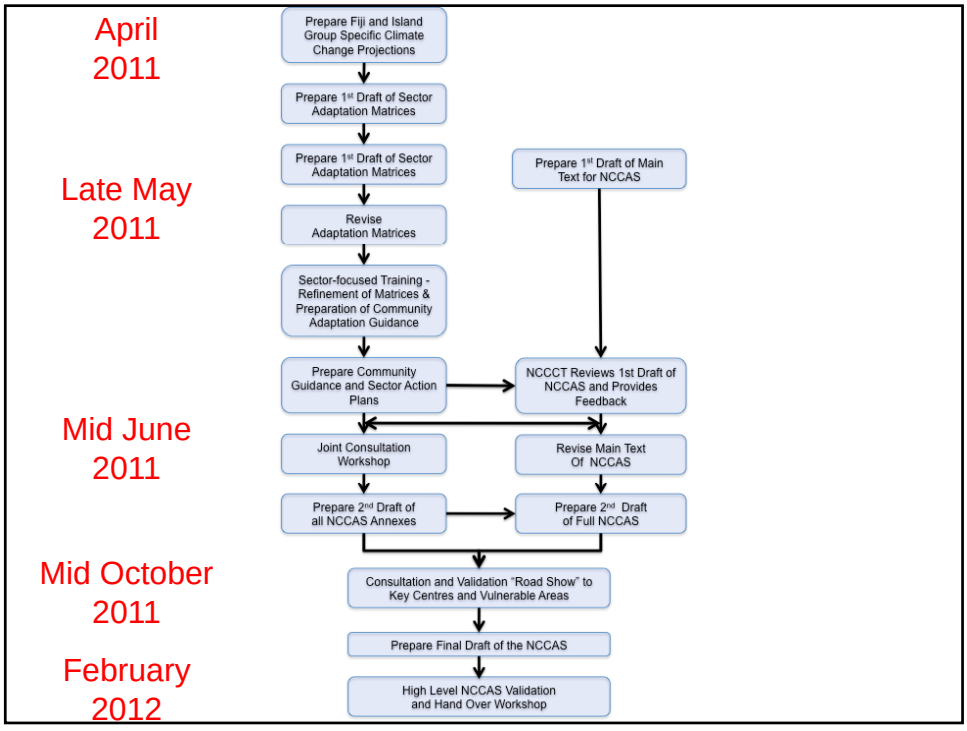
Example of Adaptation Matrix - Forestry

Priority SNC (draft) and JNAP Actions at Community Level

Forest Policy (Draft)	SNC (draft) Priority Actions	JNAP Priority Actions	Specific Adaptation[3] Benefits
Coastal strip (including land adjacent to inland marine waters) will be protected against deforestation and degradation, including: (a) • forbidding the removal of vegetation and trees for any purpose; and (b) revegetating denuded or degraded coastal areas with appropriate fast-growing, wind-firm, and drought and salt-resistant trees halt all deforestation of mangrove forests and wetland ecosystems. Where appropriate, mangroves and other tree species will be re-established within degraded and deforested mangrove and wetland ecosystems. Long-rotational plantation initiatives should strongly consider the impacts of climate change during the selection of tree species and potential growing sites. A wide variety of fruit trees will be raised in nurseries and their planting within agroforestry systems on tax allotments and community, school and church lands will be promoted to improve food security.		3.3 Evaluate existing replanting schemes and implement lessons learned 3.3.2 Conduct replanting schemes 3.3.3 Distribution of planting materials to farmers	




Sectors
GIZ
& GOPA
Prepare Fiji and Island Group Specific Climate Change Projections
Prepare 1st Draft of Sector Adaptation Matrices
Prepare 1st Draft of Sector Adaptation Matrices
Prepare 1st Draft of Main Text for NCCAS
Revise Adaptation Matrices
Sector-focused Training - Refinement of Matrices & Preparation of Community Adaptation Guidance
Prepare Community Guidance and Sector Action Plans
NCCCT Reviews 1st Draft of NCCAS and Provides Feedback
Joint Consultation Workshop
Revise Main Text Of NCCAS
Prepare 2nd Draft of all NCCAS Annexes
Prepare 2nd Draft of Full NCCAS
Consultation and Validation "Road Show" to Key Centres and Vulnerable Areas
Prepare Final Draft of the NCCAS
High Level NCCAS Validation and Hand Over Workshop
Government
& GOPA


April
2011
Late May
2011
Mid June
2011
Mid October
2011
February
2012
Prepare Fiji and Island Group Specific Climate Change Projections
Prepare 1st Draft of Sector Adaptation Matrices
Prepare 1st Draft of Sector Adaptation Matrices
Prepare 1st Draft of Main Text for NCCAS
Revise Adaptation Matrices
Sector-focused Training - Refinement of Matrices & Preparation of Community Adaptation Guidance
Prepare Community Guidance and Sector Action Plans
NCCCT Reviews 1st Draft of NCCAS and Provides Feedback
Joint Consultation Workshop
Revise Main Text Of NCCAS
Prepare 2nd Draft of all NCCAS Annexes
Prepare 2nd Draft of Full NCCAS
Consultation and Validation "Road Show" to Key Centres and Vulnerable Areas
Prepare Final Draft of the NCCAS
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Concluding Remarks

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The NCCAS is:

- Strategic, as well as focused in the present
- Programmatic rather than project based
- Driven by sector as well as national needs
- Specific and practical
- Country and sector driven
- Prepared by stakeholders using inclusive and participatory processes
- Relevant to sectors, Government, civil society, the private sector and development partners