

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION AT THE NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVEL- CACCI APPROACH IN ASIA



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KEY AREAS OF PRESENTATION

- Climate change challenges in Asia
- Status of adaptation and mitigation (A&M) in the region
- Developing national and regional strategies for autonomous adaptation-rolling out Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in Asia
- Next steps: The Comprehensive Action for Climate Change Initiative (CACCI) Approach
- Potential collaborations in Nepal, Bangladesh, India, and regional levels
- Case study on institutional development in the context of climate change A&M: CACCI-Asia in Tajikistan
- Some examples of Autonomous Adaptation – institutional and policy levels

BACKGROUND



- Over the next two decades, global temperatures are expected to rise
- **Asia-Pacific region is highly vulnerable to climate change-** related risk due to high dependence on natural resources and agricultural sectors, densely populated coastal areas, weak institutions, lack of social protection, and high poverty levels
- In 2020, the Asia-Pacific region had **higher emissions** (16.75 billion metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO₂)) than any other region of the world
- **China accounted for 60 percent** of the region's CO₂ emissions, and 31 percent of all global emissions
- More than **half of all South Asians**, or 750 million people in eight countries have been affected by one or more climate-related disasters in the last two decades

BACKGROUND (CONTD.)



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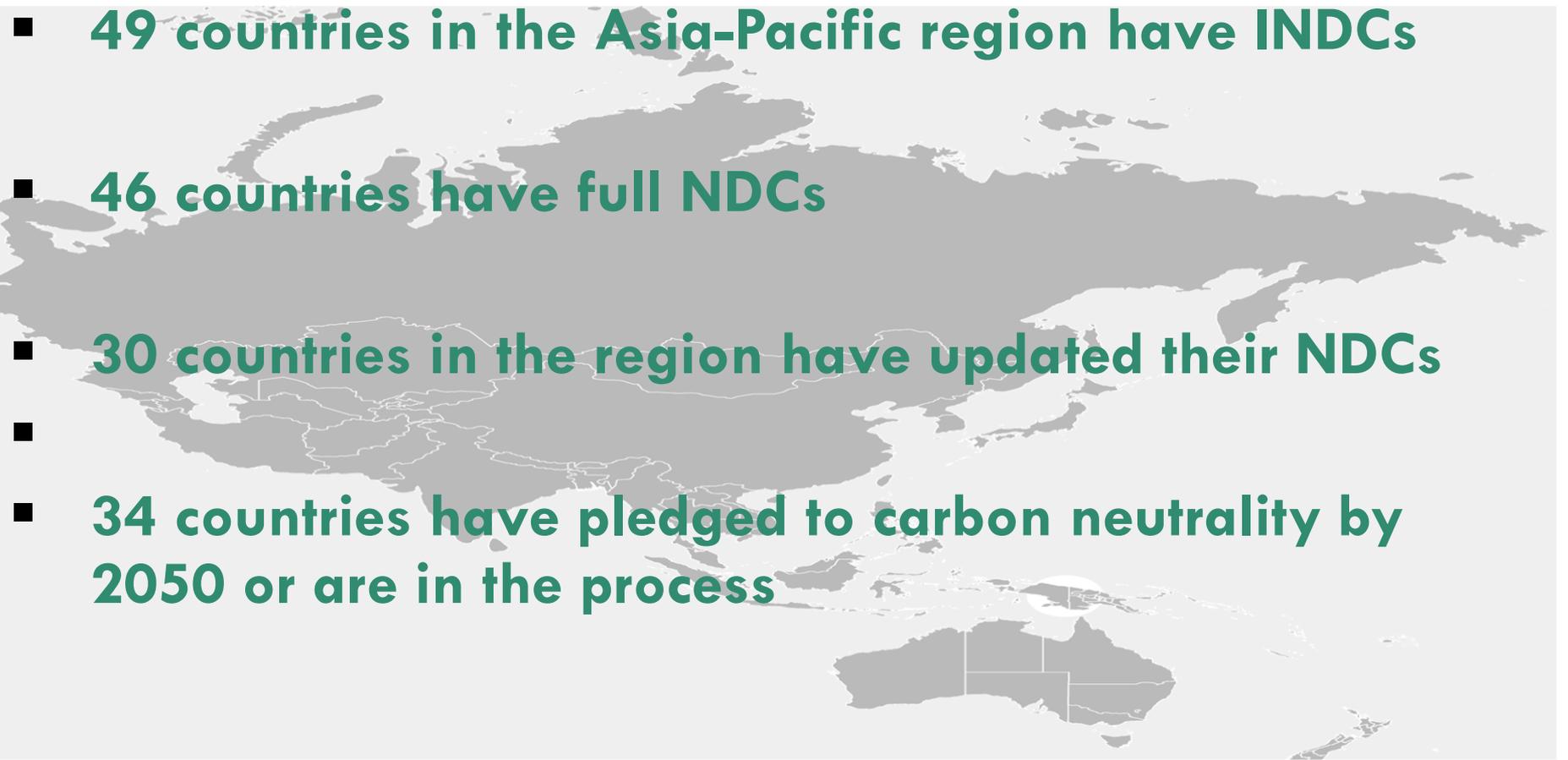
- Achieving Paris Agreement and 26th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26) goals
- USAID Strategy for Climate Change:
 - ❖ **Mitigation:** reduce, avoid, or sequester six billion metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent
 - ❖ **Adaptation:** enable the improved climate resilience of 500 million people
 - ❖ **Country support:** align USAID development portfolios with countries' climate change mitigation and adaptation commitments in at least 80 countries by 2024 and support USAID partners to achieve systemic changes toward meeting those commitments in at least 40 countries
 - ❖ **Finance support:** mobilize \$150 billion in public and private finance for climate
- President Biden's President's Emergency Plan for Adaptation and Resilience (PREPARE) Initiative



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WHAT IS HAPPENING?

STATUS OF MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION (UNESCAP, 2021)

- **49 countries in the Asia-Pacific region have INDCs**
 - **46 countries have full NDCs**
 - **30 countries in the region have updated their NDCs**
 - **34 countries have pledged to carbon neutrality by 2050 or are in the process**
- 
- A grayscale map of the Asia-Pacific region, showing the outlines of countries and major landmasses. The map is positioned behind the text, providing geographical context for the statistics listed.

WHAT IS NEEDED?



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- Translating national climate change policies and strategies into NDCs
- Intended and revised NDCs and COP processes
- Strategic mapping of NDCs into national development strategies
- Sectoral strategies (including energy, water resources, agriculture and forestry, transport and infrastructure, and industry and construction) contributing to climate change A&M
- Connecting adaptation measures to resilience building
- Disaster risk reduction and disaster management
- Institutional development at national level –working with policy think tanks (Tajikistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, India, and other Asian countries)
- Institutional development at the regional level- ASEAN, Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC), Climate Change and Resilience in Central Asia (CAREC)

CHALLENGES IN ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION

- Strengthening the policy process
- Capacity for evidence-based research
- Strengthening Institutional architecture for implementation
- Tracking and Monitoring, Evaluation, Adaptation, and Learning (MEAL) System – Measuring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV)
- Real-time data use for decision making

THE COMPREHENSIVE ACTION FOR CLIMATE CHANGE INITIATIVE — ASIA (CACCI-ASIA) APPROACH: WHAT WE CAN DO?

(STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES FOR ACHIEVING NDC/NAPS IN ASIA
IN LINE WITH USAID CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY AND PREPARE INITIATIVE)

01

**Policy analysis of
alternative adaptation
and mitigation
interventions**

Support evidence-based development and monitoring of agricultural strategies for implementing NAPs

02

**Multi-stakeholder
engagement through
policy systems
strengthening**

Ensure strong participation of the private sector and other key stakeholders in formulation and implementation

03

**Strengthening
institutional, regulatory,
tracking, and reporting
capacity and leadership
for implementation**

Support formulation and operationalization of adaptation plans to achieve commitments to mitigation

CACCI APPROACH: WHAT WE CAN ACHIEVE?

01

Increased capacity for country-level policy analysis and more effective regional coordination and engagement

02

Broader local ownership of agricultural policies and investment plans that accelerate climate A&M in the food system

03

Stronger evidence base through enhanced MRV and MEAL systems combined with research on determinants of adoption of climate friendly innovations

EVIDENCE-DRIVEN PARTNERSHIPS FOR IMPACT AND SCALING UP



Bring CACCI partners together for delivering on research-based strategies, capacity strengthening, and implementation

WHAT WE WILL DO



Strengthen policy system, institutional and regulatory architecture, and tracking and MEAL system for CC mitigation and adaptation

HOW WE WILL DO IT

1st Year

Country level stocktaking and policy mapping, Formulation of country action plans, Rapid field research and analysis, and Review of availability and adoption of interventions



2nd and 3rd Year

Implementation of programs, tracking, MRV and MEAL, and scaling up

WHAT WE WILL ACHIEVE

Evidence-based, politically approved, implemented, and monitored NDCs and NAPs under the Paris Agreement

Transformational policies, strengthened human capacity, and improved institutional infrastructure that drives progress towards a net zero carbon Asia that is food secure and resilient to climate change



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POTENTIAL COLLABORATION IN NEPAL

- Institute for Integrated Development Studies (IIDS)
- Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD)
- Ministry of Forests and Environment
- Ministry of Land Management, Agriculture and Cooperatives
- Agriculture and Forestry University, Rampur
- National Planning Commission of Nepal
- International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)
- Other USAID funded initiatives related to climate change in Nepal

POTENTIAL COLLABORATION IN BANGLADESH



- Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (focal ministry)
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies
- Planning Commission
- Prime Minister's Office
- University of Dhaka
- South Asian Network on Economic Modelling (SANEM)
- Bangladesh Agricultural University
- Center for Policy Dialogue

POTENTIAL COLLABORATION IN INDIA



- Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS)
- NITI Aayog
- Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Climate Change
- Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU)
- M S Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF)



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POTENTIAL COLLABORATION AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL

- Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS)
- Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)
- Climate Change and Resilience in Central Asia (CAREC)
- Economic Research Institute for ASEAN (ERIA)

CASE STUDY: TAJIKISTAN

- Tajikistan is prone to natural disasters
- Ongoing and anticipated impacts of climate change in the country – disruptions in rainfall, growing temperatures, reductions in glacial cover and extreme weather
- Developed NDCs and NAPs as part of the Paris Agreement and the recent COP-26 meetings
- Government has expressed the need for technical assistance and capacity building to support its climate actions – role of CACCI-Asia



TAJIKISTAN IN CENTRAL ASIA



Located in Central Asia east of China and north of Afghanistan

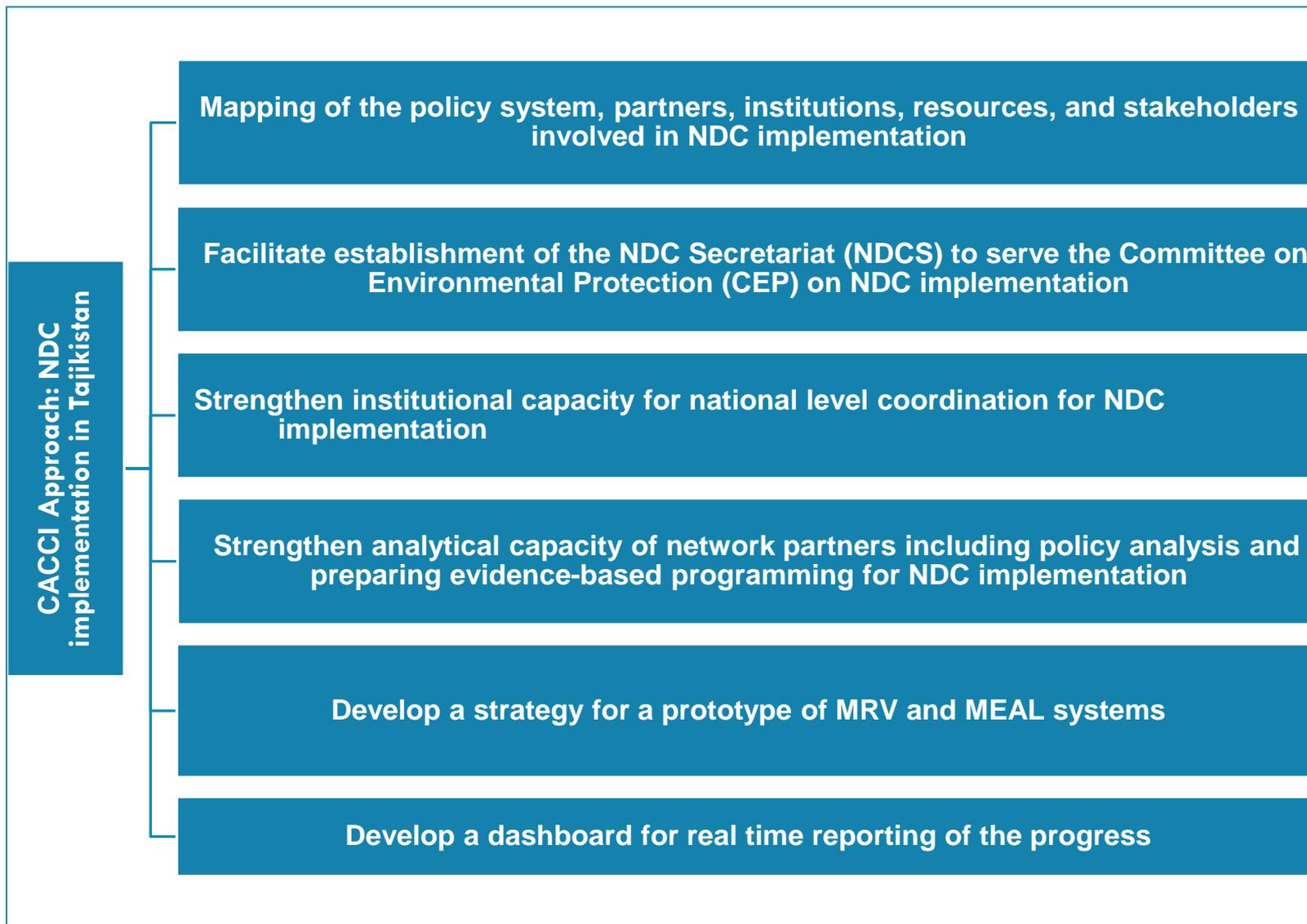
One of the most affected by Climate change

Efforts to address CC impacts through both Mitigation and Adaptation



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TAJIKISTAN: CACCI APPROACH



MAPPING ACTORS, ACTIONS AND INVESTMENTS



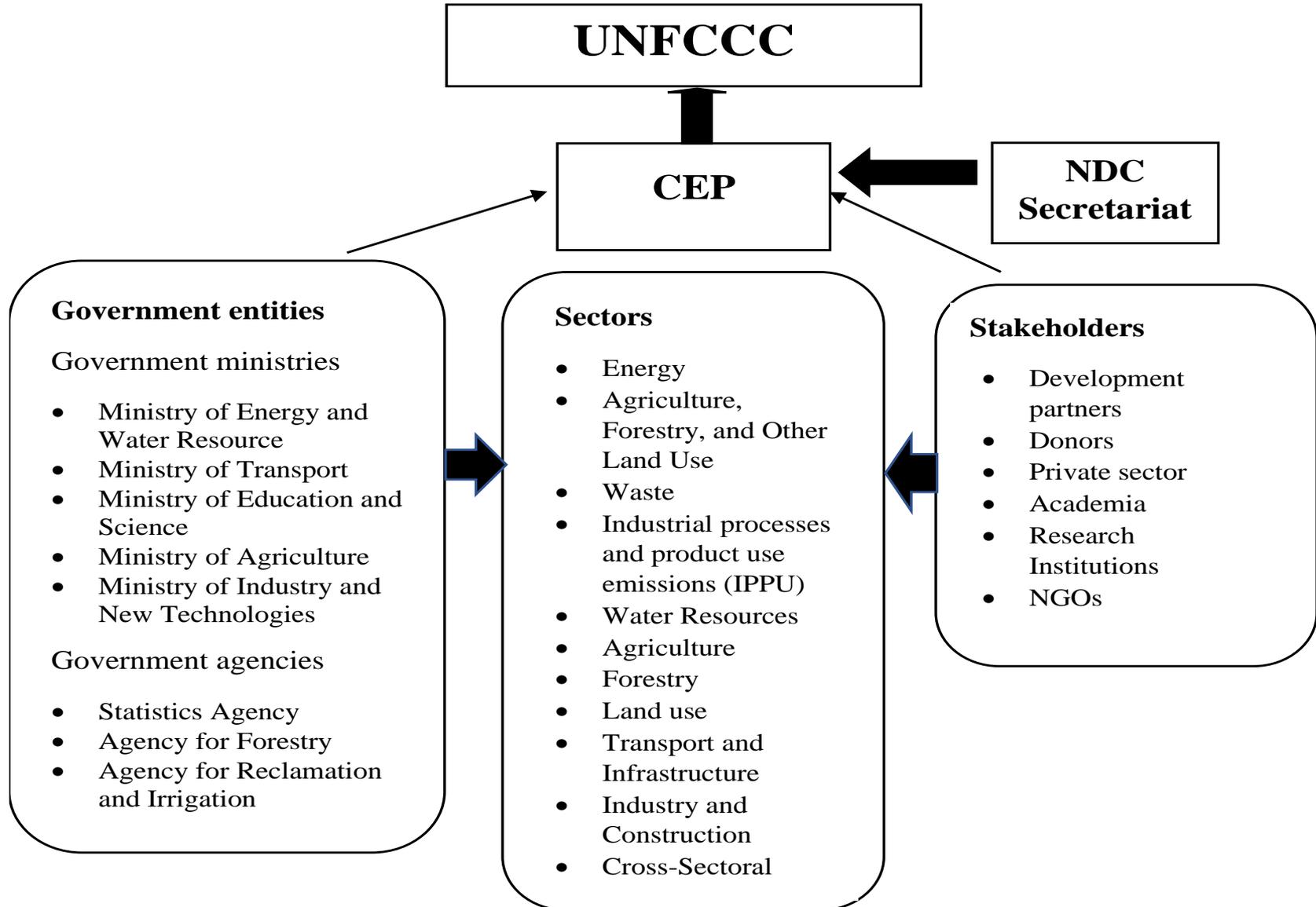
- **Policy Process:** Study of authority for regulation, information exchange, and resource flows
- **Institutional system actors and players:** CEP, partners, and line ministries in key sectors
- **Stakeholder mapping:** investments and interventions of key partners (consultations with the key partners)
- **What opportunities exist** for developing and strengthening the needed institutional architecture?

MAPPING ACTORS, ACTIONS AND INVESTMENTS



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Key partners of CEP for NDC implementation



THE NDC SECRETARIAT (NDCS)

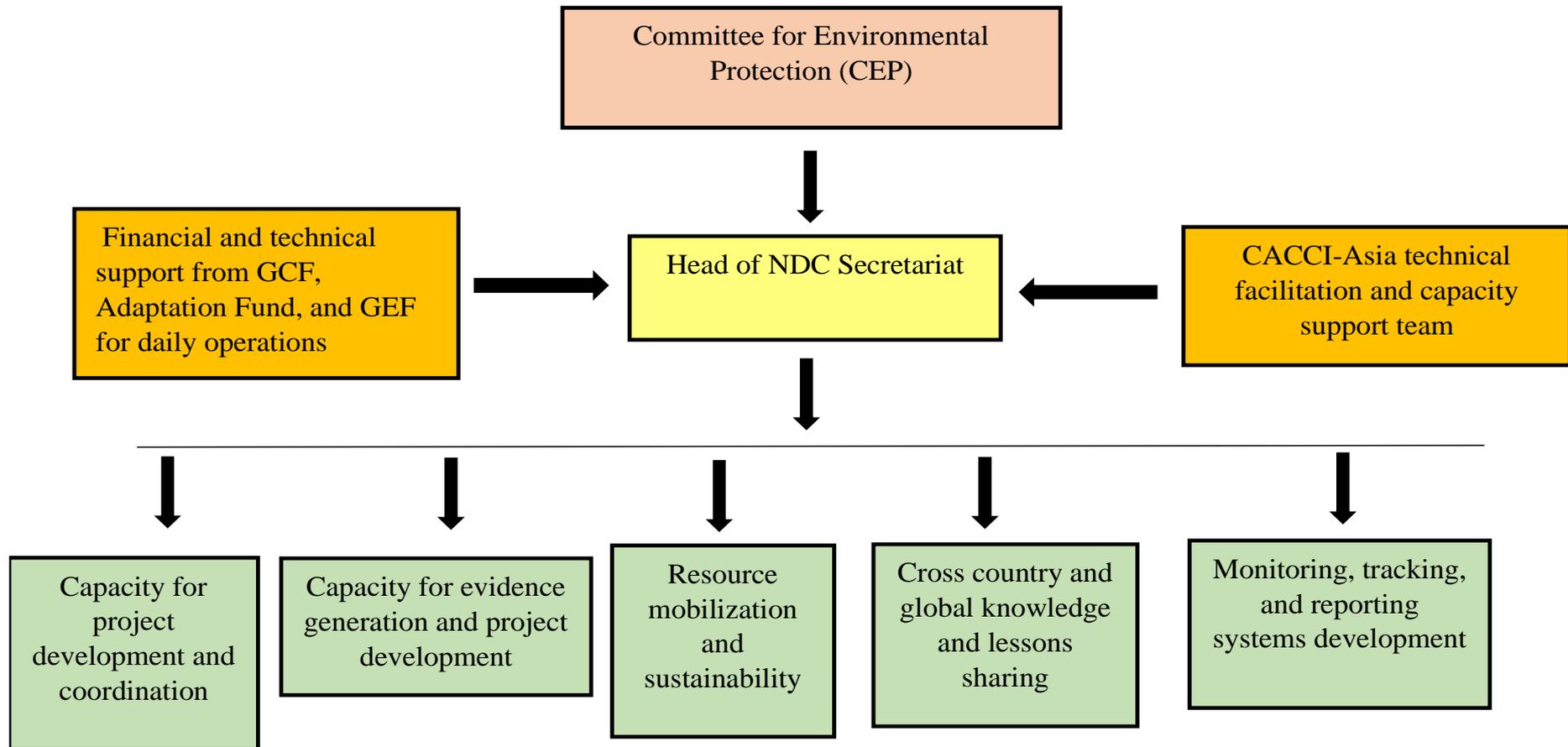
INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

- Facilitate the establishment of the NDC Secretariat (NDCS)
- Institutional Development
 - Serve the Committee on Environmental Protection (CEP) on NDC implementation
 - Sharing of global and regional knowledge on the implementation of NDCs and lessons
 - Develop tracking, decision making, and reporting system (MRV and MEAL)
 - Resource mobilization and sustainability

MAPPING ACTORS, ACTIONS AND INVESTMENTS



Role of the NDC Secretariat through CEP for NDC implementation





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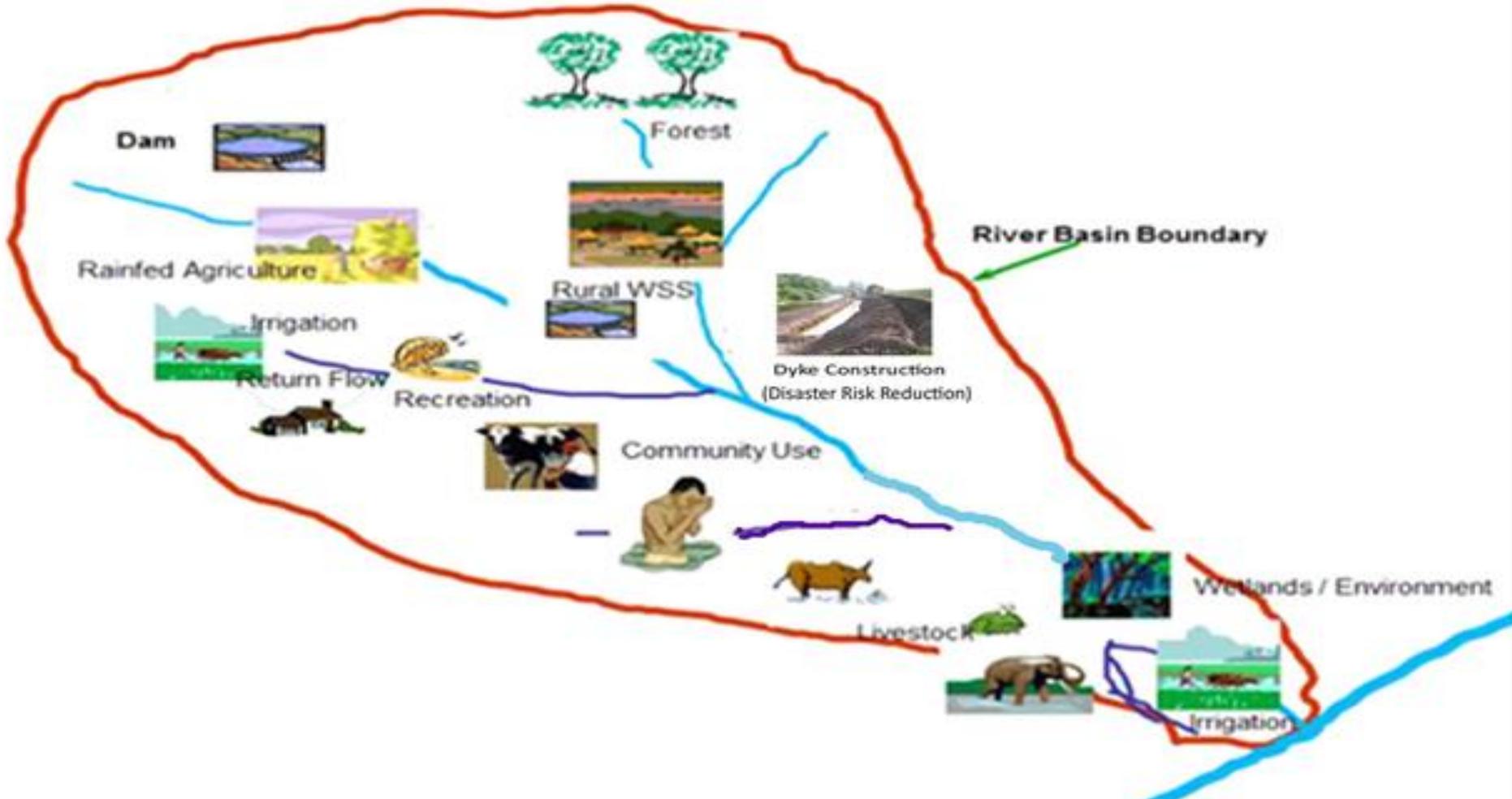
LOCALLY LED AUTONOMOUS ADAPTATION SOME BASIC PRINCIPLES

- Devolving decision making
- Addressing structural inequalities
- Providing patient and predictable funding
- Investing in local capabilities
- Building a robust understanding of climate risk
- Flexible programming and learning
- Ensuring transparency and accountability
- Collaborative action and investment



CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT APPROACH

(NEXT TWO SLIDES TAKEN FROM TITUKULANE – A BHA – USAID-FUNDED PROJECT IN MALAWI)



Activity Goal
Sustainable, equitable & resilient food & nutrition security for ultra-poor and chronically vulnerable households in Mangochi & Zomba Districts

Purpose 2
Nutritional status among children under five, adolescent girls and women of reproductive age improved

Youth Engagement

Purpose 1
Increased diversified sustainable and equitable incomes for ultra-poor, chronically vulnerable households, women and youth.

Social Behavior Change

Purpose 3
Increased institutional and local capacities to reduce risk and increase resilience among poor and very poor households in alignment with the NRS

Gender Equality

Governance and Accountability





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ACTIONS FOR ADAPTATION

- **Disaster preparation** – Community led Early warning system for forewarning natural disasters
- **Disaster Prevention** – Local investments mobilization for small structures – dykes and bunds
- **Disaster Management** – resources mobilized locally for supporting affected households with emergency supplies of food, clothes, shelter, and medicines
- **Post- Disaster recovery** – rebuilding homes and livelihoods – local crop and livestock emergency interventions

INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUES FOR AUTONOMOUS ADAPTATION



- **Policy Process:** Translation of national policy to project-level interventions
- **Institutional system actor and players:** – District council and their stakeholders – line ministries and the INGOs operating in the local area
- **Stakeholder mapping for capacity development:** How to identify the evidence gaps, capacity gaps, and investment gaps?
- **What opportunities exist** for developing collaboration for learning and refining interventions at the local administration and at the community levels?

SOME POLICY EXAMPLES AND LESSONS



- **Policy Process:** Adaptive behavior can be enhanced through cash transfers - national policy to guide NRM and sustainability investments
- **Institutional system actor and players:** important gender dimension to adaptation – inclusion of women, youth and vulnerable groups
- **Stakeholder mapping:** Classifying risk at the level of micro-regions aids adaptation – vulnerability assessments and early warning
- **What opportunities exist:** digital solutions to harness the power of digital technology and innovation to improve agricultural productivity
- **Capacity development:** developing capacity for local autonomous adaptive interventions

CONCLUDING REMARKS



- Strengthen institutional capacity for national-level coordination for NDC implementation and at the local levels
- Capacity for project development and management – DRR and DRM
- Capacity for evidence generation and knowledge sharing and investment generation
- Strengthen the analytical capacity of network partners including policy analysis and preparing evidence-based programming