

# Climate change adaptation mainstreaming and SEAs: Linking lessons

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- Adaptation mainstreaming: An overview of approaches and challenges
- SEA and adaptation mainstreaming: Emerging opportunities, potential gaps
- LAPAs: An approach to adaptation mainstreaming at IIED
- Linking lessons between SEAs and adaptation mainstreaming

- *“The integration of policies and measures to address climate change into ongoing development planning and decision making, to reduce the sensitivity of development activities to climate change; and build climate change resilience through development”*
- Climate proofing + building adaptive capacity
- Shift away from stand-alone, projectised approaches to doing adaptation

# Mainstreaming adaptation



	Technology based	Development based
Purpose	Addresses CC impacts to “climate proof” development PPPs	Addresses vulnerability context
Focus	Climate change impacts – technologies chosen that are suitable to future climate conditions	The ‘drivers of vulnerability’ to existing climate stressors and a range of uncertain climate changes
Information/a pproach	‘Climate screening’/CC impacts analysis. CC trends and future projections; ecosystem-based approaches	Disaggregated vulnerability analysis
Scale	National/sectoral	Local/sub-national
Example	Irrigation system in response to increasing drought	Improving access to irrigation for socially excluded groups

Adapted from Klein, 2008

- Matching international funding requirements, political preferences, and domestic needs
- Integrating upstream climate change planning with downstream climate change vulnerability
- The need for evidenced-based policy-making/M&E systems
- Multi-stakeholder participation

All challenges that SEA practitioners are familiar with – what can we learn from experience?

- Use of SEAs in mainstreaming CCA
  - Guidelines
  - Practice
- Lessons from SEA for CCA mainstreaming:
  - Many lessons for a ‘climate proofing’ approach
  - An integrated and country-driven approach to national/sectoral level planning
  - Multi-stakeholder participation
  - Evidenced-based planning

- Potential gaps/challenges for SEA as a tool for adaptive planning:
  - Are there embedded assumptions that SEA looks at impacts of PPPs on a static environment, rather than a non-static environment on the effectiveness of PPPs for building adaptive capacity? Does it matter?
  - Does a focus on *environmental impact* drive a corresponding focus on impacts assessments rather than vulnerability assessment?
  - Sub national/sectoral level planning – are SEAs applicable for assessing disaggregated local level vulnerability and the realistic *delivery* of adaptation benefits to the *most* vulnerable?

- Enable local level adaptation planning, by providing an avenue to articulate localised adaptation needs
- Identifying institutions/mechanisms to mainstream adaptation needs into development planning processes
- Enable a ‘reach-up, draw down’ function for vulnerable communities to access planned institutional and financial resources to support their articulated adaptation needs.

- A portfolio of designs for different mechanisms and interventions, including:
  - Frameworks for integrated planning;
  - Frameworks for financing
  - Frameworks for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of effective bottom-up mainstreaming

- Questions:
  - Does CCA present novel challenges to integrated national environmental planning, or has SEA as a planning and M&E tool faced these issues before?
  - What experiences of SEA relate to the ‘messy meso’ challenge? How does SEA fit in with a ‘LAPA’ type approach to bottom-up mainstreaming?
  - How can the challenges presented by mainstreaming CCA inform an approach to using SEAs for adaptation mainstreaming and delivery?