

Introduction to the Joint Principles on Adaptation (JPA) – contextualization to Cambodia

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Strengthening southern voices in
advocating climate policies that
benefit poor and vulnerable people

Background

The NGO Forum is a membership organization consisting of international and local NGOs.

- 94 full members
- 429 network members within 8 different networks and working group
- Established in 1980s

The Forum was established in Europe and moved to Cambodia right after the general Election 1993.

Localized to Cambodian leadership in 2005 and localized as local NGOs in 2013.

Working with NECA, CCCN, Joint Action Group, ACT Alliance, CAN-SEA, Southern Voice on Climate Change; Asia Climate Change Consortium (ACCC)

Joint Principles for Adaptation

A civil society initiative to promote effective and equitable adaptation to climate change



Strengthening southern voices in advocating climate policies that benefit poor and vulnerable people

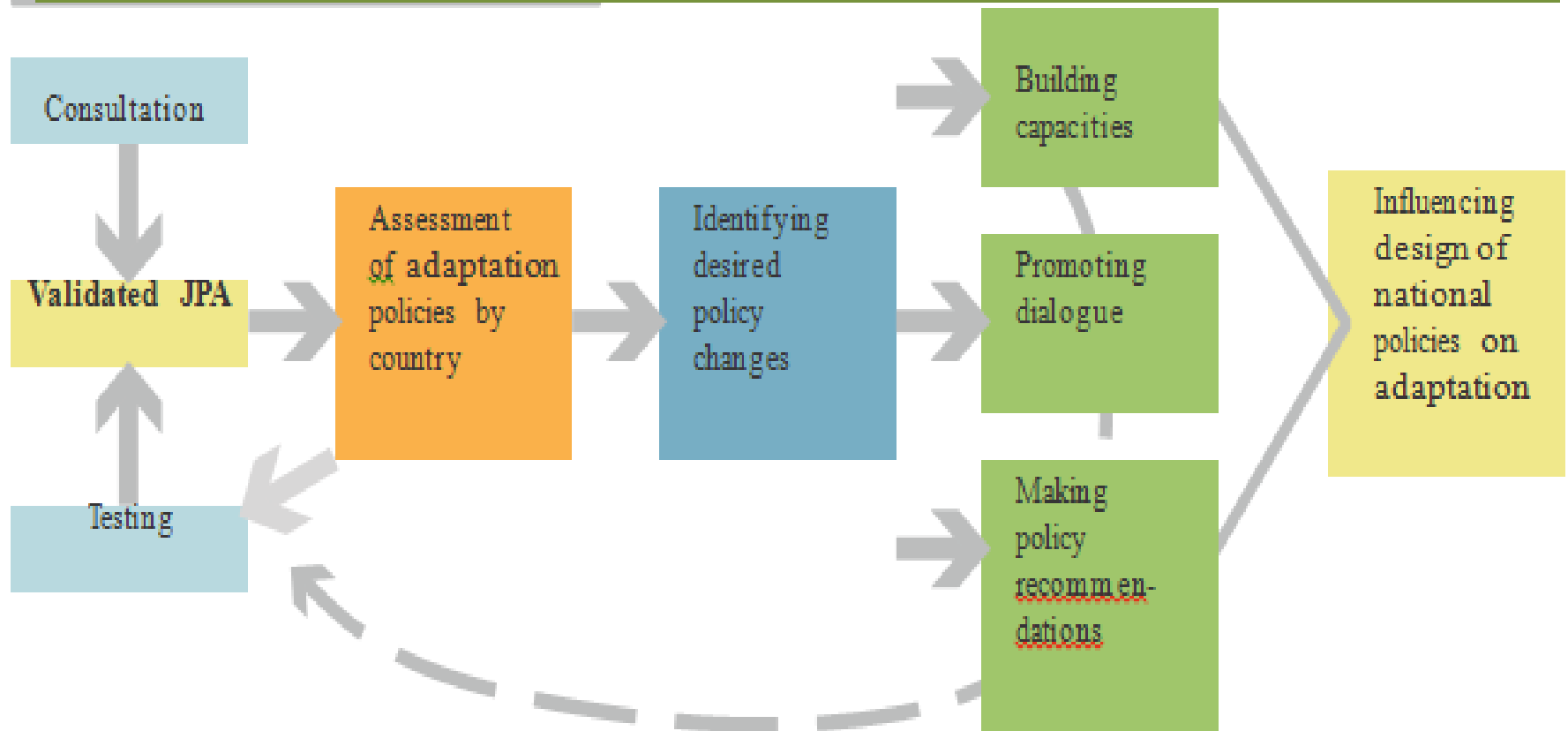
Introducing the Joint Principles for Adaptation (JPA) and objectives

- A code of good practice for national adaptation planning ensuring that the needs of poor communities most vulnerable to climate change are met.
- A benchmark for good adaptation planning.
- Developed by civil society organizations from across the world.
- A move from isolated adaptation projects to national adaptation policies - from NAPAs to NAPs, and mainstreaming of adaptation
- Civil society find similar challenges across countries with adaptation initiatives that have not been effective or equitable
- Civil society has a wide experience of community based adaptation approaches
- Developing a benchmark can pool civil society and government learning for jointly promoting good adaptation solutions

Southern Voices Networks



JPA in Practice



JPA: National frameworks for adaptation planning leads to more effective and equitable responses to CC when:

A: The planning process is participatory and inclusive

B: Public funds for adaptation are utilized and managed transparently and with integrity

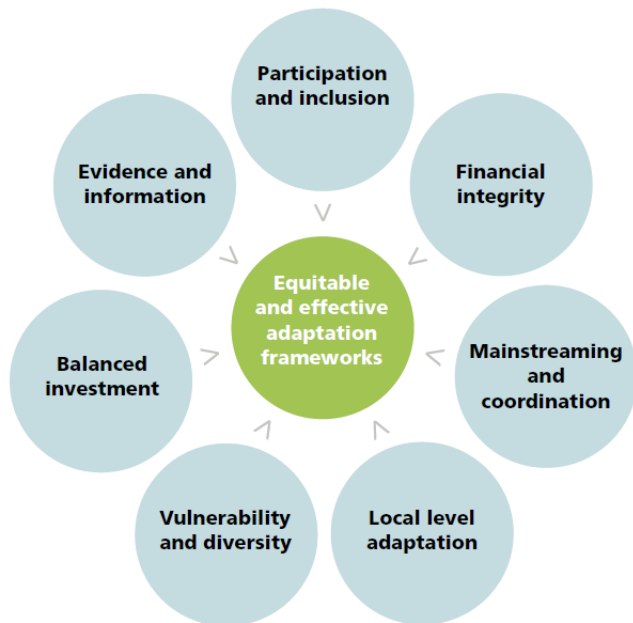
C: All government sectors and levels of administration have defined responsibilities and appropriate resources to fulfill them

D: Local adaptation plans through community based approaches are a core element

E: The resilience of women and men who are most vulnerable to climate change is built

G: Plans respond to evidence of the current and future impacts of climate change

F: There is a balance between the investment in physical infrastructure and the building of skills and capacities



A: The planning process is participatory and inclusive when

1. The knowledge and experience of local communities and indigenous peoples is incorporated

2. Communities affected by climate change participate in defining options and priorities

3. Plans are publicised in ways that local people can understand and engage with

B. Public funds for adaptation are utilized and managed transparently and with integrity

1. The implementation and financing of plans is periodically monitored by a body on which civil society is represented

2. Adaptation funding is made available through a transparent process of allocation

3. There is full and free access to information on how adaptation funds are being spent (finances and processes)

4. There is a mechanism in place to safeguard against initiatives that might have negative impacts

5. A secure mechanism for express grievance and seek redress is available

C: All government sectors and levels of administration have defined responsibilities and appropriate resources to fulfill them

1. National adaptation plans carry the authority to enable different government sectors to work in a coordinated way

2. Existing initiatives and sector plans are enhanced to take climate change and disaster risk into account

3. Funding for adaptation is explicitly provided for within the national budget and respective sectorial allocations

4. Local level adaptation plans are guided by mechanisms to ensure coherence with national adaptation policies

D. Local adaptation plans through community based approaches are a core element

1. Communities affected by climate change participate in defining adaptation options and priorities

2. Local adaptation plans are formalised and integrated into the development priorities of local administrations.

3. Significant resources are allocated towards implementation of local adaptation plans

4. Financing arrangements make commitments for multi-year programmes of support to vulnerable communities

E. The resilience of women and men who are most vulnerable to climate change is built

1. Plans identify and target people who are socially and economically most vulnerable

2. Programmes take into account the differentiated needs and capacities of women and men in different social groups

3. Initiatives that enhance community adaptation through greater social integration and cohesion are promoted

4. Initiatives promote the social equity and cohesion and while protecting the people's livelihood

F. There is a balance between the investment in physical infrastructure and the building of skills and capacities

1. Adequate resources are made available to improve the effectiveness of institutions responsible for managing climate change adaptation

2. Adequate resources are made available for raising public awareness and education about climate change

3. Investment plans contain targets for developing human capacities, natural capital, and physical infrastructure

4. The capacities of local people and their structures are developed in ways that contribute to the empowerment of individuals and communities

G. Plans respond to evidence of the current and future impacts of climate change

1. Adaptation plans consider how climate exposure to climate-related stresses and extremes is affecting existing vulnerabilities

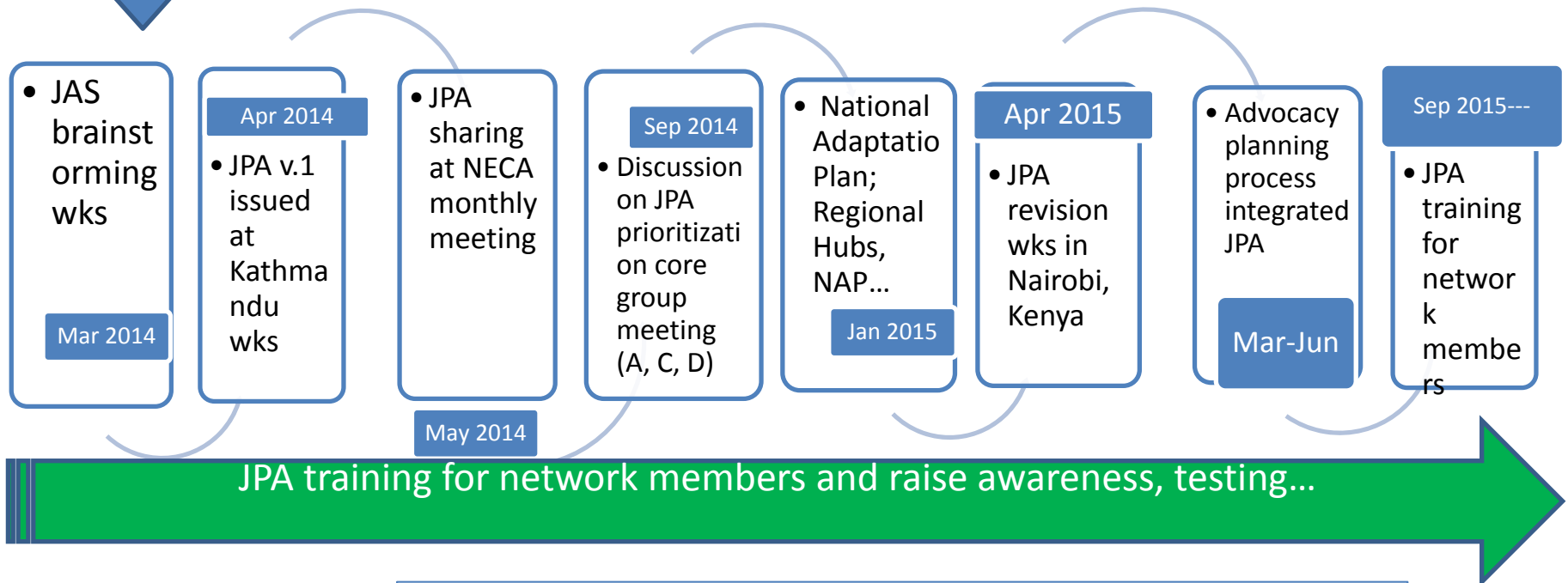
2. Vulnerability, exposure and adaptation scenarios are based on the best available science and evidence from the ground

3. Interventions are modified as new information becomes available

4. Climate information is made accessible to enable adaptive decision making by all stakeholders

JPA process in Cambodia

Partnership
since 2012



The most vulnerable voices has been promoted esp at sub-national level

JPA Principles	Achievements so far	Progress needed
<p>A Participation & Inclusion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Regional Consultation Workshops on Multi-stakeholder Initiative on National Adaptation Plan (NAP) ✓ CSOs were engaged in INDC preparation for the UNFCCC ✓ CSO were engaged in the development of climate change policy ✓ The capacity NECA is being built to engage in policy advocacy ✓ CSOs has engaged in the Consultation on Environmental and Natural Resources Code of Cambodia ✓ At sub-national level, the Hazard Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (HVCA) or Vulnerability Reduction Assessment (VRA) is a tool to facilitate community participation in the commune planning that integrates DRR/CCA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many communities and vulnerable groups across the country still left behind • National level awareness and momentum on responding to climate change has not translated into changes on the ground



JPA Principles		Achievements so far	Progress needed
B	Financial Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Capacity building of NECA members on policy advocacy, budget and implementation monitoring, engagement in formal policy processes ✓ Budget allocation for CCA/DRR integrated projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move from project based funding to programmatic funding aligned with country priorities needed at national level • Longer term planning and financing the CCA/DRR integrated interventions • Information about budget should be shared especially at the commune level
C	Mainstreaming & Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ CCCSP have been developed ✓ Ministry CCAPs developed (latest is MPT) ✓ Numerous CC related partnerships between government, CSO, DPs exist ✓ JPA has been dissemination as a common tool for ALL to screen and priorities efforts (as well as for other uses...) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation/ roll out of policies need improvement and local budgets need to better mirror policy priorities • NGOs and CSOs activities still not well coordinated with Government in particular at the grassroots level



JPA Principles		Achievements so far	Progress needed
D	Local level adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Local governments, CSOs and DP projects use various tools like VRA/HVCA at local level to plan for adaptation and resilience building ✓ National Guidelines for Mainstreaming of CCA/DRR into CIPs have been developed ✓ Multiple community-based CCA initiatives (DP & CSOs) exist ✓ Local knowledge is integrated into the CCA planning but still limited. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning capacity at commune and sub-national govt. improving but more needed • Commune and sub-nat. government have insufficient budgets/ incentives to respond to bottom-up priorities • CB-CCA must be systematic across communes • Need long-term climate information and projection for better CCA
E	Vulnerability & Diversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Vulnerable communities voices have been included into CIP and empowered ✓ Awareness of ethnic minorities and women's vulnerability to climate change among CSOs, DP and government is increasing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness of vulnerability still to be converted into broad and systematic action





JPA Principles		Achievements so far	Progress needed
F	Balanced investment (physical & capacity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Numerous capacity building initiatives to government, CSOs, communities exist. ✓ Different approaches being tried to make climate resilience investments including adding extra bits to cover climate resilience for larger community infrastructure investments through CIPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonization among tools of VRA, CDP/CIP and HVCA still needed • Climate informed decision-making and choices are needed • Investments in capacity building does not always transform into concrete and effective action-capacity and physical investments should be more integrated with each other
G	Evidence & information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ VRA & HVCA tools are used to conduct assessments and inform the development of CIPs ✓ Community voices are often included in the development of CIP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systematic and uniform recording of historical weather data is needed (institutional, technology, capacity) • Lack of seasonal and long term actionable forecasts about climate at national but specially from province level and below • Early warning systems exist but patchy coverage across country • Climate services still very limited in

Thank you so much for your attention!

Open forum to you!!




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