



HR Wallingford
Working with water



Water Security and Climate Resilient Development; AMCOW Strategic Framework

*Sub-theme: Water for Growth and Climate Resilient
Development*

4th Africa Water Week

Cairo, 16 May 2012



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Strategic Framework for Water Security & Climate Resilient Development launched by AMCOW President



Why is the Framework needed?



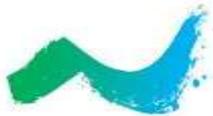
Rationale:

The integration of water security and climate resilience into development planning and the development of investment strategies to ensure climate resilient development requires enhancing capacities of institutions



Vision for the Framework:

An AMCOW/AUC tool that will serve as a reference document to countries in developing 'no or low' regrets investments and financing strategies for water security and climate resilience.



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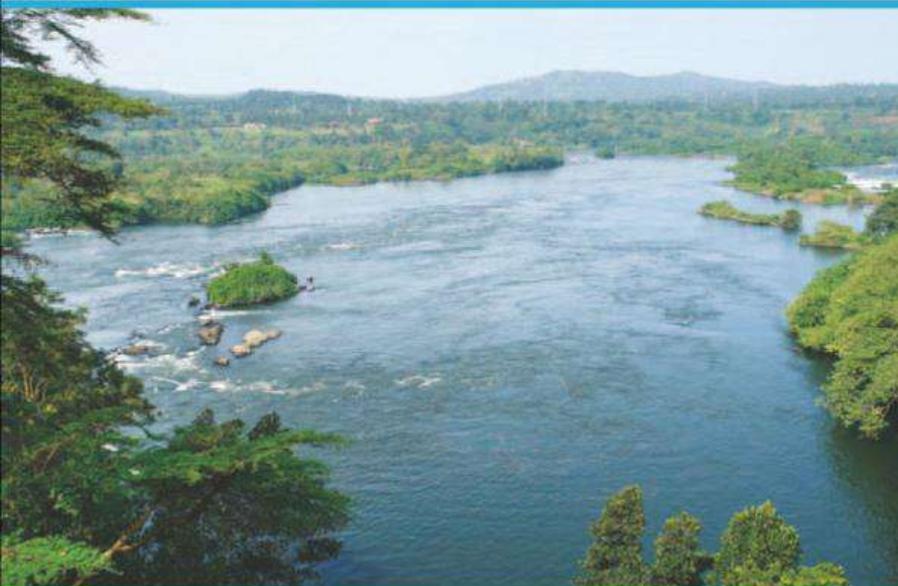




Water Security and Climate Resilient Development

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

The AMCOW Framework is key
for Africa's Climate Resilient
growth and development



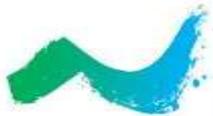
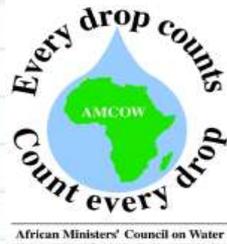
Investing in water security for growth and development



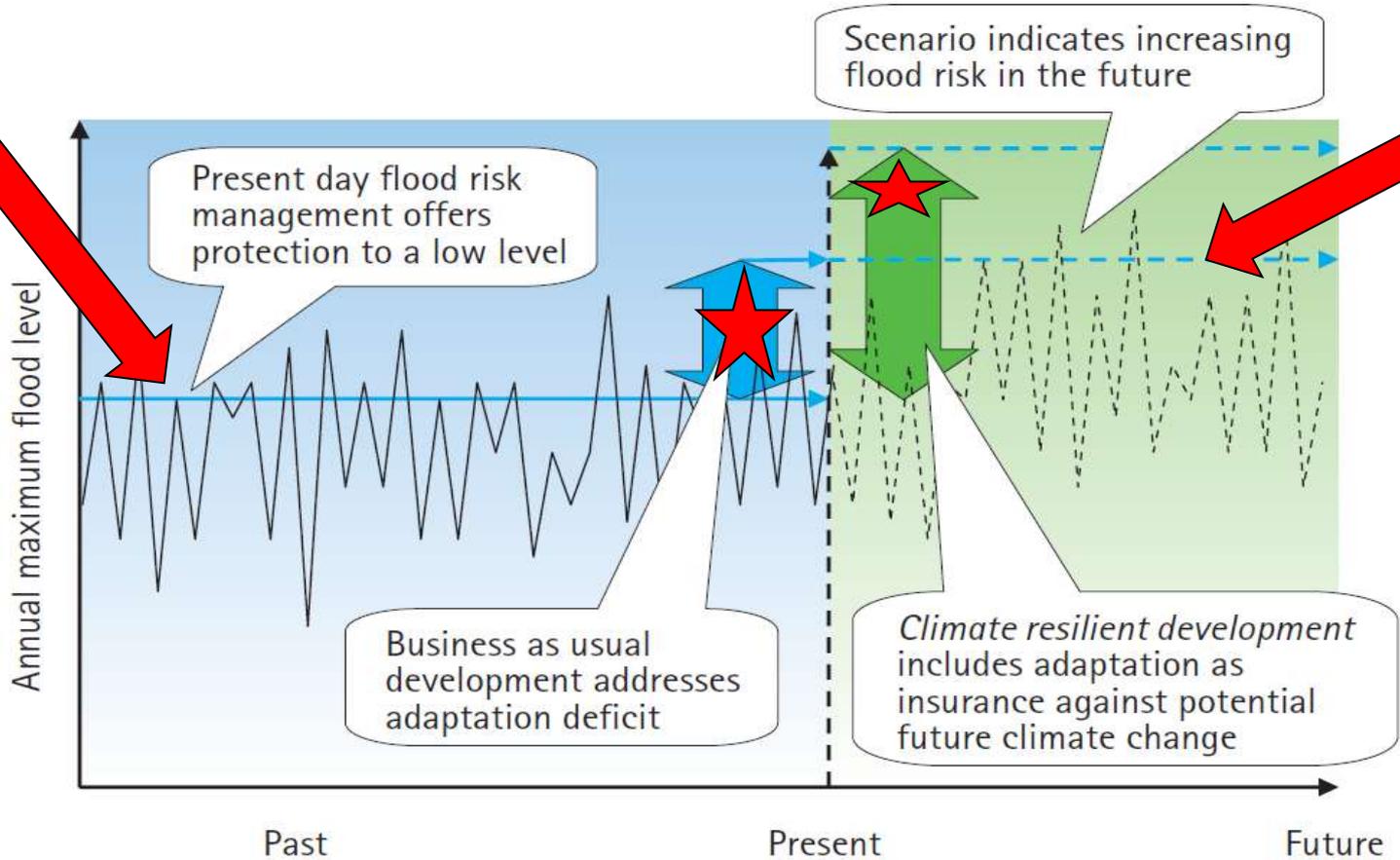
Identify and put in place investments that can withstand multiple
climate scenarios- No/low Regret investments

What is climate resilience

Climate resilience example

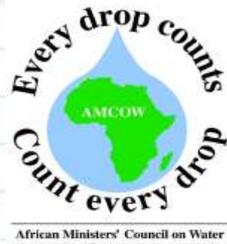


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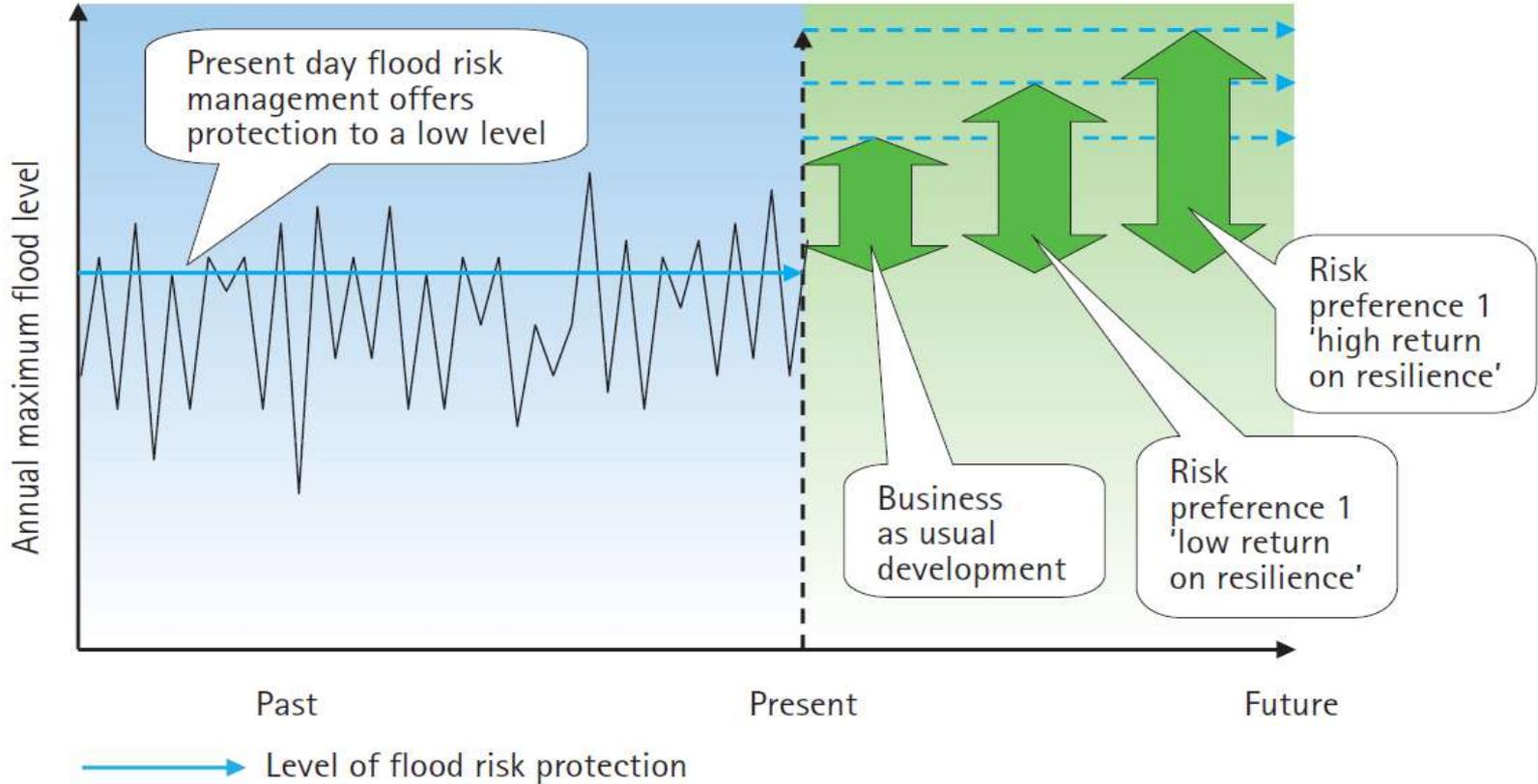


→ Level of flood risk protection

Climate resilience example



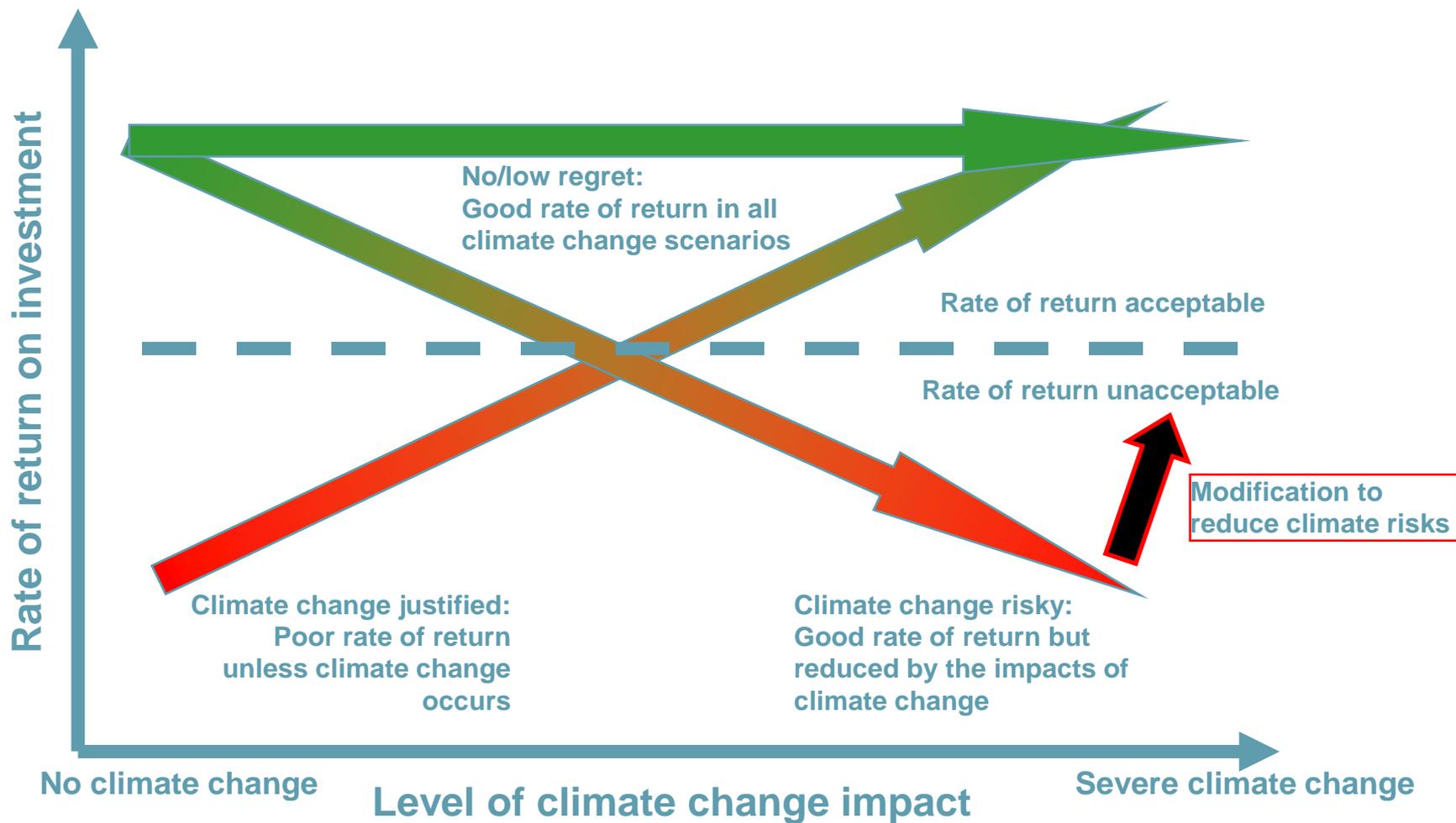
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3 types of investments

- 1. climate justified**
- 2. climate risky**
- 3. No/low regrets**

3 types of investments



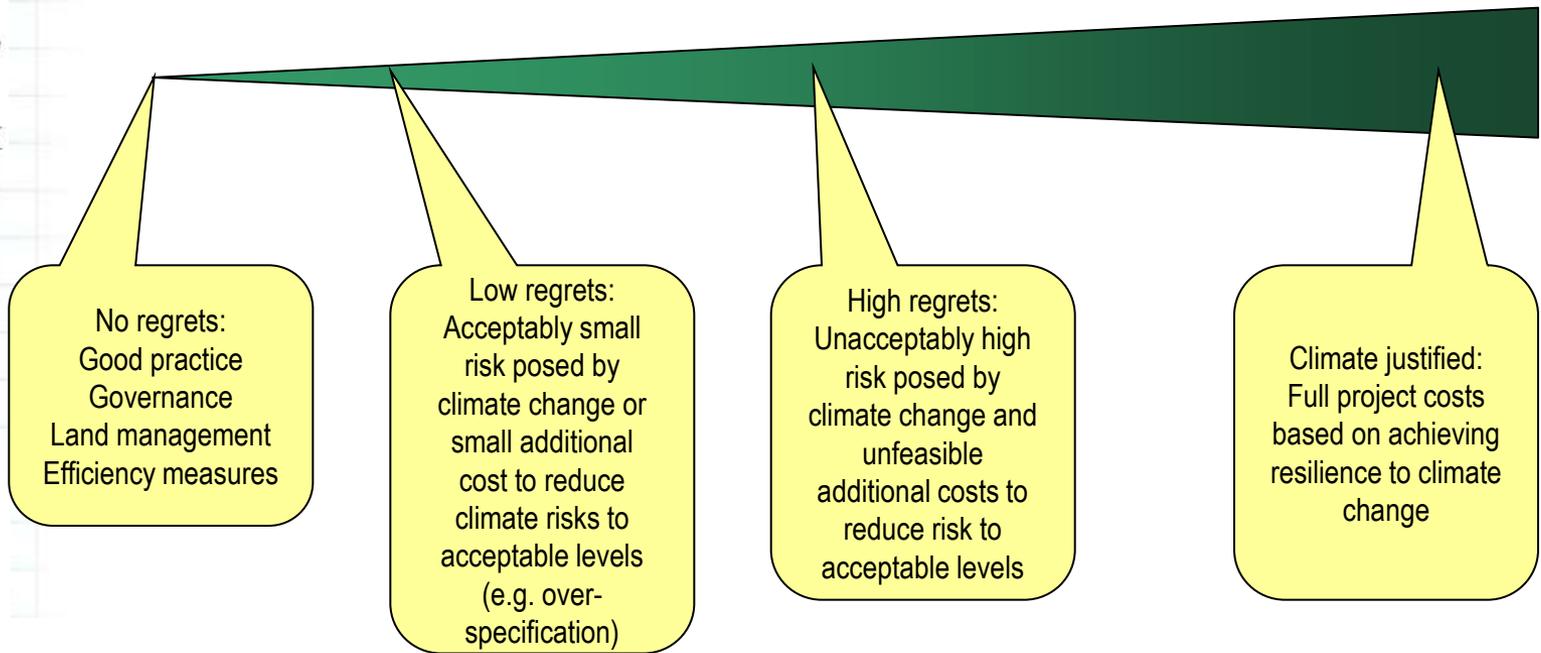
Low regret to High Regret



Low

Additional spend to achieve climate resilience

High



The AMCOW Strategic Framework:

4 Phases

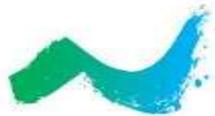
Strategic Framework provides:

Guidance on the development of no/low regrets investments and financing strategies for water security and climate resilient development and integration into development planning processes

Making best use of existing and emerging climate funds for climate resilient development priorities

Short-term integration and longer term mainstreaming of climate resilience into development planning

No / low regrets investments give benefits under a range of climate scenarios



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Principles of the Strategic Framework

Sustainable development –
Framework recognises that economic and social development, not just climate, will put pressure on water resources



Integration –
Framework works with ongoing development planning processes as well as generating new ideas



Managing uncertainty –
Framework guides on decision making under uncertainty

Engagement across sectors
– Framework builds on the principles of IWRM, building partnerships and engaging across sectors for resilient management

Adaptation deficit –
Framework promotes addressing existing climate vulnerabilities while considering the potential for future impacts

Strategic Framework

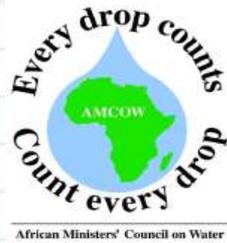
Financing strategies –
Framework guides on the sources of finance available for climate resilient development

Adaptive capacity –
Framework recognises that building adaptive capacity increases resilience to climate change and variability

Framework for Water Security & Climate Resilient Development

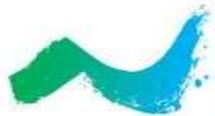


Cyclical processes with tools and guidance for development planning decision making



Process is open to planners at all levels (sub-national, basin, national, regional, transboundary)

Avoids prescription where possible to retain flexibility for application in a wide range of country contexts



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Framework for Water Security & Climate Resilient Development

Understand the problem

Make the case for climate resilience (4.1)

Gain stakeholder perspectives (4.2)

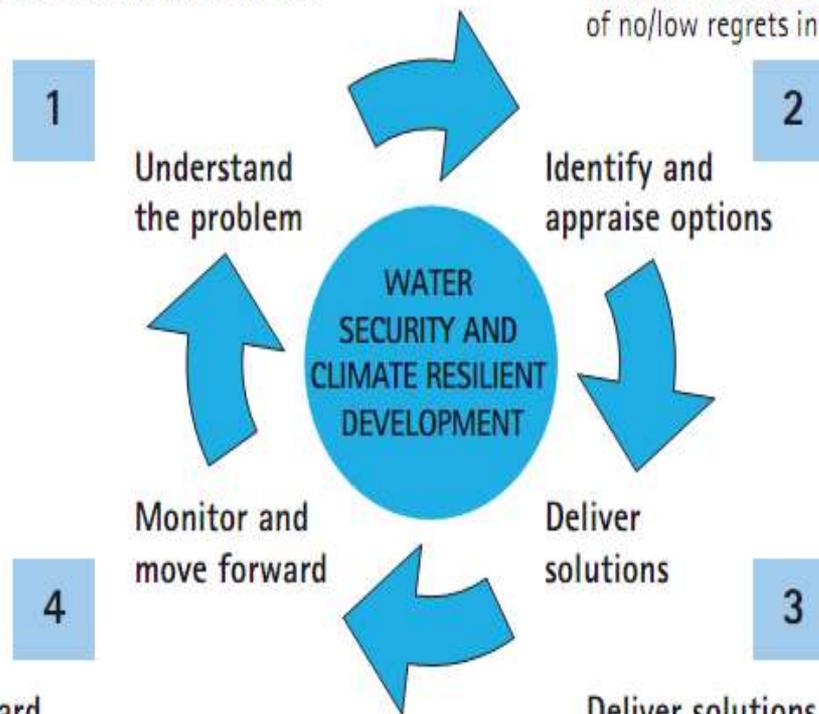
Climate vulnerability and impact assessments to inform decision makers (4.3)

Identify and appraise options

Identify opportunities for building resilience in ongoing development activities (5.1)

Identify new and innovative investment opportunities (5.2)

Sift ideas, assess robustness and make the economic case for a balanced portfolio of no/low regrets investments (5.3, 5.4, 5.5)



Monitor and move forward

Learn lessons from application of the Framework (7.1)

Set a monitoring and review process (7.2)

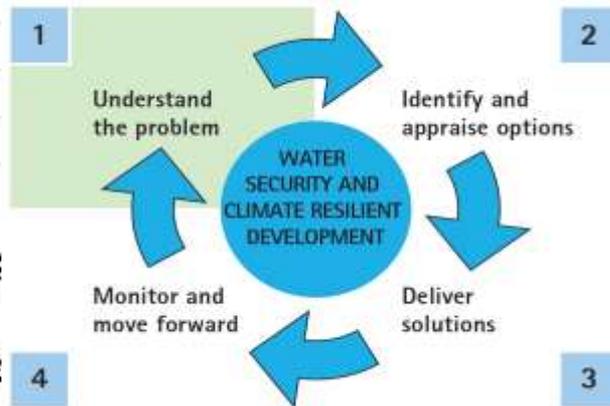
Deliver solutions

Integrate no/low regrets investment strategies in development planning (6.1)

Develop financing and investment strategies (6.2)

Mainstream climate resilience in development planning (6.3)

The Strategic Framework process – Phase 1



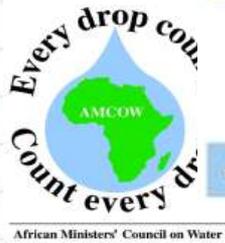
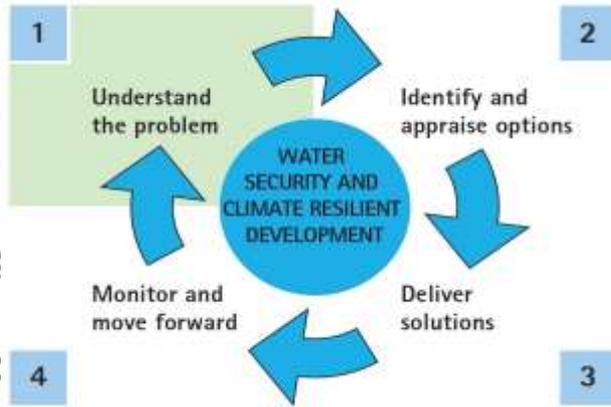
2 Understanding the problem

- Making the case for climate resilience – This involves taking an overview of the main climate vulnerabilities, development priorities and existing initiatives
- Gaining stakeholder perspectives – Understanding the institutions and individuals who will influence the development of a strategy for climate resilience
- Defining information needs – Reviewing existing studies and mapping gaps in the knowledge which must be addressed to make informed decisions.

TOOL – Climate impact and vulnerabilities studies , and information needs

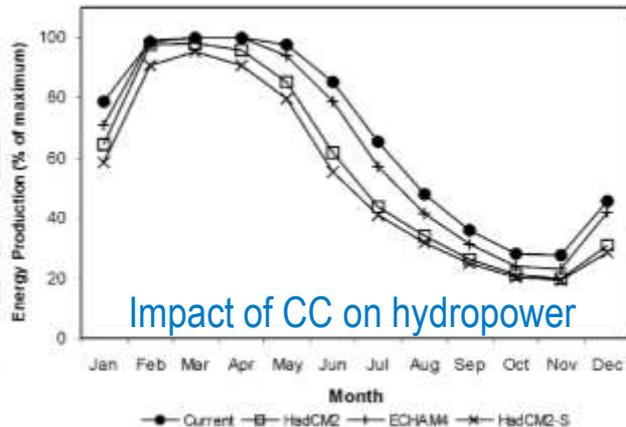


The Strategic Framework process – Phase 1



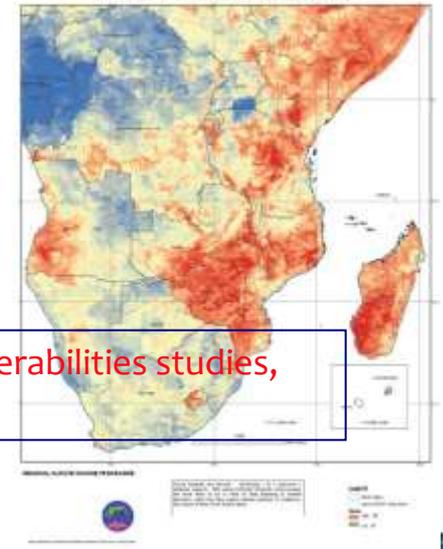
Commission climate impact and vulnerability mapping tools

- Literature review of national assessments (e.g. NAPA) and technical studies (e.g. research institutions, RLBOs)
- Sector wide studies (agriculture, water resources, disaster risk) using specialist modelling tools
- Community and livelihoods vulnerability assessments (e.g. Cristal tool)
- Vulnerability or hazard hotspot mapping

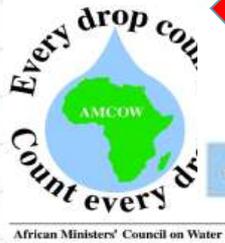
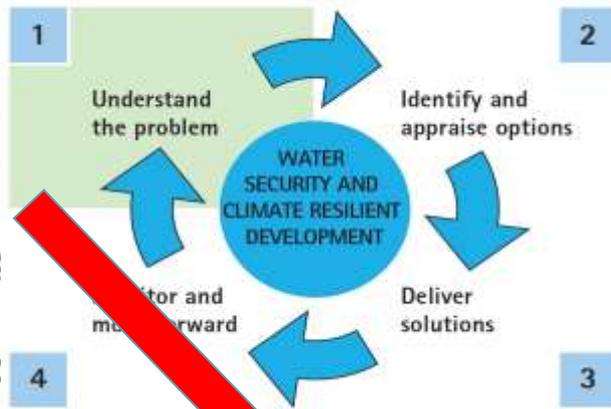


TOOL – Climate impact and vulnerabilities studies, and information needs

RCCP Health and Food Security Risk Profile Mapping for Southern Africa
Hotspots: (sensitivity * 2) + exposure + adaptability
Phase 2: current conditions and recent history



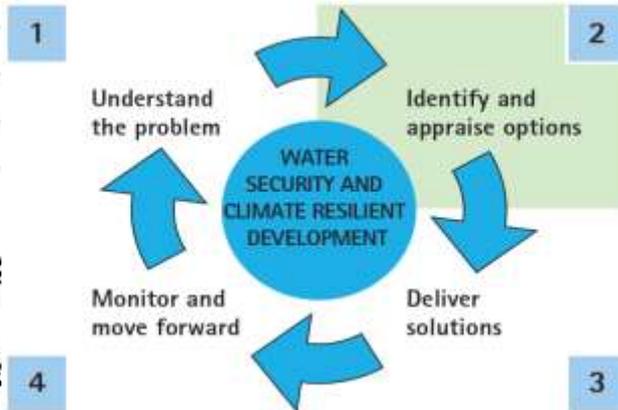
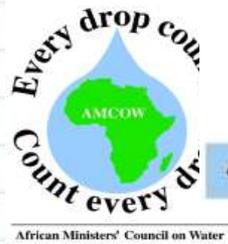
The Strategic Framework process – Phase 1



OUTPUT

- Key challenges identified and strong case for climate resilience developed
- Stakeholder partnerships built
- Review of available information, gaps identified, and studies commissioned (where necessary)

The Strategic Framework process – Phase 2



• *Identify and appraise options*

- Identifying options to improve resilience of existing assets, ongoing or planned development activities

TOOL – Screening tool for climate risks

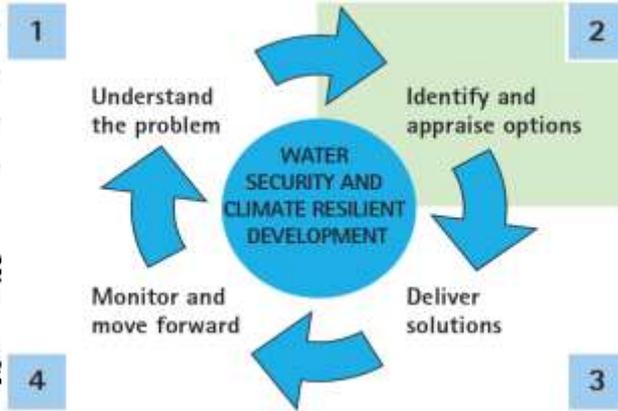
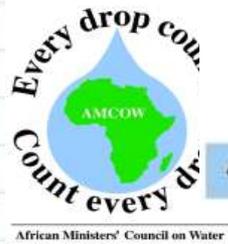
- Cross sector dialogue to identify new opportunities for no/low regret investments. Building partnerships to drive innovation and manage resources effectively
- Building a robust portfolio of no/low regrets priority investments

TOOL – Robust Decision Making (RDM)

- Making the economic case for priority options

TOOL – Benefit Cost Analysis (BCA), Cost Effectiveness (CE), Multi Criteria Analysis (MCA)

The Strategic Framework process – Phase 2



Screening for climate risks

- Generic approach can be applied across sectors and scales
- Requires simple climate change scenarios
- Risk reduction;
 - reduce uncertainty
 - do things differently
 - do different things
 - bear the risks

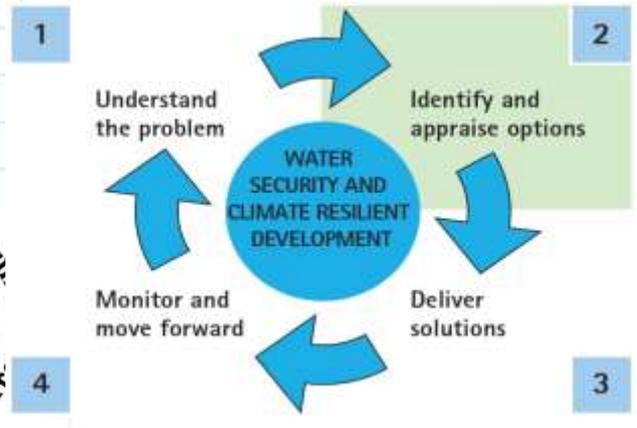
• Examples for screening;

- Infrastructure development (e.g. energy, transport, agriculture)
- Water resources policies, projects and programmes
- Urban planning policies and regulations

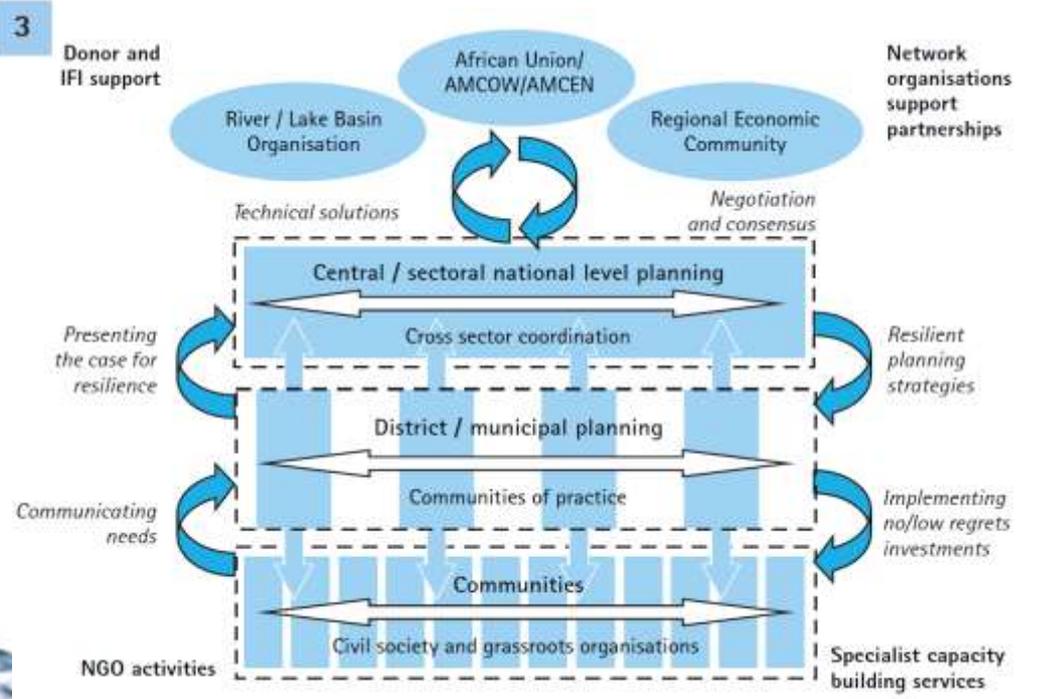


TOOL – Screening tool for climate risks

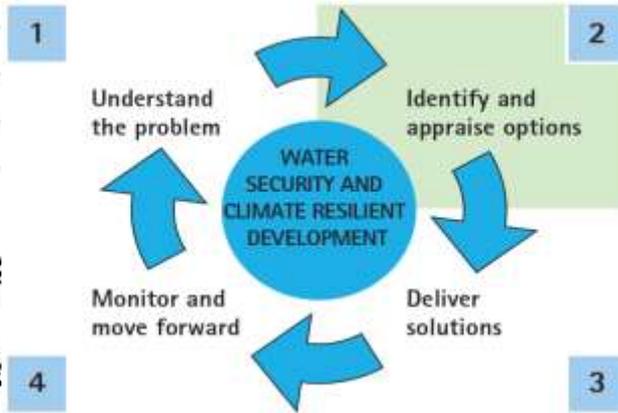
The Strategic Framework process – Phase 2



Cross sector dialogue to identify new opportunities for no/low regret investments. Building partnerships to drive innovation and manage resources effectively



The Strategic Framework process – Phase 2



• *Robust Decision Making (RDM)*

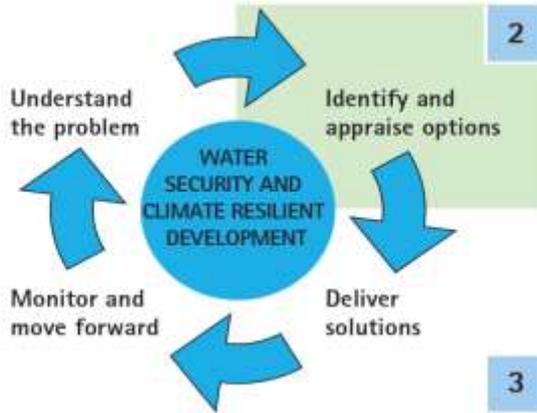
- Process for making decisions under uncertainty
- Uses multiple scenarios of climate and development futures to 'test' performance of investment options
- No/low regrets investment options prioritised over climate risky investments
- Risk reduction measures promoted to deal with residual risks

TOOL – Robust Decision Making (RDM)



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The Strategic Framework process – Phase 2



• *Making the case for priority options*

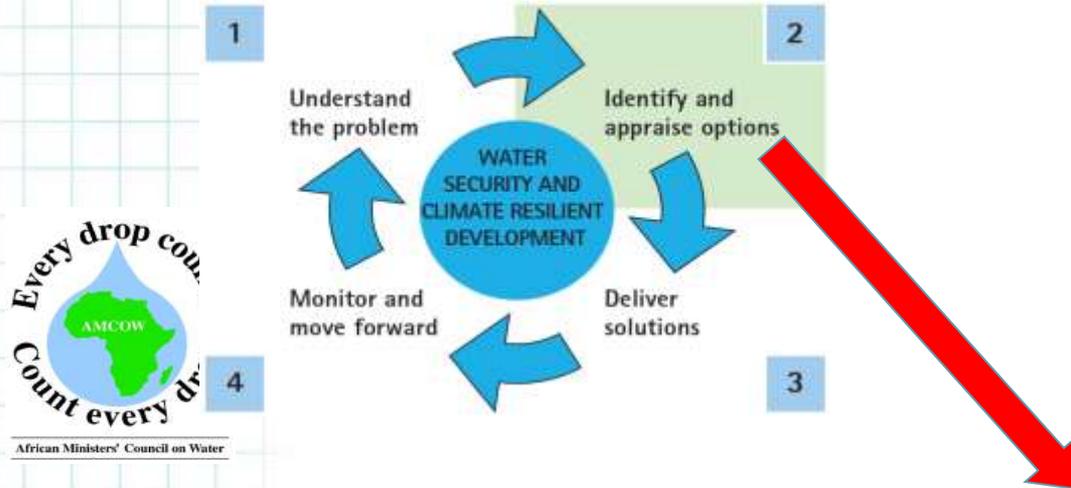
- Economic appraisal techniques are key to make the case for investment
- Estimating social and environmental costs is also important in ensuring decisions are equitable. An ecosystems approach can highlight ecosystems services.



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TOOL – Benefit Cost Analysis (BCA), Cost Effectiveness (CE), Multi Criteria Analysis (MCA)

The Strategic Framework process – Phase 2

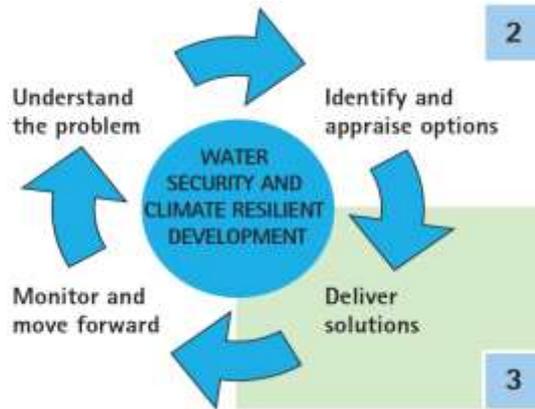


OUTPUT

Balanced portfolio of no/low regret priority investment options and measures for risk reduction to existing assets and planned projects / programmes.

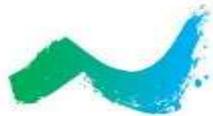
Portfolio presents a strongly argued case for options using RDM to test resilience and economic appraisal techniques to ensure viability.

The Strategic Framework process – Phase 3



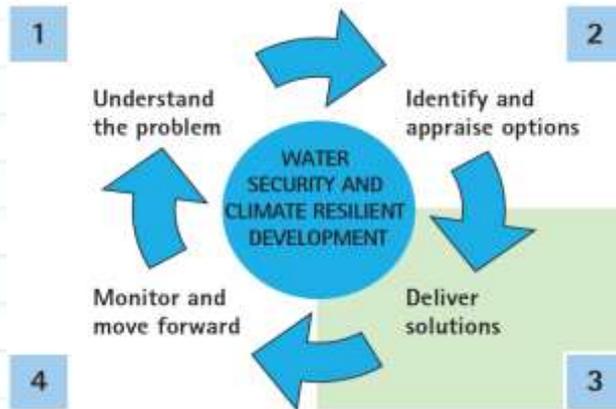
- **Delivering solutions**

- Integration of investment into development planning
- Developing financing strategies for priority investment options and bringing financiers together with planners
- Mainstreaming climate resilience in development planning



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The Strategic Framework process – Phase 3



Delivering solutions

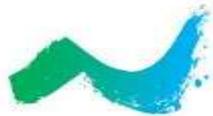
- Developing financing strategies for priority investment options and bringing financiers together with planners, making use of innovative approaches 3 Ts (Tariffs / Taxes / Transfers) and emerging funding sources

- Repayable loans (e.g. WB, AfDB, EIB)
- Non-OECD finance
- Public Private Partnerships
- Finance blending (EU Infrastructure Trust Fund)
- Catastrophe risk finance
- Specialist climate funds

- *Green Climate Fund*
- *Global Climate Change Alliance*
- *International Climate Initiative*
- *Adaptation Fund*
- *Least Developed Countries Fund*
- *Special Climate Change Fund*
- *Millennium Development Goal Fund*
- *Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience*

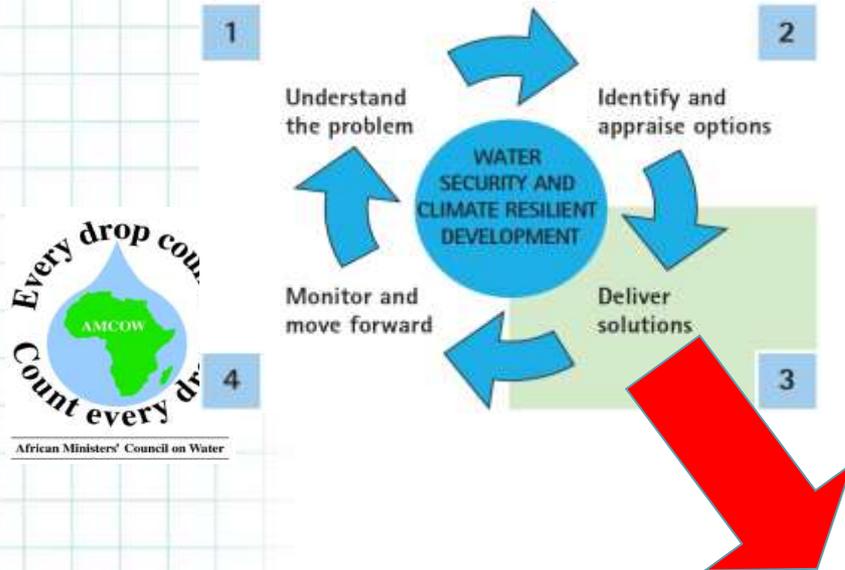


African Ministers' Council on Water



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The Strategic Framework process – Phase 3

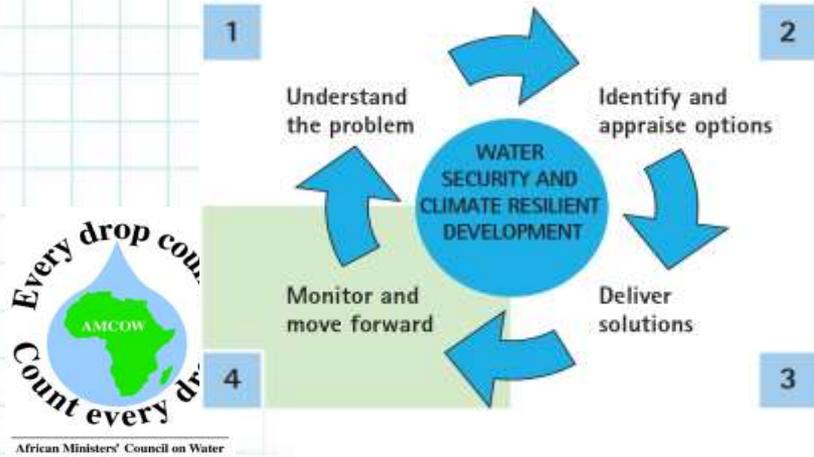


OUTPUT

Investment strategies integrated into development planning

Investment strategies developed for priority options

The Strategic Framework process – Phase 4



• *Monitoring and moving forward*

- Lessons learnt from the Framework process
- What can be upscaled, mainstreamed and repeated?
- Monitoring indicators and processes for measuring progress towards implementation
 - Indicators for Framework implementation (short / medium term)
 - Indicators for implementation outcomes (long term)
 - Expenditure review (CPEIR)

• Examples of indicators for Framework implementation (IIED, 2011)

- number of programmes using climate information in design;
- performance of national planning system in conducting adaptation;
- proportion of programmes modified in design to become more climate resilient;
- number of mechanisms that target climate vulnerable people;
- use of a regulation requiring effective screening

The Technical background document

:



- Divided into chapters aligned with the Framework process phases



- Provides further detailed information on tools outlined in the Strategic Framework

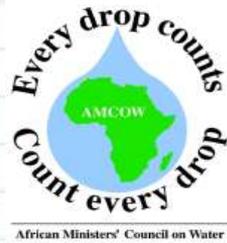
- Case study examples of application of tools



- Signposts sources of additional information

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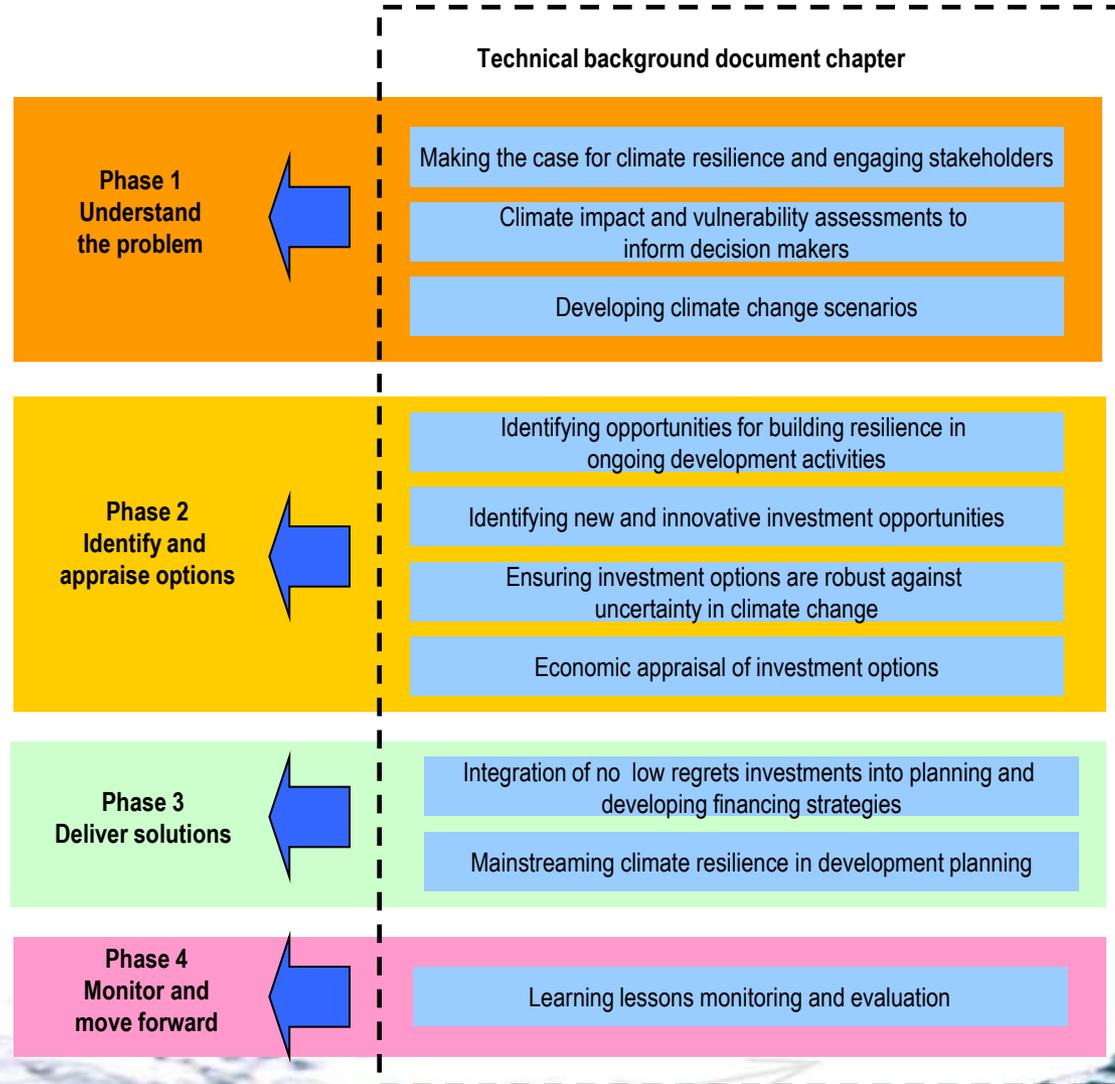
Technical background document



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Climate & Development Knowledge Network



Policy Briefs

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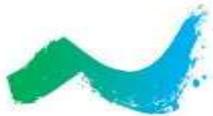


Distil the key messages from the Strategic Framework for decision makers



Six themed briefs in a series

1. Summary of the Strategic Framework
2. Water Security for Development in an Uncertain Climate
3. Building on the Foundations of Integrated Water Resources Management
4. Ensuring Adaptation At All Levels
5. Managing Risks and Making Robust Decisions for Development
6. Innovative Approaches to Water and Climate Financing



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