



ESCWA

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

# Adaptation Plans

*Best Practices*

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# Objective

**1. Best Practices**

**2. Governance**

# Best Practices



1. Based on “**National Vision**” for Energy;
2. Implementation of plans:
  - Managed by a permanent team or taskforce for climate change adaptation.
3. Adaptation Team would:
  - Facilitate regular training in a way that leverages local knowledge;
  - Ensure that adaptation plans are:
    - Developed in a way that takes into account climate change mitigation;
    - Structured in such a way as to allow for matching grants or joint funding.

# Best Practices: Adaptation Team



- **Tasks:**
  - Response to Reactive or autonomous adaptation
  - Plan Anticipatory Adaptation.
- **Work at:**
  - National and sectoral level;
  - Local level, to best benefit from local knowledge and skills;
- **Cultivate and maintain stakeholder engagement;**
- **Monitor local implementations of measures**
  - Carry out cost-benefit analyses,
  - Refine local best practices based/

# Best Practices: Training



1. Training, Capacity Building, and information dissemination,
  - Benefit from local knowledge.
  - Facilitate the "trickle up" of local knowledge: implicating people "in the field" in the development of solutions, and the preparation of reports.
  - Regularly review:
    - Local effects impacts of climate change
    - Effect on: people's responses to the change; changes in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and trade; the effect on Operation and Maintenance needs; business competitiveness...
2. Publish regular reports and guidance documents
  - Update UNFCCC Database

# Best Practices: Reporting



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# Best Practices: No “Silver Bullets”



- Adaptation to climate change will come from a variety of solution, and not a single solution.
- This has two aspects:
  - Technically: use of multiple solutions for power production, avoiding reliance on a single source;
  - Management: Maintain a focus on all three key aspects of IWRM; (1) social equity; (2) economic efficiency; and (3) ecological sustainability.

Link Adaptation Plans to Climate Change Mitigation, in a way that Mitigation is a "co-benefit" of Adaptation;

Ensure proper coordination between National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA) and Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs).

Two Targets: 1.5 C and 2 C



"matching grant" structure in which the recipient country provides its share "in kind"; land, manpower, forested areas...

- Empower local communities.
- An updated "map of funding", to ensure continuous tracking of the available means of finance.



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- Need to adapt to **new knowledge**.
  - Climate Information changes, adaptation needs always evolve:
  - Develop “National Vision” for Energy
  - **Transparency**
    - Reporting requirements, Mandated scrutiny by local stakeholders.
  - **Participatory environment**
    - Adaptation measures apply to local needs and conditions

- Implementation with a long-term outlook
  - Allocate resources among various sectors
  - Mediate among stakeholders
  - Create and maintain key relationships.
- **Participatory environment**
- **National strategies:** "bottom-up" input

# Participation is more than Consultation



- Participation:
  - Stakeholders at all levels of the social structure have an impact on decisions at the different levels of management.
- **Consultative mechanisms** designed to allow stakeholders to (1) participate in the decision making, (2) question, and (3) potentially change previous decisions.
- Stakeholder meetings: **consensus is not a focus**
  - Conflict resolution mechanisms such as arbitration.
- **Participatory capacity:** created and nurtured,
  - Seeking out marginalized groups.
  - Extends beyond simple awareness raising, confidence building and education:
    - Establishment of reliable information channels,
    - Provision of the necessary resources to facilitate participation

## Local coordination:

- Leveraged effectively towards ensuring a good implementation of adaptation measures

1. Transparency and accountability
2. Institutions that have managerial competence and technical capacity
3. Reliability and predictability of the rule of law



**Thank You**

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# 2. Governance