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Towards a coordinated national approach for adaptation planning: experiences from the PAS-PNA project in Benin and Senegal

Sarah D'haen, Melinda Noblet, Constant Labintan

- Countries are gearing up to identify priority areas and sectors to be targeted for adaptation funding under various (global) financial mechanisms.
- Questions about practical formulation and implementation of planned adaptation in a developing country context
- Adaptation projects increasingly need to show that they address problems attributed to climate change rather than ‘general’ development problems -> GCF
- Increased demand for developing countries to document or ‘prove’ full impact chains
- Projecting climate hazards, over assessing exposure and vulnerability to ultimately identifying (and often quantifying) potential impacts to its socio-ecological-technical systems and potential adaptation measures to attenuate these impacts
- Many developing countries have limited scientific capacity to develop these impacts chains
 - In many developing countries, (access to) climate (impact) information is limited
 - Yet there is a wealth of local knowledge and (alternative) data available
- Disconnect between policy and scientific arenas at national level within many developing countries
 - Most of the policy formulation processes are not underpinned by scientific knowledge

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- Increased **Recent experiences in accompanying sub-Saharan African countries in their National Adaptation Plan formulation process**
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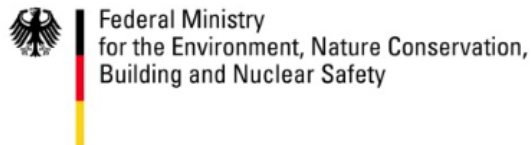
NAP support for francophone Africa: PAS-PNA

The project...

- supports francophone Sub-Sahara African (SSA) Least Developed Countries (**LDCs**) in their National Adaptation Plan (**NAP**) process
- runs currently in Benin and Senegal, soon also in Burkina Faso
- accompanies government and scientific actors in the **formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the NAP process**, and engages with wider stakeholders from civil society and the private sector

<http://climateanalytics.org/pas-pna>

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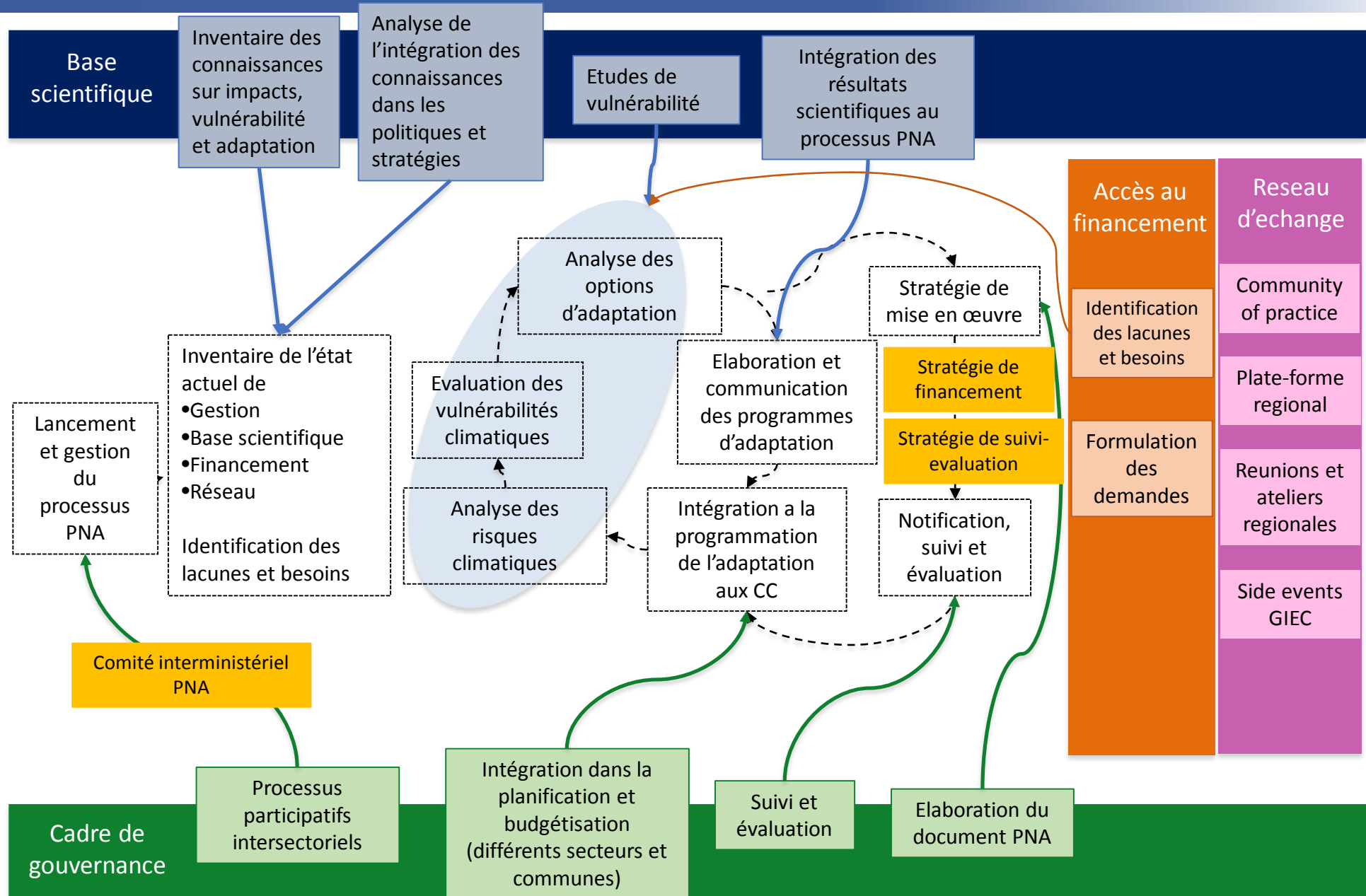
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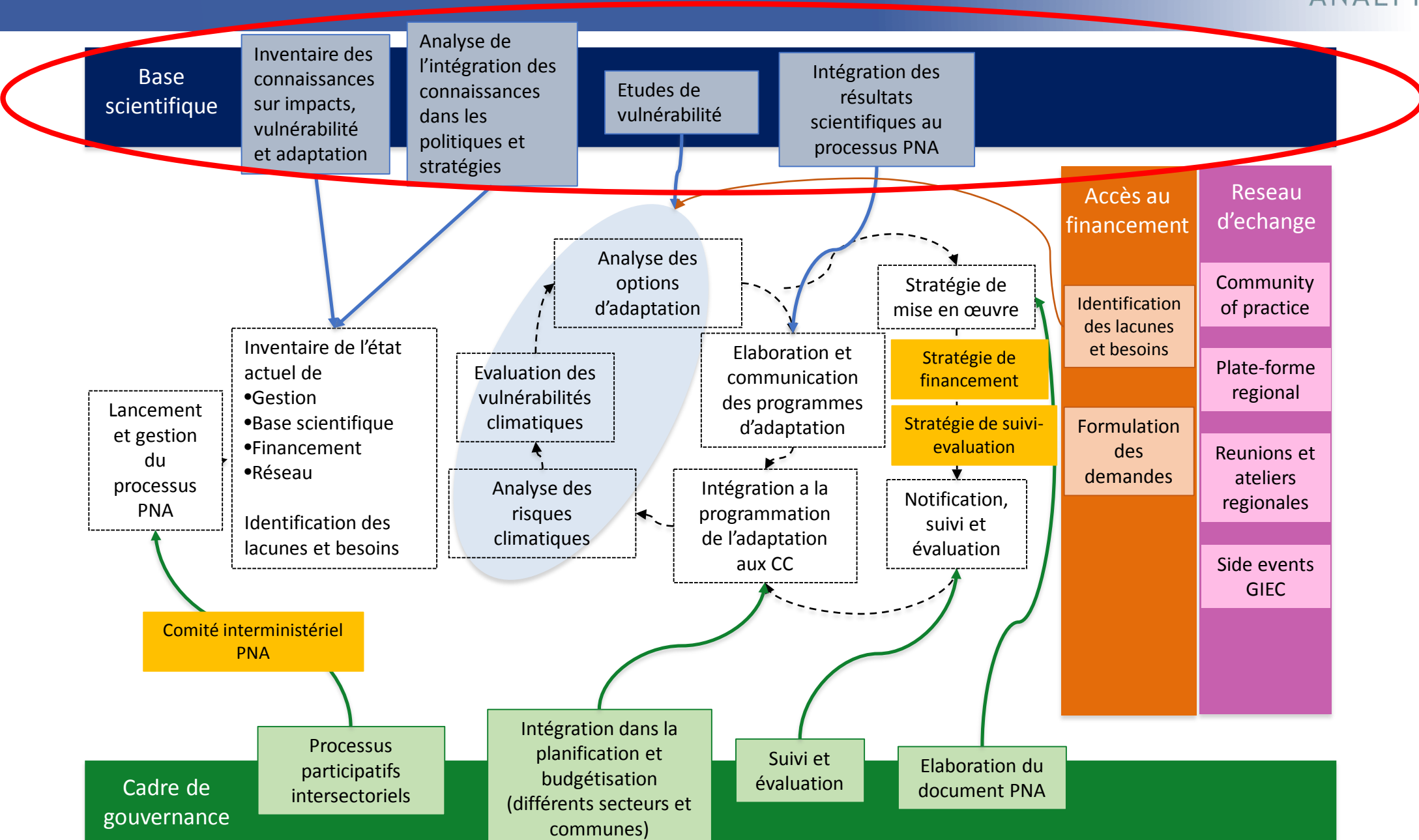
and



Supporting a national process



Supporting a national process



4 groups of activities

1. Stocktaking of scientific knowledge, of policies and strategies, and of policy processes
2. Identification of hotspots/focus sectors
3. In-depth vulnerability studies
4. Integrating scientific results in the NAP formulation processes

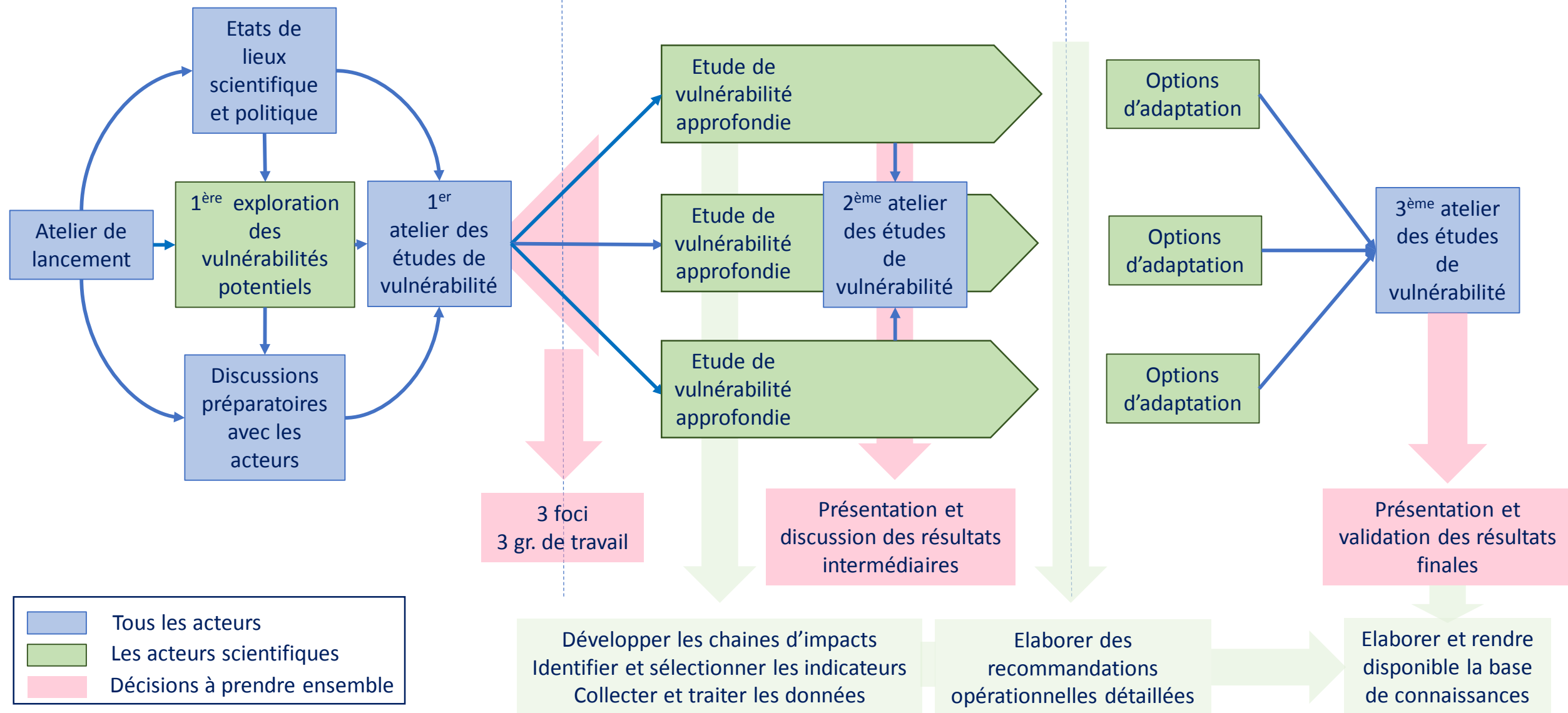
=> co-develop and « co-do » all with national stakeholders

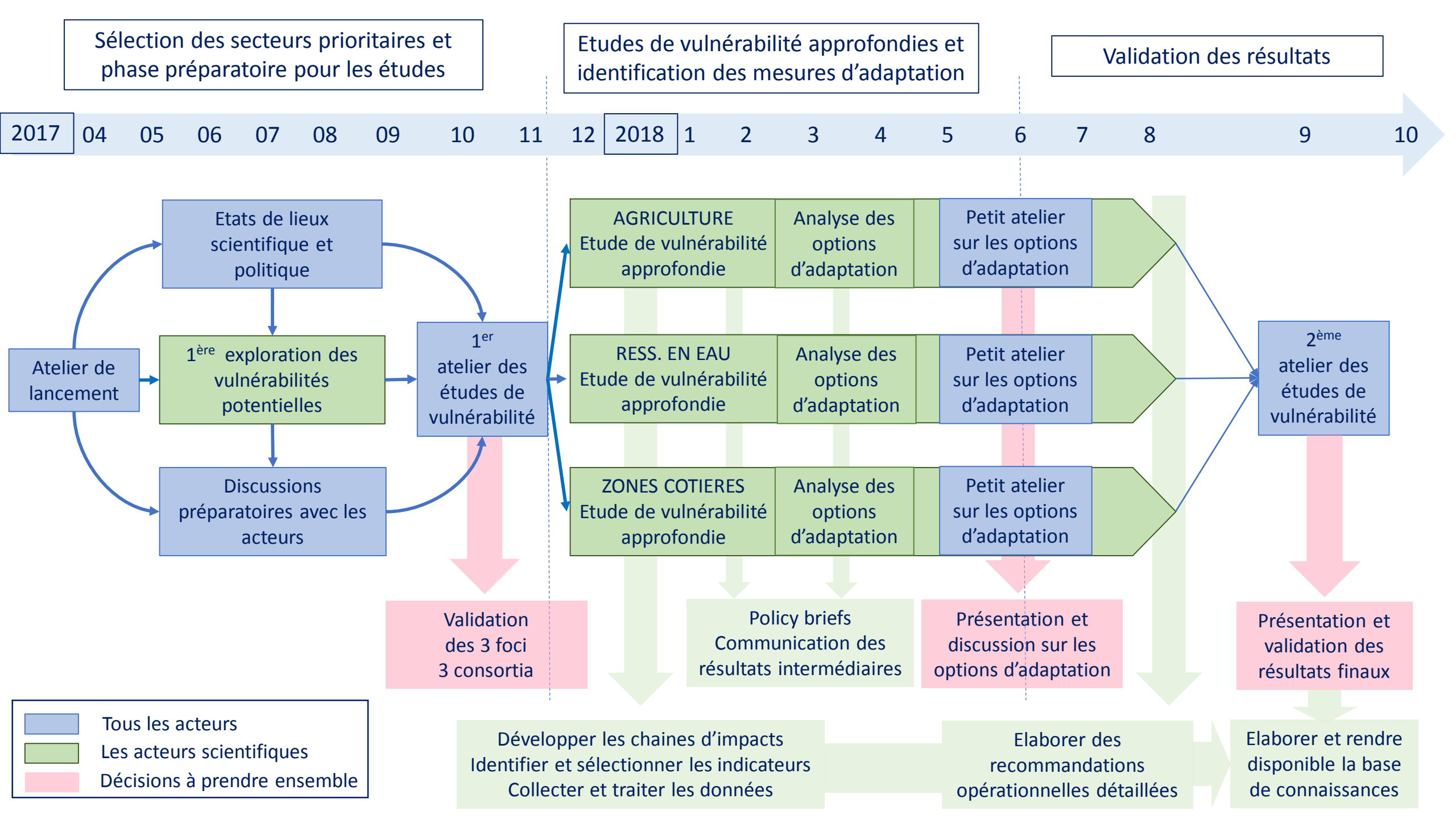
Generic diagramm for co-development

Sélection des secteurs et développement de la méthodologie

Etudes de vulnérabilité approfondies

Sélection des options d'adaptation

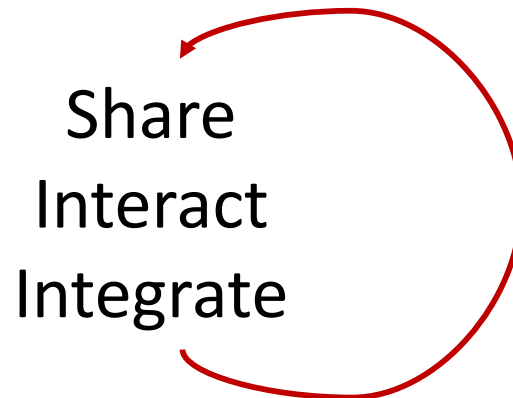




Co-develop the provision of relevant climate impact information for decision making with stakeholders:

- Co-identification of **relevant indicators** and cross-sectorial **themes**
- Co-identification of relevant **timeframes**
- Co-designing **appropriate communication**
- Two way negotiation of **data sharing and access**
- Identification of **new frontiers**: science to the local scale, city-scale, transformative change

Iterative process



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