



# **Southern Voices** on Climate Change

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

### Southern Voices on Adaptation

Southern Voices on Adaptation (SVA) is a project to produce a code of good practice for national adaptation planning. This code of practice is currently referred to as the "Joint Principles for Adaptation".

It is intended to be a collaborative process between civil society organisations in different countries—and between civil society and other actors, including government, within each country.

The project is built on the belief that having agreed joint principles for national adaptation planning will help all stakeholders in a country to unite their efforts to confront the threats posed by climate change, particularly for the most vulnerable people.

## JOINT PRINCIPLES for ADAPTATION

### What are the Joint Principles for Adaptation?

The JPA are a set of seven principles considered by CSOs to be best practice for national adaptation planning. They can be used to guide CSO influencing strategies through: Advocacy; Dialogue; or **Capability-building**.

The Southern Voices believe the following principles are necessary for good national adaptation planning to occur:

1. The planning process is participatory and inclusive
2. Public funds for adaptation are utilised efficiently and managed transparently and with integrity
3. All government sectors and levels of administration have defined responsibilities and appropriate resources to fulfil them
4. Local adaptation plans developed through community-based approaches are a core element
5. The resilience of women and men who are most vulnerable to climate change is built
6. There is a balance between the investment in physical infrastructure and the building of skills and capacities
7. Plans respond to evidence of the current and future impacts of climate change

Each principle is operationalized by a subset of 3-5 qualifying criteria.

## SVA Networks testing the JPA in 12 countries

**South Asia: Climate Action Network South Asia**

**Vasiltha Winjeayak**  
Regional Facilitator

- Cambodia: NGO Forum on Cambodia
- Cambodia: Cambodia Climate Change Network (CCCCN)
- Viet Nam: Climate Change Working Group (CCWG)
- Nepal: Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research and Development
- Sri Lanka: National Steering Committee of CANSA

**Central America: Sustainability Watch**

**Tania Guillén Bollaños**  
Regional Facilitator

- Nicaragua: Alianza Nicaragüense ante el Cambio Climático (ANACC)
- Bolivia: Liga de Defensa del Ambiente (LUDEMA)
- Guatemala: Asociación Sotz'il

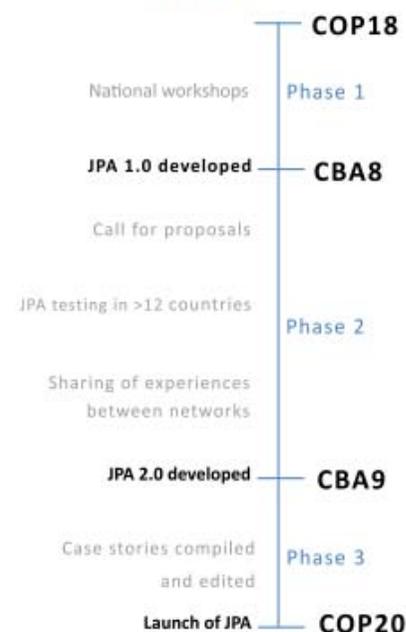
**Herbert Mwalukoma**  
Regional Facilitator

- Malawi: Civil Society Network on Climate Change (CISONCC)
- Ghana: ABANTU for Development
- Kenya: National Council of Churches of Kenya
- Mozambique: National Platform of Civil Society on Climate Change
- Niger: Civil society platform for climate change and sustainable development

Behind the SVA are three Danish NGOs DanChurchAid, IBIS and CARE Denmark (as lead agency) - partnering with 12 southern networks. Funding is from the Danish Government through the Climate and Environment Fund of CISU - Civil Society in Development.

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

### PROJECT TIMELINE



Southern Voices on Adaptation invite other actors to join us in testing and further developing the Joint Principles of Adaptation. Please contact the Secretariat or our regional facilitators.



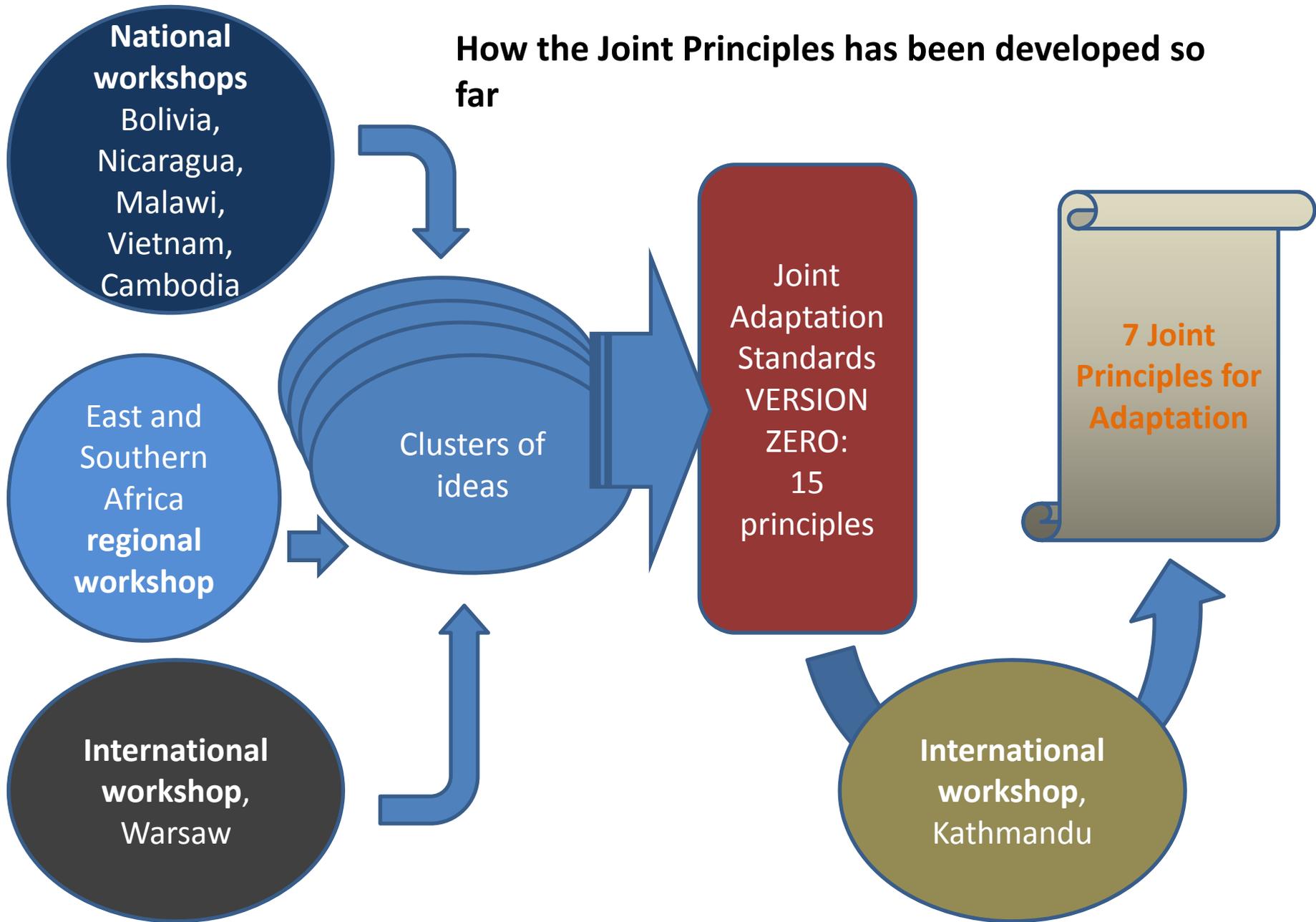
Peter With  
Program Coordinator  
pwith@care.dk  
www.southernvoices.net



# Basics of Joint Principles for Adaptation

- Strengthen capacity of CSOs to advocate for good adaptation planning by using standards developed in a cross-country process
- Common principles to capture / align asks of civil societies on adaptation plans across countries
- Strengthen and complement existing adaptation processes
- Creating a shared framework for dialogue
- Be applied flexibly in different country contexts
- To be improved and adapted through testing in different country contexts

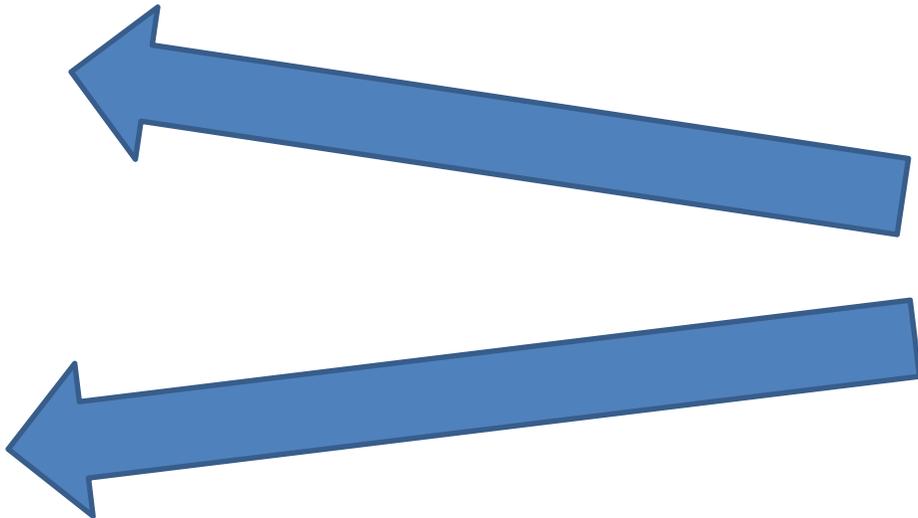
# How the Joint Principles has been developed so far



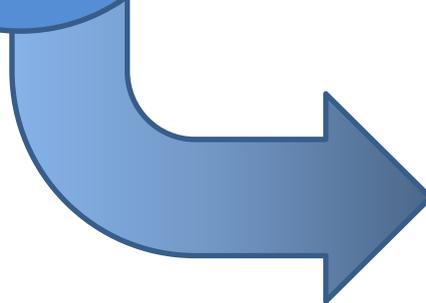
**Core networks**  
Bolivia,  
Nicaragua,  
Malawi,  
Vietnam,  
Cambodia

Call for  
proposals  
from more  
countries

### Next steps for the Joint Principles of Adaptation



**JPA**  
VERSION 1  
For testing



International  
review process  
during 2015

**JPA**  
public launch  
COP21?

# Joint Principles for Adaptation

1. The planning process is participatory and inclusive
2. Public funds for adaptation are utilised efficiently and managed transparently and with integrity
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4. Local adaptation plans developed through community-based Public funds for adaptation are utilised efficiently and managed transparently and with integrity are a core element
5. The resilience of women and men who are most vulnerable to climate change is built
6. There is a balance between the investment in physical infrastructure and the building of skills and capacities
7. Plans respond to evidence of the current and future impacts of climate change

# JPA and Stakeholder Inclusivity

The JAS can be used in present form, or customised to the specific country context

To be used flexibly by civil society in different modes:

1. To set advocacy objectives
2. To promote dialogue with government
3. To determine capacity building needs in planning adaptation policies

<b>PRINCIPLES</b>	<b>Criteria</b>
<b>A. The planning process is participatory and inclusive</b>	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>B. Public funds for adaptation are utilised efficiently and managed transparently and with integrity</b>	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 expressing grievances and seeking redress is available
<b>C. All government sectors and levels of administration have defined responsibilities and appropriate resources to fulfil them</b>	1. National adaptation plans carry the authority to enable different government sectors to work in a coordinated way
	2. Existing initiatives are enhanced to take climate change into account
	3. Funding for adaptation is explicitly provided for within the national budget and respective sectorial allocations
<b>D. Local adaptation plans developed through community-based approaches are a core element</b>	1. Local adaptation plans are formalised and integrated into the development priorities of local administrations
	2. Significant resources are allocated towards implementation of local adaptation plans
	3. Financing arrangements make commitments for multi-year programmes of support to vulnerable communities
<b>E. The resilience of women and men who are most vulnerable to climate change is built</b>	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
<b>F. There is a balance between the investment in physical infrastructure and the building of skills and capacities</b>	3. Initiatives that enhance community adaptation through greater social integration and cohesion are promoted
	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
<b>G. Plans respond to evidence of the current and future impacts of climate change</b>	3. Investment plans contains targets for both “soft” and “hard” interventions
	1. Adaptation plans consider how climate is affecting existing vulnerabilities
	2. Planning 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

# The Role of the CSOs

- Joint Principles for Adaptation : Integrating JPA to the national adaptation processes
- National Adaptation Status Report : Gap Analysis
- National Adaptation Policy Assessment Tool : Assessing existing plans, and preparation of a scorecard

**THANK YOU!**