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# GCA Masterclass on Climate Resilient Infrastructure Public-Private Partnerships



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



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# Alignment with National Policies and Development Goals



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## Outline

- Enabling Environment for Climate Adaptation
- NDCs and NAPs
- Link of SDGs and Infrastructure

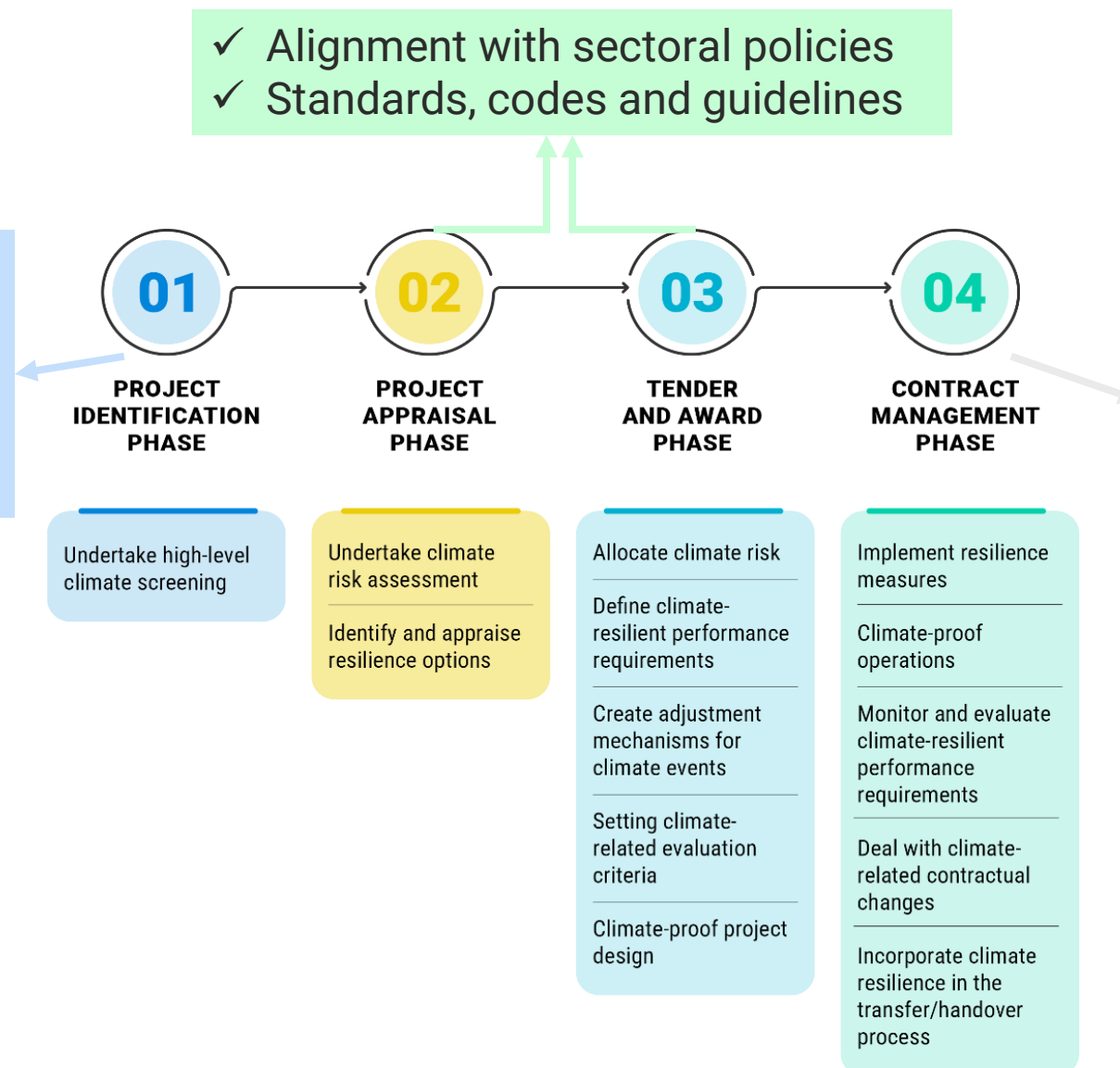


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## Outline

- **Enabling Environment for Climate Adaptation**
- NDCs and NAPs
- Link of SDGs and Infrastructure

- ✓ Alignment of projects with national priorities and targets
- ✓ Understanding of hotspots of risk at a national level



**CROSS-CUTTING TOPICS**



- ✓ Government agencies play a central role in **encouraging PPPs for resilient infrastructure** as they provide the overarching enabling environment for climate resilience.
- ✓ **Move climate resilience upstream:** Climate resilience should be integrated into upstream planning and processes within the government.
- ✓ **Proactively invest in adaptation:** Integrating climate risk into PPP projects is essential to reducing long-term climate risks. While the private sector can proactively invest in adaptation and promote innovative solutions, government can make climate risk information openly available.
- ✓ **Data collection and monitoring:** Collection, monitoring and available of data can provide useful information for preparation of projects. This can contribute to a robust-decision making and monitoring of projects.
- ✓ **Mainstream climate resilience standards:** norms, standards and guidance documents are key to establish the minimum requirements of a project. They can lead to incentives for achievement certain thresholds in a project or to a higher score in evaluation of projects in they are integrated into the tender evaluation criteria.
- ✓ **Consultative and participatory process:** climate resilience projects require the involvement of a wide set of stakeholders to inform decisions. They active participation is important to understand priorities, concerns, and facilitate the implementation of projects.



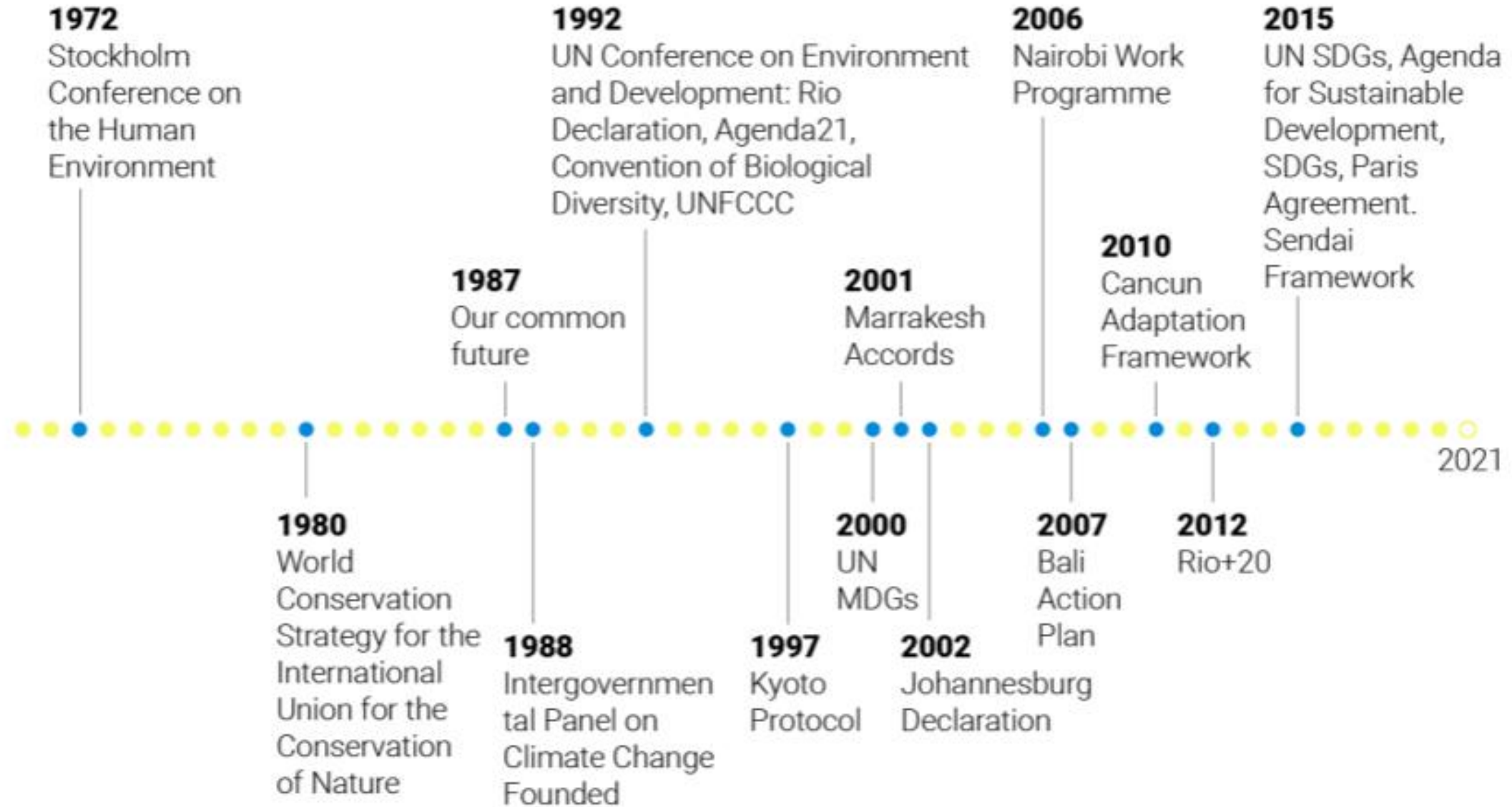
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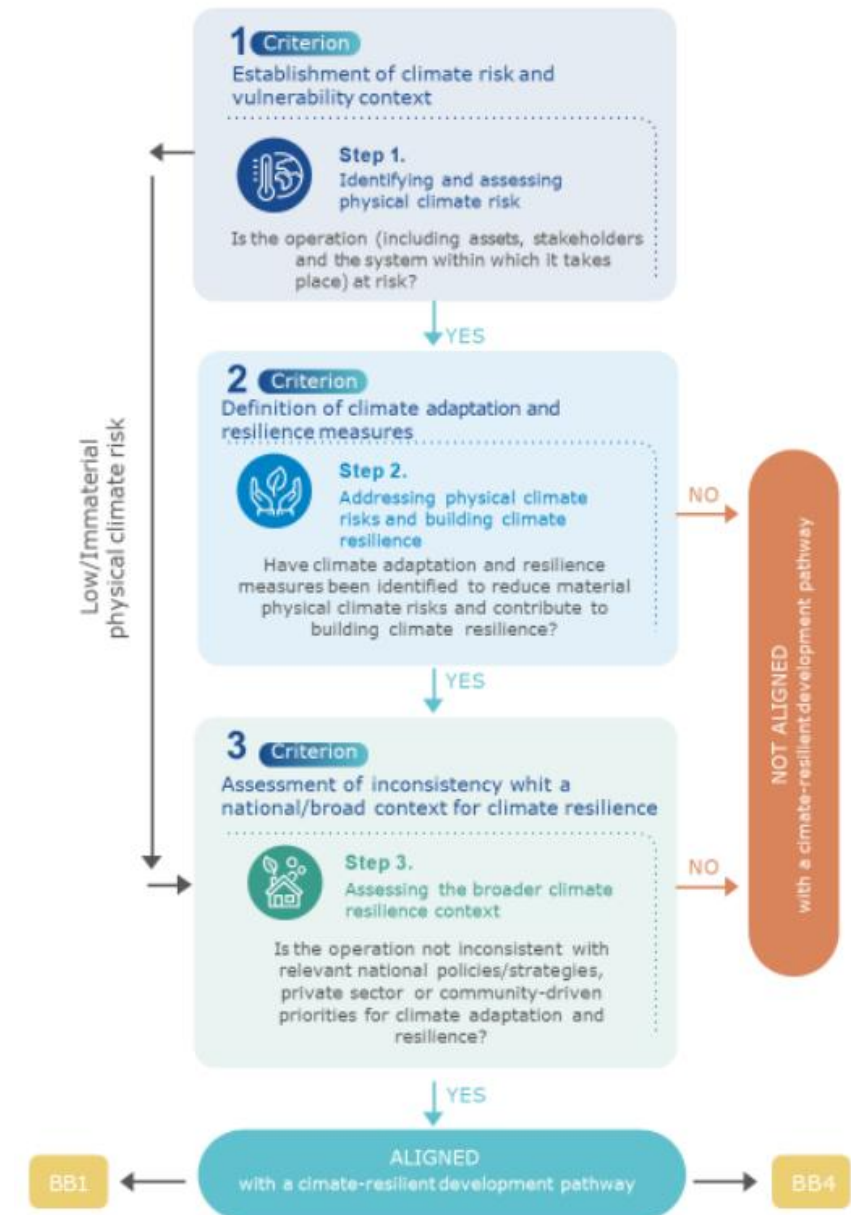
# Key Developments in the Global Climate Agenda





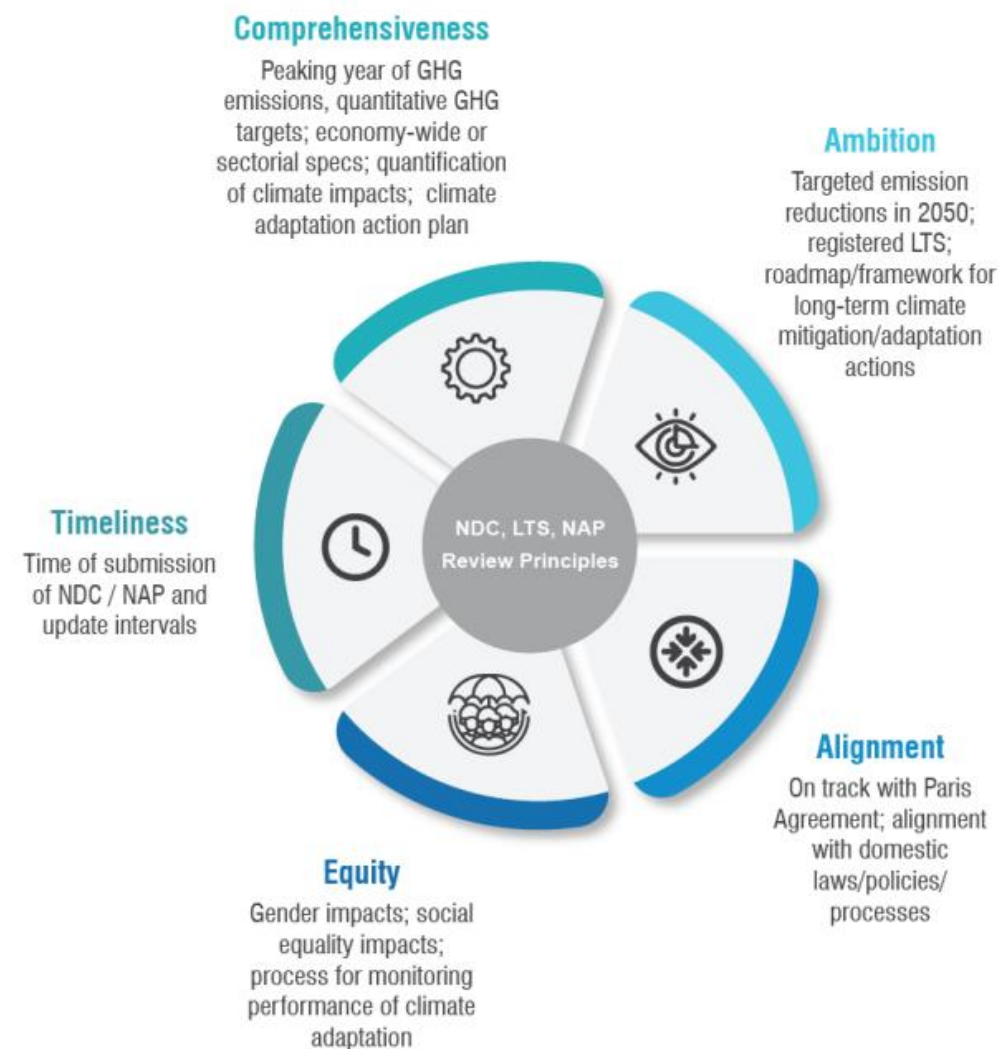
# Paris Agreement

- ✓ The Paris Agreement aims to keep the rise in global temperatures to **well below 2°C, preferably to 1.5°C**, compared to pre-industrial levels.
- ✓ IFIs and development partners are increasingly considering climate change into their policies, strategies, and overall investment operations.
- ✓ As a joint effort to address these goals, the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) have agreed on **principles to align investment operations to the Paris Agreement**.
- ✓ This was consolidated into the **Joint MDB Assessment Framework for Paris Alignment for Direct Investment Operations**.
- ✓ The E3G Public Bank has developed a '**Climate Tracker Matrix**' to compare how different institutions are effectively aligning to the targets of the Paris Agreement.



# National Policies on Climate Change

- ✓ **Public and private stakeholders** need to be involved to address the impacts of climate change at a national, regional, local, or community level.
- ✓ **National climate policies**, such as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), are key to creating a shared vision and long-/medium-term goals to achieve mitigation and adaptation commitments.
- ✓ These policies should be associated with a **pipeline of priority investments** that are needed achieve the climate targets.
- ✓ Therefore, to ensure that the private sector can contribute to the design, financing and implementation of adaptation priorities, **involving the private sector in National Adaptation Planning early on is key.**



Five principles for high-level screening of NDCs, LTSs, and NAPs

- Understanding your country's commitments under the Paris Agreement, along with its NDCs and NAPs, will inform project development, screening, design, and implementation of PPPs.

## Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

The NDCs lie at the heart of the Paris Agreement. They are each party's action plans that aim to reduce national greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change. In 2023 and then every five years, each party will undertake a stocktake assessing their performance against their NDCs, which will inform the preparation of the subsequent NDCs to align with achievement of the Paris Agreement.

## National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)

The NAPs encourage adaptation efforts, with particular technical and financial support made available to developing countries. The two main objectives of the NAPs are to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity and resilience, and to integrate adaptation into new and existing policies and programmes, especially development strategies.

# Connecting National Adaptation Plans, Infrastructure Plans, and PPPs

- ✓ Adapting to the impacts of climate change, whether at the national, sub-national or community level, is going to be a **multi-party effort**.
- ✓ **National Adaptation Plans** are key to creating a unified vision. These plans identify medium- and long-term adaptation needs and lay out implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs.
- ✓ The NAP guidelines lay out the importance of participation and empowerment in developing adaptation plans, in particular, **involving vulnerable groups who likely bear the brunt of the impacts**.
- ✓ To ensure that the private sector is able to best contribute to the design, financing and implementation of adaptation priorities, **involving the private sector in National Adaptation Planning** early on is key.





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# Brainstorm Exercise

- ✓ Do you know how many **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** are there?
- ✓ From all SDGs, which do you think are **related to infrastructure** projects?
- ✓ Have you identified how a **project example** you worked with contributed to achieving the SDGs?

# Link between SDGs and Infrastructure

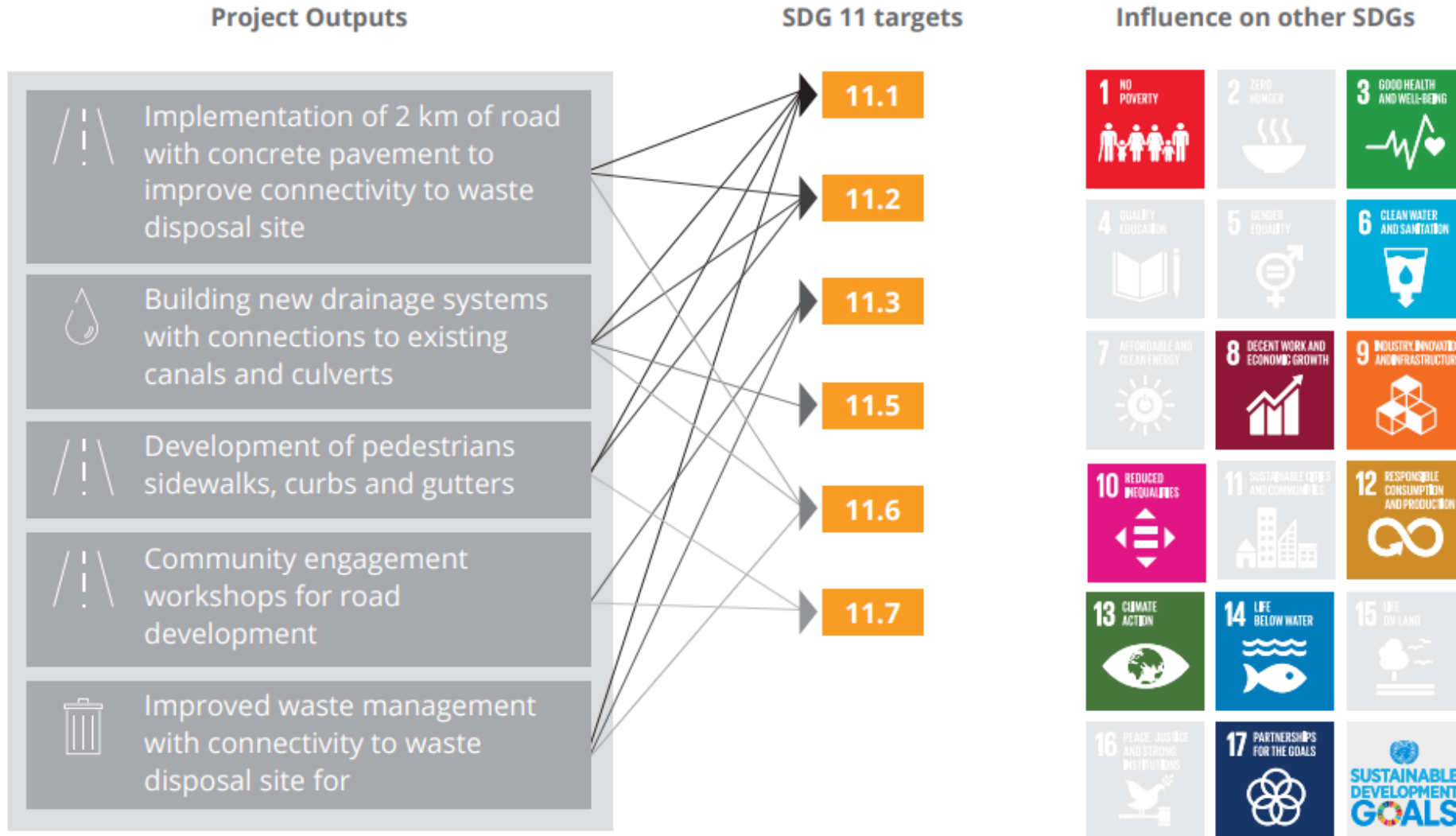
- ✓ Implementation of resilient infrastructure projects is linked to the achieve of all SDGs and its targets.
- ✓ In the development of projects, it is important to:
  - ✓ Understand how a specific intervention will contribute to the achievement of the country's targets.
  - ✓ Identify which targets the project is contributing to.
- ✓ The alignment of infrastructure development with the climate agenda should also be reflected in national planning and sectoral policies.





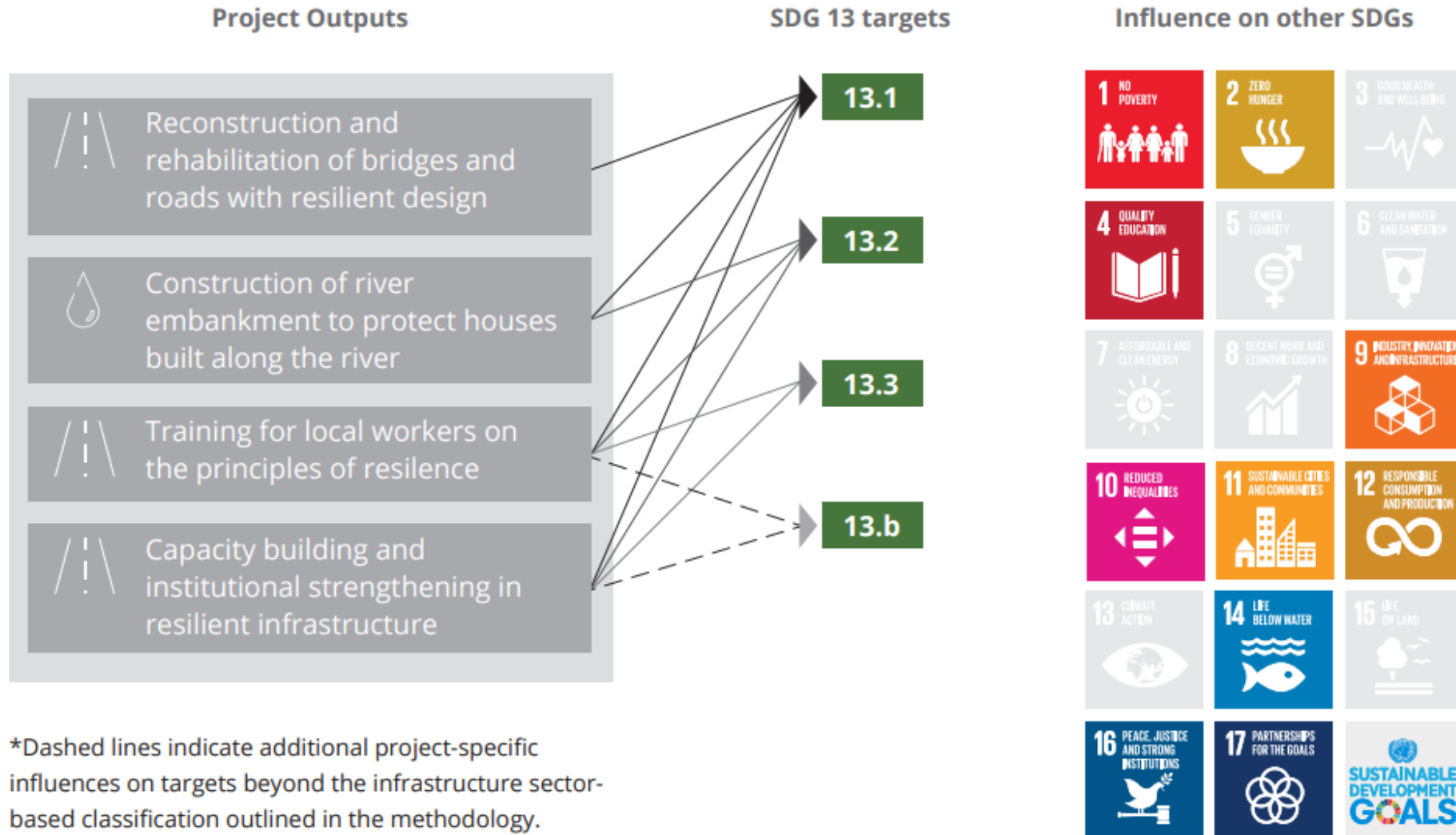
# Link between SDGs and Infrastructure

## SDG11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.



# Link between SDGs and Infrastructure

## SDG13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.



# Recap: Alignment with National Policies and Development Goals

1

Government agencies play a central role in encouraging PPPs for resilient infrastructure as they provide the overarching enabling environment for climate resilience.

2

National policies should be associated with priority investments that are needed achieve the climate targets focused in addressing the country's vulnerabilities to climate change.

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