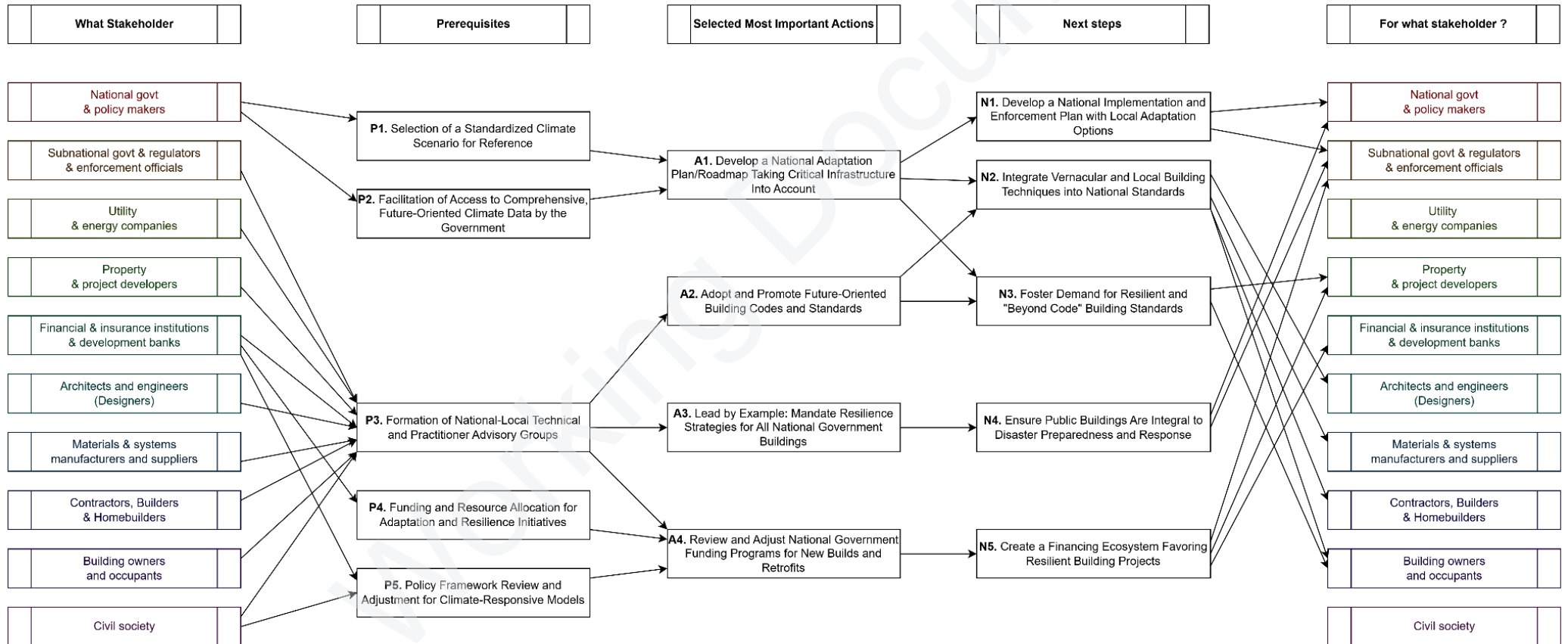


National governments & policy makers

Adaptation Pathway



P1. Selection of a Standardized Climate Scenario for Reference

Description: Policymakers need to select a reference climate scenario (e.g., RCP 4.5, 8.5) that will guide national adaptation planning and apply consistently across all resilience strategies in the buildings and construction sector. This scenario should capture the anticipated range of climate impacts for the country and allow flexibility to adjust as scientific projections evolve.

Input FOR Other Stakeholders: A standardized climate scenario provides a shared framework for the private sector, local governments, insurers, and builders, fostering consistency in planning, risk assessment, and design standards. This alignment reduces uncertainty and promotes cohesive resilience actions across the sector.

P2. Facilitation of Access to Climate Data by the Government

Description: Governments should act as facilitators for access to climate data, ensuring that national and local stakeholders have the information they need, even if the data is sourced from third-party institutions or global organizations. This involves aggregating, validating, and making future-oriented climate risk data publicly accessible to all stakeholders, including those without the resources to collect or purchase it independently.

Input for Other Stakeholders: Providing reliable and accessible climate data enables local governments, private sector entities, and communities to make informed decisions and implement effective adaptation strategies. Collaboration with climate scientists, data providers, and local stakeholders ensures the data is comprehensive and actionable, supporting transparent, inclusive, and effective resilience planning across all regions.

P3. Formation of National-Local Technical and Practitioner Advisory Groups

Description: Establish collaborative groups that bring together representatives from the private sector, academia, technical experts, local government officials, builders, and community leaders. These groups will work on developing sustainable and resilient building codes and regulations that are both enforceable and adaptable. They should focus on creating codes aligned with national climate adaptation and mitigation goals (e.g., NDCs) while ensuring that policies are practical, tailored to local conditions, and responsive to community needs.

Input from Other Stakeholders: By incorporating national expertise and local insights, these advisory groups can ensure that building codes and standards are feasible, enforceable, and locally relevant. This integrated approach promotes stakeholder buy-in, strengthens implementation, and enhances the sector's capacity to meet climate adaptation goals across all regions.

P4. Funding and Resource Allocation for Adaptation and Resilience Initiatives

Description: Secure dedicated funding and resources to support adaptation and resilience initiatives, including grants, tax incentives, and subsidies for public and private sector projects that align with national climate adaptation goals.

Input from Other Stakeholders: Financial institutions, development banks, and private investors play a key role by aligning their funding strategies with government-led incentives, thereby amplifying resources for retrofitting existing infrastructure and encouraging private-sector investment in resilient projects.

P5. Policy Framework Review and Adjustment for Climate-Responsive Models

Description: National policy frameworks must be reviewed to ensure they support climate adaptation and innovative construction models that address future climate conditions. This framework should also be flexible to incorporate new data and resilience practices over time.

Input from Other Stakeholders: Policy experts, environmental NGOs, and development banks can provide insights into best practices, regulatory trends, and innovative models for promoting climate resilience in construction.

A1. Develop a National Adaptation Plan/Roadmap Taking Critical Infrastructure Into Account

Goal: Identify climate risks, vulnerabilities, and adaptive solutions specific to the buildings and construction sector, establishing a clear national pathway to resilience.

Description: Create a robust and detailed plan that outlines strategies for reducing vulnerabilities to climate change impacts (e.g., extreme weather, sea-level rise, temperature changes). Integrate sector-specific solutions, considering regional variations and prioritizing critical infrastructure.

A2. Adopt and Promote Future-Oriented Building Codes and Standards

Goal: Mandate that new and existing buildings adhere to standards that account for future climate risks.

Description: Develop or endorse building codes that incorporate projected climate risks, ensuring resilience and adaptability of new constructions and retrofitted structures. Align with national and international goals for net-zero emissions and explore integrating nature-based solutions (e.g., green roofs, urban forests) to complement traditional resilience measures.

A3. Lead by Example: Mandate Resilience Strategies for All National Government Buildings

Goal: Showcase climate adaptation in practice by making government buildings a model for resilience.

Description: Require that all national government-owned or -operated buildings implement and demonstrate resilience strategies, starting with identified critical infrastructure. These can serve as educational examples and pilot projects to guide and inspire private and local sectors in adopting similar practices.

A4. Review and Adjust National Government Funding Programs for New Builds and Retrofits

Goal: Ensure public funding aligns with climate resilience priorities for both new constructions and retrofits.

Description: Conduct a systematic review of national funding programs for buildings to identify and integrate resilience measures. Adjust funding criteria to prioritize projects that demonstrate climate adaptation features, aiming for resilient, sustainable, and low-carbon designs, starting with identified critical infrastructure.

N1. Develop a National Implementation and Enforcement Plan with Local Adaptation Options

Objective: Ensure consistent and enforceable implementation of resilience standards across regions, with flexibility for local conditions.

Rationale: A centralized national framework allows for a coordinated approach to climate adaptation while acknowledging the diverse local climate risks, materials, and building techniques. A designated national agency can provide oversight, while local agencies enforce and adapt standards, ensuring compliance and effective enforcement of resilience measures.

N2. Integrate Vernacular and Local Building Techniques into National Standards

Objective: Leverage local building knowledge and culturally appropriate techniques to enhance climate adaptation efforts.

Rationale: Incorporating effective vernacular practices can make national standards more relevant, sustainable, and accepted by local communities. Encouraging the use of traditional building methods that have historically withstood local climate conditions fosters resilience and helps maintain cultural heritage. Grants and pilot programs can incentivize this integration and demonstrate its effectiveness.

N3. Foster Demand for Resilient and "Beyond Code" Building Standards

Objective: Encourage the construction and retrofitting of buildings that exceed minimum code requirements, making resilience a standard and desirable feature in the market.

Rationale: Creating incentives, recognition programs, and public awareness campaigns can shift market behavior toward higher resilience standards. Educating developers, homeowners, and businesses about the long-term financial, social, and environmental benefits of "beyond code" buildings will drive demand and lead to a more resilient building stock.

N4. Ensure Public Buildings Are Integral to Disaster Preparedness and Response

Objective: Use public buildings as critical components in community resilience and emergency preparedness plans.

Rationale: Public buildings are often critical lifelines during disasters, serving as shelters and hubs for relief distribution. Retrofitting these structures with resilient features (e.g., backup power, reinforced structures) ensures they remain operational during extreme weather events and support communities in times of crisis. Including them in local disaster response plans enhances their role in emergency preparedness.

N5. Create a Financing Ecosystem Favoring Resilient Building Projects

Objective: Direct funding toward projects that meet climate adaptation standards, encouraging resilience-focused investments.

Rationale: Directing financial support to resilient projects helps offset the costs of adaptation investments and motivates private developers and municipalities to incorporate climate resilience into their designs. Collaboration with financial institutions and the creation of resilience-specific funding mechanisms (e.g., resilience bonds, climate adaptation funds) can drive widespread adoption of adaptive construction practices.