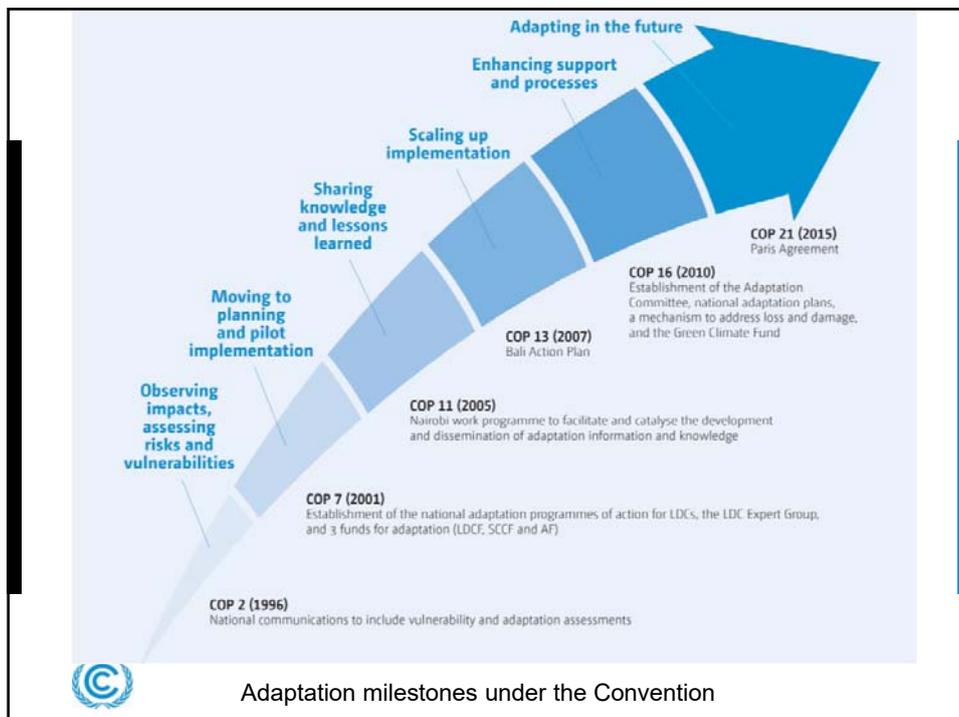


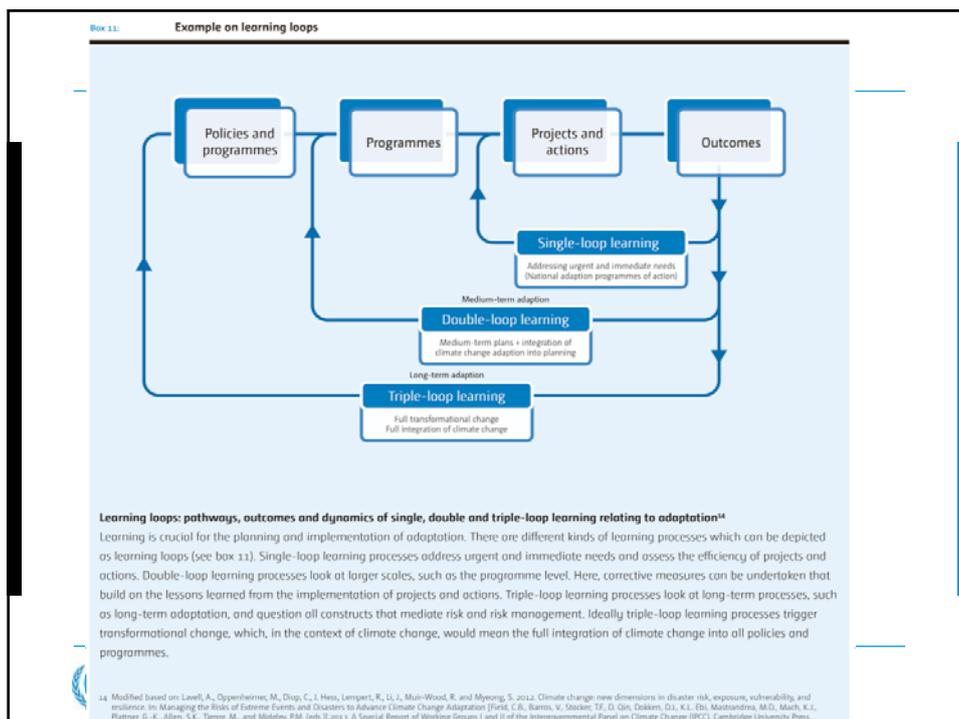
# Scaling up adaptation action from the local to the national, regional and global level through the **National Adaptation Plans**

2016 FishAdapt  
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## Adaptation under the Agreement (Article 7)

### Global goal on adaptation

- Enhancing adaptive capacity
- Strengthening resilience
- Reducing vulnerability to climate change
- Sustainable development
- Global average temperature to well below 2°C

### Recognition of adaptation efforts of developing country Parties

- To also be considered under the global stocktake

### Adaptation communications

- To include
- Priorities
  - Implementation and support needs
  - Plans and actions

### Link to disaster risk reduction

- Parties recognize that pursuing efforts towards 1.5°C would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change

### Global stocktake

- To recognize adaptation efforts
- Enhance implementation of adaptation
- Review adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support
- Review progress in achieving the global goal on adaptation





#### National Adaptation Plans: Objectives

##### Established under the CAF (decision 1/CP.16, paras 15 to 18; (December 2010))

As a process to enable LDCs to formulate and implement NAPs, building upon their experience in preparing and implementing NAPAs, as a means of identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs. *Other developing country Parties are invited to employ the modalities formulated to support the NAPs.*

##### Objectives of the NAP process (decision 5/CP.17) are:

- a) To **reduce vulnerability** to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience;
- b) To **facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation**, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate.



#### Paris Agreement : Global Goal on Adaptation (Dec 2015)

- Article 7, paragraph 1. Parties hereby establish the global goal on adaptation of **enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change**, with a view to **contributing to sustainable development** and ensuring an adequate adaptation response **in the context of the temperature goal referred to in Article 2**;
- Article 2, paragraph 1. This Agreement, in enhancing the implementation of the Convention, including its objective, aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, including by:
  - a) **Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C** above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change;



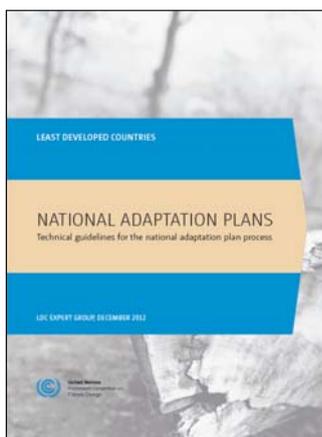
**Guiding principles of the process to formulate and implement NAPS (decision 5/CP.17)**

- ❑ Continuous planning process at the national level with iterative updates and outputs
- ❑ Country-owned, country-driven
- ❑ Not prescriptive, but flexible and based on country needs
- ❑ Building on and not duplicating existing adaptation efforts
- ❑ Participatory and transparent
- ❑ Enhancing coherence of adaptation and development planning
- ❑ Supported by comprehensive monitoring and review
- ❑ Considering vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems
- ❑ Guided by best available science
- ❑ Taking into consideration traditional and indigenous knowledge
- ❑ Gender-sensitive

➤ **The COP review of progress on NAPs will assess how both objectives of the NAPs and all the guiding principles are addressed**



**Technical guidelines for the NAP process**



<b>Laying the Groundwork and addressing gaps</b>	A.1. Initiating the NAP process
	A.2.: Stocktaking
	A.3.: Addressing Capacity Gaps
	A.4.: Development Needs and Climate Vulnerabilities
<b>Preparatory elements</b>	B.1. Analysing Current & Future Climate
	B.2. Assessing Climate Vulnerabilities and Adaptation Options
	B.3. Review and Appraisal of Options
	B.4. Compiling, Communicating NAPs
	B.5. Integrating NAP into Development, Planning
<b>Implementation strategies</b>	C.1. Prioritizing CCA in National Planning
	C.2. Long-term Implementation Strategy
	C.3. Enhancing Capacity for Planning, Implementation
	C.4. Promoting Coordination and Synergy
<b>Reporting, Monitoring, Review</b>	D.1. Monitoring the NAP Process
	D.2. Assess Progress, Effectiveness, Gaps
	D.3. Iteratively Update NAPs
	D.4. Outreach and Reporting on Progress



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### Essential functions

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- In its further guidance to the NAP process, the LEG has consolidated the activities that the NAP process would undertake and support, **into 10 essential functions**
- The essential functions are being applied to:
  1. Provide a basis to examine national adaptation capacity
  2. Guide the development of monitoring and evaluation protocols for the NAP process – to facilitate a successful process (“PEG M&E Tool”), to complement efforts aimed at monitoring and evaluation of adaptation (projects/programmes, as well as outcomes of such efforts in the long run)



### Listing of the Essential Functions of the NAP process (LEG, 2015)

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1. Helping governments to provide **national leadership** and **coordination of adaptation efforts at all levels** and to act as the **main interface** with regional and international mechanisms
2. The collection, compilation, processing and dissemination of **data, information and knowledge** on **climate change and relevant development aspects** in support of adaptation planning and implementation
3. **Identifying and addressing gaps and needs** related to capacity for the successful design and implementation of adaptation
4. Assessing **climate-development linkages and needs**, and supporting the **integration** of climate change adaptation into national and subnational development and sectoral planning (through policies, projects and programmes)
5. **Analysing climate data** and **assessing vulnerabilities** to climate change and identifying **adaptation options** at the sector, subnational, national and other appropriate levels

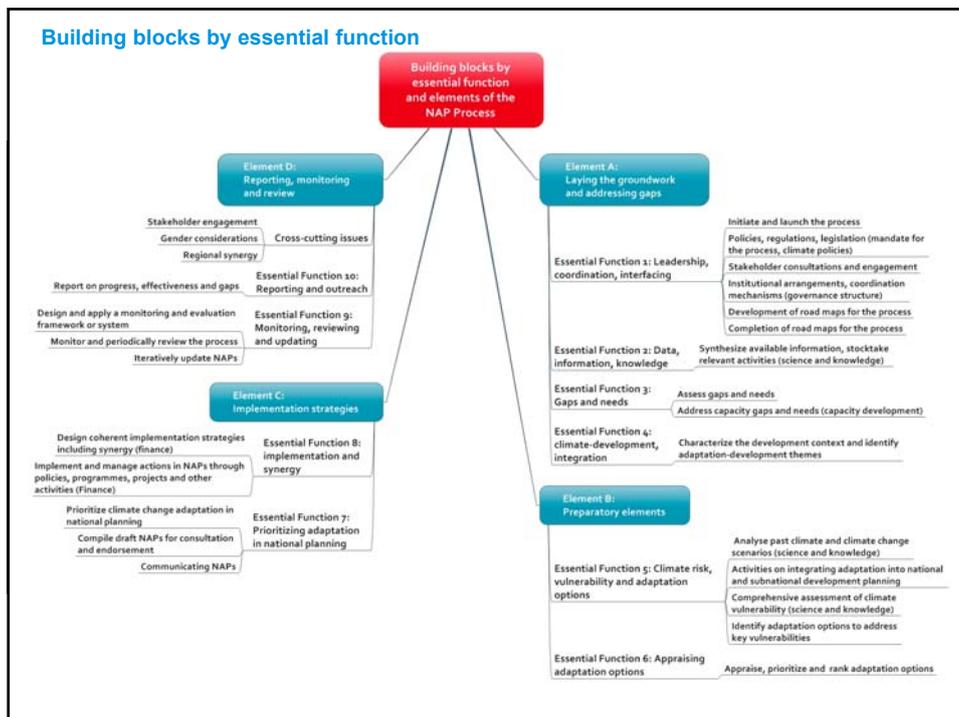


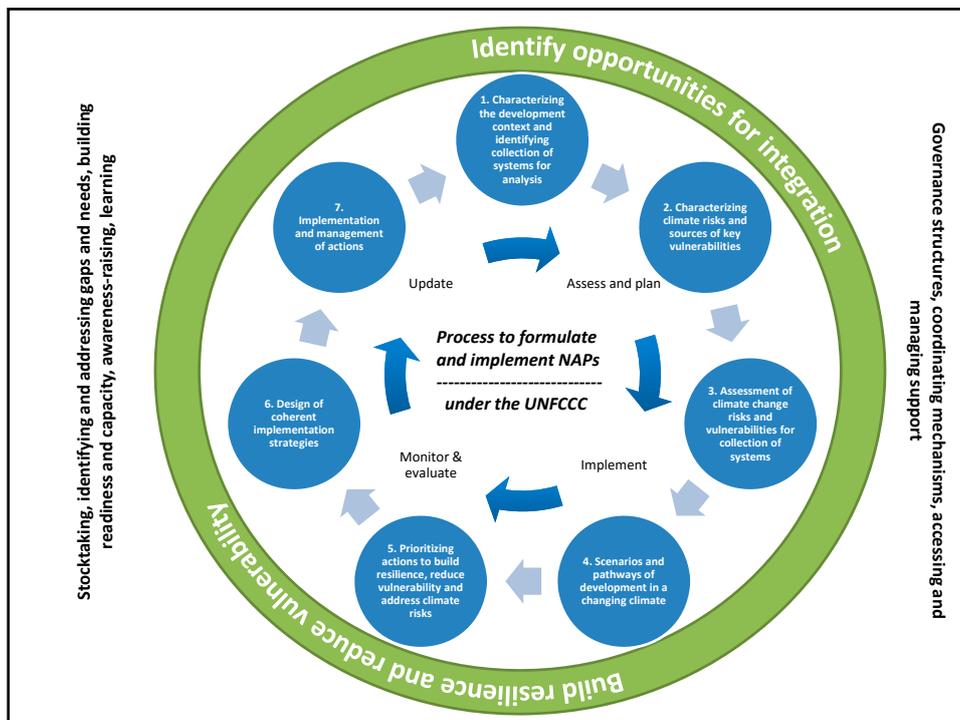
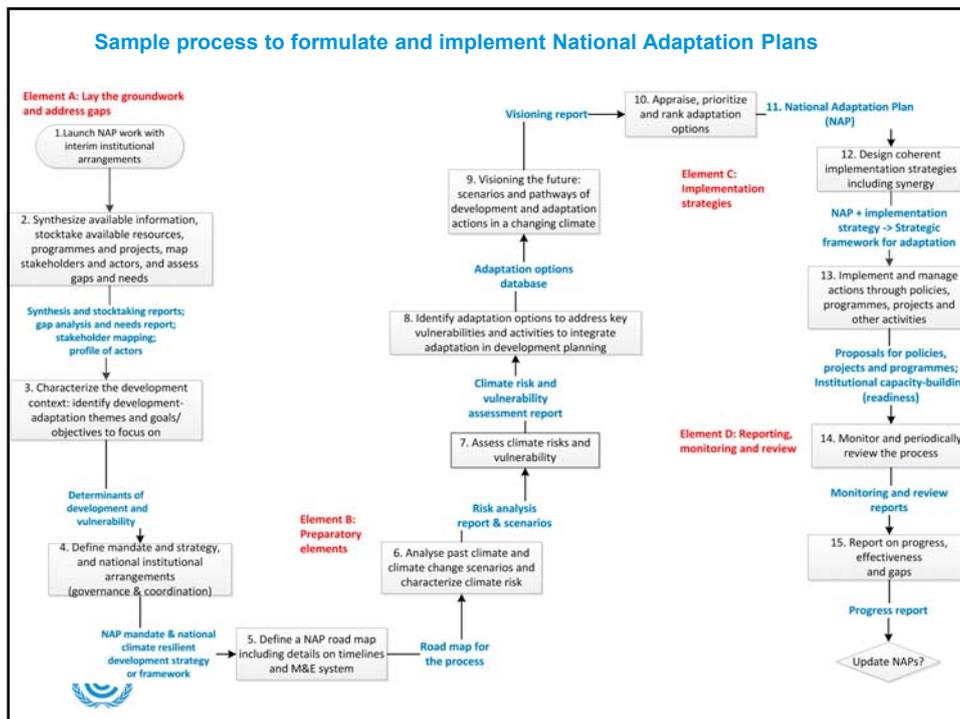
**Listing of the Essential Functions of the NAP process (LEG, 2015), contd.**

6. **Appraising adaptation options** to support decision-making on adaptation investment plans and development planning
7. Promoting and facilitating the **prioritization** of climate change adaptation in national planning
8. Facilitating the **implementation** of adaptation at all levels through appropriate policies, projects and programmes, taking into account opportunities for **synergy**
9. Facilitating the **monitoring, review** and **updating** of adaptation plans over time, to ensure progress and effectiveness of adaptation efforts and to demonstrate how gaps are being addressed
10. Coordinating **reporting** and **outreach** on the NAP process to stakeholders nationally, internationally and formally on progress to the Convention



**Building blocks by essential function**





## LEG Open NAP case studies



### Concept of Open NAPs

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- **What are Open NAPs?**

- *The concept is simple: an open platform for developing NAPs with a view to experiment and build on the best available expertise*

- *Think of it as a form of **Crowdsourcing** ...*

- *Starting with a few representative countries in each region, to facilitate these as a learning platform during NAP regional workshops*

- *These countries also being looked at as part of a wider concept, including major river basins or other regional perspective*

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### Concept of Open NAPs

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- Motivation for Open NAPs

*Try out different approaches when formulating a NAP*

*Make available basic data to crowds*

*Use to fine-tune technical guidance on the process to formulate and implement NAPs*



### Questions/hypotheses to be addressed by the case studies

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- Does the entry point matter?
- How harmonize different points: Actors/Sectors; Hazards; Development theme; Place>> Concept of systems for the assessment to make adaptation place-specific and recognize linkages>> is there a finite collections of systems?>> How use these to manage knowledge?



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### Does Entry Point for Adaptation Planning matter? - 4 identified

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1. Actor/Sector approach: agency, sectoral ministry
2. Climate hazard: drought, flood, storms, heat waves, etc
3. Place-specific: city, basin, district etc
4. Development Goal/Theme: food security, water or energy security, etc



### The 4 Entry points that could lead to different plans

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- **Actors/sectors/ministries:** implementing agency; sectoral ministry
  - *Possible plans:* Sectoral plans; projects by agency X, etc
- **Climatic hazard:** e.g. Drought, floods, seasonal shifts, temperature extremes, storms, etc
  - *Possible plans:* Drought/Flood Management Plan; Heat Wave Strategy
- **Development theme/goal:** e.g. Food security, water, energy security, ecosystems, infrastructure resilience, etc
  - *Possible plans:* Water Master Plan; Food Security Plan; EbA programme; Energy Strategy
- **Specific place:** e.g. Lower Shire Basin, City
  - *Possible plans:* City plans; Basin Plan, etc



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### Possible solution to dilemma of entry point

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- **Identify simple and composite systems (including nexus frameworks) that could be the basis for further assessment**
- **Examples of systems:**
  - a) water resources:** water supply for city X; water source e.g. lake or river
  - b) Agriculture:** rural/estate production of all crops, or specific crop e.g. maize, tea, tobacco, coffee
  - c) Food security:** composite of agric production; water; food systems; national grain reserve system, regional to global food dynamics, etc
  - d) Hydro-energy:** specific installations eg on Shire River; energy demand, energy distribution and grid system; regional power pool
  - e) Ecosystems:** Lake ecosystem; Mountain ecosystem; a wetland system; nature reserves, etc

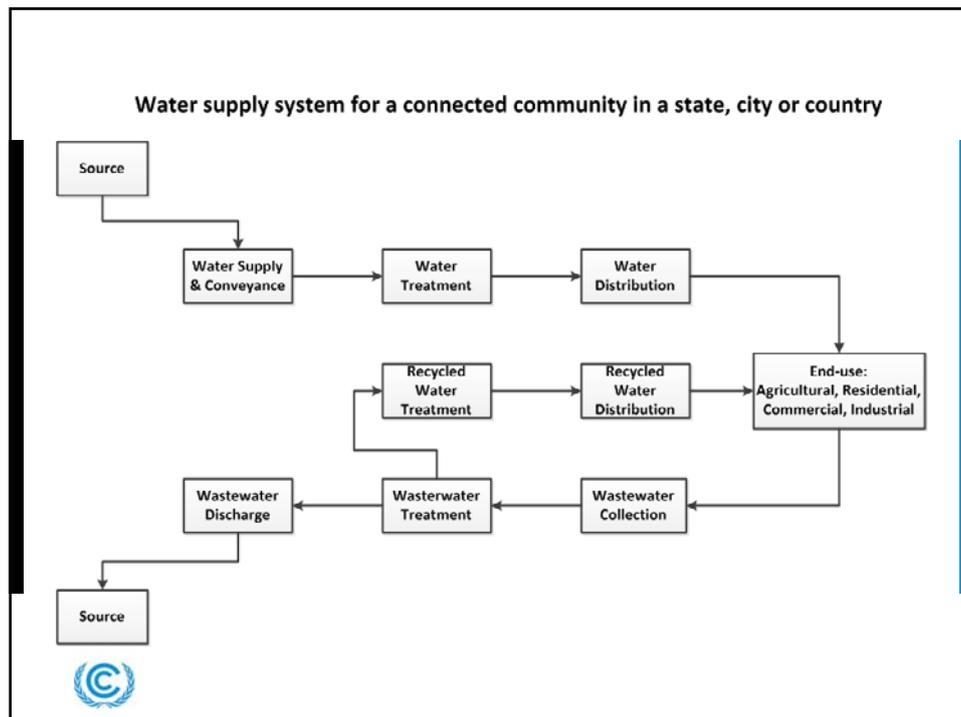


### Water supply system example

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- The **systems** for further analysis provide a basis to address and map to any relevant hazards; actors/sectors; and can be aggregated to address the development goals
- For example, on next diag, we show a **water supply system** for a city/state

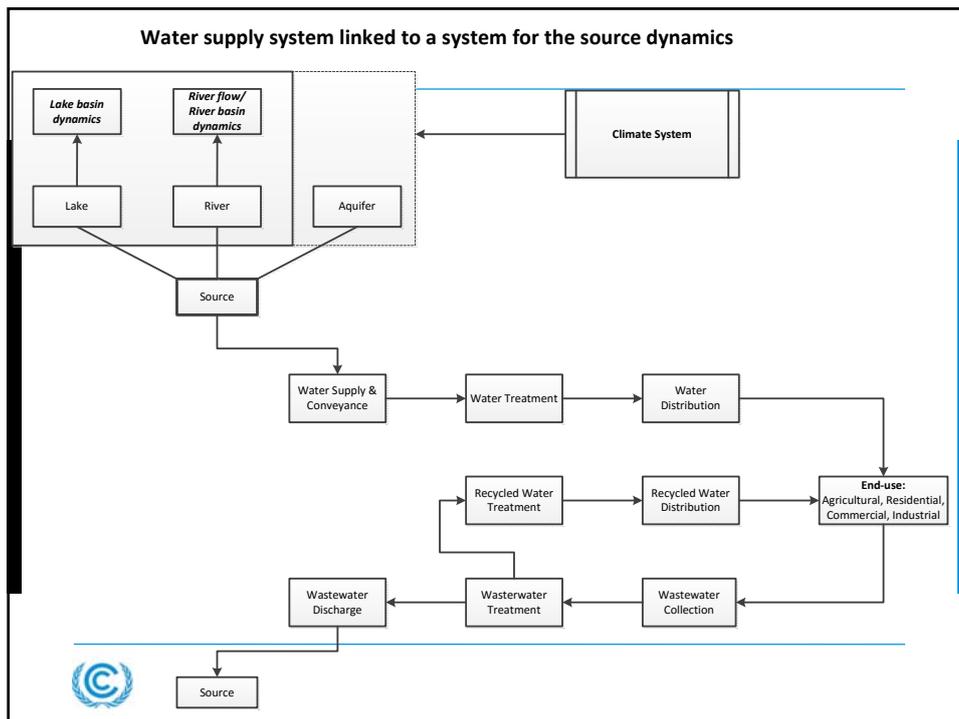




### Water supply system: linking to other systems

- Each of the components can be expanded to show more detail of processes and components involved
- For the water supply system, can then be expand to include the dynamics of specific sources





### The Malawi Example: Emerging lessons on systems

- By breaking up the huge task of developing a national plan that represents all sectors, hazards and goals into component systems, it becomes possible to address needs of all > the system becomes the center of the analysis and solution
- The systems approach has many benefits: it helps coordinate and integrate interventions from different actors/agencies or ministries
- The system also provide a concise basis for managing knowledge and monitoring of outcomes of interventions/adaptation actions in a coherent manner, rather than by actor/agency



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### Next steps on the Open NAPs

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- Case studies in progress for Malawi, Madagascar, Niger, Bhutan, Tuvalu, etc ...
- The LEG welcomes interested experts and organizations to join the work
- A collaboration platform on NAP Central is available to share the information collected and to facilitate the “crowd sourcing” of the expertise
- Please contact the LEG to get sign-up details for the Open NAP sites on NAP Central



### United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

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**NAP Central**

<http://unfccc.int/NAP>

**NAP Expo 2016**  
<http://napexpo.org/2016>

**LEG Work Programme 2016-2017**  
<http://unfccc.int/9516>





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## Support for adaptation planning & implementation

Clifford Polycarp & Philippe Floch

NAP Expo 2016

*Advancing national adaptation plans post-Paris*

12 July | Bonn



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## Serving the Paris Agreement

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### GCF

GCF can support the preparation and implementation of NDCs and adaptation related elements of Paris Agreement

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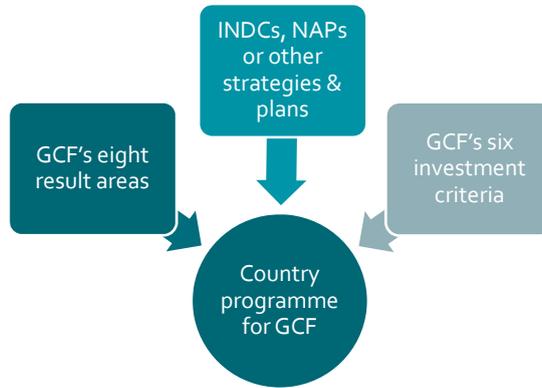
Countries work with accredited entities and consider how their national climate priorities can be turned into concrete proposals

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*Decides to expedite support for developing countries for the formulation of national adaptation plans, on the basis of the paragraphs below and consistent with United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change decisions 1/CP.16, 5/CP.17 and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 46, and for the subsequent implementation of projects, policies and programmes identified by them*



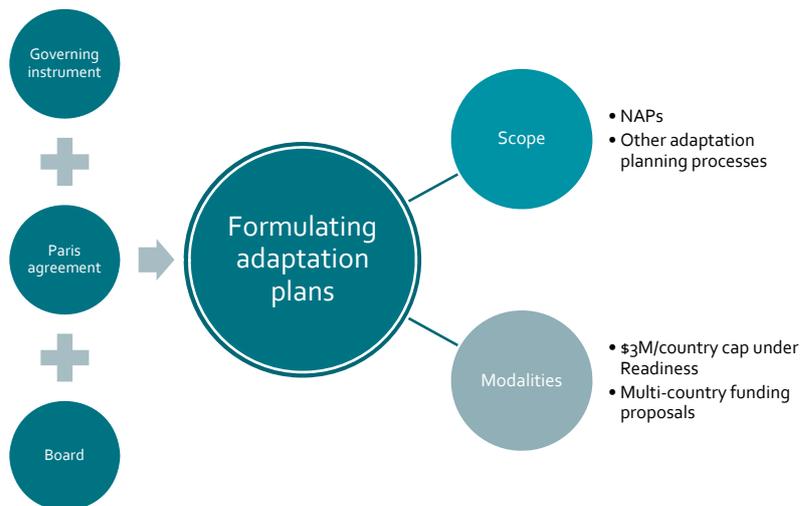
## Country programmes



Ongoing consultative process with stakeholders



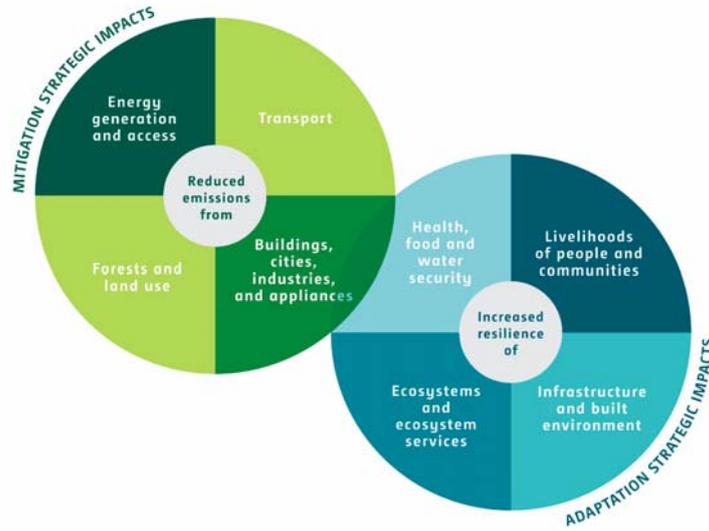
## Adaptation planning





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## Projects & programmes



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## Investment criteria

