Update on national adaptation plans – from formulation to implementation

NAP-GSP Caribbean Regional Training Workshop on Innovation and Implementation of NAPs 24 to 26 April 2019
Montego Bay, Jamaica

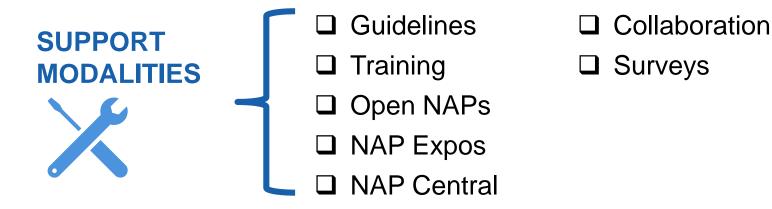


About the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)



ESTABLISHED IN 2001

- ☐ To support the LDCs on adaptation to climate change
- □ Provides technical guidance and support on NAPs





About National Adaptation Plans

- □ Established in 2010 by the COP, as a process to enable LDCs to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAPs), building on NAPAs, as a means for: *
 - Identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs, and their integration into development planning
 - Developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs

Full set of COP decisions on NAPs is available at https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-adaptation-adaptation-adaptation-plans



^{*} See decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 15-18

Objectives of NAPs and the PA global goal on adaptation

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

- ❖ To reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience;
- ❖ 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.

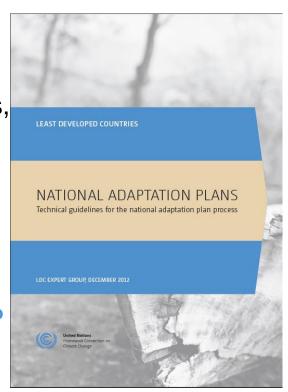
☐ Global goal on adaptation (Article 7 of the Paris Agreement)

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 global temperature limit of less than 2°C.



NAP Guidelines

- □ Initial guidelines are contained in decision 5/CP.17, annex
- □ Technical guidelines for the NAP process, developed by the LEG in response to decision 5/CP.17 paragraph 15 are available in multiple languages at http://unfccc.int/7279
- □ Supplements to the guidelines are available on NAP Central http://www4.unfccc.int/nap/Guidelines/Pages/Supplements.aspx



The guidelines provide the basis for the formulation and implementation of NAPs



Technical support for NAPs (as per decisions from the COP)



- □ Convention bodies and programmes: the LEG, AC, NWP, others.
- Organizations: UN organizations and specialized agencies, multilateral and bilateral agencies, regional centres and networks, NAP global support programmes, other programmes
- ☐ Academia, private sector, etc.



Financial support for NAPs (as per decisions from the COP)



- □ Convention funds: GCF, LDCF, SCCF, AF
- UN organizations and specialized agencies, multilateral and bilateral agencies, regional centres and networks
- Domestic public finance, private sector, etc.



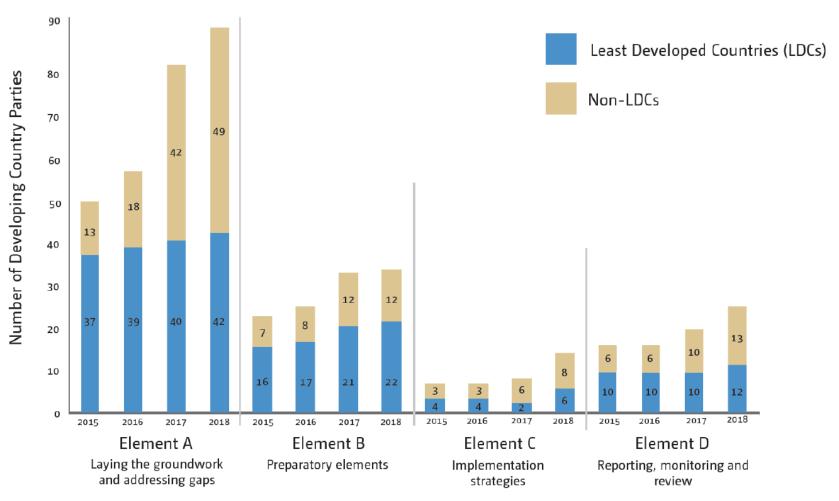
Financial support for NAPs (as per decisions from the COP)



1/CP.21, paragraph 46. [The COP] Further requests the Green Climate Fund to expedite support for the least developed countries and other developing country Parties for the formulation of national adaptation plans, consistent with decisions 1/CP.16 and 5/CP.17, and for the subsequent implementation of policies, projects and programmes identified by them;



Summary of progress made in NAPs by developing countries from 2015 to 2018



Source: LEG 35 report, available at https://unfccc.int/documents/194430



Countries have started the process to formulate and implement NAPs at different points depending on their ongoing work on adaptation and are currently at various stages

Accessing funding for the formulation of NAPs under the GCF and the LDCF (04/2019)

				_
Funding source	Region	Number of submitted proposals	Approved or endorsed proposals	Funds disbursed
GCF	Africa	35	14 (8)	8 (4)
	Asia and the Pacific	13	8 (4)	5 (3)
	Eastern Europe	12	3	7
	Latin America and the Caribbean	15	10	7
	Total (GCF)	75	35 (12) ^a	22 (7)
LDCF	Africa	7	7	-
	Asia and the Pacific	2	2	-
	Latin America and the Caribbean	0	0	-
	Total (LDCF)	9 ^b	9^b	-

Source: LEG 35 report, available at https://unfccc.int/documents/194430



☐ The figures in parentheses indicate the number of the least developed countries

☐ Countries are also using other funding sources: domestic, bilateral and multilateral

Implementation of NAPs

☐ The next important action once NAPs have been formulated is the implementation of the policies, projects and programmes identified in them – [NB: this is different from maintaining the process, building capacity at the national level, monitoring, etc.]



Challenges to overcome

Access to funding
 Articulating strong climate science basis for adaptation
 Comprehensive financing strategies for adaptation priorities
 Strong leadership and coordination
 Institutional and technical capacity for developing bankable proposals and for their execution, monitoring and evaluation
 Effective and extensive multi stakeholder engagement



☐ There is growing evidence of effective adaptation solutions in many areas such as: food security, water, ecosystems, community livelihoods, infrastructure, and management of droughts and floods

e.g. Landscape restoration results in Tigray (Ethiopia) - Justdiggit





☐ Experiencing climate shocks provides an opportunity to learn about new ways of approaching adaptation

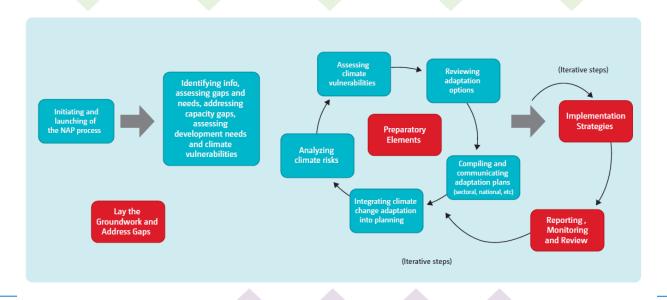




Implementation of NAPs

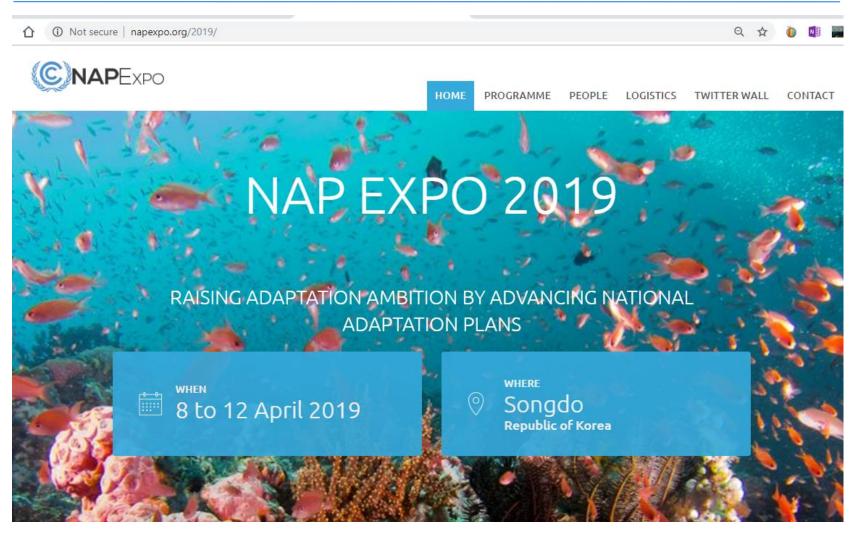
□ In addition to the implementation of policies, projects and programmes identified in the NAPs, countries will need to continue to undertake activities aimed at supporting the process to formulate and implement NAPs







NAP Expos



For the 2019 event, visit: http://napexpo.org/2019



Open NAPs

- Opportunity for demonstrating technical adaptation planning concepts, testing and developing new innovative approaches, and developing good practices, based on experience with real country situations
- □ A crowdsourcing approach is used to attract specialists in different areas of adaptation planning
- □ Promotes and motivates wider use of major regional or global products— ensuring use of best available science
- ☐ **To get involved**: contact the LEG through the secretariat at leghelp@unfccc.int



Discussion points

Why is it important to have a vision for adaptation that produces plans by 2020?
 How often should the plans be updated to align with relevant global and national processes?
 In the event that individual countries may not meet that vision for 2020, what should be done to fast track the process of formulating the NAP? What is the big picture?



United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Contact:

The Chair
Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)

leghelp@unfccc.int

