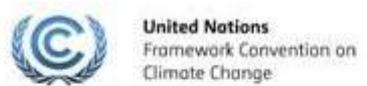




# NAP-GSP

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN GLOBAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME

## National Adaptation Planning Global Support Programme NAP GSP



# Presentation overview



1. Background to NAP-GSP support for developing countries



2. Key achievements



3. Lessons learned in NAP support requirements, overview of developing country NAP needs

# Special Climate Change Fund - SCCF

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**to adapt to the impacts of climate change by providing these countries with an enhanced capacity to plan, finance, and implement adaptation interventions through integration of climate change into medium- to long-term development frameworks.**

Institutional Support

Technical Capacity

Knowledge Brokering

# Support from NAP-GSP

**Overall programme goal:** To strengthen institutional and technical capacities for iterative development of comprehensive NAPs



**Institutional support to develop national-level roadmaps to get started on the NAP process**



**Training on relevant tools, methods and guidelines to support effective climate planning**



**Facilitates exchange of lessons and knowledge through South-South and North-South cooperation**

# Key achievements in NAP support for developing countries



**5 Regional Training Workshops, 113 participants (62% women) reaching 42 countries** in the Pacific, Africa and Latin America.



**17 countries supported with stocktakes** across Asia & Pacific, Latin America, Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia



**3 Targeted Training Module packages on NAPs and Water, Appraisal of Adaptation Options and Prioritization and Climate Change Adaptation Finance** Piloted in the Asia, Pacific, Africa



**1 country-level training package updated (incl. gender module), 3 country-level trainings, and 18 stakeholders consultations** organised



Partnerships forged and **knowledge networks strengthened** for South-South/ peer-to-peer learning – including APAN, Gobeshona, REGATTA and NAP Expo, COPs

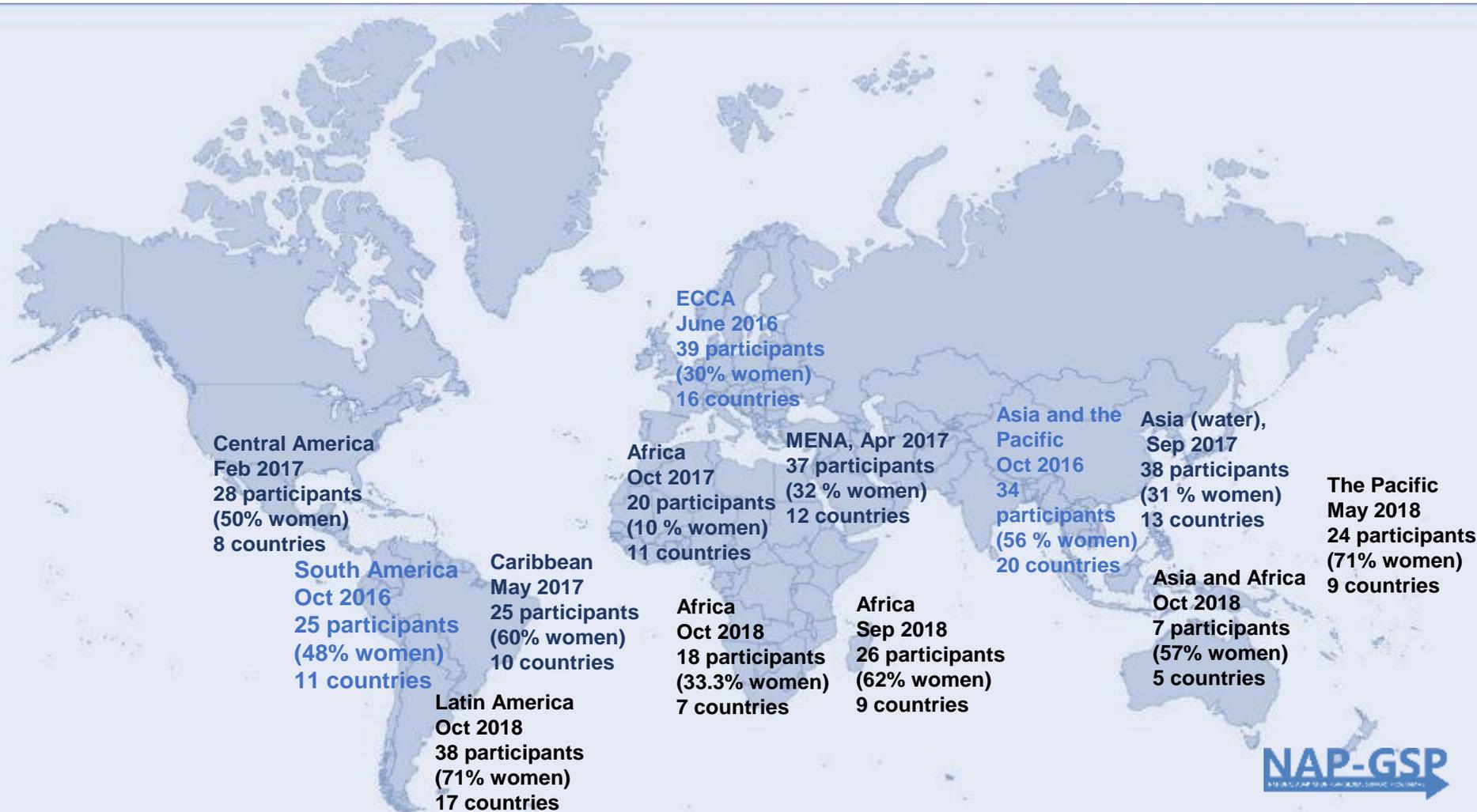


**14 publications developed for knowledge exchange and impact communication** including 'NAP In focus' series of country briefings

# Developing regional capacity to advance NAP processes

2016 2017 2018

13 Regional Training Workshops conducted to date



# Knowledge management

(2018)

Participated in NAP GN  
**Peer Learning Summit** on  
the role of the NAP process in  
advancing the PA Adaptation  
Goals/Oct. 2018

Participated in NAP GN  
**Regional NDC Dialogue**  
for Asia and Arab States  
/Oct. 2018

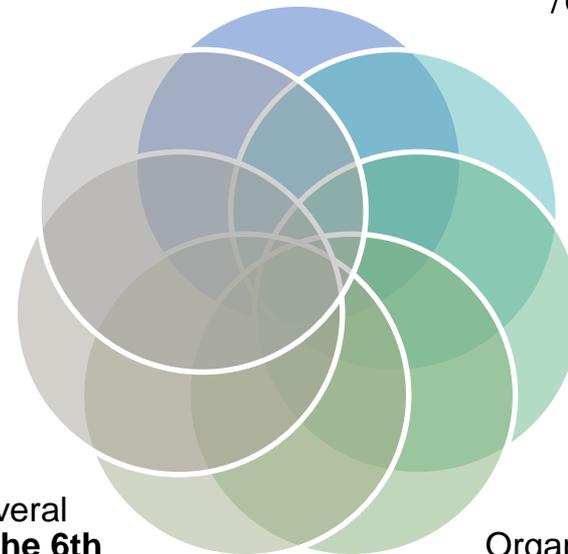
Published '**NAP in  
focus**' Country  
briefings  
for 14 non-LDCs

Started developing  
**case studies** on  
lessons learned from  
the **private sector**

Organized several  
**events during the 6th  
APAN** to foster South-  
South Asia-Africa  
knowledge exchange,  
including one event  
organized with GIZ /  
Oct. 2018

Organized a **side event**  
**at COP 24** on scaling  
up adaptation  
(promoting synergies  
between NAPs and  
NDCs) / Dec. 2018

**\*NEW DESIGN**  
**NAP-GSP web  
portal:**  
non-LDCs country  
sections  
news items and  
features for non-  
LDCs



# NAP needs and challenges: Lessons from Ecuador



**National Adaptation Plans in focus:  
Lessons from Ecuador**

Ecuador is an Andean country in the north-west of South America, with a total area of 283,570 km<sup>2</sup> including the Galapagos Islands, and 18.3 million inhabitants as of 2015. The Southern Andean mountain range divides the continental territory of Ecuador into three different regions: Coast, Andes and Amazon. Ecuador is among the 17 countries in the world with the highest levels of biodiversity and a high level of endemic species. There is great variety in the Ecuadorian climate, largely determined by altitude and season. The mountain valleys have a year-round temperate climate, with a humid subtropical climate in coastal areas and tundra in the Andes. There are two main seismic risk areas determined by the distribution of tectonic, very uneven and uneven in its season.

The Ecuadorian economy is primarily dependent on its petroleum resources, which account for over 40 percent of the country's export earnings. In addition, Ecuador is a major exporter of the cocoa, banana, flower and other primary agricultural products. Ecuador's Human Development Index (HDI) for 2012 is 0.752—in the upper-middle development category—positioning the country at 81 out of 188 countries and territories. Between 2006 and 2014, GDP growth in Ecuador averaged 4.2 percent, driven by high oil prices and considerable external financing, which enabled increased social spending and important investments, especially in the energy infrastructure and transportation sectors. During this period, poverty declined from 31.6 percent to 22.5 percent.

Ecuador is characterized by a high cultural diversity that is expressed through its diverse indigenous nationalities and multiple non-cultural practices. There are 13 Ecuadorian indigenous nationalities, each of which maintains its own language and culture.

### Climate change risks

Climate variability in Ecuador is closely related with the El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) with frequent rainfall and floods in the coast and Western Andes, and droughts in the northern and Eastern parts. According to the climate projections of the Third National Communication on Climate Change (Strategy of the Government, 2011), a tendency towards an increase in temperature ranging from 0.9°C to 1.7°C by mid-century is expected and from 0.9°C and 2.0°C for the 2075-2100 period. Melting of glaciers, retreating glaciers and retreat in snow cover are trends that have been observed in Ecuador.

In the medium- to long-term, climate change is expected to have some major impacts in Ecuador: the intensification of extreme climate events, e.g. ENSO; sea-level rise; increased rates of the glaciers; decrease in snow cover and increased vulnerability of water resources; increased vulnerability to floods and prolonged droughts; increased vulnerability to dengue and other tropical diseases; the expansion of invasive species populations in the Galapagos and other sensitive ecosystems of continental Ecuador; and the extinction of certain species. Some of these impacts are already being perceived.

These impacts are expected to negatively affect the Ecuadorian population, infrastructure and crop production, particularly in agriculture, which is already vulnerable to current fluctuations in climate. Estimates indicate that by 2025 the country could lose approximately 235,000 jobs due to extreme weather events intensified by climate change.



**Overview:** Empowerment of local actors and beneficiaries has been a strong key to developing stakeholder and institutional participation. Adaptation planning continues to evolve from and build on lessons learnt in implementing pilot adaptation projects at the local level. Technical challenges remain at the national level preventing greater integration of adaptation planning.

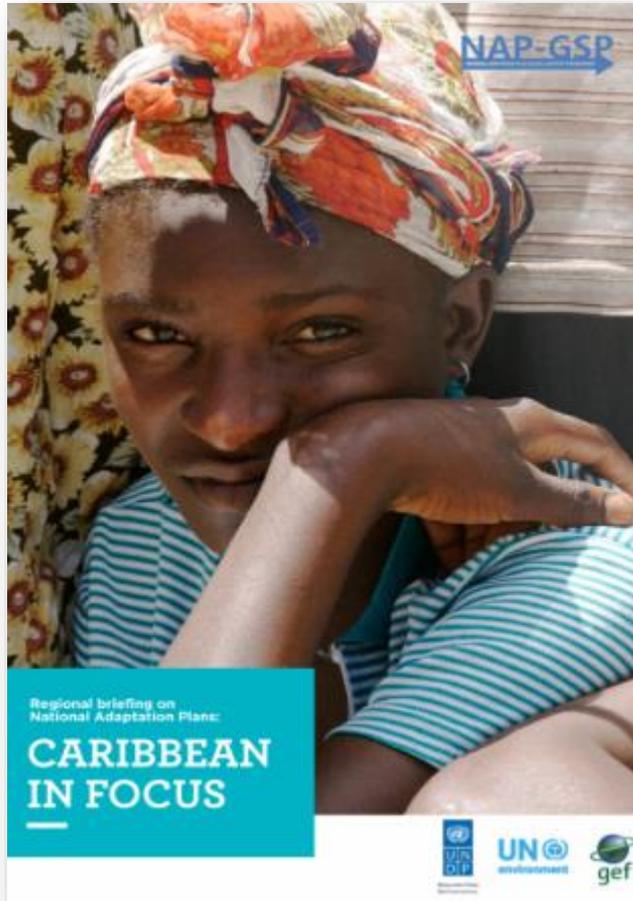
## Needs :

- Strengthening institutional capacities to facilitate the management of climate risks
- Improving the coverage and the spatial and temporal resolution for climate projection, risks and vulnerability analyses
- Designing measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) mechanisms for the NAP process and related adaptation actions

## Challenges:

- Limited climate information data to adequately inform development planning
- Technical capacity is needed for conducting better risk/ vulnerability assessments
- Climate change policies need strengthening for greater integration of adaptation into development planning

# NAP needs and challenges: Regional focus - Caribbean



**Overview:** Many Caribbean countries have already mainstreamed adaptation into national development plans and climate change policies. Medium- to long-term NAP processes which integrate adaptation into planning and budgeting across all sectors have been initiated in all countries within the region.

## Needs :

- Integration of DRR and adaptation into planning processes
- Alternative sources for climate financing, including from national budgets and private sector sources
- Stronger technical capacities to plan for adaptation in a coordinated manner across sectors and scales
- Regulatory frameworks for implementing adaptation
- Improved frameworks for monitoring and evaluation adaptation beyond project levels

## Challenges:

- Lack of financial resources to deliver on climate change adaptation plans and commitments
- Lack of climate data and baseline information for informed decision-making
- Lack of educational opportunities and effective communications to inform decision-making

# Current Context at the country level

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**Some countries** benefit from good **information on climate vulnerabilities and impacts**, with a background in successful adaptation actions, **BUT adaptation is not fully integrated into planning processes.**

**Some countries** have **empowerment of local actors and beneficiaries** a strong key to developing stakeholder and institutional participation. Adaptation planning continues to evolve from and build on lessons learnt in implementing pilot adaptation projects at the local level. **BUT Technical challenges remain at the national level preventing greater integration of adaptation planning.**

**Some countries** have advanced their NAPs through submission of their national communications to UNFCCC and requests for GCF readiness and preparatory support for the initiation of its NAP, **BUT to date no other major climate adaptation projects have been implemented in the country.**

# Stronger & continuous coordination

Comprehensiveness & inclusiveness : sectoral and subnational

**maximise synergies**

Development of climate projections under the various IPCC scenarios

**Climate data systems**

**gender-responsive adaptation plans**

risks and vulnerability analyses

**engagement, capacity building and budgeting**

Establish NAP financial mechanism for adaptation

**private sector to advance adaptation projects**

institutional arrangements

NDC implementation

Designing (MRV) mechanisms for the NAP process

# NAP-GSP

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN GLOBAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME



*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*

Further information on NAP-GSP  
[www.globalsupportprogramme.org/nap-gsp](http://www.globalsupportprogramme.org/nap-gsp)

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