

# Developments on adaptation under the UNFCCC

**National Workshop on Climate Change**  
**PRCS Building, Ramallah**  
**28 January 2015**



# Building Resilience in a Changing Climate

## Adaptation under the UNFCCC

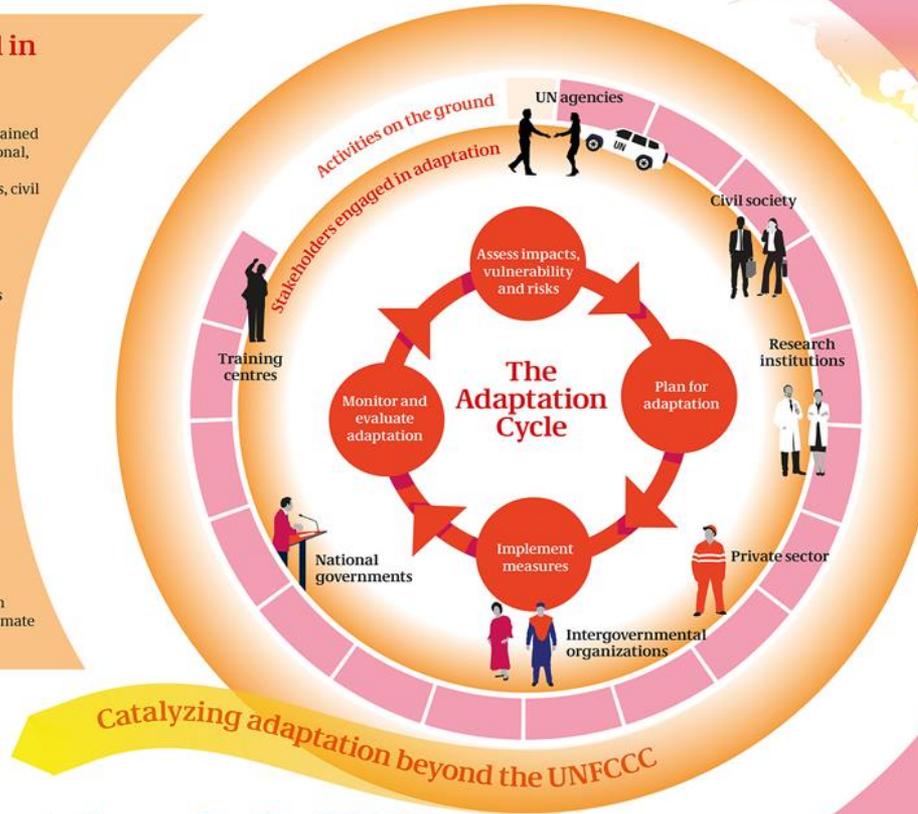
Adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change is vital in order to respond to the impacts of climate change that are already happening, while at the same time prepare for future impacts.

### Stakeholders engaged in adaptation action

Successful adaptation not only depends on governments but also on the active and sustained engagement of stakeholders including national, regional, multilateral and international organizations, the public and private sectors, civil society and other relevant stakeholders.



The Nairobi work programme provides a concrete example of successful collaboration among different stakeholders to promote climate change adaptation efforts.



Catalyzing adaptation beyond the UNFCCC

### Activities on the ground

The UNFCCC has enabled planning and implementation of concrete adaptation activities, including under the National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) and the Nairobi work programme. There are 139 NAPA projects in the pipeline and 72 ready for, or under full implementation.

### NAPA projects supported by the LDCF by country



### NAPA priorities by sector

Tourism	Energy	Infrastructure	Insurance	Health
5	21	28	2	37
Coastal zones and marine ecosystems		Water resources	Terrestrial ecosystems	
48			86	
Disaster risk management		Agriculture and food security		
53		115		
Education, capacity-building and policy				

### NWP Action Pledges by type of activity



## The Evolution of Adaptation under the UNFCCC



### Focus of the presentation:

1. Nairobi work programme (NWP)
2. National adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs)
3. Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage
4. Adaptation Committee (AC)
5. Adaptation under the ADP
6. **National adaptation plans (NAPs)**



# Timeline



2001

- Adaptation activities
- LDC work programme
- **NAPAs**
- LDC Expert Group (LEG)
- LDCF
- SCCF

Addressing urgent and immediate needs

2005

**Nairobi work programme** on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation (NWP)

Improving science and knowledge => informed decisions

2007

Bali Action Plan: launched discussions on, among others, enhanced action on adaptation under the Convention

Enhancing action on adaptation

2010

Cancún Adaptation Framework (CAF)

- **NAPs**
- **Work programme on Loss and Damage**
- **Adaptation Committee**

Building coordinated and coherent means to adaptation



# Focusing on NAPAs



## Progress on NAPAs

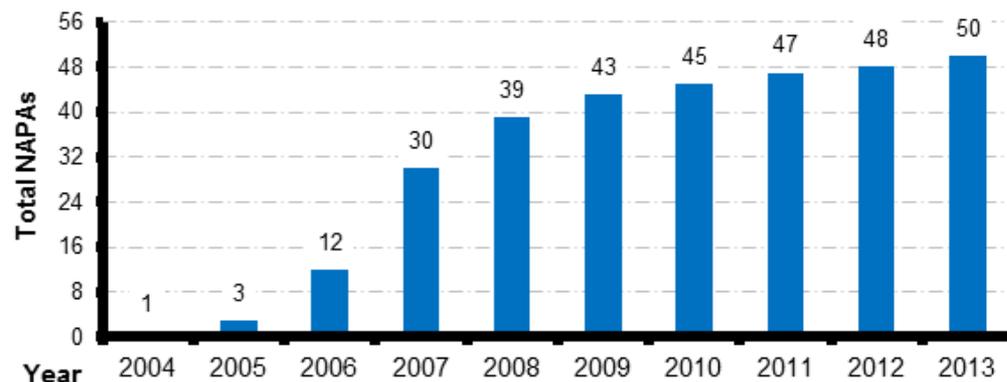
### NAPA preparation

- **50 countries** have completed the preparation of their NAPA and submitted it to the UNFCCC secretariat

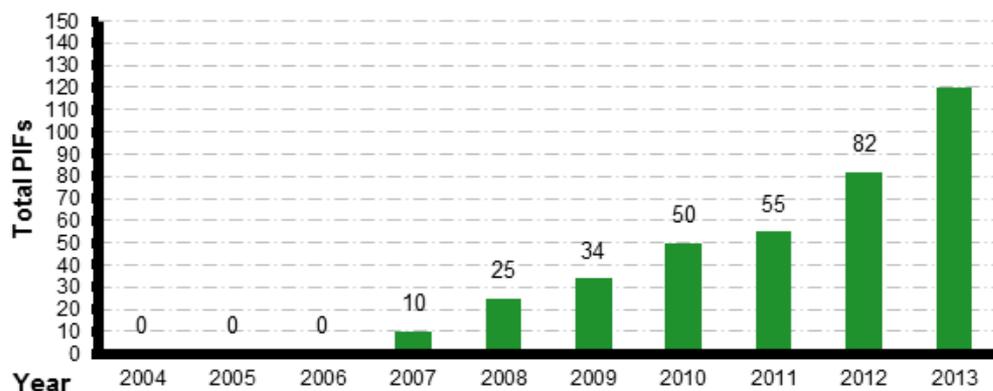
### NAPA implementation

- **139 NAPA projects** were in the LDCF pipeline for accessing resources in 49 countries.
- **72 NAPA projects** are ready for, or under full implementation
- Majority of projects are on agriculture, water,

NAPAs submitted to the UNFCCC secretariat



PIFs submitted to the GEF, and Council approved



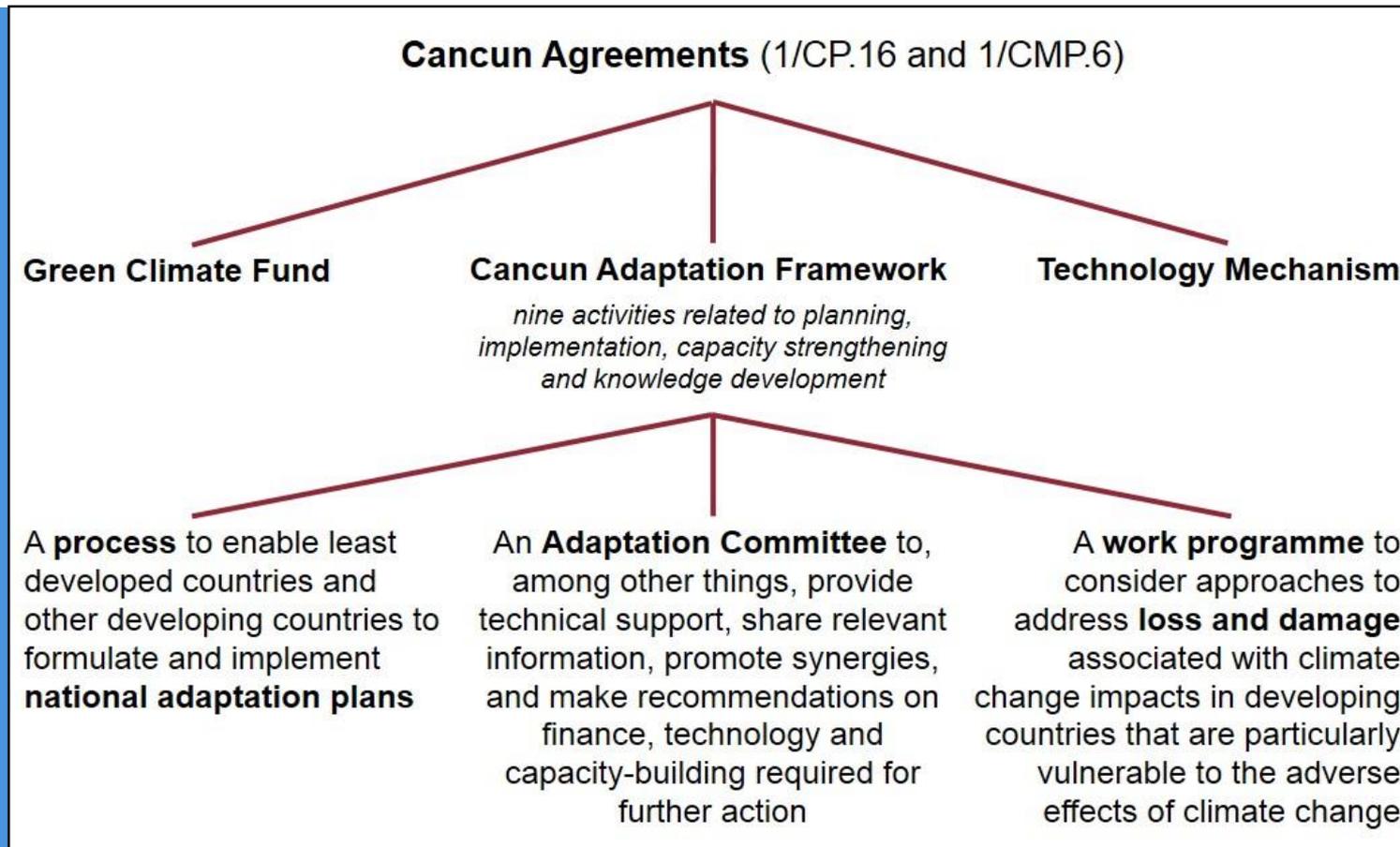
## NAPAs: a success story for LDCs and for adaptation

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- NAPAs are country-driven and country-owned
- LDCs built a lot of capacity and ownership of adaptation efforts in their countries through the NAPA
- Awareness of climate change was greatly enhanced across levels of government, from the local to highest policy circles – many heads of state regularly track progress in the NAPAs, in addition to high-level of endorsement
- NAPAs taught the world a lot about adaptation planning and implementation – several reports have been written about NAPAs. The experience has also been useful in financing of adaptation; and for the agencies, they have learned a lot about how to support and work with countries on adaptation
- The focus on urgent and immediate (short term), has highlighted the importance of addressing local community needs, as well as the need to also focus on the medium and long-term



2010: OVERVIEW OF THE CANCUN AGREEMENT ON ADAPTATION



Source SEI Richard Klein



## Results to date: NWP Information and knowledge products

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Work areas

Chronology

Decisions & Conclusions

Workshops & Meetings

Documents

### Join the Nairobi work programme

#### Action Pledges

Database of actions pledged by partner organizations of the Nairobi work programme to meet the needs of Parties and support the implementation of the programme

#### Partner Organizations

Database of organizations from all levels and sectors that have partnered with the Nairobi work programme, and contribute to its implementation

#### Private Sector Initiative

Opportunities for private sector to implement actions towards reducing risks to their operations, as well as investing in adaptation action in vulnerable regions

#### Databases

Online information and knowledge resources on the understanding and assessment of impacts and vulnerability to climate change and adaptation practices

#### Publications

Books, brochures and leaflets developed under and on the Nairobi work programme

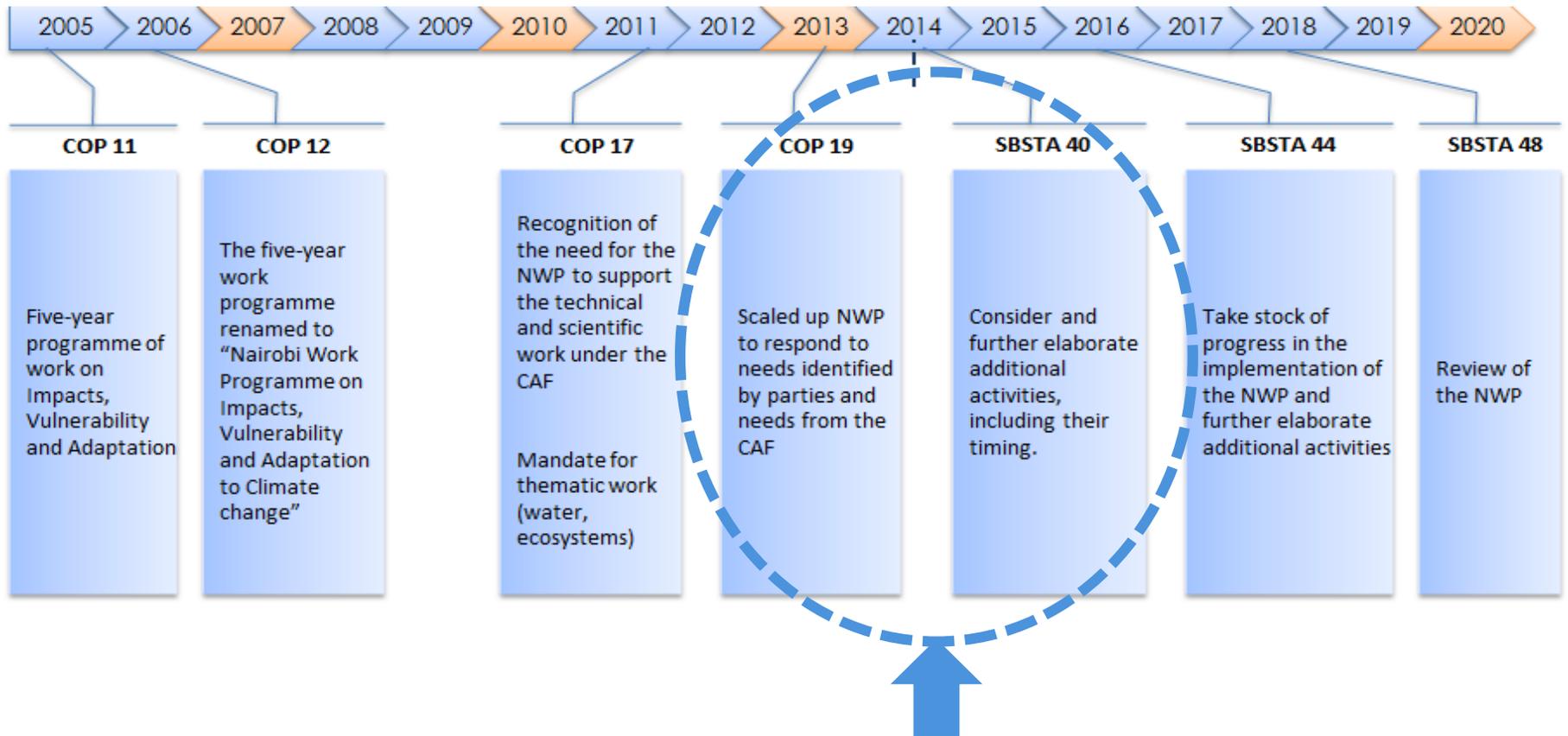
#### eUpdate

Quarterly newsletter, updating partner organizations and UNFCCC focal points on progress made on the implementation of the Nairobi work programme

Detailed information at <http://unfccc.int/nwp>



# Milestones in Nairobi Work Programme negotiations



## Warsaw international Mechanism for Loss and Damage

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- As part of the Cancun Adaptation Framework, Parties initiated consideration on approaches to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change;
- COP19 (November 2013) established the **Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts**, as the main vehicle under the Convention to promote the implementation of approaches to address loss and damage in a comprehensive, integrated and coherent manner;
- COP20 (December 2014) **approved** the workplan and **reaffirmed** the establishment of the Executive Committee and **decided** on its composition (10AI and 10NAI)



## General functions of the Loss & Damage Mechanism

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- Enhancing knowledge and understanding of comprehensive risk management approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including slow onset impacts:

*e.g. collection, sharing, management and use of relevant data and information;*

- Strengthening dialogue, coordination, coherence and synergies among relevant stakeholders;
- Enhancing action and support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, to enable countries to undertake actions to address loss and damage:

*e.g. provision of recommendations to the COP on support to countries.*



## What is the Adaptation Committee?

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- Overall advisory body on adaptation under the Convention;
- Seeks to raise the profile of adaptation and to promote greater coherence in the way that adaptation is addressed, including through:
  - 1) Providing technical support and guidance to the Parties;
  - 2) Sharing of information, knowledge, experience and good practices;
  - 3) Promoting synergy and strengthening engagement with national, regional and international organizations, centres and networks;
  - 4) Providing information and recommendations for consideration by the COP when providing guidance on means to incentivize the implementation of adaptation actions, including finance, technology and capacity-building;
  - 5) Considering information communicated by Parties on their monitoring and review of adaptation actions, support provided and received.



## Highlights on the work of the Adaptation Committee

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- **State of adaptation under the UNFCCC** <<http://unfccc.int/6997.php#AC>>;
- **Task force on NAPs**, with tasks including work on NAPs for non-LDCs and ensuring coherence with related work by the LEG);
- **Ad-hoc group on technical support**: to propose modalities for providing support to Parties on adaptation based on an analysis of existing support;
- **Recent workshops**:
  - 1) Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation;
  - 2) Best practices and needs of local and indigenous communities (with NWP);
  - 3) Technologies for adaptation (jointly with the TEC);
- **Forthcoming workshops**:
  - 1) Means of implementation of adaptation action (2015);
  - 2) Promoting livelihoods and economic diversification (2015).
- **Annual Adaptation Forum**



## Adaptation under the ADP

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- It has been suggested to establish a **global goal for adaptation** under the new agreement - views have been shared on the need for and potential form of such a goal;
- A discussion is on-going whether there will be any commitments on adaptation and if yes, which form they would take;
- All Parties agree that existing institutional arrangements for adaptation should be strengthened, particularly the NAP process, to enhance the implementation of adaptation;
- The question of whether and how loss and damage should be part of the 2015 agreement will be further assessed during the upcoming sessions.

Further information at <<http://unfccc.int/6645>>.



# Focusing on NAPs



### 1) **Established under the Cancun Adaptation Framework (decision 1/CP.16, paras 15 to 18)**

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.

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

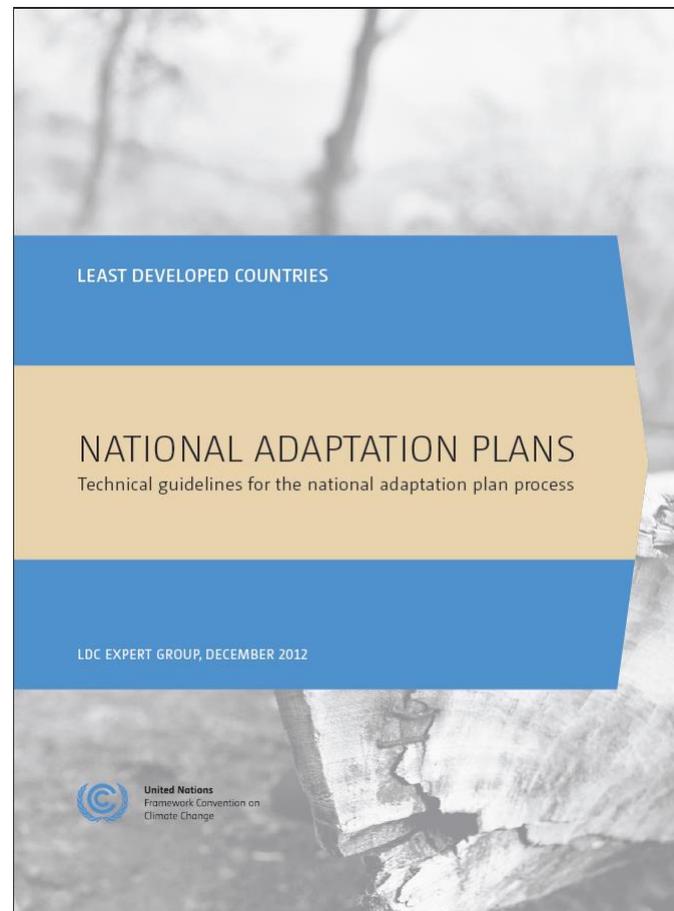
- a) To **reduce vulnerability** to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience;
- b) To **facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation**, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning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



### Guidelines

COP guidelines for NAPs provide the basis for formulation and implementation of NAPs:

- Initial guidelines are contained in [decision 5/CP.17, annex](#);
- Technical guidelines for the NAP process, developed by the **Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)** are available at <http://unfccc.int/7279>, and on the NAP Central <http://unfccc.int/nap>.



### 1) **Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps**

- Gap analysis
- Institutional arrangements
- National policies / programmes

### 2) **Preparatory elements**

- Scenarios and assessments (e.g. V&A), etc...
- Identification and prioritization of options
- Develop overarching national strategy, etc...

### 3) **Implementation strategies**

- Implement activities, policies, programmes
- Build necessary capacities on an ongoing basis
- Enhance knowledge base, etc...

### 4) **Reporting, monitoring and review**

- Address inefficiencies, incorporate results of new assessments, etc..
- Monitor and review efforts undertaken



- The NAP process encourages countries to advance from NAPA and other individual adaptation experiences to **comprehensive, medium- and long-term** planning and implementation for adaptation that is driven by a **country-owned** NAP framework, strategy or roadmap
- NAPs will be the primary statement of national adaptation **needs** and **priorities**, including **financial needs**
- In order to succeed, the NAP process will be implemented through an **overarching national adaptation programme** with clearly identifiable leadership and resources that would spawn activities that formulate plans, implement them, and then monitor progress, effectiveness and gaps, in order to inform further actions
- A **national coordinating mechanism** entitled through a specific **mandate** would define the modalities for the country approach and coordinate incoming efforts to ensure a sustainable adaptation approach that fully supports the **national vision** for climate-resilient development



## The 10 essential functions of the NAP process

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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
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## The 10 essential functions of the NAP process

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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 the effectiveness of adaptation efforts and to demonstrate how gaps are being addressed;
10. Coordinating **reporting** and **outreach** on the NAP process to stakeholders nationally and internationally on progress to the Convention.



## **D. Reporting, Monitoring and Review**

1. Monitoring the NAP process
2. Reviewing the NAP process to assess progress, effectiveness and gaps
3. Iteratively updating the national adaptation plans
4. Outreach on the NAP process and reporting on progress and effectiveness

## **A. Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps**

1. Initiating and launching of the NAP process
2. Stocktaking: identifying available information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation and assessing gaps and needs of the enabling environment for the NAP process
3. Addressing capacity gaps and weaknesses in undertaking the NAP process
4. Comprehensively and iteratively assessing development needs and climate vulnerabilities

# **NAP process (elements and sample steps)**

## **C. Implementation Strategy**

1. Prioritizing climate change adaptation in national planning
2. Developing a (long-term) national adaptation implementation strategy
3. Enhancing capacity for planning and implementing adaptation
4. Promoting coordination and synergy at the regional level and with other multilateral environmental agreements

## **B. Preparatory Elements**

1. Analysing current climate and future climate change scenarios
2. Assessing climate vulnerabilities and identifying adaptation options at the sector, subnational, national and other appropriate levels
3. Reviewing and appraising adaptation options
4. Compiling and communicating national adaptation plans
5. Integrating climate change adaptation into national and subnational development and sectoral planning

**See page 23 of the technical guidelines**

## Update on the negotiations on NAPs

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- COP 17 (December 2011) decided to take stock of, and if necessary revise, the **initial guidelines** at COP 19 (November 2013):
- SBI 40 (June 2014) to consider the initial guidelines and the documents prepared for the session in preparing recommendations for COP 20. Documents include:
  - a) Report on 25<sup>th</sup> meeting of the LEG;
  - b) Submissions from Parties and organizations on experience with the application of the **initial guidelines**, as well as any other **information relevant to the formulation and implementation** of the NAPs.
- COP 20 (December 2014): Developing countries can now officially share their NAP documents and related outcomes with the rest of the world through the UNFCCC web pages

Submissions available at <<http://unfccc.int/5902>> and <<http://unfccc.int/7481>>

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## Progress by LDCs on NAPs

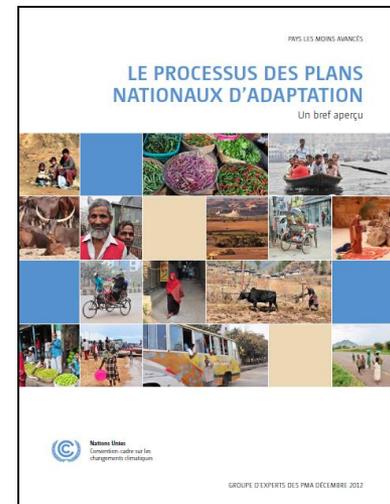
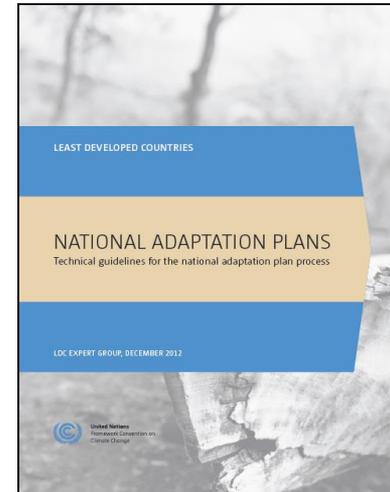
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- Some LDCs have communicated progress in **formulating NAPs**, using support from ongoing programmes and projects (e.g. Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Sudan);
- Tanzania has put in place a **roadmap and strategy** for the NAP process;
- **A lot of work is taking place in the countries**, and is being (or will be) associated with NAPs (*survey by the LEG to LDCs during GSP workshops*):
  - a) Regulatory and legislative frameworks;
  - b) Institutional arrangements;
  - c) National climate change trust funds, and climate change budget codes;
  - d) Integration of climate change into development planning processes;
  - e) Various awareness activities, incl. communication strategies.



## Progress on the technical support for NAPs

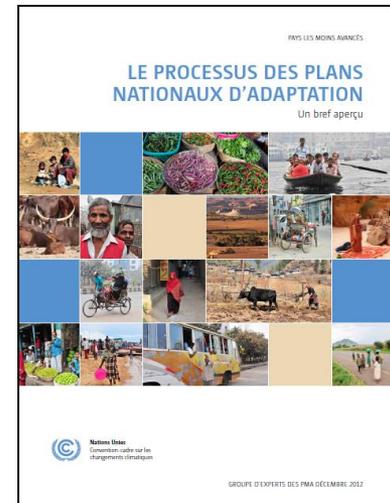
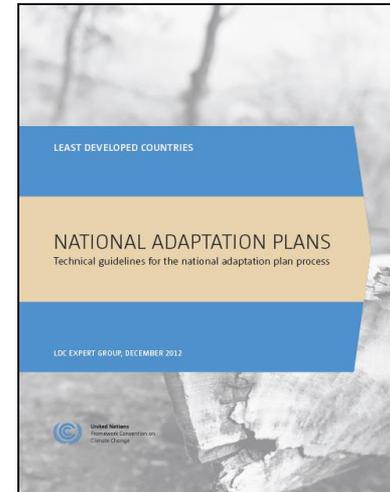
- **Technical guidelines** produced by the LEG
- The LEG held two **NAP Expos**, one in June 2013 and another in August 2014, to catalyze action on the NAP process at national levels
- The GEF announced that the LDC and developing countries can access funding from **LDCF** and **SCCF** for formulation of NAPs
- The LEG incorporated **training** on NAPs in its 2012-2013 and 2014-2015 work programme and have **conducted** the 1<sup>st</sup> round covering the Pacific countries in November 2014
- Parties, organizations and agencies have been invited to support the NAP process and many are providing financial support, specialized tools and material or support programmes, such as the **Global Support Programme** (GSP)
- Several countries have **embarked** on the formulation of their NAP and some have produced initial outputs
- It is expected that most countries will have their NAP ready for implementation **before 2020**



## Upcoming activities on NAPs

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- **2015 NAP Expo**
- **Rounds of Regional trainings for:**
  - a) Africa
  - b) Asia
  - c) Latin America & Caribbean
- **Gaps and Needs workshop**



Thank you

