

Developments on adaptation under the UNFCCC

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Focus of the presentation:

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

Other important areas, but not necessarily relevant to the region:

- Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)
- National adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs)
- Least developed countries work programme



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



Established under the CAF (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.

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.



Guiding principles of the NAP process

- Continuous 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
- In accordance with Convention
- Enhancing coherence of adaptation and development
- Supported by comprehensive monitoring and review
- Considering vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems
- Guided by best available science
- Taking traditional and indigenous knowledge into consideration
- Gender-sensitive



Example on country-ownership

- 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
 - 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
 - NAPs will be the primary statement of **national adaptation needs and priorities**
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The 10 essential functions of the NAP process

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;



The 10 essential functions of the NAP process

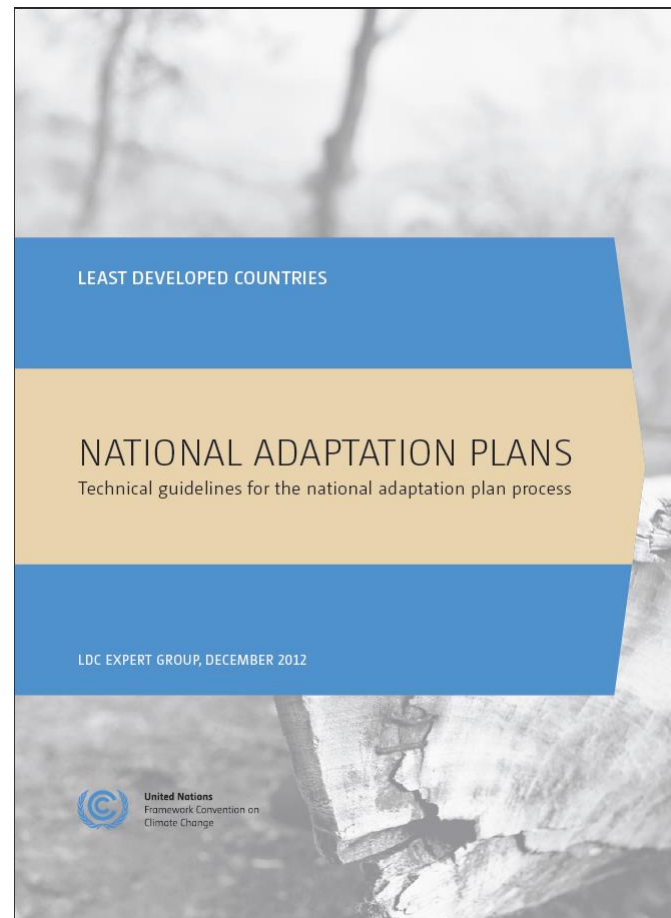
6. **Appraising adaptation options** to support decision-making on adaptation investment plans and development planning;
7. Promoting and facilitating the **prioritization** of climate change adaptation in national planning;
8. Facilitating the **implementation** of adaptation at all levels through appropriate 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.



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



Structure of the NAP technical guidelines

Part I. Introduction (pp. 10-19)

- Objectives of NAP process, key concepts, terms;
- Guiding principles;
- Differences to and lessons from NAPAs;

Part II. Elaboration of the elements of the NAP process (pp. 20-116)

- Steps;
- Key questions;
- Indicative activities;

Part III. A guide to using the technical guidelines (pp. 117-125)

- Sample flow of activities (workstreams);
- Stakeholders;
- Cycles of the NAP process;

Part IV. Annexes (pp. 126 -146)

- Additional material;
- Approaches and methods enriched through; examples, case studies, and key references.



Element A: Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps

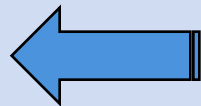
Objective: Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps

Expected outputs

1. Political mandate
2. Overview document of existing data, information and activities
3. Enabling environment for the NAP process including: (i) institutional arrangements, (ii) NAP strategy and roadmap, (iii) stakeholder analysis and engagement plan and (iv) M&E framework
4. Approach to continuously identify the interface between adaptation and development

Activities

1. Inform policy makers and create a vision of the NAP process
2. Take stock of existing data, information and activities
3. Assess and address gaps in enabling environment for the NAP process
4. Identify preliminary linkages between adaptation and development
5. Raise awareness, communicate and educate on climate change



Outcome

- Political buy-in
- Data, information and institutional basis
- Informed stakeholders



Update on the negotiations on NAPs

- COP 17 (December 2011) decided to take stock of take stock of, and if necessary revise, the **initial guidelines** at COP 19 (November 2013):

The stock-taking was postponed to COP 20 (December 2015);

- 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 25th 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.

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



Progress by LDCs on NAPs

- 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.

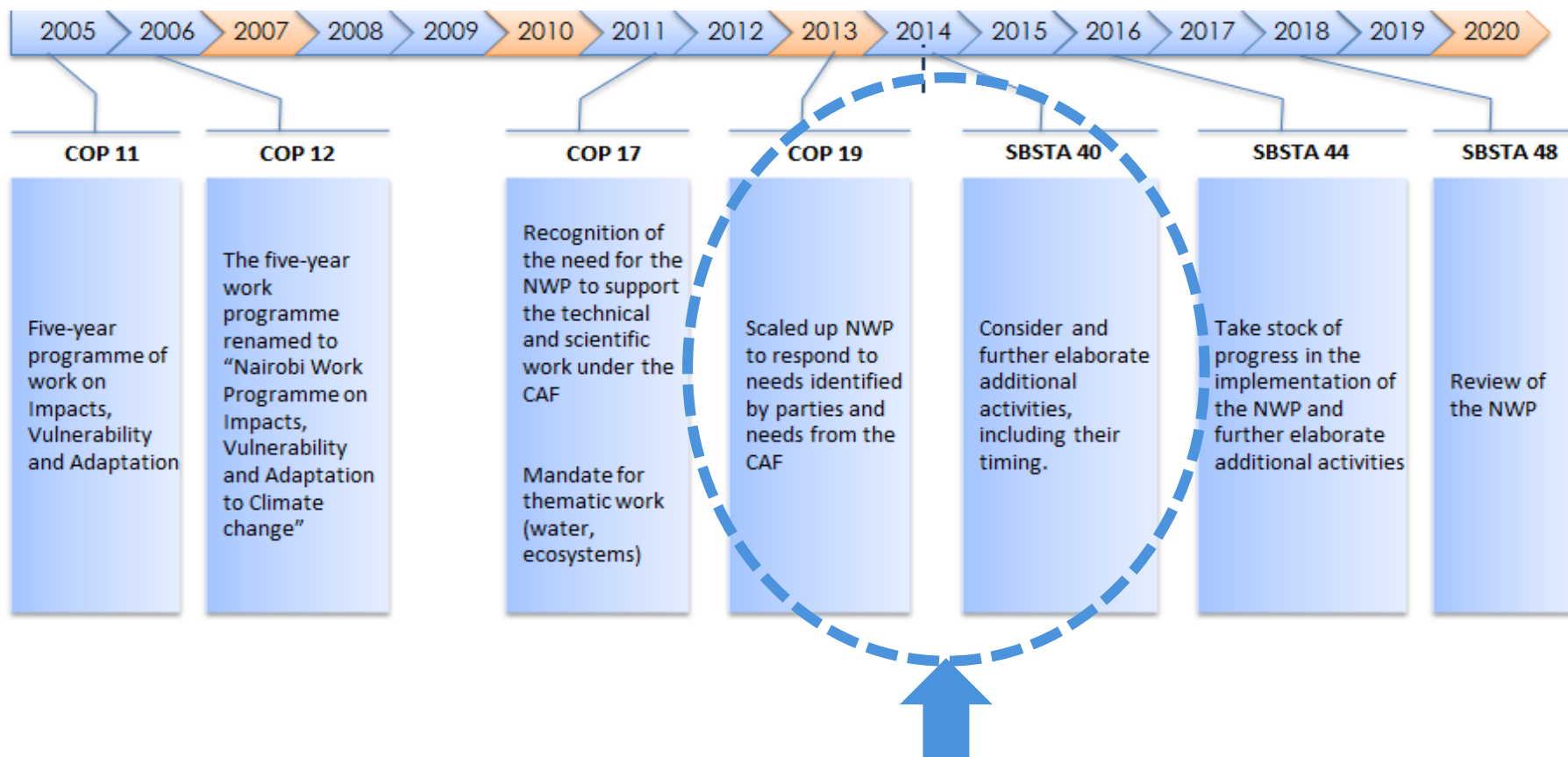


Relevant activities / support on NAPs

- The LEG held the **NAP Expo** in June 2013, to catalyze launching of the NAP process at national levels. Next **NAP Expo in August 2014**;
- The LEG will conduct training on NAPs from 2014;
- AC task force on NAPs working on, i.a., modalities for non-LDCs;
- The GEF communicated that the LDCs and developing countries can access funding from **LDCF** and **SCCF** for formulation of NAPs;
- Parties, organizations and agencies invited to support the NAP process: many are providing financial support, specialized tools and material or support programmes, **bilaterally** and through the **NAP Global Support Programme (GSP)**;
- It is expected that most countries will have their NAPs ready for implementation **before 2020**.



Highlights on the Nairobi work programme



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



Warsaw international mechanism for loss and damage

- 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.



Highlights on the negotiations on L&D this year

- Organization and governance of the **Executive Committee** of the Mechanism (e.g. composition of , and procedures for), to be negotiated at SB 40 (June 2014) and SB 41/COP 20 (December 2014);
- Initial two-year workplan to implement the Mechanism, to be endorsed by COP 20 (December 2014).



Further information at <<http://unfccc.int/6056>>



The Adaptation Committee

- 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

- **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

- 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>>.



Thank you

