



Joint Principles for Adaptation

A civil society initiative to promote effective and equitable adaptation to climate change

Participatory and Inclusive NAPs

- Decision 5/COP17 highlights that enhanced actions on adaptation should be a country-driven, gender-sensitive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems
- Lessons from NAPAs provide that engagement of multi-stakeholders ensured a successful NAPA preparation process, smoother and effective implementation of NAPA in the LDCs.

Introducing the Joint Principles for Adaptation (JPA)

- A code of good practice for national adaptation planning ensuring that the needs of poor communities most vulnerable to climate change are met.
- A benchmark for good NAPs.
- Developed by civil society organizations from across the world.
- A tool to guide civil society advocacy and shape dialogue with governments.
- Facilitating learning between civil society networks in a joint process.

JPA: National frameworks for adaptation planning leads to more effective and equitable responses to CC when:

A: The planning process is participatory and inclusive

B. Public funds for adaptation are utilized and managed transparently and with integrity

C: All government sectors and levels of administration have defined responsibilities and appropriate resources to fulfill them

D. Local adaptation plans through community based approaches are a core element

E. The resilience of women and men who are most vulnerable to climate change is built

F. There is a balance between the investment in physical infrastructure and the building of skills and capacities

G. Plans respond to evidence of the current and future impacts of climate change

Testing of JPA



Latin America

Guatemala: Asociación Sotz'íl
Central America: Sustainability Watch (SUSWATCH)
Nicaragua: National Alliance on Climate Change (ANACC)
Bolivia: Environmental Defense League (LIDEMA)

Africa

Ghana: ABANTU for Development
Kenya: National Council of Churches of Kenya
Mozambique: National Platform of Civil Society on Climate Change
Malawi: Civil Society Network on Climate Change (CISONECC)
Niger: Civil society platform for climate change and sustainable development

Asia

Nepal: National Steering Committee of CANSA, Nepal
Sri Lanka: National Steering Committee of CANSA, Sri Lanka
Vietnam: NGO Climate Change Working Group
Cambodia: Cambodian Climate Change Network (CCN) and NGO Forum Cambodia
South Asia: Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSA)

A: The planning process is participatory and inclusive when

1. The knowledge and experience of local communities and indigenous peoples is incorporated

2. Communities affected by climate change participate in defining options and priorities

3. Plans are publicised in ways that local people can understand and engage with

Sri Lanka

- Advocacy for stakeholder involvement aims at influencing the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan of Action
- The NAP process lead by:
 - Focal point of the UNFCCC Climate Change Secretariat of Sri Lanka
 - Ministry of Environment in Sri Lanka
 - Expert Committee on Adaptation in Sri Lanka

Interventions at the Framing Stage

- Introductory workshop to initiate the NAP process in Sri Lanka
- Small group consultations
- Input provided to consultations of the NAP process
- Highlighting the need for participatory climate change adaptation planning through media
- Collecting data on impacts of climate change.
- Bringing the concerns of the communities affected into the framing of NAP

Recommendations from NAPExpo Discussions

- National Adaptation Plans need to be participatory and bringing out the concerns of those most affected.
- NAPs need to be multi-stakeholder driven in preparation as well as in implementation.
- NAPs are an opportunity to collectively develop resilience to climate change, involvement of multi-stakeholders would ensure successful impacts.
- Institutions need to have their roles clearly defined, in order to have NAPs effective and implemented

Moving Ahead

- Identifying the stakeholders and ensuring their involvement in the process of formulating and implementing NAPs.
- Ensuring that countries take into consideration multi-stakeholder involvement not for mere representation, but to ensure that their needs are addressed.
- Creating awareness of multi-stakeholders on NAPs, and creating avenues for them to be more involved at all levels, including implementation and monitoring.

Thank You!