

Enhancing human, institutional and systemic *capacities* to design and implement adaptation interventions in the context of *NAPs* and *NDCs*



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

6th Meeting of the Durban Forum on Capacity-Building

**“Enhancing Capacity for Adaptation
in the context of NAPs and NDCs”**

Bonn, 10 May 2017

Gelila Terrefe

NAP GSP

UNDP

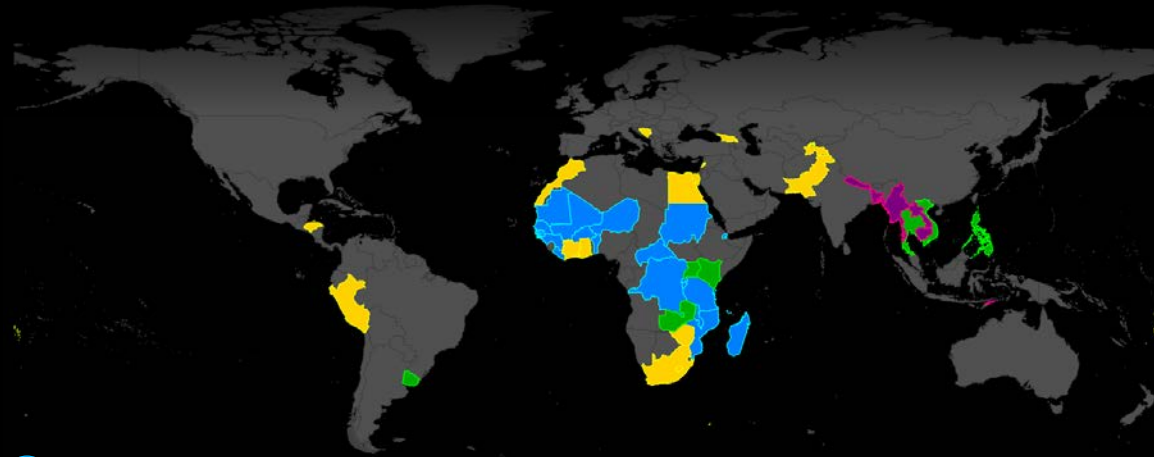
gelila.terrefe@undp.org



Assisting Countries with their NAP Process



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



Types of assistance:

- One-on-one technical assistance to countries
- Regional training workshops
- Facilitating knowledge capturing & exchange

● NAP-GSP support for LDCs (LDCF financed)
16 countries @ 2016 = 13 Africa, 2 Asia Pacific, 1 Arab States

Support to access GCF NAP Support
37 countries = 14 Africa, 6 Asia Pacific, 2 Arab States,
13 Europe and Central Asia, 2 Latin America and Caribbean

● NAP-GSP support for Non-LDCs (SCCF financed)
20 countries = 5 Africa, 5 Europe and Central Asia,
4 Arab States, 3 Asia Pacific, 3 Latin America and Caribbean

● NAP-GSP support on Agriculture (UNDP & FAO financed by BMUB)
11 countries = 4 Africa, 4 Asia Pacific, 3 Latin America



Supporting countries with NDCs



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

- 14 Regional Dialogues & Training Workshops since 2014
 - UNDP and UNFCCC Secretariat (other partners on individual basis)
 - Funded by group of 10 donor countries
 - Both INDC preparation & NDC implementation
- 3 Global Workshops
 - Berlin (2015, with GIZ) , Brussels (2016), Berlin (2017 as part of NDC partnership)
 - As part of UNDP's Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) Programme
- 120+ countries have participated

Discussion points

Based on UNDP's experience, highlights of capacity gaps and addressing the gaps on:

- Human, institutional, and systemic capacities
- Access to finance
- Engagement of non-Party stakeholders





Human, institutional, and systemic capacities

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

- Capacity needs have evolved overtime to be more focused and targeted, e.g. sectoral approaches (NAPs)
 - adjusting technical assistance and training modules and tools accordingly*
 - need to establish mechanisms for tracking impact of capacity initiatives overtime*
- Need for capacity to access and utilize data and climate information (NAPs & NDCs)
 - *Work on data platforms, seek non-state actors like insurance industry have a contribution to make*
- Capacity to identify and prioritize adaptation options
- Need for institutionalizing capacity, so capacity is retained beyond technical assistance (NAPs & NDCs)
 - make institutionalization a requisite part providing technical assistance*
 - build capacity across sectors, line ministries and multi-stakeholders, and for coordination mechanisms*
- Important to situate small capacity building initiatives in transformational context, linking to long-term development planning and priorities (NAPs & NDCs)
 - *adopt a continuum approach from planning, to project to large-scale (e.g. sectoral) programming*
- Lack of coordination between various frameworks (NAPAs, NAPs, NAMAs, NDCs, SDGs etc), reporting requirements, exacerbates burdens on limited capacity (NAPs & NDCs)
 - efforts underway to facilitate coherence between NAPs, NDCs, and SDGs processes at country level through key entry points (capacity building, financing frameworks, monitoring & reporting, governance mechanisms, prioritization)*
 - UN agencies making concerted effort to coordinate their provision of assistance, including with external partners*



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Access to finance

To fund NAPs & NDCs, countries need capacity building support on:

- Involvement of finance ministries through the multi-stakeholder approach is key
- Costing out actions is good starting point: assessing finance needs/sources, public expenditures, finance flows
- NAP and NDC funding strategies may help articulate strategies for mobilizing resources, determining what can be funded domestically/what needs international support
- Countries can benefit from review of climate finance landscape (public expenditures, planned investments, investment flows, gaps, barriers, risks, etc.)
 - *UNDP supporting countries in this process through technical assistance and training modules*
- Possibilities for blending public funds, private investment, international support need to be explored
- Key for private investment: project pipelines, developing investment-ready proposals, identifying lead investors, government leadership on incentives, simple market mechanisms

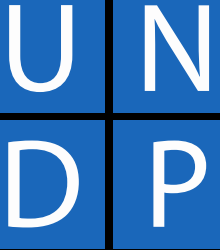


Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Engagement of non-Party stakeholders

- Insurance industry has a contribution to make on availing adaptation-relevant data on risk as well as capacity building to interpret data (NAPs and NDCs)
- Subnationals (e.g. regions, cities) in the institutional arrangements for design and implementation (NAPs & NDCs)
- Research institutions and academia play key role in provision of scientific data, climate information, modeling including downscaling
- Non-party actors, especially NGOs, can have a bridge-building role to support coherence between planning frameworks (NAPs & NDCs)
- Opportunities for engaging the private sector (NDCs):
 - Main avenues: As financier (e.g., banks, investors) or implementer of initiatives in key sectors that can contribute to NDC goals (e.g., energy, transport, industry, tourism, etc.)
 - Channels for engagement identified include: Chambers of commerce, industry associations, sectoral federations/associations, unions, other umbrella organizations that represent wider groups of the highly diverse private sector, banks and investors, and big individual companies in key sectors were identified as points for contact.
 - Practical entry points for engagement identified include: NDC development process, stakeholder consultation meetings, climate dialogue platforms, sectoral dialogues or cooperation on technology development, as technology suppliers, legislation and law enforcement, fiscal channels, financial stimulation, licensing conditions, contractual obligations, partnerships including but not limited to PPPs, management education and other capacity building for more responsible and sustainable business models, access to finance and policy incentives.

THANK YOU



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*