

# **Adaptation Committee: Enhanced adaptation action in the context of the 2°C limit to global warming**

**Presentation by  
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**Second meeting of the fourth session of the structured  
expert dialogue on the 2013-2015 review (SED 4–2)**



## Mandate, functions, and work of the AC



Work plan 2013-2015 has focused on three workstreams

1. Technical support and guidance to Parties on **Adaptation Action**
2. Technical support and guidance to Parties on **Means of Implementation**
3. **Awareness-raising, outreach and sharing of information**

(No specific focus on LTGG)

**New flexible work plan being developed 2016+**

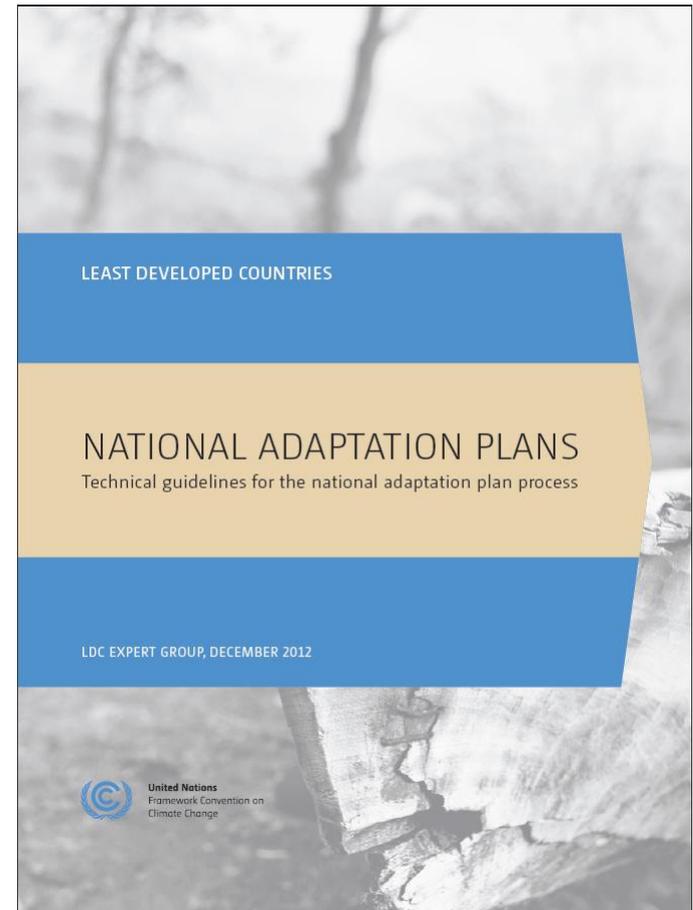


# National level coherence: NAPs

## Objectives

- *To **reduce vulnerability** to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience;*
- *To facilitate the **integration of climate change adaptation** into new and existing policies, programmes and activities, development planning processes and strategies, within all sectors and levels*

*Ref: Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 1*



➤ *NAPs is a coherent, participatory and transparent national adaptation process informed and catalyzed by the international climate regime*



## National Adaptation Plans - Some Experiences

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- Most countries have already conducted the analysis of observed changes in the climate system (e.g. on temperature, precipitation and extremes) and applied climate scenarios for projections in their national communications and other relevant initiatives.
- Most countries have conducted vulnerability assessments when preparing their national communications. In addition, many LDC Parties have reported that they can build on results from the assessments they have undertaken for their NAPAs
- Parties have reported that it is challenging to use latest Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) scenarios to formulate and implement NAPs, and that there are concerns regarding their applicability to specific and/or local contexts such as mountainous regions.



## National Adaptation Plans - Some Experiences

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- An appropriate national mandate is essential for countries to advance long-term leadership and coordination of the process to formulate and implement NAPs.
- High-level coordination mechanisms for adaptation are reported to best enable the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation across different ministries/agencies, and hence into broader national development planning.
- Parties and relevant organizations have indicated that many programmes and activities that they have been, and are supporting, already contribute to the objectives of the NAP process. Some of these are (a) Sector budget; (b) projects aimed at alleviating poverty through enhancing the resilience of communities at the national and local levels to climate change risks and impacts;
- Some bilateral organizations have reported that they are receiving very few requests from countries for individual support for the process to formulate and implement NAPs. This stands in contrast to the high number of requests for support under the NAP global support programme.



## National Adaptation Plans - Some Experiences

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- Organizations and agencies have also reported that they need to consider their organizational mandates, set-ups and resources in the light of the long-term nature of the process to formulate and implement NAPs.
- Many Parties have indicated that there is lack of clarity on procedures to apply for funding from the LDCF and the SCCF for the process to formulate and implement NAPs.
- Some Parties have also indicated that both funds are based on voluntary contributions, and suffer from inadequate and unpredictable financing, and therefore pose barriers to further scaling up and mainstreaming adaptation into national development planning.



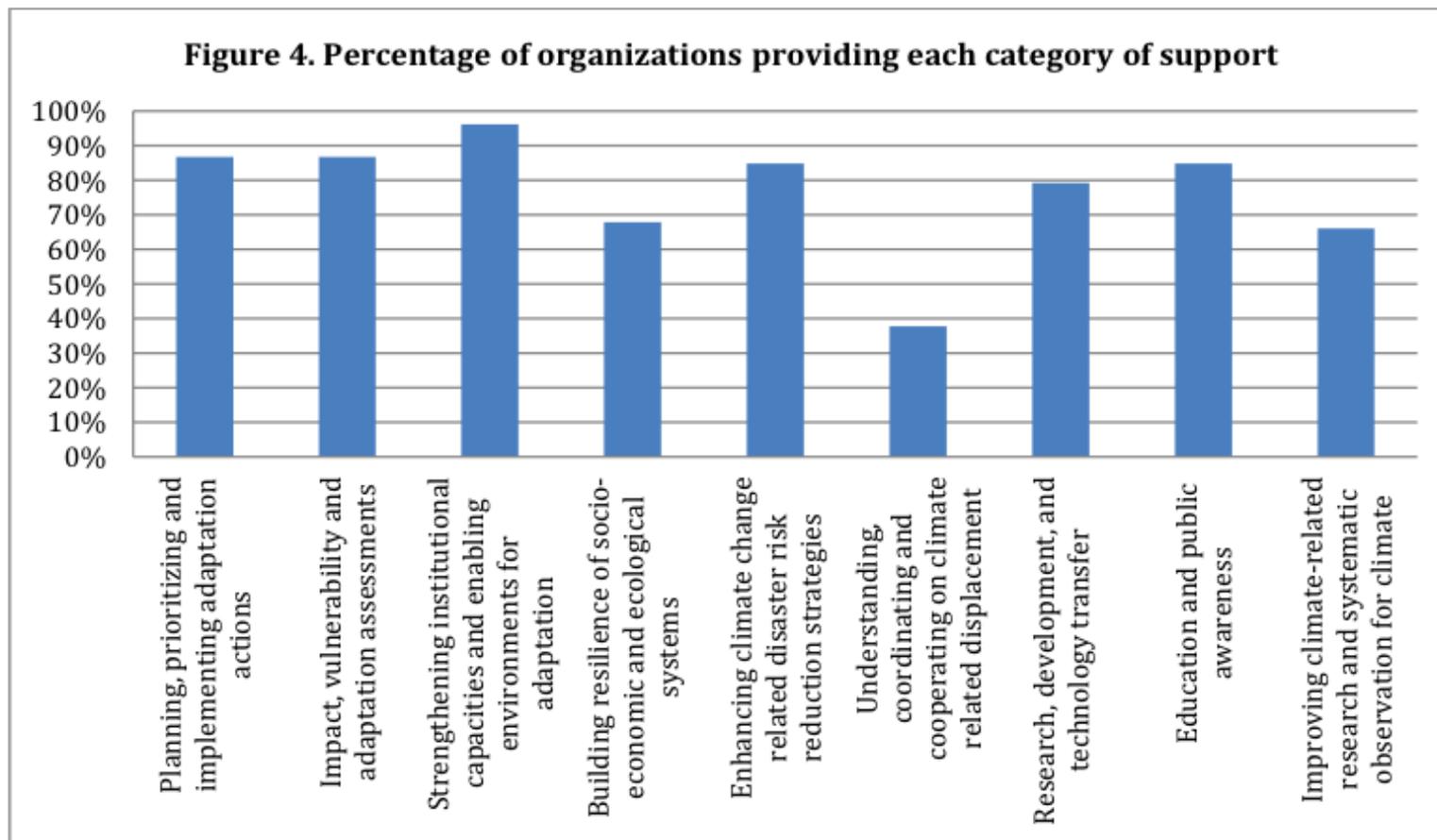
## Some findings related to Monitoring and Evaluation of Adaptation

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- Monitoring and evaluation frameworks need to be appropriate, relevant to needs and tailored to country circumstances. A common set of global indicators is not useful, owing to the context-specific nature of adaptation
- National-level assessments can play a different role in measuring adaptive capacity from subnational or project-based assessments. National-level assessments could, for example, measure the degree of coordination and integration of adaptation in national priorities
- A positive learning environment, which encourages formal and informal learning, including peer-to-peer learning, and which encourages learning from negative as well as positive experiences, is important;
- Planning and allocation of resources, both technical and financial, are key for effective monitoring and evaluation systems.



## Some findings from mapping and analysis of support from UN agencies and regional institutions on adaptation (2013/14)- (Report AC/2014/7)



**Thanks**

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