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UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Subsidiary Body for Implementation
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Bonn, 14–25 May 2012

Item 8 of the provisional agenda
National adaptation plans¹

Information on how organizations and agencies have responded to the invitation to support the national adaptation plan process in the least developed countries and consider establishing support programmes

Submissions from United Nations organizations, specialized agencies and other relevant organizations, as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies

1. The Conference of the Parties, by decision 5/CP.17, invited United Nations organizations, specialized agencies and other relevant organizations, as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies, to support the national adaptation plan process in least developed country Parties and, where possible, to consider establishing support programmes for the national adaptation plan process within their mandates, as appropriate, which could facilitate financial and technical support to least developed country Parties; and to submit to the secretariat, by 13 February 2012, information on how they have responded to this invitation.²

2. The secretariat has received three such submissions. In accordance with the procedure for miscellaneous documents, these submissions³ are attached and reproduced* in the language in which they were received and without formal editing.

¹ Decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 15–18.

² Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 23.

³ Also made available at <<http://unfccc.int/3714>>.

* These submissions have been electronically imported in order to make them available on electronic systems, including the World Wide Web. The secretariat has made every effort to ensure the correct reproduction of the texts as submitted.

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Paper no. 1: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Submission by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on the Support to the National Adaptation Plan Process from a Food Security Perspective

In response to the invitation by the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP) to (1) support the national adaptation plan (NAP) process in the least developed countries (LDC); (2) provide information on support to the national adaptation plan process in LDC; (3) provide financial and technical support to developing country Parties to plan, prioritize and implement their NAP planning measures; and (4) provide information on activities to support the NAP process, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) herein submits its views on the support it provides to the formulation and implementation of NAP.

This submission builds on (1) the 2011 FAO submission to the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on processes to support the formulation and implementation of NAP¹, and (2) the FAO presentations² to the UNFCCC expert meeting on national adaptation plans in September 2011 in Vientiane and to the Twenty-first LDC Expert Group (LEG) meeting in March 2012 in Bhutan.

In its 2011 NAP submission, the FAO underlined the importance of the agricultural sectors – agriculture, fisheries and forestry – in short-term and long-term adaptation planning, both because of the sectors' particular vulnerabilities to climate change but also because of the sectors' potential contributions to national adaptation actions. The 2011 NAP submission recommended that the process to formulate and implement NAP include (1) full incorporation of regional issues and perspectives; (2) adequate means of involving all stakeholders from all sectors; (3) definition of clear principles, methodologies and tools for vulnerability assessment; (4) assistance from a collaborative team of national and international organisations; and (5) appropriate and dedicated funding sources.

The FAO - through FAO-Adapt, its Framework Programme for Climate Change Adaptation - is committed to supporting countries on climate change adaptation within the agricultural sectors. With the objective to increase the resilience of production and management systems in agriculture, forestry and fisheries systems from local to global levels, FAOs work on adaptation spans five overarching, interlinked themes:

- Data and knowledge for impact and vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning
- Institutions, policies and financing to strengthen capacities for adaptation
- Sustainable and climate-smart management of land, water and biodiversity
- Technologies, practices and processes for adaptation
- Disaster Risk Management

More detail on the specific support provided by FAO under each of these five themes, including links to and examples of FAO's on-going work in support of adaptation, is provided on <http://www.fao.org/climatechange/fao-adapt/en/>.

The FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA) has also acknowledged the need to address climate change in the Commission's Multi-Year Programme of Work. During its last Regular Session in July 2011, the 173 Member Countries of the CGRFA recognized the lack of awareness on the potential of genetic resources in contributing to both climate change adaptation and food security objectives, and agreed on the need to identify a roadmap on climate change and genetic resources for food and agriculture. The Commission, also on the basis of sectoral studies produced by FAO,³ encouraged its Members to consider available information about the importance of

¹ FAO's 2011 submission on national adaptation plans can be accessed at <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/smsn/igo/316.pdf>.

² FAO's presentation to the September 2011 Expert Meeting on National Adaptation Plans can be found at http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/napas/application/pdf/fao_napa.pdf.

³ The sectoral studies, which have been submitted to the UNFCCC via letter of CGRFA Secretary of 2

including the management of genetic resources for food and agriculture in planning and implementing their country's National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs)⁴ and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs).

In light of the above, the FAO stands ready to support LDC and other developing countries in the preparation and implementation of NAP, as well as to contribute to the draft NAP formulation guidelines, through the following activities and initiatives:

- FAO intends to provide sector and context specific assistance through its in-country presence, combined with its technical and operational expertise on adaptation from its (sub)-regional offices, liaison offices and Headquarters. FAO's engagement in NAP development and implementation will be essential to attain the knowledge and capacity required to understand and address medium- and long-term adaptation needs in the agricultural sectors at country and regional levels. Through FAO-Adapt, FAO has put in place efficient in-house coordination mechanisms to ensure that its entire body of technical knowledge, tools and capacity development services on adaptation are easily accessible to countries.
- FAO will adopt a comprehensive capacity development approach in its support to countries engaged in the NAP process, in order to enhance national capacities across the individual, organizational and policy levels for more sustainable and impactful results. This approach is reflected in FAO's Corporate Strategy on Capacity Development, available at <http://www.fao.org/capacitydevelopment/en/>.
- FAO also endeavours to support the agricultural sectors participation in NAP development and implementation at country level and through integration with UNDAF/One UN frameworks. Capacity building will include support to sectoral understanding of climate change implications, such as vulnerabilities and adaptation potentials, as well as communication of this understanding to and effective stakeholder participation within the broader, intersectoral national- and regional-level climate change planning and implementation.
- FAO plans to continue its work with the UNFCCC secretariat, LDC Expert Group and partner agencies on the development and implementation of NAPs, within the areas of its mandate. In particular, FAO welcomes and intends to support the proposed Global Support Programme (GSP) for NAPs under development by UNDP and UNEP. Further, FAO will pursue its engagement with the LEG at global level through its coordination mechanisms.
- FAO will aim to increase awareness of the potential of genetic resources in contributing to both climate change adaptation and food security objectives. FAO will continue developing information and technical guidance on genetic resources for food and agriculture and to make them available for their integration within NAPs. In this respect, the CGRFA already started by submitting a number of sectoral studies to the UNFCCC Secretariat. FAO will also encourage countries developing NAPs to engage with the networks of national technical experts established for the work of the CGRFA⁵.

⁴ March 2012, are available at <http://www.fao.org/nr/cgrfa/climatechange/en/>.

⁵ See also FAO's review of NAPAs in the fisheries and aquaculture sector
<http://www.fao.org/docrep/014/i2173e/i2173e.pdf>.

⁵ These networks of national technical experts include National Coordinators for the Management of Animal Genetic Resources, National Focal Points for Plant Genetic Resources, National Focal Points for the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, National Focal Points for Forest Genetic Resources, National Focal Points for Aquatic Genetic Resources (once established), National Focal Points for the Forest Resource Assessment (FRA) and other relevant stakeholders from the agriculture, fisheries and forestry sectors.

Submission by the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme to support the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Process in Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

I. Background

1. At the Seventeenth Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP-17) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (Durban, December 2011),¹ Parties adopted a decision on National Adaptation Plans (NAP). Through this decision the Parties requested the Global Environment Facility (GEF), as an operating entity of the financial mechanism, through the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), to consider how to finance the preparation of the national adaptation plan process for the Least Developed Country (LDC) Parties and also invited the United Nations (UN) agencies, amongst others, to consider establishing support programmes within their mandates, which could facilitate financial and technical support to the LDCs to advance the NAP process.

2. In response to this invitation, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) welcome the opportunity to provide this submission of their plan to support the NAP process in LDCs. UNDP and UNEP look forward to working within the UNFCCC process and partnering with other interested agencies and organizations to provide this critical support.

3. This submission draws upon a series of consultations between UNDP and UNEP, representatives of LDCs (most recently in Vientiane in 2011² and Durban 2011) and GEF Secretariat, among others, to-date. It builds upon the submission made by: (a) UNDP in 2011 to the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) on the process to enable least developed country Parties to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, evolving from their experience in preparing and implementing NAPAs; and (b) UNEP's presentation to the LDC Expert Group (LEG) on experiences in supporting the NAPA process and on the expert consultations during a UNEP-led workshop in February 2012, in Nairobi, for the development of operational guidelines for Ecosystem-Based Adaptation .

4. It should be noted, the ideas and proposals contained in this submission will most likely be refined and changed, as consultations continue to take place over the coming months with LDCs themselves and the LEG.³ In particular, this submission has been updated following additional consultations with the LEG in Bhutan in March 2012. Additionally, as Implementing Agencies of the GEF, UNDP and UNEP will continue to further discuss and collaborate with the GEF Secretariat. It should be further noted that this submission is made with the understanding that the Secretariat of the GEF, as per the request made by COP 17 and contained in paragraphs 22 to 24 of FCCC/CP/2011/L.8/Add.1, has also prepared a complimentary paper dedicated to the issue of financing for the NAP process.

II. Responding to the invitation made by the COP in Durban

(a) Key objectives and principles that will underpin UNDP-UNEP support

5. Following the lead up to, and subsequent to COP-17, UNDP and UNEP have engaged in a series of bilateral consultations on how they could support developing countries, especially LDCs, with their NAP process. These discussions have focused on what UNDP and UNEP could do to design, establish and operationalize a Global Support

¹ Contained in paragraphs 22 to 24 of the decision text included in document FCCC/CP/2011/L.8/Add.11.

² UNDP and UNEP participated in the UNFCCC meeting on NAPs in Vientiane (2011) where a number of country specific needs for the NAPs were debated and discussed during formal and informal sessions.

³ Both agencies made a presentation at this meeting on the architecture of the proposed Global Support Program for the NAP process.

Programme (GSP) for NAPs (referred to as GSP here onwards). In this context and underpinning the COP-17 decision on NAPs, the following key objectives and principles will be considered to ensure that the NAP process will, but not be limited to:

- Help countries to reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts by building adaptive capacity and resilience and facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities;
- Support countries to establish a planning process over the mid- to long-term to support the reduction of vulnerability to the impacts of climate change;
- Be both about a plan and a process;
- Be more comprehensive and broad-based than the NAPAs, and attempt to ensure wider participation of relevant sectors;
- Seek to, iteratively and continuously, identify and implement measures that build adaptive capacity and resilience, and facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation into relevant new and existing national and sub-national policies and programmes;
- Incorporate experiences from LEG surveys on national considerations for medium- and long-term adaptation processes, or the NAP process;
- Build on guidance received from the COP, the Adaptation Committee and LEG;
- Flexibly build on existing networks and expertise in-country to avoid duplication of processes and ensure knowledge from existing teams and committees is captured;
- Build on and complement other ongoing and institutionalized processes like the National Communications (NCs), Technology Needs Assessment (TNAs) and National Adaptation Program of Actions (NAPAs) as well as other national and sub-national plans; and
- Be country driven, multi-sectoral, gender sensitive, transparent, and draw upon best available scientific data and robust methodology.

6. Any support provided by UNDP and UNEP will take into account over 20⁴ years of experience and technical expertise that exists within the two organizations in assisting countries, especially LDCs, to foster an enabling environment for pursuing sustainable climate resilient development and making sure that adaptation measures are environmentally sound and sustainable in the long-term. These experiences and lessons learnt suggest that to support LDCs with the NAP process organizations will require:

- An ability to identify, vet, and access expertise on relevant thematic areas such as vulnerability impacts and assessments, climate modeling, economics of adaptation, development of investment strategies, advancing public and private sector collaboration in adaptation, integrating gender into climate change risk management strategies, establishing institutional coordination mechanisms, and facilitating broad based stakeholder engagement;
- The capacity to examine current landscape on climate finance in LDCs, including support that is already being delivered to countries via multiple channels within and outside of the UNFCCC process, and other opportunities that may have high transaction costs and other barriers that make it difficult for LDCs to access; and
- The capability to ensure that delivery of support services is demand-driven and recognises the importance of a country-owned, country-driven process.⁵

⁴ UNDP and UNEP have provided technical, administrative and financial support to countries, including LDCs, to enable them to meet their obligations and commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants through support for National Capacity Self-Assessments (NCSAs), National Communications (NCs), National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) for climate change technologies, National Reporting for CBD, and UNCCD Country Support Programme (CSP) and the National Dialogue Initiative (NDI.) National Adaptation Plans for both UNCCD and the Stockholm Conventions.

⁵ Independent evaluations of enabling activities undertaken by both agencies show that technical support should be provided in a flexible package of options but targeted to address the specific needs and conditions of countries. In addition, countries should know about this package as they are planning their enabling activity proposals, so that support services can be planned and budgeted for.

(b) Initial ideas on the role and scope of the UNDP-UNEP Global Support Programme on NAPs

7. It is envisaged that the UNDP-UNEP initiated GSP will serve as a conduit through which targeted financial and technical assistance can be cost-effectively and efficiently delivered to the LDCs to commence and advance their respective NAP process. At present, the intent is to work towards operationalizing the GSP from January 2013 until December 2018 in a phased approach: A phased approach will be adopted for the operationalization of the GSP:

- Phase I (Jan 2013-Dec 2014): Supporting LDCs to lay the groundwork and initiate preparatory activities for NAP process; and
- Phase II (Jan 2015- Dec 2018): Assisting LDCs during the implementation of the NAP formulation and design process, including reporting as the process advances.

Pathway and Context for Establishing a GSP for NAPs



8. The initial GSP is intended to cover Phase I. Phase II will be developed based on the experiences and needs of the LDCs, as well as any future guidance from the COP, the Adaptation Committee and the LEG. As guidance from the COP and experiences from national activities from Phase I of the NAP process unfold, the GSP will seek further resources to expand its activities to assist countries implement Phase II. However, as the GSP will adopt a flexible, country-by-country approach, countries wishing to move from Phase I to Phase II earlier than indicated in this document, will be supported, resources and mandates permitting.

9. In Phase I, a fully staffed and financially resourced GSP will assist all LDCs with preparation for the commencement of the NAP process. The GSP will assist countries, when requested, with their efforts to identify country-specific needs through national consultations and necessary stocktaking exercises. This needs assessment will recognize both country-driven expectations from the NAP process as well as inputs needed to realize that expectation. In addition, the GSP will help each country with developing work plans based on recognition of needs, and assist with securing and delivering finance to enable each country to initiate its country-specific NAP process.

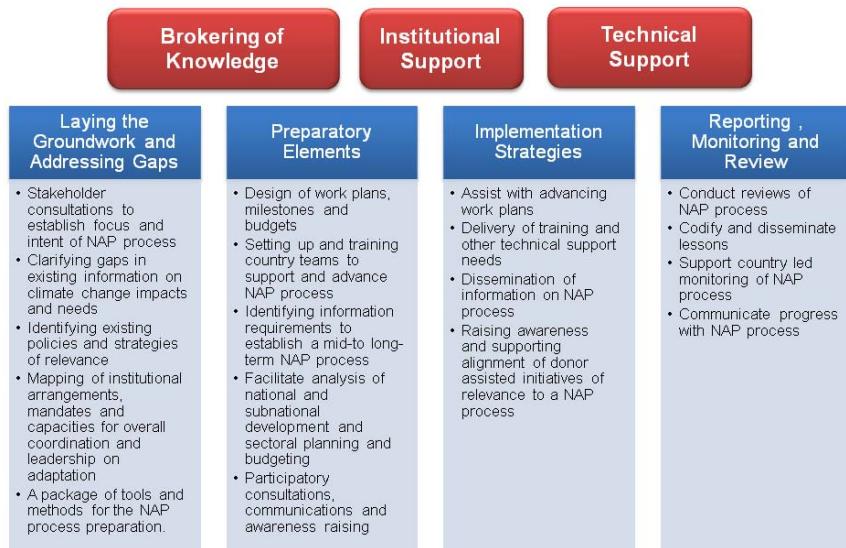
10. Based on guidance provided by the COP (and also initial guidelines included in the COP17 decision text), the Adaptation Committee, LEG and other UNFCCC bodies the GSP could assist countries (as requested) with the following:

- (a) Assisting countries with expedited financing (through the LDCF and other sources) to quick start activities to implement the NAP process;
- (b) Defining expectations including key deliverables (outcomes and outputs) for the NAP process within each country's own context;

For more information on evaluations, visit www.undp.org/evaluation/, www.unep.org/EOU and www.thegef.org/gef/eo_office.

- (c) Identifying key information gaps, priority needs and other inputs to advance key deliverables during the country specific NAP process; this will also build on other relevant development and low emission climate resilient development priorities that are planned and underway;
 - (d) Developing a roadmap to guide the advancement of the NAP process in each country including activities, inputs, key milestones and financing requirements;
 - (e) Securing and delivering finance for LDCs based on national implementation arrangements, setting up and clarifying reporting and tracking progress as well as other support needs related to NAP related activities;
 - (f) Identifying potential partnerships with national, regional and global institutions that can provide technical support to the NAP process when demanded by countries.
11. The output of Phase I will include:
- National project proposals developed to secure financing for the preparation of the NAPs;
 - Country needs assessments finalized for the design of the NAP process;
 - Detailed country specific NAP process implementation roadmaps developed, which countries will use as a blue print to advance the NAPs; and
 - At least two progress reports to the governing body of the GSP and donor(s) on how the country has advanced its NAP-related work, including plans for the following 3 years.
12. During Phase II (expected to be from Jan. 2015-Dec. 2018; or earlier if any country is able to make rapid progress with Phase I), the GSP will deliver technical and financial support to countries, including on substantive reporting & monitoring. Experiences with other similar initiatives suggest that during this time countries are likely to want to draw from a menu of services including but not limited to: vulnerability and impact assessments (VIA); climate modeling, assessing the cost of adaptation options, developing investment strategies and roadmaps, stakeholder engagement strategies, advancing public and private sector collaboration in adaptation, gender, institutional coordination mechanisms. Technical support needs will be continuously identified during the NAP process based on in-country consultations and capacity assessments. Workshops and other forums will be used to generate ideas and exchange views on how to best address the countries' needs . Finally, UNDP and UNEP will provide technical and financial oversight, including playing a critical role in coordinating ongoing efforts of relevance to the NAPs, at the national level and that is supported by development partners under the UNDAF.
13. The output of Phase II will include:
- Package of tools and methods for the NAP process preparation;
 - NAP process documents prepared and submitted to UNFCCC, as per the COP guidance;
 - Fully operational NAP process in place at the country level including, but not limited to, a NAP inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms, sectorial expert teams, revised national and local plans, and policy papers, investment papers, etc.
 - Set of indicators to monitor the impact of the NAP process.
14. It is envisaged that the potential services the GSP is likely to provide will be organized around key stages already identified by Parties (*laying the groundwork, preparatory elements, implementation strategies, reporting & monitoring*) and around the following three thematic areas:
- (i) Technical guidance and Methods;
 - (ii) Institutional Capacity Assessment and Development Support; and
 - (iii) Knowledge, Reporting and Tracking.
15. Depending on country specific demand, each LDC will be able to request targeted support from the GSP to meet needs. Delivery of assistance will be based on a number of principles including availability of country-based and/or region-based expertise as well as cost-effectiveness principles.

Proposed Services of the GSP for NAPs



16. In terms of support on **technical guidance and methods** to advance NAPs, it is envisaged that the GSP, in coordination with the Adaptation Committee and LEG, could help countries understand technical guidelines and provide training to utilize best available and tried and tested methods, including development of training packages, for advancing their respective NAP process. The GSP will also be able to provide impartial advisory support and direction to countries on what type of assessments are needed, for what purpose, the scope of such assessments, including their likely usefulness and role in understanding the context for advancing the NAPs. The GSP could also develop and update indicators for reporting, monitoring and evaluating progress, as required by the COP decision. It can also assist countries, if requested, with reporting and monitoring, including reviewing documents prior to their official submission. The GSP may also provide technical assistance directly to national country teams and/or enable access of national teams to regional, global and other information and technical expertise through a variety of partnerships.

17. A second potential area of focus for the GSP is **institutional capacity assessment and development** support. The GSP could actively assist countries to undertake capacity needs assessments. Working in coordination with other donor supported capacity development programmes, the GSP could assist countries to strengthen the capacities needed to effectively advance the NAP process by identifying and aligning with other ongoing and planned initiatives in addition to developing new initiatives. The GSP may also be able to support national teams to set up multi-sectoral country coordination mechanisms (national and sub-national efforts to establish multidisciplinary, cross-ministerial committees and sectorial technical sub-committees, as relevant) that can effectively advance the NAP process.

18. For the NAP process, **knowledge, reporting and tracking** support could place emphasis on assisting countries with a wide variety of knowledge products and services and in brokering best available scientific and technical data, information, methods and other materials, as required. In addition, the GSP could maintain a repository of key technical documents of relevance to countries and also codify best practices and lessons learned. It would facilitate, vet and assist with accessing best available scientific information and skills that are of relevance to and demanded by countries. South-south collaboration could be promoted actively by building relationships and partnerships. This pillar will necessarily build on the existing UNDP and UNEP supported knowledge networks and platforms such as the Global Adaptation Network (GAN) and its regional networks and the Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM). The GSP will also track and report on progress with NAP process in LDCs to the general public (through a dedicated website) so that interested donors, technical institutions, etc., can be informed about progress as well as identify opportunities to further compliment assistance to the countries.

(c) Operation of the GSP

19. Details of the GSP governance structure will be outlined in the UNDP-UNEP project document. In brief, it is expected that a Project Board (or steering committee) for the GSP will comprise of UNDP, UNEP, GEF, other donors, Adaptation Committee, LEG, and/or others, as necessary. Regular meetings of the Project Board will help ensure that at all times during its implementation the GSP remains cognizant of the evolving strategic orientation provided by the COP and Adaptation Committee of the UNFCCC. The governance arrangements for the GSP could also be designed such that there is scope for interaction with the LEG as appropriate. The programme will undergo monitoring as per standard rules of UNDP and UNEP.

20. As other developing countries that are not LDCs start developing their NAP process and programmes the GSP will be in a position to share lessons, best practices, and offer support as and when necessary.

21. It is expected that the NAP process for LDCs will be completed in a timely manner to allow for implementation of priorities to be synchronized with the likely operationalization of the Green Climate Fund (GSF). The GSP will be able to provide information pertaining to NAP implementation to the GCF Governance body as well as to other interested donors.

22. Finally, the design of the GSP will be guided by the following principles: building on the comparative strengths of UNDP and UNEP and on the UN presence in countries and long-standing development partnerships with countries to provide policy and advisory services; transparent accountability in fund management and administration; speedy and effective procedures for delivery of service; focus on delivery at country level; ability to draw on technical expertise from other sources and organizations, as needed, including NGOs, international organizations, research and capacity-building institutes and private companies; cognizance of evolving guidance from the UNFCCC COP; complementarities with other country-specific and global initiatives of other UN Agencies and bi-lateral donors; , ensuring equitable and efficient distribution of benefits across all LDCs; and, actively contributing to in-country coordination to avoid duplication of efforts with other donors and Agencies.

III. Next steps towards operationalizing the GSP

23. The intention of UNDP and UNEP, as discussed with GEF Secretariat, is to establish the GSP to quick start Phase I, subject to availability and approval of financing, by December 2012. To-date, discussions have taken place with the GEF Secretariat on establishing the GSP with financing from the LDCF, based on the direction provided by the COP 17 decision. Efforts will also be made to leverage additional resources from other sources, including partnerships, as per the COP decision.

24. UNDP and UNEP, in partnership with the GEF Secretariat, will continue to engage with the LEG and other interested parties before the UNFCCC sessions in May 2012 to further discuss ideas contained in this paper as well as those submitted by the GEF on financing for the NAPs. Following the presentation made by both Agencies at the LEG meeting in Bhutan on the architecture of the GSP for the NAP process, including engaging the LEG on the services to be provided by the GSP and taking into account the feedback from the LEG, UNDP and UNEP, in consultation with the GEF and other interested institutions, will submit a joint medium-sized project for endorsement to the GEF CEO. The submission will be made as soon as the documentation is finalized and no later than the June 2012 Council meeting. Additionally, based on the material presented in this paper, UNDP and UNEP will provide an update to the SBI meeting in May 2012 on the progress of developing the GSP proposal contained in this document.

25. Subject to endorsement by the GEF CEO of the UNDP-UNEP project for the establishment of a GSP for the NAPs, it is anticipated that UNDP and UNEP will initiate steps to operationalize the GSP, including a formal launch at a side event at COP 18 in December 2012 in Qatar.

World Bank Submission to Decision 5/CP.17 on National Adaptation Plans

I. Introduction

1. The World Bank welcomes the decision on NAPs and the objective of the NAP process to: (a) reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience; and (b) to facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programs and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate. The World Bank appreciates the opportunity to contribute to Parties' important work under decision 5/CP.17 on National Adaptation Plans, and provide information on its activities to support the national adaptation process (para. 35, decision 5/CP.17). This note also summarizes its broader experience through its various program and partnerships that may inform the application of the guidelines for the NAP process for LDCs (para. 7, decision 5/CP.17).
2. Including through s The Bank engages with its client countries on climate change through a range of Instruments, strategy level engagements (e.g. Country Assistance Strategies (CASS), Country Environmental Analysis (CEAs)), investments (Specific Investment Loans (SILs), Development Policy Operations (DPOs), technical assistance (including capacity building), knowledge products and tools (analytical studies, economic and sector work), and through Partnerships (e.g. GEF, CIF, and other multi-donor trust funds). This submission highlights some adaptation related insights and lessons derived from a large portfolio of projects and programs in client countries, including in LDCs. It is hoped that this submission will be constructive input to Parties' as they commence work on their National Adaptation Plans. The World Bank would be pleased to elaborate further and contribute to this important work as needed.

II. Key Insights from Adaptation Related Experiences

3. **Clients are increasingly reflecting climate challenges and prioritization of climate related investments directly into national strategies.** It is worth noting here that in FY11 100% of new Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) or Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) prioritize climate change as compared to 32%, 63%, and 88% in FY07, FY09, and FY10 respectively. Climate vulnerabilities are discussed and an increasing number of countries have climate resilience as a major pillar of these strategies. It is critical however, that climate strategies (including NAPs) are developed and implemented as integral parts of national financial and economic planning processes if they are to have the desired outcome.
4. **Sound analytical, economic and sector work enhances the quality of dialogue and has the potential to inform the development and delivery of investments in support of climate resilient development in countries.** Several flagship reports (e.g. World Development Report 2010, Economics of Adaptation to Climate Change (2010), Economics of Natural Disasters (2010), and Adaptation to a Changing Climate in the Arab Countries (ongoing)) have helped raise the profile of climate impacts in countries. These coupled with national, or sector level studies (e.g. EACC country level studies, GFDRR studies) have been instrumental in informing the dialogue and delivery of programs in countries.
5. **Access to and management of reliable and quality climate and climate related data, information and synthesis products to support enhanced decision making is a critical pillar of climate resilience.** Countries are increasingly realizing the importance of these elements as a critical investment over the longer term and the need to build corresponding capacities. There is an increasing emergence of information and data portals. The Climate Change Knowledge Portal (<http://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org>) is a central piece of the World Bank's Open Data Initiative for Climate Change, and provides a one-stop shop in the Bank and beyond to : (i) provide access to good quality climate and climate related information and development of synthesis products. This web-based tool has successfully supported risk-assessment and upstream planning by providing rapid access to synthesis material including national climate risk and adaptation profiles and existing national planning documents including National Communications to the UNFCCC, NAPAs, SPCRs, and could potentially support the NAP process.

- 6. The Strategic Programs for Climate Resilience (or Investment Plans) that participating countries have produced under the \$ 1 BN multi-donor CIF Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) provide directly relevant lessons for the NAP process.** The CIF principles of engagement resonate with and support the framing of the NAPs decisions which calls for country-driven and participatory approaches which are continuous, progressive and iterative processes, and result in nationally identified priorities. The PPCR program already provides some early lesson that could inform the NAP process (www.climateinvestmentfund.org) in countries, including: (a) strong country leadership is an imperative, but expectations must be realistic; (b) a country's ability to strengthen resilience depends on buy-in at national and sectoral levels; (c) building capacity of finance or planning ministries has enable them to become leader in climate planning and implementation; (d) importance of prioritization, but choosing priorities is difficult; (e) Need to enhance readiness elements, particularly institutional and human capacity and access and use of technical information to develop policies and actions; (f) expanding the private sector's role is crucial yet challenging; (g) importance of including a bankable stream of investments to for early action, learning and results; and (h) importance of predictable financing.
(<http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/content/ppcr-pilot-country-meeting-june-23-2011>)
- 7. The CIF model of having dedicated shared learning and knowledge exchange fora and mechanisms is showing results of building capacity of participating countries, as well as reinforcing their country leadership of the programs on climate resilience.** The Global Support Program, the CIF Partnership Forum, and the Pilot Countries meetings are some of the technical support elements that have created an opportunity for participating countries to enhance and deepen their capacity and knowledge base incrementally, while also sharing and learning from each others' experiences. These may be useful experiences for the NAP process to explore.
- 8. It is imperative that the NAP process takes an integrated approach to disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation:** Increasingly Bank strategies and operational products are placing climate and disaster risk management at the center of strategic policies and development programs to ensure that both climate change and climate variability are fully addressed up front in development context. This will ensure an organic transition from the NAPA processes and will guard against countries further institutionalizing separate processes for DRR and CCA, creating dichotomies and diminishing national capacity. We also welcome the opportunity to continue to engage on this discussion through the loss and damage agenda under UNFCCC.
- 9. Proper attention to the social dimensions of climate variability and change can greatly enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of development efforts and of the NAP process.** Climate change has important social implications. The starting point to understanding vulnerability to climate change is a clear understanding of existing levels of socioeconomic vulnerability and adaptive capacity. High quality social analysis is essential to ensuring effective poverty reduction and adaptation strategies. For example, upstream social and institutional analysis can help the NAP process to better understand the multi-faceted nature of vulnerability; utilize participatory methods to engage people in the development and implementation of climate change strategies that are tailored to their needs, priorities and realities; and promote good governance, transparency and accountability, in order to enhance the efficacy of climate change adaptation actions. The Bank is supporting client countries to address these challenges in a wide variety of contexts, including under the PPCR, the GFDRR, through carbon finance instruments, and via mainstream IDA and IBRD investment and development policy lending in many sectors. This includes innovation in areas not commonly considered as relevant to building climate resilience such as social protection, migration and population resettlement.
- 10. There are increasing efforts in the Bank to ensure synergies between adaptation and mitigation agendas when designing and planning climate actions and evaluating their impact.** These include examples of interventions in the forest sector which help sequester carbon and increase resilience; climate smart agriculture where the focus is on a triple-win: carbon sequestration, food security and climate resilient livelihoods; water efficiency measures in urban municipalities which reduce energy consumption and emissions from water pumping and distribution, and landscape approaches which explore synergies across a matrix of land uses and optimize co-benefits between adaption and mitigation.
- 11. The World Bank stands ready to share its on-the-ground experiences with client countries, knowledge products and tools; and to assist LDCs in the NAP process going forward (para. 23, Decision 5/CP.17) as appropriate.**

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