Overview of the Objectives and Characteristics of NAPAs

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NAPA Launch Workshop, Dhaka, Bangladesh
Sept 18-22, 2002

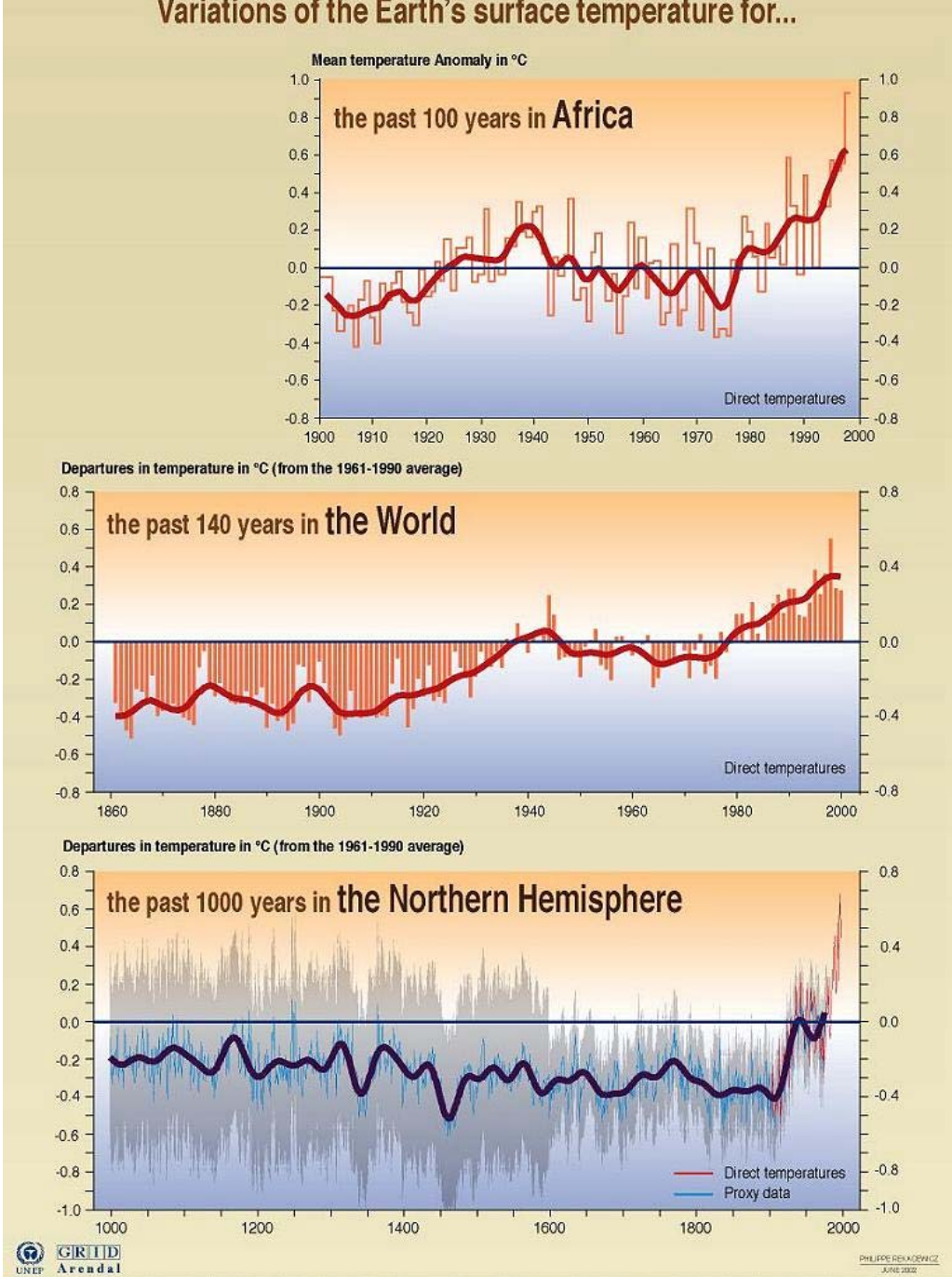
Not Another Plan Already (NAPA)

- Why NAPA?
- How about the National Communication as a mechanism for expressing our adaptation needs?
- Do we know enough to construct good NAPAs?

Sampling of important national plans

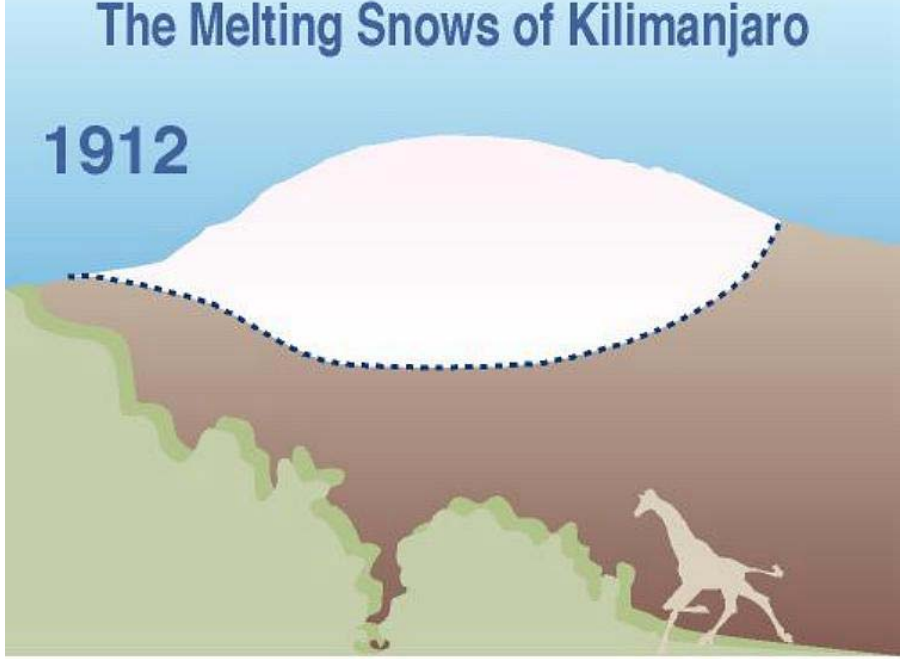
- NEAP: National Environmental Action Plan
- **PSRP: Poverty Reduction Strategy Plan**
- **NPA (LDC III): National Programmes of Action**
- NBSA
- NCSA
- **National Communication**
- Plus plus ….

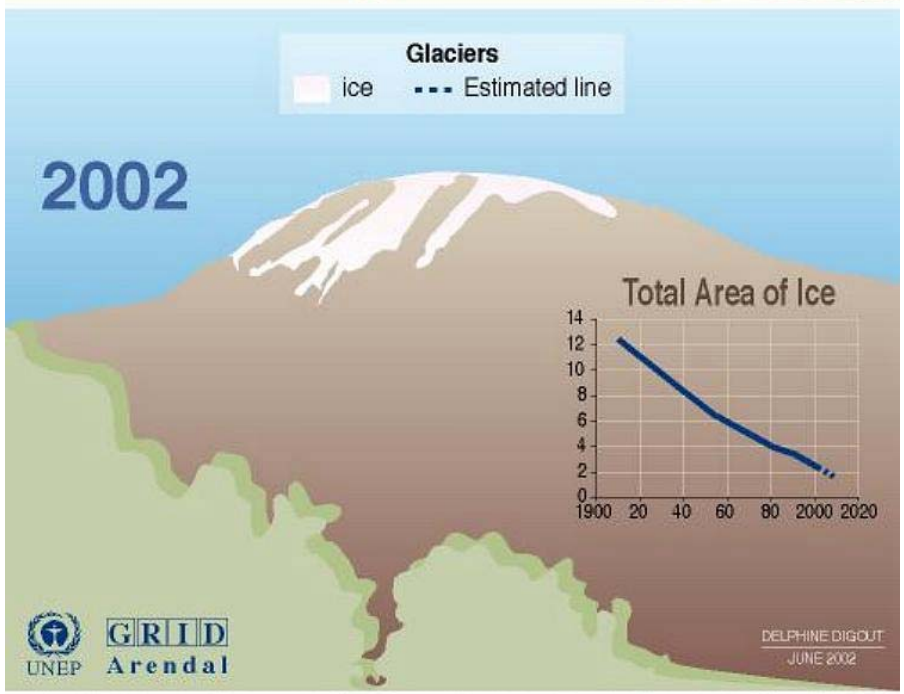
(Rich source of development strategies, institutional structures, etc)



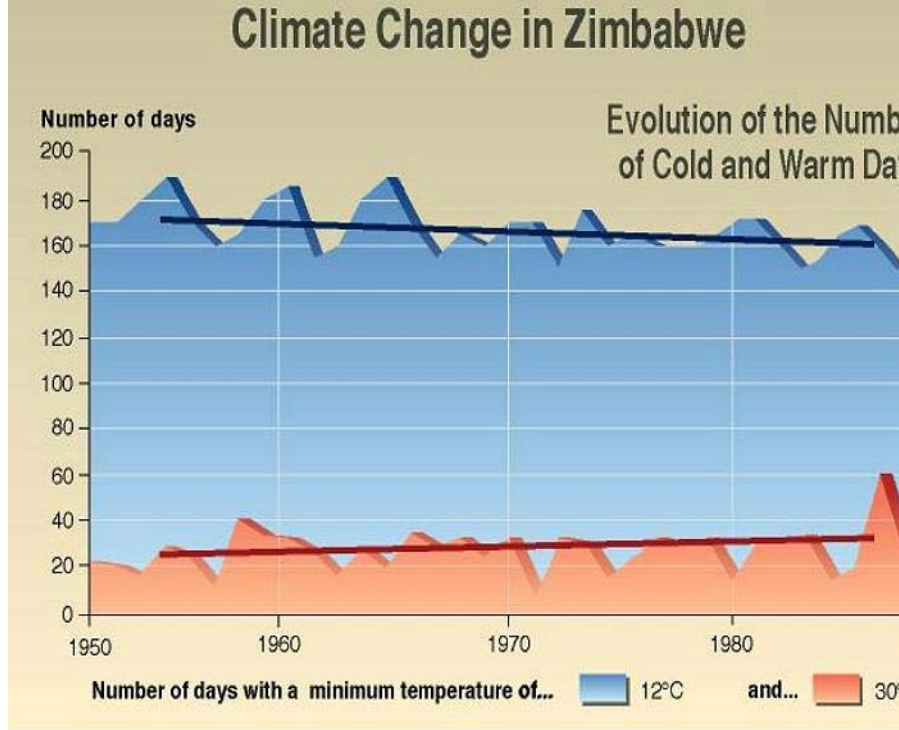
Sources: World Meteorological Organization (WMO), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), *Climate Change 2001, Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability*, and Synthesis Report.

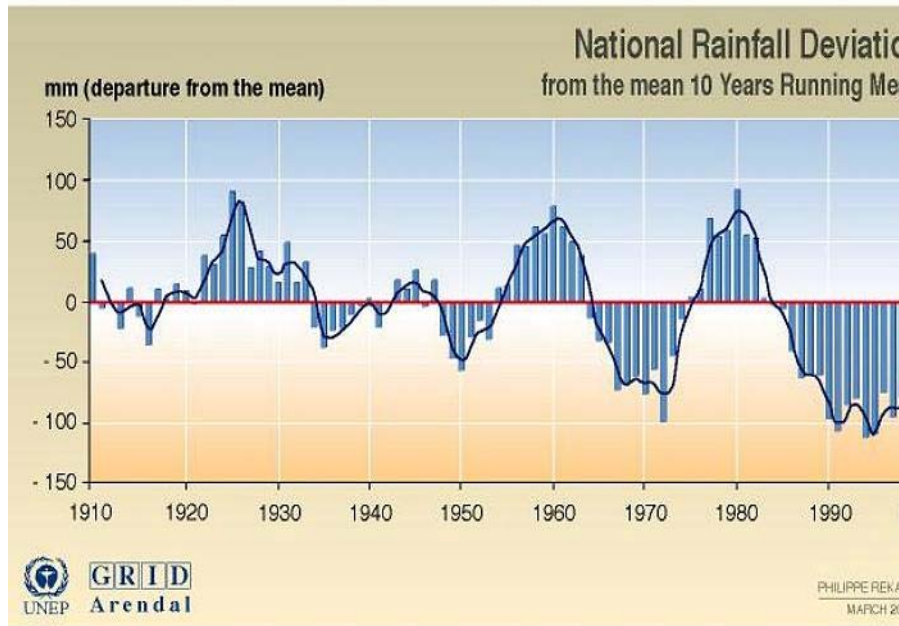
IPCC TAR has concluded that available observational evidence indicates that regional changes in climate, particularly increases in temperature, have already affected a diverse set of physical and biological systems in many parts of the world.





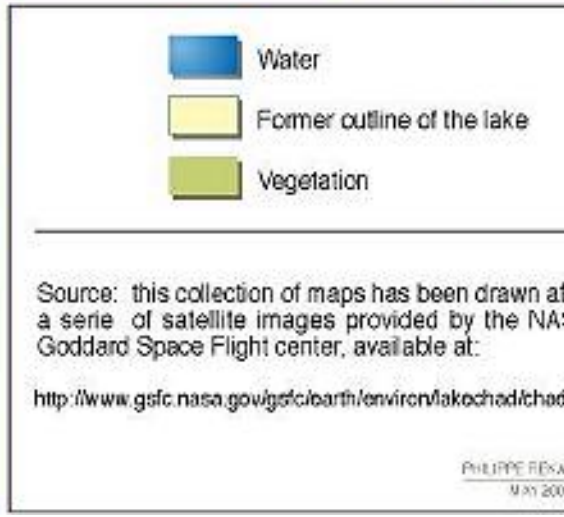
Sources: Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), February 2001 ; Earthobservatory.nasa.gov.





Source: Zimbabwe Department of Meteorological Service at http://weather.utande.co.zw/climate/climatecha

The Disapearance of the Lake Chad in Africa



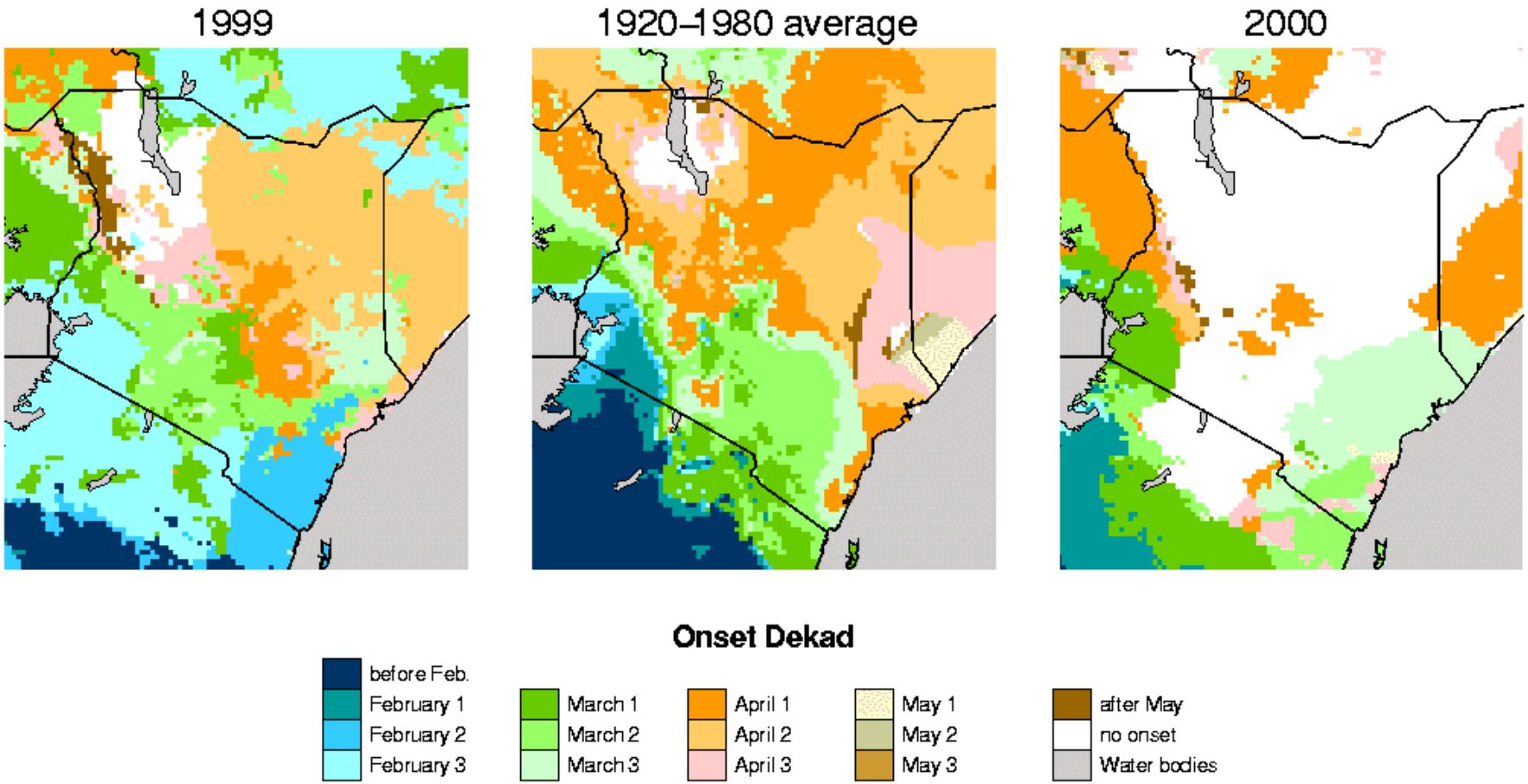
Growing Season

Changes in Growing Season onset of rainfall and total amount of have led to crop failures in recent years, leading to severe food shortages that can easily trigger complex emergencies including a cycle of famine, for example in Kenya (also in Malawi and other countries):

Onset of Rains in Kenya

Figure 4

Rainfall Accounting method (i.e. 25mm + 2x20mm)
Applied to dekads 1–22 for 1999 and 2000



Source: http://edcsnw3.cr.usgs.gov/ip/rfe/kenyarain.html; March 13 2001

Figure 3

Rainfall Accumulation in Kenya

Cumulative rainfall amounts for March, April and May

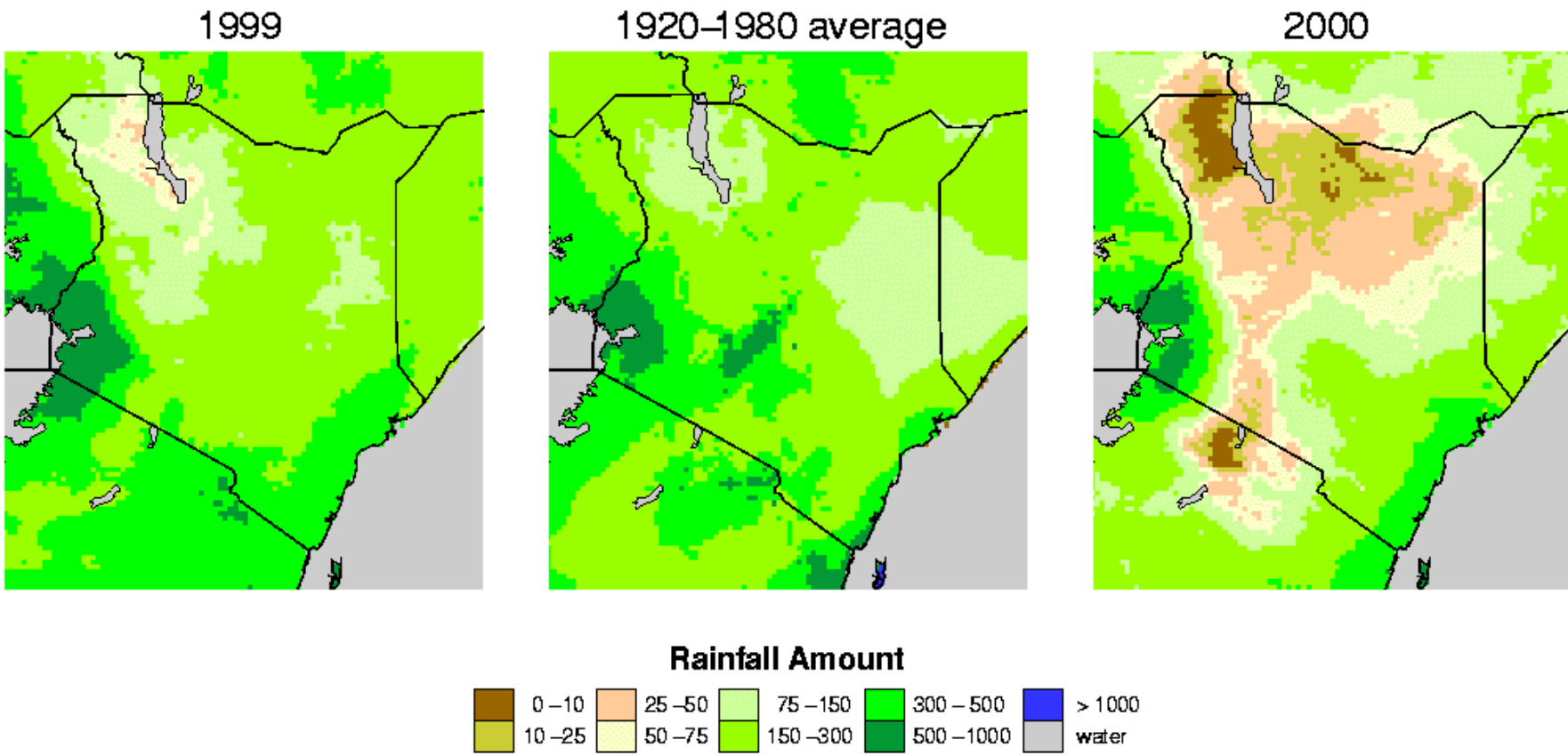
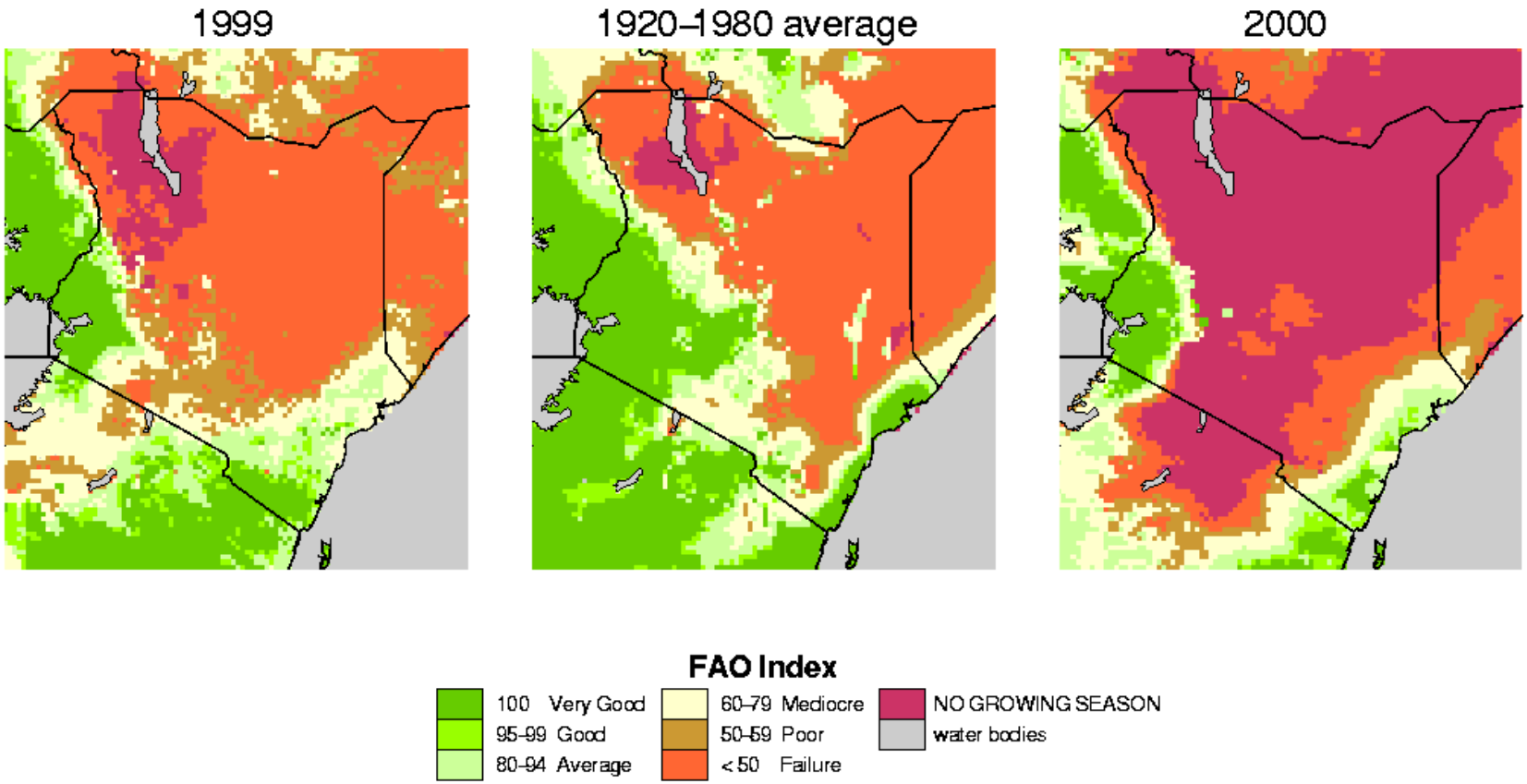
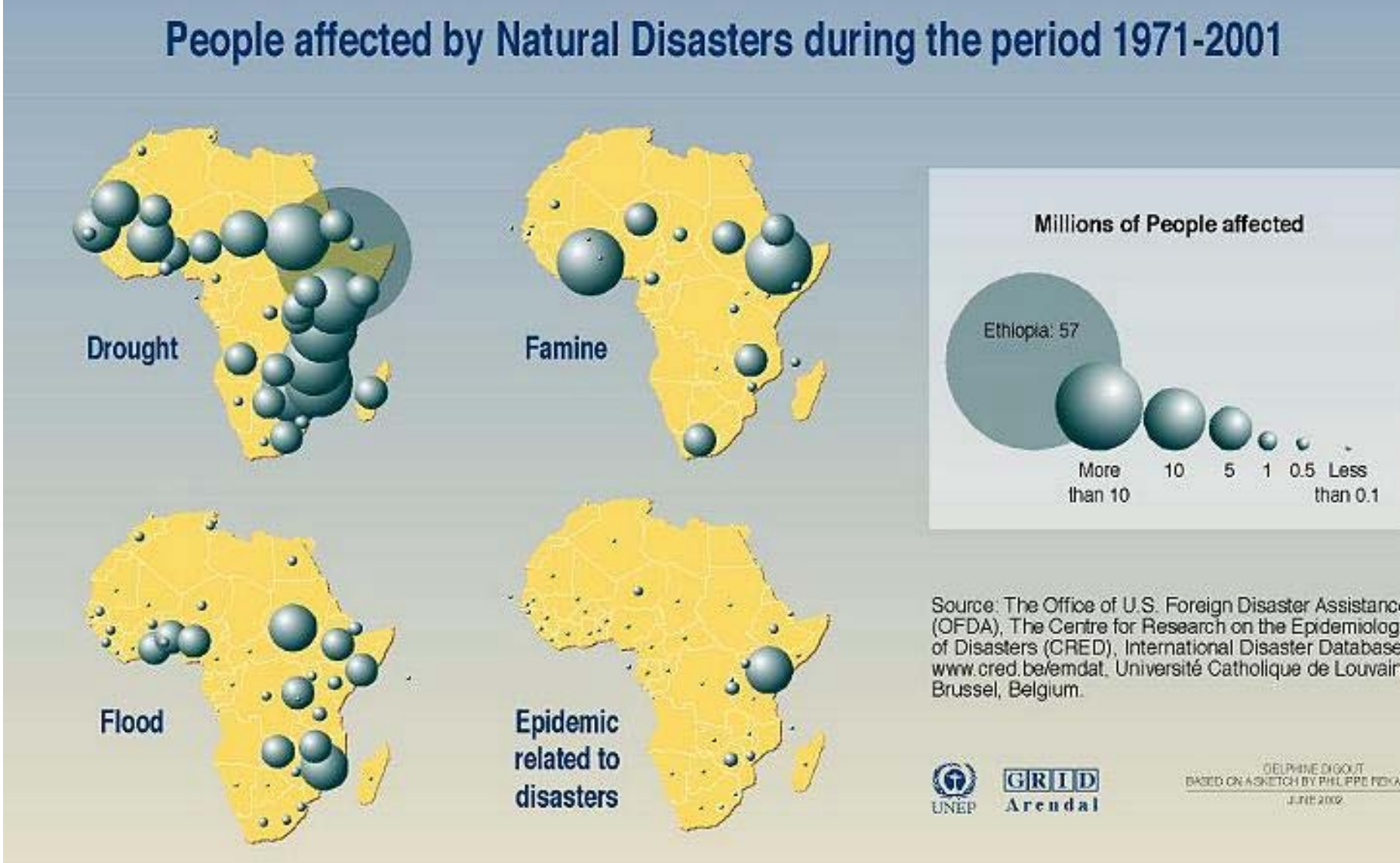


Figure 5

FAO Index (WRSI) for 120-day Maize in Kenya

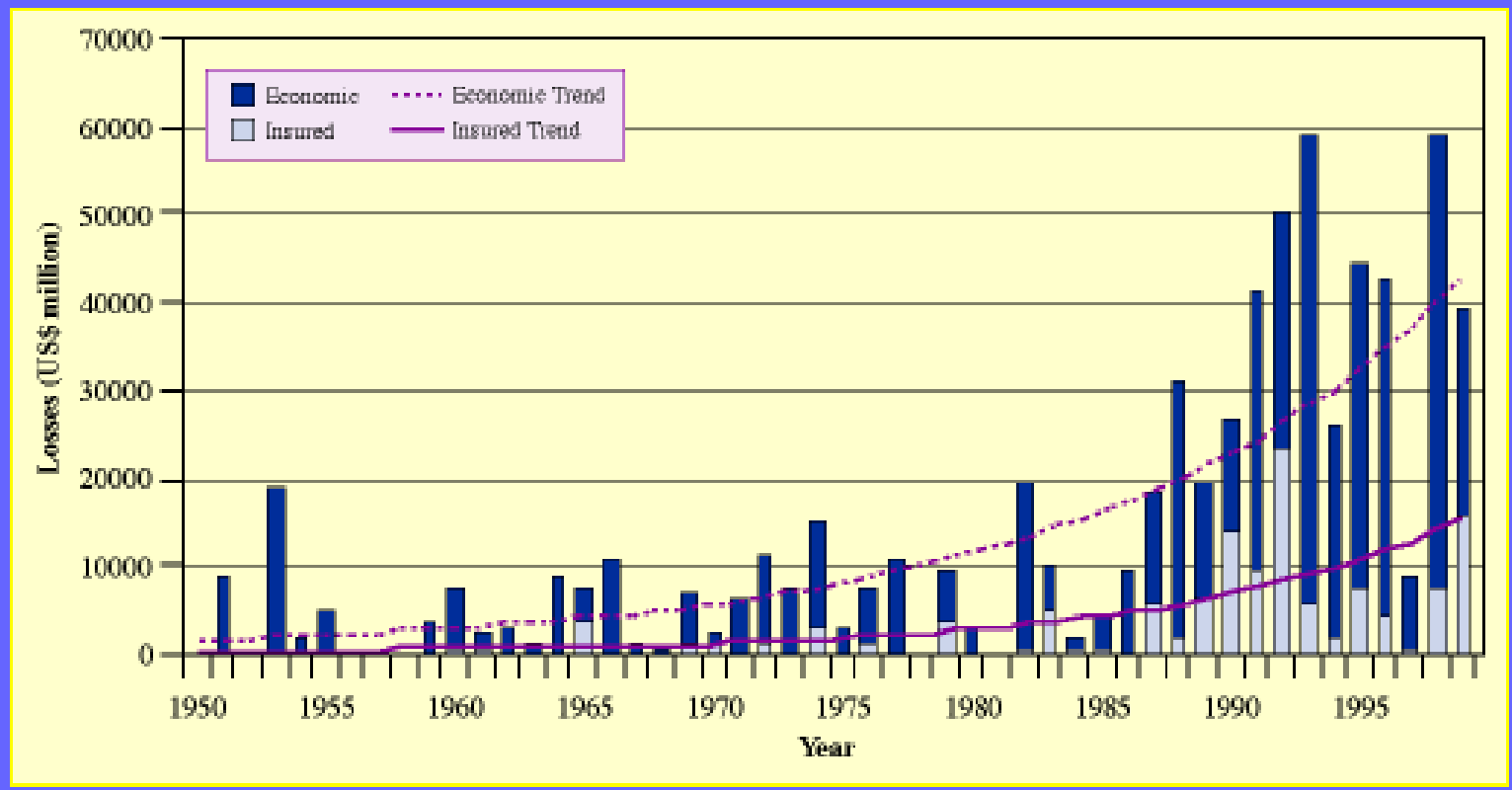
Rainfall Accounting method (i.e. 25mm + 2x20mm) for SOS
Applied till dekad 22 and extended to EOS using longterm average





"There is emerging evidence that some social and economic systems have been affected by the recent increasing frequenc of floods and droughts in some areas", IPCC TAR.

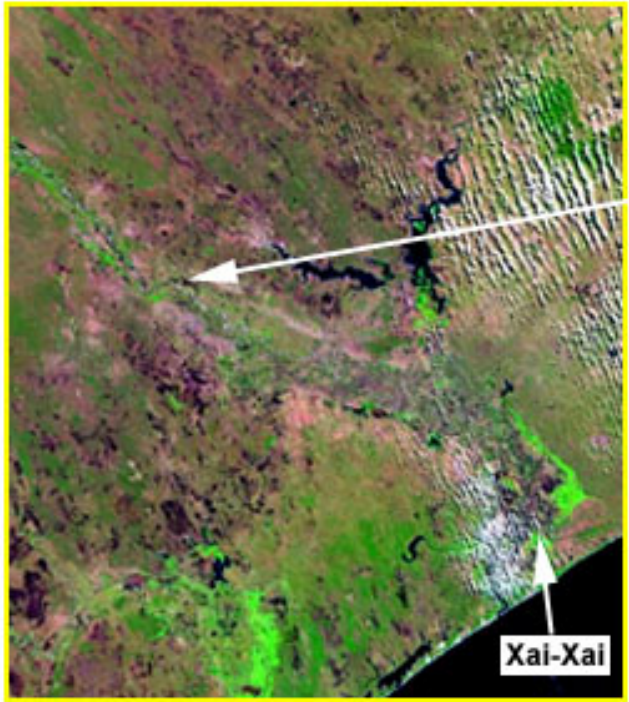
Catastrophic weather-related losses increased 10-fold from 1950s



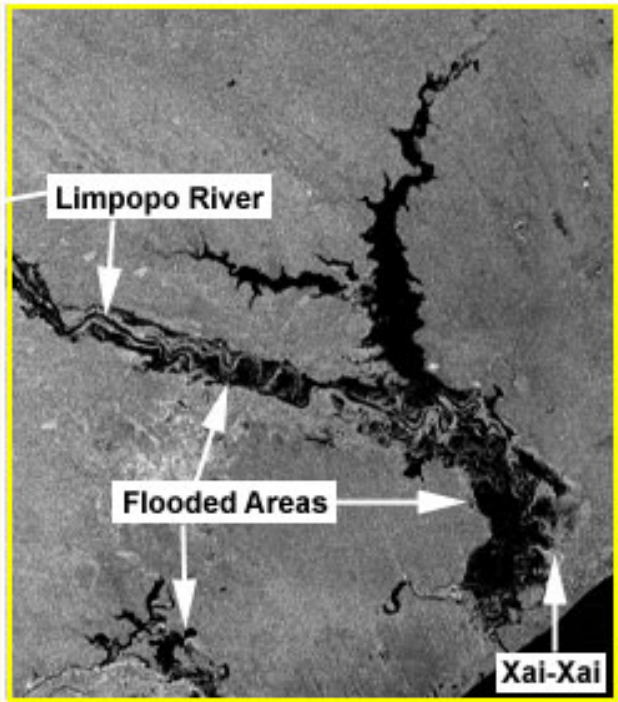
Disaster Center
www.pdc.org

Mozambique Flooding: Xai-Xai Area

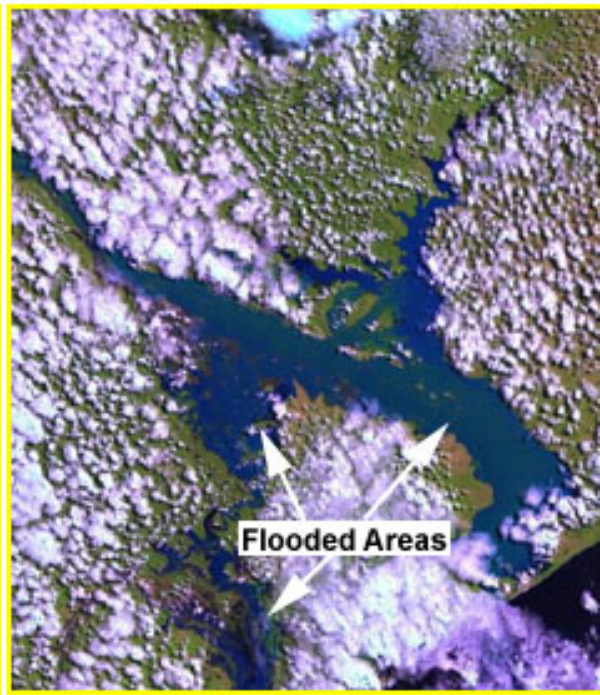
August 22, 1999 | February 21, 2000 | March 1, 2000



LANDSAT 7 (Bands 5, 4, 3)
Source: EROS Data Center



RADARSAT
Source: Canadian Space Agency



LANDSAT 7 (Bands 5, 4, 3)

Mozambique floods in 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 wet seasons highlighted the need for urgent action, and the need for a mechanism for communicating those needs

Vulnerability and Adaptive Capacity

- Adaptive capacity is the ability of a system to adjust to climate change (including climate variability and extremes) to moderate potential damages, to take advantage of opportunities, or to cope with the consequences.

- Vulnerability is the degree to which a system is susceptible to, or unable to cope with, adverse effects of climate change, including climate variability and extremes.

"Those with the Least Resources have the Least Capacity to Adapt and are the Most Vulnerable"

- Ability of human systems to adapt to and cope with climate change depends on such factors as wealth, technology, education, information, skills, infrastructure access to resources, and management capabilities.

- There is potential for developed and developing countries **to enhance and/or acquire adaptive capabilities**.

- Populations and communities are **highly variable** in their endowments with these attributes, and the developing countries, particularly the least developed countries (LDCs), are generally poorest in this regard.

The Need to Enhance Coping Strategies and Build Adaptive Capacity

- As a result, LDCs have lesser capacity to adapt and are more vulnerable to climate change damages, just as they are more vulnerable to other stresses.

- This condition is most extreme among the poorest people.

- **NAPA Goal: enhance coping strategies and build adaptive capacity**

Goals and Objectives

- The goal of NAPA is to lay out a plan of action about how to build capacity to adapt to climate change and how to enhance coping strategies to adverse impacts of climate and climate change

- An important characteristic of NAPAs is the emphasis on **rural communities**, and the **use of traditional knowledge** about **coping strategies**, and the need for th process to be **bottoms-up** so it can capture most important vulnerabilities of stakeholders

- Critical for NAPAs to including major stakeholder groups, and to be coupled to national development plans and activities

What is the end product?

- Not simply another lengthy document to join the ranks of important national action plans
- Not simply an opportunity to get ‘busy’ with yet another enabling activity
- NAPA should be a bottoms-up action plan that has broad acceptance and is action-oriented.
- While the process will be comprehensive to arrive at the NAPA, the final product should be a concise and well justified list of actions and projects to address priority vulnerabilities for the country, or at least to build the capacity to address those vulnerabilities

The NAPA

- The NAPA would thus be a concise document that would communicate those urgent needs that a country may have, and a ranked list of actions to address these needs, including project briefs.

- NAPA is not an obligation – it is an opportunity for those that have urgent needs

- NAPA is a bottoms-up approach, designed to build enable communities of stakeholders in countries to have an active role in enhancing their adaptive capacity

How about the National Communication (NC) as a mechanism for expressing adaptation needs in LDCs?

- The NC is a top-down, obligation for parties to communicate their emissions and plans for mitigation, and some statement about mitigation and adaptation needs
- LDCs are not required to submit a NC within 3 yrs, although at least 20 of them have submitted their first national communication
- These NCs do not address urgent adaptation needs to the level of detail that would be easily translated into an action.
- The long time required to produce a NC is not suited for addressing and communication urgent and immediate needs

Do we know enough to construct good NAPAs?

Yes! Use local and traditional knowledge to understand coping strategies and current science to understand adaptive capacity and how to build capacity to enhance it.