

LINK BETWEEN CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND NATIONAL PLANNING

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Outline of the presentation

- What is Climate Change?
- What are the impacts of Climate change.
- Estimated costs of climate change
- What is adaptation?
- Planning Process and key stakeholders
- Integration of adaptation in the national planning process
- Justification?
- Methodology?
- Experiences/good practices? From NAPA

What is Climate Change?

Climate change is linked to changes in average global temperature or global warming, which is associated with:

- Rise in sea level
- Changes in precipitation
- Increased frequency and magnitude of extreme weather

Impacts of climate change

The climate change tends to have negative impacts on the following:

- Human and animal health
- Food and fibre production
- Water supply (Limited or unhealthy)
- Infrastructure (Roads and buildings)
- Energy supply

Estimated costs of climate change

- Green House gas concentration can be stabilised if 2-3% of the global GDP per year is committed.
- If nothing is done 20% of GDP will be lost per year
- Stern Review 2006- in a business as usual scenario, the total cost of climate change would be equivalent to loosing between 5-20% of global GDP now and for ever.

Estimated costs of Climate change.....

- UN Climate Panel 2007- Costs of adaptation strategies in agriculture, costal zones, forestry,, fisheries, ,health, infrastructure and water supply sectors combined could reach 44 billion US Dollars to 166 per year by6 2030
- Alex Bowen, Senior Economist- on the Stern Team- The impact of unrestrained climate change would be higher than 20% of the global GDP.

What is adaptation

- Social and institutional process that involves reflecting on and responding to current trends and projected changes in climate
- Response to short term climate variability
- A necessary strategy to complement climate change mitigation
- Interventions with potential to reduce climate change and to enhance beneficial impacts

What is NAPA?

NAPA stands for National Adaptation Plan of Action and it addresses the following:

- Reflects LDCs' climate change vulnerabilities and adaptation needs
- It helps in identifying priority climate change adaptation activities that respond to urgent and immediate needs of the LDCs
- It offers LDCs opportunities to create national, country-owned plans

Current status of NAPA

- 43 LDCs have prepared their NAPAs while 5 have not.
- Equatorial Guinea has not even applied for the 200,000 USD for the preparation phase
- Only Bhutan has accessed resources for implementation
- There is only 176 million USD in the LDCF basket

Current Status of NAPA cont.....

- The total cost of projects included in the submitted NAPAs is about 1.7 Billion USD
- Each LDC Party can only access 5 million USD, yet the cost of one project like in the case of Ethiopia costs over 700 million USD
- There are over 750 projects included in the submitted NAPAs

Role of LEG in the NAPA process

To provide advisory role in both the NAPA preparation and implementation phases:

- Produced Annotated Guideline for NAPA preparation
- Meets with GEF, the IAs and the UNFCCC to sort out the issues that affect the NAPA process
- Provided comments on the draft NAPAs before submission

Role of the LEG in the NAPA process.....

- Produced Step-by step guide for NAPA implementation
- Programmed 5 workshops for the Anglophone, Francophone, Lusophone, Asian LDCs and Small Island LDCs
- Carried out questionnaire survey to assess progress and compliance in the NAPA process

Assessing NAPA through SWOT Analysis

- SWOT stands for **S**trength, **W**eakness, **O**pportunities and **T**hreats

Strength of NAPA

- NAPA has a legal backing based on COP 7 decision 5CP7 which initiated the implementation of article 4.9 of the Convention by establishing LDC work programme that included NAPA process.
- NAPA has clear and focused objectives
- It is acceptable to and has been appreciated by both the developed partners and the LDCs

Strength of NAPA cont.....

- It has user friendly annotated guidelines
- The principles of participatory and consultative approach makes NAPA an important tool for awareness creation and integration of climate change adaptation into all levels of national planning
- The LDCs, GEF, IAs, LEG and the Secretariat meet and discuss problems affecting NAPA process, whenever necessary

Weakness of NAPA

- No timeline was set for both the Preparation and Implementation Phases of NAPA, hence the failure of NAPA to address urgent and immediate adaptation needs of LDCs.
- The implication of implementation phase does not rhyme with the political understanding of implementation
- There is no mechanism for monitoring the IAs and penalising them in case of non-compliance.

Weakness of NAPA cont.....

- Equal amount of resources (200,000 USD) was provided to each LDC Party for NAPA preparation irrespective of area and size of population e.g. Sudan Vs Sao Tome
- Amount of funds currently available for NAPA (176 million USD) is far below the funds required (about USD 1.7 billion)

Opportunities for NAPA

- All the key stakeholders (UNFCCC, LDCs and Annex 1 parties) have appreciated NAPA as a potential instrument for addressing urgent and immediate climate change needs of LDCs.
- There are pledges and the good will from Annex 1 countries to support LDCs as the most vulnerable group.
- A special basket, LDCF, was created for financing NAPA activities in particular

Opportunities for NAPA cont.....

- There are bilateral and national interests to fund some of the NAPA activities outside the LDCF
- Communities are already experiencing the adverse effects of climate change

Threats to NAPA

- Inadequate technical capacity in the LDCs and the IAs to handle NAPA preparation and implementation
- Complex procedures instituted by GEF for developing projects and accessing the funds
- Unclear terminologies such as co-financing and sliding scale tend to confuse the LDCs, as in some cases they are interpreted as conditionalities for accessing the funds.

Threats to NAPA cont.....

- Inability of Annex 1 Parties to put resources in the LDCF, since its voluntary and not obligatory.
- Lack of mechanism and legal framework for GEF to effectively manage and monitor the performance of IAs and penalise them for non-compliance. The IAs do not report or account to GEF directly
- No timeline for IAs in the NAPA process

Evidence of NAPA integration in National Plans

- Multi-sectoral composition of the NAPA team
- Participatory and consultative process
- Country drivenness and national approval
- Synergies with PRSP, MDGs and other national development programmes
- Addresses adaptation gaps
- Community participation/involvement

Challenges of NAPA

- Limited resources and Complex access procedures
- Limited adaptation and climate change awareness
- Inadequate capacities within the LDCs and the IAs.
- Lack of timelines for stakeholders
- Lack of Monitoring and reporting mechanism between the GEF and the IAs

Conclusion

Thank you all.