

Opportunities for enhancing support on food systems/security in national adaptation plans

Koronivia intersessional workshop part 1
10 June 2021





Established 2010, decision 1/CP.16

To enable countries to formulate and implement NAPs with a view to identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs.

Objectives of the NAP process (decision 5/CP.17) are:

- ❑ To **reduce vulnerability** to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience
- ❑ To **facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation**, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate.



LDC Expert Group

- ❑ The LEG is mandated by the COP to provide technical guidance and support on NAPs.
- ❑ Support is provided through various modalities: NAP Technical Guidelines; The Open NAP initiative; NAP Expos; NAP Central; Training workshops; NAP Technical Working Group; Collaboration with other bodies and organizations

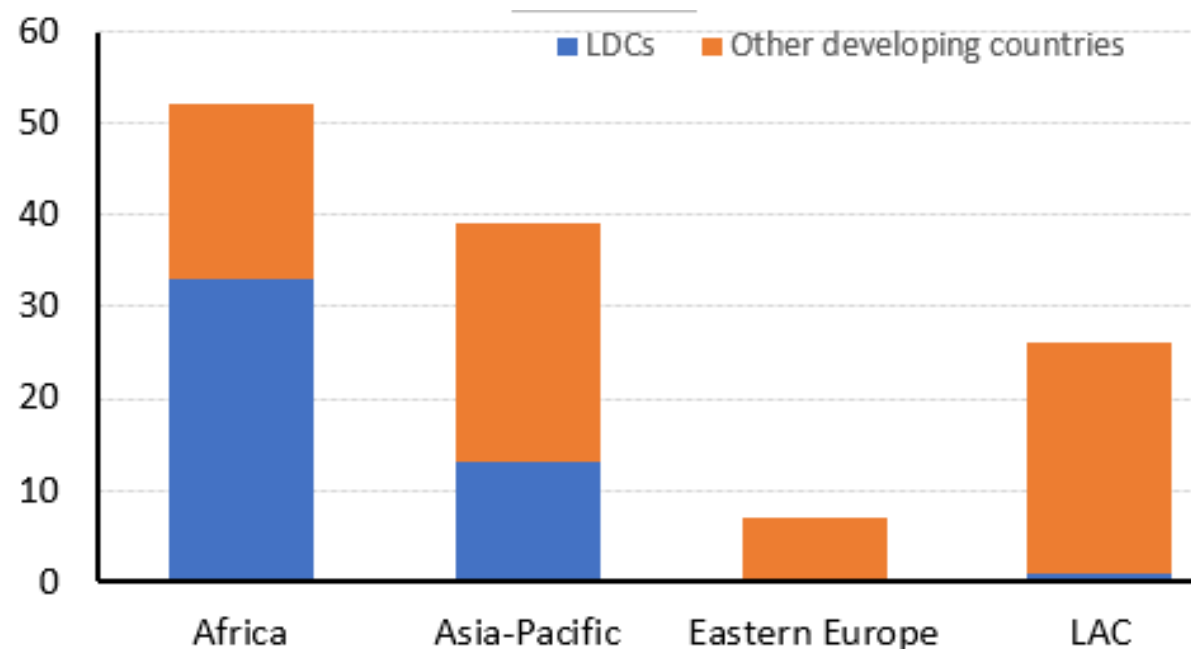
Support for the process to formulate and implement NAPs:

- ❑ Technical support established through various support programmes and networks. UN agencies and organizations and relevant organizations support countries in activities relevant to the NAPs
 - ❑ Financial support through GCF, LDCF/SCCF and bilateral and other sources.



125 out of 154 developing countries are undertaking the process to formulate and implement NAPs

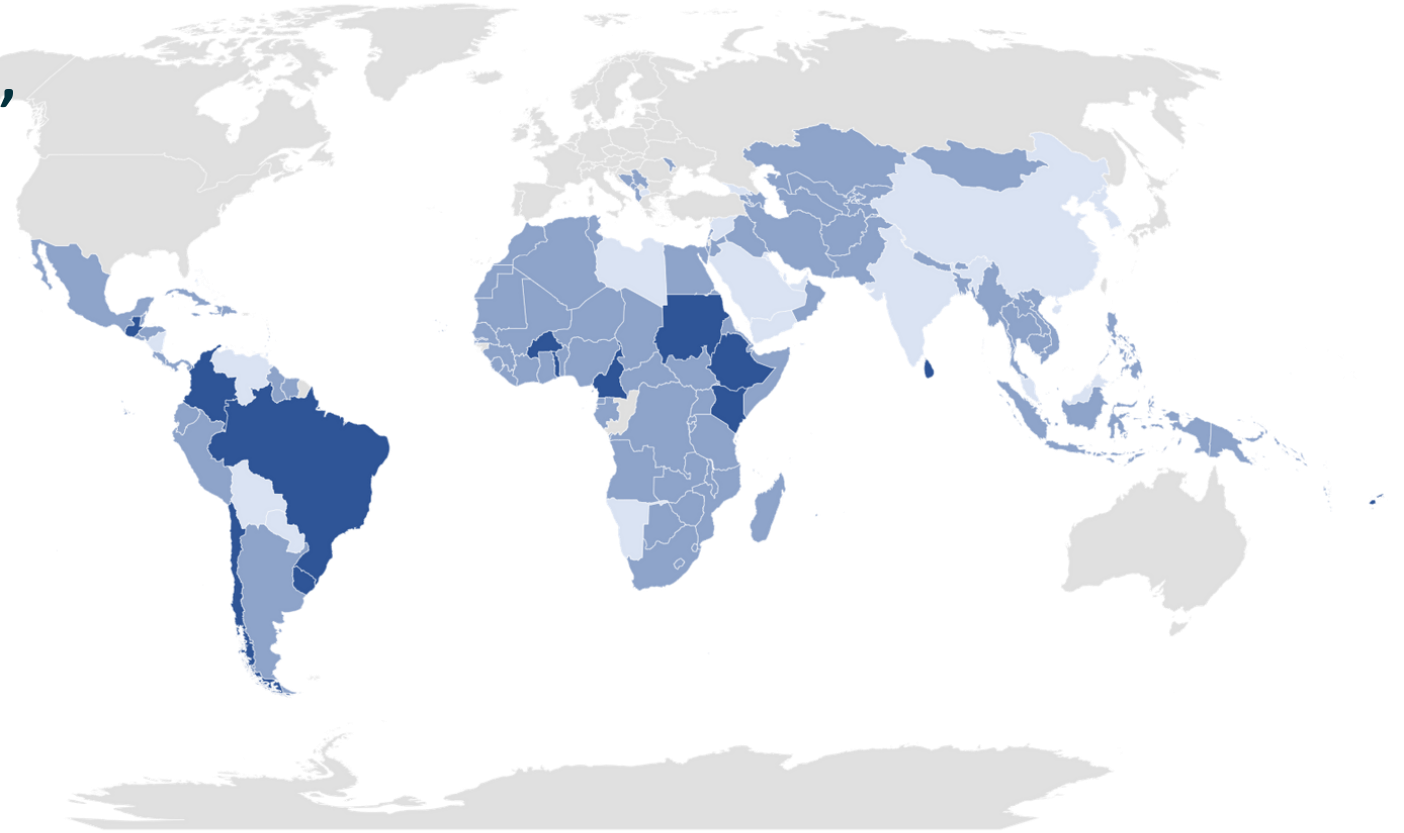
- ❑ All the 46 LDCs are undertaking at least one measure in the process to formulate and implement NAPs
- ❑ Out of 125, 55 developing countries are being supported by the GCF for formulating their NAPs while others are being supported in various activities by bilateral partners and other actors



Developing countries are prioritizing the formulation and implementation of NAPs in their adaptation efforts

20 countries, of which 5 are LDCs, had completed preparation of their first NAPs and had shared them on NAP Central

- ❑ More LDCs have a draft NAP and are on track in submitting in line with the vision to have a NAP by end of 2020 or soon thereafter
- ❑ Several others have NAPs and/or related sectoral strategies but had yet to submit them on NAP Central



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Countries are producing NAPs and the numbers are expected to increase

Agriculture, water and land related issues in NAPs

- ❑ Adaptation of agriculture and food security is the highest priority identified by countries in their national reports and processes under the UNFCCC, including the NDCs, NAPs, NAPAs, and national communications
- ❑ Health, food, and water security" result area holds 2nd topmost portfolio of adaptation projects and programmes under the Green Climate Fund
<https://www.greenclimate.fund/projects/dashboard>
- ❑ As of June 2019, agriculture accounted for 30% of LDCF portfolio and was topmost, followed by water at 20% (as of June 2019, GEF/LDCF.SCCF.29/04/Rev.01)

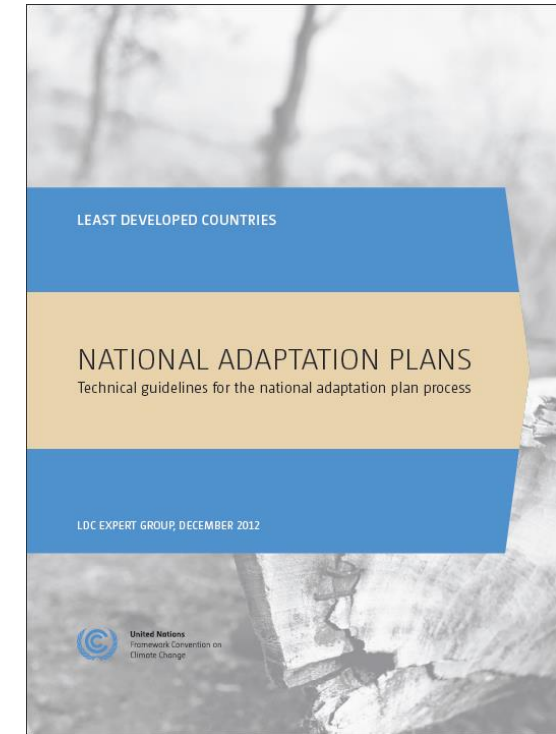
Agriculture, water and ecosystems are among highest priority areas identified/addressed by countries in adaptation



The NAP guidelines promote a development-first approach, by looking at SDGs, national level goals, and those from other frameworks e.g. Sendai

Additional work to help advance implementation

- Exploring transformational approaches – e.g. CCAFS on digital agriculture, FAO on further approaches in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, etc.;
- Developing scenarios in the medium and long-term to achieve food security



<https://unfccc.int/node/319>

Countries are strengthening coherence with the SDGs and national development goals in their NAPs

Thank you,

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