

National Adaptation Plans 2018

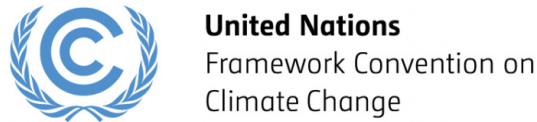
Progress in the process to formulate and implement National Adaptation Plans



LDC Expert Group, December 2018



LDC Expert Group, December 2018



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United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

PREFACE

At its sixteenth session in 2010, the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) acknowledged that national adaptation planning can empower all developing and least developed country (LDC) Parties to assess their vulnerabilities, mainstream climate change risks and address adaptation. With the broader context of sustainable development in mind, the COP established the national adaptation plan (NAP) process as a way to facilitate effective adaptation planning in LDCs and other developing countries.

The agreed objectives of the National Adaptation Plan process are:

- (a) To reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience;
- (b) 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.



Eight years into the process of formulating and implementing national adaptation plans, many countries have advanced their process, while others have faced obstacles during the initial stages. With a wealth of information on country progress in formulating and implementing NAPs, the scope of this publication is to make this information visible and available to a wider audience, and to facilitate wider sharing of lessons learnt.¹

Mr. Aderito Santana
Chair of the LEG
November 2018

¹ The information displayed comes from the annual reports entitled, “Progress in the process to formulate and implement National Adaptation Plans note by the Secretariat,” available for the years 2015 to 2018.



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NAPS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

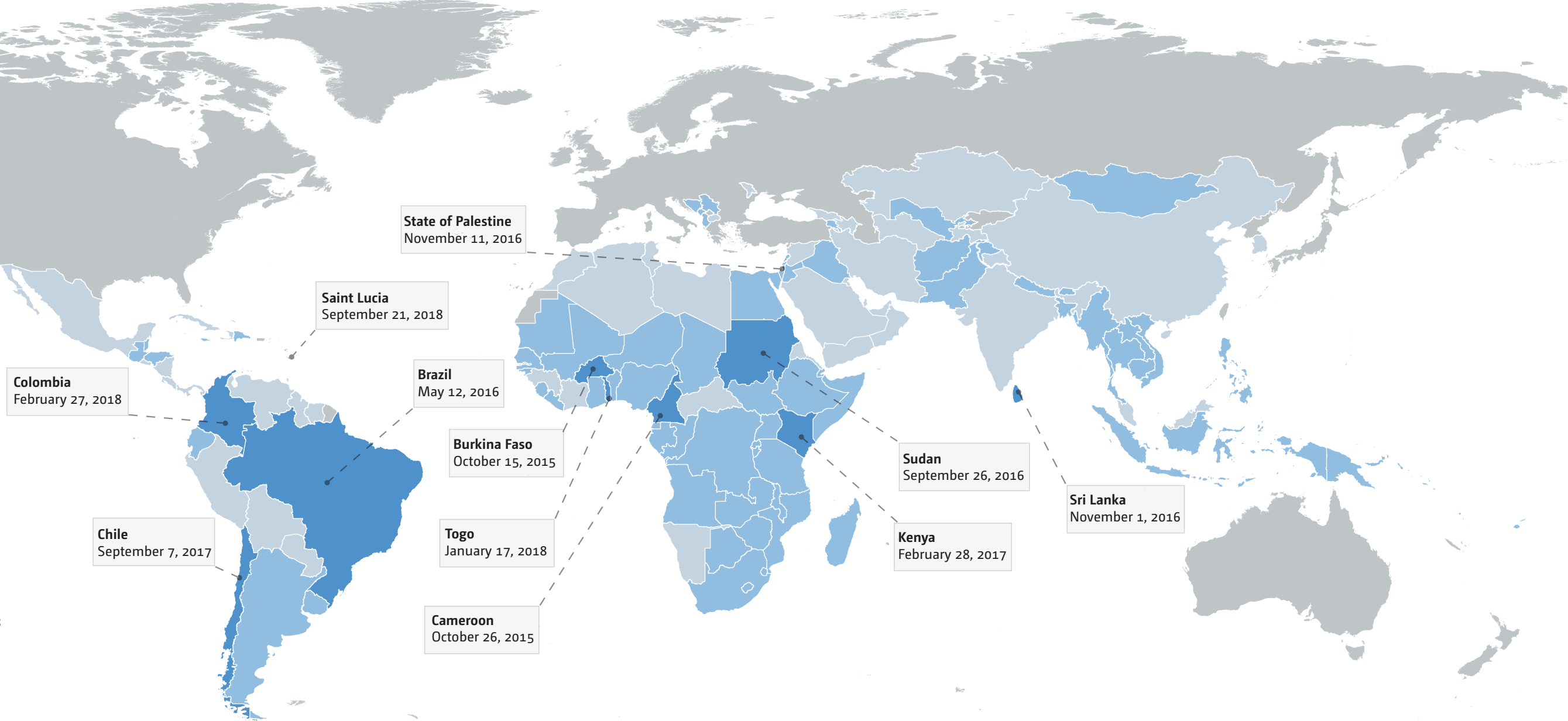
Figure 1: Information on national adaptation plans in developing countries as of November 5, 2018 (UNFCCC, 2018)

Legend

- Developing countries which have published a NAP
- Developing countries which have initiated the process to formulate and implement NAPs
- Developing countries with no information on whether they have initiated the process

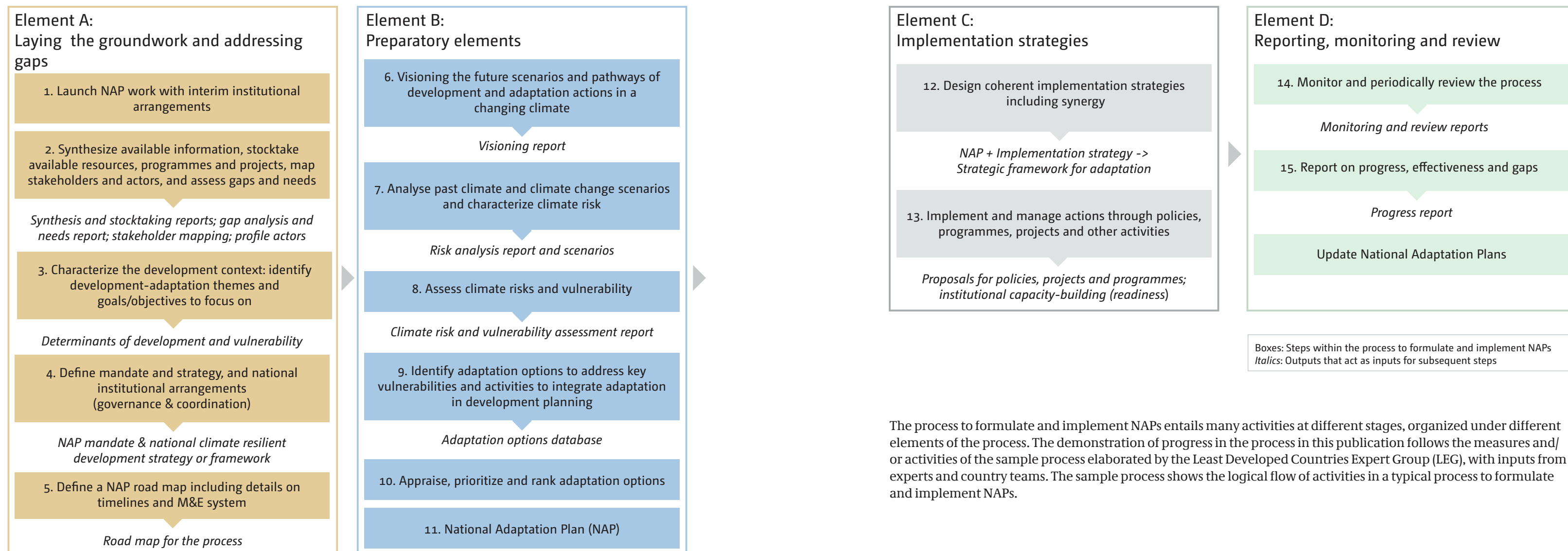
In 2010, the COP established the process to enable least developed country Parties to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAPs) as a means of identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs, and to develop and implement projects and programmes to address these needs. It invited other developing country Parties to employ the modalities formulated to support these national adaptation plans in their planning efforts (Decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 15 and 16).

As of 2 November 2018, 11 out of 153 developing countries have produced a NAP (UNFCCC, 2018).



SAMPLE PROCESS TO FORMULATE AND IMPLEMENT A NAP

Figure 2: Sample process to formulate and implement a national adaptation plan as developed by the LEG (FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.16)



The process to formulate and implement NAPs entails many activities at different stages, organized under different elements of the process. The demonstration of progress in the process in this publication follows the measures and/or activities of the sample process elaborated by the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), with inputs from experts and country teams. The sample process shows the logical flow of activities in a typical process to formulate and implement NAPs.

GLOBAL NAP PROGRESS

Many developing countries have launched the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Out of 153 developing country Parties, 91 indicated they have undertaken activities to initiate and launch the process. Since 2015, there has been a 45 percent increase in the number of countries that have reported launching or initiating the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Figure 4 shows the progress made by element of the process from 2015 to 2018. Eleven countries have submitted their NAPs to the UNFCCC through NAP Central and many others have indicated, through their national communications, nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and through their responses to the online questionnaire, that they have completed the compilation of their NAPs and are undergoing national multi-stakeholder review and/or official endorsement. The following pages detail progress to date under the specific elements, and highlight examples of key milestones achieved.

Figure 3: Progress made by developing countries in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans by element of the process from 2015–2018 (FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.13)

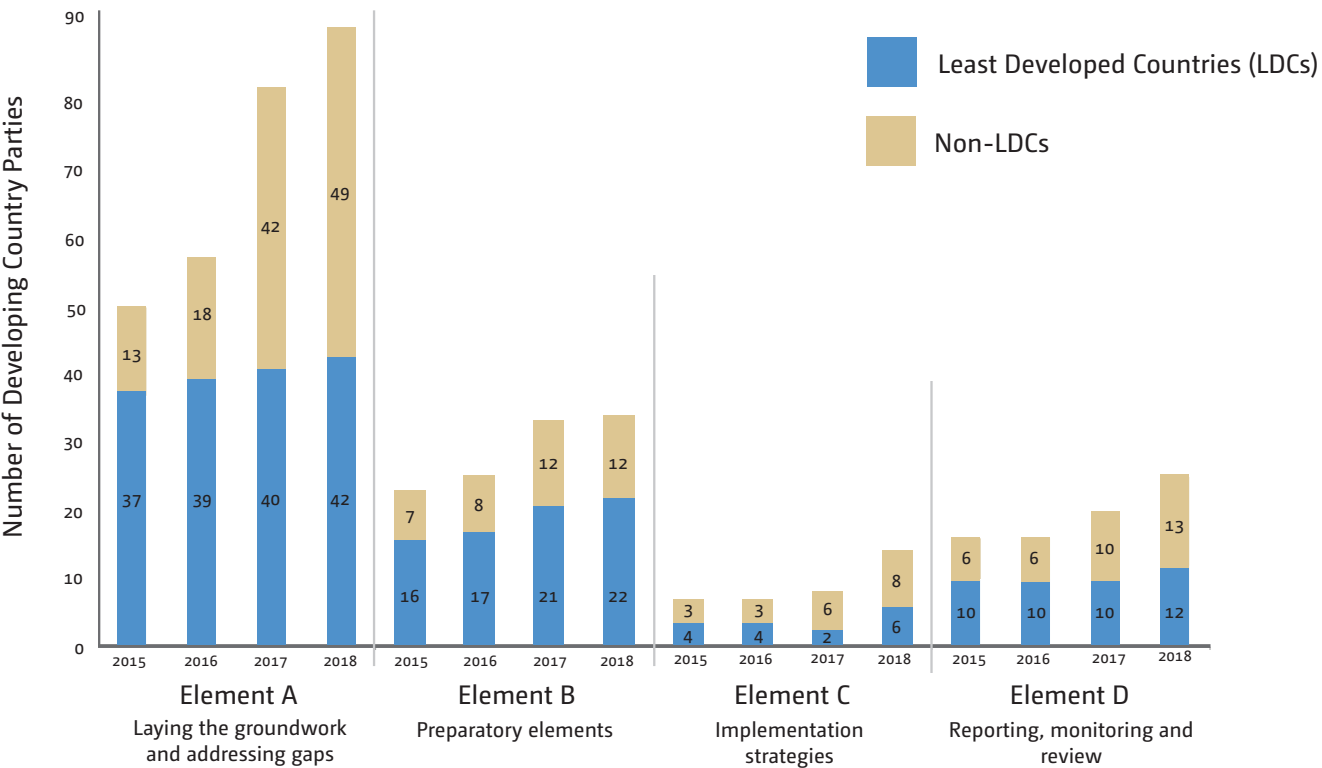
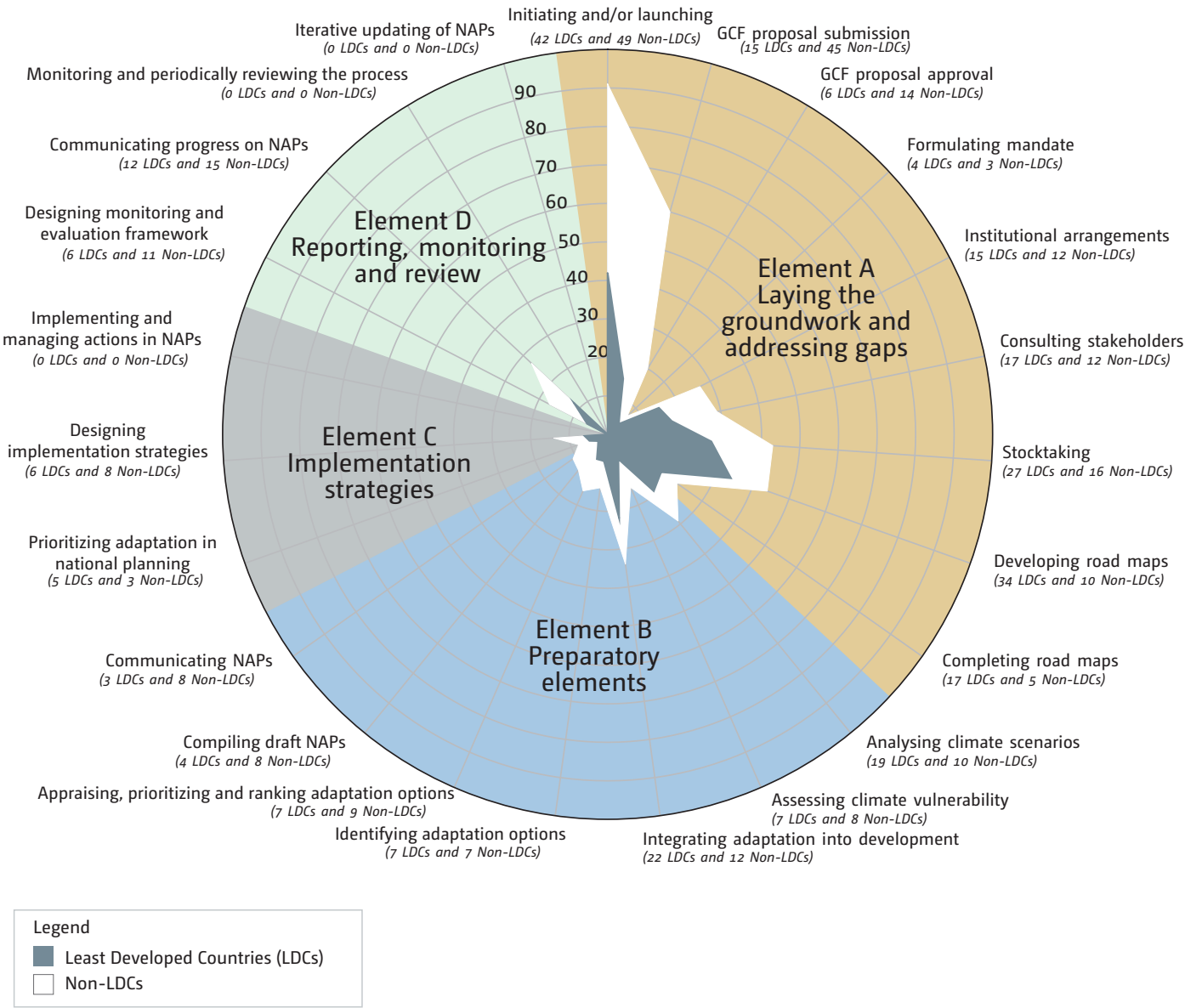


Figure 4: Progress made by developing country parties in the process to formulate and implement NAPs by measure as of November 2018 (FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.13)



ELEMENT A

Laying the Groundwork and Addressing Gaps

Many countries have initiated the process to formulate and implement NAPs and are at different stages of laying the groundwork and addressing gaps. 91 countries have undertaken at least one measure under Element A (see maps on pages 8-9). Many of these have initiated the process through a national workshop or a stocktaking exercise, or through the preparation of proposals for funding for undertaking a national adaptation plan.

The activities undertaken in laying the groundwork and addressing gaps vary and are often not undertaken in a sequential manner. They include the formulation of a national mandate, establishing or designating a government institution to lead the process, developing a roadmap, etc. Other activities include synthesizing information on climate change and development, characterizing the development issues and assessing gaps and needs. The development of a roadmap for the process to formulate and implement NAPs is one of the key activities under this element as it specifies key milestones and expected outputs of the process and the frequency of such outputs over time.

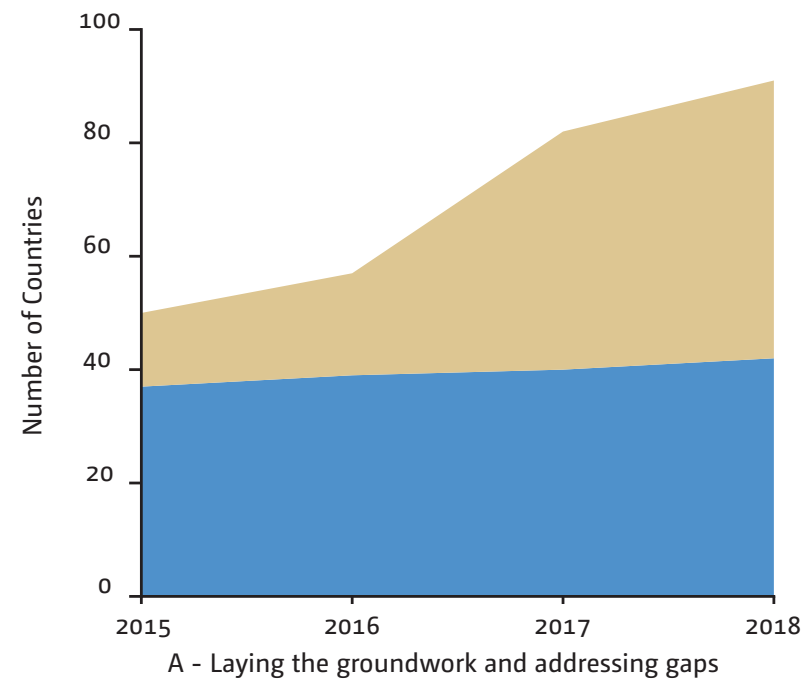
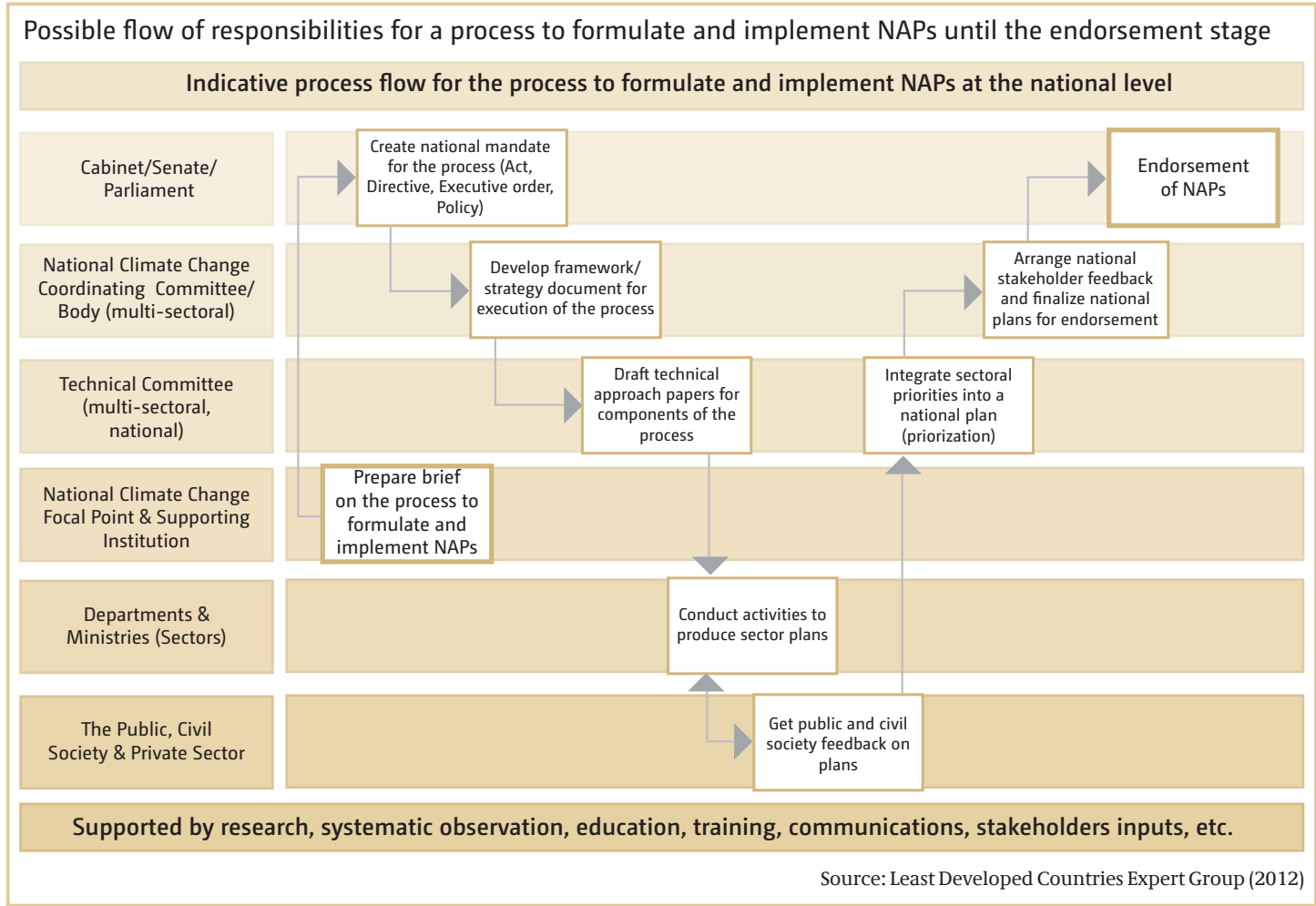


Figure 5: Progress made in Element A of the process to formulate and implement NAPs from 2015 to 2018 (FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.13)

One of several key milestones under Element A is the establishment of institutional arrangements which undertake coordination and leadership in the process. These are usually composed of two structures: a high-level policymaking body and technical working groups tasked with supporting, coordinating and providing technical inputs for the high-level body.

Figure 6: Possible flow of responsibilities for a process to formulate and implement NAPs until the endorsement stage



ELEMENT B

Preparatory Elements

Element B includes key activities on technical assessments that enable a country to make informed decisions based on scientific methodologies and findings. Activities under the preparatory elements include analysing past climate and climate change scenarios; comprehensively assessing climate vulnerability; undertaking activities on integrating adaptation into national and subnational development planning; identifying adaptation options to address key vulnerabilities; and appraising, prioritizing and ranking adaptation options. The compilation of NAPs as an output of various activities undertaken earlier is an important milestone of this element.

Most developing countries that have applied for funding support for the formulation of NAPs, have included vulnerability and risk assessments and other outputs from activities under Element B as key deliverables in their funding proposals, so that progress on Element B can be anticipated.

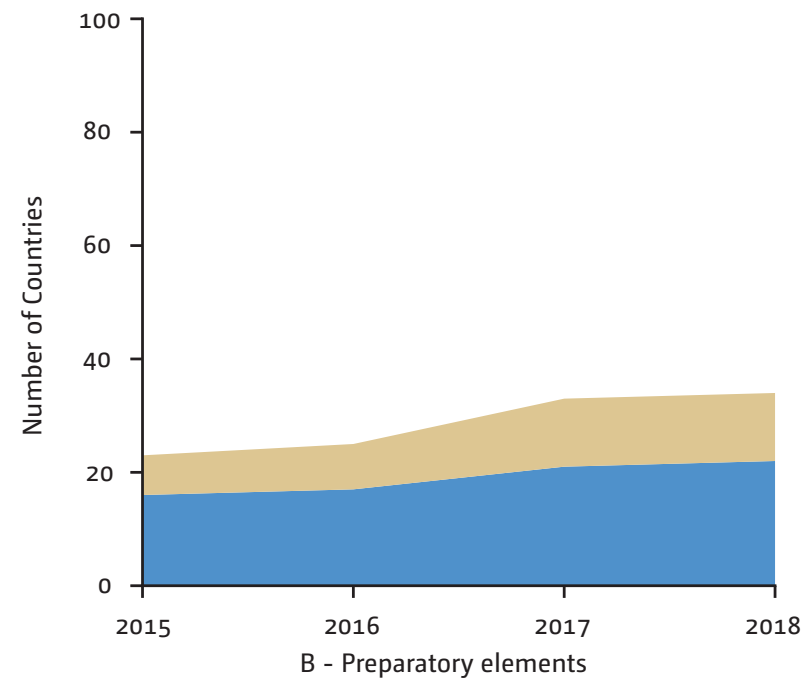
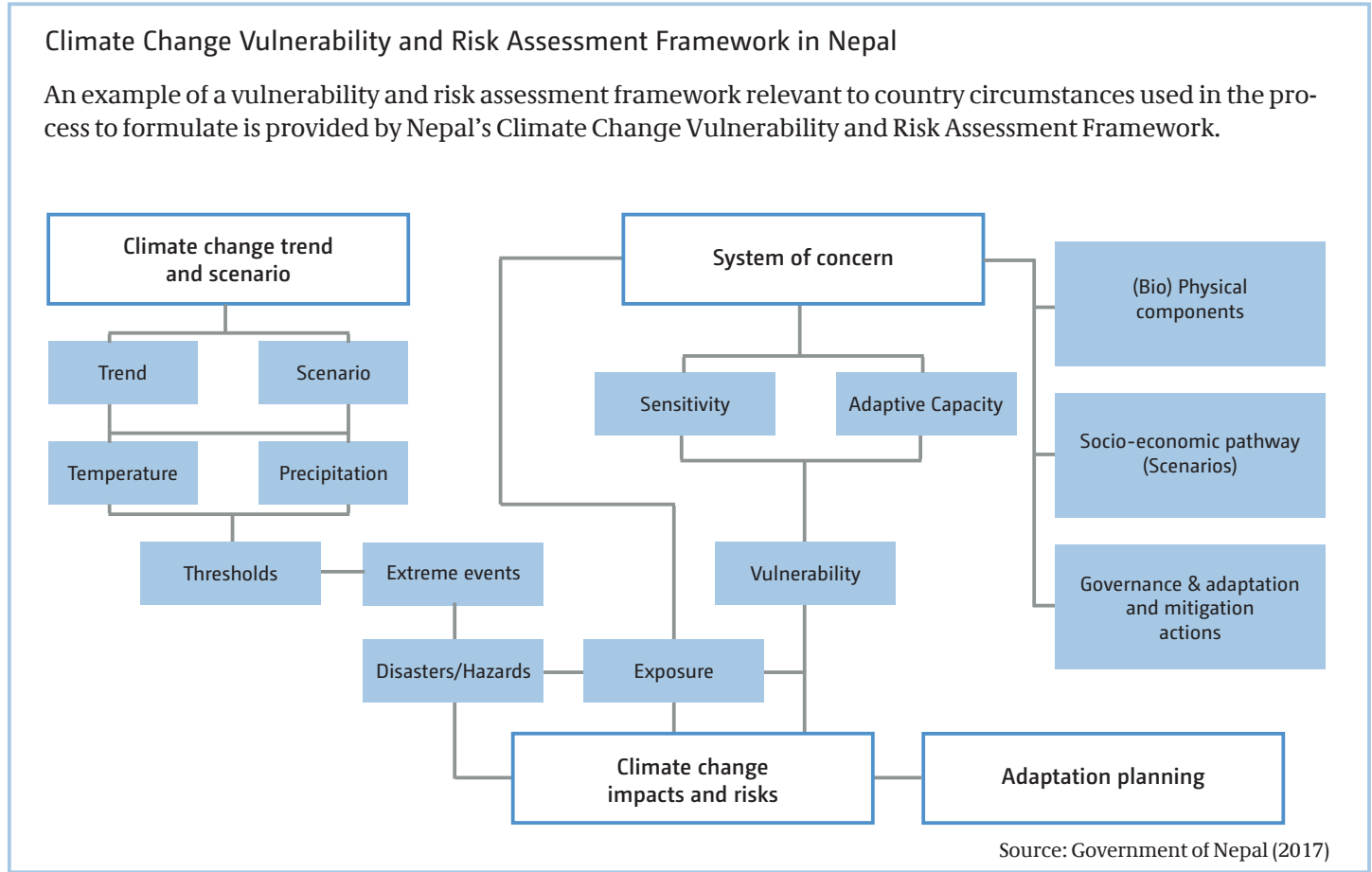


Figure 7: Progress made in Element B of the process to formulate and implement NAPs from 2015 to 2018 (FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.13)

While to date, very few countries have undertaken a comprehensive assessment of risks to articulate what risks would be covered under the NAP, some countries are using risk and vulnerability assessments from previous studies – for instance those conducted during the preparation of national communications, NAPAs, or specific sectoral policies. However, most of the assessments need to be updated to incorporate the latest available science, including in the context of the goal to hold the average global temperature rise to less than 2 °C above pre-industrial levels, while in other cases the assessments need to be expanded to cover all the sectoral issues and geographic regions of the countries.

Figure 8: Climate Change Vulnerability and Risk Assessment Framework in Nepal



ELEMENT C

Implementation Strategies

Activities under Element C of the process comprise the implementation strategies for NAPs. Work under this part of the process would focus on prioritizing adaptation actions within national planning, identifying synergies and developing and enhancing the country’s long-term capacity for planning and implementing adaptation. Implementation would build on existing activities to the extent possible, as efforts on capacity-building, institutional arrangements, data-gathering, assessment and communications initiated in earlier stages would continue.

Overall progress on Element C has been limited given that most countries are still at the laying the groundwork and addressing gaps and preparatory stages of the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

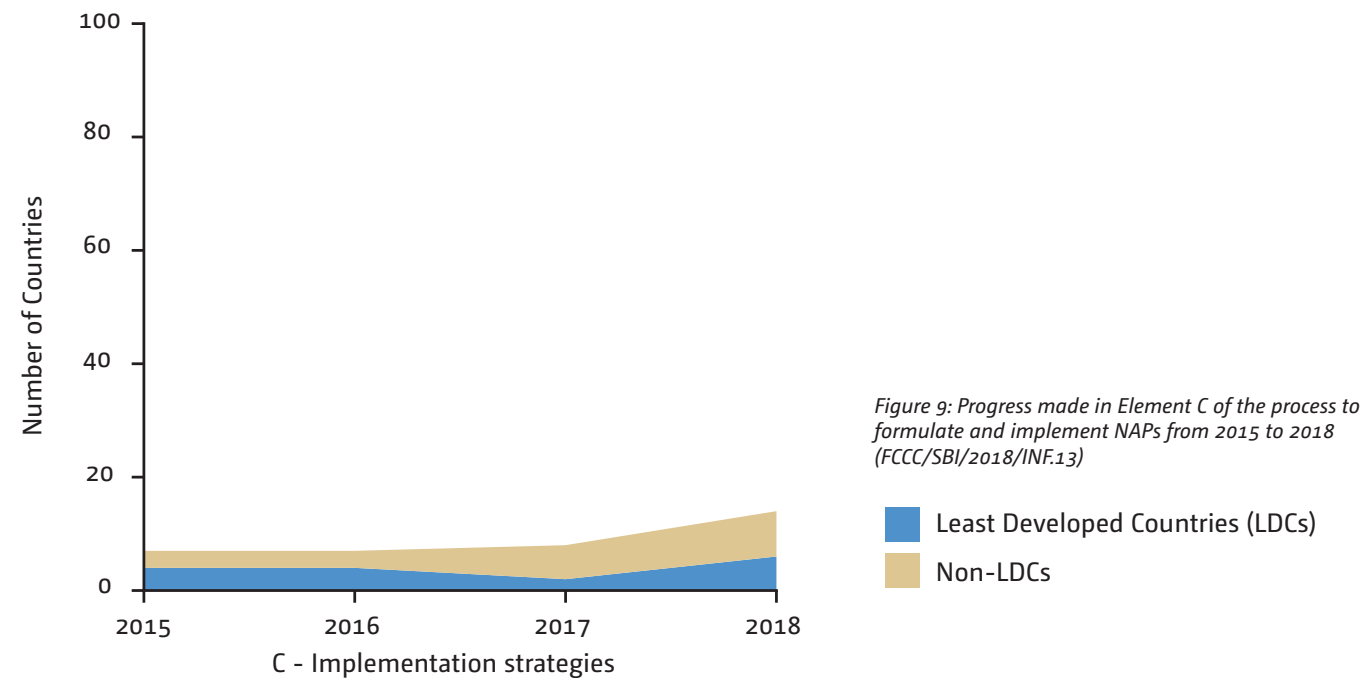


Figure 10: Strategy and mobilisation of technical and financial resources in Burkina Faso

Strategy and mobilisation of technical and financial resources in Burkina Faso

Effective implementation strategy for a NAP is a clear understanding of technical and financial resources necessary for NAP implementation. An example of such an understanding is Burkina Faso, which includes information on the total estimated budget for implementation of adaptation actions for each sector in the NAP, along with an envisaged approach on how implementation will take place given capacity and financial needs.

National Adaptation Plan Strategies:

- Strategy 1:** Build long-term capacities of institutions involved in climate change adaptation
- Strategy 2:** Improve information systems
- Strategy 3:** Implement efficient and sustainable financing mechanisms
- Strategy 4:** Reduce the country’s overall vulnerability to climate change
- Strategy 5:** Systematically integrate climate change adaptation into development policies and strategies

Consolidated Costs of Short-, Medium- and Long-term Adaptation Measures

Development sector	Estimated cost in billion francs
Agriculture	1,313
Animal resources	375
Environment	375
Health	188
Energy	1,126
Infrastructure and housing	375
Water security	101,75
Total	385,375

Source: Government of Burkina Faso (2015)

ELEMENT D

Reporting, Monitoring and Review

Reporting, monitoring and review of the process to formulate and implement NAPs entails collecting information on the process, assessing it through a national monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system and providing outputs for the reporting on progress to the Conference of Parties. Key activities under this element are envisaged to be undertaken in parallel with the planning stage and throughout the entire process. Such activities include the design and launch of the M&E system for the process, the monitoring of activities i.e. process, input and outputs and the documentation of lessons learned and best practices. The outcomes of the review would inform regular updates of the NAPs, and lessons learned would be integrated into subsequent actions of the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

Similar to Element C, the global number of undertaken activities relating to Element D has been limited thus far.

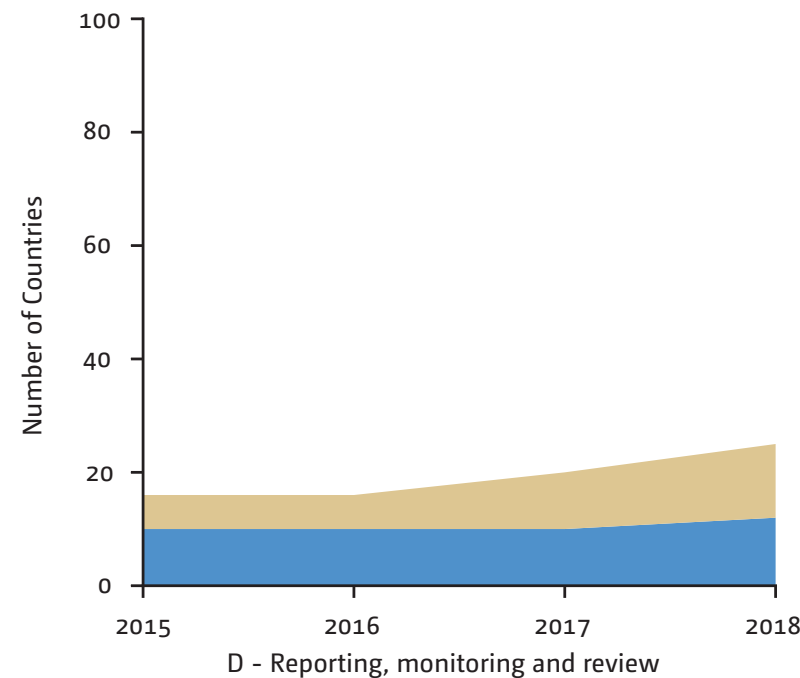


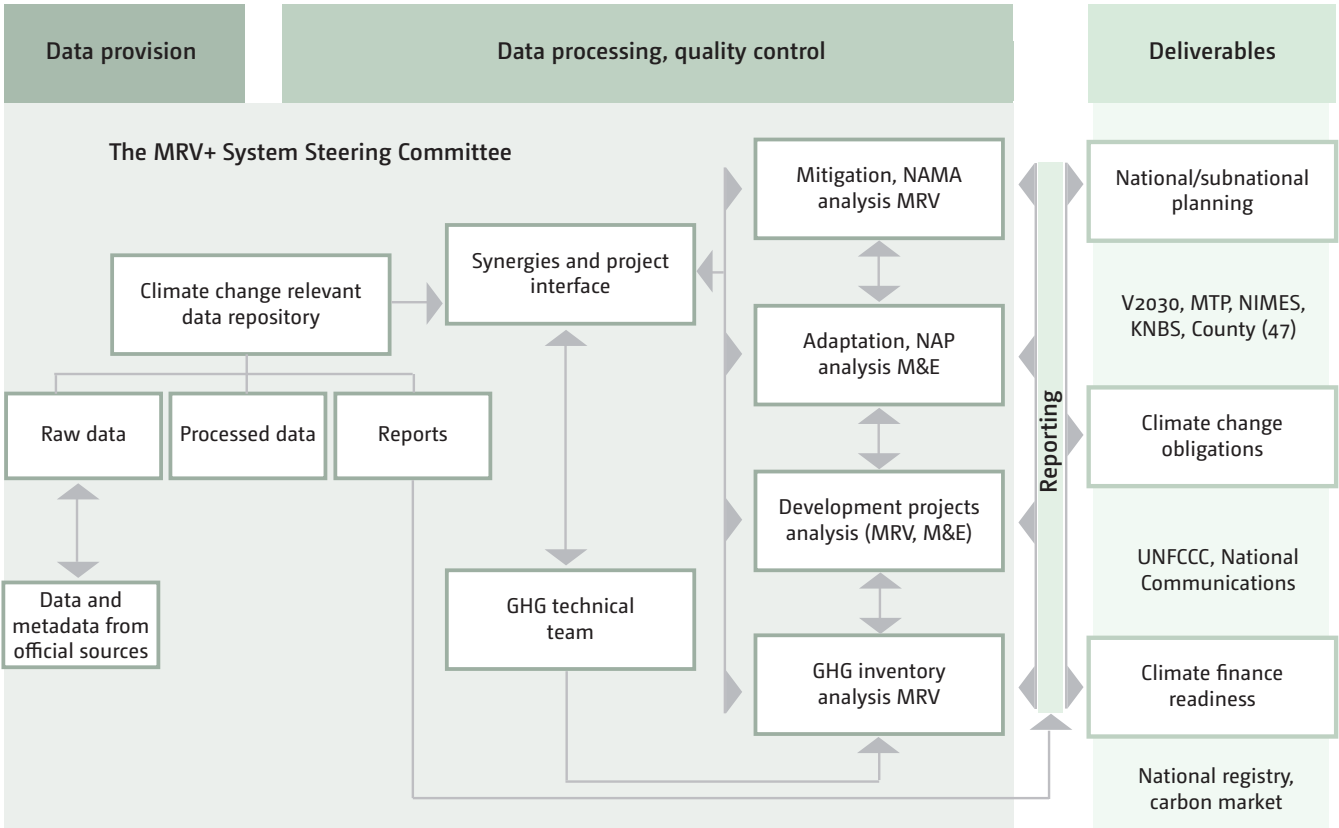
Figure 11: Progress made in Element D of the process to formulate and implement NAPs from 2015 to 2018 (FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.13)

■ Least Developed Countries (LDCs)
■ Non-LDCs

Figure 12: Kenya's National Performance and Benefit Measurement Framework (MRV+)

Kenya's national performance and benefit measurement framework (MRV+)

An essential component to the success of countries in reporting, monitoring and reviewing during the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans is the adequate flow of information on NAP implementation. For some countries, an effective way of tracking and documenting progress is by setting up a national registry or a national adaptation web portal where information is provided through, for example, statistics related to projects or anecdotal accounts of how the process is being undertaken. Kenya's National Climate Change Registry is one instance of such a registry.



Adapted from: Government of Kenya (2013)

TECHNICAL SUPPORT

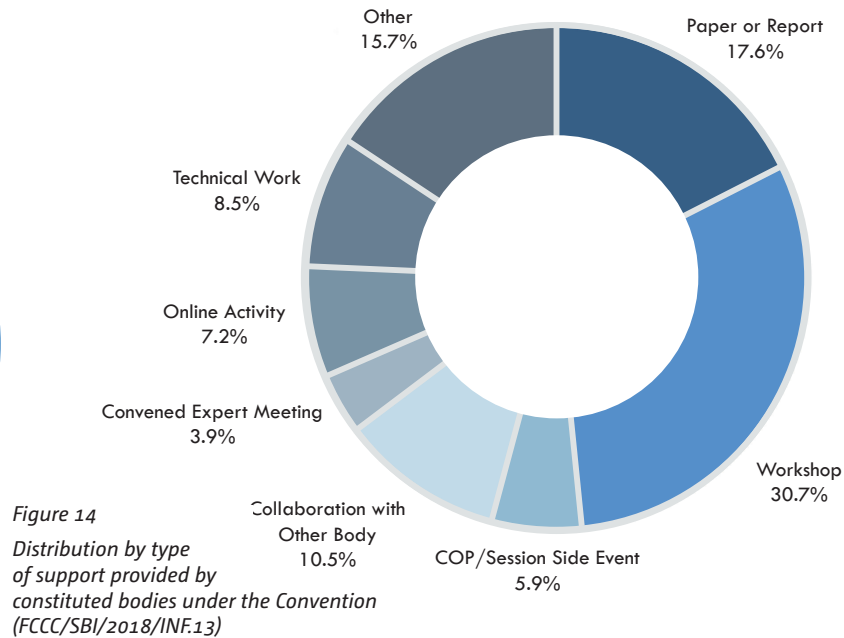
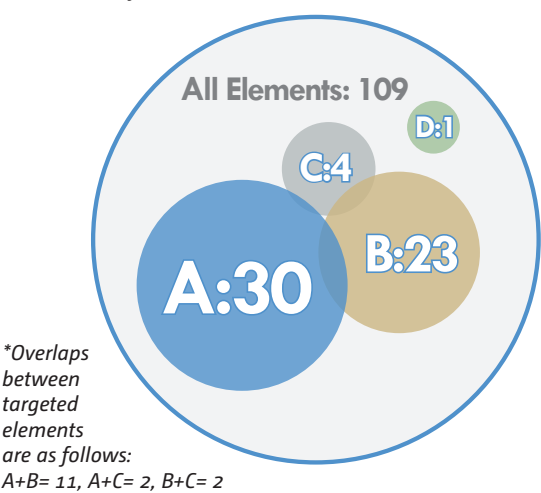
Technical support provided by constituted bodies under the Convention

The LEG is mandated to provide technical guidance and support to developing countries on NAPs. Other constituted bodies under the Convention have also identified activities within their respective domain that are seen to be providing some co-benefits for NAPs. A total of 154 support activities of relevance to the process to formulate and implement NAPs have been reported by the constituted bodies since 2014.

Below are UNFCCC constituted bodies that have mandates or support the process to formulate and implement NAPs:

- Adaptation Committee
- Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention
- Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts
- Least Developed Countries Expert Group
- Nairobi Work Programme
- Technology Executive Committee
- Standing Committee to Finance

Figure 13
Number of activities undertaken by constituted bodies as clustered by elements (FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.13)



Technical support provided by support programmes, networks, and UN agencies and organisations

Since the establishment of the process to formulate and implement NAPs in 2010, many support programmes, support networks, UN agencies and other organisations have provided and are providing technical support to the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

Technical support provided by these entities varies but among the common elements are: one-on-one country support on specific process activities, e.g. stocktaking workshops; technical inputs on NAP roadmap, regional training workshops on thematic areas relevant to NAPs, the facilitation of peer-to-peer exchange among countries, assistance in accessing the Green Climate Fund (GCF) or Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) funding, and the provision of tools and topic guides or supplements to the NAP technical guidelines. It is, however, a common concern, particularly of the LDCs, that technical support provided does not cover the whole gamut of the process, but focuses on one-time activities only, which sometimes may not lead to the formulation of a NAP.

Table 1: Support Programmes, Networks, and UN Agencies and Organisations for the process to formulate and implement NAPs

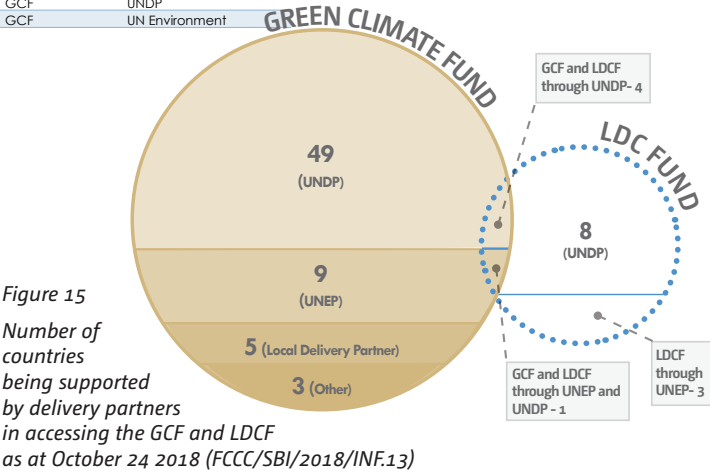
Support Programmes, Networks, and UN Agencies and Organisations		
Global Support Programmes	UN Agencies and Organisations cont.	UN Agencies and Organisations cont.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• NAP Global Support Programme (NAP-GSP)• Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans (NAP-Ag)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Global Water Partnership (GWP)• Indigenous Peoples of Africa Co-ordinating Committee (IPACC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)• United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)
Global Support Networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
UN Agencies and Organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• World Adaptation Science Programme (WASP)• Southern Voices on Climate Change• United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD)• United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)• United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)• UN Environment (UNEP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• United Nations Office for Office for Outer Space Affairs (UN-SPIDER)• World Health Organization (WHO)• World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• NAP Global Network• Conservation International (CI)• CGIAR - CCAFs• Climate Analytics• Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)• Climate Service Center Germany (GERICS)• Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)		

FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Developing countries have reported that some activities on launching and initiating the process are often sourced from domestic funding and bilateral assistance. However, undertaking the full activities for an effective process to formulate and implement NAPs would require a more steady stream of funding. At COP 18, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) was requested by the COP to provide support to LDCs through the LDCF for enabling activities for the process to formulate and implement NAPs. The COP requested that the GEF explore ways to support non-LDCs through the SCCF (Decision 12/CP.18, paragraphs 1 and 4). At COP 21, the COP requested the Green Climate Fund to expedite support for the formulation of NAPs and subsequent implementation of policies, projects and programmes identified in them (Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 46). Currently, LDCs and other developing countries are accessing the USD 3 million for the formulation of NAPs under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme. Some LDCs have also successfully applied for funding on specific activities relevant to NAPs under the LDCF. Accredited delivery partners, such as UNDP, UNEP and FAO are assisting countries in accessing these funds.

Country	Fund	Delivery Partner
Albania	GCF	UNDP
Algeria	GCF	UNDP
Antigua and Barbuda	GCF	UNDP
Argentina	GCF	National Partner
Armenia	GCF	UNDP
Bangladesh	GCF & LDCF	UNDP
Benin	GCF	UNDP
Bhutan	GCF	UNDP
Bosnia and Herzegovina	GCF	UNDP
Burundi	GCF	UNDP
Chad	LDCF	UNDP
Colombia	GCF	National Partner
Costa Rica	GCF	UNDP
Côte d'Ivoire	GCF	UNDP
Cuba	GCF	UNDP
Democratic Republic of the Congo	GCF & LDCF	UNDP
Djibouti	GCF	UNDP
Dominica	GCF	National Partner
Dominican Republic	GCF	UN Environment
Ecuador	GCF	UNDP
Egypt	GCF	UNDP
Equatorial Guinea	GCF	UNDP
Eswatini	GCF	UN Environment
Gabon	GCF	National Partner
Guinea	GCF	UNDP
Guinea-Bissau	GCF	UNDP
Haiti	GCF	UNDP
Indonesia	GCF	UNDP
Kazakhstan	GCF	UNDP
Kenya	GCF	Other (FAO)
Kyrgyzstan	GCF	UNDP
Lao PDR	LDCF	UNDP & UN Environment
Lebanon	GCF	UNDP
Liberia	GCF	UNDP
Macedonia	GCF	UNDP
Madagascar	GCF	UNDP
Malawi	GCF & LDCF	UNDP & UN Environment
Mali	GCF	UNDP
Mauritania	GCF	UN Environment
Moldova	GCF	UNDP
Mongolia	GCF	UN Environment
Montenegro	GCF	UNDP
Morocco	GCF	UNDP
Mozambique	GCF	UNDP
Myanmar	GCF	UN Environment
Namibia	GCF	UNDP

Table 2: Countries that have accessed funding for the formulation of NAPs from different funds and delivery partners as at October 24 2018 (FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.13)



Resource needs for NAP formulation and implementation

While many countries have found the benefits of having a NAP worth the investment of domestic resources with the formulation and implementation of NAPs, LDCs often do not have this capacity. For LDCs, the capacity to advance the process to formulate and implement NAPs hinges upon access to financial support. However, gaining access to international funding has proven to be a difficult and time-consuming process for many LDCs.

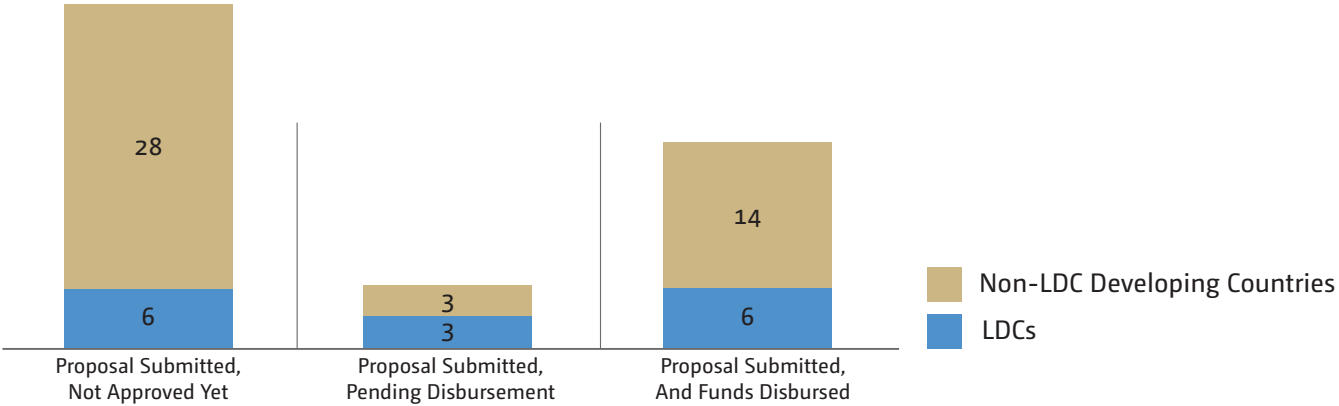
9 out of 9 submitted proposals for accessing funding from the Least Developed Country Fund for the formulation of national adaptation plans have furthermore been approved or endorsed. However, the disbursement of funds to none of the nine countries has started yet.

Table 3
Average number of measures undertaken by LDCs by GCF disbursement status as at October 31 2018 (FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.13)

9 average measures undertaken by LDCs with disbursed GCF NAP readiness funds

5 average measures undertaken by LDCs without GCF funding

Figure 16
Status of proposals submitted for formulation of NAPs under the GCF readiness and preparatory support programme as at October 31 2018 (FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.13)

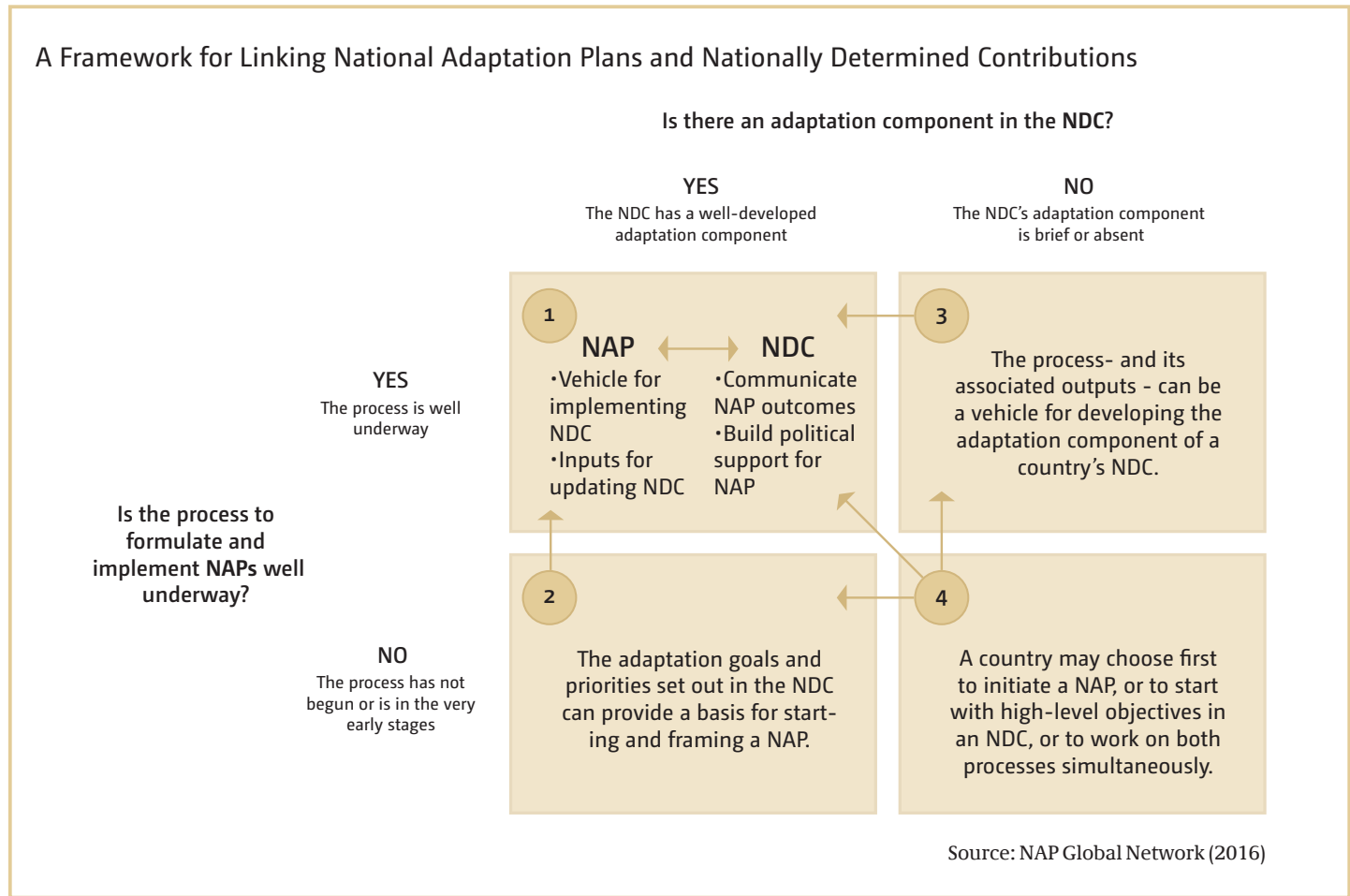


NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS AND NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS

As at November 2018, out of 180 parties that have submitted nationally determined contributions (NDCs), 73% include adaptation components. The information varies from communicating the vulnerabilities and adaptation needs to specific projects and programmes being undertaken. A reference to an ongoing process to formulate and implement NAPs and the development and/or finalization of a National Adaptation Plan appeared more than a few times in the NDCs. More often, countries refer to the details in their NAP with regard to adaptation vulnerabilities, needs and their overall strategy. National Adaptation Plans provide a coordinated, national approach on adaptation which countries communicate in their NDCs.

Out of **180** parties that have submitted NDCs,
 ↳ **132** parties submitted NDCs containing information on adaptation.
 ↳ **34** parties make explicit reference to the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

Figure 17
A framework for linking National Adaptation Plans and Nationally Determined Contributions



NAP CHAMPIONS

Strong political buy-in and good leadership are among the important criteria for advancing NAPs. This is why the NAP Champions play an important role in raising this critical factor as countries advance NAPs and adaptation actions. The following four NAP Champions exemplify strong leadership in the advancement of NAPs. They support advocates for adaptation and help to bridge links to different stakeholder groups crucial to the NAP formulation and implementation process. NAP Champions help broaden the scope of adaptation planning under NAPs to promote connectivity with the broader development context and thereby effectively contribute towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.



Senator Loren Legarda

Senator Legarda currently chairs the Philippines Senate Committees on Climate Change, Finance, and Foreign Relations. She is chiefly responsible for the passage of several landmark laws in the Philippines, including the Climate Change Act.



H.E. Ms. Fekitamoeloa Katoa 'Utoikamanu

Ms. Fekitamoeloa Katoa 'Utoikamanu is the Undersecretary-General of the United Nations and High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States.



Dr. Jae Chun Choe

Dr. Jae Chun Choe currently serves as the President of the Biodiversity Foundation, Co-President of Korea Climate Change Center and a Co-Chairman of the Korea National Assembly Forum on Climate Change.



Mr. Helmy Abouleish

Mr. Helmy Abouleish is the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the SEKEM Holding, with strong engagements in responsible competitiveness, social entrepreneurship and the abatement of current global issues, such as climate change and food security.



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