

Adding value to National Adaptation Plans

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National adaptation plans – the main instrument for adaptation planning

Established under 1/CP.16

- Building on the LDCs' experience in preparing and implementing NAPAs,
- NAP formulation and implementation process to identify medium- and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs

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

- 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.



Guiding principles for NAPs (decision 5/CP.17)

- **Continuous** planning process at the national level with iterative updates and outputs
 - **Country-owned, country-driven**
 - **flexible** and based on country needs (rather than prescriptive)
 - **Building on** and not duplicating existing adaptation efforts
 - **Participatory and transparent**
 - **Enhancing coherence** of adaptation and development planning
- Supported by **comprehensive monitoring and review**
 - Considering **vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems**
 - Guided by **best available science**
 - Taking into consideration **traditional and indigenous knowledge**
 - **Gender-sensitive**



Elements of the process to formulate and implement NAP

A: Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps

- Initiating NAP process
- Stocktaking
- Addressing capacity gaps and weaknesses
- Development needs and climate vulnerabilities

B: Preparatory elements

- Analyzing current climate and future climate change scenarios
- Assessing climate vulnerabilities and identifying adaptation options
- Reviewing and appraising of options
- Compiling and communicating NAPs
- Integrating NAP into development planning

C: Implementation strategy

- Prioritizing climate change adaptation in national planning
- Long-term implementation strategy
- Enhancing capacity for planning and implementation
- Promoting coordination and synergy

D: Reporting, monitoring and review

- Monitoring the NAP process
- Assess progress, effectiveness and gaps
- Iteratively updating NAPs
- Outreach and reporting on progress



Modalities

- Open NAPs
- NAP country dialogues
- Technical guidelines and supplements
- Technical papers
- Workshops and expert meetings
- NAP Expo
- NAP Central and NAP tracking tool
- Syntheses of experiences, best practices and lessons learned
- **Collaboration with other bodies and organizations**

- Integrative framework for NAPs and SDGs (NAP-SDG iFrame)
- Gender: technical paper >> toolkit
- Vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems
- Regional synergy
- How to support NAP work in LDCs

GERICs
GEOGLAMs



GERICs

- Technical guidance support for the process to formulate and implement NAP by developing climate fact sheets

The following gaps and needs were identified, for which GERICs is addressing:

- Training on accessing, using, and generating climate data and climate change scenarios (including dissemination of information on where and how to access latest climate data)
- Support for climate information services and early warning systems projects
- Making methodologies and tools for adaptation assessments accessible to countries
- Training on NAPs following integrative/systems approaches
- Peer-reviewed publication of country case studies on NAPs



LEG technical guidance and support to NAPs - GEOGLAM

The Group on Earth Observations Global Agricultural Monitoring Initiative – GEOGLAM

- works to fight food insecurity by supporting the production and dissemination of relevant and accurate projections of agricultural production at national, regional, and global scales.

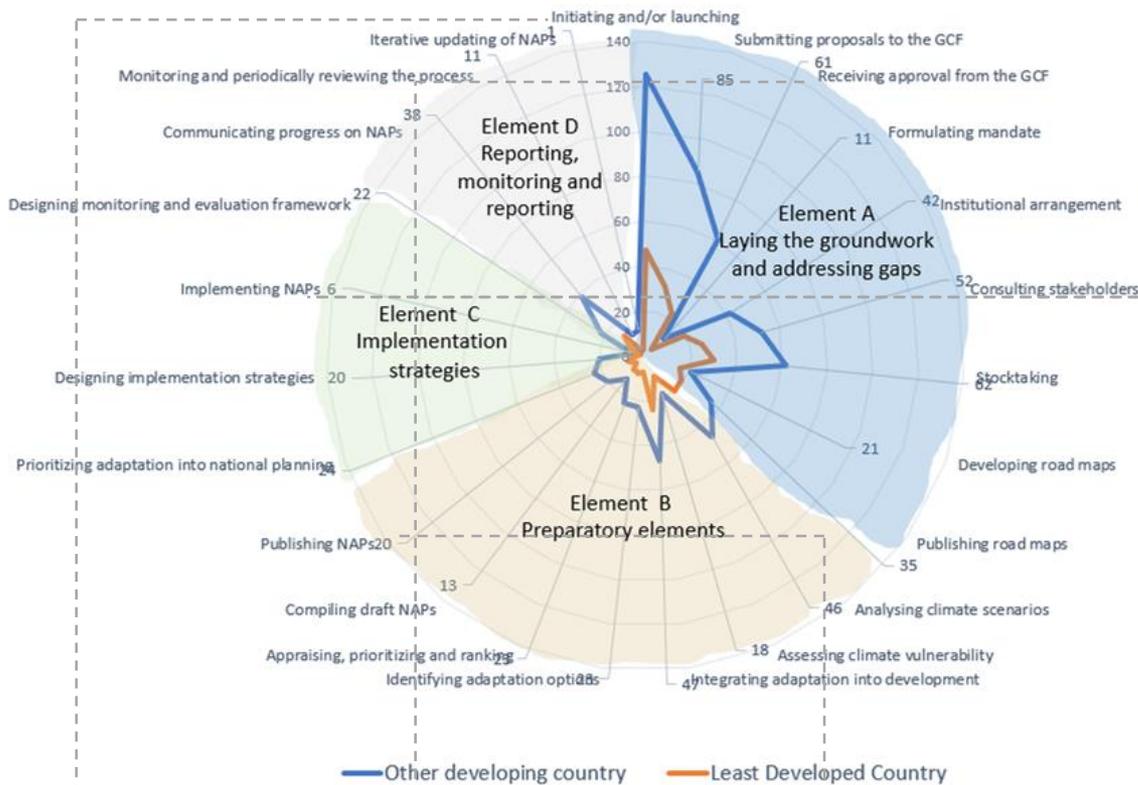
GEOGLAM

- Provides support to the LDCs in formulating and implementing NAPs by:
 - **providing tools and information products on near real time state and changes in agricultural production at national and global scales.**
 - **GEOGLAM's products support the development of early warning systems in agriculture that can be integrated in NAPs.**

Source: UNFCCC (2019). The 36th meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/sbi2019_16_adv.pdf
For more info: <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/3.%20GEO%20GEOGLAM%20Adaptation%20and%20early%20warning.pdf>



Highlights of progress made in NAPs as of November 2021



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

61 of which are being supported by the GCF in formulating their NAPs

30 (of which 9 are LDCs) countries have completed and submitted their NAPs on NAP Central

16 countries submitted one project concept note to the GCF for implementing the priority actions identified in their NAPs

13 countries received approval to access funding from the GCF for implementing 16 of the 32 proposals for the priority projects



Source: UNFCCC (2021). Progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans. Note by the secretariat. Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/sbi2021_inf07.pdf.

Thank you.

