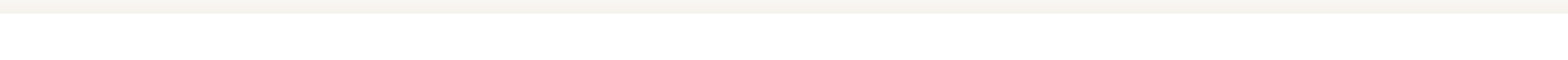


NAP and NDC Implementation

The role of the National Adaptation Plan
process in NDC implementation

Michael Wahl, GIZ

27/7/2016





Overview

- 1. Understanding the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process**
2. NDC Adaptation Components and NAP
3. Recommendations on bridging NDC adaptation components and the NAP process





Adaptation in the Paris Agreement

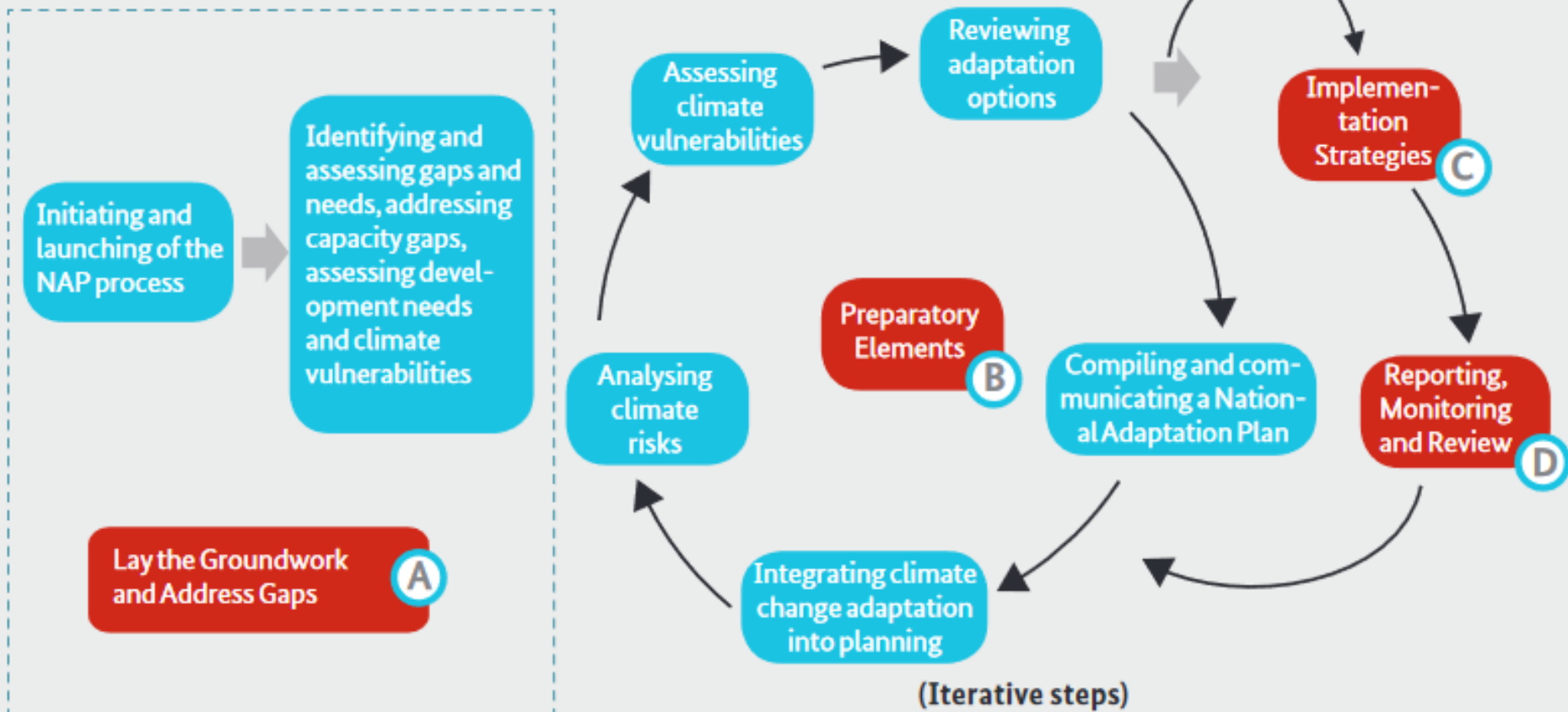
- Establishes the **adaptation goal** of “enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change.”
- Requires all countries **to carry out national adaptation planning processes**, which may include assessing climate change vulnerabilities and impacts to inform prioritization of actions, implementing actions to adapt and build resilience, and monitoring, evaluating, and learning from adaptation plans, policies, programs, and actions.
- Encourages all countries **to submit and periodically update an adaptation communication**, which summarizes adaptation priorities, efforts, and support needs.
- Adaptation communications shall be submitted **as a component of or in conjunction with** other communications and documents, **including a NDC, a NAP and/or a National Communication**, leaving it to the discretion of each Party to decide how it will communicate its efforts.



Adaptation in the Paris Agreement and its accompanying decision (1/CP.21)

- Adaptation communications will inform the global stocktake every five years in reviewing the overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation. Moreover, on the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation support, as well as recognizing the adaptation efforts of developing country parties.
- Encourages international, regional, and financial institutions to report on their efforts to integrate climate resilience considerations into their development assistance and climate finance programs.
- Commits enhanced adaptation support for developing countries.
- Requests the **GCF to expedite support** for the least developed and other developing countries for the **formulation of national adaptation plans (NAPs)** and for the subsequent **implementation** of policies, projects and programmes identified by NAPs.

Elements of the NAP process





National Adaptation Planning

... creates **robust and flexible adaptation strategies** that build institutional capacity and recognise the uncertainties of climate change for **different sectors and geographical regions** with differential social vulnerability

... helps adapting to climate change in becoming **a routine and necessary component of planning** at all levels.



NAP objectives

- 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.



Features of the NAP Process

The NAP process:

- Is **not prescriptive**. The guidelines for the process assist countries to undertake the steps and activities that can ensure effective adaptation.
- **Seeks to enhance the coherence of adaptation and development planning** within countries
- Facilitates **country-owned, country-driven action**
- Is designed so that **countries can monitor and review it on a regular bases, and update their NAPs in an iterative manner.**



NAP – important topics after Paris

- Accessing funding from the GCF for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans
- Understanding the global goal on adaptation – examining the core elements and alignment to the NAP process
- Examining the linkage of the global goal on adaptation with the sustainable development goals
- Ways and means to access relevant information on available funding, best available science and knowledge on climate change



Brazil launched its first NAP in May 2016!

- “It took us three years to draft the plan!” “Our NAP in total is about 500 pages, encompassing 11 sectors, so it is a big and comprehensive view of adaptation to the country.”
- Brazil’s NAP process involved extensive consultation with participants including 18 federal organizations, scientific community, traditional communities and the private sector. The Ministry of the Environment also organized 197 technical meetings and received more than 500 contributions in two public consultation processes.
- Opportunity for peer-learning and integrating traditional knowledge
- Brazil starts now implementing its NAP working towards medium-term goals it sets for 2019, applying ecosystem-based adaptation techniques across the 11 economic sectors and launching an online knowledge management hub for adaptation next year.



Overview

1. Understanding the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process
2. **NDC Adaptation Components and NAP**
3. Recommendations on bridging NDC adaptation components and the NAP process





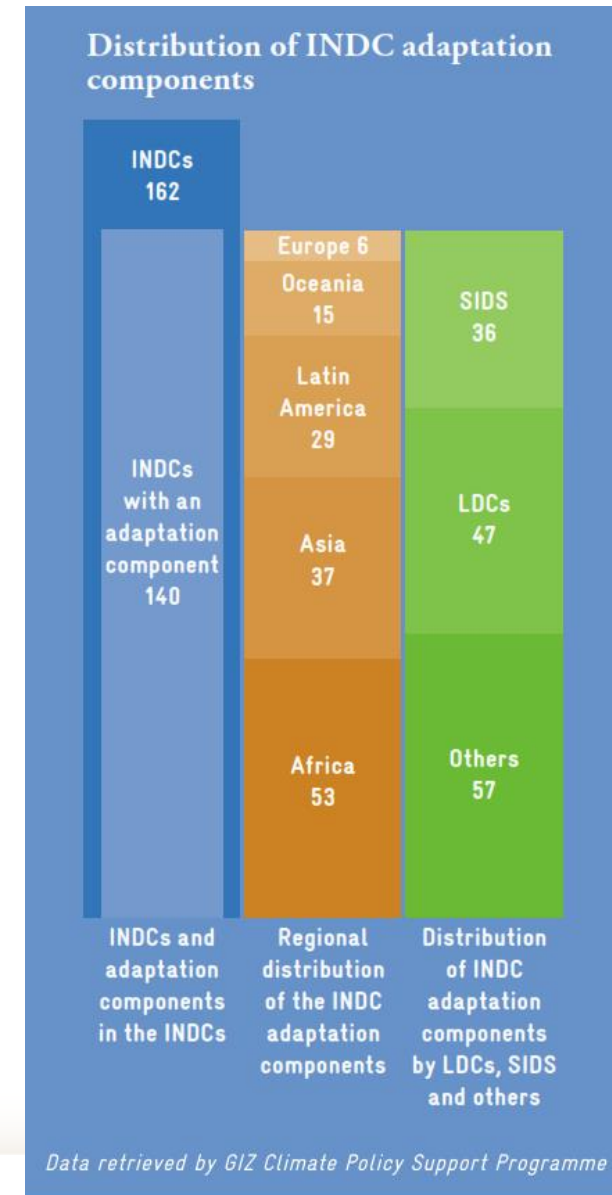
NAP and the INDCs – the starting points

- SBI 34, Bonn June 2011: Parties started the discussion on NAPs, under the Cancun Adaptation Framework, based on a request from the COP at its sixteenth session.
- INDC Process was started at COP 19 (Warsaw) and COP 20 (Lima)
- COP 20 invited parties to communicate their adaptation planning efforts in the INDCs



INDC adaptation components

- 140 INDCs include adaptation components
- The information in the adaptation components is very heterogeneous
- 87% make reference to climate strategies documents and processes such as the national adaptation plan (NAP) process
- 30% include estimated costs; the detail varies greatly
- 30% include references to disaster risk reduction
- 92% refer to existing forward looking goals, plans or actions
- 15% include some quantitative adaptation goals





Previous understanding of NAP and INDC

- INDC adaptation components → voluntary vehicle to internationally communicate national intentions
- NAP → Serving domestic planning and implementation purposes
- Today: At international level climate negotiations are progressing (e.g. adaptation communications)



Overview

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2. NDC Adaptation Components and NAP
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1. NAP, NDC and Adaptation Finance

- NDC is no pre-condition for international adaptation finance!
- NAP or NAP-like process is no pre-condition for international adaptation finance!
- Linkages between the (I)NDC adaptation components and the NAP processes can lead to enhanced and more effective actions on adaptation.



2. Bridge NAP process with NDCs on Adaptation

- How to develop NDC adaptation components without a systematic adaptation planning?
- Don't fall back to propose unsystematic, un-strategic, erratic adaptation actions (see experiences with NAPAs)
- **NAPs are the backbone for implementing NDC adaptation components!**



3. Link your NAP-like process with Risk Reduction

- Disaster Risk Reduction and adaptation are closely linked.
- Make these links transparent in your NAP-like process and create synergies



4. Support for NAP and NDC development



- GCF is mandated by UNFCCC to support NAP- and NAP-like processes ([see GFC Readiness Document](#))
- [NAP Global Network](#)
- **NDC Partnership** launched at Petersberg Dialogue by two German ministries and World Resources Institute



Petersberg
Petersberger Climate Dialogue VII
Klimadialog VII

Making the Paris Agreement a reality



5. The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Process

- See the NAP process as a comprehensive, multi-level, continuing, strategic national process
 - Including mainstreaming adaptation
 - Encompassing science, civil society, national, provincial/regional, communal and urban interests
- Develop prioritization mechanisms
- Develop implementation strategies including national / international budgeting
- Include Monitoring, Reporting and Review



6. The NDC adaptation components

- NDC adaptation components are **internationally communicated nationally determined contributions**
- If regarded by countries as a means of submitting their **adaptation communication** the NDC adaptation communications serve the purpose of informing the global stocktake on reaching the the global adaptation goal
- NDC adaptation components constitute a high-level commitment and express the countries political will for enhancing action on adaptation



Further Resources

- UNFCCC (2015): [Synthesis report on the aggregate effect of the intended nationally determined contributions](#)
- UNFCCC (2016): [Aggregate effect of the intended nationally determined contributions: an update](#)
- FAO (2016): [The agriculture sectors in the intended nationally determined contributions: summary](#)
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Climate Change

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Twenty-first session
Paris, 30 November to 11 December 2015

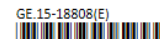
Item 4(a) of the provisional agenda
Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (decision 1/CP.17)
Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban
Platform for Enhanced Action

Synthesis report on the aggregate effect of the intended nationally determined contributions

Note by the secretariat

Summary

This document presents a synthesis report on the aggregate effect of the 119 intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs) communicated by 147 Parties by 1 October 2015. It provides estimates of the aggregate greenhouse gas emission levels in 2025 and 2030 resulting from the implementation of those INDCs. Those levels are compared with the emission levels in 1990, 2000 and 2010 as well as with emission trajectories consistent with (1) action communicated by Parties for the pre-2020 period, and (2) holding the average global temperature rise below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels. This report identifies and discusses trends that indicate opportunities for enhanced action to address climate change in the longer term. In addition, it synthesizes information relating to the adaptation component of the INDCs communicated by 100 Parties.



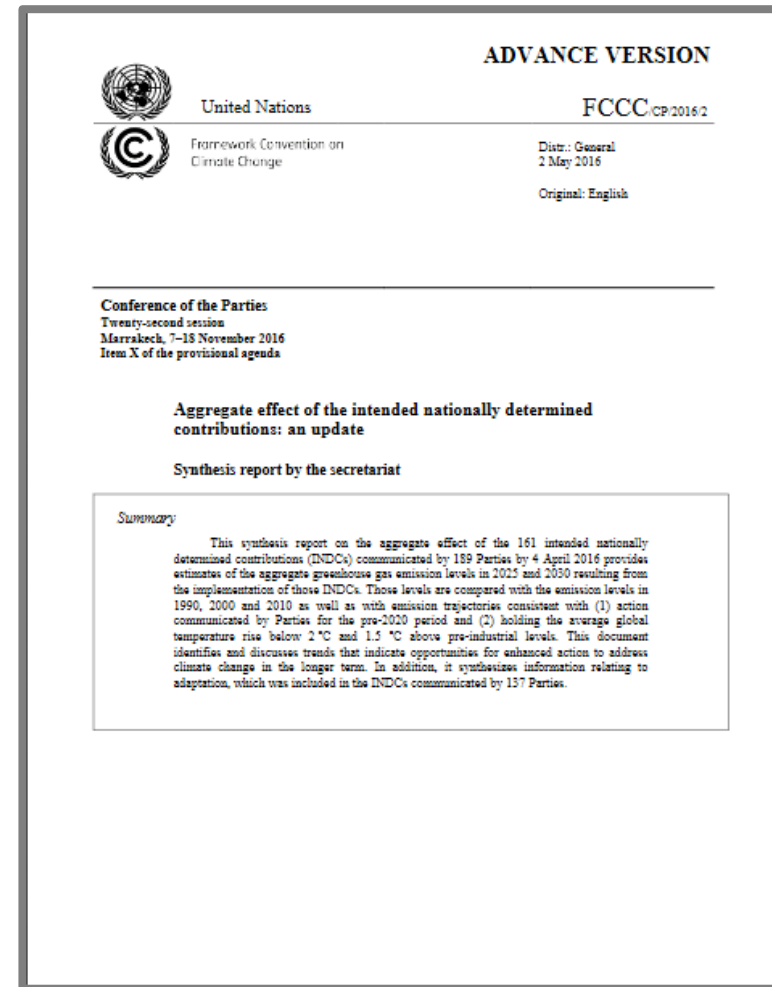
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Further Resources

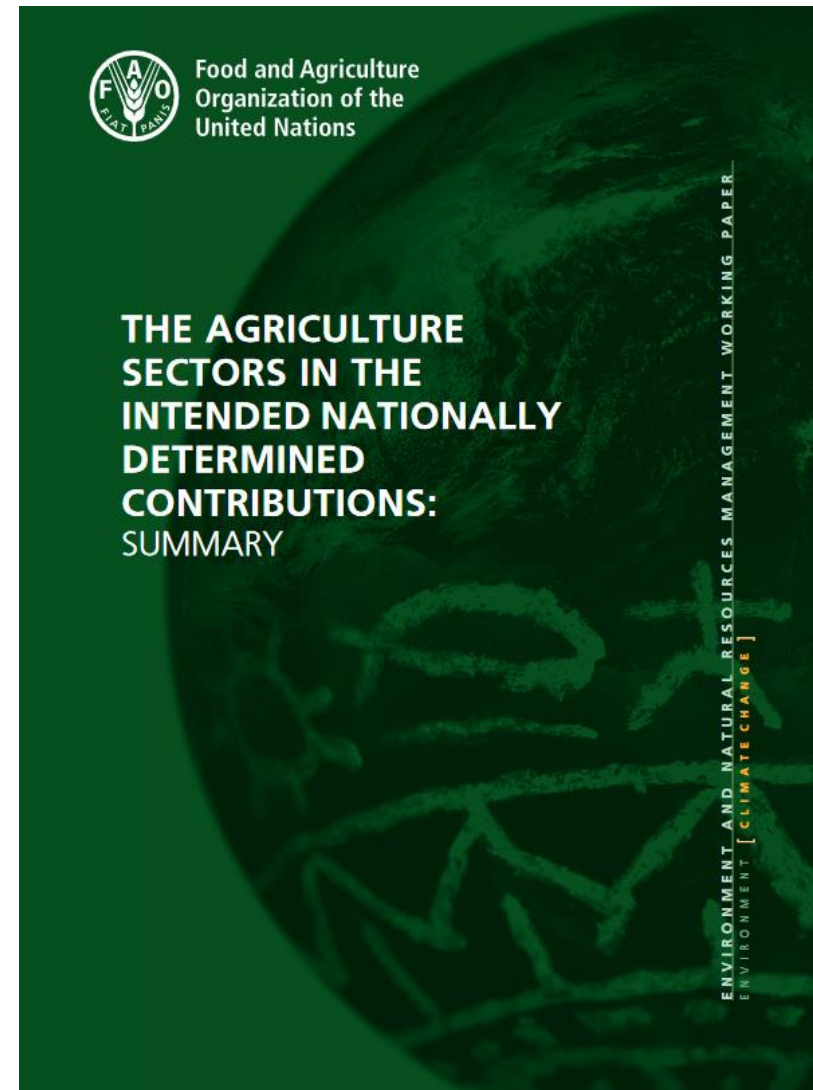
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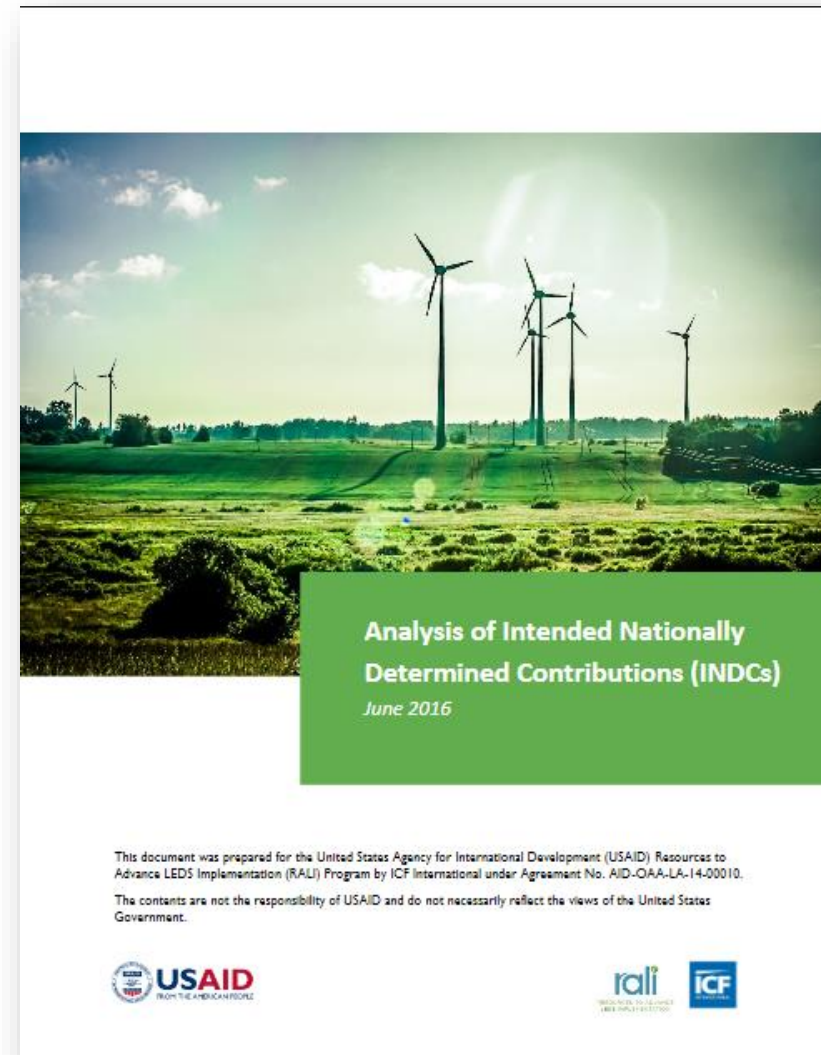
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Climate Change Policy Brief

(I)NDC adaptation components and NAP June 2016

This policy brief ...

Taking into account that most INDCs include adaptation components, the question of how they are linked to the NAP process and to existing adaptation strategies and planning documents becomes pressing. This policy brief aims at stimulating and enriching discussions without attempting to provide a final answer to the question of synergies and links between adaptation components in (I)NDCs and the NAP process.

NAPs¹ are the backbone for implementing a country's (I)NDC² adaptation component

COP 19 in Warsaw and COP 20 in Lima agreed for countries to submit intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs) in the run-up to Paris. The INDCs outline greenhouse gas emission reduction targets³, which upon the entry into force of the Paris Agreement countries will start implementing as nationally determined contributions (NDCs). As of June 2016 a total of 162 INDCs⁴ have been submitted by 190⁵ Parties to the Convention. Moreover, COP 20 also invited Parties to communicate their adaptation planning efforts in their INDCs⁶. This invitation was taken up by 140 Parties⁷. In its article 3 the Paris Agreement clearly states that Parties should communicate ambitious efforts with a view to achieving the objective of the Agreement, including mitigation and adaptation purposes referred to in article 2. However, the Paris Agreement is ambiguous as it indicates that NDCs should cover mitigation and gives no mandate for NDCs to include adaptation components (cf. Art. 4), whereas its article 7 outlines the option of submitting adaptation communications as a component of or in conjunction with an NDC.

The NAP process in INDC's adaptation components so far

Most of the adaptation components of the INDCs (87 %) make reference to climate strategic documents and processes such as the national adaptation plan (NAP) process. Moreover, out of the 54 countries that mention the NAP process, 22 indicate having started it and 32 plan to do so prior to 2020. According to the Report on the 28th meeting of the least developed countries expert group in 2015⁸ and the adaptation components making references to NAPs, at least 69 developing countries are engaged in the process to formulate and implement NAPs. However, some countries that are rather advanced in their NAP process do not mention it in their INDC.

1 Although the title makes reference to the national adaptation plan (NAP) process, it also entails any similar adaptation planning process, which may include a NAP or NAP-like document.
2 The term (I)NDC is used in reference to both intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs) and the first and future nationally determined contributions (NDCs).
3 190 Parties to the UNFCCC includes the EU, a single Party representing 28 countries. A total of 152 INDCs have to date been submitted by 190 Parties to the UNFCCC, represented by 189 countries.

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

On behalf of
 Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development

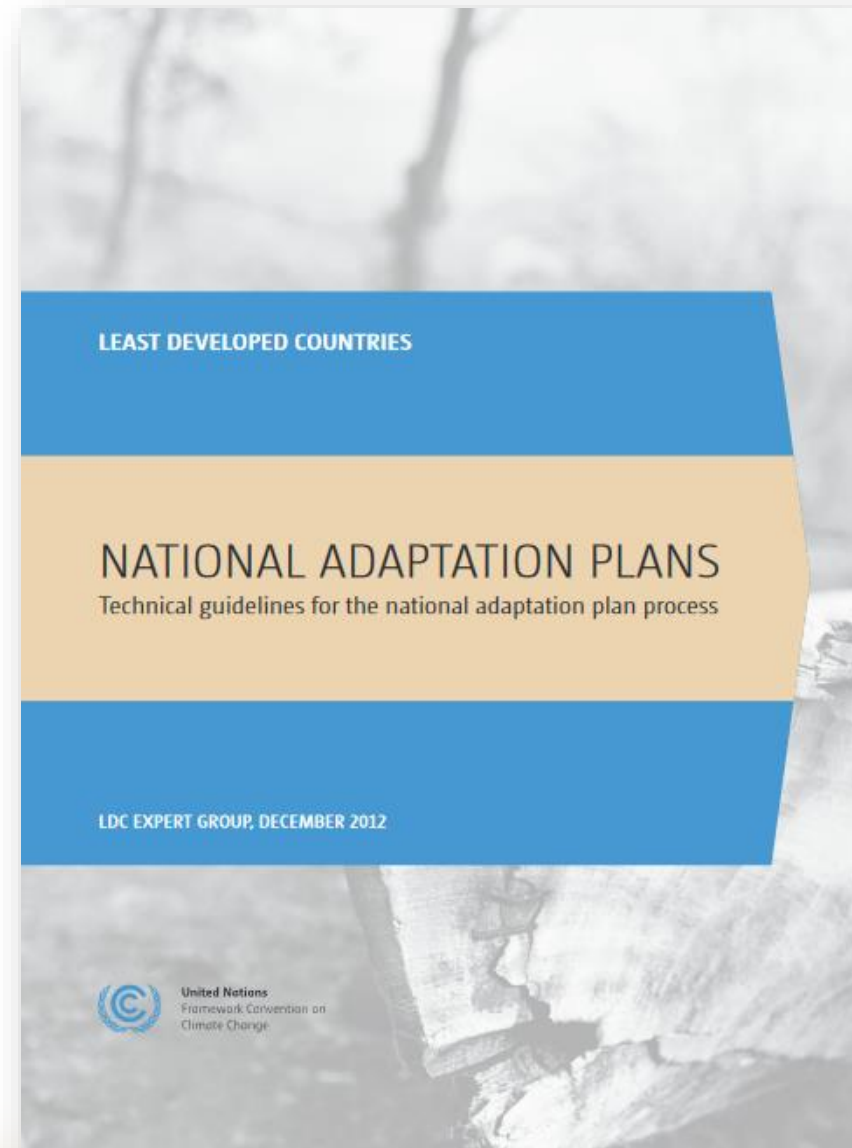


Further Resources

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Websites:

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LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

THE NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN PROCESS

A brief overview



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

LDC EXPERT GROUP DECEMBER 2012

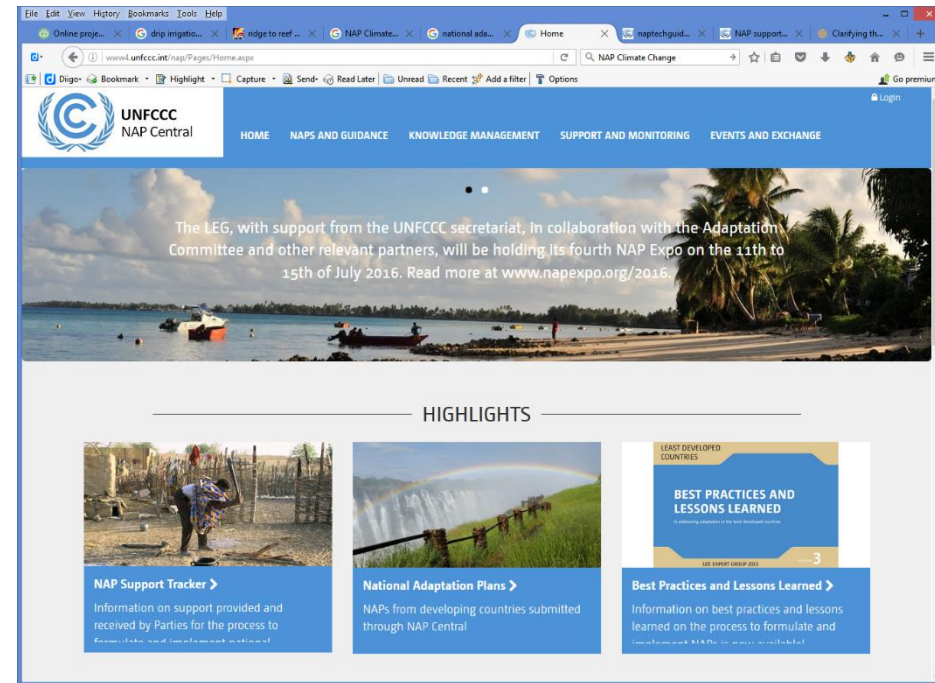


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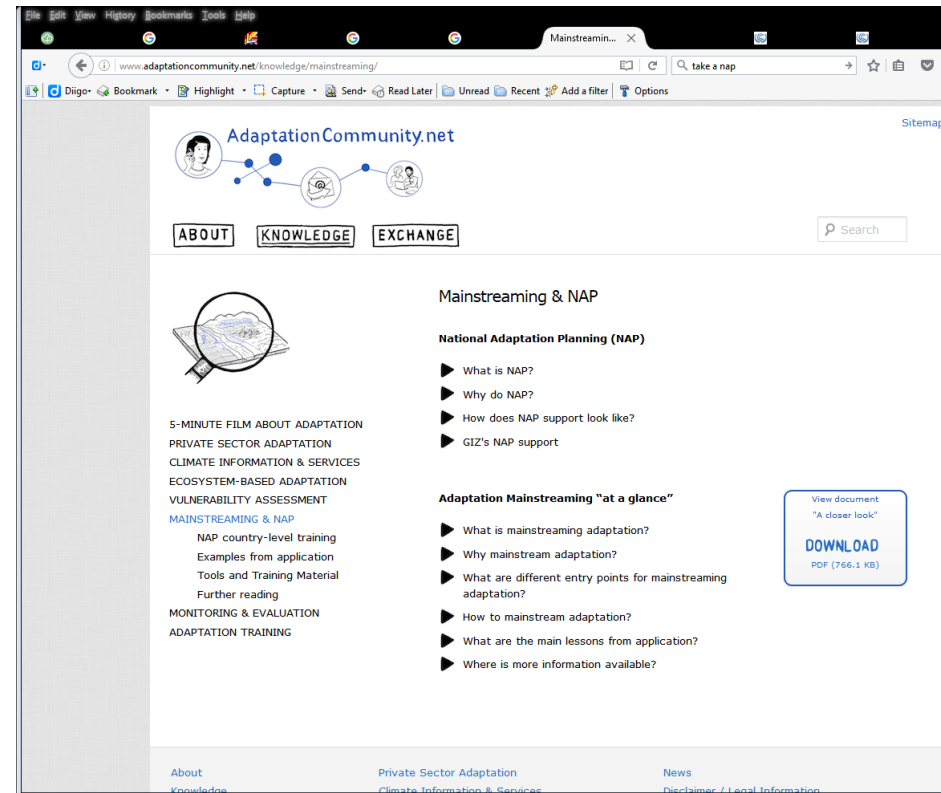


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Thank You!

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