

Mandate for the process to formulate and implement National Adaptation Plans

Dr. Achala Abeysinghe

Senior Researcher/ Team Leader

Global Climate Law, Policy and Governance

International Institute for Environment and Development

Session organized by the LEG and IIED

NAP Expo

11 – 15 July 2016, Bonn, Germany

Sample NAP process

Element A: Lay the groundwork and address gaps

1. Launch NAP work with interim institutional arrangements

2. Synthesize available information, stocktake available resources, programmes and projects, map stakeholders and actors, and assess gaps and needs

Synthesis and stocktaking reports; gap analysis and needs report; stakeholder mapping; profile of actors

3. Characterize the development context: identify development-adaptation themes and goals/objectives to focus on

Determinants of development and vulnerability

4. Define mandate and strategy, and national institutional arrangements (governance & coordination)

NAP mandate & national climate resilient development strategy or framework

5. Define a NAP road map including details on timelines and M&E system

Element B: Preparatory elements

6. Analyse past climate and climate scenarios and characterize climate

Road map for the process

7. Assess climate risks and vul

Risk analysis report & scena

Climate risk and vulnera
assessment report

8. Identify adaptation to address key vulnera and activities to integ adaptation in development

Adaptation options da

9. Visioning the future: s pathways of development and actions in a changing

Visioning rep

NAP Mandate: Purpose

- To establish clear **responsibilities** for government agencies (coordination, reporting, etc.) and all other stakeholders;
- To specify key **actions, milestones and outputs of the whole NAP process over the next planning cycle (typically 5 years)** - can be for longer to cover the medium- and long-term planning approach)

Within a country, the process for the development and implementation of NAPs will vary, and will be driven by national circumstances hence mandates and institutional arrangements can also be vary.

The case of Benin

BEST PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED in addressing adaptation in least developed countries
LEG 2015 volume 3

iiied

Dr. Achala Abeysinghe
10/07/2017

- A decree is necessary to ensure permanence and continuation of the adaptation planning process, regardless of changes in Government
- It provides a binding commitment between and among Government entities
- The long duration of national regulation provides reassurance of the continuation of the process to various partners who financially and technically support the activities
- It enables budgetary allocations by the government/ ministry of finance
- By articulating clear responsibilities and how they relate to each agency, the decree minimises ambiguity and potential conflicts between government agencies

Form of a Mandate: Examples

- An act
- Directive
- Decree
- Executive order
- Policy issued by the national government to guide action on adaptation.

Possible features of a national mandate

- Designation of a leader (person and institution) for the NAP process
- Elaboration of specific steps to be taken to implement the mandate
- Budget for the NAP process, or an indication of allocated national resources and plans for raising additional funds;
- Indicative timeline of key milestones and outputs of the NAP process;
- Instructions on how the formal outputs would be processed and approved
- Reporting instructions on the outcomes of the NAP process over time for each key stakeholder group (ministries and other entities)

Examples of national institutions and mandates to work on adaptation

Country	Agency/Unit	Mandate
Benin	Ministry of Environment, Housing and Urbanization and the National Committee on Climate Change	Governmental Decree
Indonesia	National Council for Climate Change, including an Adaptation Working Unit	Presidential Regulation/Government Policy
Philippines	Climate Change Commission	Joint Congressional Act
Timor-Leste	National Directorate for Climate Change	Ministerial directive and a Decree law approved by the Prime-Minister
Spain	Spanish Office for Climate Change - Ministry of the Environment	Royal Decree
USA	Environmental Protection Agency	Executive Order
UK	Committee on Climate Change	Parliamentary Act

Benin

- The **Ministry of Environment, Housing, and Urbanization and the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC)** led the ad hoc technical group composed of technical officers from key ministries to elaborate a draft decree
- Draft decree submitted for government approval in September 2015
- Decree contains:
 - mandate and institutional arrangements for the NAP process
 - Establishment of a national commission, steering committee, and management team for the process to formulate and implement NAP.
 - It contains the functions to be performed by each of the bodies.
 - The bodies will draw representation from government ministries, administrative authorities at national, municipal and local levels, and all the key stakeholders at the national level.
 - The management of the bodies will have recruited experts based on expertise and excellence.
- Until the mandate is approved, Benin continues the work related to NAP through current institutional arrangements and various related mandates.

Indonesia

- **National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (RAN-API), 2014,** first comprehensive strategy focussing on adaptation.
- RAN-API does not have its own legal power but is part of the national development planning documents: It:
 - formulates national adaptation actions that will be implemented within 1-2 years after publication (2014);
 - Includes actions to be mainstreamed in next National Medium-Term Development Plans;
 - will be reviewed and updated on a regular basis.

UK climate change act 2008

The act set the legal framework for adaptation policy in the UK as follows:

- A **UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA)** is to be conducted every 5 years;
- A **National Adaptation Programme** must be put in place and reviewed every 5 years;
- Government has the power to require public authorities and statutory undertakers (incl. utilities) to report on how they have assessed the risks of climate change to their work, and on their actions thereof.

The act established an **Adaptation Sub-Committee under the Climate Change Committee** tasked with:

- Preparation of the UK CCRA
- Implementation of the UK Adaptation Programme
- Addressing requests on advice on adaptation from national authorities

Source: <<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/contents>>

Executive Order for implementing climate change adaptation planning in the USA

Purpose of Executive Order:

- To provide implementing instructions to be used by Federal agencies in climate change adaptation planning;
- Charged the **Inter-agency Climate Change Adaptation Task Force** to develop recommendations for Federal agency actions in support of a national climate change adaptation strategy;

Based on TF recommendations, **Implementing Instructions** for adaptation planning requirements were developed, mandating head of agencies to:

- Establish their climate change adaptation policy;
- Increase their understanding of how the climate is changing;
- Apply understanding of climate change to their mission and operations;
- Develop, prioritize, and implement actions;
- Evaluate and learn.

Source: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/assets/documents/2009fedleader_eo_rel.pdf>

Contact:

The Chair

Least Developed Countries Expert Group
(LEG)

leghelp@unfccc.int

Achala Abeyasinghe

Achala.abeyasinghe@iied.org