

# National Adaptation Plans: highlights on progress and latest technical advances

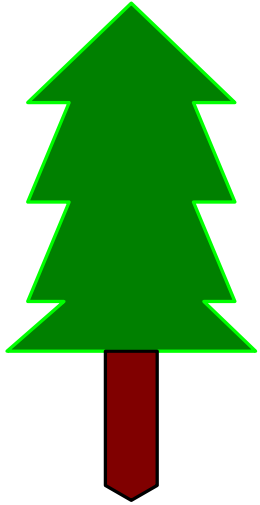
NAP Expo Regional 2018 - América Latina  
22 to 26 October 2018  
Panama City, Panama



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## About the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)

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### ESTABLISHED IN 2001

- To support the LDCs on adaptation to climate change
- Provides technical guidance and support on NAPs



### 13 EXPERTS

- 10 from least developed countries
- 3 from developed countries

### SUPPORT MODALITIES



- Guidelines
- Training
- NAP Expos**
- Knowledge management
- Case studies
- Collaboration
- Surveys



\* Full details at <https://unfccc.int/node/309>

## NAP Expos

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- ❑ Organized by the LEG, in collaboration with various bodies and organizations, to **promote exchange of experiences and foster partnerships** on how to advance NAPs
- ❑ **Four global events**: in 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2018
- ❑ **Two regional NAP Expos in 2017**: Uganda (at CBA11); and Republic of Korea (for Asia region)
- ❑ **Three regional NAP Expos in 2018**: Malawi (at CBA12); Gabon (at IMCHE3 – Africa, Health); Panama (for LAC region)

### Upcoming

- ❑ 2019 NAP Expo (global), the Republic of Korea, April 2019

Weblink to all NAP Expos: <https://unfccc.int/node/128182>

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- ❑ **Objectives of the NAP process (decision 5/CP.17) 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.
  
- ❑ **Global goal on adaptation (Article 7 of the Paris Agreement)**
  - a) **Enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability** to climate change, with a view to contributing to **sustainable development** and ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of the **global temperature limit of less than 2°C**.



## Guidelines

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- ❑ Initial guidelines are contained in [decision 5/CP.17, annex](#)
- ❑ Technical guidelines for the NAP process, developed by the LEG in response to [decision 5/CP.17 paragraph 15](#) are available in [multiple languages](#) at  [<http://unfccc.int/7279>](http://unfccc.int/7279)
- ❑ Supplements to the guidelines are available on NAP Central  [<http://www4.unfccc.int/nap/Guidelines/Pages/Supplements.aspx>](http://www4.unfccc.int/nap/Guidelines/Pages/Supplements.aspx)



The guidelines provide the basis for the formulation and implementation of NAPs

### ❑ **Technical support**

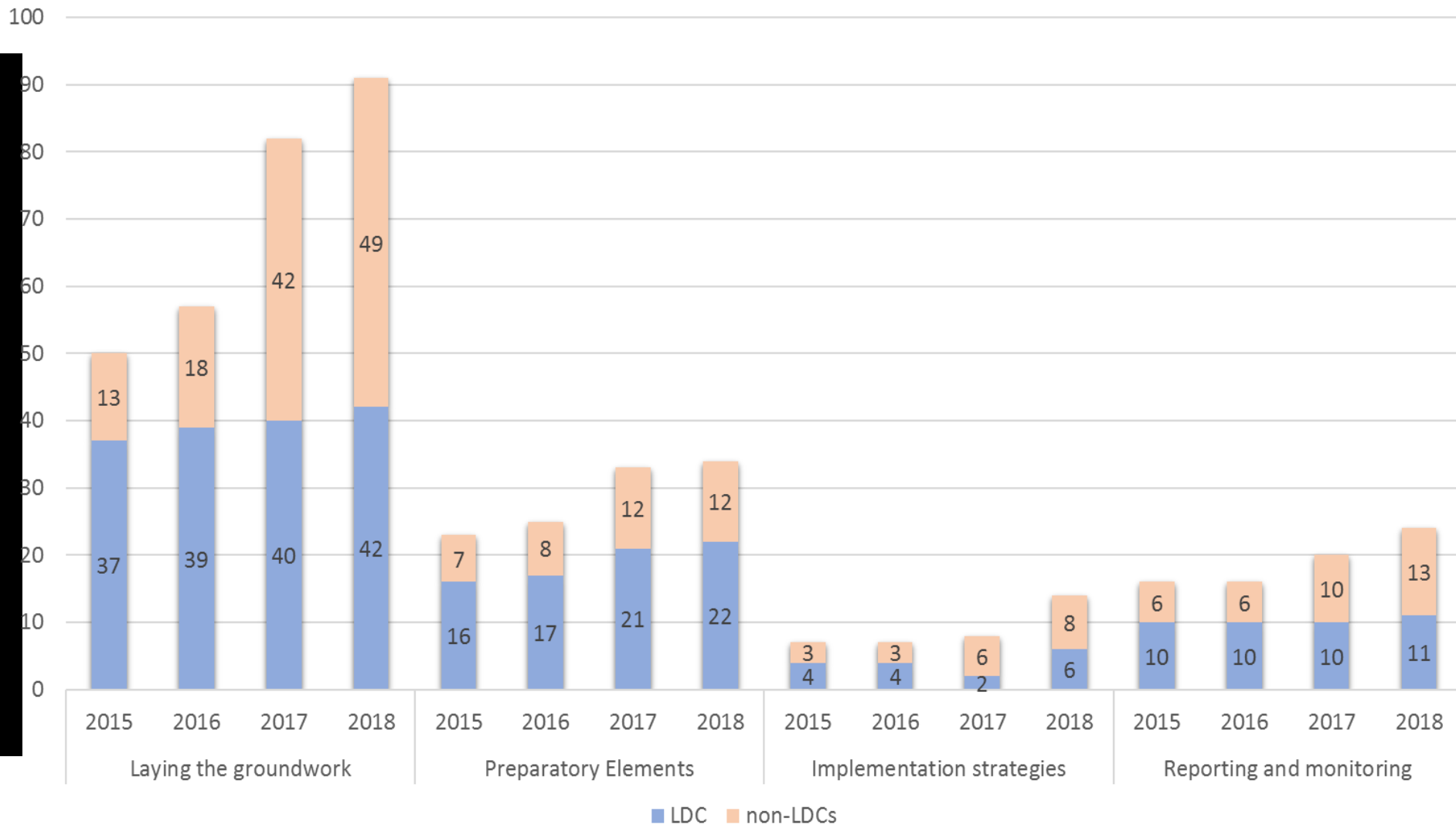
- ❖ **Convention bodies and programmes:** the LEG, Adaptation Committee, NWP, others
- ❖ UN organizations and specialized agencies, multilateral and bilateral agencies, regional centres and networks, NAP global support programmes, other programmes

### ❑ **Financial support**

- ❖ **Convention funds:** GCF, LDCF, SCCF, AF
- ❖ UN organizations and specialized agencies, multilateral and bilateral agencies, regional centres and networks
- ❖ Domestic resources



## Summary of progress made in NAPs



Countries have started the process to formulate and implement NAPs at different points depending on their ongoing work on adaptation and are currently at various stages

## Accessing funding for the formulation of NAPs under the GCF and the LDCF (09/2018)

Fund	Region	Number of submitted proposals	Approved or endorsed proposals	Funds disbursed
<b>Green Climate Fund (GCF)</b>	Africa	-	11 (6)	8 (2)
	Asia and the Pacific	-	5 (3)	4 (2)
	Eastern Europe	-	2	1
	Latin America and the Caribbean	-	8	6
	<b>Total (GCF)</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>26 (9)</b>	<b>20 (4)</b>
<b>Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)</b>	Africa	7	7	0
	Asia and the Pacific	2	2	0
	Latin America and the Caribbean	0	0	0
	<b>Total (LDCF)</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>

- ❑ *The figures in parentheses indicate the number of the least developed countries*
- ❑ Countries are also using other funding sources: domestic, bilateral and multilateral



## Reflections on overall progress (1/3)

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- ❑ Developing countries have made significant and noteworthy progress on adaptation;
- ❑ Good progress has been made particularly in the formulation phase;
- ❑ The process-based approach to formulating and implementing NAPs is deemed a good practice;
- ❑ Countries are making use of the NAP guidelines and support provided through mechanisms such as regional training workshops, NAP Expos, NAP Central and NAP support programmes;
- ❑ Various data products, tools and other materials have been developed by the constituted bodies and by national, regional and international institutions to supplement the NAP guidelines;



## Reflections on overall progress (2/3)

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- ❑ Funding has been made available under the GCF. Other channels of support have also contributed significantly to enabling developing countries to formulate their NAPs;
- ❑ Experience from prior adaptation work, such as with national adaptation programmes of action, has provided important lessons learned for formulating NAPs;
- ❑ Adaptation takes place at multiple levels and scales that all contribute to the success of NAPs, and effective coordination across levels and scales is important for that success;
- ❑ Systems approaches are helpful in focusing assessments, actions and monitoring, and in improving the integration of adaptation across scales, levels and frameworks;



## Reflections on overall progress (3/3)

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- ❑ Tracking the effectiveness and outcomes of the implementation of adaptation and the integration of adaptation into development planning presents technical issues that will require support;
- ❑ Metrics of success can be developed and applied effectively at the system and national level; however, aggregating them to the international level will require further advancement and testing;
- ❑ Adaptation will not solve all development problems, but effective adaptation does need to take into account other factors of vulnerability
- ❑ There are important regional differences and similarities in climate change risks and vulnerabilities; consequently, regional approaches to and collaboration on assessing and implementing actions have many benefits



## Implementation of NAPs

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- ❑ The next important action once NAPs have been formulated is the implementation of the policies, projects and programmes identified in them
- ❑ There is growing evidence of **effective adaptation solutions** in many areas such as: *food security, water, community livelihoods, infrastructure, and management of droughts and floods*
- ❑ Experiencing **climate shocks** provides an opportunity to learn about new ways of approaching adaptation –
- ❑ In addition to the implementation of policies, projects and programmes identified in the NAPs, countries will need to continue to undertake activities aimed at supporting the process to formulate and implement NAPs



# United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

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