

How to find coherence between the NAPs and SDGs: The Integrative Framework for NAPs and SDGs (NAP-SDG iFrame)





SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1 NO POVERTY 	2 ZERO HUNGER 	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	4 QUALITY EDUCATION 	5 GENDER EQUALITY 	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION 	14 LIFE BELOW WATER 	15 LIFE ON LAND 	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 	 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



The Sustainable Development Goals

- ❑ The SDGs represent a benchmark for national development
- ❑ The SDGs provide a complete/idealized representation of a national development process/system
- ❑ They help define the boundaries for complete coverage of the development process, and collectively define success/development.
- ❑ They help define a future, as might be defined through a visioning exercise. That future is defined through essential functions of major components of the national development process
- ❑ Climate change can be considered at a higher level to the other SDGs, as it influences all the others, directly or indirectly



17 SDGs

1 POVERTY
 End poverty in all its forms everywhere

2 HUNGER
 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

3 HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

4 QUALITY EDUCATION
 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all


5 GENDER EQUALITY
 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
 Reduce inequality within and among countries

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

13 CLIMATE ACTION
 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

14 LIFE BELOW WATER
 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels



1) Objectives of the NAP process (decision 5/CP.17) are:

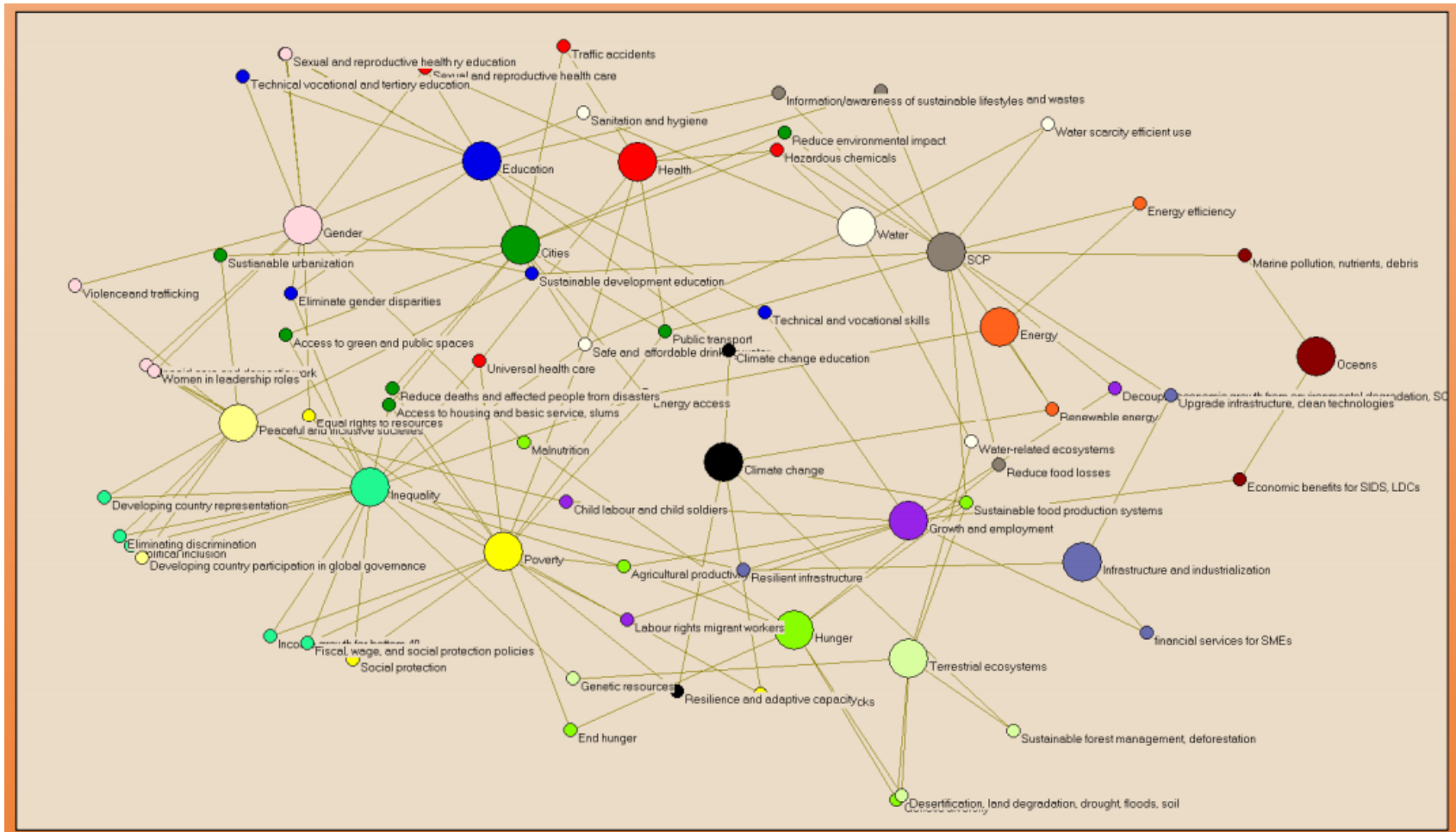
- a) To **reduce vulnerability** to the impacts of climate change, by **building adaptive capacity and resilience**;
- b) To **facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation**, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate.

2) Global goal on adaptation (Article 7 of the Paris Agreement)

- **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**.



SDGs as a linked system of goals and targets



Source: David Le Blanc, "Towards integration at last? The SDGs as a Network of Targets", Rio+20 Working Paper 4



Main conclusions: very obvious and yet largely ignored

- ❑ Given this integrated nature of issues, we should say **goodbye to a silo/single focus approach**
- ❑ **Climate Change** is an issue/driver/factor that **affects many of the SDGs directly and all others indirectly**
- ❑ There are **specific targets associated with SDG 13** on Climate change, plus newer “targets” based on the Paris Agreement.



- ❑ We can identify which of the SDGs are sensitive to climate change (directly), and will come up with 6 to 9 or so SDGs, including the usual suspects of SDG 2 on ending hunger, SDGs on water, ecosystems, health, energy, infrastructure, etc.
- ❑ For these, we can look at the targets and classify them depending on their relationship with climate change adaptation (NAPs) into:
 - ❖ High-level/co-objectives (when compared to the global goal on adaptation and the objectives of the NAPs)
 - ❖ Specific targets/outcomes/constraints, easily quantifiable
 - ❖ Guiding principles (more general targets that are hard to quantify)

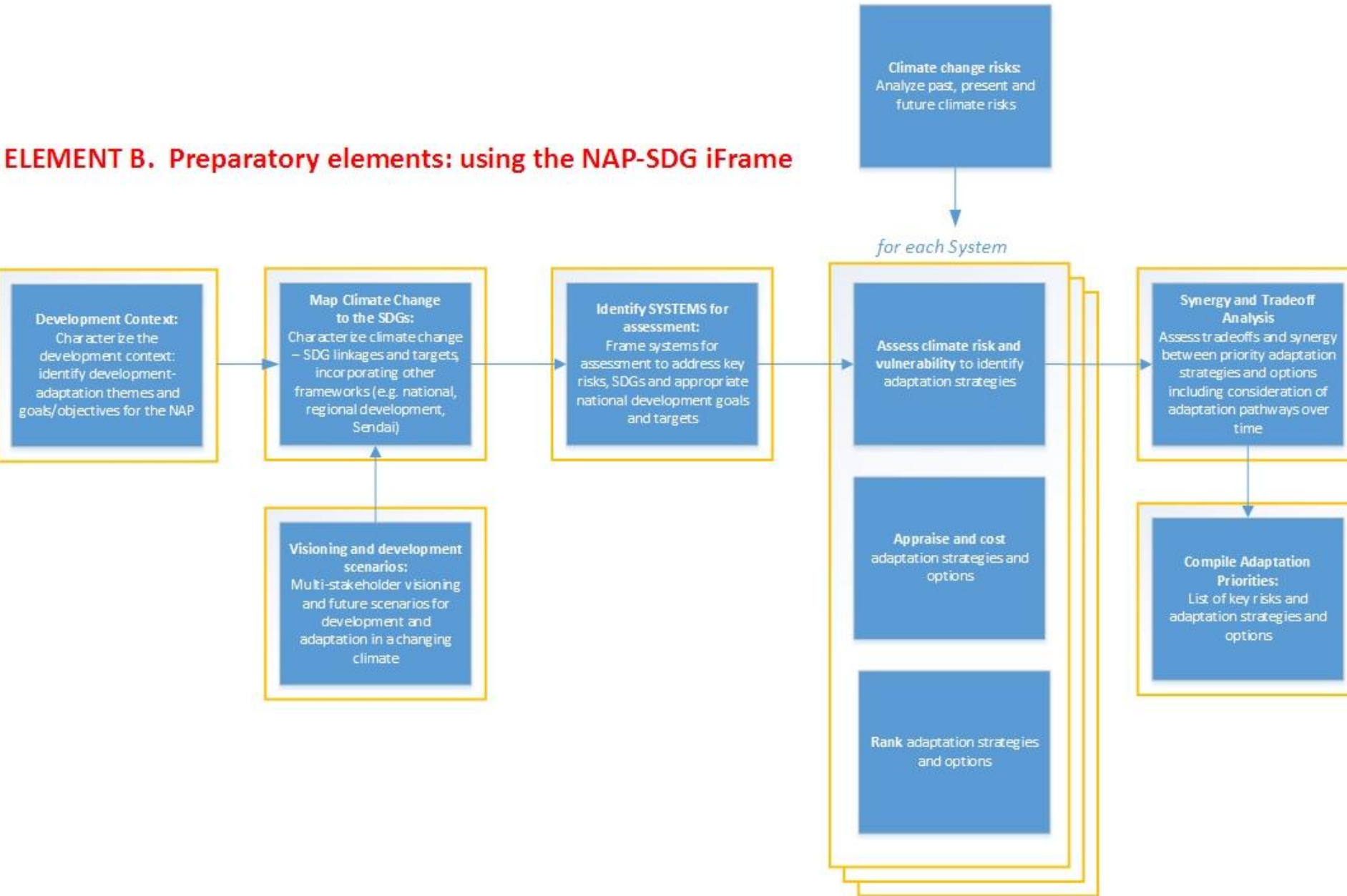


The steps of the iFrame

- ❑ The NAP-SDG iFrame builds on the second category of specific targets as follows
 - ❖ Consider the measurable and specific targets for main development themes (ag and food security, water resources etc)
 - ❖ Then add specific national development goals and targets to create a country-specific list of goals and targets
 - ❖ Add further targets from other relevant frameworks such as Sendai.
- ❑ Then we can work with these to further identify relevant systems to assess further, implement adaptation actions, including ensuring to measure development as well as adaptation outputs, results and impact
- ❑ This helps us conduct M&E of both development and adaptation
- ❑ In many cases, there will be a need to assess trade-offs between adaptation options under different systems



ELEMENT B. Preparatory elements: using the NAP-SDG iFrame



POLICY GOALS FOR DEVELOPMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, SDGS, PARIS AGREEMENT, SENDAI ETC)

Development Theme: Food Security

System 1: Crop production

System 2: Strategic national reserves

Development Theme: Livelihoods and Poverty Reduction

System 1: Safety measures

Development Theme: Water Resources

System 1: Urban water supply

System 2: Hydroenergy production

Development

Output 1
Output 2
Output 3

Climate change

Output 1
Output 2
Output 3



Priority Scoring



Conclusion

- ❑ By following the NAP-SDG iframe, it becomes possible to look at issues as systems.
- ❑ This provides a holistic approach for adaptation planning and implementation, ensuring consideration of all driving factors, key players and stakeholders thereby avoiding silo approaches



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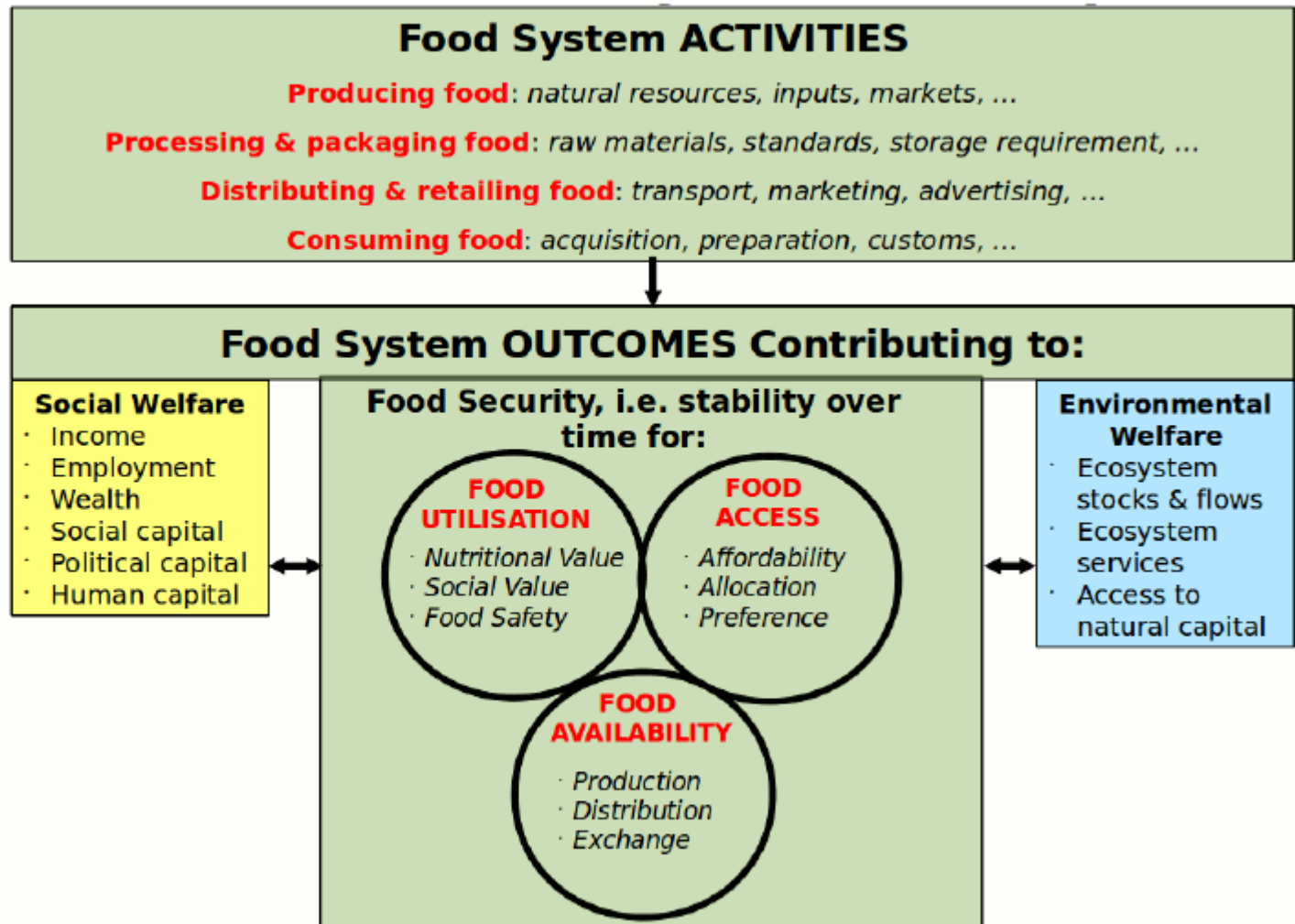


Fig. 4. The main Food System Concept diagram (from Ericksen, 2009).



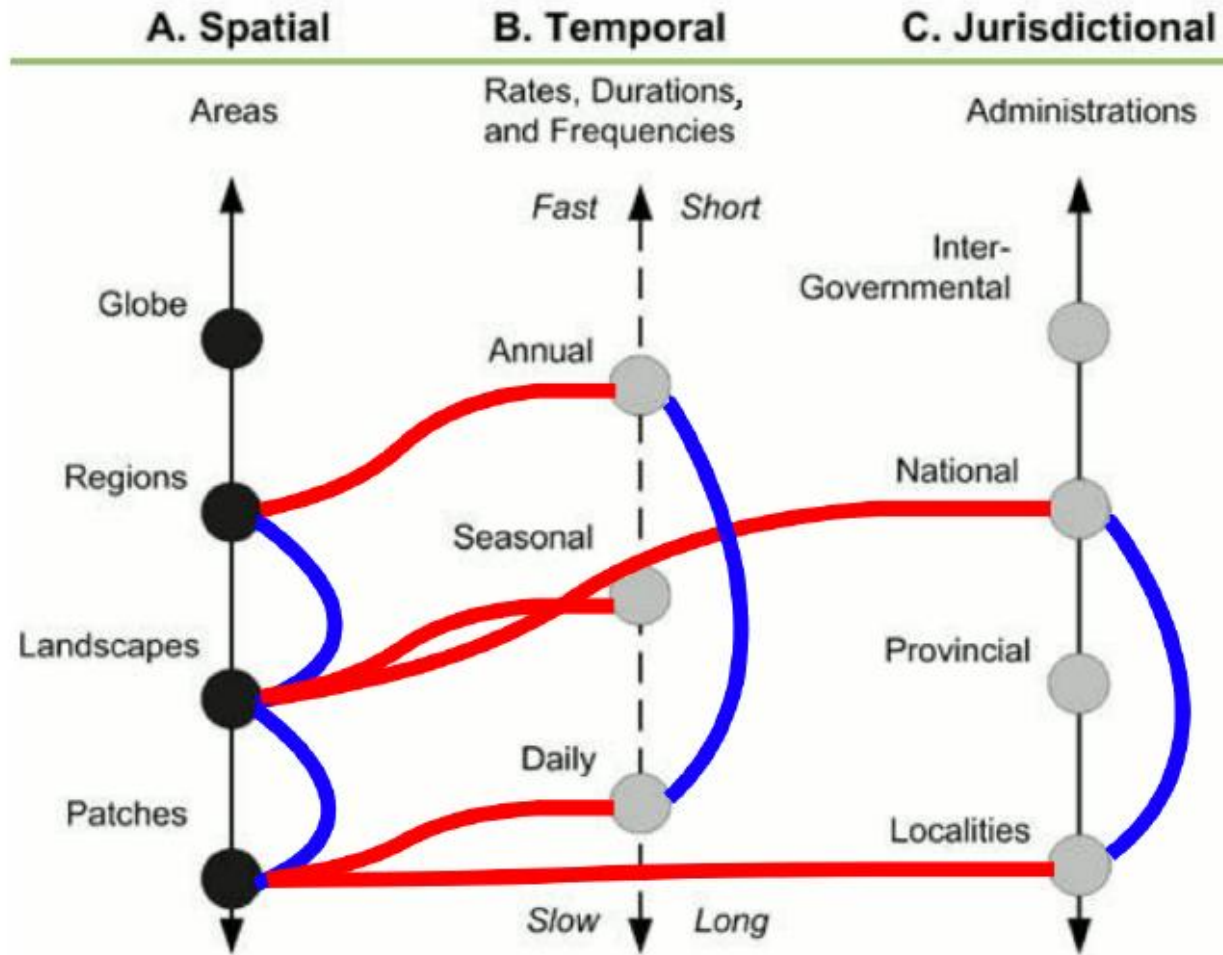
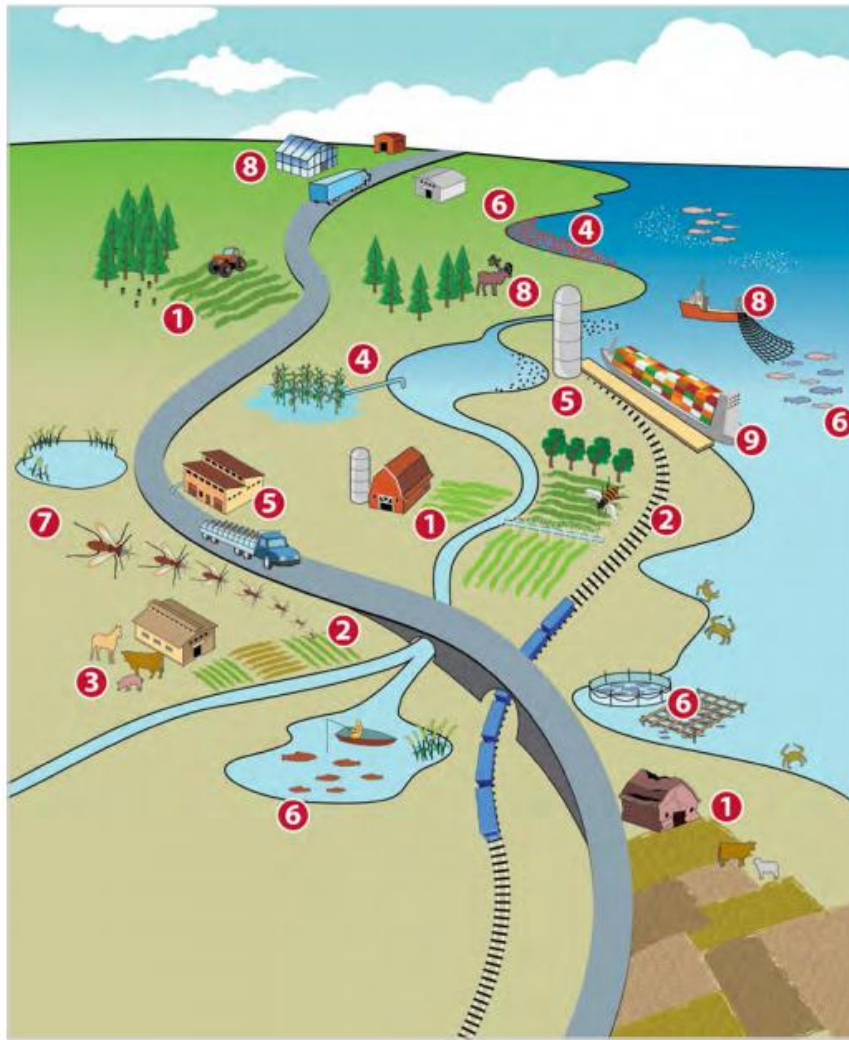


Fig. 22. Multiple scales, multiple levels within each scale. Within-scale interactions are shown in blue, and between-scale interactions in red. Derived from Ingram (2009).

Case example: Systems for Canada's food production (1/3)



A summary of potential climate change effects on food production in Canada

- 1) **Crop productivity** depends strongly and directly on seasonal weather for heat, light and water. Locations for particular crops will also change.
- 2) **Pollinators** would face shorter, less harsh winters but may be affected by increased pest and disease activity, different food sources and changes in the timing of flowering.
- 3) **Animal production** will be affected by changes in crop production, water availability and heating and cooling requirements.
- 4) Changes in water supply and precipitation patterns will affect **farm operations** (e.g. need for drainage or irrigation). Water



Case example: Canada's food production (2/3)



A summary of potential climate change effects on food production in Canada

- 5. Food processing** may be challenged by reduced or variable water availability. Food and feed storage will need to deal with increased heat, and in some places, increased storage capacity may be required to allow for increased frequency and duration of transportation interruptions.
- 6. Fish** stocks will respond to changes in water temperatures, water chemistry, food supply, algal blooms, runoff and ocean currents. Reorganizations of lake/ocean ecosystems are likely, with resultant impacts on all types of fisheries.
- 7. Pests, diseases and invasive species** could become more virulent and diverse.



Case example: Canada's food production (3/3)



A summary of potential climate change effects on food production in Canada

8. Northern/remote communities may be able to increase local food production with adaptation (e.g. greenhouses, cold-tolerant field crops and forages). **Access to country foods** will be affected as vegetation is directly impacted by changing climate, and species distributions will shift in response to warming. Decreased ocean ice could increase the length of the shipping season, allowing more items to be brought to northern coastal ports.
9. **International trade** will be affected by the change in the global geography of food production with countries shipping new types of goods as well as by the potential opening of the Northwest Passage.

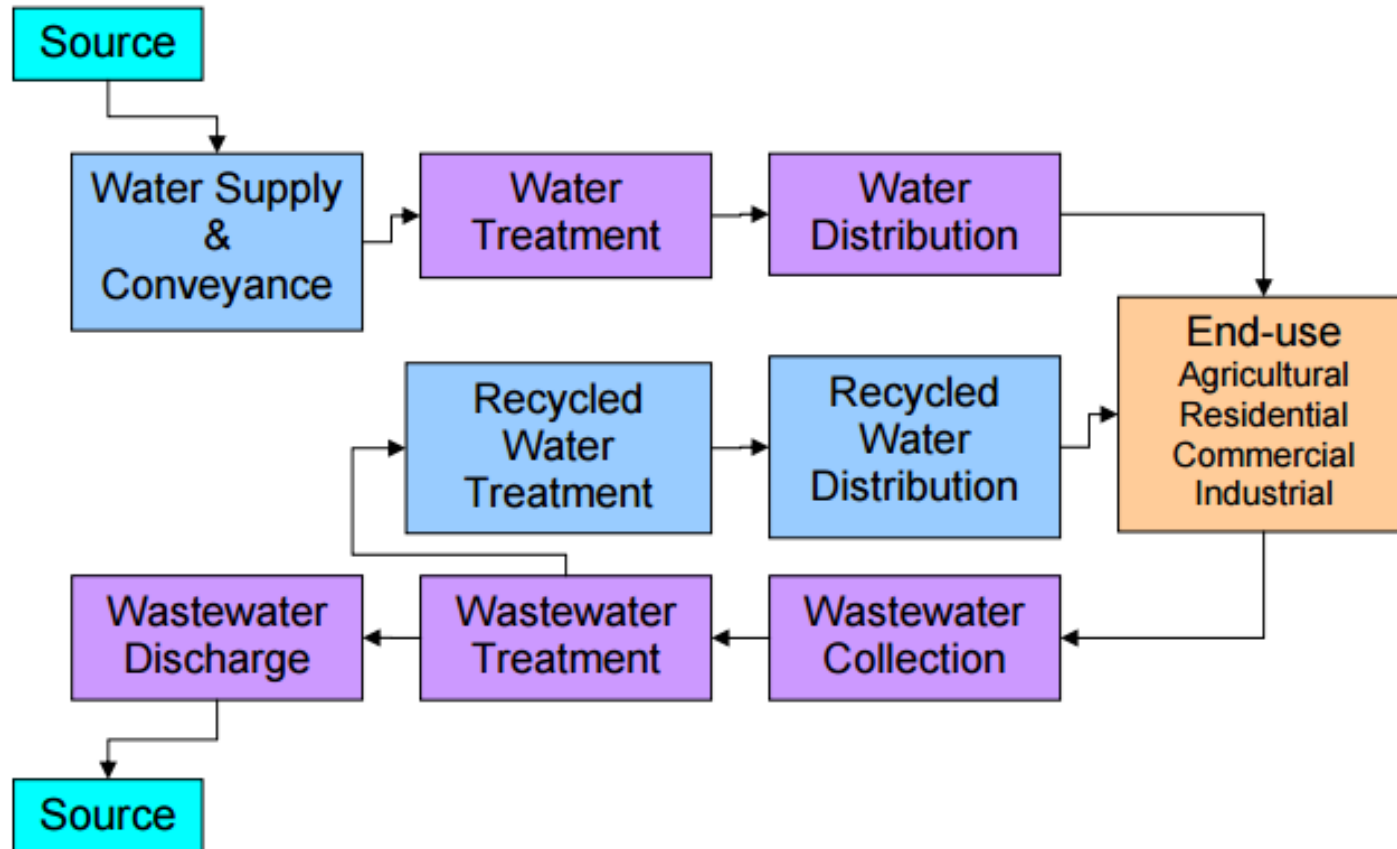


Another simple example for a water supply system

- A water supply system can be simple – representing one source and supplying users in a small city, or in many cases, can be network of sources, often over great distances, with pipelines transporting water from a river, dam or lake into one or several treatment plants, then to various holding tanks for distribution to different parts of a city.
- In some states (e.g. California), the whole system is a connected network



Case example: California's Water Use system



Source: California's Water-Energy Relationship, Final Staff Report, November 2005

