Towards an integrated approach to NAPs, NDCs, and SDGs

NDC Global Conference – 3rd May 2017

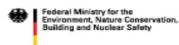








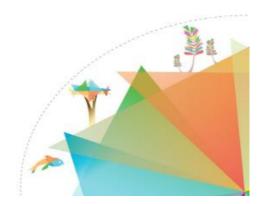
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based on a decision of the German Bundestag

Overview

- Why build NAP-NDC-SDG synergies?
- Introduction to National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Process
- Key elements to consider
- UNDP-FAO-UNEP's Briefing Paper



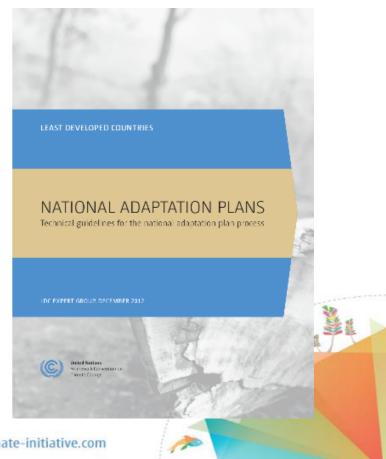
Why are NAP-NDC-SDGs synergies needed?

- Most countries are rolling actions on Paris Agreement and 2030 Agenda simultaneously
- Role of Ministries of Environment, Finance and Planning, and sector ministries
- Coordination and linkages would allow to:
 - ➤ Reduce vulnerability
 - > Implement the Paris Agreement
 - ➤ Align long-term national development priorities with the SDG framework.



What is the NAP?

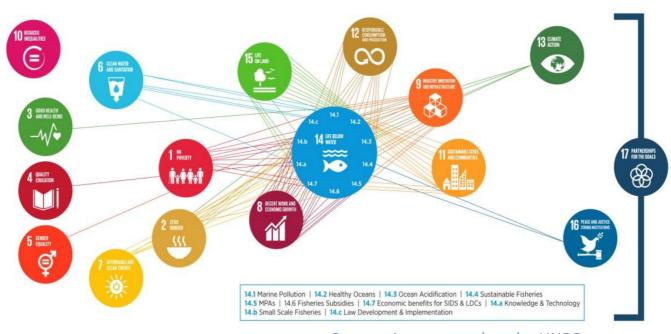
- Established under the UNFCCC Cancun Adaptation Framework (2010).
- Means of identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs.
- It is a **continuous**, **progressive** and **iterative process** which follows country-driven, gender-sensitive, participatory and fully transparent approach
- Its objectives are to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, and to facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, into all levels of development activities



NAP Contributes to All SDGs

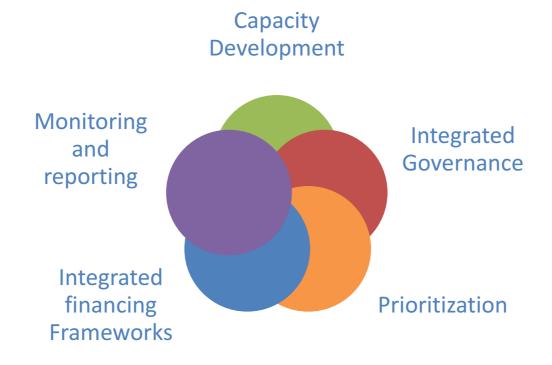
GOAL	SDG INDICATORS	NAP
1 HARRY	1.b Create sound policy frameworks to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	Creating policy frameworks to support investment frameworks for CCA and resilience
2 NO HOWELR	2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices	Mainstreaming CCA in agriculture and prioritizing agriculture adaptation options in development to increase food security
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING	3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national & global health risks	Getting a better understanding of health impacts of CC and building capacities to address these risks through NAP
4 court	4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development	Engaging primary, secondary and higher education institutions to build capacities on CCA
5 MANNA CORRESTY ©	5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	Promoting gender-responsive and gender-transformative policies with regards to CCA
8 EDGG-JEES AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation	Promoting innovation and engagement of private sector in CCA planning
16 PERS AUTHOR MOTHUM	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	Strengthening institutional capacity for CCA coordination incl. M& E and stakeholder inclusion

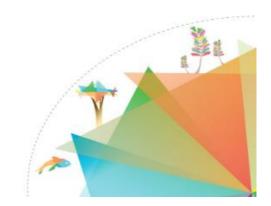
Climate action interacts with many other sector goals



Source: As presented at the UNDP Asia-Pacific Regional dialogue, GEOMAR/ ICSU (forthcoming)

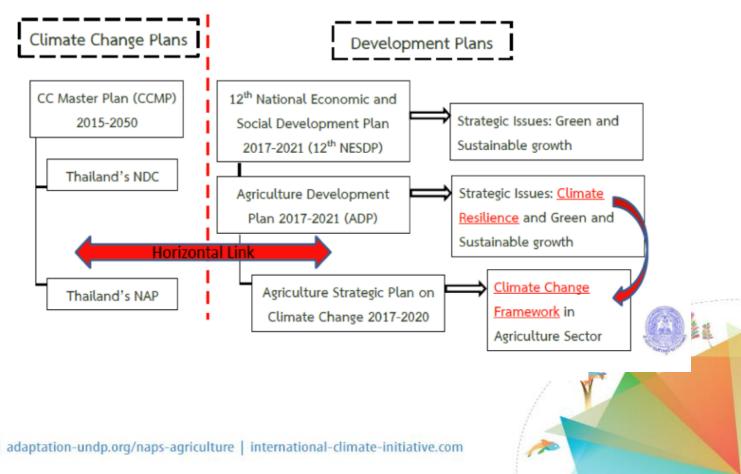
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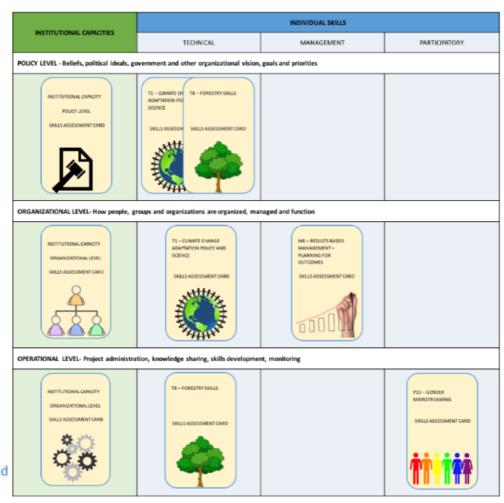
Integrated governance

- Coordination mechanisms
- Institutional mandates
- Policy Framework
- Alignment of budgets and integration of CC
- Awareness of CC



Capacity Development

- Joint Skills assessment
- Comprehensive long-term capacity development
- ToT approach



Source: UNITAR, forthcoming



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Prioritisation

- Identification of activities with multi-sector cobenefits for development and climate resilience
- Appraisal of economic/noneconomic benefits and tradeoffs

Multi Criteria Analysis (MCA) Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) Climate Change Benefit Analysis (CCBA)

Financial Analysis

Cost
Effectiveness
Analysis (CEA)

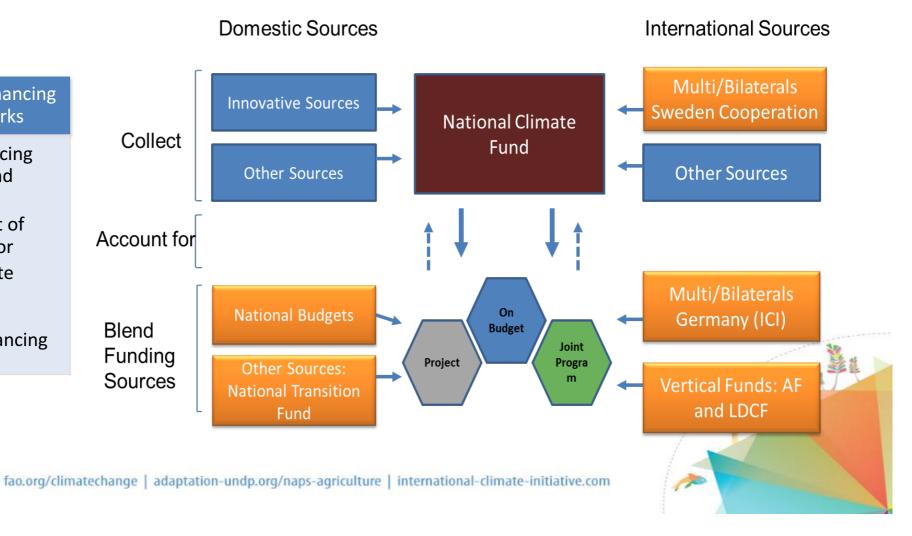
Real Options
Analysis

Gender Analysis



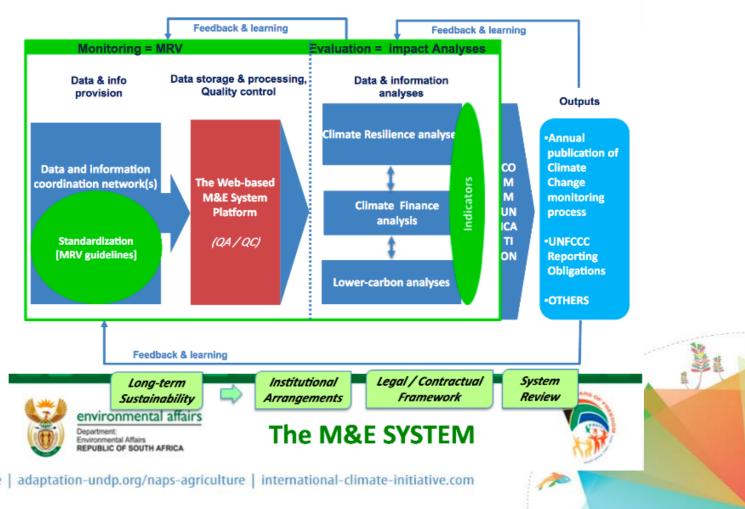
Integrated financing Frameworks

- Use of financing scenarios and diagnostics
- Engagement of private sector
- Public-private partnership options and blended financing



Monitoring and reporting

- Common indicators
- M&E systems in place
- What vehicles to report to UNFCCC
- Sharing of experience with other countries



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An approach to build NAP-NDC synergies



The Role of the NAP Process in Translating NDC Adaptation Goals into Action

- Improve governance structure and achieve policy coherence and clarity over national priorities
- Ensure the most efficient use of limited capacities and resources
- Mobilize greater finance for adaptation
- Streamline countries' transparency framework

National climate change policy governance (adaptation and mitigation) NDC NAP NAP goals and priorities Element C: Element B: Preparatory Mitigation Adaptation Element A: Element D: Lay the aroundwork and address Co-benefits & synergies NDC goals and priorities **National transparency framework** Adaptation-related reporting to UNFCCC (inter alia Adaptation Communication, National Communication, NAP, NDC)

http://www.adaptationcommunity.net/kn owledge/mainstreaming/

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NAP-GSP Support





Assisting countries to think through what it means to integrate climate into planning and budgeting and develop a plan of action that specifies what needs to be done and resources. required



In-country and virtual support on stocktaking of capacity gaps and needs, ongoing adaptation plans and activities to identify entry points for NAP support



Assisting countries to integrate vulnerable sectors, thematic areas, sub-national approaches and legal issues into adaptation planning and budgeting





























Integrating Agriculture into NAPs' Programme

Kenya

Capacity development and intra-ministerial coordination, as well as support to the Kenya Climate-Smart Agriculture Framework programme (KCSAFP).

Zambia

Build capacities of technical staff on cost-benefit analysis; skills assessments and stock-takes; and develop impact monitoring frameworks for pilot agriculture-based livelihood projects.

Uruguay

Linking
intra-ministerial
coordination with
impact assessments of
ongoing agricultural
projects and capacity
development of
national institutions.

Vietnam

Improvement of the evidence base on adaptation and the formulation of a potential national strategic investment plan for the agricultural sector.

Country Priorities



Nepal

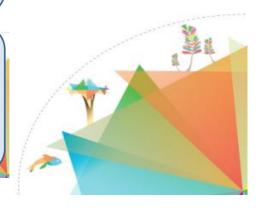
Strengthen CCA priorities in sub-national planning and implementation of the Agricultural Development Plan

Uganda

Strengthening capacities, operationalising the Uganda Agricultural Sector NAP roadmap and development of Performance Monitoring Frameworks for the agriculture sector guided by the Climate Change Department's national frameworks.

Thailand

Support to the next Strategic Plan for climate change in Agriculture (2017-2021), as well as capacity development and impact assessment of adaptation options for the agricultural sectors.



UNDP – FAO – UNEP Briefing Note

Section 1:

Rationale & Benefits

Section 2:

Prominence of adaptation in NDCs and alignment of NAP with NDCs

Briefing Note
Outline

Section 3:

Country Case Studies

Section 4:

Conclusions & Further Resources

Thank you for your attention

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