

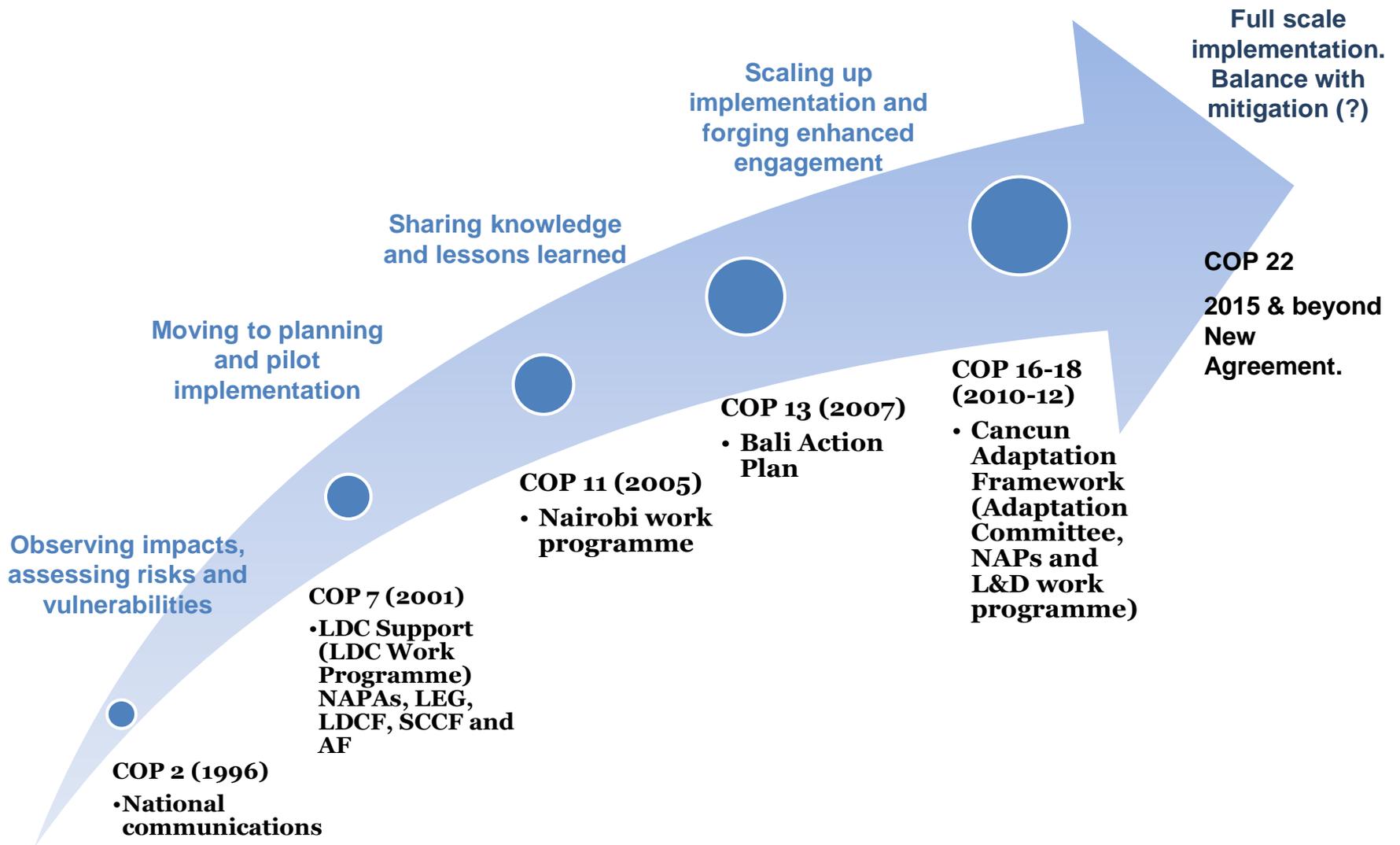
# Inter-regional Workshop on Mainstreaming Ecosystem-based Approach to Adaptation and Accessing Adaptation Finance

30 September – 3 October 2014



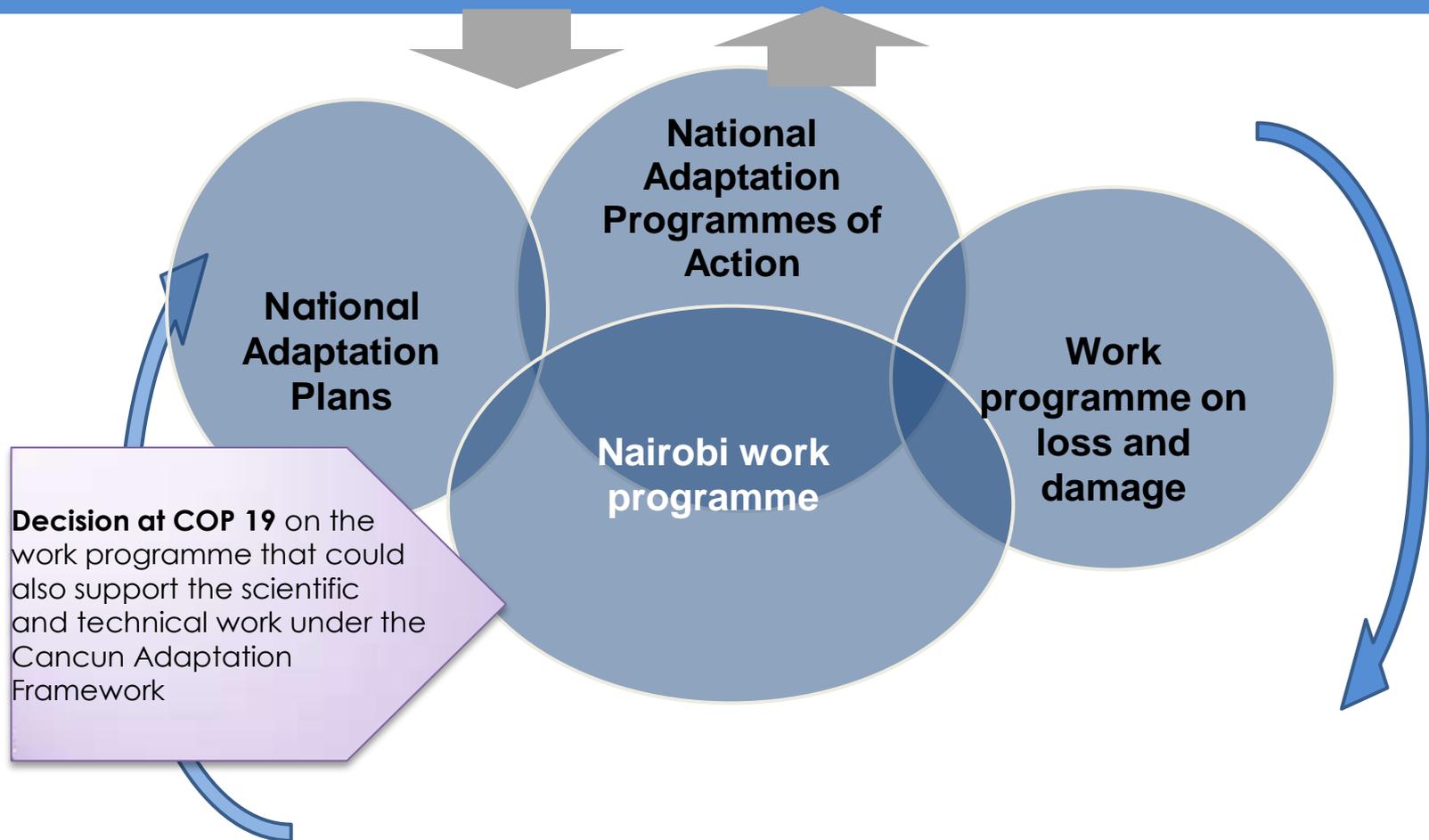
EBA under UNFCCC discourse: opportunities for EBA mainstreaming under UNFCCC's NAP process

# Evolution of adaptation under the UNFCCC (Macro)



# Evolution of adaptation under the UNFCCC (Micro)

## Adaptation Committee



# Identified\* categories of needs on KNOWLEDGE

Category	Examples of identified needs
Scientific research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on climate impacts on food security, health systems ;</li> <li>• on response of ecosystems to extreme weather events;</li> <li>• on vulnerability of coastal areas and islands.</li> </ul>
Good practices and lessons learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• evidence based case studies on adaptation actions;</li> <li>• on application of V&amp;A tools;</li> <li>• indigenous and traditional knowledge linked with biodiversity, sustainable land management.</li> </ul>
Cost benefit assessment of adaptation options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• long- and short-term tangible benefits, including socioeconomic, (e.g. associated with ecosystem-based approaches);</li> <li>• handbooks/toolkits on assessing costs and benefits of adaptation options.</li> </ul>
M&E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• development of indicators;</li> <li>• monitoring at local and regional levels (e.g. on physical, biological and human systems, health and agriculture).</li> </ul>
Observational data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• more accurate regional observation data (e.g. Nile basin);</li> <li>• harmonization of collected data based on standards for data monitoring and collection;</li> <li>• establishment of data platforms, clearing houses.</li> </ul>
Understanding impacts of climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• physical impacts (on loss of ecosystem services);</li> <li>• socio-economic impacts (of water resources on lives and livelihoods).</li> </ul>

\* Based on NWP past workshops, LEG meeting reports, synthesis report of national communications, recent needs assessment reports (PROVIA, GAN).

# Recent EBA Activity

**Relevant  
action pledges  
made by NWP  
partner  
organizations**

**Compilation of Ecosystem-  
based approaches to  
adaptation  
(FCCC/SBSTA/2011/INF.8)  
&  
*Database on ecosystem-  
based approaches to  
adaptation*  
(40+ examples-ongoing)**

**A technical  
workshop on  
ecosystem-  
based  
approaches for  
adaptation to  
climate change**



# National adaptation plan process

- Established under the Cancun Adaptation Framework
- As a process to enable LDCs to formulate and implement NAPs Other developing country Parties are invited to employ the modalities formulated to support the NAPs.
- Objectives of the NAP process (decision 5/CP.17) are to:
  - reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience;
  - facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation

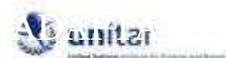
# NAP-GSP

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN GLOBAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME



UNDP / UNEP

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN GLOBAL SUPPORT  
PROGRAMME:



# What does the NAP-GSP do?

- Support LDCs with one-on-one technical assistance on demand to get started on the NAP process
- Provide tools and training to support key steps of the NAP process in-country
- Facilitate exchange of lessons and knowledge through South-South and North-South cooperation

Activities commenced in August  
2013

# LEG Guidelines

LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

## NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS

Technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process

LDC EXPERT GROUP, DECEMBER 2012

The NAP-GSP refers to the LEG guidelines for designing support to countries

**TABLE 1. STEPS UNDER EACH OF THE ELEMENTS OF THE FORMULATION OF NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS, WHICH MAY BE UNDERTAKEN AS APPROPRIATE<sup>3</sup>**

### ELEMENT A. LAY THE GROUNDWORK AND ADDRESS GAPS

1. Initiating and launching of the NAP process
2. Stocktaking: identifying available information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation and assessing gaps and needs of the enabling environment for the NAP process
3. Addressing capacity gaps and weaknesses in undertaking the NAP process
4. Comprehensively and iteratively assessing development needs and climate vulnerabilities

### ELEMENT B. PREPARATORY ELEMENTS

1. Analysing current climate and future climate change scenarios
2. Assessing climate vulnerabilities and identifying adaptation options at the sector, subnational, national and other appropriate levels
3. Reviewing and appraising adaptation options
4. Compiling and communicating national adaptation plans
5. Integrating climate change adaptation into national and subnational development and sectoral planning

### ELEMENT C. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

1. Prioritizing climate change adaptation in national planning
2. Developing a (long-term) national adaptation implementation strategy
3. Enhancing capacity for planning and implementation of adaptation
4. Promoting coordination and synergy at the regional level and with other multilateral environmental agreements

### REPORTING, MONITORING AND REVIEW

1. Monitoring the NAP process
2. Reviewing the NAP process to assess progress, effectiveness and gaps and iteratively updating the national adaptation plans
3. Outreach on the NAP process and reporting on progress and effectiveness

## Challenges expressed by LDCs



**“We have really great capacity gaps...Because of the war, our efforts have been concentrated on peace-keeping, so we lack the technical tools to adapt to climate change.”**

Mme. Providence Fale Omona, Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Tourism, DRC



**“Capacity needs to be developed to support scenarios building, identifying the adaptation options and appraising the options. That’s the expertise that we need.”**

Dr. Aloysius Kampherewera - Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Management, Malawi



**“Many people at the national and local level lack understanding of climate change, the science of climate change, the impacts of climate change and adaptation... We still need capacity development in that area.”**

Mrs. Sonam Lhaden Khandu – National Environment Commission, Bhutan



**“In Uganda, like elsewhere, women are most affected when there are climate change issues. The children and the women suffer most. But when it comes to planning and involvement they always take a back seat.”**

Mrs. Edith Kateme-Kasajja, National Planning Authority, Uganda

## Support to partners



**“I hope UNEP/UNDP team has developed a critical mass of NAP personalities in each LDC government organisation to start, or to scale up NAP activities. Let us work together to bring change in the adaptation portfolio in the LDCs.”**

Batu Krishna Uprety, Chairman, Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)



**“The NAP-GSP can offer technical skills... and can assist us in many ways... For us to implement the NAP we first need to identify and develop the climate change future and current scenarios as well as how to do cost/benefit analysis of adaptation. Further we need capacity to mainstream adaptation into sectorial plans.”**

Ms. Keketso Adel Jobo , Ministry of Energy, Meteorology and Water Affairs, Lesotho



**“Training is key... We need assistance from NAP-GSP people to train us in Angola. Then those people will be able to deal with adaptation projects, raise funds, negotiate and implement adaptation measures.”**

Mr. Iabias Moma Huongo, Climate Change Focal Point, Angola



**“NAP-GSP can help us in mainstreaming adaptation issues into our development planning... And adaptation is key to Sierra Leone – it is a priority. This can help us to minimize climate change impacts because our rural communities are highly vulnerable.”**

Mr. Momodou Bah, Environment Protection Agency, Office of the President, Sierra Leone



**“At institutional level we need to have the people who know the process, we need to have the models, we need to have the tools to embark on a NAP. At the policy level we also need support to develop the climate change mainstreaming policies.”**

Mr. Pa Ousman JarJu – Department of Water Resources, Gambia

# Possible entry points in LEG NAP Guidelines (draft under discussion)

NAP Entry Point	Options	Why could this be important in a NAP Process?
<b>Laying the Groundwork and Address Gaps</b> (NAP Element A)	By including biodiversity and ecosystems as a sector in the NAP	If national policy places high value on the conservation of specific areas or species
	By considering environmental aspects within other NAP sectors	If there is a close connection between sector's importance to the national economy and the health of the environment
	By considering ecosystems as a solution to human vulnerability	If there may be opportunities to reduce vulnerability of people to CC by conserving or restoring ecosystems (i.e. EbA)
<b>Assessing Climate Vulnerabilities and Identifying Adaptation Options</b> (NAP Element B2)	Characterizing the vulnerability of species to CC	If there is a risk that CC may undermine conservation objectives related to species and/or ecosystems.
	Characterizing the vulnerability of conservation areas to CC	If there is a risk that CC may undermine objectives related to important conservation areas.
	Identifying the role of ecosystems in the vulnerability of people and communities	If there is potential that changes to ecosystems (conservation, restoration, degradation) may change human vulnerability to CC.

# Possible entry points in LEG NAP Guidelines (draft under discussion)

NAP Entry Point	Options	Why could this be important in a NAP Process?
<b>Reviewing and Appraising Adaptation Options</b> (NAP Element B3)	Applying a process for comparing adaptation options in reducing human vulnerability	If there are multiple (EbA and/or non-EbA) adaptation options and there is uncertainty about their relative value for money.
	Applying a process for comparing options for reducing vulnerability of biodiversity/conservation assets	If there are multiple adaptation options and there is uncertainty about their value for money.
	Applying safeguards that seek to avoid maladaptation associated with environmental degradation or undermining social capital	If there are multiple adaptation options and their implementation may have different impacts on ecosystems, biodiversity and people.
<b>Reporting, Monitoring and Review</b> (NAP Element D)	Tracking changes in human vulnerability related to response to shock (e.g. storms, droughts)	If there is an EbA option which aims to buffer from extreme events associated with climate variability and more information on effectiveness is desired.
	Tracking incremental changes in human vulnerability related to ecosystem service changes	If there is an EbA option for which incremental changes are expected in quality of ecosystem service delivery and information on effectiveness is desired.
	Tracking changes in biodiversity	If changes in biodiversity characteristics are expected and information on effectiveness of adaptation options is desired.



**Thank you!**



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ADAPTATION NETWORK