

What do global users need?

User Context: UNFCCC

INSeaPTION Global User Workshop

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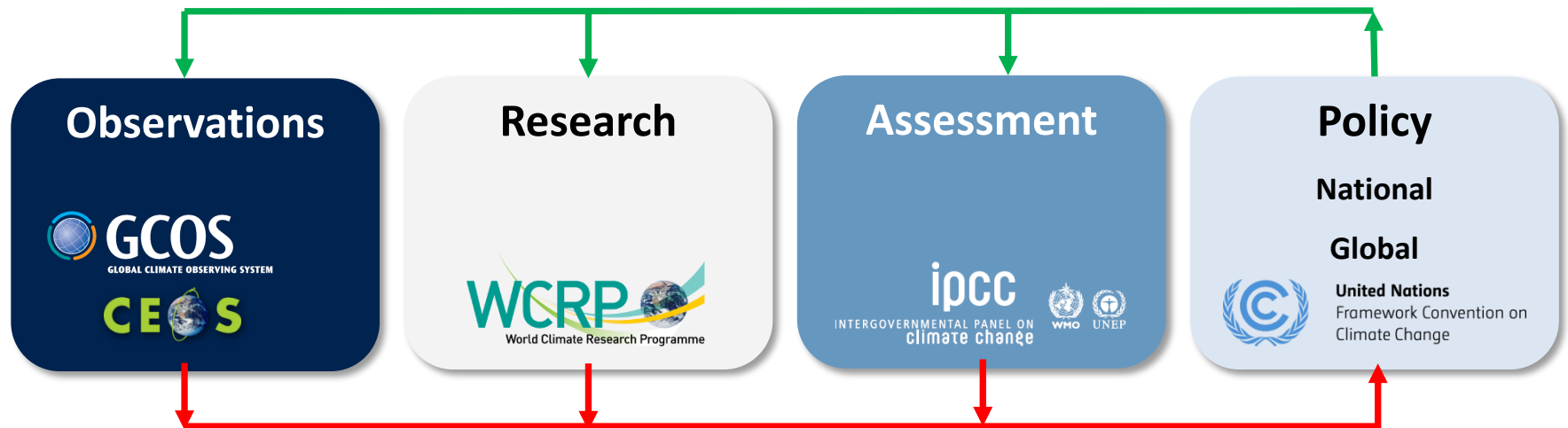


UNFCCC Convention

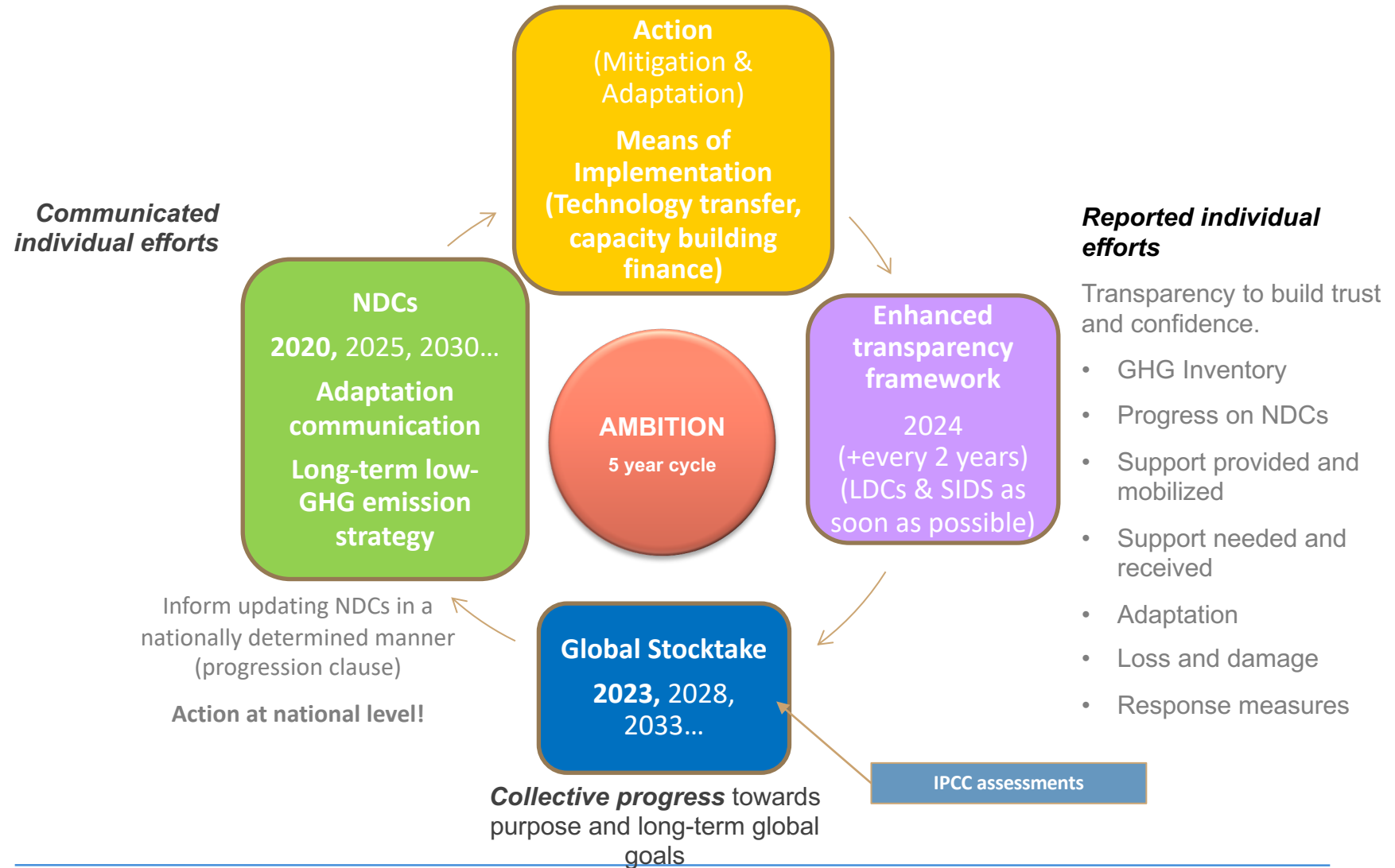
Article 1 – Earth system definition

Article 4 – promote and cooperate SO, Research, data exchange...

Article 5 – support and develop programmes / networks and strengthen efforts..



The Paris Agreement



Science, research,
systematic observation



Research dialogue,
IPCC collaboration,
review...

Knowledge and
assessment



Nairobi work
programme

Planning and
Implementation



National
adaptation plans
(NAPs)

Addressing
residual risks



Warsaw
Mechanism on Loss
and Damage

Institutional
support



Adaptation
Committee
L&D Excom

LEG

Stakeholder engagement and regional cooperation

Finance, Technology and Capacity Building

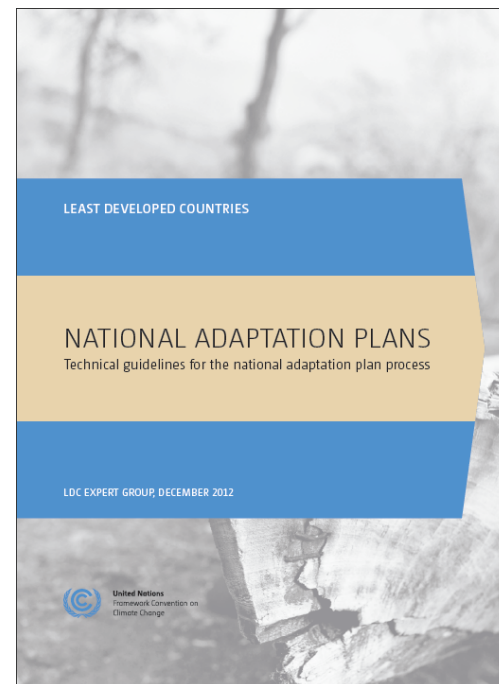
❑ Objectives of the NAP process (decision 5/CP.17) are:

- 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 of 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**.

- 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>
- Supplements to the guidelines are available on NAP Central
<http://www4.unfccc.int/nap/Guidelines/Pages/Supplements.aspx>



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

Guiding principles for NAPs (decision 5/CP.17)

- ☐ Continuous planning process at the national level with iterative updates and outputs
- ☐ Country-owned, country-driven
- ☐ Not prescriptive, but flexible and based on country needs
- ☐ Building on and not duplicating existing adaptation efforts
- ☐ Participatory and transparent
- ☐ Enhancing coherence of adaptation and development planning
- ☐ Supported by comprehensive monitoring and review
- ☐ Considering vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems
- ☐ Guided by best available science
- ☐ Taking into consideration traditional and indigenous knowledge
- ☐ Gender-sensitive

Elements of the process to formulate and implement NAP (decision 5/CP.17)

Element A: Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps

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

Element B: Preparatory Elements

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

Element C: Implementation Strategy

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

Element D: Reporting, Monitoring and Review

- Monitoring the NAP process
- Reviewing the NAP process to assess progress, effectiveness and gaps
- Iteratively updating the national adaptation plans
- Outreach on the NAP process and reporting on progress and effectiveness



Element A:
Lay the groundwork and address gaps





SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

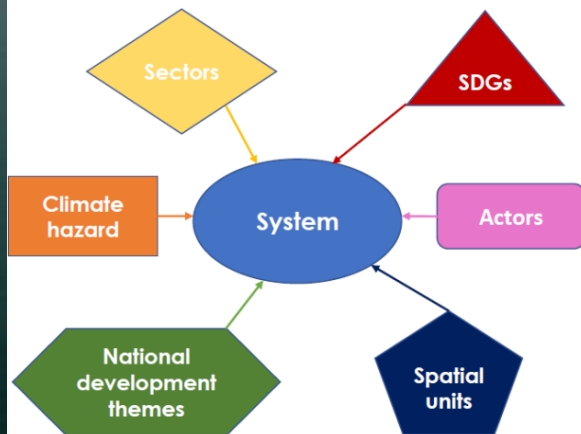




- ❑ The SDGs can be classified depending on their relationship with climate change adaptation (NAPs) into:
 - ❖ High-level/co-objectives (when compared to the global goal on adaptation and the objectives of the NAPs)
 - ❖ Specific targets/outcomes/constraints, easily quantifiable
 - ❖ Guiding principles (more general targets that are hard to quantify)
- ❑ Similar to ICSU work on interaction of the goals



A system approach



The framework takes an integrated approach towards country-driven and country-specific descriptions of systems that should be managed to achieve adaptation and contribute towards achieving SDG targets

- ❑ **Combination of SDGs and climate risk factors help in selection of systems**, e.g. for food security, the systems would include crop production, distribution, affordability, strategic food reserves over time as well as nutritional value;
- ❑ These **component systems can be assessed for sensitivity to climate change**, taking into account interlinkages to other “sectors/SDGs”, and adaptation actions can then be developed, prioritized and implemented;
- ❑ After implementation, **outcomes would accrue adaptation benefits as well as sustainable development benefits** – both of which can be monitored and documented in reporting

National Adaptation Plan for St. Vincent and the Grenadines



St Vincent and Grenadines

Improve capacity for data and information management and sharing, access to technology and financing

- modelling of coastal inundation impacts inc storm surge, SLR, high energy wave action, winter swells

Sri Lanka

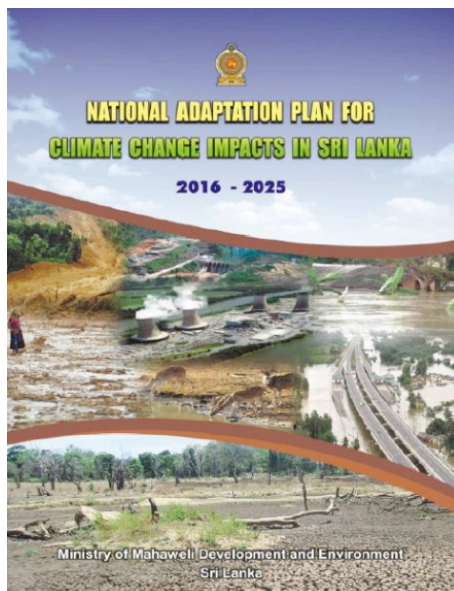
Implement a continuous programme for monitoring shore line changes

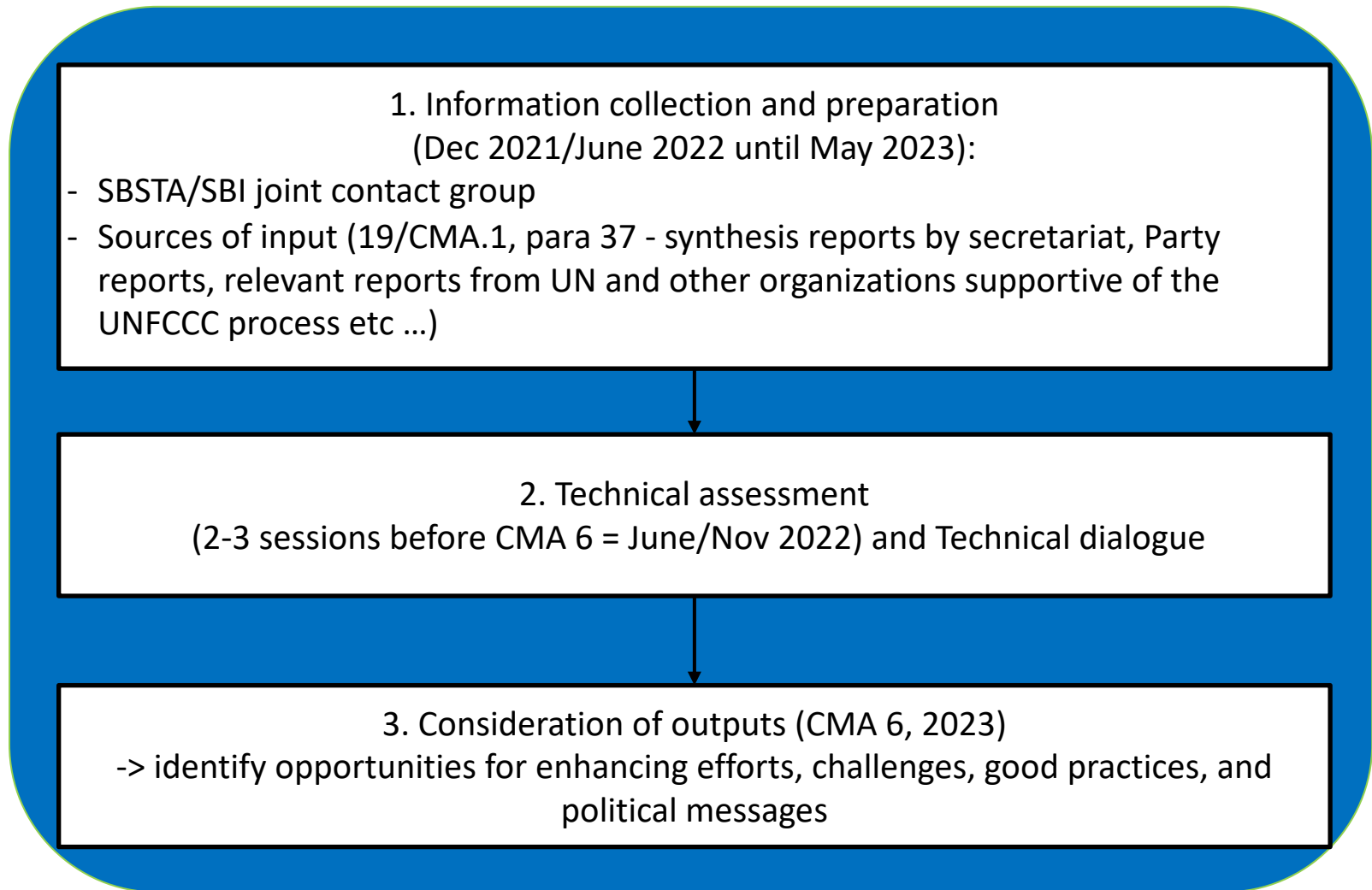
Develop shore shoreline management plans including M&E programmes

Study impacts of sea level rise on costal habitats over short-medium and long- term horizons

Identify, declare, collect information and prepare maps on vulnerable areas to extreme events and inundation

Conduct awareness programmes on sea level rise and extreme events to coastal communities to empower them for facing the risks of climate change





Mitigation

- Overall effect of NDCs
- State of GHG emissions and removals and mitigation efforts undertaken by Parties

Adaptation

- State of adaptation efforts, support, experiences and priorities

Finance flows and means of Implementation and support

- Finance flows and financial support
- Technology
- Capacity-Building

Efforts on:

- Social and economic consequences of response measures (under mitigation)
- Adverting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage (under adaptation?)

Inputs on equity

- Fairness consideration including equity as communicated by Parties in their NDCs

What is necessary to support and track progress on adaptation such as reduction of vulnerability?

- Setting a baseline for adaptation to monitor change
- Frame in a manner that policy makers understand
- Responsive to the physical science, e.g. temperature, support planning
- Simple and consistent, such that trend lines can be established to assess progress
- Aggregable to assess national progress (indicators for sectors and hazards)
e.g. % land inundated

Decision 18/CMA.1,

para. 113 (c) Assessment of and indicators for:

- (i) How adaptation increased resilience and reduced impacts;
- (ii) When adaptation is not sufficient to avert impacts;
- (iii) How effective implemented adaptation measures are.





Thank you!
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