

SAINT VINCENT & THE GRENADINES

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) APPROACH

To have a society, environment and economy that are resilient to climate change by mainstreaming adaptation into development planning and implementation.

To coordinate all efforts to increase our resilience to climate change, St. Vincent and the Grenadines is working to harmonize adaptation implementation across sectors and integrate national adaptation planning into all relevant domestic planning and financing processes. The NAP process is driven by the Sustainable Development Unit of the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning, Sustainable Development and Information Technology.

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS



NAP PROCESS MILESTONES

- 2018**
 - April: Presentation of major climate risks, vulnerabilities, projections and impacts in the **Climate Risk Assessment and Vulnerability Report**
 - April: Launched water and agriculture **Sectoral Adaptation Strategies**.
 - April: NAP Assembly and launch of NAP; **Donor symposium**.
 - February: Finalized Financing Strategy.
 - November: Developed a **Domestic NAP Financing Strategy**.
 - August: **UNDP and Japan-Caribbean Climate Change Partnership** facilitated consultations and provided technical assistance in St. Vincent and the Grenadines on NAP development.
- 2017**
 - October: Adaptation planners met in Grenada with 10 other Caribbean countries to discuss NAP strategies.
- 2016**
 - November: Outlined existing adaptation efforts in **Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) for the COP 21**.
- 2015**
 - January: **National Economic and Social Development Plan 2013–2025** specifically outlined the need to build resilience to climate change in Goal 4.
- 2013**

PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION



KEY LESSONS ON THE NAP PROCESS

FINANCING NAP PROCESSES

"Adaptation costs are increasing; from 2010 to 2014, extreme weather events have resulted in a loss exceeding 35 percent of our GDP. A key step in the right direction is to integrate our NAP into all relevant domestic financing processes, in line with the NAP support programme."



Hon. Camillo Gonsalves

Minister of Finance, Economy Planning, Sustainable Development and Information Technology

SECTOR INTEGRATION

"While climate hazards are nothing new, our ability to respond has been stretched due to their increased frequency, ferocity and impacts. Our responses must therefore be aggressive, effective and extensive."



Janeel Miller-Findlay

Director of Sustainable Development, Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning, Sustainable Development and Information Technology



March 2018

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United States In-Country National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Support Program

Gift of the United States Government



Implemented by:



Initial funding for the Network also provided by:



SAINT LUCIA

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) VISION

Saint Lucia's people, their livelihoods, social systems and environment are building resilience to climate change risks and impacts through continuous, coordinated and effective adaptation efforts.

Saint Lucia's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) is a 10-year process. It lays out how the country and its population will adapt to the urgent and growing threat of climate change and includes priority adaptation measures for eight key sectors, which are complemented, incrementally, with Sectoral Adaptation Strategies & Action Plans (SASAPs). The formulation of the NAP was spearheaded by the Department of Sustainable Development, and it was developed through a participatory process involving multiple stakeholders which gained impetus from May 2017.

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS



NAP PROCESS MILESTONES



PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION



KEY LESSONS ON THE NAP PROCESS

SYNERGIES

"Something really commendable about this process is that we have used what was already there. The NAP and the SASAPs are built on the efforts made by multiple stakeholders in the past and therefore, they can identify with it and count themselves as having been significant contributors."



Dawn Pierre-Nathaniel

Deputy Chief Sustainable Development & Environment Officer, Department of Sustainable Development

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL INTEGRATION

"As part of our NAP process, we've developed supplements in order to provide useful tools for stakeholders. These include, but are not limited to:

- NAP Stocktaking, Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Report
- NAP Roadmap & Capacity Development Plan
- NAP Communications Strategy
- Project Concept Note Portfolios per sector
- Monitoring & Evaluation Plan
- Guidelines for Training in SASAP Development
- SASAPs"



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United States In-Country National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Support Program

Gift of the United States Government



Implemented by: IISD

Initial funding for the Network also provided by:



National Adaptation Plan Logo by Alexandra Grant

ALBANIA

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) APPROACH:

Mainstreaming climate change adaptation into relevant sector plans and policies, strategically applying a climate lens to incorporate adaptation priorities into the overarching National Strategy for Development and Integration

In 2014, the Albanian government established the **Inter Ministerial Working Group on Climate Change (IMWGCC)**, which coordinates all institutions involved in climate change mitigation and adaptation processes and facilitates the integration of climate change into relevant new and existing policies, programs and activities. The IMWGCC includes 15 members representing key ministries and is chaired by the Ministry of Environment, which also holds the lead function for NAP development and implementation.

Albania launched its NAP process in 2015, undertaking a participatory stocktaking workshop to identify and assess institutional arrangements, policies and capacities to improve overall coordination. It also sought to assess existing climate change information and identify gaps and development needs. The national strategy on climate change and two action plans—the NAP document and the national mitigation plan—are expected to be adopted in 2018.

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

Heatwaves		Floods		Drought	
Rainfall variability		Increasing temperatures		Pests and crop failure	

PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION

Agriculture		Forestry		Tourism	
Energy		Settlements		Water	



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BRAZIL

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) APPROACH:

Reducing and managing climate risk in Brazil through sectoral strategies for all climate-sensitive sectors

The Brazilian National Adaptation Plan elaboration process took place from 2013 to 2016. More than 40 institutions took part in the process, coming from the federal government, local governments, academia, the private sector and NGOs. The Plan was launched in May 2016, and in June 2017, the first NAP monitoring and evaluation report was prepared. The first year of NAP implementation, the Ministry of Environment (MMA), as NAP coordinator, worked to sensitize and mobilize sectoral Ministries.

Next steps for NAP implementation include refining the M&E indicator system; identifying and mobilizing new sources of funding to implement the NAP; and, for the NAP review (scheduled for 2020), considering greater integration between sectors/themes, chains of impacts, gender issues and co-benefits with the mitigation agenda.

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

Sea level rise



Floods



Drought



Rainfall variability



Increasing temperatures



Disease



PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION

Agriculture



Industry and Mining



Food and Nutritional Security



Biodiversity and ecosystems



Infrastructure



Water Resources



Cities and Urban Development



Vulnerable Populations



Coastal Zone



Disaster Risk Management



Health



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GRENADA

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) APPROACH:

A participatory, consultative, Small Island Developing State-specific process building on existing policies and strategies

Grenada's **National Adaptation Plan 2017-2021** features 12 multi-sectoral programs of action. It builds on Grenada's 2014-2018 Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy and other national and sectoral plans. Recognizing human and financial capacity constraints, Grenada's NAP document adopts an approach that works within these circumstances, acting as an instrument to mobilize financial resources. It is an umbrella document, mainly based on prioritized climate change adaptation activities taken from already existing sectoral and local area plans that already went through larger consultation processes.

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

Sea level rise



Tropical storms



Drought



Rainfall variability



Increasing temperatures



Erosion



PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION

Water availability



Integrated coastal zone management



Climate and sea-level rise data and projections



Food security



Resilient infrastructure and sustainable land management



Sustained public education and participation



Disaster risk reduction and disease prevention



Ecosystem resilience



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KENYA

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) APPROACH: Enhanced climate resilience towards the attainment of Vision 2030 through strong economic growth, resilient ecosystems, and sustainable livelihoods for Kenyans

Kenya's **National Adaptation Plan 2015-2030** builds on the foundation laid by the **National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS)** launched in 2010 and the **National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2013-2017**. The NAP document informs the adaptation actions being developed for the **NCCAP 2018-2022**, which is anticipated to be launched in mid-2018.

Kenya's NAP process objectives are to highlight the importance of adaptation and resilience building actions in development; to integrate climate change adaptation into national and county level development planning and budgeting processes; to enhance the resilience of public and private sector investment in the national transformation, economic and social and pillars of *Vision 2030* to climate shocks; to enhance synergies between adaptation and mitigation actions in order to attain a low carbon climate resilient economy; and to enhance resilience of vulnerable populations to climate shocks through adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies.

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

Sea level rise



Floods



Drought



Rainfall variability



Increasing temperatures



Disease



PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION

Agriculture



Health



Tourism



Energy



Infrastructure



Water



Fisheries



Natural resources



Finance



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MALAWI

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) APPROACH:

NAP development led by a core team of adaptation experts working closely in consultation with a team of cross-sectoral experts

Malawi launched the NAP process in 2014, and have since completed a stocktaking exercise, developed a NAP process Roadmap, and established a core team to lead the process. This core team is working with a sectoral team in order to identify medium- to long-term sectoral adaptation priorities. Malawi has submitted a NAP formulation proposal to the Green Climate Fund, which was prepared with technical support from UNEP.

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

Wildfires



Floods



Drought



Rainfall variability



Increasing temperatures



PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION

Agriculture



Health



Gender



Energy



Forestry



Water



Fisheries



Infrastructure



Wildlife



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THE PHILIPPINES

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) APPROACH:

Led by the National Climate Change Action Plan (2011 – 2022), a nationally driven plan that outlines a long-term program and strategies for adaptation and mitigation

In 2010, the Government of the Philippines released its **National Framework Strategy on Climate Change (NFSCC)**, which envisions a “climate risk-resilient Philippines with healthy, safe, prosperous and self-reliant communities, and thriving and productive ecosystems.” The framework stresses a balance between adaptation and mitigation, and laid the groundwork for the development of the **National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) for 2011– 2028**.

The Philippines envisions the Philippine **National Adaptation Plan** as derivative plan from the NCCAP, a nationally driven plan that outlines a long-term programs and strategies for adaptation and mitigation focusing on the seven thematic priorities. The phases of implementation under NCCAP is aligned with the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan and the Philippine Development Plan (PDP), the country's development framework that seeks to address poverty, create employment opportunities and achieve inclusive growth.

The **Climate Change Commission (CCC)** currently spearheads the monitoring and updating of the NCCAP and adopts a whole of nation approach through coordination and involvement of stakeholders from relevant national agencies and ministries, local government units, academia, business and civil society. In the process of updating the NCCAP, the CCC takes into consideration the NAP technical guidelines.

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

Sea level rise



Drought



Tropical storms



Landslides



Diseases



Rainfall variability



Increasing temperatures



Declining coral reef health



PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION

Food security



Knowledge and capacity development



Human Security



Sustainable Energy



Water sufficiency



Climate-smart industries and services



Ecosystem and environmental stability



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JAMAICA

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) APPROACH

Development of **12** sector strategies and action plans with attendant M&E frameworks and investment plans

A mandate for national development planning comes from Jamaica's **National Development Plan, Vision 2030**, which identifies addressing climate risks as a national development priority and calls for vulnerable sectors to begin their own adaptation planning. The strategies that vulnerable sectors are now developing will feed into a consolidated national adaptation strategy and action plan.

NAP PROCESS MILESTONES

- 2017** **Forestry Sector Strategy and Action Plan** completed.
 Training held for staff across government ministries, departments and agencies on **budgeting for climate change**.
 Training held on adaptation for the **Climate Change Focal Point Network**.
- 2016** Funding identified for developing 12 sector strategies and action plans.
- 2015** **Climate Change Policy Framework** reiterates the sectors that are most vulnerable to climate change.
- 2014** A **Climate Change Focal Point Network** established drawing from all government ministries and selected government departments and agencies.
- 2013** **Climate Change Division** was founded to coordinate climate change activities across sectors.
- 2009** Jamaica's long-term National Development Plan, **Vision 2030**, includes a focus on "hazard risk reduction and adaptation to climate change" as one of its 15 national outcomes.

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS



PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION



KEY LESSONS ON THE NAP PROCESS



UnaMay Gordon
Principal Director
Climate Change Division
Ministry of Economic Growth
and Job Creation

MONITORING & EVALUATION

“ The Climate Change Division is responsible for the implementation of the Climate Change Policy Framework. We want to ensure that there is a strong monitoring and evaluation framework with that policy. But we need to be clear what our desired adaptation outcome is, and our M&E indicators need to be timebound.”

Dr. Orville Grey

Senior Technical
Officer - Adaptation
Climate Change Division
Ministry of Economic Growth
and Job Creation

SECTOR INTEGRATION

“ Sector integration of climate change adaptation is embedded within Jamaica's long-term national development plan, and allows for mainstreaming and interaction between sectors. In developing each sector strategy and action plan, Jamaica tries to avoid the silo effect through the work of the support arm, the Climate Change Focal Point Network, which provides representation from all sectors in the development of each sector strategy and action plan.”



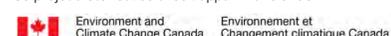
November 2017

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ETHIOPIA

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) APPROACH

Sectoral climate resilience strategies supported by strategic priorities in an overarching NAP document

Ethiopia's response to climate change is guided by the **Climate-Resilient Green Economy (CRGE)** strategy, which lays out the country's ambition to achieve middle-income status by 2025, while also reducing greenhouse gas emissions and building climate resilience. The NAP provides a roadmap for reducing vulnerability to climate change by mainstreaming adaptation into development activities across sectors and levels.

NAP PROCESS MILESTONES

- 2017** Launch of **Ethiopia's NAP document**. Ethiopia approved for **Green Climate Fund** support to respond to drought through building gender-responsive resilience of vulnerable communities
- 2015** Ethiopia submitted its Intended **Nationally Determined Contribution** to the UNFCCC, incorporating an adaptation goal

 Climate resilience strategies were developed for key sectors, including agriculture, forestry, water and energy
- 2013** The **Ethiopian Programme of Adaptation to Climate Change (EPACC)** was developed, building on the NAPA
- 2011** Ethiopia's vision of a climate-resilient green economy was elaborated, followed by development of the **Green Economy Strategy**
- 2007** The **National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)** identified urgent adaptation needs and priority projects

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS



Floods



Rainfall variability



Droughts



Increasing temperatures

PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION



Forestry



Agriculture



Health



Power



Transport



Urban



Water



Industry

KEY LESSONS ON THE NAP PROCESS



Debasu Bayleyegn Eyasu

Director General for Climate Change Implementation Coordination

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

IMPLEMENTING SECTOR PLANS

“ Through the Climate-Resilient Green Economy strategy, different sectors have their own climate-resilient strategies. The NAP document will guide us—where we are coming from and what is our destination. It will give us an opportunity to implement those climate-resilient strategies produced by different line ministries.”



Asrat Yirgu Senato

Climate Change Adaptation Advisor

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

VERTICAL INTEGRATION

“ Ethiopia's governance structure is divided into federal, regional, zonal and woreda levels, which all have existing responsibilities related to adaptation under the CRGE strategy. Both the national and local perspectives are important. As we move into NAP implementation, we will be keeping an open dialogue between national and sub-national governments, as well as other stakeholders from civil society and the private sector.”

November 2017

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International Institute for Sustainable Development



COLOMBIA

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) APPROACH

Development of climate change plans for all territories and implementation of innovative adaptation measures in six priority sectors

The NAP process aims at reducing the **socio-economic risks and impacts** associated with variability and climate change. It seeks to generate knowledge on climate change risks and opportunities, incorporate climatic risk management in **sectoral and regional planning**, and reduce the vulnerability of socio-economic and ecological systems to climate change.

NAP PROCESS MILESTONES

- 2017**
 - Phase IV:** Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions.
 - Phase III:** Design of the NAP implementation plan with focus on sectors and territories
 - Phase II:** NAP document with priority actions for adaptation, and formulation of sectoral and territorial adaptations.
- 2016** **National Climate Change Policy. Decree 298 National climate change system-SISCLIMA** to coordinate, articulate, formulate, monitor and evaluate policies, norms, strategies, plans, programs, projects, actions and measures related to climate change adaptation and mitigation.
- 2015** **Transversal strategy of Green Growth.** Objectives include the achievement of resilient growth and reduction of vulnerability to climate change and disaster risk.
- 2014** **Roadmap for the formulation of sectoral and territorial adaptation plans.**
- 2013** **Phase I:** Development of conceptual and methodological tools.
- 2012** **Conpes 3700**—Articulation of climate change policies and actions.

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

-  **Changes in precipitation**
-  **Floods**
-  **Greater incidence area of vectors and new diseases**
-  **Increased sea level**
-  **Droughts**
-  **Heatwaves**
-  **Snow ablation**

PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION

-  **Finance**
-  **Agriculture and Rural Development**
-  **Mines and Energy**
-  **Transportation**
-  **Health and Social Protection**
-  **Housing**
-  **Industry and Commerce**

KEY LESSONS ON THE NAP PROCESS



Mariana Rojas Laserna

Director
Climate Change Unit
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development

MONITORING & EVALUATION

“ Designing and implementing a robust M&E system of adaptation is fundamental for the success of the NAP process. There is no single measurement unit for adaptation—it depends on the component that is being analyzed and the geographic area of focus.”



Silvia Liliana Calderón Díaz

Deputy Director, Environment and Sustainable Development
Department of National Planning

SECTOR & VERTICAL INTEGRATION

“ The NAP is not a document, but a dynamic process that evolves constantly. It is an instrument that establishes strategic guidelines and that provides decision-makers with tools to prioritize adaptation actions. It helps to inform interventions in different sectors and territories aimed at reducing climate change risk and vulnerability.”



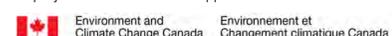
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TOGO

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) APPROACH

A multisectoral approach to mainstreaming climate change adaptation into development planning and budgeting across ministries

Togo's Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources is the lead ministry responsible for climate change issues. In recent years, Togo has adopted a government-wide approach to climate change, recognizing adaptation as not just an environmental issue but also a development issue. Climate change is identified in Togo's Vision 2030 as a key variable that will affect the achievement of the development goals.

NAP PROCESS MILESTONES

- 2017**

Dissemination of the NAP document and the mainstreaming guidelines.
Capacity building on the NAP process.
Adoption of the NAP document.
Togo hosts a **NAP Assembly** to convene national stakeholders and bilateral donors.
NAP process guidelines validated for integration of adaptation into sectors.
Members of the Medium Term Budgeting Framework Committee attended a training workshop on integration of climate change adaptation into the budget process.
- 2016**

Publication of the long-term development strategy **Vision 2030**.
NAP formulation initiated.
Technical Committee for Coordination of the Integration Process of Climate Change in Planning and Budgeting in Togo established and chaired by the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Development Planning and vice-chaired by the Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources.
- 2014**

National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA) completed.
- 2009**

Climate Change Division and the **National Commission on Climate Change** created.
- 2005**

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS



PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION



KEY LESSONS ON THE NAP PROCESS



Alex Etsri Homevor
Secretary General, Ministry of Planning and Development

INTEGRATION WITH DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

“As Togo works to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, the NAP process is an opportunity to align these goals with our fight against climate change. Government is determined to systematically mainstream climate change adaptation into our national planning and development framework.”



Boundjouw Sama
Secretary General, Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources

FINANCING THE NAP PROCESS

“Adaptation strategies must be part of the domestic budget and part of development planning for our country to achieve our goal to become an emerging country by 2030. We have been mainstreaming climate change adaptation into the national budget, and aligning the NAP process with Togo's national budget-planning process. We must take into consideration all factors that can build the resilience of our people and, as a consequence, of our economy.”



Didier Bamali
NAP Focal Point, Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources

CROSS-GOVERNMENT APPROACH

“The NAP process in Togo is a participatory process, led by the Ministry of Planning and the Ministry of Economy and Finance. Climate change is not a simple environmental issue, but a cross-cutting issue that involves economic and development considerations. And so, we are looking to put in place a development strategy that is low carbon and that ensures resilience.”



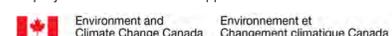
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FIJI

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) APPROACH

Developing **inclusive formulation and coordination mechanisms** to integrate adaptation and disaster risk reduction into sub-national development planning processes.

The mandate for the NAP process stems from the **National Climate Change Policy** and **National Development Plan**, which provide objectives and principles to guide implementation. The NAP process is conceived as a continuous and iterative process which builds upon existing policies and integrates adaptation and disaster risk reduction into sub-national development planning processes.

NAP PROCESS MILESTONES

- Revision of **National Climate Change Policy**.
 Launching of new **National Development Plan** which is multi-sectoral and comprises both a 20-Year Development Strategy (2017-2036) and a comprehensive 5-Year Development Plan (2017-2021).
- Creation of new **National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy** (2017-30).
 Accreditation of Fiji Development Bank to the Green Climate Fund to enable direct access to innovative financing.
 Formal start of **National Adaptation Plan process** and creation of the **NAP Framework**.
- Climate Change Unit changed to **Climate Change and International Cooperation Division** and moved to the Ministry of Economy in recognition of the integrated nature of climate change and in particular the need for financial resources to build resilience.
- Creation of **Green Growth Framework**.
- Creation of **National Climate Change Policy**.
- Creation of **Climate Change Unit**.

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

-  Stronger cyclones and storms
-  Drought
-  Declining coral reef health
-  Storm surges
-  Extreme temperatures
-  Flooding
-  Sea level rise

PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION

-  Agriculture
-  Infrastructure
-  Human settlements
-  Forestry
-  Fisheries
-  Coastal resources
-  Awareness-raising
-  Health
-  Tourism

KEY LESSONS ON THE NAP PROCESS



Ms. Makereta Konrote
 Permanent Secretary for Economy

INCLUSIVE PARTNERSHIPS

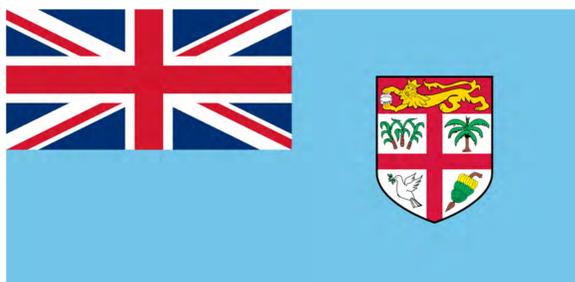
“ In order for the NAP process—a flexible process that helps integrate climate change into national decision-making—to be successful we recognise we must work in partnership with other government ministries and departments, civil society, donors, regional bodies, scientists, communities and the private sector.”



Nilesh Prakash
 Head of Climate Change and International Cooperation
 Ministry of Economy

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL INTEGRATION

“ Climate change is a pervasive issue affecting every aspect of Fiji’s development. Consequently, we support all Ministries and Departments to mainstream climate change concerns into their work. Additionally, we are ensuring adaptation is integrated into sub-national development planning processes to ensure it meets and is consistent with the needs of local communities.”



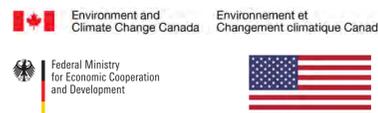
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PERU'S NAP APPROACH: TOWARDS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ADAPTATION NDC

enhancing adaptation for green growth

PERU'S NAP/NDP ON ADAPTATION OBJECTIVES



IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN PERU



THE PARIS AGREEMENT



PRIORITY SECTORS FOR THE NAP/NDP ON ADAPTATION



PERU'S NAP/NDP CROSS-CUTTING APPROACHES



PATH OF THE NAP/NDP ON ADAPTATION

01 Strategic guidelines in the NAP/NDP thematic areas prioritized.



02 General strategic guidelines in sectors and thematic areas that are not part of the first NDC cycle.



03 Strategic guidelines for the sectoral - thematic articulation in the planning and territorial planning.



04 NAP Transversal Strategic Guidelines
-Institutionality and governance
-Knowledge and technology
-Awareness raising, education and capacity building
-Financing for implementation



05 Design process of the NAP Monitoring and Evaluation System



PERUVIAN MULTI-SECTORIAL AND MULTI-STAKEHOLDER MODEL



President of the Republic of Perú with his cabinet installed the Multi-sectoral Working Group for the implementation of the NDC

Agriculture and irrigation



PERUVIAN NDC

NDC are the Peruvian response to climate change for improve quality of life and sustainable development.

Peru established a Multi-sectoral Working Group to implement its NDC unified the national climate action.

TOGETHER

NAP/NDP ON ADAPTATION

Climate variability is increasing in Peru. Thus, be prepared is the most important goal to face climate change

KEY LESSONS ON THE NAP PROCESS



Elsa Galarza Contreras
Minister of Environment

THE BENEFIT OF CITIZENSHIP

“ The key is strengthen our state policy towards climate change, based on scientific and technical evidence and especially oriented to benefit of the citizens.”



Rosa Morales Saravia
General Director of Climate Change and Desertification

THE VALUE OF PERU'S NAP

“ The NAP allows to know the lines of work to achieve the sustainable development in our country and also to fulfill all the international commitments adopted.”



Rosa Zavala Correa
General Director of Fisheries Sustainability of the Ministry of Production

THE LONG-TERM SUSTAINABILITY

“ The adaptation NDC give us the opportunity to work together facing climate change with the objective to assure the sostenibility of our natural resources.”



The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Global Network is a group of individuals and institutions working to enhance national adaptation planning and action in developing countries. This is part of a series highlighting lessons emerging about the NAP process.

www.napglobalnetwork.org



NAP Global Network

This project is undertaken with the financial support of:



In collaboration with:

Secretariat hosted by:

