

SIERRA LEONE

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) APPROACH

Developing, implementing and monitoring strategies and programs to address medium- and long-term adaptation needs.

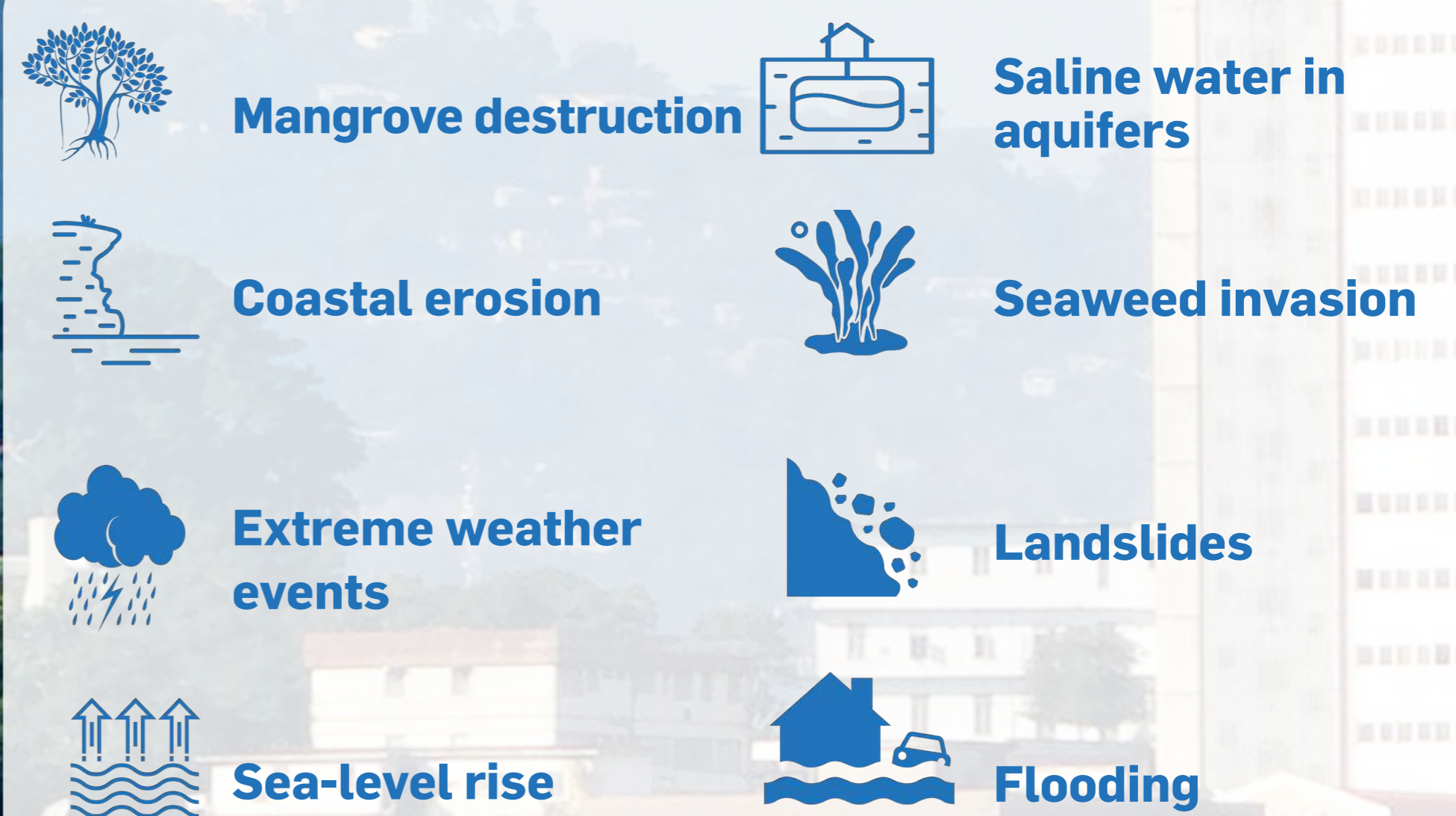
Sierra Leone's NAP process will be a country-driven and contextually defined vehicle that will seek to:

- Prepare institutional coordination around adaptation
- Accelerate resource mobilization for adaptation
- Deliver effective and sustainable adaptation outcomes for Sierra Leone

NAP PROCESS MILESTONES

- 2019** **Fourth Generation Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)** for the period 2019 to 2023. Climate change is included into this finalized document
- 2018** **NAP Framework** finalized
Third National Communication (NC3) released
Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) completed
- 2015** **National Climate Change Strategy and Action plan** released
- 2013** **Third Generation Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper for the period 2013–2018**. This report listed strategic objectives and priority activities for the agriculture and fisheries sectors, which matches key vulnerabilities identified in the country's NAPA
- 2012** **National Climate Change Policy Framework (NCCP)** released
- 2007** **National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) Framework** completed


KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS



PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION



KEY LESSONS ON THE NAP PROCESS



Professor Foday Moriba Jaward
Executive Chairperson
Environment Protection Agency
– Sierra Leone

DEVELOPING A NAP FRAMEWORK

"This is the first time Sierra Leone has developed a NAP Framework that will help to set the structure and processes necessary to develop the National Adaptation Plan for Sierra Leone. This plan will be inclusive, detailed and country-driven and will help increase our resilience and reduce our vulnerability to the impacts of climate change."

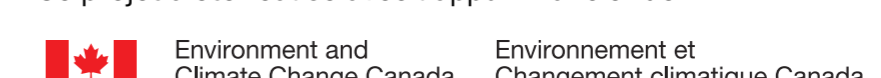
April 2019

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CÔTE D'IVOIRE

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) VISION

Côte d'Ivoire is laying the foundation for its NAP process with a focus on strengthening the institutional arrangements for addressing climate change.

Côte d'Ivoire is in the development phase of its NAP process, which was initiated in 2015. A National Commission to Combat Climate Change is being set up to support the integration of climate change measures into development planning and strengthen the coordination between and among all stakeholders. The country submitted a GCF NAP Readiness proposal approved in February 2019.

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS



Sea-level rise



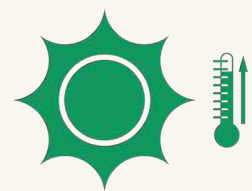
Greater rainfall variability



Increased frequency and intensity of heavy rainfall events



Increased temperatures



Increased duration of long-lasting heat waves

PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION



Agriculture



Health



Land use planning



Water



Coasts zones

NAP PROCESS MILESTONES

2012

National Climate Change Program established

2015

Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC), containing a specific component on adaptation, submitted

2016

National consultations on the status of climate adaptation; stocktaking report and NAP Roadmap developed

2017

Green Climate Fund NAP Readiness proposal submitted

2018

NAP-focused gender analysis conducted

2019

Green Climate Fund NAP Readiness proposal, which was approved in February 2019

April 2019

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GHANA

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) APPROACH

Integrating climate adaptation considerations in policy and planning by mainstreaming adaptation across government ministries and sub-national structures.

Ghana's NAP process seeks to:

- Identify priority climate adaptation actions in the medium and long terms
- Facilitate institutional coordination around climate change adaptation
- Accelerate the mobilization of funds for climate change adaptation

NAP PROCESS MILESTONES

2018 Ghana's **National Adaptation Plan Framework** completed

2017 Ghana submitted its **NAP Readiness Proposal** to the Green Climate Fund

Establishment of **climate change units** in energy, forestry and agriculture

Establishment of the **National Climate Change Committee** hosted by the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI), and a representatives from several government departments and organizations

2015 Ghana's **Nationally Determined Contributions** are finalized

Ghana National Climate Change Master Plan Action Programmes for Implementation: 2015-2020 completed

2013 Ghana's **National Climate Change Policy** is completed and designed to provide strategic direction and coordination on climate change issues in Ghana, including climate adaptation

2012 Ghana's **National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy** is developed for the period 2010–2020, with the primary goal of “enhancing Ghana's current and future development to climate change impacts by strengthening its adaptive capacity and building resilience of society and ecosystems”

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

Increased temperatures	Unpredictable extreme events
Rainfall variability	Excessive heat
Sea level rise	Severe dry winds
Loss of carbon sinks	Flooding
Torrential rains	Shorter growing season

PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION

Agriculture	Infrastructure
Energy	Gender
Water	Forestry
Health	

KEY LESSONS ON THE NAP PROCESS



Prof. Kwabena Frimpong-Boateng
Minister of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation

“These risks, and the country's vulnerability to climate change, underscore that the Government of Ghana cannot continue to address development challenges as business as usual, but must work to ensure that, going forward, climate change is fully integrated into economic, environmental and social decision making.”



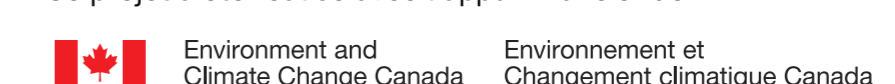
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ETHIOPIA

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) APPROACH

Sector-based and cross-cutting adaptation options supported by strategic priorities in an overarching NAP document

Ethiopia's **National Adaptation Plan** provides a roadmap for reducing vulnerability to climate change by mainstreaming adaptation into development activities across sectors and levels. It elaborates how the country will build resilience in order to achieve middle-income status by 2025, in line with the **Climate-Resilient Green Economy (CRGE)** strategy.

NAP PROCESS MILESTONES

- 2019** Development of **NAP implementation roadmap** initiated
 NAP document submitted to the **UNFCCC**
First NAP assembly organized, bringing together key government actors and development partners to discuss the NAP
- 2018** **Guidelines for mainstreaming climate change** in planning updated to align with NAP
NAP presented and discussed at a series of **regional workshops**, where stakeholders identified adaptation priorities
- 2017** Working draft of **NAP document** presented to stakeholders for feedback
- 2016** Ethiopia launches its **NAP process**

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

Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC)

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

Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC)

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."

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BENIN

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) APPROACH:

A nationally led approach that seeks to integrate climate change adaptation in development planning at the national, local and sectoral levels.

The NAP process has been underway in Benin since 2013. A roadmap for the NAP process has been defined and national consultations have engaged stakeholders through the National Committee on Climate Change (CNCC in French). Climate change adaptation has been considered in the development of the National Development Plan and the definition of targets for the SDGs, as well as in a number of Communal Development Plans.

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS



Floods



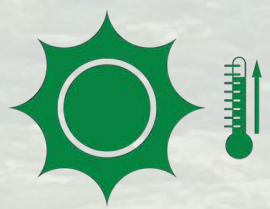
Sea level rise



Late and heavy rains



Droughts



Excessive heat



Strong winds

PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION



Agriculture



Coastlines



Ecosystems



Infrastructure



Freshwater resources



Health



Energy



Tourism

NAP PROCESS MILESTONES

2013

NAP launch workshop

2017

Capacity building for national and sectoral actors

2018

Launch of **in-depth vulnerability studies**
Benin hosts 11 countries for the first **Francophone Forum on the NAP Process**

Integration of climate change adaptation into the **National Health Development Plan** and the **National Development Plan**

2019

Start of the elaboration of the **NAP document**

February 2019

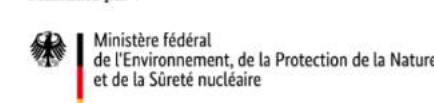
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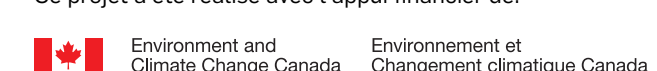
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CAMBODIA

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) APPROACH:

A cross-sectoral approach to strengthen adaptation at national and sub-national levels, guided by key existing plans and frameworks.

The NAP process, coordinated by the Department of Climate Change, National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSA), takes a medium- and long-term approach to reducing vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change, while facilitating the integration of adaptation into relevant new and existing policies, strategies, programs and activities. Cambodia's nationally determined contribution (NDC) describes the NAP process as one of four strategic priorities in implementing the Cambodian climate change adaptation policy.

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS



Floods



Sea level rise



Tropical diseases



Droughts



Intense storms

PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION



Forestry



Coastal zones



Fisheries



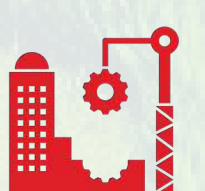
Water



Human health



Agriculture



Infrastructure

NAP PROCESS MILESTONES

2006

National Climate Change Committee, comprised of ministries and government agencies, was created to coordinate policies, strategies and programs that address climate change

2013

Cambodian Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023 – created a national framework to respond to climate change, which was integrated in the National Strategic Development Plan, 2014-2018

2014

Cambodia Climate Change Financing Framework (2014) – promoted a common approach to defining climate finance and assessing its current level and prospects for future financing

2016

Cambodia's Climate Change Action Plan: Developed in 15 ministries to deliver CCCSP strategies and priorities. Identified 171 actions (93% focused on adaptation) and financing gaps

2017

Cambodia's National Adaptation Plan Financing Framework and Implementation Plan (NAPFFIP): The main purpose of the NAPFFIP is to bring the NAP process in Cambodia closer to implementation, with the specific aim to increase the possibilities for Cambodia to access additional adaptation finance



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GREANADA

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. 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 existing sectoral and local area plans that already have gone through larger consultation processes.

NAP PROCESS MILESTONES

- 2018** National forum on strategic and coordinated approach to translate the adaptation priorities identified in **Grenadian NAP's Programmes of Action** into projects ready to be funded.
- 2017** **Launch of the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP)** for Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique (PM).
 Final national consultation with **67 stakeholders** was held to add costing, responsibilities and to finalize **Programmes of Action** goals and indicators.
- 2016** Conducting **nine sectoral workshops** (agriculture, water, tourism, infrastructure, health, fisheries, forestry, coastal zone management and Carriacou/PM), to develop final sector plans with prioritised actions.
Initiation and launch of the NAP process, including briefing state and non-state stakeholders, about the risks from a variable and changing climate and how the NAP could help address these risks.
 Provision of strategic direction and detailed comments at various stages by the **National Climate Change Committee (NCCC)**.
- 2015** A Cabinet Conclusion endorsing the development of a **NAP document** and the implementation of a **NAP process**.
 National kick-off workshop on **Stocktaking for National Adaptation Planning (SNAP)** consultation, assessing climate resilience and adaptation planning capacities currently available and intended.

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

-  **Rainfall variability**
-  **Increased sea level**
-  **Erosion**
-  **Droughts**
-  **Tropical storms**
-  **Increasing temperatures**

PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION

-  **Water availability**
-  **Integrated coastal zone management**
-  **Resilient infrastructure and sustainable land management**
-  **Climate and sea-level rise data and projections**
-  **Ecosystem resilience**
-  **Food security**
-  **Sustainable public education and participation**
-  **Disaster risk reduction and disease prevention**

KEY LESSONS ON THE NAP PROCESS

INTEGRATION WITH DEVELOPMENT PLANNING



Sen. the Hon. Simon Stiel
 Minister for Climate Resilience, the Environment, Forestry, Fisheries, Disaster Management and Information

"The process of developing the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) has been conducted with the input of more than 160 stakeholders and experts from all climate related fields, thereby taking advantage of recent studies as well as ensuring alignment with ongoing processes such as the development of Grenada's Second National Communication and the National Sustainable Development Plan 2030."



January 2019

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MADAGASCAR

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) APPROACH:

A participatory, inclusive, and intersectoral approach to the NAP process.

Madagascar's NAP will particularly emphasize a participatory and inclusive process for all stakeholders, with strong leadership from the Ministry of climate risk management, which is lead coordinating entity of all actions to combat climate change. This integrated approach will be used to highlight the complementarities of actions and means in order to achieve better results. A validated process roadmap—along with committees for coordination and monitoring and evaluation—has been established.

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS



Floods



Sea level rise



Epidemics



Droughts



Hurricane

PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION



Agriculture



Coastal zone management



Forests and biodiversity



Water resources



Human health



Climate risk management



Infrastructure

NAP PROCESS MILESTONES

2015

Training on the development of the **roadmap**

2016

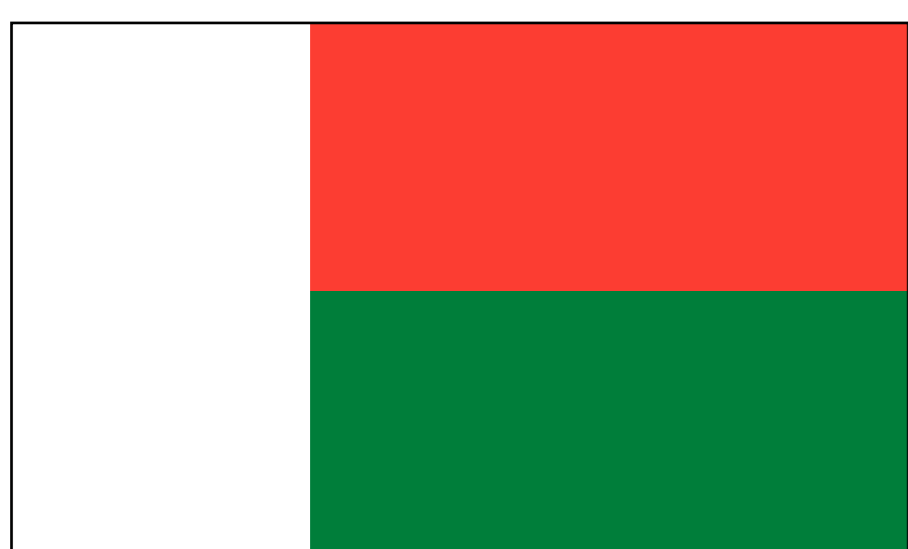
Launch of the **NAP process**

2017

A NAP **coordination committee** and a **monitoring & evaluation committee** are established

Implementation of the **Annual Work Program (AWP)** with monitoring indicators

Regional **NAP process awareness** workshops begin



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MEXICO

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) APPROACH:

The objective of the NAP is to operationalize the implementation of the adaptation component of the NDC considering: community-based adaptation; ecosystem-based adaptation; prioritized actions in the most vulnerable population (municipalities); strategic infrastructure and production systems. The NAP will incorporate a long-term vision.

Mexico's NAP process focuses on identifying adaptation actions that prioritize ecosystems and vulnerable groups. By taking a gender-balanced approach and considering the Indigenous population, Mexico plans to build a National Adaptation Plan that incorporates local inputs, builds new skills and strengthens vulnerable populations.

Mexico's NAP will link with other international and national level initiatives like the Sustainable Development Goals, the convention on Biological Diversity, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS



Flooding



Sea level rise



Human health



Droughts



Tropical Cyclones



Rising temperatures and precipitation variation



Loss of biodiversity



Heatwaves

PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION



Water



Coastal zones



Ecosystems and biodiversity



Agriculture and livestock



Strategic Infrastructure

NAP PROCESS MILESTONES

2012

Mexican General Law on Climate Change enters into force

Climate Change Fund created to guide private, public and international funds to adaptation and mitigation focused projects

2013

National Climate Change Strategy with a vision of 10, 20 and 40 years

Inter-Ministerial Commission on Climate Change established to coordinate climate action in 14 federal ministries

2014

Special Climate Change Program (PECC) published

National System on Climate Change established

2015

Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC), containing a specific component on **adaptation**, submitted

2016

Climate Change Mid-Century Strategy submitted to the UNFCCC

2018

Reform to the General Law on Climate Change: The NAP is integrated as a Law mandate

Sixth National Communication submitted to the UNFCCC



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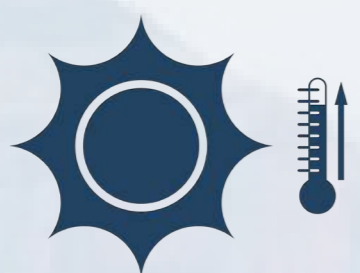
SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) APPROACH

The NAP provides overarching policy guidance for adaptation planning across sectors in the country. It further facilitates coordination across key stakeholders inclusive of the spheres of government, business and non-governmental organizations. The plan is country-driven and was developed through an extensive consultation process based on the best available science and traditional knowledge. The plan contains four strategic objectives and a set of nine strategic interventions and outcomes across 11 sectors.

South Africa's National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (NCCAS) serves as the country's NAP, providing a common vision of climate change adaptation and resilience for the country. The NCCAS envisions a transition to a climate-resilient South Africa that will follow a sustainable development path, guided by anticipation, adaptation and recovery from a changing climate and environment to achieve our development aspirations. It takes into consideration existing sectoral, provincial and local climate change adaptation strategies in South Africa, as well as those currently in development. Implementation of the NCCAS will scale up and replicate adaptation interventions to reduce vulnerability and build adaptive capacity of the community at large.

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS



Temperature

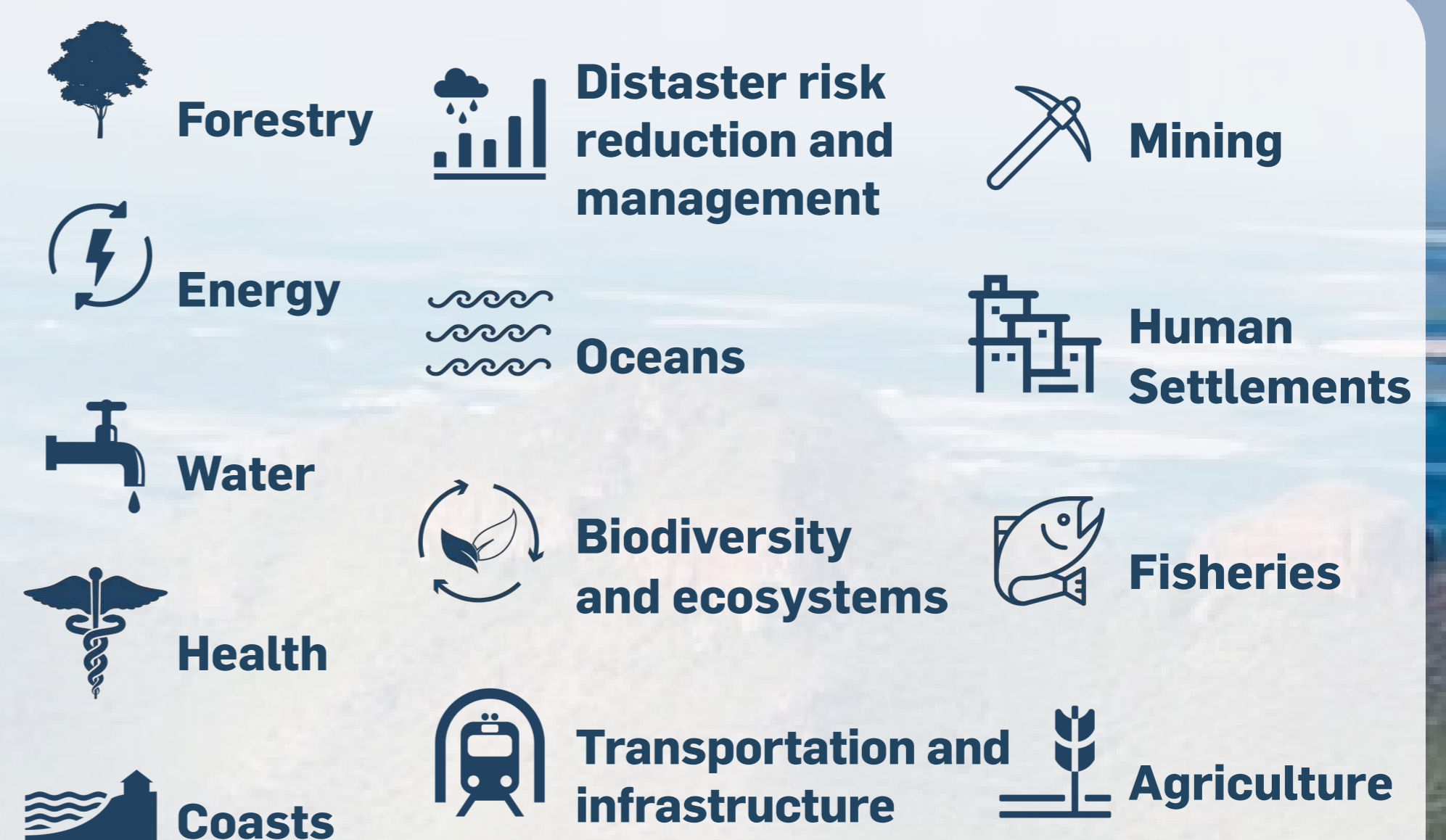
- **Under low mitigation:** temperatures to increase drastically
 - **Temperatures to increase drastically** (increases greater than 4°C in the 2080–2099 period, more than 6°C possible in western, central and northern interior).
 - **Increases in the number of heatwave days and very hot days.**
- **Under high mitigation:**
 - **Temperature increases in the interior could be contained to a range of 2.5–4°C.**



Rainfall

- **More uncertainty** in rainfall projections than temperature projections.
- **Under low mitigation:**
 - South Africa to experience **drier conditions overall**
 - Extreme **rainfall events** to increase over the interior
- **Under high mitigation:** Different projections
 - Large number of projections predict generally **wetter conditions** over the central and eastern interior.
 - Other projections predict generally **drier conditions.**

PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION



KEY LESSONS ON THE NAP PROCESS

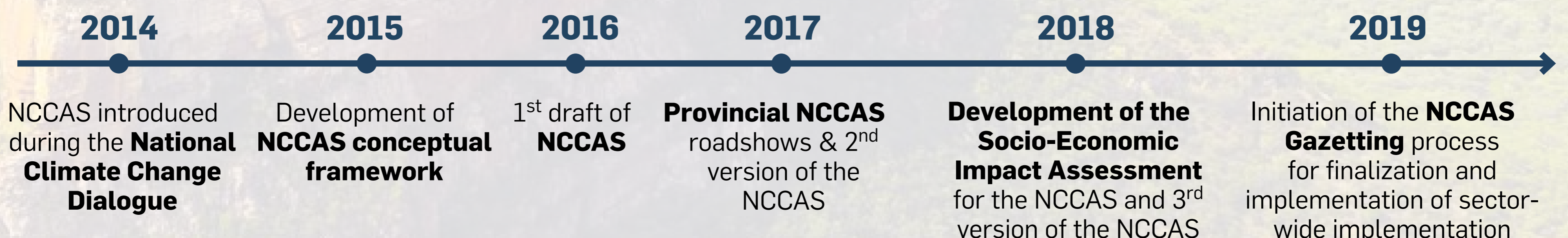
CLIMATE CHANGE IS A DEVELOPMENT ISSUE, IN ORDER TO ADDRESS IT, A HOLISTIC APPROACH IS REQUIRED.

"Climate change is expected to exacerbate existing South African challenges such as poverty and lack of access to services. The NCCAS will guide South Africa through the process of both addressing its development challenges and adapting to climate change."

VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL INTEGRATION IN THE NAP PROCESS IS CRITICAL

"South Africa has three spheres of government: national, provincial and local. The NCCAS will guide the adaptation efforts of these three spheres of government as well as community, business and other stakeholders."

NAP PROCESS MILESTONES



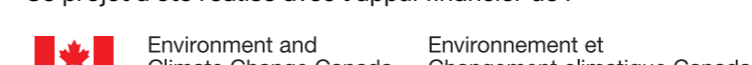
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TANZANIA

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) APPROACH:

A systematic and participatory process focused on improving cross-sectoral coordination in Tanzania, integrating adaptation into its development planning, and expanding access to climate finance.

Tanzania's NAP process is coordinated by the Vice President's Office – Division of Environment, and focuses on integrating data on climate impacts and vulnerabilities into the decision-making process. It also seeks to finalize national priorities (and develop programs to support them), to facilitate strategic access to climate finance and monitor Tanzania's progress over time. Tanzania's NAP serves the dual purpose of increasing the country's resilience to the impacts of climate change and meeting its NDC adaptation targets under the Paris Agreement.

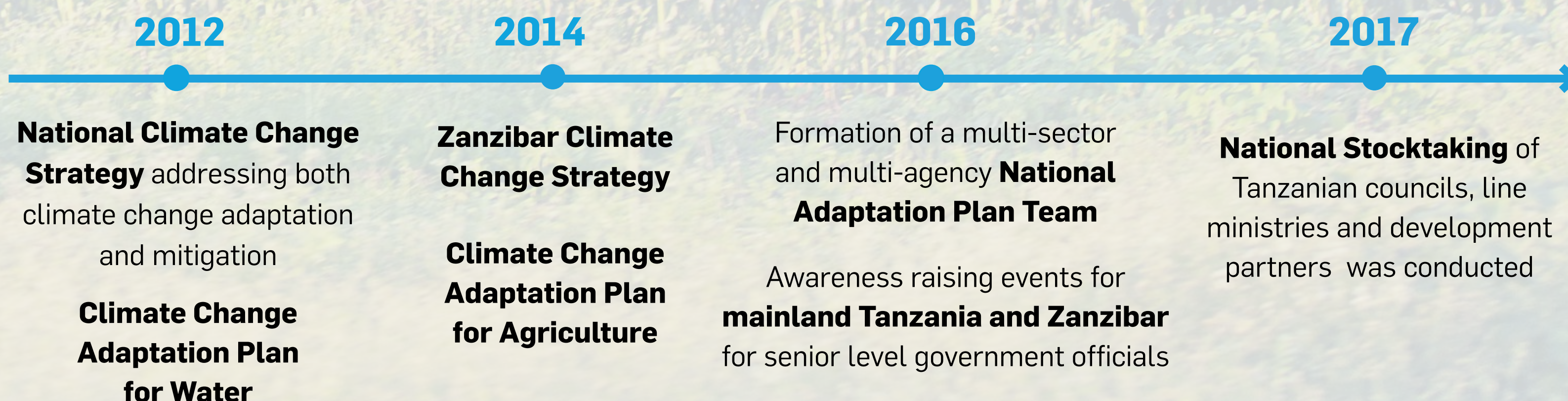
KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS



PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION



NAP PROCESS MILESTONES



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THAILAND

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) APPROACH:

A sector-based approach to the national adaptation framework in six sectors to mainstream climate change adaptation issues across government ministries and across sub-national structures.

Thailand's National Adaptation Plan is built on the six priority sectors identified in the Climate Change Master Plan (2015–2050). The NAP aims to help Thailand become resilient and adapt to the impacts of climate change. The country would thereby achieve sustainable development aligned with its main principles, including the sufficiency economy principle, sustainable development pathway and local wisdom.

Mission of NAP

- Integrate climate resilience into the national development
- Enhance capacity and awareness at all levels
- Develop a climate change research and technology database

Objective of NAP

- To mainstream adaptation into sectoral plans and strategies
- To apply adaptation to government agencies' frameworks for budgeting and implementation
- To raise the awareness and understanding within relevant sectors
- To establish and develop resiliency measures and adaptation readiness for all stakeholders and levels

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS



Floods



Droughts



Decreased agricultural and fishery yields



Landslide



Heat waves
(Temperature > 40°C)



Coastal erosion

PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION



Water management



Public Health



Human settlements and security



Tourism



Natural resources management



Agriculture and food security

NAP PROCESS MILESTONES

2015

Climate Change Master Plan builds climate adaptation into Thailand's National Development Plan
Studying **Climate Projection and Vulnerability/Risk Assessment** in six Sectors

2016

Drafting **NAP by identifying sectoral vulnerability** based on geographical locations and databases of adaptation options

2017

1st draft of the NAP

Revising and updating **the 1st draft of NAP**

2018

Climate adaptation is included in **Thailand Strategy 2018 – 2037**
NAP has been approved by the **National Committee on Climate Change Policy (NCCC)**

Source: Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP)

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TUVALU

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) VISION

To protect Tuvalu's cultural identity and its status as a nation while building its capacity to ensure a safe, resilient and prosperous future.

Tuvalu is laying the foundation for its NAP process with a focus on understanding vulnerabilities within and across its nine islands. Climate change poses significant challenges to the country's food security, water security, human health and coastal infrastructure. The Tuvalu Integrated Vulnerability Assessment (TIVA) Database, a community-level vulnerability data collection and knowledge management system, is being developed to by the Government of Tuvalu to inform their adaptation planning process and identify priorities at the national, subnational and sectoral levels.

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS



Sea-level rise



Ocean acidification



Intensification of storm events



Erosion



Salinization of groundwater



Loss of freshwater

PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION



Agriculture



Fisheries



Infrastructure



Water



Coasts



Health

NAP PROCESS MILESTONES

2014

Tuvalu initiates the NAP process

2016

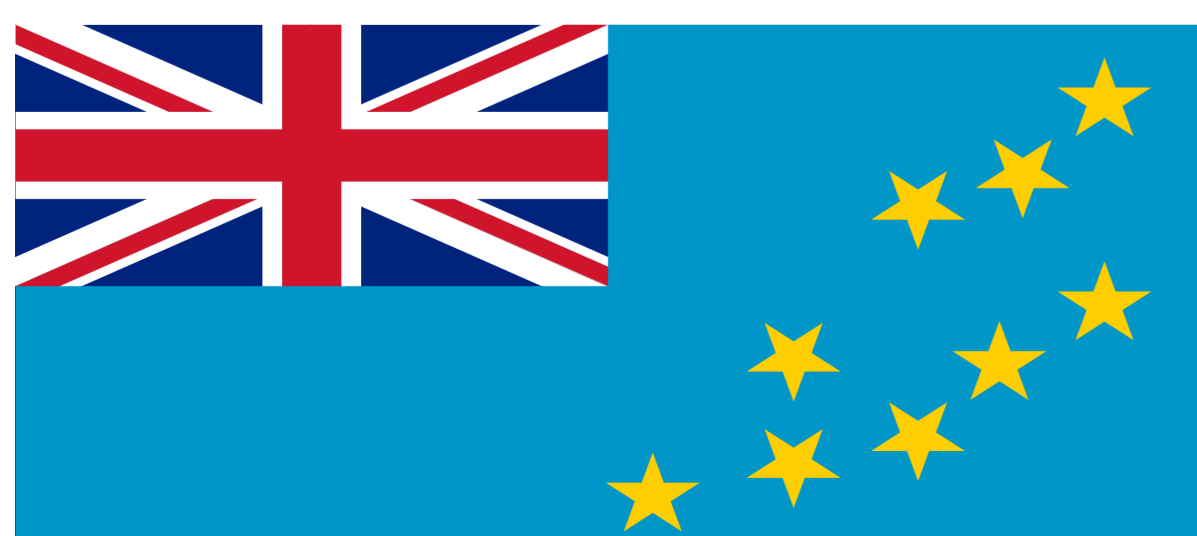
Te Kakeenga III, **Tuvalu's National Strategy for Sustainable Development** for the period 2016-2020, establishes as its primary goal protecting Tuvalu from the impacts of climate change

2017

Initial **NAP roadmap** developed
Architecture of the **TIVA database** established to store community level vulnerability data

2018

Completion of **TIVA database**



February 2019

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www.napglobalnetwork.org



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FIJI

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) VISION

A climate-resilient development pathway enabling Fiji to anticipate, reduce and manage environmental and climate risks caused by climate variability and change to support a vibrant society and prosperous economy.

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

- 2018**

 - NAP launched at **COP24**.
 - Finalization of the **National Relocation Guidelines**.
 - Revision completed of **National Climate Policy**.
 - NAP Document endorsed by **Cabinet**.
 - NAP National **Consultation Workshop** conducted.
 - NAP **Prioritization Process** conducted.
 - NAP **Stocktaking Review** finalized.
 - NAP **Steering Committee** established.
 - NAP **Proposed Structure** finalized.
- 2017**

 - Revision process started for **National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy**.
 - Completion of **Climate Vulnerability Assessment**.
 - NAP Framework** endorsed by Cabinet and launched at **COP23**.
 - 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).
 - 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**.
- 2016**

 - 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.

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE HAZARDS

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

PRIORITY NAP COMPONENTS

-  **Climate information services**
-  **Infrastructure**
-  **Human settlements**
-  **Integration**
-  **Food Security**
-  **Resource mobilization**
-  **Awareness-raising**
-  **Biodiversity and natural environment**
-  **Health**

KEY LESSONS ON THE NAP PROCESS



Makereta Konrote
Permanent Secretary for
Ministry of 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 recognize 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 they meet and are with the needs of local communities."



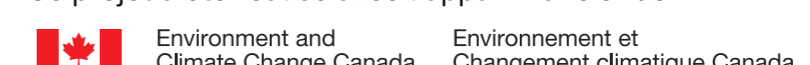
December 2018

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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

- 2018** **Completing sector adaptation strategies.**
Colombian Congress approves the Climate Change Law, which provides guidelines for climate change management.
Submission of NAP document to UNFCCC.
- 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.**
- 2015** **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.
- 2014** **Transversal strategy of Green Growth.** Objectives include the achievement of resilient growth and reduction of vulnerability to climate change and disaster risk.
- 2013** **Roadmap for the formulation of sectoral and territorial adaptation plans.**
- 2012** **Phase I:** Development of conceptual and methodological tools.
- 2011** **Conpes 3700**—Articulation of climate change policies and actions.

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS



Changes in precipitation



Increased sea level



Floods



Droughts



Greater incidence area of vectors and new diseases



Heatwaves



Snow ablation

PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION



Finance



Health and Social Protection



Agriculture and Rural Development



Housing



Mines and Energy



Industry and Commerce



Transportation

KEY LESSONS ON THE NAP PROCESS



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."



October 2018

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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

 Higher temperatures	 Coral bleaching	 Droughts	 Coastal erosion
 Tropical storms & high-intensity hurricanes	 Rainfall variability	 Pests, diseases, crop failure & decimated livestock	 Landslides
	 Floods		 Rising sea levels

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

 Agriculture	 Finance	 Infrastructure
 Coastal resources	 Fisheries	 Tourism
 Economic planning	 Forestry	 Transport
 Energy	 Health	 Water

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"



March 2018

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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	



February 2018

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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



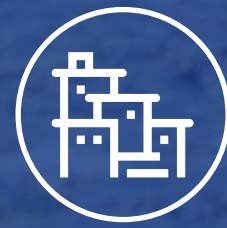
Infrastructure



Water Resources



Cities and Urban Development



Vulnerable Populations



Coastal Zone



Disaster Risk Management



Health



February 2018

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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



February 2018

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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

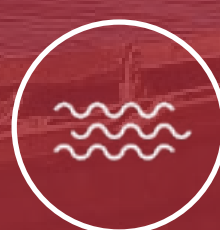
Malawi launched the NAP process in 2014, and have since completed a stocktaking exercise, developed a NAP process Roadmap, and established a core team to lead the process. This core team is working with a sectoral team in order to identify medium- to long-term sectoral adaptation priorities. Malawi has 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



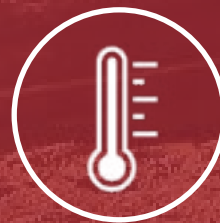
Drought



Rainfall variability



Increasing temperatures



PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION

Agriculture



Health



Gender



Energy



Forestry



Water



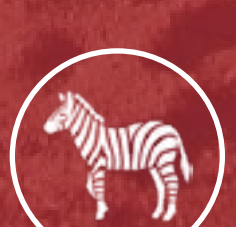
Fisheries



Infrastructure



Wildlife



February 2018

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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



February 2018

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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

-  **Floods**
-  **Landslides**
-  **Tropical depressions, tropical storms, and hurricanes**
-  **Declining coral reef health**
-  **Droughts**
-  **Erosion**

PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION

-  **Forestry**
-  **Agriculture**
-  **Waste**
-  **Energy**
-  **Transport**
-  **Finance**
-  **Water**
-  **Human Settlements**
-  **Coastal Resources**
-  **Health**
-  **Tourism**
-  **Fisheries**

KEY LESSONS ON THE NAP PROCESS



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

MONITORING & EVALUATION

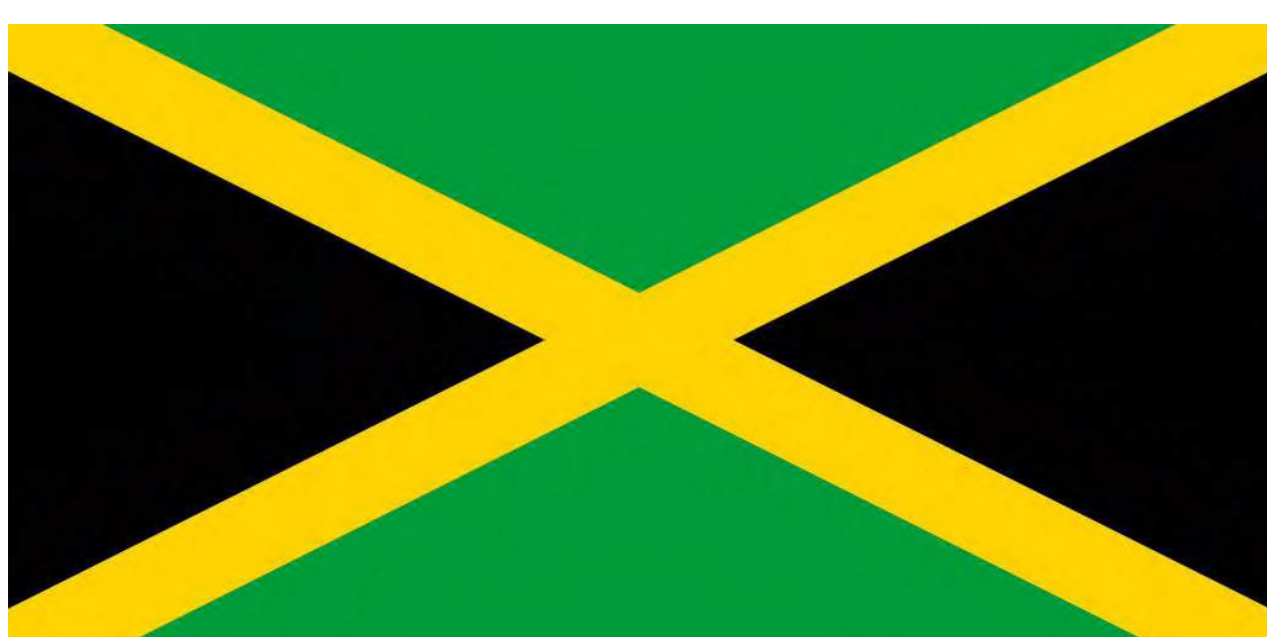
“ The Climate Change Division is responsible for the implementation of the Climate Change Policy Framework. We want to ensure that there is a strong monitoring and evaluation framework with that policy. But we need to be clear what our desired adaptation outcome is, and our M&E indicators need to be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



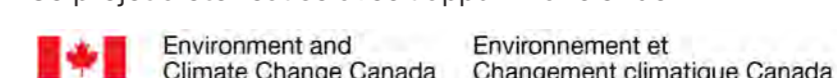
November 2017

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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

-  **Heatwaves**
-  **Rainfall variability**
-  **Droughts**
-  **Sea level rise**
-  **Floods**

PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION

-  **Agriculture**
-  **Health**
-  **Coastal Zones**
-  **Human Settlements**
-  **Water**

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.”



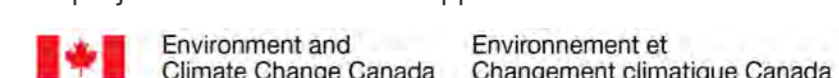
November 2017

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

www.napglobalnetwork.org



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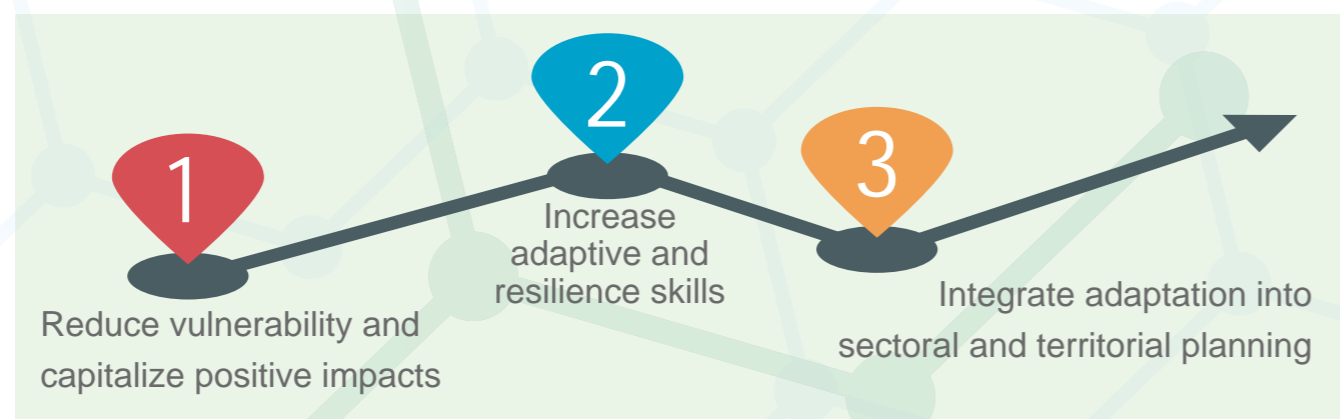




PERU'S NAP APPROACH: TOWARDS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ADAPTATION NDC

enhancing adaptation for green growth

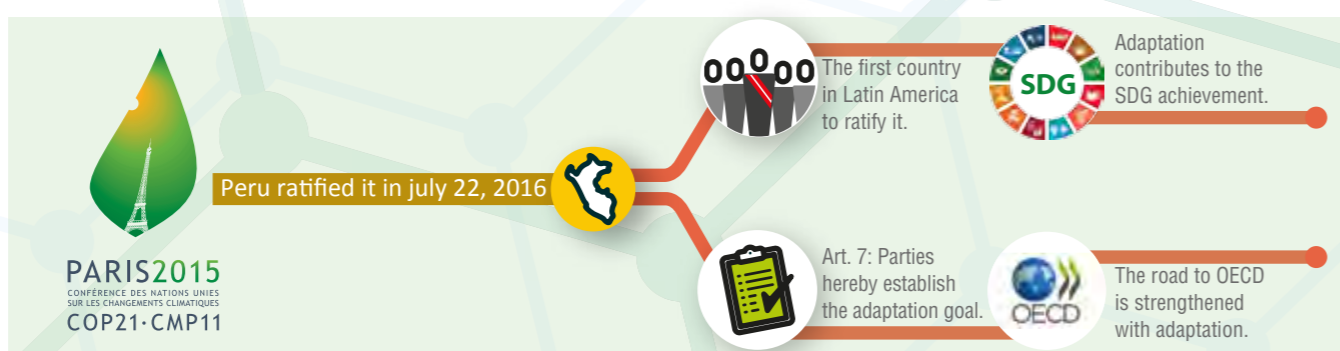
PERU'S NAP/NDP ON ADAPTATION OBJECTIVES



IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN PERU



THE PARIS AGREEMENT



PRIORITY SECTORS FOR THE NAP/NDP ON ADAPTATION



PERU'S NAP/NDP CROSS-CUTTING APPROACHES

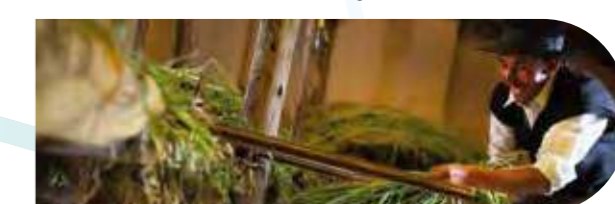


PATH OF THE NAP/NDP ON ADAPTATION

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-sectorial 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-sectorial 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



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