









Launching Webinar of the Technical Report: Identifying Good Practices in National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) – A Global Review

Monday 30th September 2024, 9 am CEST / 4 pm KST

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GGGI Technical Report No. 36

Identifying Good Practices in National Adaptation Plans: A Global Review



September 2024







Contributing partners





































Background





1st Global Stocktake of the Paris Agreement (December 2023)



we are not on track to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius





Countries are encouraged to increasing adaptation planning and implementation efforts being towards enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience, and reducing vulnerability, as set out in NAPs.

Empirical evaluations of adaptation planning helps identify factors that contribute to higher-quality plans (Berrang-Ford, L. et al. 2021)

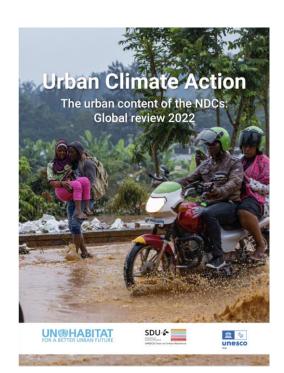
Rigorous adaptation planning ensures robust adaptation (*Preston*, B. L. et al. 2011)

Higher quality plans decreases cost of disasters, deliver on implementation and increase synergies.

(Olazabal, M. et al. 2018 & 2019)

Inspiration and Objectives of the report



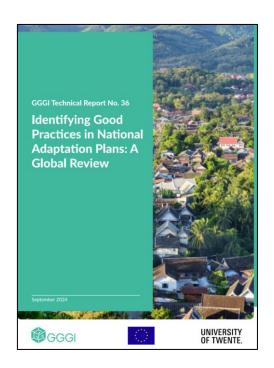




Reckien D et al. 2023 Quality of urban climate adapt ation plans over time *npj Urban Sustain* 3 1–14 https://doi.org/10.1038/s42949-023-00085-1

Assessed 193 NDCs to unde rstand the mitigation/adap tation challenges and (mis) alignment

Assessed the quality of urban adaptation plans in 3 27 cities

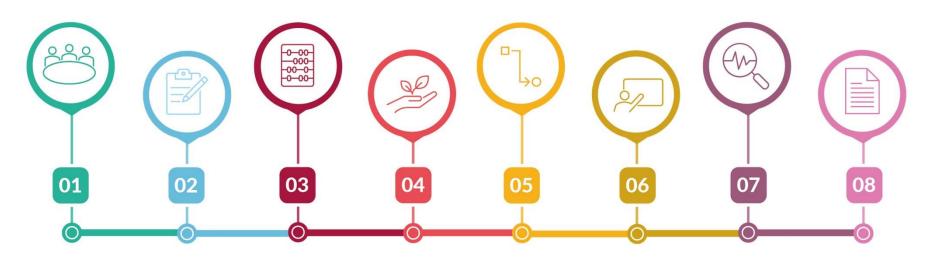


To present the results of the global review of NAPs derived from the NAP-GP review framework

To highlight and share good practices on NAP thematic areas, for countries to learn from and improve their NAP processes

Development process





Consultations

with researchers and review applicability of existing adaptation frameworks to assess NAPs Systematic literature review on NAP guidelines and good practices Development of the NAP-GP framework

Test applicationson selected
NAPs

review protocol to minimize subjective interpretations

Develop a

Refinement of NAP-GP by reflecting feedbacks, including from the side events of SB58 and COP28 Analysis of full sample of 52 NAPs, data checks, verification, validation

summary
of NAP good
practices





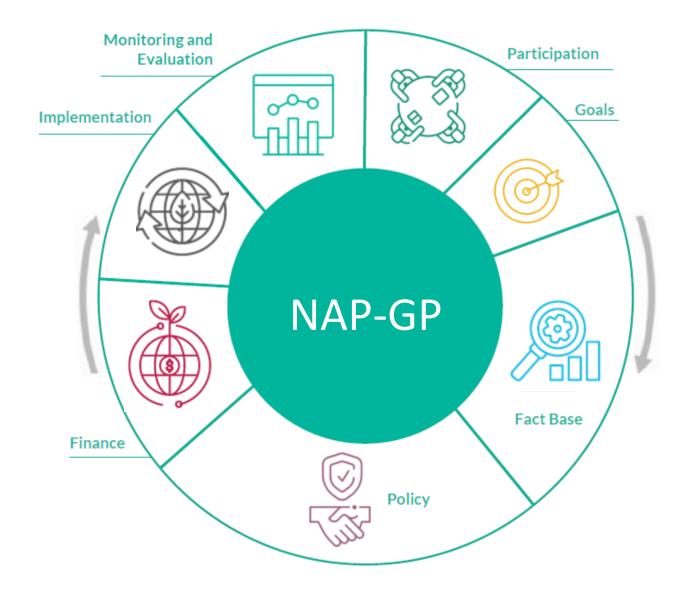






The NAP-GP review framework





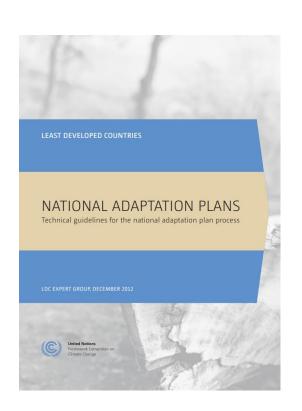
- Consists of 7 categories and 55 good practice elements,
- Can also be used as a diagnostic tool to identify refinement in existing plan based on other existing NAPs

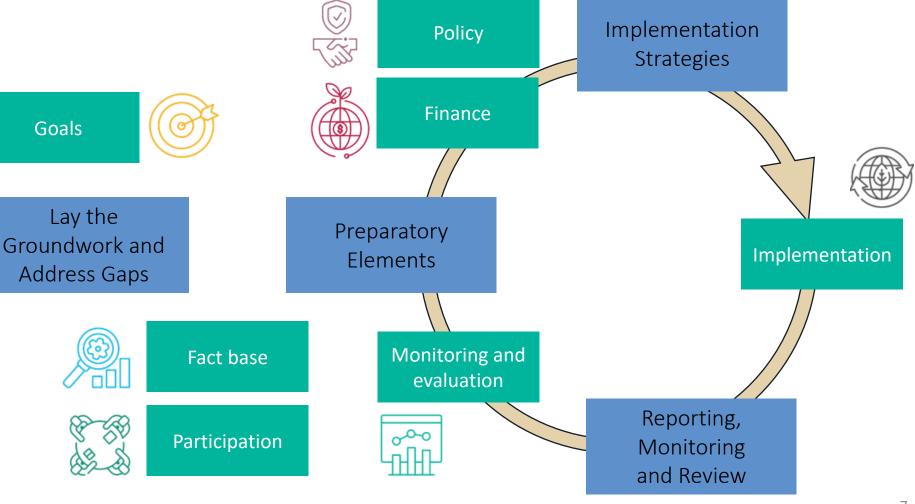
Scope and limitation of the report

- Review is limited exclusively to the official NAP documents submitted to the UNFCCC
- Study does not imply that good practices are absent in other documents or countries' general adaptation planning processes



Alignment of NAP-GP review framework with the Technical Guidelines from LEG





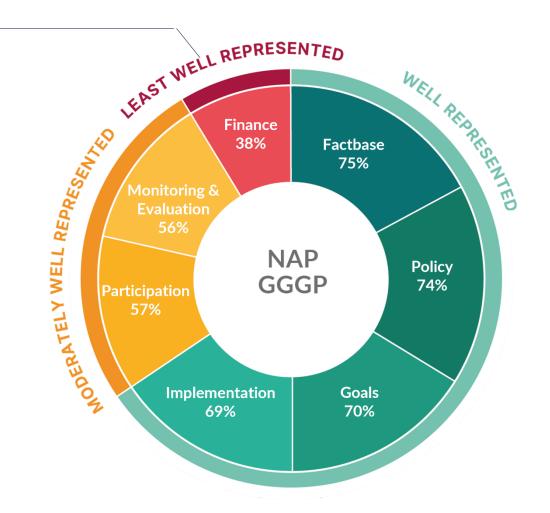
Overall Results – Finance as the weakest element of NAPs



Only 6% of NAPs detailed the cost of inaction of adaptation actions

Only 60% of NAPs detailed total cost of adaptation actions

Only 30% of NAPs discussed potential innovative financing mechanisms as ways to finance the NAP



elements across all categories are given equal attention during the development of a NAP to facilitate its effective implementation, always in the context of each country's needs and priorities.

^{*}A 70% score in the *Goals* category means that, on average, all 52 NAPs met 70% of the elements in that category, which corresponds to having approximately 3 out of 4 elements in the Goals category in their respective NAPs covered

Good practice elements and examples





Costs of adaptation actions



Costs of inaction



Finance

Financing gaps



Identification of potential funding sources



Finance mobilization strategy



Financing tracking system

- Burkina Faso predict GDP loss of USD 28-55B by 2050 if no action is taken. The relatively low cost of adaptation compared to the potential losses is a compelling argument.
- Armenia's Financing Framework and Implementation
 Plan for Climate Change Adaptation is tailored to
 involve the private sector and utilize financial, technical,
 and human resources
- Papua New Guinea's RM strategy involves creating the Climate Resilience and Green Growth Trust Fund (CRGGTF) to channel revenue sources

Good practice elements and examples





Stakeholder participation mechanism



Inter-ministerial steering/advisory committee



Gender-balanced stakeholder involvement



Participation

in the preparation phase

Representatives from vulnerable groups and communities



Youth engagement strategy



Integration of traditional knowledge



Fiji – NAP Steering Committee to include relevant technical expertise – responsive to the needs of all stakeholders



South Africa – particular mention of youth representatives, addressing the need of infants and child-headed families & women



M&E objectives



Envisaged M&E activities



Responsible actors for M&E



Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

M&E indicators



Timeline for M&E activities



Gender integration in M&E plan



Outcome assessment for vulnerable populations



Togo – robust M&E system outline targets to monitor implementation, assigning responsibilities across ministerial, local authority, civil society, and private sector levels. In addition, engagement of diverse groups and communities at each level ensures objective evaluations

Good practice elements and examples





Vision Statement



Integration of climate adaptation into national development planning



Quantative adaptation goal



Peru – Integrates goals into gender and other social policies, sets quantitative goals by highlighting percentages of Climate Change Actions implemented per prioritized objectives



Prioritization of adaptation actions



Responsible party for specific adaptation measure



Timelines for implementation





Identification of potential implementation barriers



Institutional arrangement for implementation



Mandate for regional/local adaptation plans









Timor-Leste – assigning specific lead agencies to prioritize actions



Bangladesh – vertical integration in its institutional arrangement for adaptation



Cabo Verde – identified barriers to the implementation of actions for two of the highest priority risks (flood and drought)

Overview of Results



Countries with good practice examples for each category

Category with more elements covered



Fact base	Policy	Goals	Implementation	Participation	M&E	Finance
Zambia	Bangladesh	Tonga	Paraguay	Fiji	Mozambique	Armenia
Liberia	Papua New	Togo	Albania	South Africa	Suriname	Palestine
Argentina	Guinea	Peru	Cameroon	Bangladesh	Togo	DR Congo

Biggest gaps per category				
Finance	Relative costs of inaction			
M&E	Gender integration in the M&E plan			
Participation	Youth engagement strategy			

Implementation	National mandate for sub-national entities			
Goals	Quantitative adaptation goals			
Policy	Regional disaggregation			
Fact base	Baseline to assess the current adaptive capacity			

Summary of Main Recommendations

General

- Good practices from this report can be used to support the NAP development and enhancement process
- Maximize synergies with the upcoming NDC revision process
- Invest in skills, knowledge and enhance capacity

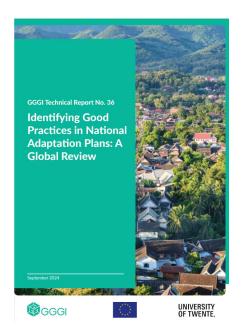
Finance

- Include financial assessment in the entire process of a NAP
- Form partnerships and engage with knowledge-based institutes for analytical and technical work particularly regarding the estimates of investment requirements
- Engage with the Ministry of Finance

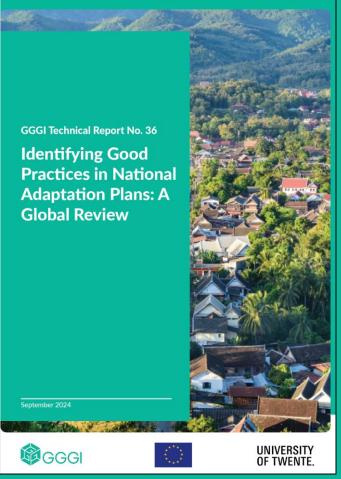
Participation

- Establish a participation strategy or mechanism
- Establish a whole-of-government-and-society approach to climate adaptation planning











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