

Importance of Agriculture for the NAP process

June 5, Bonn

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95th Dies Natalis 15 March 2013



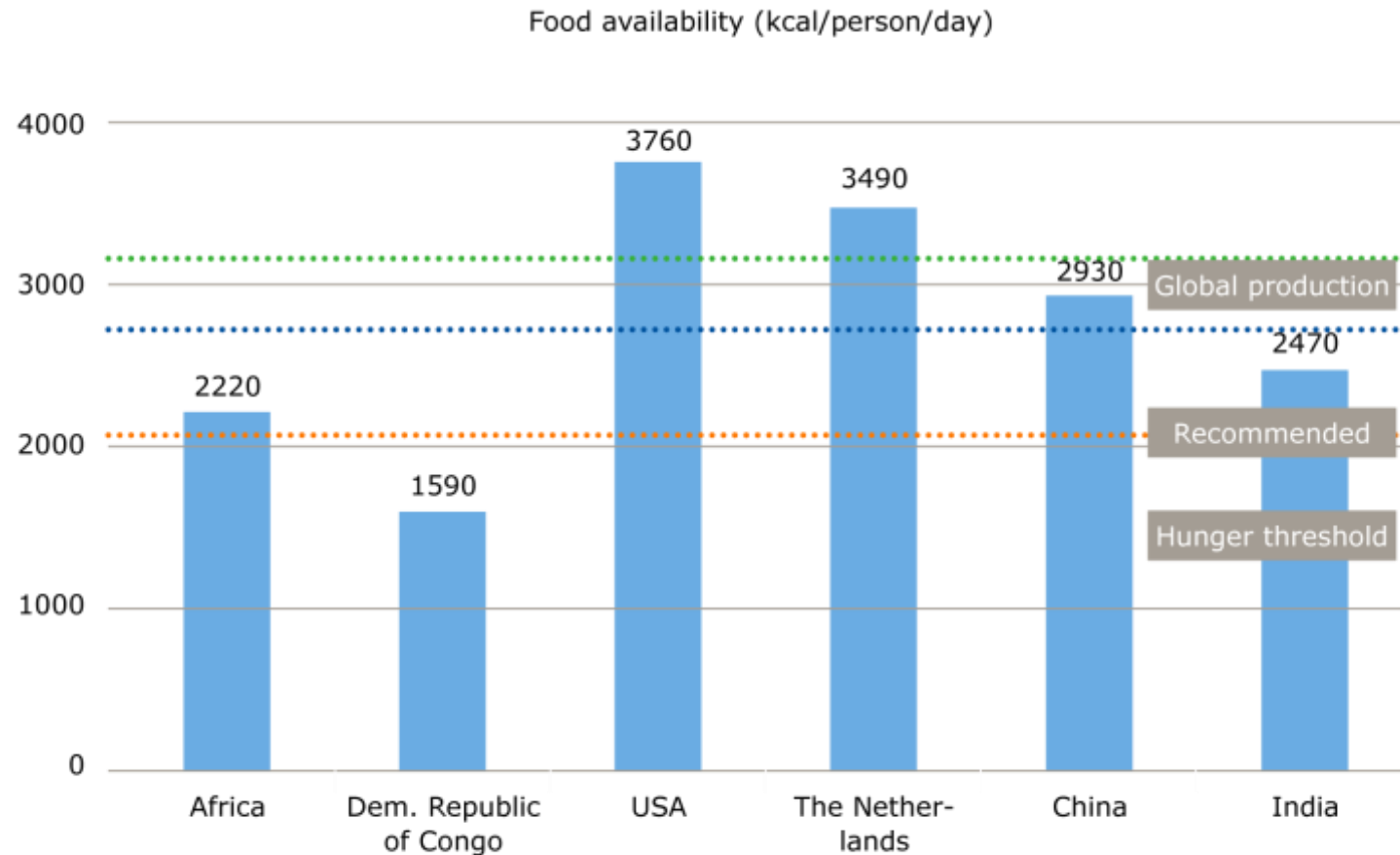
Food for all

Sustainable nutrition security



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Too little and too much....



Source: FAOSTAT



Two times



More



Less

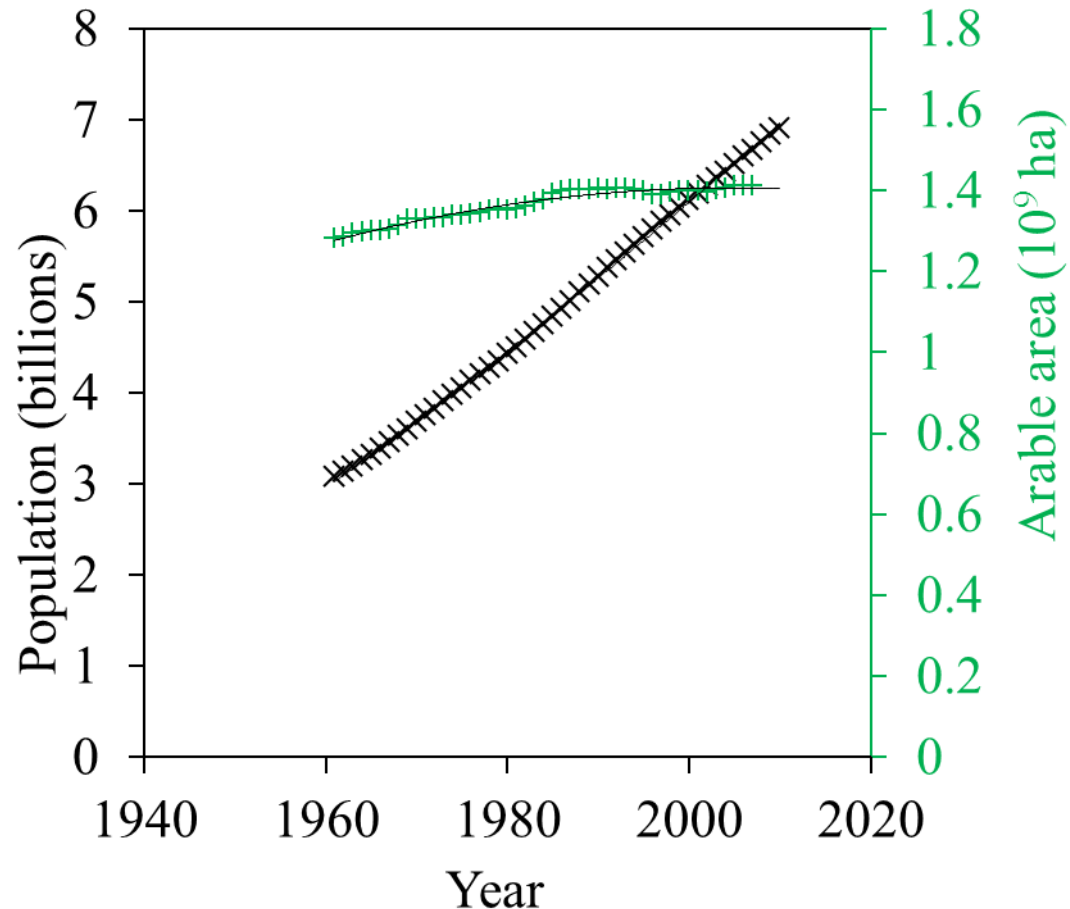


Better



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Required growth for food and feed is not new



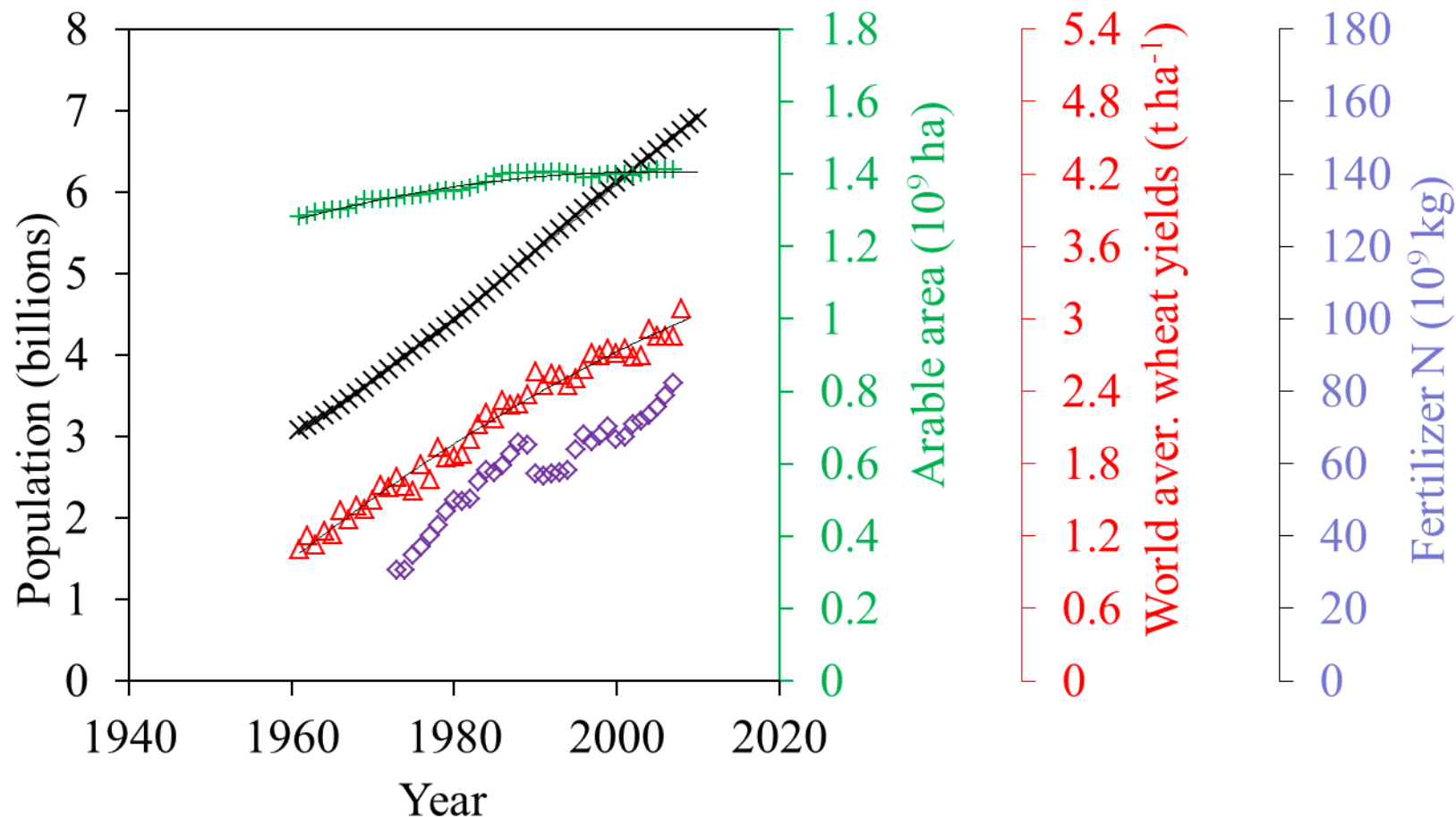
Arable land eq 12% of total land area.

Grasslands = 24%

Forest = 31%

Rest = 33%

Required growth for food and feed is not new

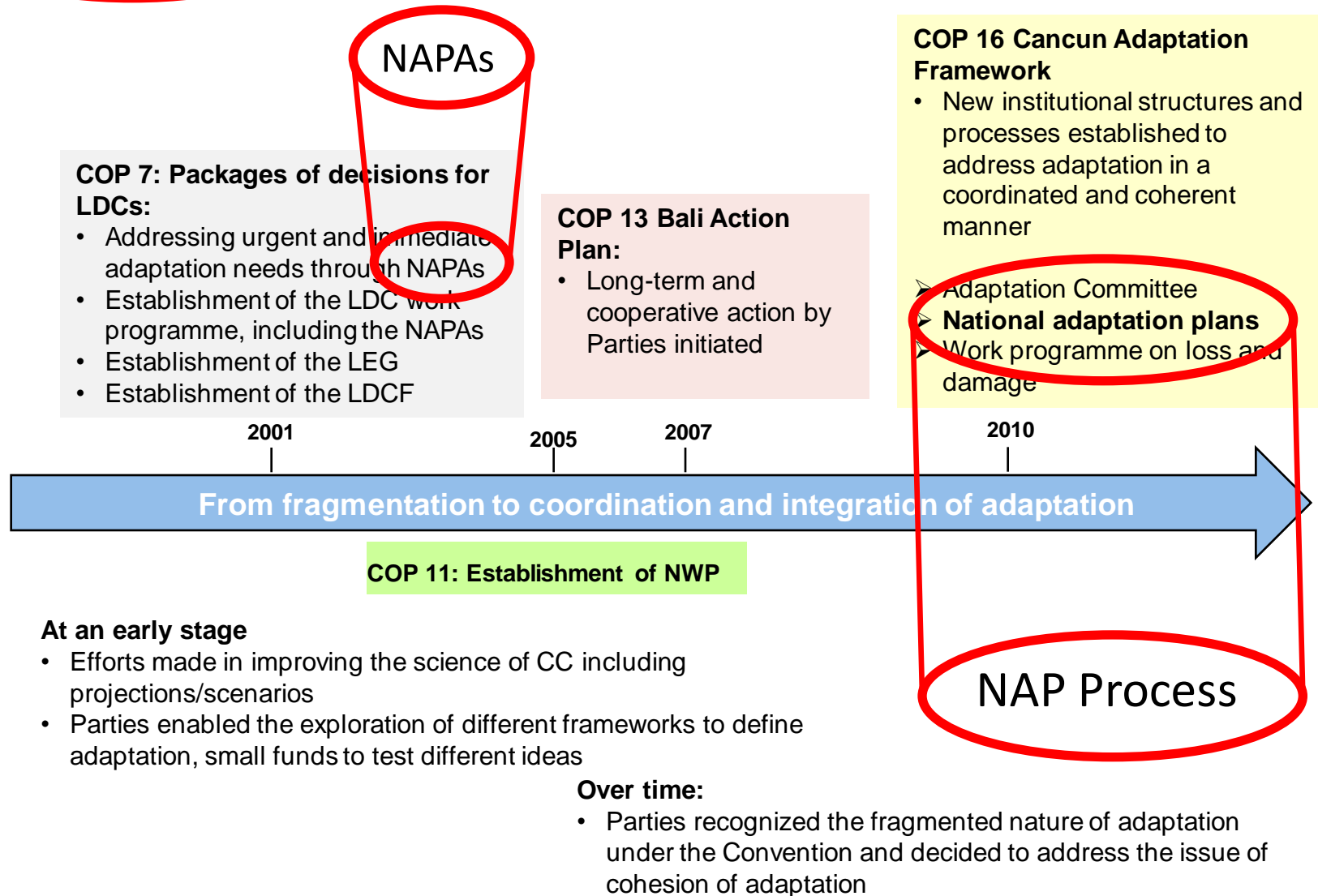


two strategies: expansion & increase output per hectare

Climate Change & Agriculture: a dual relation

- Emissions → mitigation
- Impacts → adaptation

Adaptation under the Convention

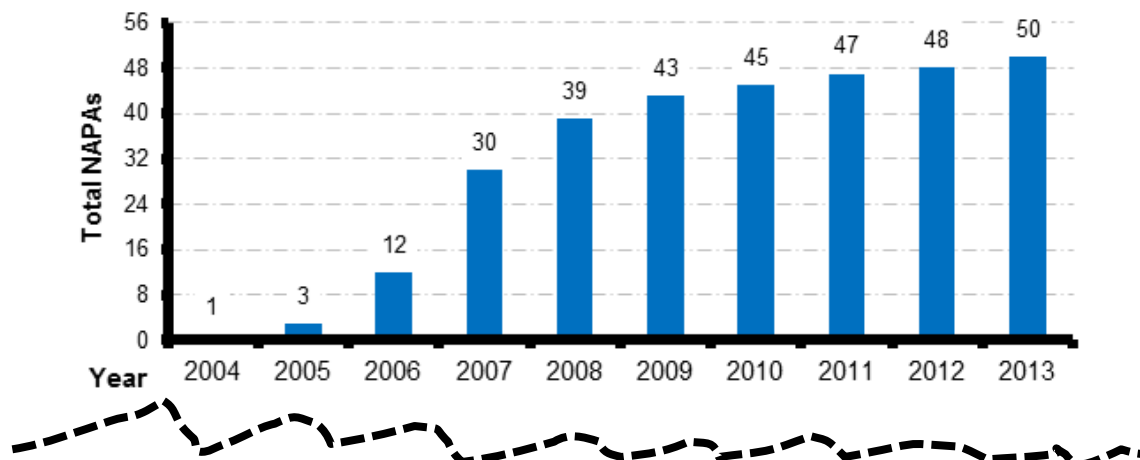


Progress on NAPAs

NAPA preparation

- **50 countries** have completed the preparation of their NAPA and submitted it to the UNFCCC secretariat

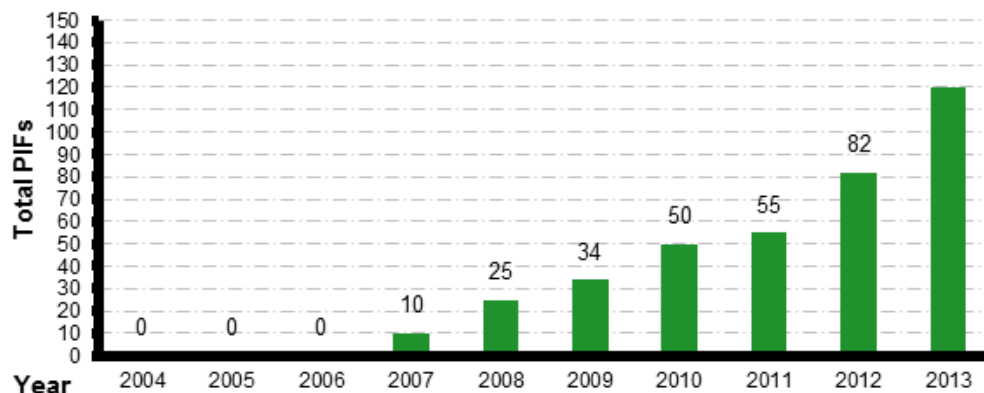
NAPAs submitted to the UNFCCC secretariat



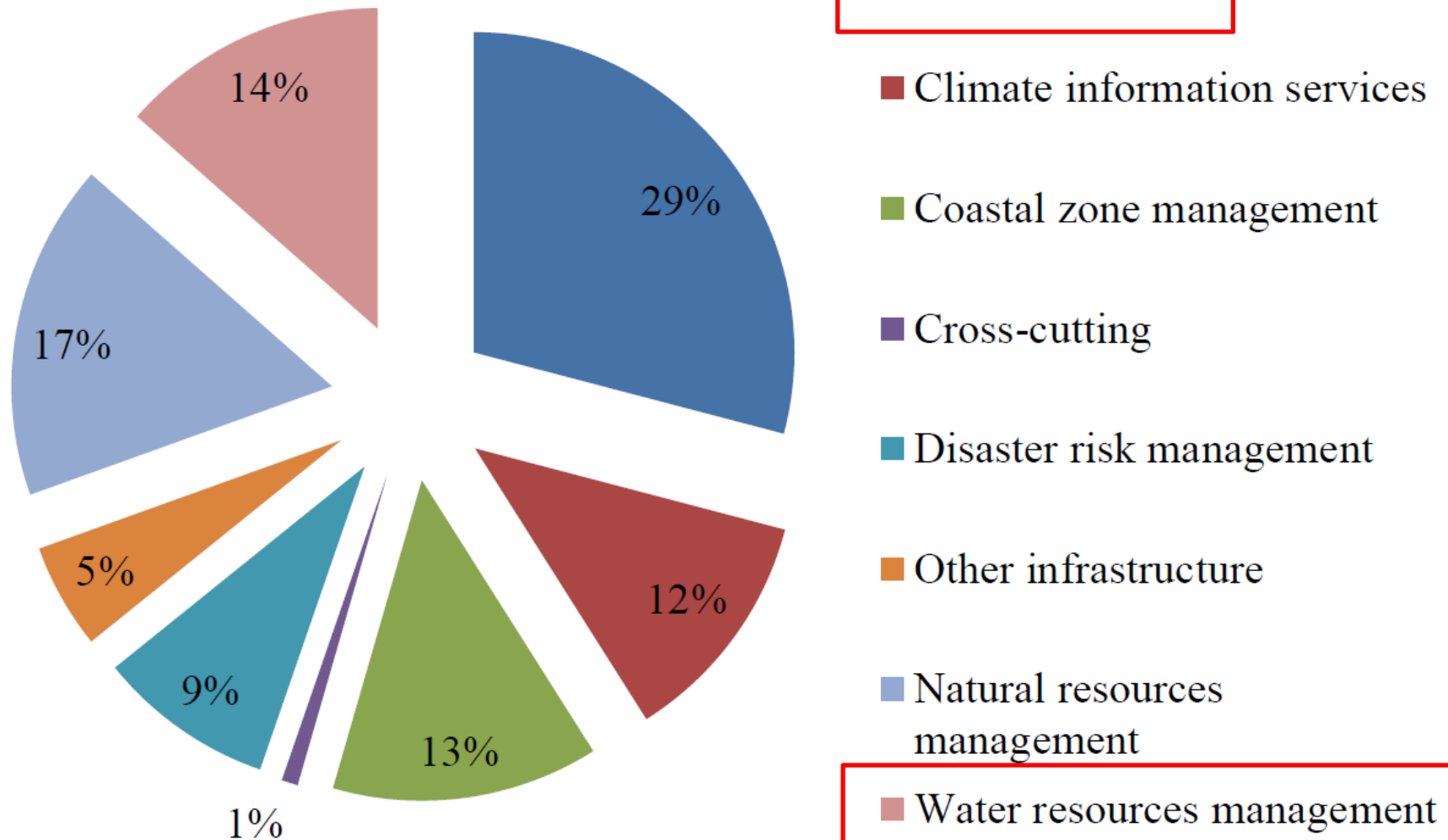
NAPA implementation

- **139 NAPA projects** were in the LDCF pipeline for accessing resources in 49 countries.
- **72 NAPA projects** are ready for, or under full implementation

PIFs submitted to the GEF, and Council approved



Distribution of NAPA projects by sector or theme



As of end of 20 April 2014

Source: GEF/GEF/LDCF.SCCF.16/04



National Adaptation Plan process

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

- a) To **reduce vulnerability** to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience;
- b) To **facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation**, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities



What is the NAP process all about?

Country-ownership

- The NAP process encourages countries to advance from NAPA and other individual adaptation experiences to **comprehensive, medium- and long-term** planning and implementation for adaptation that is driven by a **country-owned** NAP framework, strategy or roadmap
- NAPs will be the primary statement of national adaptation **needs** and **priorities**, including **financial needs**
- In order to succeed, the NAP process will be implemented through an **overarching national adaptation programme** with clearly identifiable leadership and resources that would spawn activities that formulate plans, implement them, and then monitor progress, effectiveness and gaps, in order to inform further actions
- A **national coordinating mechanism** entitled through a specific **mandate** would define the modalities for the country approach and coordinate incoming efforts to ensure a sustainable adaptation approach that fully supports the **national vision** for climate-resilient development



D. Reporting, Monitoring and Review

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

A. Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps

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

NAP process (elements and steps)

C. Implementation Strategy

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

B. Preparatory Elements

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

Resources to support the NAP process: supplementary materials

the LEG welcomes initiatives from different organizations on providing supplementary materials that would assist the LDCs in achieving concrete steps on the NAP process. General recommendations for the development of the supplementary materials are:

- a) The supplementary materials need to be aligned with the LEG NAP technical guidelines;
- b) They would need to focus on being useful at the practical level
- c) Contributing organizations need to ensure broad input from all relevant organizations in developing the supplementary materials;
- d) The LEG may assist in identifying examples, case studies, best practices and lessons learned to be used;
- e) The LEG strongly encourages broad participation on the development of supplementary material, including the involvement of end users.



Thanks



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