



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Insights into National Adaptation Plans : Engagement of Indigenous Peoples, youth and women, and local communities in the formulation and implementation of NAPs

Pacific Regional Gathering of the LCIPP
October 16-20, 2023, Queensland, Australia

Two objectives of the process to formulate and implement National Adaptation Plans



To reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity and resilience;



To facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate.

The NAP and the underlying process



The process of supporting the work on adaptation, vertically integrated from observations and research, analysis, assessments, priority setting, plans and their implementation, then reporting, monitoring and review. These are ongoing and long-term activities, and include activities to enable them (stocktaking, identifying gaps and obstacles, addressing those gaps, etc.).



The NAP, the plan, which is a statement of what is known and prioritized for a given time slice – to inform implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and many other uses as explained below. The NAP formulated and communicated should thus give details about the process, and also include information about how the process will be continued and supported, to lead to more and better plans the next time slice – in an iterative manner;

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



Continuous planning process at the national level with iterative updates and outputs



Country-owned, country-driven



Not prescriptive, but flexible and based on country needs



Building on and not duplicating existing adaptation efforts



Participatory and transparent



Enhancing coherence of adaptation and development planning



Supported by comprehensive monitoring and review



Considering vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems



Guided by best available science



Taking into consideration traditional and indigenous knowledge



Gender-sensitive

Vision of the LEG for supporting adaptation in the LDCs



VISION

- **Achieving demonstrable results** in building **adaptive capacity**, **strengthening resilience** and **reducing vulnerability** to climate change in the LDCs;
- **Formulation** of robust and good-quality **NAPs**
- **Implementation** of priority **adaptation needs** identified in the NAPs with funding from the GCF and other sources



EXPECTED OUTCOMES FOR LONG-TERM SUCCESS

- All the LDCs having in place **national structures and systems** (the essential functions) for NAPs;
- **All the LDCs** having **submitted a NAP** as soon as possible and **all LDCs with NAPs implementing priorities** identified in their NAPs using GCF and other funding;
- Adaptation strategies and actions being well **integrated with national development efforts.**

Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)



Areas of support to the LDCs

- LDC work programme
- NAPAs
- NAPs
- Access to funding
- Gender
- Vulnerable Countries
- Regional Approaches



Modalities

- Technical guidance and support
- Technical guidelines
- Open NAPs
- NAP Central
- NAP tracking
- Training
- NAP Expos
- Technical papers
- Collaboration with others



LEG vision

- Each LDC to have a NAP
- Well-structured adaptation process
- Implementation through GCF and others
- Demonstrable results in adaptation



Membership

- 5 from African LDC Parties
- 2 from Asia-Pacific LDC Parties
- 2 from small island LDC Parties
- 4 from LDC Parties
- 4 from developed country Parties

NAP Technical Working Group – 4 subgroups



NAP Technical Guidelines

- Risk-based approaches to adaptation
- Access to and use of Earth observation geospatial data for NAPs
- Effective use of supplements to the NAP technical guidelines



NAP Implementation Support

- Technical guidelines for the implementation of NAPs
- Development of adaptation project pipelines in the LDCs
- Assisting countries in mobilizing and accessing technical assistance for NAPs



NAP Tracking

- Metrics for the PEG M&E tool - to measure the outcomes and impacts of adaptation actions
- Methodologies for capturing and sharing experience, best practices and lessons learned
- Supporting the preparation of the annual progress report on NAPs



Multi-stakeholder forums

- Engaging multiple stakeholders: local communities, Indigenous Peoples, smallholder farmers, private sector, women, youth, etc.
- Designing and facilitating events on multi-stakeholder engagement
- Integrating gender considerations

Essential functions / Uses of a NAP (1/2)



01

Use of the NAP as the umbrella programme for adaptation activities in the country; long-term approach to assessment, planning, implementation;

02

Use of the NAP to inform adaptation information included in National Determined Contributions (NDCs) and adaptation communications;

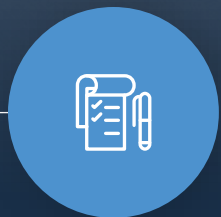
03

Use of the NAP to inform development of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) country programme with respect to adaptation

04

Use of the NAP to guide and drive integration of climate change considerations in development planning including processes such as national budgets;

Essential functions / Uses of a NAP (2/2)



05

Provide an up-to-date summary of key vulnerabilities and risks, and priority adaptation actions for a country;

06

Provide initial information on climate rationale for designing implementation projects;

07

A platform for promoting coherence with SDGs, Sendai, etc.; integration across admin levels and programmes;

08

Embody the growing efforts to enhance national institutional arrangements for the leadership and coordination of adaptation efforts at all levels; all actors and stakeholders;

09

Use of the NAP to show how adaptation guiding principles (best practices) are addressed: gender, indigenous knowledge, focus on most vulnerable, inclusion in the planning, etc.,

Engagement of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the formulation and implementation of NAPs

14 LDCs listed the involvement of indigenous peoples, and/or the integration of indigenous knowledge as a guiding principle (Benin, Bhutan, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Kiribati, Liberia, Madagascar, South Sudan, Sudan, Timor-Leste)

- **Democratic Republic of the Congo** developed a plan for integrating the adaptation priorities of indigenous peoples into the NAP.
- One of the priority activities identified by **Sudan** in its NAP is to assess and document existing indigenous knowledge and consolidate climate-friendly agriculture technologies with the rich indigenous knowledge and practices.
- **Cambodia** highlighted the need to engage indigenous peoples in the design of social protection programmes, which is one of its priority interventions.

LEG Guidance for developing supplements

The LEG has provided several guidance to stakeholders developing supplementary materials

- The LEG strongly encourages broad participation and input from all relevant organizations in the development of supplementary material, including the involvement of end users/
- The LEG is developing an integrative supplement that would link all existing and new supplements to support the LDCs in navigating the various supplements. The supplement follows a systems approach to coordinating the different entry points or aspects (e.g. hazards, sectors, actors, development goals and scale) of the adaptation planning cycle. The plan is for different actors to complement the integrative supplement by creating modules for the different entry points or issues in the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

<https://napcentral.org/supplementary-materials-library>

NAP Expo 2017: Building essential knowledge bases and awareness to support considerations of vulnerable communities, groups and ecosystems in NAPs

This session discussed experiences on considerations of vulnerable communities, groups and ecosystems in NAPs, including on the use of indigenous and traditional knowledge, and touched on how to raise awareness of national policy makers to ensure effective participation of all stakeholders in the NAP process.

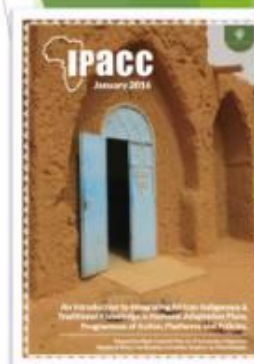


NAP Expo 2018: Applying traditional and indigenous knowledge

This session provided a space to explore the links between science and traditional and indigenous knowledge and provided practical stories of adaptation actions by indigenous communities.

10 key principles for ITK inclusions in NAPs

1. Community control, a rights-based approach & an ethical framework will build trust and cooperation
2. An intersectoral approach will create greater coherence
3. Facilitate interaction of science and ITK
4. Conserve wild resources and ecosystems
5. Conflict-sensitive adaptation and ITK need to be linked
6. Security of tenure and legal considerations of customary land management will influence long-term sustainability
7. Customary natural resource governance is part of ITK approaches to adaptation
8. Technology can be a useful bridge between oral ITK and the need for data and physical planning tools
9. Gender-sensitive approach
10. Involve the schools to facilitate linkages between ITK, skills development and formal schooling



2019 NAP Expo: Assessing progress in adaptation in vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems

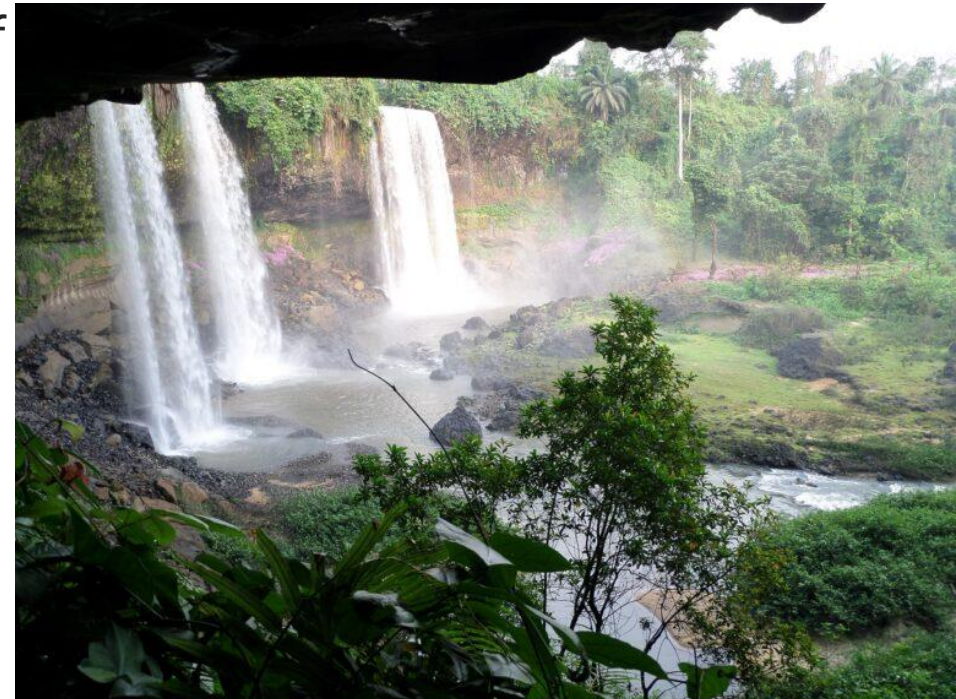
This session looked at how adaptation interventions have helped restore, maintain or enhance the capacity of ecosystems to continue to provide services for local communities.

Emerging national adaptation M&E systems should be integrated with development planning; capacities and resources; and synergies with monitoring of commitments under various international conventions (e.g., SDG, Sendai Framework).



NAP Expo 2022 & 2023: Climate Action by Non-state actors

- Both the expos had sessions on Climate Action by Non-state actors
- The Race to Resilience campaign from the High-Level Champions aims to catalyse a step-change in global ambition for climate resilience, putting people and nature first, in pursuit of a resilient world.
- They illustrated the role and potential collaboration of non-state actors in the adaptation agenda, the urgency of accelerating and giving credibility to their efforts.



Work of the multistakeholder forums subgroup in 2023

- ❑ Advising on effective ways of engaging multiple stakeholders, including local communities, Indigenous Peoples, smallholder farmers, the private sector, women and youth, in the process to formulate and implement NAPs
- ❑ Designing and facilitating events on multi-stakeholder engagement at the NAP Expos
- ❑ Advising on integrating gender considerations into the products and activities of the LEG in 2023

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Important links

- LEG – <http://unfccc.int/LEG>
- NAP negotiations page – <http://unfccc.int/node/698>
- NAP Central – <https://napcentral.org>