



NAP-GSP

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN GLOBAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME



Institutional and governance arrangements in NAPs



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change



World
Meteorological
Organization
Weather • Climate • Water



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Global Water
Partnership



Enabling the rural poor
to overcome poverty

NAP-GSP regional training workshop for Africa
17-19 October 2017
Abidjan



unitar
United Nations Institute for Training and Research



World Health
Organization

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

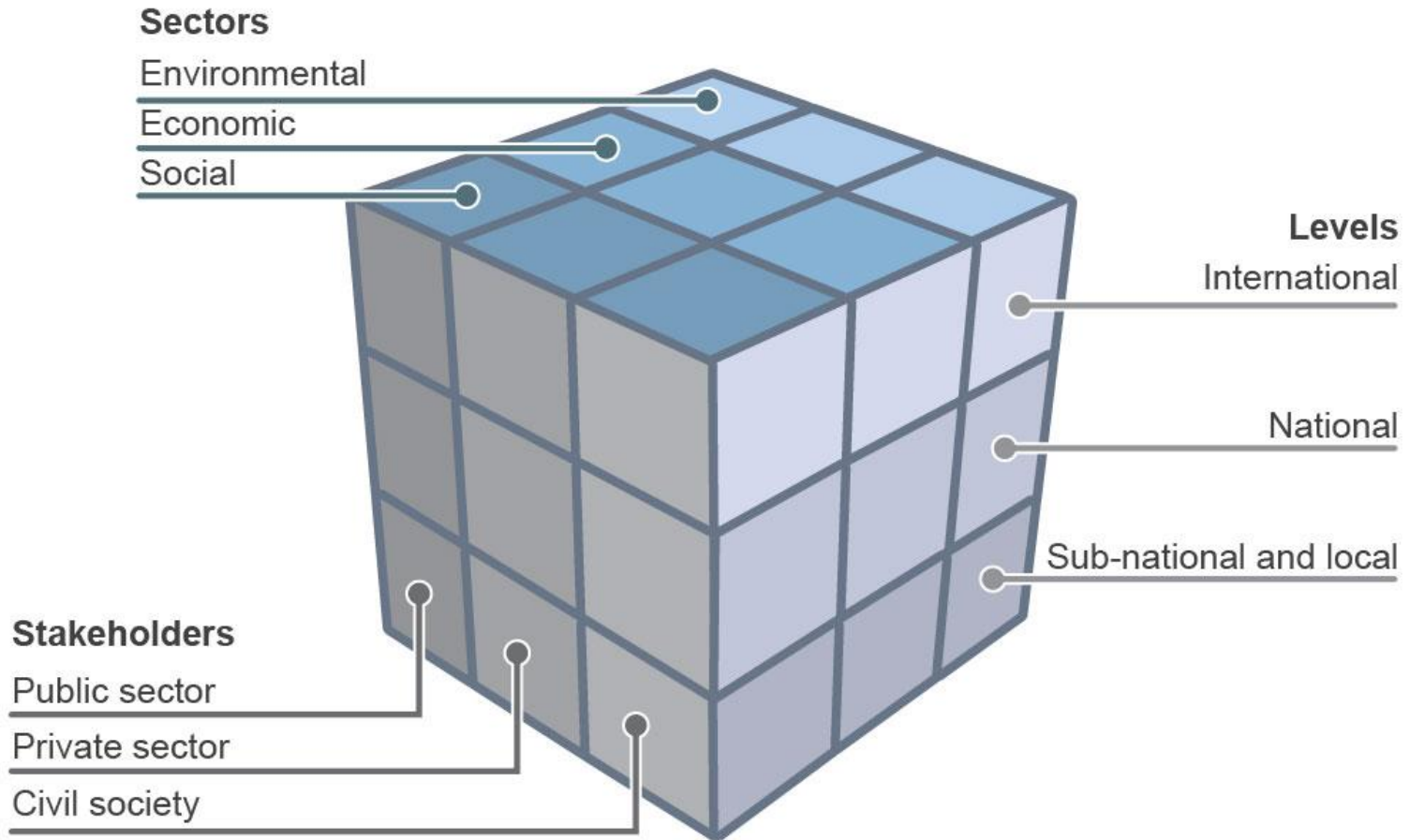
Institutions leading the NAP process have to **coordinate** between different actors at different levels to achieve two key results:

- A **consensus** regarding adaptation priorities
- **Knowledge** sharing to support **decision making**

Enabling factors



NAP stakeholders to be considered



Sample of government stakeholders and opportunities and challenges of working with them

Stakeholder	Opportunities	Challenges
Head of State's office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turn this stakeholder into a champion • Have it take a leading role in integrating CC adaptation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has many priorities to deal with • May face conflicting interests
Parliament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leverage its legislative role • Foster its advocacy role, especially for budgeting • Cooperate with (or help create) committees on CC adaptation issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Often not involved in all stages of national development planning • May have limited awareness of CC adaptation issues
Finance and planning institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be turned into champions (e.g. through Permanent Secretaries) • Have them take a leading role in the effort (with environmental institutions) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linkages with environmental institutions in particular CC issues may be weak • CC may not be seen as a priority for economic development and poverty reduction

Sample of non-governmental stakeholders and opportunities and challenges of working with them

Stakeholder	Opportunities	Challenges
Civil society organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make use of their expertise, including in addressing gender issues related to CC adaptation • Help reflect local realities and bring voices from the community level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacities may be weak especially with respect to engagement in national development planning • Often not involved in all stages of national development planning
Academic and research institutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make use of their expertise, particularly with respect to data collection, analysis of CC adaptation linkages with development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Often not involved in all stages of national development planning • May have limited awareness of CC adaptation issues
Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make use of their role in shaping the opinion • Work with them to encourage public involvement and reach out to the community level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May lack knowledge and attention to CC adaptation

Establishing or strengthening a national mandate

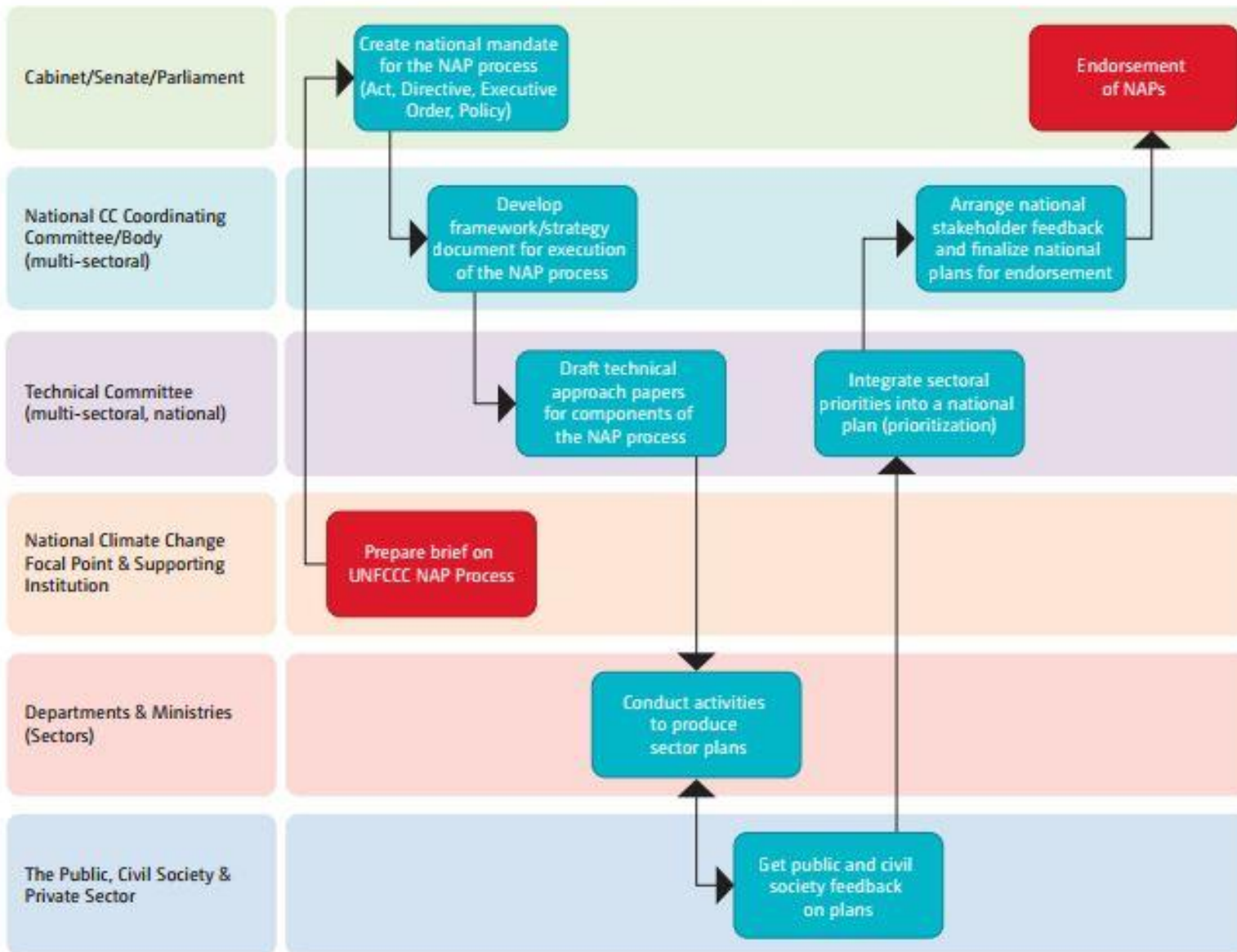
Defining a national mandate

- An act, directive, executive order, or policy **issued by the national government** to guide action on adaptation;
 - Establishes **clear responsibilities** for government agencies (*lead agency, coordination, reporting, etc.*) and all other stakeholders;
 - Specifies **key actions, milestones** and **outputs** (e.g. assessments, plans, implementation, M&E), *frequency*, and *follow-up actions*

Some important considerations

- Creating a national mandate could take a long time, and other activities may be initiated to lay the groundwork in parallel;
- Some countries may already have policies/legal frameworks on climate change or on adaptation that could effectively drive the NAP process, in which case no new mandate is needed

Indicative process flow for the NAP process at the national level



*LEG
Technical
guidelines*

Supported by Research, Systematic Observation, Education, Training, Communications, Stakeholder Inputs, etc

Addressing institutional challenges

Challenge 1 :

**Fragmented
mandate on CC**

Answer :

Use and strengthen as much as possible existing institutional arrangements

Challenge 2 :

**Financial
resources**

Answer :

- Start high-level support from the outset
- Sensitize and provide assistance to ministries responsible for resource allocation

Challenge 3 :

**Knowledge
unevenly
distributed**

Answer :

Be systematic about skills development and involve national training institutes

Challenge 4 :

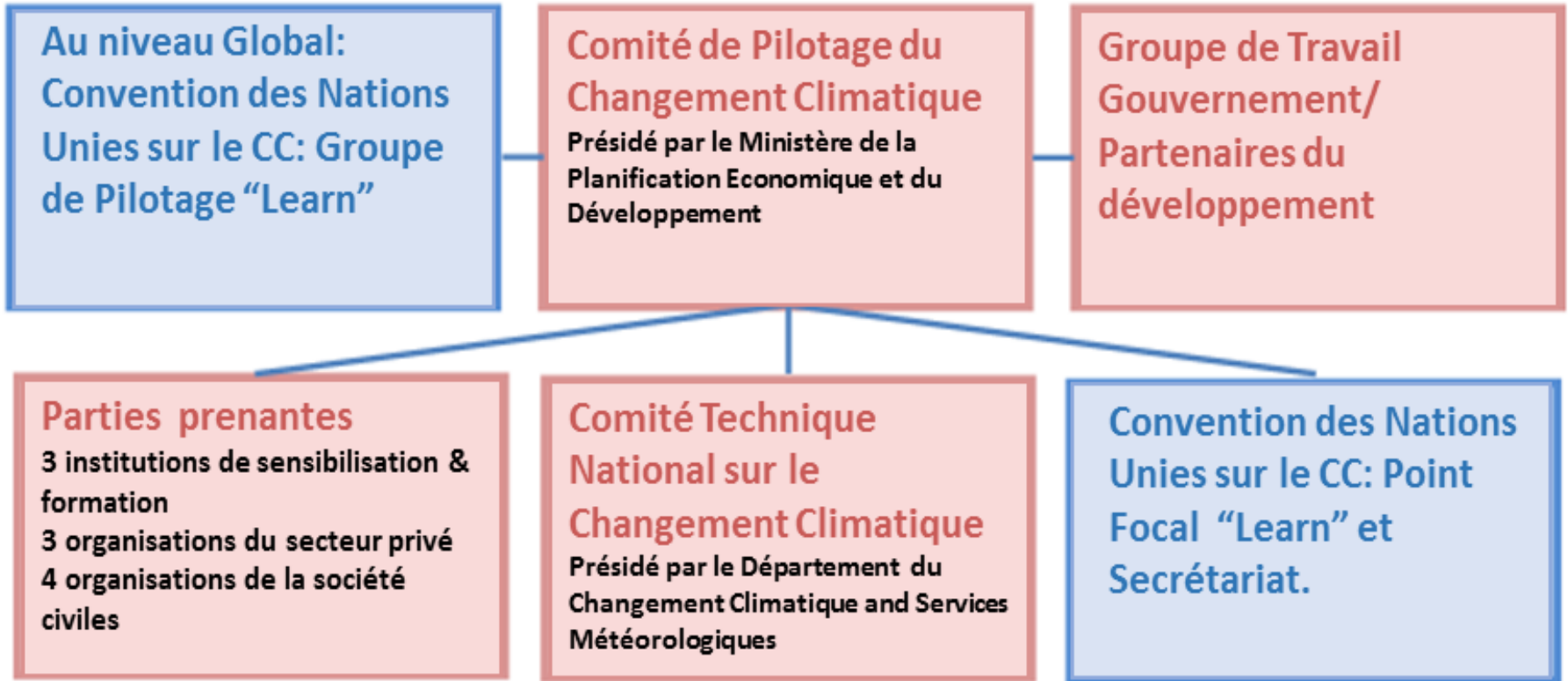
Limited dialogue

Answer :

The agency in charge of coordination to:

- dialogue with key players upstream;
- be proactive;
- play a strong secretarial role

Malawi: a coordination structure for climate change



The Netherlands: Delta Programme

- The Netherlands, with 60 per cent of its land prone to flooding, decided in 2010 to better prepare its population to the adverse impacts of climate change and launched the Delta Programme.
- Initially a mitigation and adaptation initiative, it has over the years increasingly focused on adaptation to address flooding and water management.
- The Delta Programme led to the nomination of a Delta commissioner and the introduction of a coordinated decision-making process across agencies and with the engagement of civil society, the business community and organizations with specialized water expertise.
- In addition, a Delta Act was adopted and a special fund established.

Lessons learned from the Delta Programme

Importance of developing a holistic long-term vision and related policy objectives to drive adaptation efforts

Securing a mandate through a legal Act helped to ensure long-term stability and the delineation of roles and responsibilities

Anchoring the vision and objectives in national policy frameworks and regional strategies allows for the development of integrated measures supported by the engagement of national, regional and local governments, as well as local developers

Importance of governance and technological innovations

Cooperation and coherence of actions is enhanced through: coordinated decision-making; multi-level governance, stakeholder engagement, and the existence of institutional arrangements to act as the interface between science and policy

Importance of **accountability** – an annual report is provided to the Netherlands Parliament

Take away messages

- ❖ Institutional arrangements for NAPs can be based on what already exists, and lessons learned from past coordination initiatives should be reflected
- ❖ Coordination mechanism to:
 - Be broad and include all sectors, sub-national and local authorities, and representation of non-governmental entities and special interest groups
 - Capitalize on stakeholders roles and expertise
 - Stakeholders will play different roles in the NAP process, and the right stakeholders should always be involved at the right moment
 - Strong links to be created with stakeholders responsible for the macroeconomic planning processes in the country to ensure that adaptation is fully integrated over time
 - Engagement of women and vulnerable groups may require innovative approaches
 - Secure high level support to have the necessary authority to oversee/steer cooperation, implementation and compliance activities

