

Needs for data and climate observations emerging in support of the NAPs and the work of the LEG

Enhancing observations to support preparedness and adaptation in a changing climate - Learning from the IPCC 5th Assessment Report

10-12 February 2015, Bonn, Germany

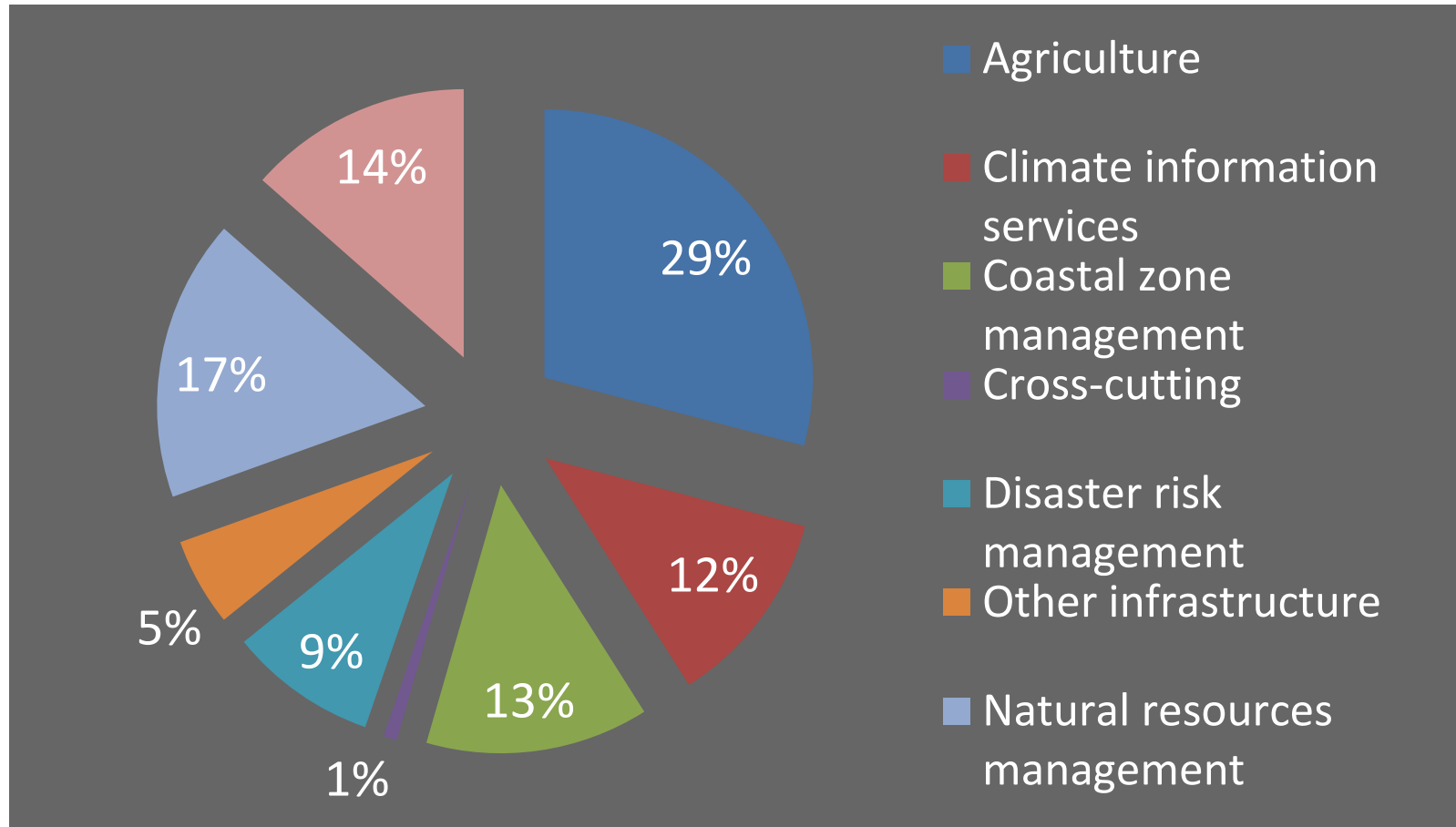


- ✓ Overview of the NAP process
- ✓ Working with climate data in the NAP process
- ✓ Climate data capacity gaps and needs for the LDCs
- ✓ Technical guidance and support by the LEG on NAPs – links to addressing the capacity gaps and needs
- ✓ Question and challenge
- ✓ Conclusion



- Mandate of the LEG is to Support LDCs addressing adaptation needs
- NAPA – Implementation – different type of projects addressing immediate needs
- NAP Process under elaboration





- 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, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate.

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 sample 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

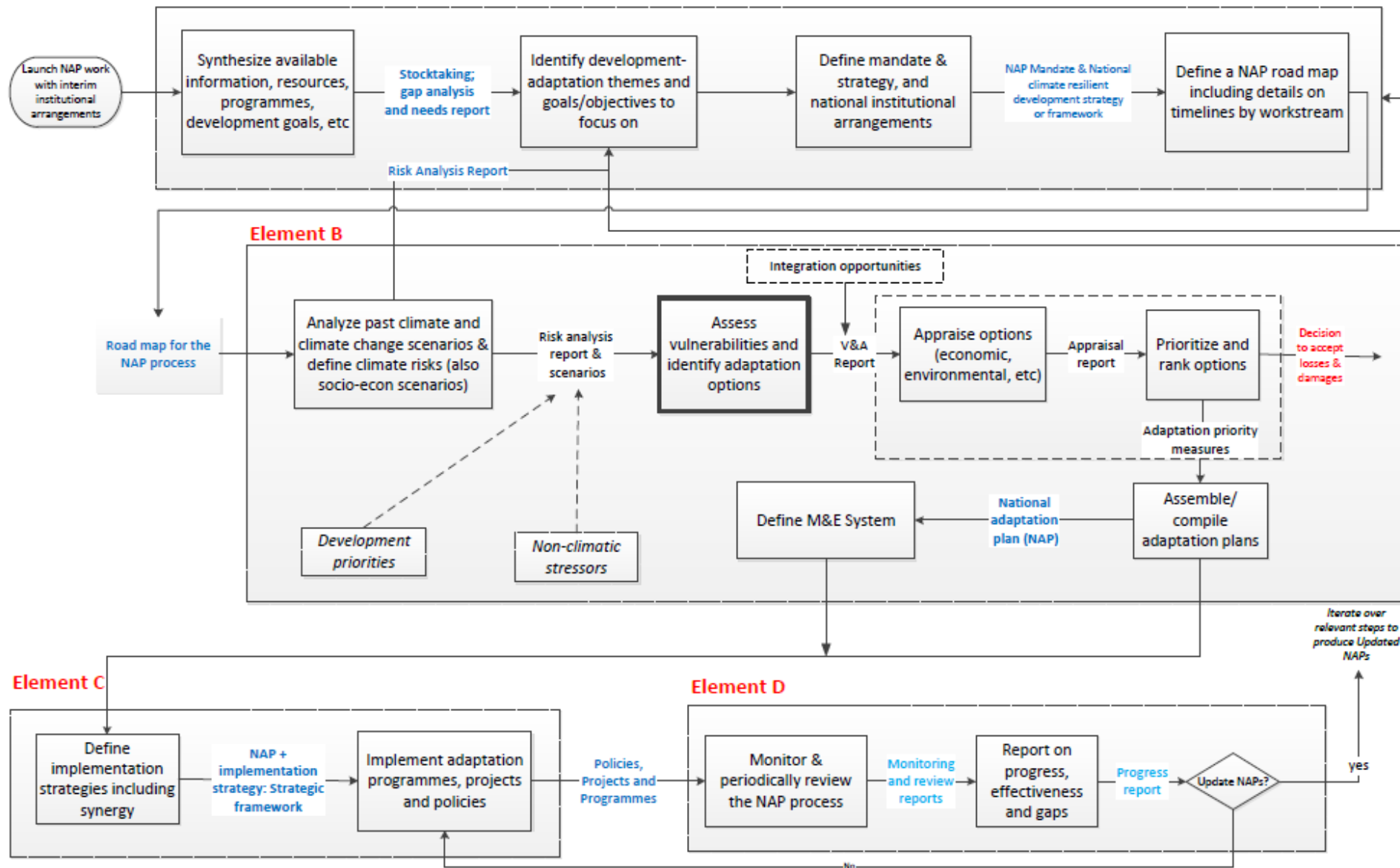
1. Analysing current climate and future climate change scenarios
2. Assessing climate vulnerabilities and identifying adaptation options at the sector, subnational, national and other appropriate levels
3. Reviewing and appraising adaptation options
4. Compiling and communicating national adaptation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

See page 23 of the technical guidelines

Flow of information along a sample NAP process

Element A

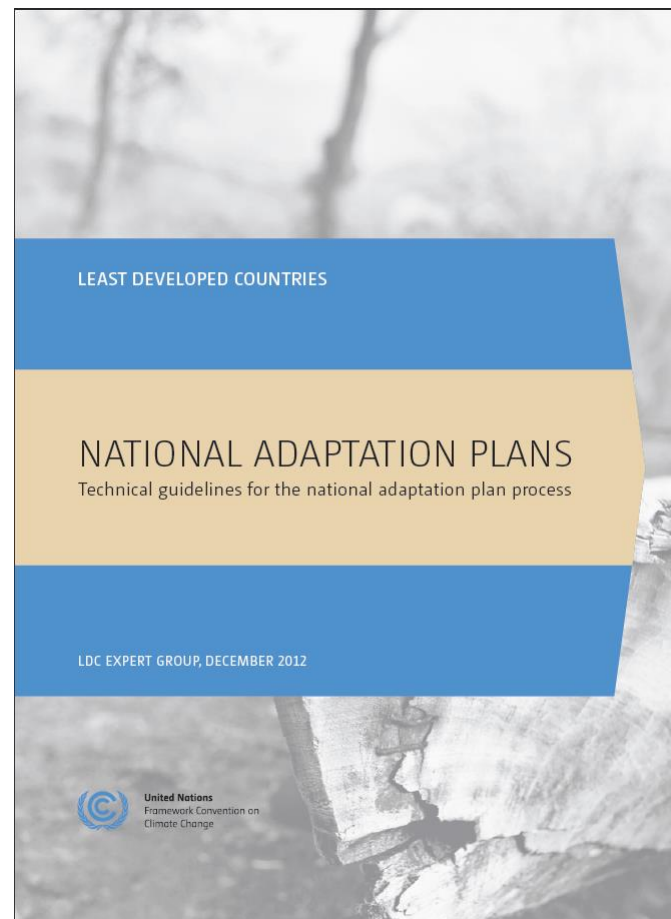
LEG/NAP Technical Meeting, Dar es Salaam, 24-26 Feb 2014, ver of June 2014



Guidelines

COP guidelines for NAPs provide the basis for formulation and implementation of NAPs:

- Initial guidelines are contained in [decision 5/CP.17, annex](#);
- Technical guidelines for the NAP process, **developed by the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)** are available at <http://unfccc.int/7279>, and on the NAP Central <http://unfccc.int/nap>.



The Essential Functions

■ 10 functions of the NAP process (See FCCC/SBI/2013/15 para 43):

Element A

Element B

Element C

1. Helping governments to provide national leadership and coordination of adaptation efforts at all levels

2. The collection, compilation, processing and dissemination of data, information and knowledge on climate change and relevant development aspects

3. Identifying and addressing gaps and needs

4. Assessing climate development linkages and needs and supporting the integration of climate change adaptation into national and subnational development

5. Analysing climate data and assessing vulnerabilities and identifying adaptation options at the sector, subnational, national levels

6. Appraising adaptation options to support decision-making on adaptation investment plans and development planning

7. Promoting and facilitating the prioritization of climate change adaptation in national planning

8. Facilitating the implementation of adaptation at all levels through appropriate policies, projects and programmes

Element D: monitoring and evaluating

9. Facilitating the monitoring, review and updating of adaptation plans over time, to ensure progress and the effectiveness of adaptation efforts and to demonstrate how gaps are being addressed

10. Coordinating reporting and outreach on the NAP process to stakeholders nationally and internationally on progress to the Convention

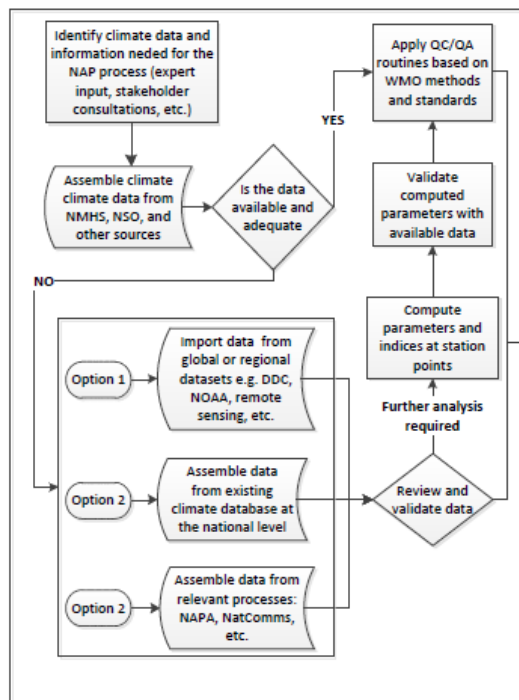


Key aspects of data and systematic observation (SO) under NAPs

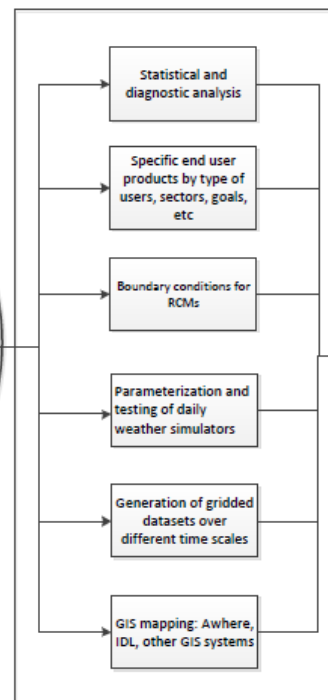
- Data and Systematic observation are **crucial to support medium and long-term** planning, implementation, monitoring and review of progress

Working with climate data in the NAP process

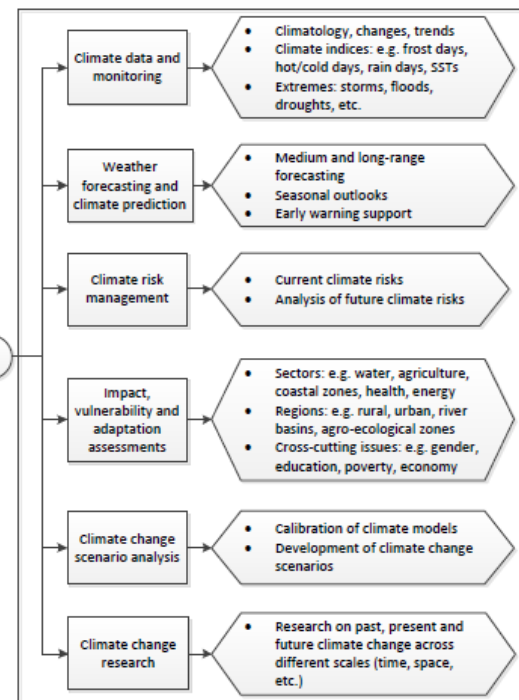
CLIMATE DATA COLLECTION AND COMPILATION



ANALYSIS AND VISUALIZATION TO GENERATE END USER PRODUCTS



APPLICATION OF THE CLIMATE DATA AND PRODUCTS UNDER DIFFERENT WORKSTREAMS



Notes:

1. A list of essential climate variables is available at <<https://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/gcos/index.php?name=EssentialClimateVariables>>.
2. Acronyms: NMHS = national meteorological and hydrological services; NSO = national statistics offices; QC = quality control; QA = quality assurance; GIS = geographical information system; IDL = international data library; NOAA = National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association; GSOD = Global Summary of the Day.
3. Options 1, 2 and 3 under climate data collection and compilation are not exclusive to each other.
4. Information on the NAP process, the NAPs, guidelines and other additional information is available at <unfccc.int/naps>.

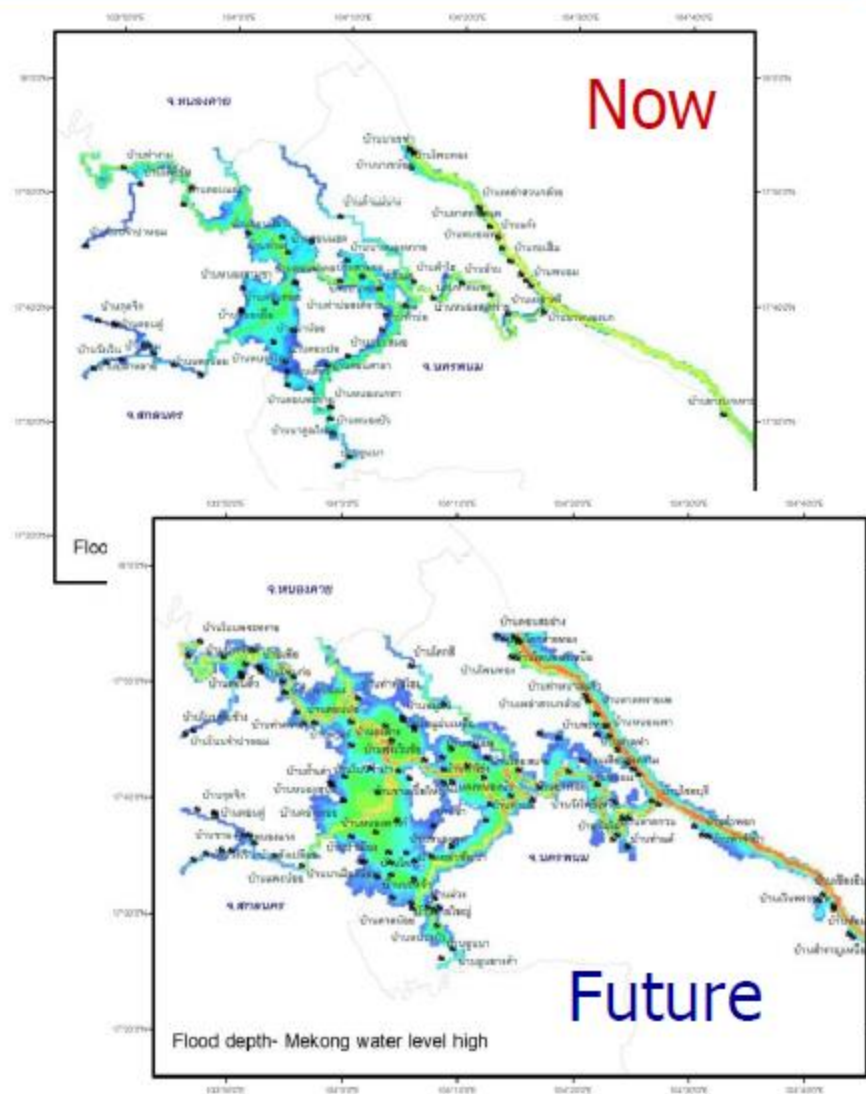
Key aspects of data and systematic observation (SO) under NAPs

- Data and Systematic observation are **crucial to support medium and long-term** planning, implementation, monitoring and review of progress
- Data would be assembled, collected, and processed to support **assessment** of impacts, climate change risks and vulnerabilities
- The NAP process would build on data and information from a **variety of sources**, including the NAPA, assessments under the national communication, and relevant activities
- Data structures will vary by country, and should **build on existing systems** such as those used by different ministries and national centers (e.g. meteorological services, national statistical offices, etc)



Capacity and resource requirements of LDCs for NAPs and other adaptation work

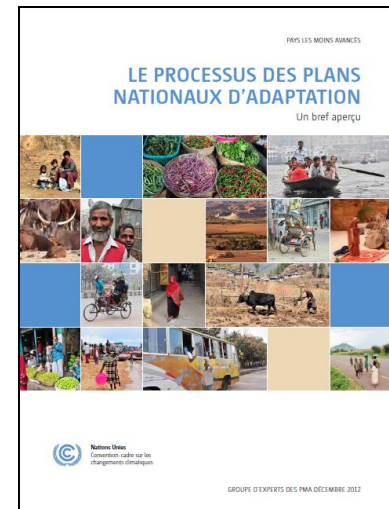
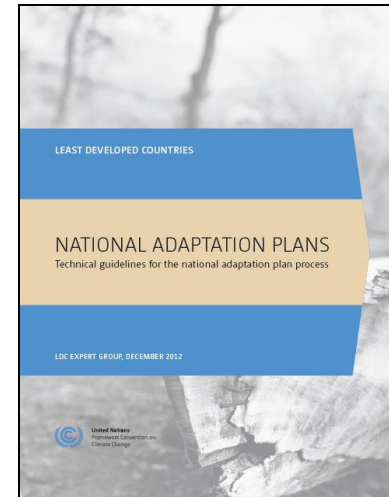
- Data on a **scale** relevant for LDCs
- Access to **latest techniques** for data collection (e.g. satellite-based)
- **Capacity-building** for data needs identification, data collection, management and rescue
- Support to develop physical and technical **infrastructure** for data collection and management
- Support for the **maintenance** of climate observational networks and climate information services



Change in flood boundary in lower Songkram River basin, Thailand

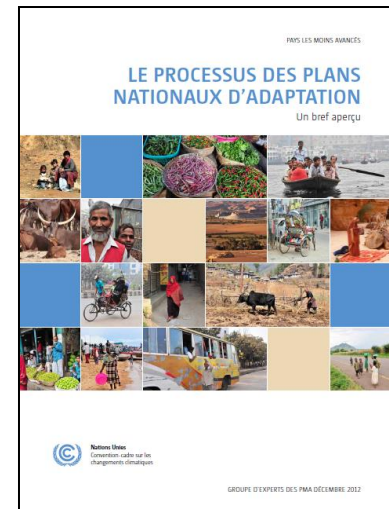
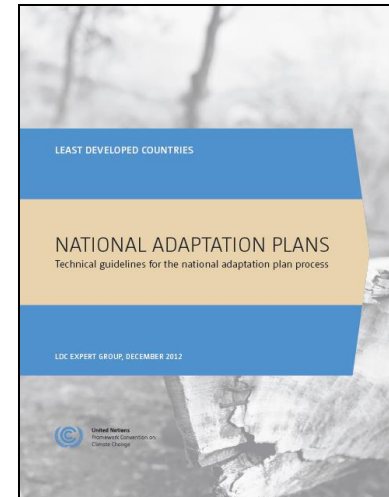
Progress on the technical support for NAPs

- **Technical guidelines** produced by the LEG
- The LEG held two **NAP Expos**, one in June 2013 and another in August 2014, to catalyze action on the NAP process at national levels
- The GEF announced that the LDC and developing countries can access funding from **LDCF** and **SCCF** for formulation of NAPs
- The LEG incorporated **training** on NAPs in its 2012-2013 and 2014-2015 work programme and have **conducted** the 1st round covering the Pacific countries in November 2014
- Parties, organizations and agencies have been invited to support the NAP process and many are providing financial support, specialized tools and material or support programmes, such as the **Global Support Programme** (GSP)
- Several countries have **embarked** on the formulation of their NAP and some have produced initial outputs
- It is expected that most countries will have their NAP ready for implementation **before 2020**



LEG support on NAPs for 2015

- **2015 NAP Expo**
- **Rounds of Regional training for:**
 - a) **Africa**
 - b) **Asia**
 - c) **Caribbean and Latin America**
- **Gaps and Needs workshop**
- **Collaboration with technical agencies on supplements**
- **Fully operational NAP Central**



Question and challenge

Questions:

- a) How can current climate data services be best enhanced to support adaptation planning?
- b) What technologies exist that can help LDCs leap frog use climate information for adaptation planning, given current limitations of observed data?

Challenge:

- a) How can we best use available climate data in designing and implementing adaptation plans and actions?



Thank you!

Contact:

The Chair

Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)

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1) Established at COP7 (2001)

- To provide technical guidance and support to the LDCs on NAPAs, the LDC work programme, and the NAP process; ¹
- Has served 4 mandates [[2002-2003](#), [2004-2005](#), [2006-2007](#), [2008-2010](#)], and now in its 5th mandate [[2011-2015](#)].

2) Membership

- 10 Members from LDCs (5 Africa, 2 Asia, 2 SIDS, 1 from any LDC);
- 3 Members from Annex II Parties.

3) `

4) Supports LDCs through, inter alia,

- Guidelines, technical papers, publications on NAPAs, etc.;
- Training workshops, side events, and special events;
- Regular surveys to LDC focal points, and one-to-one advice;
- Collaboration with GEF and agencies, and other organizations.

Key decisions: 29/CP.7, 6/CP.16 and 5/CP.17

