



Como podem os Planos Nacionais de Adaptação apoiar a ambição elevada dos NDCs?



Outcome report for Lusophone LDCs webinar:
How National Adaptation Plans can support the
raised ambition of NDCs



Rationale

South-South exchange with Lusophone LDC on National Adaptation Plans - How National Adaptation Plans can support the raised ambition of Nationally Determined Contributions

With countries working hard to resubmit more ambitious Nationally Determined Contributions to the UNFCCC by the end of 2020, this webinar organized for Portuguese-speaking Least Developed Countries and Small Island Development States provided the platform to present how their National Adaptation Plans will play a role in raising ambition and/or support the implementation of their NDCs. The exchange between countries included a discussion on the establishment of vertical/horizontal integration, decentralized planning mechanisms at different levels, accessing climate finance to further support NAP- and NDC-related work.

Some main points of the discussion emphasized:

- Background on where the country is at in preparing its NDC submission
- Overview on adaptation in the NDC and how it will raise ambition
- Outline the groundwork laid during the formulation of the NAP and how this will support the raised ambition needed over the next five-years and beyond.
- Next steps for accessing climate financing to support this ambition
- Sharing of lessons learned from 2020

Partners: NAP Global Support Programme, UNEP, Cap-Net

Date: 10 December 2020

Platform: Cap-Net Virtual Campus

[Recording](#) on YouTube.

Objective

The objective was to provide a space for 3 speakers from Lusophone LDCs to present how National Adaptation Plans can support the implementation of the raised ambition of NDCs. Furthermore, the intention was to generate a deeper and shared understanding of how Lusophone countries National Adaptation Plans have laid groundwork for supporting their NDCs, capture lesson learned and the next steps for accessing climate financing.

Target Audience

- Stakeholders from Portuguese-speaking countries from:
- Government
- Development agencies
- Donors



Geographic distribution

Participants from the 9 countries including Portugal, Brasil, Cabo Verde, Guiné-Bissau, Moçambique, Angola, São Tomé e Príncipe and Timor-Leste. participated in the webinar. The map below provides an overview of geographic distribution.



Gender distribution

The gender distribution was relatively balanced, with 54% female and 46% male. Efforts to ensure inclusive representation, not only in participation, but also in design and formulation of the NAPs, NDCs, and the next steps for accessing climate financing are key to sustainability. Ensuring gender-sensitive approaches at national and local level, assists in improving the adaptation and sustainability of interventions. Such approaches will in turn will help advance many other parts of the SDG agenda, particularly in climate, health, education and employment.

Observations from the ground

Speakers involved in the National Adaptation Plan process in Moçambique, Angola and Guiné-Bissau outlined how their National Adaptation Plan has laid groundwork for supporting their NDCs, and next steps for accessing climate financing to support higher ambition and development goals. The discussions are summarized below.

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Moçambique

The country has been highly affected by natural disasters, in the form of droughts, floods, and cyclones. In response, the country is going through restructuring at the legal and institutional levels, making implementation of the NDCs possible. The country adopted the National Strategy for Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change in 2013, the NDC was approved in 2018 and the measures presented in the National Strategy are aligned with the adaptation of the NDC.

The goal set out is by 2025 all 153 Districts have their own Local Adaptation Plan and that climate change mitigation is integrated at this level. The main measures are cross-cutting and have considered the natural disasters that have plagued the country in recent years, which include

- Reinforcement of the Early Warning System and Reinforcement of the Preparedness and Response to Climate Risks
- Increase capacity to manage water resources and increase access and capacity for water collection, storage, treatment, and distribution
- Increase adaptative capacity of vulnerable people
- Protection of biodiversity
- Reduction of vulnerability to disease transmission vectors associated with climate change
- Development of resilience mechanisms for urban areas and other settlements and suitability for the development of touristic areas and coastal zones for the sake of climate change impacts
- Promoting urbanization of low carbon and Managing and valuing waste

Mozambique is currently preparing the NAP with a timeline until 2035, with support from CAEP II, WWF and the convention for the preparation of the NAP. For this they have already drawn the Terms of Reference for hiring a consultant for the preparation of the NAP has already been drawn up to ensure that by 2021 the plan is fully elaborated and ready for implementation.

Presented by Mr Claudio Afonso: National Director of Climate Change, Mozambique

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Angola

Angola initiated the elaboration of its NAPs in 2015, as an outcome of the COP21, including a number of measures and policies with the intention of a 35% reduction below business as usual. This was based on the reduction of emissions for the creation of electricity, focusing on the use of renewable sources for energy and reforestation. In terms of adaptation, it included agriculture, coastal areas, water and health resources. After the Paris Agreement, the country aimed to improve the Plan in 2019 – one of the last countries to do so. On the positive side, Angola can draw from lessons learned from other countries, and as such, recommendations point to enhancing inclusive measures and involving more sectors, and be more realistic in regard to the trajectory of the emissions that were established in 2015. This was based on the 2005 forecast, however noteworthy, is that the country was going through civil war up to 2002, where the country went through major diversification of the economy and substantial economic growth across all sectors. As such, the profile of emissions of 2005 was quite different from the reality of today. Population increase after the end of the war, also considerably impacted the level of emissions.

A new plan will be discussed in December 2020 to be more inclusive of different sectors, progressively more ambitious and working towards having a definite 5-year end goal, with an indicative 10-year goal. NDCs are the best vehicle for the issue of climate mitigation; better information will lead to less speculation. Some of the measures that we included in the NDC were:

- Strengthening the capacity of small farmers to adapt to the effects of climate change;
- Agro-Ecological Zoning
- Diversification of income sources for areas affected by climate change – drought and flood;
- Extension of meteorological services to agriculture – large and smaller scale;
- Introduction of sustainable land management practices.
- Strengthen the capacity for climate adaptation in coastal areas
- Promotion of ecological villages

The NAPs provide a wealth of information, where the preparatory process is ongoing in Angola, where some activities have taken place to lead to the NAP. There has been significant investment in collecting information gathering towards the formulation and adaptation of the planning. It has to be recognized that the NAPs are multi-sectoral, thus formulation takes the following shortcomings related to access the climate financing into account:

- Weak understanding of existing mechanisms.
- Poor capacity to formulate and execute proposals.
- Absence of National Accredited entities.
- Weak collection of relevant information on the effect of CA in the sectors.

Solutions to these include:

- Training of stakeholders, with national and international resources
- Establishment of the SNMRV
- Establishment of a National Climate change adaptation Fund
- Promotion of coordination and cohesion among sectors

Presented by Mr. Giza da L. Gaspar Martins – Director, National Directorate for Environment and Climate Action, Angola



Guiné Bissau

Guiné -Bissau prepared the NCDs in 2015, with a number of commitments to adapting and mitigating climate change. The country's ratification of the Paris Agreement to a NDC and is now an integral part of the planning process, where the balance sheet of the five years of the first CDN is being prepared, with capacity building needs identified, including Adaptation Volet.

Guinea-Bissau will present a more robust, realistic, shared and inclusive updated NDC in September 2021, before COP26. This will also be an opportunity to improve compliance with the Paris Agreement guidelines and the Rulebook adopted at COP24 (applicable from 2024). A wide range of policies, strategies and plans have been developed and adopted with the assistance of development partners.

The NDC review will take place at the beginning of the year 2021 following the presentation of the results of the balance sheet for the last five years.

Adaptation volet will be reinforced to increase ambition by exploring new priorities such as:

- SIDS and the blue economy.
- Relationship between adaptation and climate change and DRR.
- Spatial planning informed about climate risks.
- Gender mainstreaming in climate policy / new NDC

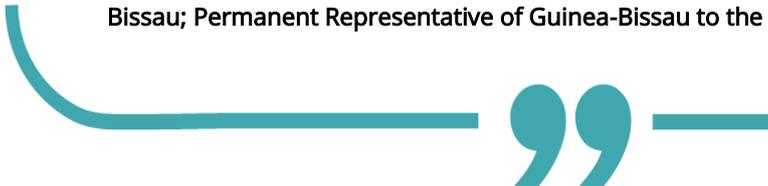
The country has integrated a component of 'adaptation', in the sense that, it estimated the costs of adaptation to the NDC. Priorities have been defined as: food security, water resources, coastal and forest resources. The integration of climate change in development strategies and policies is being carried out to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

The overview on adaptation to the revised NDC is to refine the vulnerability analysis and cost estimate of the impacts of climate change ("no action" and "with action" scenario) in the Guinea-Bissau economy, particularly in the Agriculture and assess the costs of adaptation strategies by 2030.

On the other hand, Guinea-Bissau also wishes to strengthen its capacities to take into account the adaptation component, in particular in the estimation of the costs of impacts and adaptation strategies in the national economy, with the intention to:

- communicate to the international community the main adaptation needs for a very vulnerable country like Guinea-Bissau.
- promote the integration of adaptation in all government sectoral policies and programs.

Presented by Mr. João Lona Tchedná - President of the National Meteorological Institute of Guinea-Bissau; Permanent Representative of Guinea-Bissau to the World Meteorological Organization (WMO)





Lessons Learned

1. The need to strengthen NDC governance, political will and collaboration of senior staff and relevant State / Government entities are key factors;
2. The importance of having a central structure in charge of facilitating and coordinating with agencies and actors is crucial.
3. Institutional mechanisms and arrangements are required for effective implementation;
4. The need to strengthen the inclusive nature of consultation around the NDC process
5. Partnerships are necessary and establishing multi-stakeholder engagement processes from the beginning are critical;
6. Having a clear view of capacity needs at regional, national and local level is essential