

# NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANNING

## WHY SHOULD CITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES ENGAGE?



### WHAT IS A NAP - AND AN NDC?

A **National Adaptation Plan (NAP)** outlines a government's medium and long-term plan to adapt to climate change. It integrates climate risks into broader development planning, which is geared towards meeting Sustainable Development Goals. Developing a NAP is a continuous, progressive and iterative process, which follows a country-driven, gender-sensitive, participatory and fully transparent approach; stakeholder involvement is key.

A **Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)** is a country's international communication on the steps it will take to address climate change domestically post-2020. It refers to a country's ambition for reducing emissions and also plans for adapting to climate change impacts. An NDC is updated every 5 years.

All countries have an NDC while NAPs come in different forms.

### KEY MESSAGES TO PROMOTE IN NAPs

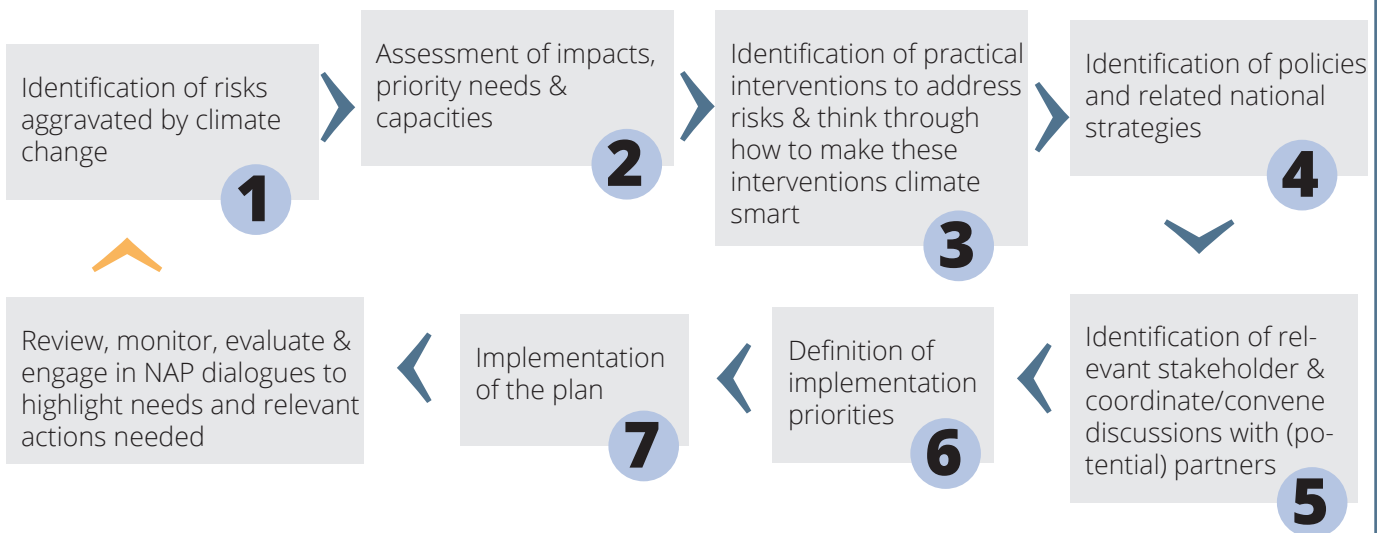
➔ **ENSURE THE CITIES' ADAPTATION NEEDS, ESPECIALLY FOR THE MOST VULNERABLE, ARE ADDRESSED** | The Cities/Municipalities now understand the burning issues regarding adaptation especially affecting the local communities. These should be brought to discussion and centrally considered as part of the National Adaptation priorities of a country defined in the National Adaptation process.

➔ **INCREASE ATTENTION FOR RESILIENCE AND CLIMATE-SMART DISASTER RISK REDUCTION FOR URBAN AREAS** | Ensuring countries - and vulnerable people - can adapt to the changes and risks posed by climate change remains a priority for the decades to come. Building resilience is key to reduce climate risks and is an approach to promote coherence between disaster risk reduction (under Sendai Framework) and development planning (Sustainable Development Goals).

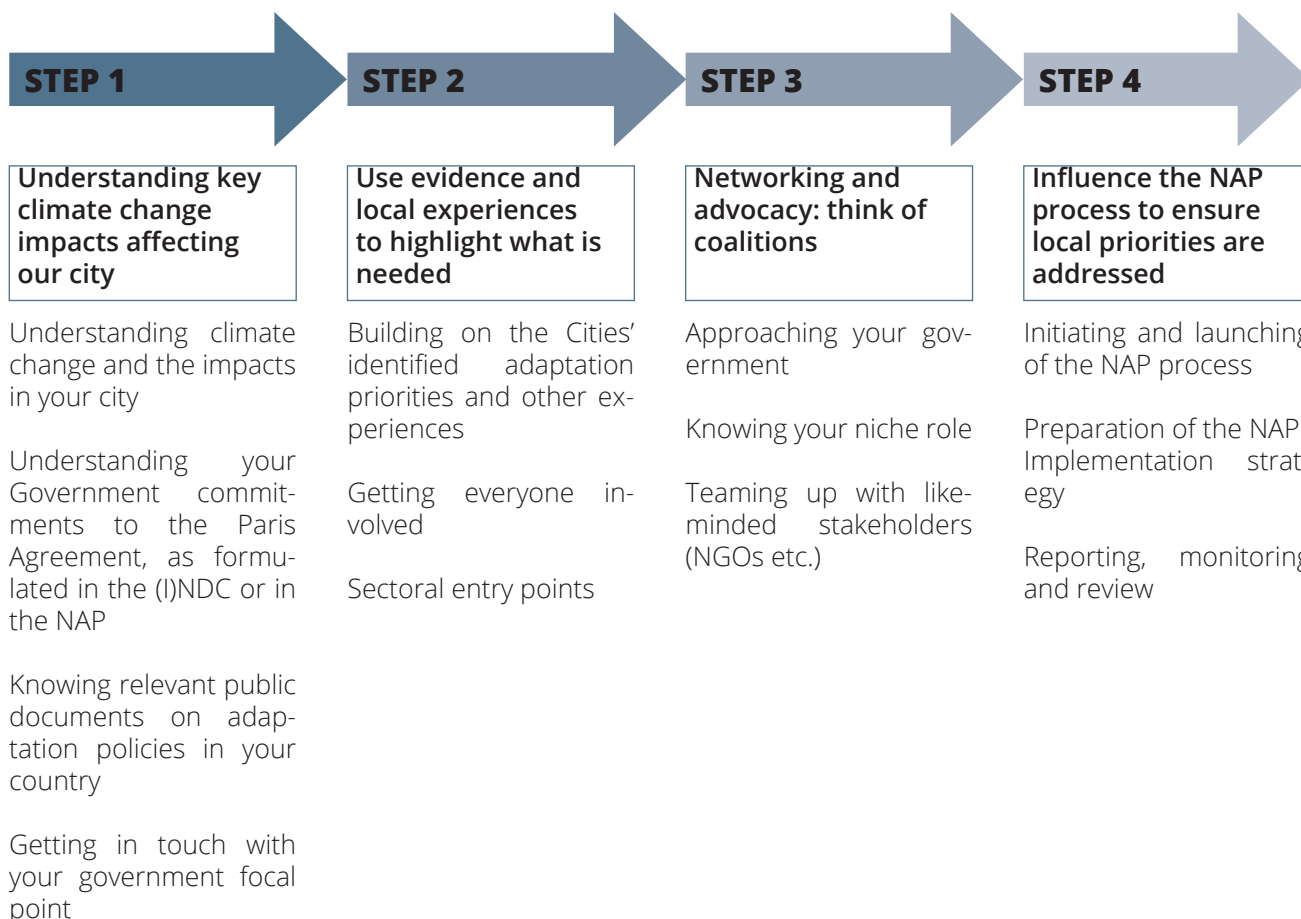
➔ **NAP OUTCOMES ALIGHT WITH URBAN PRIORITIES** | Cities' examples of what is needed to be included in the NAP. Especially adaptation requirements that can strengthen national and local sectoral planning processes, including within water, energy, health and livelihoods, disaster management.

➔ **LOCALIZATION OF FUNDING AND DECENTRALISATION OF PLANNING** | Most funding for climate change adaptation and mitigation, from both multilateral and bilateral donors, will increasingly be channelled through national governments and guided by priorities in the NAP. Therefore, the NAP will determine where and what types of adaptation activities will take place and how adaptation finances will flow. We need to ensure that access to funding for local action is available through further decentralized planning.

### THE NAP PROCESS



## HOW TO ENGAGE WITH GOVERNMENTS IN THE NAP PROCESS



### WHAT GOOD ADAPTATION PRACTICE LOOKS LIKE

In Maputo, Portable water, internal flooding, river erosion, coastal erosion due to the increase average of sea level were highlighted as an adaptation burning issue. It will require consideration attention in the cities considering appropriate technology to see: what institutional arrangements can best enable implementation of the Climate Change Action Plan (working closely with the content of the plan and how the roles and responsibilities were allocated and linking the government research work already carried out in October); sharing/exploration/co-development of Climate Narratives; looking for a vision for 2040.

### WHERE TO GET MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE NAPS?

You can find more information in the:

**Guidance for National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies on How to engage with National Adaptation Plans:** <http://www.climatecentre.org/.../IFRCGeneva/IFRC-NationalAdaptionPlans.pdf>

[http://unfccc.int/adaptation/workstreams/national\\_adaptation\\_plans/items/6057.php](http://unfccc.int/adaptation/workstreams/national_adaptation_plans/items/6057.php)

### ENGAGE IN BOTH NDCS & NAPS

NDCs and NAPS are complementary and can reinforce each other. Both can be the starting points for dialogues for Cities/Municipalities to engage in ensuring effective adaptation.

The NDC is the countries formal commitment submitted to the UN and, therefore, the most "powerful". NDCs largely defines the "what" while the NAPS are more specific on the "how." NDC will be updated every 5 years, whereas the NAP is will be revised as governments see the need – or are convinced by stakeholders. All countries have an NDC; the NAPS come in many different forms (and a).

For Cities and Municipalities, it is therefore relevant to identify entry points:

- Was adaptation included in the country's NDC, and does it reference to a NAP?
- Is a NAP process currently underway in the country? Does it sufficiently address vulnerability and resilience building for Urban areas?