

97. INTEGRATIVE FRAMEWORK FOR NAPS AND THE SDGS (NAP-SDG IFRAME) SYSTEMS

ACTION AREA	CLIMATE RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT PATHWAYS
SOLUTION CLUSTER	INTEGRATED NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL POLICIES AND PLANS
THEMATIC AREA	INTEGRATING RESILIENCE IN, AND ALIGNING NAPS, NDCS, DRR AND SDGS IN NATIONAL POLICIES & PLANNING
SUBMITTED BY	UNFCCC & MS

WHAT IS THE RISK, SHOCK, STRESS THAT THE SOLUTION IS TRYING TO ADDRESS?

The NAP-SDG iFrame promotes a nexus approach and many of its applications look at sets of interacting systems. Therefore, this solution comprehensively addresses all food system risks, shocks and stresses by leveraging synergies between NAPs, the SDGs and other frameworks including SENDAI. This solution therefore addresses climate change, pandemics and economic downturns.

HOW DOES THE SOLUTION IMPROVE OR ENHANCE RESILIENCE OF FOOD SYSTEMS?

The NAP-SDG iFrame is already being applied in several countries in the formulation and implementation of their NAPs through the Open NAP initiative. The Open NAP initiative involves mobilization of the widest inputs from all interested and available actors and stakeholders – United Nations organizations, regional centres and networks, scientific community, and country experts, among others. It builds on collective experience, expertise and capacity that exists in the adaptation community. Early results from the application of the NAP-SDG iFrame demonstrate an enhanced approach to adaptation planning that would help transform systems resilience.

Regarding food systems, agriculture and food security is the highest priority identified by countries in their national reports and processes under the UNFCCC, including the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), NAPs, national adaptation programmes of action, and national communications. Moreover, the NDCs and the NAPs provide opportunities for different actors and stakeholders to strengthen, align or integrate specific issues including by systems (e.g. water, food, health), management level (e.g. regional, national, subnational) and hazards (e.g. floods, droughts, sea level rise, temperature shifts). The application of the NAP-SDG iFrame is therefore bound to significantly benefit climate resilience development in food systems.

IS THE SOLUTION RELEVANT TO BUILDING FOOD SYSTEMS RESILIENCE?

Anticipate shocks/risks/stress and/or reduce vulnerability, Manage risks, Prevent (reduce exposure), Absorb, respond/cope, Adapt to shock-affected scenarios and evolving risk scenarios, Transform the Food System when the current Food System is no longer sustainable

IN WHAT REALMS OF INTERVENTION IS THE SOLUTION DESIGNED TO ACT ON RESILIENCE?

Household, Community, Institutional

WHO ARE THE MAIN ACTORS THAT WOULD PUT THIS ACTION INTO PLACE?

Policymakers (government), Scientists, Civil (NGOs, etc.)

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WHAT IS THE POLITICAL SUPPORT FOR THIS IDEA? DOES THE IDEA HAVE ANY MEMBER STATES OR POLITICAL INTERESTS? ARE THERE ANY STAKEHOLDERS WORKING ON IT?

The NAP-SDG iFrame is already being applied in several countries in the formulation and implementation of their NAPs through the Open NAP initiative.

IS THE SOLUTION APPLICABLE AT GLOBAL LEVEL, OR SPECIFIC CONTEXTS & PARTICULAR COUNTRIES?

Global level

WHAT ARE THE KEY ACTIONS REQUIRED TO ADDRESS THIS SOLUTION?

1. Characterise the development context
2. Characterise SDG-Climate Change linkages and targets, incorporating other frameworks (SDGs, SENDAI, national and local strategies). This can also be informed by multi-stakeholder visioning and future scenarios
3. Identify systems for assessment
4. For each system:
 1. analyse past, present and future climate risks to identify adaptation strategies
 2. appraise and cost these strategy options
 3. rank strategies and options
5. After ranking options, assess tradeoffs and synergies between highest ranked strategies and other frameworks and priorities over the long term
6. Compile Adaptation Priorities - list of key risks and adaptation strategies and options

HOW DOES THIS SOLUTION CONTRIBUTE TO (A) EMPOWER WOMEN AND COMBAT GENDER INEQUALITIES, AND (B) THE FULFILMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS, ESPECIALLY THE RIGHT TO FOOD AND THE RIGHT TO WATER, (C) MAKE USE OF INNOVATIONS (TECHNOLOGIES, INSTITUTIONS, PROCESSES)?

This solution, by complementing and increasing synergies between many different frameworks (SDGs, NAPs, NDCs, SENDAI Framework for DRR), indirectly contributes to gender inequalities (via e.g. the SDGs and NAPs, of which gender is a guiding principle), the right to food and water (by increasing resilience and the achievement of the SDGs) and is in itself an institutional and policy innovation.