**NATIONAL ADAPTATION STATUS REPORT  
TEMPLATE v. 2.0**

(based on Joint Principles for Adaptation version 2.0)

**Introduction and guidance**

**The purpose of the national adaptation status report is to serve as a baseline** and departing point for initiatives of using the Joint Principles of Adaptation to influence the national adaptation policies. It is meant to be used by partner networks in the Southern Voices on Adaptation Project. The status report is prepared early in the project based on the knowledge and insight of the partner networks of the relevant adaptation policies, legal framework and administrative practices of governments at different levels.

It consist of the following sections:

1. **Basic information** on the network and the preparation
2. **Background: The national adaptation policy framework.** Provide a brief – maximum one page – background on the national adaptation policy framework. The purpose is to identify the most relevant adaptation policies and programmes at a national level, in order for civil society to focus their efforts of improving and influencing the national adaptation framework in a pro-poor direction. The background can include policies and issuessuch as
   * Implementation / funding of a NAPA – national adaptation plan of action
   * Adaptation provisions in a national climate change law
   * Adaptation provisions in the national budget
   * Preparation of a NAP – a National Adaptation Program
   * Other policies at national level with relevance for adaptation to climate change.
3. **Status for each of the Joint Principles and their criteria**: This section contains the bulk of the report, where the network must put the JPA into practice. To operationalize the JPA, the Secretariat has prepared as a guidance the **JPA Assessment Tool**. For each criterion a generic rating scale between 0 and 3, ranging from 0: - no start made, to 3: substantially achieved. The assessment tool *is not intended to be used in its original form, but rather as a guide for national NGO networks to produce a scorecard adapted for their individual context.*

The National Adaptation Status report, is meant to serve as the baseline to measure the progress for the network in its efforts to influence and improve the national adaptation policy framework by working with the Joint Standards in one of the three modes: through advocacy, dialogue or capacity-building. The baseline can be used to record achievements and progress (or setbacks) during the project and to assess end of project results.

The network is not expected to work on all the principles and criteria, but to select a limited number, which they will use to improve the national adaptation policies.

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| 1. **BASIC INFORMATION ON PREPARATION OF THE REPORT** |
| Country: |
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| Name of Network: |
| Contact person / e-mail: |
| How has the status report been prepared? By the secretariat only or by involving members in the network / organization? |
| Other relevant information: |
| 1. **THE NATIONAL ADAPTATION POLICY FRAMEWORK – MAXIMUM ONE PAGE** |
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| 1. **STATUS FOR EACH OF THE PRINCIPLES AND CRITERIA** |

| **PRINCIPLE** | **CRITERIA** | **STATUS / ASSESSMENT** | **RATING 0 - 3** |
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| **A. The formulation,**  **implementation and**  **monitoring is participatory and inclusive** | 1. Multiple stakeholders (such as, but not limited to civil society, sub-national governments, research institutes, academia, private sector, and indigenous peoples) participate in defining options and priorities |  |  |
| 2. The knowledge and experience of local communities and indigenous peoples is incorporated |  |  |
| 3. Plans and policies are publicised in ways that local people can understand and engage with |  |  |
| **B. Public funds for**  **adaptation are utilized efficiently and managed transparently and with integrity** | 1. The implementation and financing of plans is periodically monitored by a body on which civil society is represented |  |  |
| 2. Adaptation funding is made available through a transparent process of allocation |  |  |
| 3. There is full and free access to information on how adaptation funds are being spent (finances and processes) |  |  |
| 4. There is a mechanism in place to safeguard against initiatives that might have negative impacts |  |  |
| 5. A secure mechanism for expressing grievances and seeking redress is available |  |  |
| **C. All government sectors and levels of administration have defined responsibilities and appropriate resources to fulfil them** | 1. National adaptation plans carry the authority to enable different government sectors to work in a coordinated way |  |  |
| 2. Existing initiatives are enhanced to take climate change into account |  |  |
| 3.Funding for adaptation is explicitly provided for within the national budget and respective sectorial allocations |  |  |
| 4. Local level adaptation plans are guided by mechanisms to ensure coherence with national adaptation policies |  |  |
| **D. Local adaptation plans are developed through approaches that build resilience of communities and ecosystems** | 1. Communities affected by climate change participate in defining adaptation options and priorities |  |  |
| 2. Local adaptation plans are formalised and integrated into the development priorities of local administrations |  |  |
| 3. Significant resources are allocated towards implementation of local  adaptation plans |  |  |
| 4. Financing arrangements make commitments for multi-year programmes of support to vulnerable communities |  |  |
| **E. The resilience of groups who are most vulnerable to climate change is promoted** | 1. Plans and policies address the issues affecting different groups of women, men, boys and girls |  |  |
| 2. Groups of people who are vulnerable to social, cultural, economic and environmental conditions are identified and targeted |  |  |
| 3. Initiatives take into account the differentiated needs and capacities of women and men in different age groups |  |  |
| 4. Initiatives promote greater social equity and cohesion |  |  |
| **F. There is appropriate investment in the building of skills and capacities, as well as in physical infrastructure** | 1. Adequate resources are made available to improve the effectiveness of institutions responsible for managing climate change adaptation |  |  |
| 2. Adequate resources are made available for raising public awareness and education about climate change |  |  |
| 3. Investment plans contain targets for developing human capacities, natural capital, and physical infrastructure |  |  |
| **G. Plans and policies respond to evidence of the current and future manifestations and impacts of climate change** | 1. Adaptation plans consider how climate is affecting existing vulnerabilities |  |  |
| 2. Vulnerability and adaptation scenarios are based on the best available science and evidence from the ground |  |  |
| 3. Interventions are modified as new information becomes available |  |  |
| 4. Climate information is made accessible to enable adaptive decision making by all stakeholders |  |  |