

# Brazilian National Adaptation Plan

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MINISTÉRIO DO  
MEIO AMBIENTE





Extreme dry season in São Paulo.  
Revista Época: 16/06/2014 .



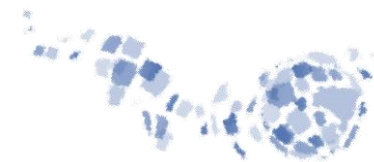
Prolonged drought in Northeast –  
2012-2016. Portal UOL: 21/09/2016.



Flood in Rio Acre: + 18mts  
Jornal o Rio Branco: 25/02/2015



Drought event in Rio Acre: 2 mts.  
Jornal o Rio Branco: 03/08/2016



# The National Adaptation Plan

- 1. UNFCCC National Adaptation Guidelines
- 2. History and Governance
- 3. Content of PNA: General
- 4. Exposition in Brazil
- 5. Next Challenges



# ● 1. UNFCCC Framework



## How to start?

- What is a National Adaptation Plan?
- What is Vulnerability to Climate Change?
- How to assess impacts and vulnerability?
- How to define and prioritize adaptation measures ?
- How to finance adaptation measures?

# ● 1. UNFCCC Framework

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- A. lay the groundwork and address gaps;
- B. Preparatory elements;
- C. Implementation strategies;
- D. Reporting, monitoring and review

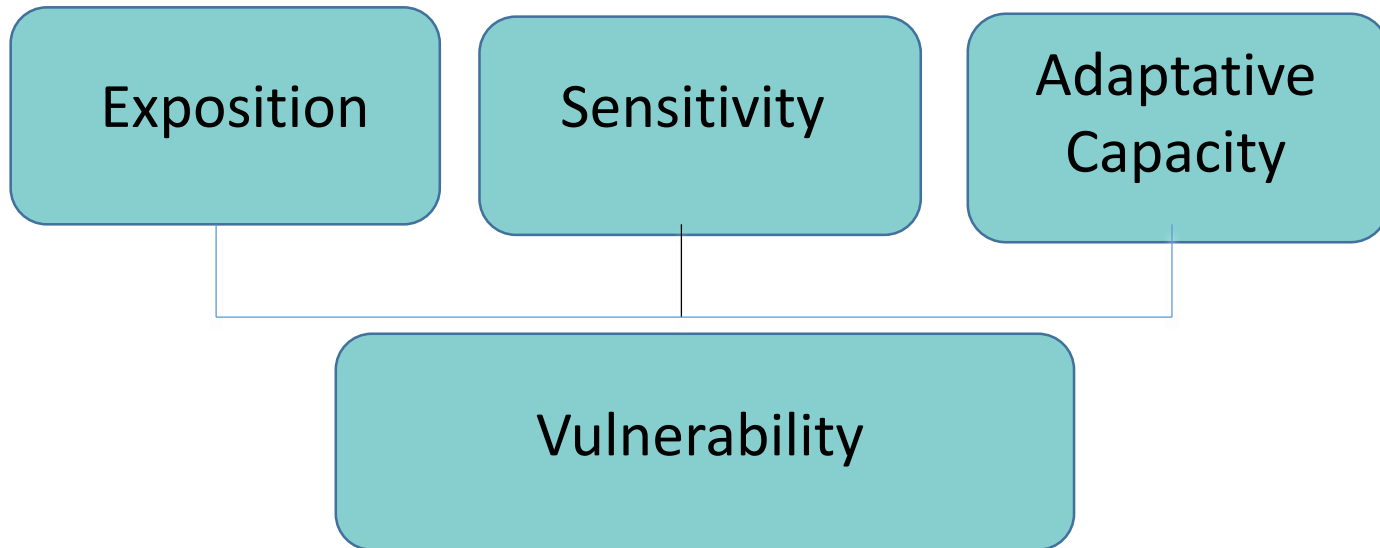
# ● 1.UNFCCC Guidelines

○ 2007 - IPCC Vulnerability Framework

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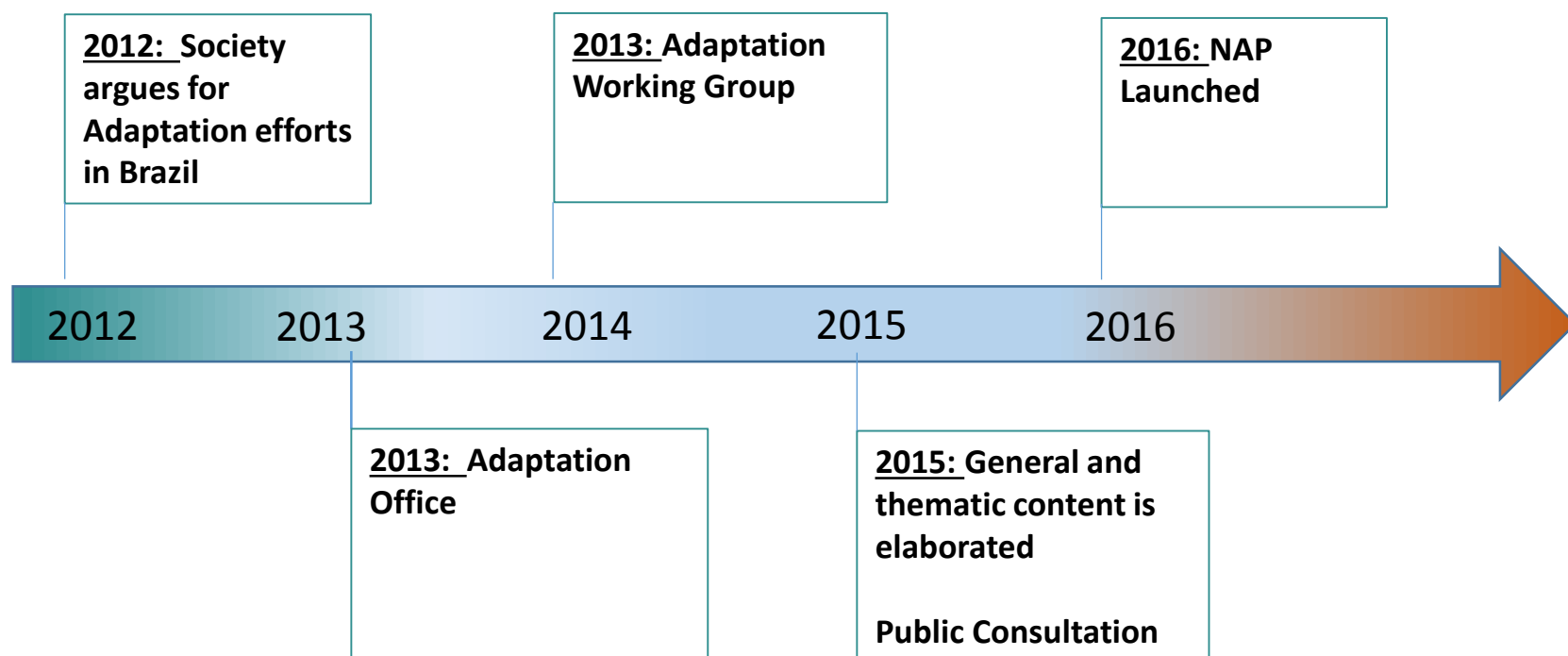
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## 2. History and Governance

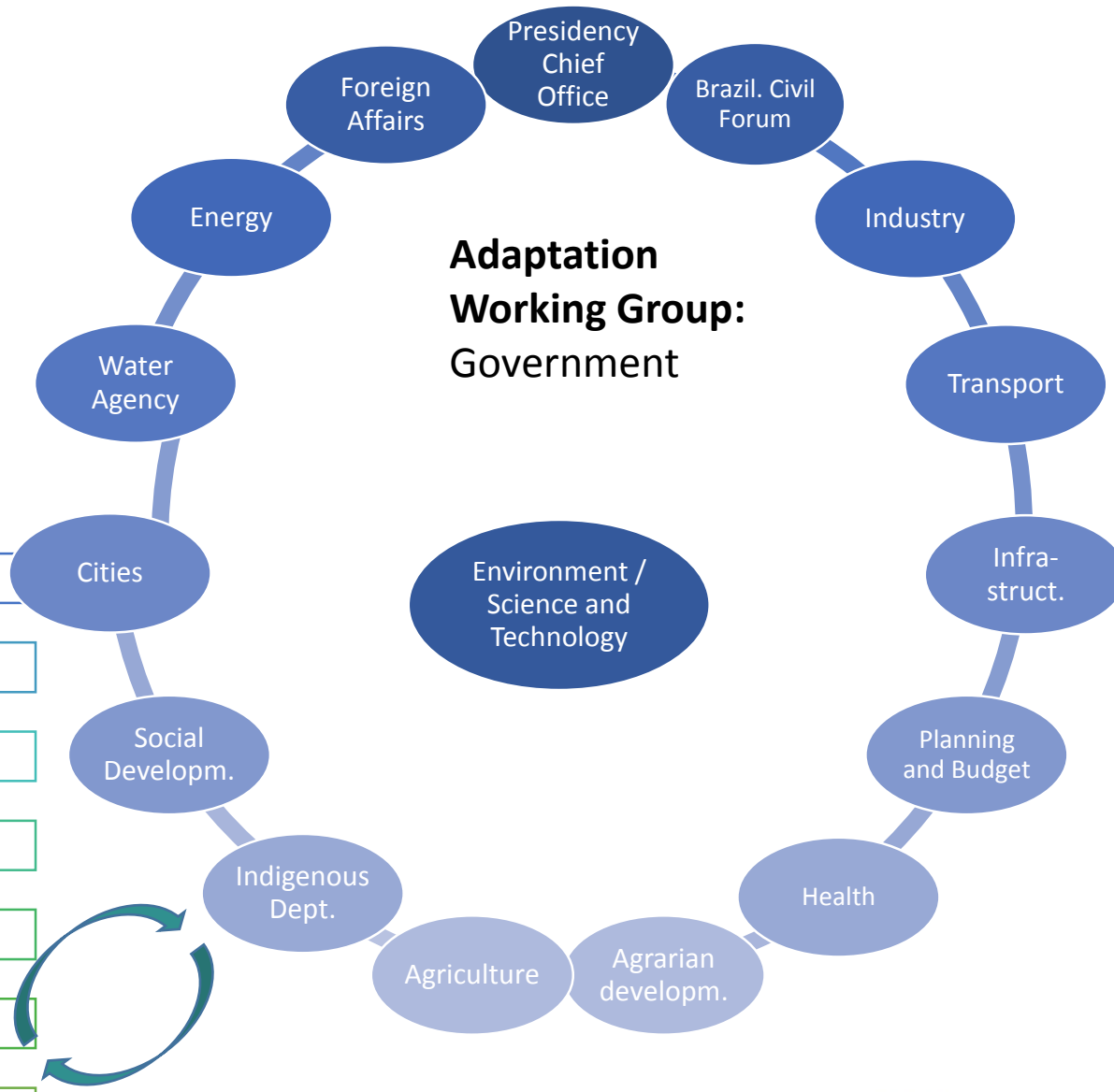
### Brazilian National Adaptation Plan - Timeline



# 2. History and Governance

Thematic Networks: civil society, researchers, productive sector

- Water Network
- Food Security Council
- Coastal Zones Task Force
- Industry Adaptation Chamber
- Bioclimate Network
- Adaptation and Health Workgroup
- Vulnerable Population Workgroup





## 2. History and Governance

### 3 years: 2013-2016

- ✓ Inter-ministerial Working Group on Adaptation : 28 meetings
- ✓ 11 Sectors sectoral strategies.
- ✓ 13 Ministries/ 18 institutions
- ✓ Brazilian Forum on Climate Change
- ✓ 7 Specialists Networks: Water, Biodiversity, Food Security, Coastal Zones, Vulnerable Population and Health, Industry
- ✓ 2 Public Consultations, 5 meetings for public presentation
- ✓ 4 Expert Councils consulted: Water, Biodiversity, Food Security, Industry,
- ✓ Scientific Community Consulted: Brazilian Panel on Climate Change, Rede Clima, President Chief Office project: Brazil 2040
- ✓ 197 Technical Meetings



# 3. Content of the National Adaptation Plan



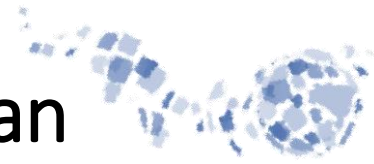
## Framework

Volume I – General Approach

Volume II – Setorial and  
Thematic Approach

Executive Summary –  
volumes I and II

NAP Translation



# ○ 3. Content of the National Adaptation Plan

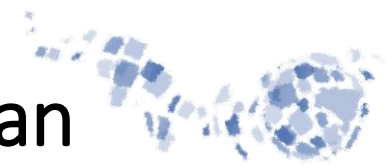
## ○ ● Volume I – General Approach

Vision

Principles

Objectives

Specific Objectives



# ○ 3. Content of the National Adaptation Plan



Vision	Important sectors develop structured vulnerability strategies – considering existing PP
Objectives	Management and reduction of the climate risk in the country, reduce lost and seize the opportunities.
Principles	Vertical Coordination, horizontal coordination, Sectorial and territorial approach, vulnerable population specificities, mitigation and adaptation co-benefits, Scientific and traditional knowledge, Ecosystem based Adaptation, South America Cooperation.
Especific Objectives	1. Promotion and dissemination of scientific and traditional knowledge, 2. Coordination between governmental institutions and it's diferente levels and, 3. Provide information on finance opportunities.





### **Agriculture**

Assess vulnerabilities; promote the resilience of agro-ecosystems; develop technology transfer; and support the revision of the Low Carbon Agriculture Plan, in particular its adaptation program, and actions to be implemented.



### **Infra-structure**

Present climate impacts, vulnerabilities and guidelines to the Transport Sectors, Urban Mobility and Energy.



### **Industry and Mining**

Present the basic concepts and guidelines to complement the mitigation plan of Industry and Mining sector and highlights the crosscutting on necessary actions and the remaining gaps.



### **Disaster Risk Management and Reduction**

Promote measures to guide risk reduction, and promote the preparation and response to disasters in the context of climate change.



### **Cities and Urban Development**

Climate lens applied in public policies for urban planning, contributing to the reduction of vulnerability to climate change and the development of resilient cities.



### **Water Resources**

Assess impacts of climate change on water resources, identifying adaptation measures that can improve adaptation capacity and governance in a scenery of intensification of climate variability.



### **Biodiversity and Ecosystems**

Assess impacts of climate change on biodiversity; and evaluate possible adaptation measures.  
Assess the value of biodiversity in the reduction of economic and social vulnerability through the provision of ecosystem services.



### **Coastal Zones**

Assess the actual exposition of the coastal zone to climate change, including most significant impacts and their associated vulnerabilities, indicate actions that are already necessary to development of resilience to climate change .



### **Health**

Present vulnerabilities, impacts and risks of climate change on human health, and introduce guidelines and strategies to the Health Unique System , that are compatible with the Politics of Climate Change.



### **Vulnerable People**

Asses and identify vulnerable population, to develop social measures to promote their adaptation.

### **Food Security**

Asses vulnerabilities, impacts and risks that climate change imposes to food security in Brazil, identify practices and guidances that can contribute to the vulnerability reduction.



# 5. Next Challenges

## Knowledge management

- Improve the quality and diversity of climate projections to be considered into public policies;
- Development of platform for integration of data from monitoring and observation - SISMOI;
- Improving the knowledge of impacts on climate change in different sectors, and its economic implications;
- Online platform of knowledge management in adaptation, created and available to society.

# 5. Next Challenges

## Management, monitoring and capacity building

- Capacity building strategies for different target groups elaborated;
- Monitoring system of NAP developed and implemented;
- Studies compiling information on finance and economic incentives for adaptation implementation elaborated;
- Strategy to promote the development of studies , adaptation plans and measures for subnational governments;
- Financial Support and Technical Cooperation;
- Studies to define priorities on adaptation measures

# Interlinkages of our work to Paris Agreement

- The Paris Agreement is a land mark for Adaptation, because it recognizes the importance of Adaptation, defining a global goal of adaptation;
- Strengthen the approaches of adaptation as a country driven process,
- The importance of the elaboration of national adaptation plans and the identification of vulnerabilities, impacts, adaptation needs (finance, capacity building, and technology transfer), and efforts.
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# Thank you !!

Comme and visit us  
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