

## Module 7: The NAP process

# 7.2 Establishing a long-term NAP process at the national level (mandate, framework/strategy)

**LEG training workshops for 2012-2013**

Anglophone African LDCs workshop

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## In this module

### Where are we?

**Module 1:** Setting the stage

**Module 2:** Implementation strategies for the NAPA

**Module 3:** Accessing financial resources for implementation of NAPA

**Module 4:** Tracking progress, monitoring and evaluation

**Module 5:** Best practices and lessons learned

**Module 6:** Mainstreaming adaptation into development

**Module 7:** The NAP process

7.1. Introducing the NAP process

7.2. **Establishing long-term NAP process**

7.3. Stocktaking and synthesis

7.4. Analysis of capacity needs & gaps and possible strategies to address them

7.5. Data analysis, management and visualization

7.6. Potential support for the NAP process

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### CASE STUDIES

### Learning points:

- Understanding the NAP process
- Key resources for the NAP process

### Guiding questions:

- What does it mean to have a NAP process?



## Defining national vision for the NAP process

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A national vision would embody the NAP process as a system for planning and implementing adaptation, including through policies, projects and programmes

It could be driven by an act of parliament or similar measure, based on the regular procedure for national planning of the country, such as:

a national directive, an executive order signed by the Head of Government, a national policy

The vision would then be realized through a national strategy, roadmap or plan for the NAP process



## Establishing or strengthening national mandate, framework & strategy

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### Defining the national mandate

- An **act, directive, executive order, or policy** issued by the national government to guide action on adaptation;
- Establishes clear **responsibilities** for government agencies (*lead agency, coordination, reporting, etc.*) and all other stakeholders;
- Specifies key **actions, milestones** and **outputs** (e.g. assessments, plans, implementation, M&E), *frequency*, and *follow-up actions*.

### Some important considerations

- Creating a national mandate could take a long time, thus other activities may be initiated to lay the groundwork in parallel;
- Other countries may already have policies on climate change or adaptation that could effectively drive the NAP process, in which case no new mandate is needed.

**NB:** The Government needs to provide national leadership and coordination of adaptation efforts at all levels and act as the main interface with national, regional and international mechanisms in support of adaptation



## Institutional arrangements to coordinate, lead & monitor the NAP process

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The national climate change ministry, department or agency may serve as the “home” for the NAP process, and ensure government leadership and coordination of the NAP process

### **Tanzania example:**

- a) The NAP process led by the Vice President’s Office, Division of Environment
- b) The overall policy framework is the National Environmental Policy (1997)
- c) The Environmental Management Act (EMA), 2004 is a legal framework for environmental management, and it directly covers the issue of adaptation planning including the new efforts under NAPs
- d) Environment Minister empowered by the Act to take measures to address climate change, and oversee the NAP process for Tanzania
- e) Act also empowers sectors and Local Government Authorities (LGAs) to undertake various environmental and climate change roles and responsibilities



## Process for consultation and reporting to stakeholders

- The NAP process should ensure engagement of stakeholders in adaptation
- Stakeholders will play different roles in the NAP process, and the right stakeholders should always be involved at the right moment
- The process would build on and use existing systems for stakeholder involvement
- Engagement of women and vulnerable groups may require innovative approaches



### Stakeholder categories:

Government agencies & ministries

Communities

Private sector

Local municipalities

NGOs, faith-based organisations etc.

Gender and other groups



# Identifying entry point(s) for the NAP process

A country may find it useful to scope work towards setting up a NAP process.

This can be done by **going through a list of the steps and indicative activities** to identify what activities are needed, based on activities already undertaken.

By doing this, the country would identify **“entry points”**, as places to start and build on existing efforts (see later for more discussion of this)

Key resource for this task would be the NAP Poster

## NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS TABLE OF STEPS, BUILDING BLOCKS AND SAMPLE OUTPUTS UNDER EACH OF THE FOUR ELEMENTS OF THE NAP PROCESS

Steps	Checklist of building blocks	Sample NAP outputs
<b>Element A. Lay the groundwork and address gaps</b>		
1. Initiating and launching the NAP process	<input type="checkbox"/> Existing NAP process <input type="checkbox"/> Identifying challenges & opportunities <input type="checkbox"/> Coordinating mechanisms <input type="checkbox"/> National plan or roadmap for NAPs <input type="checkbox"/> Access to technical and financial support <input type="checkbox"/> NAP framework, strategy and road map	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mandate for the NAP process</li> <li>Framework and strategy for climate change adaptation</li> <li>Funded project to support operations of the NAP process</li> <li>Role map for the NAP process</li> </ul>
2. Stocktaking: Identifying available information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation and assessing gaps and needs of the existing environment for the NAP process	<input type="checkbox"/> Identifying of adaptation activities <input type="checkbox"/> Systems to coordinate knowledge on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation <input type="checkbox"/> Quality gap analysis <input type="checkbox"/> National action plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Report on synthesis of available information</li> <li>Conceptual framework of support of the NAP process</li> <li>Knowledge base of observed climate impacts, vulnerabilities and potential consequences</li> <li>Gap and needs analysis report</li> <li>Quality analysis report</li> </ul>
3. Addressing capacity gaps and weaknesses in conducting the NAP process	<input type="checkbox"/> Building individual and technical capacity <input type="checkbox"/> Systems for integrating adaptation into development <input type="checkbox"/> Programmes on climate change communication, public awareness raising and education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategy documents for capacity building, awareness raising, communication and education</li> <li>NAP website</li> </ul>
4. Comprehensive and inclusive assessing development needs and climate vulnerability	<input type="checkbox"/> Develop development objectives, policies, plans and programmes <input type="checkbox"/> Integrate climate change, development and adaptation objectives, policies, plans and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Report on identification of development/adaptation activities</li> <li>Report on approaches for ensuring synergy between development and adaptation</li> </ul>
<b>Element B. Preparatory elements</b>		
1. Analyzing current climate and future climate change scenarios	<input type="checkbox"/> Analysis of current climate <input type="checkbox"/> Update climate risks and uncertainty/Scenario analysis <input type="checkbox"/> Communicating projected climate change information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Report on climate analysis</li> <li>Report on climate risks/projected climate change/CO change for climate information services</li> </ul>
2. Assessing climate vulnerability and identifying adaptable options at sector, subsector, cultural and other appropriate levels	<input type="checkbox"/> Climate vulnerability assessment at multiple levels <input type="checkbox"/> Identifying climate change risks and vulnerabilities <input type="checkbox"/> Mapping adaptation options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vulnerability and adaptation assessment report</li> </ul>
3. Identifying and appraising adaptation options	<input type="checkbox"/> Appraisal of adaptation options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Report on appraisal of adaptation options</li> <li>National and local/national plans on adaptation</li> </ul>
4. Compiling and communicating national adaptation plans	<input type="checkbox"/> Draft national adaptation plans <input type="checkbox"/> Update NAPs and process improvement <input type="checkbox"/> Communicate NAPs at national level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Draft NAPs for review</li> <li>Finalized NAPs</li> </ul>
5. Integrating climate change adaptation into national and local/national development and sectoral planning	<input type="checkbox"/> Integration and coordination for integrating climate change into planning <input type="checkbox"/> Building capacity for integration <input type="checkbox"/> Integration of adaptation into existing planning processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Report on integration of adaptation into development</li> </ul>
<b>Element C. Implementation strategies</b>		
1. Prioritizing climate change adaptation in national planning	<input type="checkbox"/> National criteria for prioritizing implementation adaptation activities <input type="checkbox"/> Identify opportunities for building on existing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Report on prioritization of adaptation in national development</li> </ul>
2. Developing a long-term national adaptation implementation strategy	<input type="checkbox"/> Integrate the adaptation implementation <input type="checkbox"/> Implementation of NAPs through policies, projects and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation strategy for the NAPs</li> </ul>
3. Enhancing capacity for planning and implementing adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/> Strengthening long-term institutional and regulatory arrangements <input type="checkbox"/> Training at sectoral and subnational levels <input type="checkbox"/> Outreach on national vulnerability & promotion of international cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National training and outreach programme(s)</li> </ul>
4. Promoting coordination and synergy at the regional level and with other multilateral environmental agreements	<input type="checkbox"/> Coordination of adaptation planning across sectors <input type="checkbox"/> Synergy at the regional level <input type="checkbox"/> Working with multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Report on regional synergy</li> <li>Report on synergy with MEAs</li> </ul>
<b>Element D. Reporting, monitoring, reviewing and revising</b>		
1. Monitoring the NAP process	<input type="checkbox"/> Identify focal areas of the NAP process to monitor progress, effectiveness and gaps (PEI) <input type="checkbox"/> Define metrics for monitoring/PEI <input type="checkbox"/> Collect information throughout the NAP process to apply the metrics identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Metrics report/Monitoring Plan</li> <li>Database of metrics</li> </ul>
2. Reviewing the NAP process to assess progress, effectiveness and gaps	<input type="checkbox"/> Synthesis of new assessments & emerging science and the results and outcomes from implemented adaptation activities <input type="checkbox"/> Update metrics related to assess progress, effectiveness and gaps of the NAP process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evaluation report</li> </ul>
3. Iteratively updating the national adaptation plans	<input type="checkbox"/> Develop action steps and update NAPs and related documents <input type="checkbox"/> Realign the NAPs to the NAP update aligned with relevant national development plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated NAPs</li> </ul>
4. Outreach on the NAP process and reporting on progress and effectiveness	<input type="checkbox"/> Disseminate the NAPs and related outputs to the public, stakeholders and others <input type="checkbox"/> Develop strategies in national communications on progress and effectiveness of the NAP process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Progress report and information in national communications</li> </ul>

See also: United Nations World Water Development Report 2015, National Adaptation Plan, National Adaptation Plan, National Adaptation Plan, National Adaptation Plan



[https://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/nap\\_poster.pdf](https://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/nap_poster.pdf)



## Identifying possible workstreams for the national process

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- Based on individual country circumstances and activities, and identified gaps and needs, activities for the NAP process could be clustered into “workstreams” which continue throughout the NAP process, as needed
- A scoping exercise could help to develop the workstreams through the identification of existing and required activities e.g. according to the “NAP Poster”
- A stocktaking exercise and gap and needs assessment, would be early activities in the NAP process, and would help inform specific steps and activities to be undertaken
- Each workstream could be managed under the responsibility of a particular stakeholder/ committee/ technical institute as appropriate
- The coordinating mechanism of the NAP process would manage relationships and flow of information between workstreams that together form the NAP process

Workstreams could be put together for clusters of work such as on the following:

- Monitoring and evaluation
- Integrating climate change adaptation into national planning
- Vulnerability and adaptation assessment
- Education, training, communication, and awareness-raising

Chapter 8 of the technical guidelines shows examples of selected activities for sample workstreams



## Financial and technical support arrangements

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- Executing the NAP process will require adequate and continuous financial and technical support: including for the formulation and implementation of adaptation measures, and addressing gaps in capacity
- An implementation plan/strategy that addresses options for financial and technical support would be an integral part of the success of the NAP process
- Countries need to be fully conversant and aware of the international support available for the NAP process
- Countries may need to mobilize a diversity of partners to solicit their support for the NAP process
- A variety of sources of support include:
  - a) the Convention financial mechanism (GEF, AF, GCF)
  - b) Bilateral and multilateral support
  - c) GEF/LDCF (GEF council June 2013)

