

# Overview of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAPs)

**LEG regional training workshop on national adaptation plans (NAPs) for Anglophone North and West African countries**

27-31 July 2015, Cairo, Egypt



## As part of the Cancún Adaptation Framework (CAF)

### *Decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 15 - 18*

15. *Decides* to hereby establish a process to enable least developed country Parties to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, building upon their experience in preparing and implementing national adaptation programmes of action, as a means of identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs;

16. *Invites* other developing country Parties to employ the modalities formulated to support the above-mentioned national adaptation plans in the elaboration of their planning effort referred to in paragraph 14 (a) above;



## Objectives of the process (decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 1)

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- a) To reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience;
- b) To facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate.



## Guiding principles of the process (decision 5/CP.17)

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- Continuous planning process at the national level with iterative updates and outputs
- Country-owned, country-driven
- Not prescriptive, but flexible and based on country needs
- Building on and not duplicating existing adaptation efforts
- Participatory and transparent
- Enhancing coherence of adaptation and development planning
- Supported by comprehensive monitoring and review
- Considering vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems
- Guided by best available science
- Taking into consideration traditional and indigenous knowledge
- Gender-sensitive



## **D. Reporting, Monitoring and Review**

1. Monitoring the NAP process
2. Reviewing the NAP process to assess progress, effectiveness and gaps
3. Iteratively updating the national adaptation plans
4. Outreach on the NAP process and reporting on progress and effectiveness

## **A. Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps**

1. Initiating and launching of the NAP process
2. Stocktaking: identifying available information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation and assessing gaps and needs of the enabling environment for the NAP process
3. Addressing capacity gaps and weaknesses in undertaking the NAP process
4. Comprehensively and iteratively assessing development needs and climate vulnerabilities

**(elements and sample steps)**

## **C. Implementation Strategy**

1. Prioritizing climate change adaptation in national planning
2. Developing a (long-term) national adaptation implementation strategy
3. Enhancing capacity for planning and implementing adaptation
4. Promoting coordination and synergy at the regional level and with other multilateral environmental agreements

## **B. Preparatory Elements**

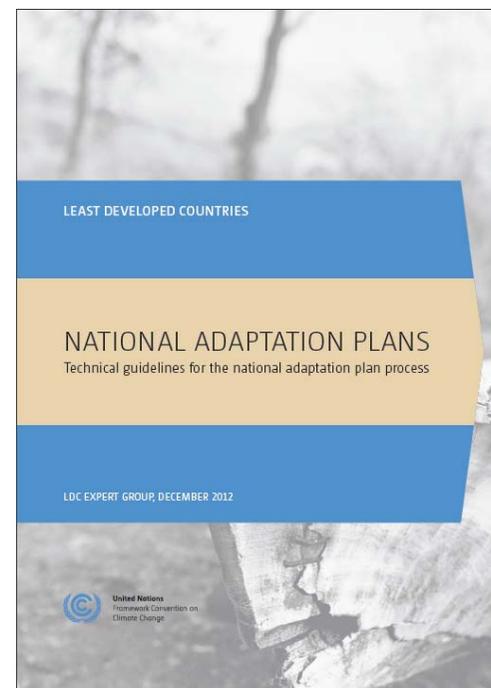
1. Analysing current climate and future climate change scenarios
2. Assessing climate vulnerabilities and identifying adaptation options at the sector, subnational, national and other appropriate levels
3. Reviewing and appraising adaptation options
4. Compiling and communicating national adaptation plans
5. Integrating climate change adaptation into national and subnational development and sectoral planning

**See page 23 of the technical guidelines**

## Guidelines

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- Initial guidelines are contained in [decision 5/CP.17, annex](#)
- Technical guidelines for the NAP process, developed by the LEG in response to decision 5/CP.17 paragraph 15 are available at <http://unfccc.int/7279>

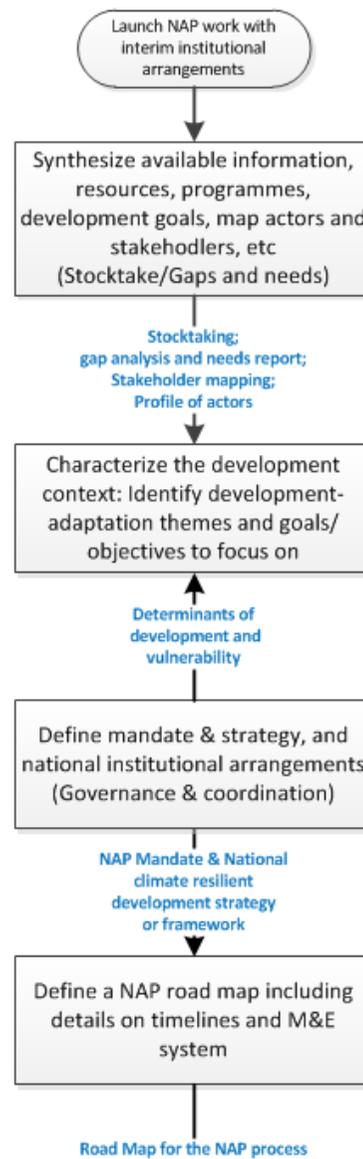


The guidelines provide the basis for the formulation and implementation of NAPs



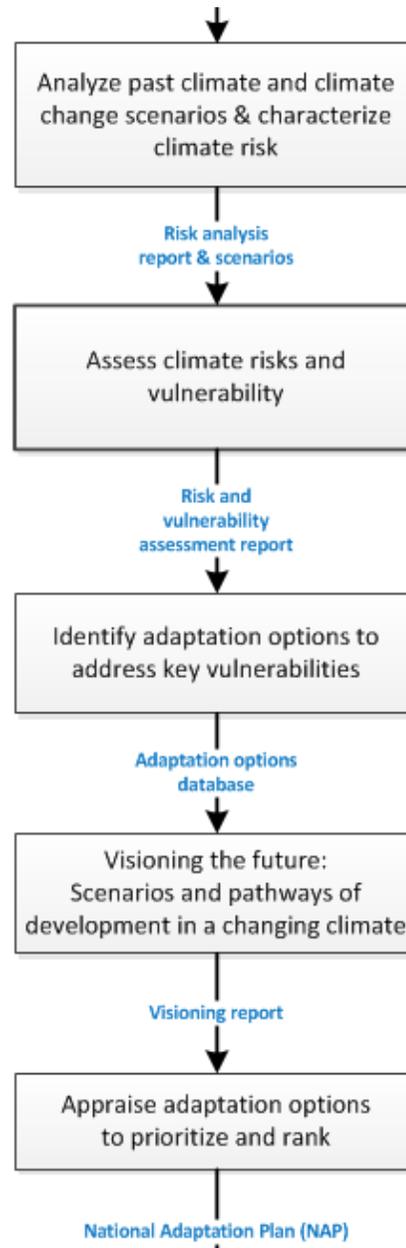
# Flow of information along a typical process to formulate and implement NAPs

**Element A: Lay the ground work and address gaps**



# Flow of information along a typical process to formulate and implement NAPs

**Element B:  
Preparatory  
elements**



# Flow of information along a typical process to formulate and implement NAPs

**Element C:  
Implementation  
strategies**

Design of coherent implementation strategies including synergy

NAP + implementation strategy > Strategic Framework for Adaptation

Implementation and management of actions through policies, programmes, projects and other activities

Proposals for Policies, Projects and Programmes; Institutional capacity-building (readiness)

**Element D:  
Reporting,  
monitoring and  
review**

Monitor & periodically review the NAP process

Monitoring and review reports

Report on progress, effectiveness and gaps

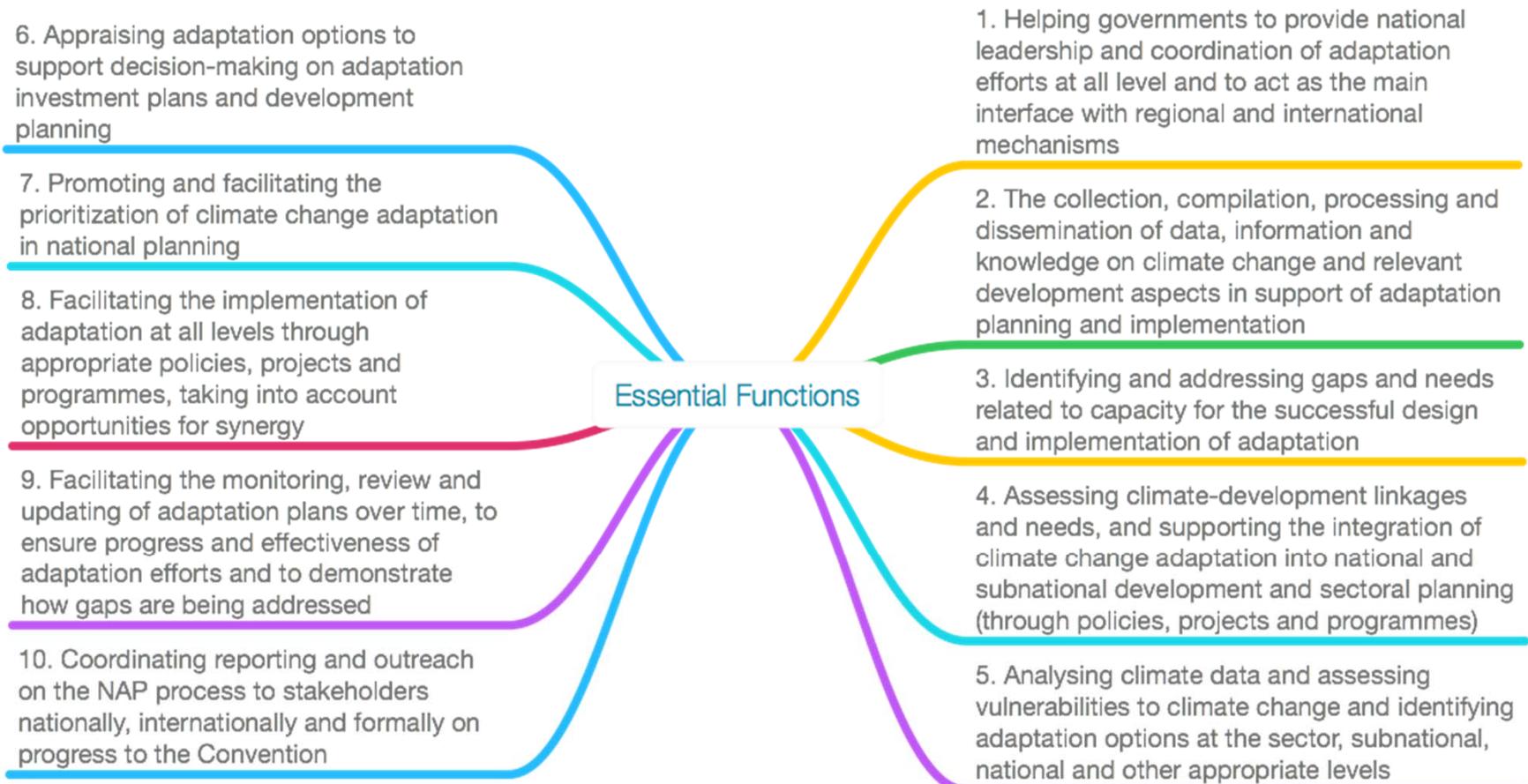
Progress report

Update NAPs?



## The essential functions

- Essential characteristics of the NAP process to ensure that it is useful at the national level, and leads to desired outcomes



### **Technical support**

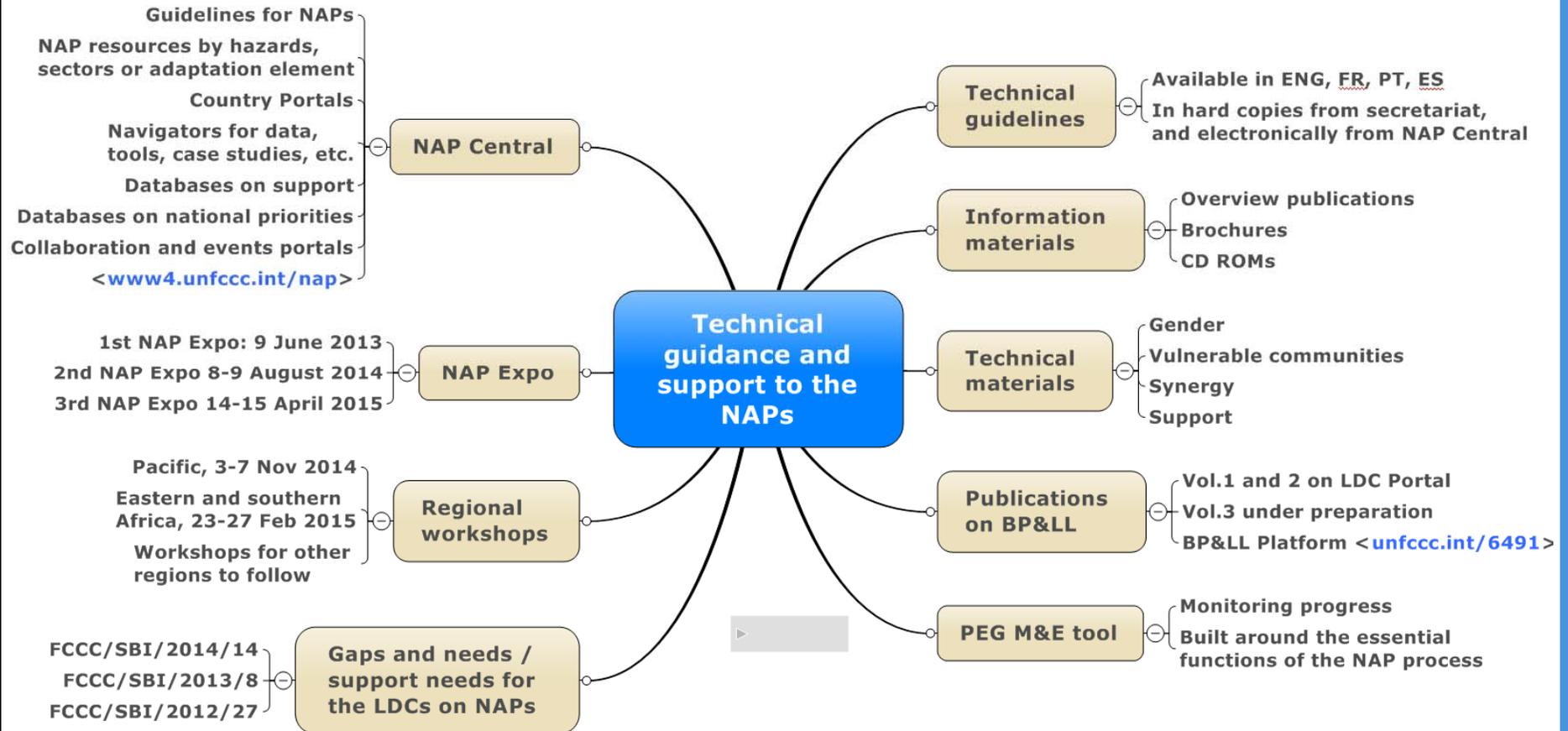
- Convention: LEG, Adaptation Committee
- UN organizations and specialized agencies, multilateral and bilateral agencies, regional centres and networks: NAP GSPs, other programmes

### **Financial support**

- Convention: LDCF, SCCF, GCF.
- UN organizations and specialized agencies, multilateral and bilateral agencies, regional centres and networks



# Technical guidance and support to the NAPs by the LEG



### **Countries can share their NAPs with the rest of the world through the NAP Central**

#### **A NAP may contain**

- A summary of the NAP process;
- Discussion of key climate vulnerabilities in the context of main development priorities;
- A list of prioritized adaptation strategies (policies, programmes, projects and other activities);
- A plan for establishing indicators and monitoring for assessing the plan;
- A timeline for reassessing the plan and strategies as new information is gathered from ongoing assessments.



### **When has a country started the process to formulate and implement NAPs?**

- Scoped required activities to drive the NAP process (mandates, institutions, relevant stakeholders, resources), building upon ongoing relevant activities
- Compiled and communicated a roadmap or strategy, including milestones, for the initial phase of the national process
- Some countries are organizing “launch events”

**A country can communicate the initiation of its NAP process nationally and to the UNFCCC, LEG, AC, etc.**



## Progress update – a timeline

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- 2010: Establishment of the process
- 2011: Guidelines and modalities
- 2012: Decisions on funding for NAPs through LDCF, and SCCF
- 2013: 1<sup>st</sup> NAP Expo, NAP GSP, Adaptation Committee NAP TF
- 2014: Reporting on NAPs (NAP documents), 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP Expo, workshops (NAP GSP, LEG), AC work on support for NAPs
- 2015: 3<sup>rd</sup> NAP Expo, reporting on NAPs
- 2016: ?
- 2017: ?
- 2018: ?
- 2019: ?
- 2020: GCF funding – USD 100 billion per year



*See document FCCC/SBI/2014/14, Annex , for more details on key milestones between 2010 and 2014*

# Questions

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# United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

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