

The process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAPs)

Adaptation Committee – Expert meeting on promoting livelihoods and economic diversification

7–8 September 2015, Bonn, Germany



Batu Uprety

Chair, Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)

1) **Established under the Cancun Adaptation Framework in 2010**

As a process to enable LDCs to formulate and implement NAPs, building upon their experience in preparing and implementing NAPAs, as a **means of identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs** and developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs. Other developing country Parties are invited to employ the modalities formulated to support the NAPs.

2) **Objectives of the NAP process are:**

- 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.



and in Lima through decision 3/CP.20

Recognizes that the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans is fundamental for building adaptive capacity and reducing vulnerability to the impacts of climate change

Recognizes the continuous, iterative and long-term nature of the national adaptation plan process, and that the national adaptation plans can serve as an important tool for ensuring a common understanding and for communicating progress made towards both reducing vulnerability and integrating climate change adaptation into national and development planning

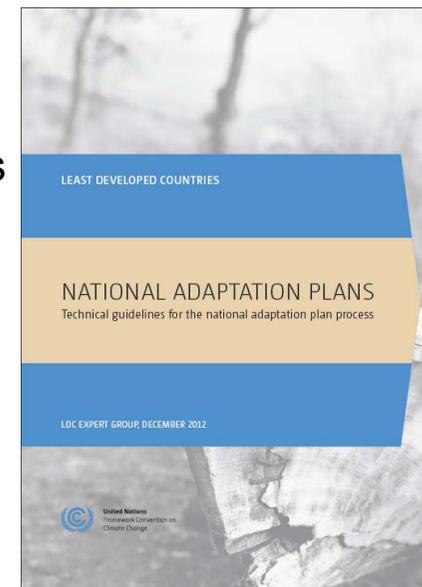
Acknowledges the importance of communicating, in a flexible manner, what the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans involves, as well as the outputs and outcomes of that process;

Invites least developed country Parties and other interested developing country Parties that are not least developed countries that may wish to do so, to forward outputs, including national adaptation plan documents, and outcomes related to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, to the NAP Central;



Guidelines and related LEG publications

- **Initial guidelines for the formulation of NAPs** are contained in [decision 5/CP.17, annex](#)
- **Technical guidelines for the NAP process** developed by the LEG are available at <http://unfccc.int/7279> in multiple languages
- **The NAP Process: a brief overview** - summarizes key principles and features of the NAP process and reflects some insights from the LEG on possible ways to undertake the process in LDCs and other developing countries
- **NAP Poster:** Table of steps, building blocks and sample outputs under each of the four elements of the NAP process



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

Elements of the NAP process

Element A: Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps

- Mandate
- Stocktaking and gap analysis
- Institutional arrangements
- Adaptation – development priorities and national policies, road maps

Element B: Preparatory elements

- Climate risk analysis
- Assessment of risk, vulnerability and adaptation
- Future visioning, identification and appraisal of adaptation options
- Compiling the NAPs

Element C: Implementation strategies

- Design of policies, projects and programmes to implement NAPs
- Readiness and capacity building for accessing finance (GCF)
- Build necessary capacities on an ongoing basis
- Enhance knowledge base, etc...

Element D: Reporting, monitoring and review

- Apply M&E tools to assess progress and effectiveness; monitor and assess adaptation and learn from doing
- Report on progress to multiple stakeholders; update NAPs as necessary



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

- 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 approach



What are the essential functions?

- Essential characteristics of an effective NAP process, that it is useful at the national level, and leads to desired outcomes
- Expected impact of carrying out a NAP process in the long-term

Their basis for the PEG M&E tool

- Under each essential function, expected results/outcomes can be framed, and generic metrics to measure progress and effectiveness



Essential Functions of the NAP process (LEG, 2015)

1. Helping governments to provide **national leadership and coordination of adaptation efforts at all levels** and to act as the **main interface** with regional and international mechanisms
2. The collection, compilation, processing and dissemination of **data, information and knowledge on climate change and relevant development aspects** in support of adaptation planning and implementation
3. **Identifying and addressing gaps and needs** related to capacity for the successful design and implementation of adaptation
4. Assessing **climate-development linkages and needs**, and supporting the **integration** of climate change adaptation into national and subnational development and sectoral planning (through policies, projects and programmes)
5. **Analysing climate data and assessing vulnerabilities** to climate change and identifying **adaptation options** at the sector, subnational, national and other appropriate levels



Essential Functions of the NAP process (LEG, 2015), *contd.*

6. **Appraising adaptation options** to support decision-making on adaptation investment plans and development planning
7. Promoting and facilitating the **prioritization** of climate change adaptation in national planning
8. Facilitating the **implementation** of adaptation at all levels through appropriate policies, projects and programmes, taking into account opportunities for **synergy**
9. Facilitating the **monitoring, review** and **updating** of adaptation plans over time, to ensure progress and effectiveness of adaptation efforts and to demonstrate how gaps are being addressed
10. Coordinating **reporting** and **outreach** on the NAP process to stakeholders nationally, internationally and formally on progress to the Convention



Coordination approach towards adaptation work at national levels

The NAP process provides an opportunity for:

- Governments to provide **national leadership** and **coordination of adaptation efforts at all levels** and to act as the **main interface** with regional and international mechanisms;
- Countries to consolidate overall adaptation activities and embark on a coherent and strategic adaptation approach;
- Countries to generate adaptation related information for various processes and stakeholders at the national levels;



Adaptation across scales

The NAP process offers an opportunity to consider adaptation across scales

- **Spatial**

- a) Local
- b) Regional
- c) National
- d) Trans-boundary/regional

- **Administrative or jurisdictional**

- **Ecosystems**

- **Temporal**

- a) Short-term
- b) Medium-term
- c) Long-term

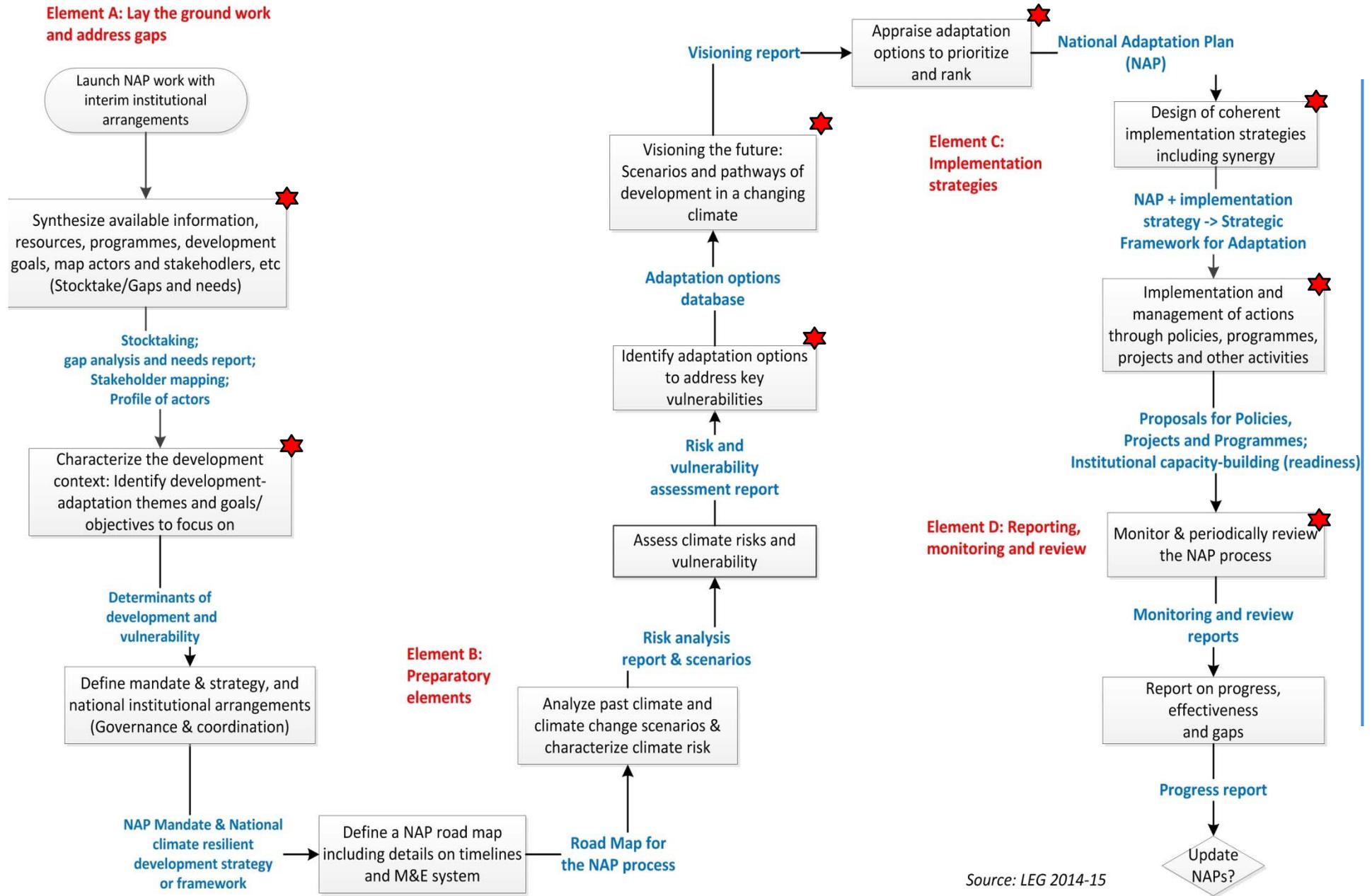
- **Nature of adaptation**

- a) Incremental actions
- b) Transformative adaptation



Sample Process to Formulate and Implement NAPs

Showing steps and their outputs (in blue) that act as inputs for subsequent steps



Thank you

More information on the NAPs available at

unfccc.int/6057

