

LEG training workshops for 2012-2013 - - Francophone LDCs workshop

Module 7: The NAP process

7.1. Introducing the NAP Process



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: Best practices and lessons learned

Module 5: Tracking progress, monitoring and evaluation

Module 6: Tracking progress, M&E

Module 7: The NAP process

 **7.1. Introducing the NAP process**

7.2 From NAPAs to NAPs

7.3 Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps

7.4. NAP preparatory elements

7.5. Implementing strategies

7.6. Scoping the work for the next 3 years

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CASE STUDIES

Learning points:

- Vision, objectives and principles of the NAP process
- Differences between a NAP and a NAPA

Guiding questions:



Objectives of NAPs

- To reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity and resilience
- To facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate
- The NAP is a process with outputs that include NAP policy documents



Key Principles

- Country-driven, country-owned
- Gender-sensitive
- Participatory
- Fully transparent
- Integrative
- Iterative
- Long-term
- Coordinated
- Takes into account vulnerable groups, communities, ecosystems
- Based on best available science and traditional knowledge

The idea of NAPs comes from the recognized need to undertake enhanced long-term action towards adaptation

Because adaptation is not a one-time action, but a long-term process



Overview of the suggested process

Element A. Lay the groundwork and address gaps

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

Element B. Preparatory elements

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



Overview of the suggested process (2)

Element C. Implementation strategies

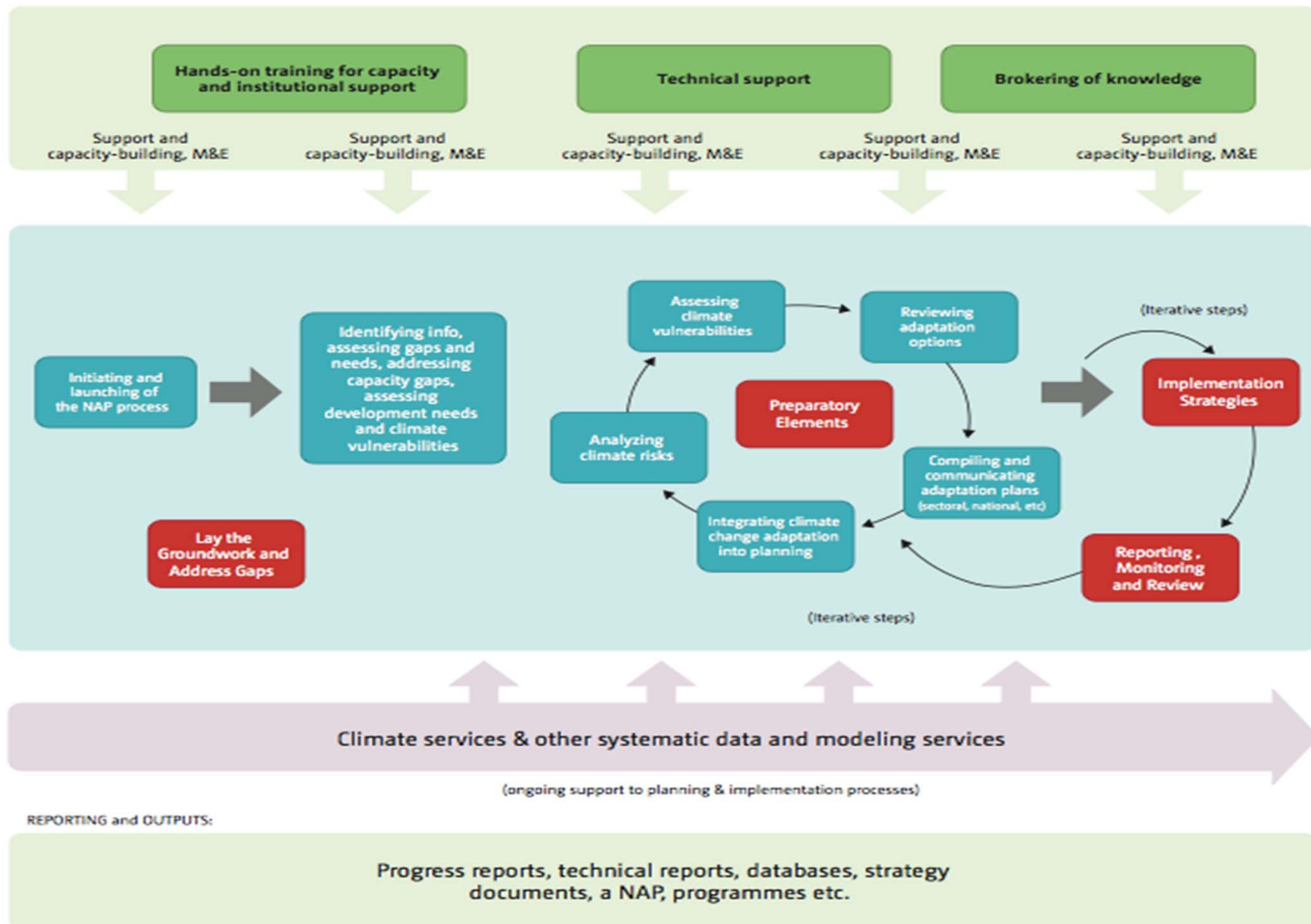
- Prioritizing climate change adaptation
- Developing a (long-term) national adaptation implementation strategy
- Enhancing capacity for planning and implementing adaptation
- Promoting coordination and synergy at the regional level and with other multilateral environmental agreements

Element D. Reporting, monitoring and review

- Monitoring the NAP process
- Reviewing the NAP process to assess progress, effectiveness and gaps
- Iteratively updating the national adaptation plans
- Outreach on the NAP process and reporting on progress and effectiveness



An example of how the NAP process could progress for a country



Key features of the NAP process

- **Flexible process:** each country can select the steps and actions that are more relevant to them, in the order that is more relevant to them.
- **Variable outputs:** could be a single broad national vision for adaptation, or multiple sectoral planning documents, depending on needs
- **Continuous:** as progress is made in addressing capacity gaps, mobilizing investments and integrating policies, new priorities emerge.
- **Ambitious:** not constrained by current resource availability, so as to rally partners and funders around long-term goals

