

Ideas for NAP Guidelines building on the NAPA Guidelines in Decision 28/CP.7

The LEG

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<i>NAPA guiding elements</i>	<i>Applicability for medium- and long-term adaptation</i>
(a) A participatory process involving stakeholders, particularly local communities	Identification of stakeholders may be different for long-term planning
(b) A multidisciplinary approach	Still applies
(c) A complementary approach, building upon relevant existing plans and programmes	Greater emphasis into integrating adaptation into development
(d) Sustainable development	Still applies
(e) Particular consideration of marginalized groups (gender)	Still applies
(f) A country-driven approach	Still applies
(g) Sound environmental management	Still applies
(h) Cost-effectiveness	Still applies
(i) Simplicity	Medium- and long-term planning will be more complex, but the principle of keeping approaches simple still applies
(j) Flexibility of procedures based on individual country circumstances	Still applies



1. SETTING-UP OR STRENGTHENING APPAROPRIATE NATIONAL ADAPTATION INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

- For:
 - a) Overall coordination of adaptation at the national level;
 - b) Coordinating provision of sound scientific information on causes, nature and consequences of climate change;
 - c) Supporting governments, businesses and communities to develop effective strategies to adapt to climate change;
 - d) Proposing strategies and actions for building community resilience and establishing the right conditions for people to adapt.



2. DEVELOPING AN OVERARCHING NATIONAL ADAPTATION STRATEGY

- a) Lays out the national vision for medium and long-term adaptation and proposes practical steps to realise that vision;
- b) Lays out a range of cooperative actions among various stakeholders (governments, businesses and communities) in the country to begin to address key demands for targeted information on climate change impacts and adaptation options;
- c) Proposes climate change research priorities over a given time period;
- d) Identifies human and infrastructure needs to meet current and future science requirements;
- e) Identifies needs/areas/options for strengthening and/or establishment of various institutions, bodies, programmes or facilities to support climate change adaptation;
- f) Proposes priority areas for action (e.g. agriculture, water, coasts, infrastructure, natural ecosystems, natural disaster management, vulnerable communities);
- g) Sets the stage for developing sectoral/thematic/national adaptation plan(s);
- h) Sets timelines and milestones for national actions medium and long-term adaptation.



3. SETTING UP OR STRENGTHENING CLIMATE SERVICES AND CLIMATE CHANGE RESEARCH FACILITIES (NATIONAL AND REGIONAL)

- For:
 - a) Capacity building and infrastructure for high quality climate observing systems and key facilities;
 - b) Provide sound/best/reliable scientific information on causes, nature and consequences of climate change;

4. CLIMATE AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SCENARIO ANALYSIS

- a) To provide sound/best/reliable scientific information on causes, nature and consequences of climate change;
- b) To provide scenarios on key social and economic themes such as agriculture, forestry, health, urban planning, the poor and vulnerable.

5. ECONOMIC COSTING AND ANALYSIS

- a) Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA);
- b) Cost-Effectiveness Analysis (CEA);
- c) Multi-Criteria Analysis (MCA).

6. SECTORAL OR SPECIFIC VULNERABILITY AND ADAPTATION ASSESSMENTS

- a) Assessments focusing on key social and economic sectors, as well as other key important themes in the country's development;



7. IMPLEMENTATION OF ADAPTATION ACTIVITIES

- Considerations:
 - a) Design of implementation strategy;
 - b) Results and outcomes;
 - c) Ongoing nature, cutting through assessments to identified activities, and throughout the process.

- Options form implementation;
 - a) Putting in place or strengthening enabling policies, laws, regulations, etc;
 - b) Exploring approaches: project, sector-wide, programmatic approaches;
 - c) National and sub-national implementation programmes;

8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

** Explore regional synergies and collaboration*



9. INTEGRATION OF ADAPTATION INTO EXISTING / ONGOING NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS

10. LEVERAGING WITH OTHER RELEVANT PLATFORMS / PROGRAMMES

- Such as:
 - a) NAPAs;
 - b) Other institutions/programmes under the Convention;
 - c) Other programmes outside the UNFCCC: World Bank PPCR, AAP
 - d) Other programmes that go beyond the climate change agenda



11. SHARING EXPERIENCES, BEST PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED: AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL, AND AT THE UNFCCC LEVEL

- a) National level systems to capture, analyze, and share experiences, best practices and lessons learned at all levels.
- b) UNFCCC level systems to capture, analyze, and share experiences, best practices and lessons learned;
- c) Outreach and communication
 - National level
 - UNFCCC level



13. MULTIPLE ENTRY POINTS DEPENDING ON NATIONAL SITUATION

- a) Assess where country is and identify entry point;
- b) The country can use multiple entry points to suit national needs and circumstances, taking into account existing experiences, and gaps

14. REPORTING

- a) Individual assessment reports on other key steps;
- b) Progress reporting to the UNFCCC/COP;
- c) Reports on analysis and review of the process -> further action



15. SUPPORT NEEDS AND DELIVERY OF TECHNICAL SUPPORT

- a) Technical support and guidance
 - LEG Model
 - Other bodies