THE PROCESS TO ENABLE LDCS TO FORMULATE AND IMPLEMENT NAPS

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- The NAP process is distinct and separate from the NAPA process and should build upon, but not be determined by, the NAPA process.
- The NAP process complements the NAPA process by addressing medium- and long-term adaptation needs

- The NAP is a dynamic and continuous process, with periodic outputs/communications in the form of updated reports to convey to the Convention and to donors the priorities and needs for adaptation
- The NAP to be communicated through a stand-alone report/document to be published and made available to all stakeholders, and submitted to the Secretariat for archiving and wide dissemination

• The NAP preparation process to incorporate more comprehensive analysis and modelling during assessment of vulnerability, and address all the components of vulnerability including risks due to exposure to climatic hazards (disasters and extremes

• As indicated in paragraph 12 of 1/CP16, The process should follow an inclusive and integrated country-driven, gender-sensitive, participatory and fully transparent approach that considers vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, and acts to integrate adaptation into relevant social, economic and environmental policies..

- Priority should be placed on full and effective participation by local communities and the most vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems to ensure country ownership and integration of local needs and priorities.
- Where appropriate, regional concerns could be included in NAPs of relevant partner countries, and could lead to proposed regional projects and programmes where this is advantageous

- Background information about the country
 - Current characteristics, key environmental stresses, how climate and climate change variability adversely affect biophysical processes and key social and economic pillar of the country
- An overview of climate variability and observed and projected climate change and associated actual and potential adverse effects of climate change

Short, medium and long term expected impacts, vulnerability and adaptation assessments, including assessments of financial needs as well as economic, social and environmental evaluation of adaptation options. Assessments based on modeling, risks, vulnerability and impacts can also identify most vulnerable sectors, populations, ecosystems. Prioritization of the most vulnerable should be based on the paragraph 12 of 1/CP1

- National adaptation framework and its relationship to the country's development goals, consistency with social and economic development needs, goals, objectives and strategies taking into account other plans and multilateral environmental agreements
- Processes and methodologies to optimize existing frameworks and capacities

- Identification of adaptation activities including capacity building, policy reform, integration into sectoral policies and project-level activities, including issues relating to disaster risk reduction
- Approaches to minimize gaps and overcome barriers

- Implementing strategy for medium and long-term adaptation activities
- The process of updating and reviewing the plan
- Monitoring and evaluation, including in accordance with paragraph 12 of 1/CP.16

Thank you for your attention