

## Module 7: The NAP process

### 7.4. Analysis of capacity needs and gaps and possible strategies to address them

**LEG training workshops for 2012-2013**

Anglophone African LDCs workshop

29 July – 2 August 2013, Kigali, Rwanda



## In this module

### 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:** Tracking progress, monitoring and evaluation

**Module 5:** Best practices and lessons learned

**Module 6:** Mainstreaming adaptation into development

**Module 7:** The NAP process

7.1. Introducing the NAP process

7.2. Establishing long-term NAP process

7.3. Stocktaking and synthesis

7.4. **Analysis of capacity needs & gaps & possible strategies to address them**

7.5. Data analysis, management and visualization

7.6. Potential support for the NAP process

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### CASE STUDIES

### Learning points:

- Element A of the NAP Process
- How to address key capacity needs and gaps

### Guiding questions:

- What capacity exists to carry out adaptation in the country, and where are the major gaps?
- How can the gaps be addressed?
- What are the indicators to monitor progress over time?



## Key areas of capacity for adaptation

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### Individual

- Human capital

### Institutional

- Ministries/agencies
- Organizations
- Research centres

### Systemic

- Regulatory, legislative and policy frameworks
- Public awareness on climate change adaptation
- Accountability frameworks



## Areas where capacity is needed 1/2

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### Essential functions of the NAP process:

1. (Government to) Provide national leadership and coordination of adaptation efforts at all levels and act as the main interface with regional and international mechanisms
  2. (The NAP process to) Collect, compile, process and disseminate data, information and knowledge on climate change and relevant development aspects in support of adaptation planning and implementation
  3. Identify and address gaps and needs related to capacity for the successful design and implementation of adaptation
  4. Assess climate-development linkages and needs, and support the integration of climate change adaptation into national and subnational development and sectoral planning (through policies, projects and programmes)
  5. Analyse climate data and assess vulnerabilities to climate change and identify adaptation options at sector, subnational, national and other appropriate levels
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## Areas where capacity is needed 2/2

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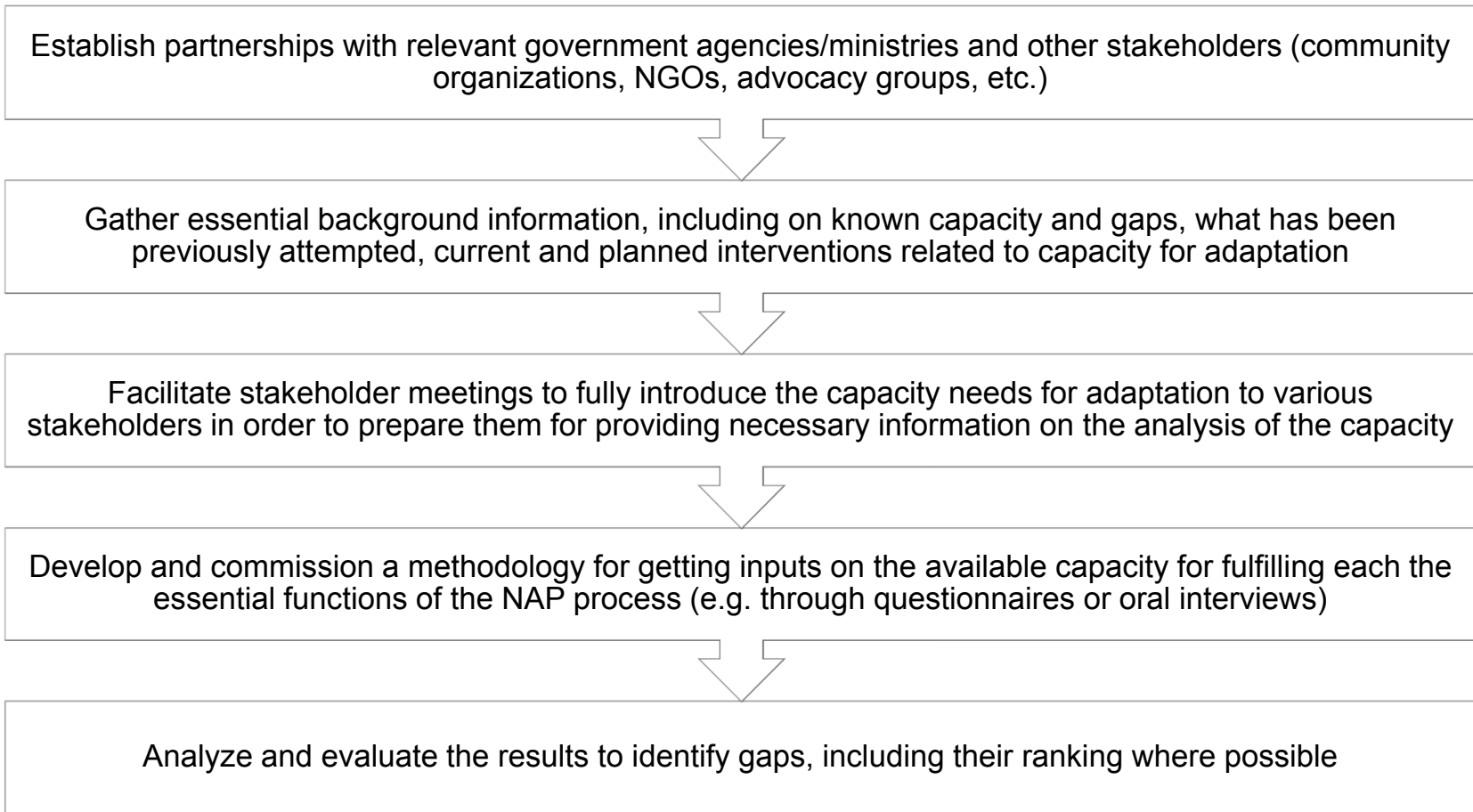
### Essential functions of the NAP process:

6. Appraise adaptation options to support decision making on adaptation investment plans and development planning
7. Promote and facilitate the prioritization of climate change adaptation in national planning
8. Facilitate the implementation of adaptation at all levels through appropriate policies, projects and programmes taking into account opportunities for synergy
9. (The NAP process will) Facilitate monitoring, review and update of adaptation plans over time, to ensure progress and effectiveness of adaptation efforts and to how gaps are being addressed
10. Coordinate reporting and outreach on the NAP process to stakeholders nationally, internationally and formally on progress to the UNFCCC



## Framework for conducting gap analysis

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## Addressing gaps and needs

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### **Specific activities, projects and programmes can then be put in place to:**

- Develop required technical skills through training and long-term technical education. This should include graduate training in various disciplines that contributes to adaptation planning and implementation. These capacity-building efforts would be carried out on a continuing basis;
- Strengthen institutional arrangements by providing essential resources and mandates for supporting adaptation work;
- Update existing or create new policies to facilitate work on adaptation;
- Identify targets in capacity within subsequent years and work towards them, while using short-term training only as a stop-gap measure.

