

**NAP Expo:
Launching of the NAP process in LDCs**

9 June 2013



Objectives of the NAP Expo

- Provide **information** on the NAP process to LDC Parties and other stakeholders;
- Provide a **platform for sharing experiences, best practices and lessons learned**, and showcase relevant case studies, as well as tools and methods;
- Offer a **forum for questions and answers**, and the exchange of ideas on the formulation and implementation of NAPs.



Overview of the day

10:00 – 10:30 Session I: Opening

10:30 – 13:00 Session II: NAP process and guidelines

13:00 – 14:00 Lunch

14:00 – 15:00 Session III: Presentations by the LDCs

15:00 – 16:00 Session IV: Support to the NAP process

16:00 – 16:15 Session V: Wrap-up and closing remarks

16:15 – 17:15 Session VI: Informal interactions between the LDCs and the
LEG/agencies/organizations



Objectives of the NAP process

The objectives of the NAP process are

- a) To reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building **adaptive capacity** and **resilience**;
- a) 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.

Ref: Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 1



Guiding principles of the NAP process

- 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
- In accordance with Convention
- 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



LEG support to the NAP process – progress so far

1

The LEG has produced the **technical guidelines** for the NAP process; they are being disseminated in English, French and Portuguese

2

The LEG identified **ways it could further support the LDCs over the next 2 years to undertake the NAP process** based on inputs and feedback from LDC Parties

3

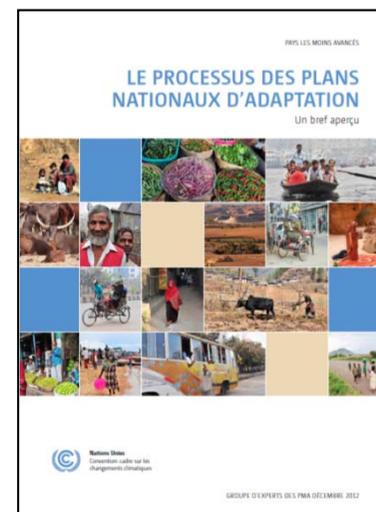
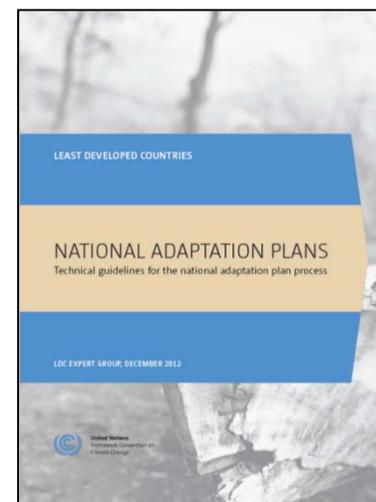
The LEG found out that **LDCs are ready to embark on the NAP process**, and that addressing the support needs identified, will be part of the national activities of the NAP process

4

As part of its ongoing work in providing technical support to LDCs, the LEG has started to **incorporate training on NAPs in the ongoing training workshops**

5

The LEG is organizing the event **NAP Expo: Launching of the NAP process in LDCs**, 9 June 2013 from 10:00 to 18:00 hrs, in Beethovenhalle, Bonn City



NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS

Initial guidelines for the formulation of NAPs

Decision 5/CP.17, annex



Initial guidelines

Decision 5/CP.17, annex defined **four elements** and **indicative activities** for the NAP process in LDC Parties. The four elements are:

- A. Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps
- B. Preparatory elements
- C. Implementation strategies
- D. Reporting, monitoring and review

The initial guidelines formed the **basis for the technical guidelines** that have been prepared and published by the LEG.



NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS

Technical guidelines for the NAP process



Introduction to the NAP technical guidelines

Mandate to the LEG

The COP requested the LEG

- To prepare **technical guidelines** for the national adaptation plan process, based on the initial guidelines, included in the annex to decision 5/CP.17;
- To arrange a **review** of the above-mentioned technical guidelines;
- To identify **support needs** for the process of formulation and implementation of the national adaptation plans.

(Ref: Decision 5/CP.17, paragraphs 15 and 16)



Introduction to the NAP technical guidelines

The technical guidelines

- ✓ Are not prescriptive – countries will scope what exists and what needs to be done, in creating workstreams for their work at the national and subsequent levels
- ✓ Showcase examples, case studies and recommend key references – these will be updated regularly through an online version
- ✓ Provide for countries to build on existing activities and to “enter” the NAP process at appropriate points
- ✓ Include indicative activities of which many will be done in parallel, without suggesting a mandatory sequence



Introduction to the NAP technical guidelines

The technical guidelines

- ✓ Draw upon existing national adaptation strategies and plans
- ✓ Encourage the enhancement of capacity in countries to address adaptation on a long-term basis and in a sustainable manner
- ✓ Suggest steps and indicative activities under each element of the initial guidelines
- ✓ Contain a numbering of steps and indicative activities for ease of reference, without implying a particular sequence



NAP process in 17 steps

A. Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps

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

D. Reporting, Monitoring and Review

1. Monitoring the NAP process
2. Reviewing the NAP process to assess progress, effectiveness and gaps
3. Iteratively updating the national adaptation plans
4. Outreach on the NAP process and reporting on progress and effectiveness

B. Preparatory Elements

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

C. Implementation Strategy

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

Key questions for each step (example element A)



Step A.1: Initiating and launching of the NAP process

Key questions

- What is the overall national approach and strategy for the NAP process and what kind of mandate is needed to drive it?
- What institutional arrangements are required at the national level to coordinate and lead the NAP process?
- What outputs are expected from the NAP process, and when?
- What will be the reporting arrangements to various stakeholders in the country?
- What technical and financial arrangements are needed and can be mobilized to sustain the process in the short to long-term?

Indicative activities for each step (example element A)

Element A. Lay the groundwork and address Gaps	
Steps	Indicative activities
1. Initiating and launching the NAP process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conduct briefings to policymakers about climate change adaptation challenges and opportunities, and the NAP process in particular b. Designate the spearheading or coordinating mechanism c. Create or enhance a national vision and mandate for the NAP process d. Operationalize the NAP process through access to support e. Define a NAP framework and strategy as well as a road map, including sequencing of various NAPs and a monitoring and evaluation plan for the NAP process
2. Stocktaking: identifying available information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation and assessing gaps and needs of the enabling environment for the NAP process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conduct a stocktaking of ongoing and past adaptation activities b. Synthesize available analyses of the current and future climate at the broad national and/or regional level c. Conduct a gap analysis to assess strengths and weaknesses regarding the capacity, data and information, and resources required to effectively engage in the NAP process d. Assess potential barriers to the planning, design and implementation of adaptation activities
3. Addressing capacity gaps and weaknesses in undertaking the NAP process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Develop and enhance enabling institutional and technical capacity for the formulation of the NAP b. Identify and enhance awareness of potential opportunities for integrating climate change adaptation into development planning at different levels c. Design and implement climate change communication programmes, public awareness-raising and education



Framing indicative activities as building blocks (see NAP Poster)

Element A. Laying the groundwork & addressing gaps

- Mandate
- Institutional arrangements
- NAP framework/ strategy & Roadmap
- M&E framework
- Stakeholder analysis & engagement plan
- Stocktaking
- Gap and barrier analysis
- Capacity-building
- Adaptation – development linkages
- Knowledge management

Element B. Preparatory elements

- Adaptation knowledge base
- Spatial data characterization
- Communication/ education strategy
- Analysis of current climate
- Climate change scenarios
- Risk analysis
- Vulnerability & risk assessment
- Identification of adaptation options
- Appraisal of adaptation options
- Ranking
- Compiling plan documents
- Adaptation-development integration

Element C. Implementation strategy

- Implementation plan
- Policies, programmes, projects
- Institutional & regulatory frameworks
- Synergies and coordination
- Gender & other considerations
- Prioritization
- Integration of NAPs into national plans
- Capacity building, training
- Outreach, communication, education

Element D. Reporting, monitoring & review

- Reporting
- Monitoring & assessment
- Evaluation and review
- Updating plans
- Outreach



How to use the guidelines: creating workstreams

- Based on individual country circumstances and activities which have been undertaken already, the steps could be clustered into “workstreams” which continue throughout the NAP process, as needed
- A scoping exercise could help to develop the workstreams through the identification of existing and required building blocks, e.g. according to the “NAP Poster”
- Each workstream could be managed under the responsibility of a particular stakeholder/ committee/ technical institute
- The coordinating mechanism of the NAP process would manage relationships and flow of information between workstreams that together **form the NAP process**



How to use the guidelines: creating workstreams

- Workstreams could be put together for clusters of work such as on the following:
 - a) Monitoring and evaluation
 - b) Integrating climate change adaptation into national planning
 - c) Vulnerability and adaptation assessment
 - d) Education, training, communication, and awareness-raising
- See Chapter 8 of the technical guidelines for examples that show selected activities for sample workstreams



Examples of key stakeholders to drive the NAP process

At the **higher level**:

- The Cabinet/Senate/Parliament
- National Climate Change Committee/Interagency Task Force/or similar

At the **operational level**:

- a) The National Climate Change Focal Point and supporting institution
- b) Technical committees (multi-sectoral, national-level, etc)

For each **sector**:

- Relevant departments and ministries
- Technical Committees as necessary

At the **broader level**:

- The public, civil society and the private sector

