

## Highlights on the work of the NAP technical working group

### March 2021

The NAP technical working group continues to actively engage in designing and providing technical guidance and support for the process to formulate and implement NAPs, and has held several virtual meetings since September 2020 to advance its work. In particular, the group met to discuss what content should be included in NAPs for them to fulfil their various purposes; the integrative supplement to the technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs (building on the NAP-SDG iFrame); updates on and lessons learned from the Open NAP initiative; the coherence and synergy of its support; the design of the proposal-writing workshops for the LDCs; and inputs to the fourth volume of the LEG publication on best practices and lessons learned in addressing adaptation in the LDCs. More focused discussions were held in smaller groups to advance work in supporting countries in producing their NAPs and on the integrative supplement.

At its technical meeting on 8 March 2021, the group discussed several topics, including climate data and scenarios for NAPs, the integrative supplement, reviewing draft NAPs, tracking progress on NAPs and lessons learned, and training, education, research and youth in relation to NAPs.

Below is a summary of recommendations from the thematic discussions:

#### *Climate data and scenarios:*

- (a) Information on shared socioeconomic pathways should be made available to the LDCs, along with climate scenarios and risk information; hence, the group requested the LEG to consider providing training and workshops for the LDCs on developing and applying shared socioeconomic pathways, for example at the regional level;
- (b) WMO has developed a tool<sup>1</sup> to assist countries in translating their climate information into various indices for national risk and impact assessment;

#### *Guidelines and supplements:*

- (a) A sample NAP would be elaborated to show how to apply the integrative supplement;
- (b) The sample NAP should follow the general outline of a NAP and include the essential information relevant to the purposes of a NAP;

#### *Peer review and feedback on draft NAPs and other related outputs:*

- (a) It would be useful for entities other than those directly supporting countries to peer review the draft NAPs and other outputs of the process;
- (b) A list of criteria or review points could be developed to guide the review on the basis of the identified key elements to be contained in a NAP relevant to its intended purposes.

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<sup>1</sup> Available at <http://climateinformation.org>.

The criteria could draw upon inputs from organizations and support programmes involved in assisting countries in formulating their NAPs such as, inter alia, FAO, GWP, the NAP Global Network, UNDP, UNEP and WHO.

- (c) The review should be institutionalized so that countries can take advantage of it and request support;
- (d) The review should not be mandatory or slow down the formulation of the NAP or undermine the national ownership of the information contained in the NAP;

*Progress on NAPs: tracking, monitoring and evaluation, and lessons learned:*

- (a) Efforts so far in tracking progress on NAPs, as reported by the LEG in the annual reports thereon, should be enhanced by expanding coverage to the implementation of adaptation priorities;
- (b) The metrics used should be expanded to cover the five areas of monitoring and evaluation: process, inputs, outputs, outcomes and impact;

*Cross-cutting issues: training, education, research and youth:*

- (a) Regional and national organizations, including universities, can play a role in addressing research gaps;
- (b) A roster of national and regional NAP experts from the LDCs is to be developed and publicized, and training and mentoring of national experts could be made a required element of projects.