

Introduction to the NAP Technical Guidelines

NAP-GSP Regional Training Workshop

for Asia and the Pacific

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Guiding principles for NAPs (decision 5/CP.17)

- ☐ 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
- ☐ 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



The NAP technical guidelines



NAP process

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

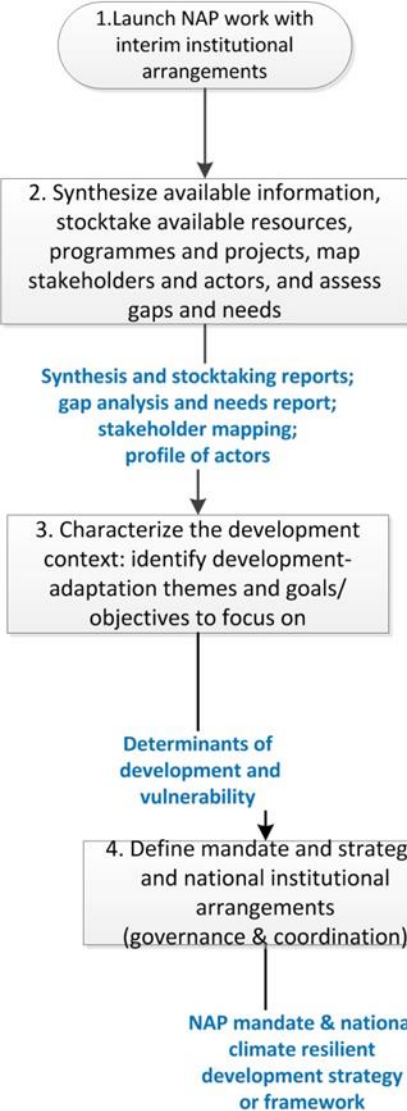
1. Analysing current climate and future climate change scenarios
2. Assessing climate vulnerabilities and identifying adaptation options at the sector, subnational, national and other appropriate levels
3. Reviewing and appraising adaptation options
4. Compiling and communicating national adaptation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

C. Implementation Strategy

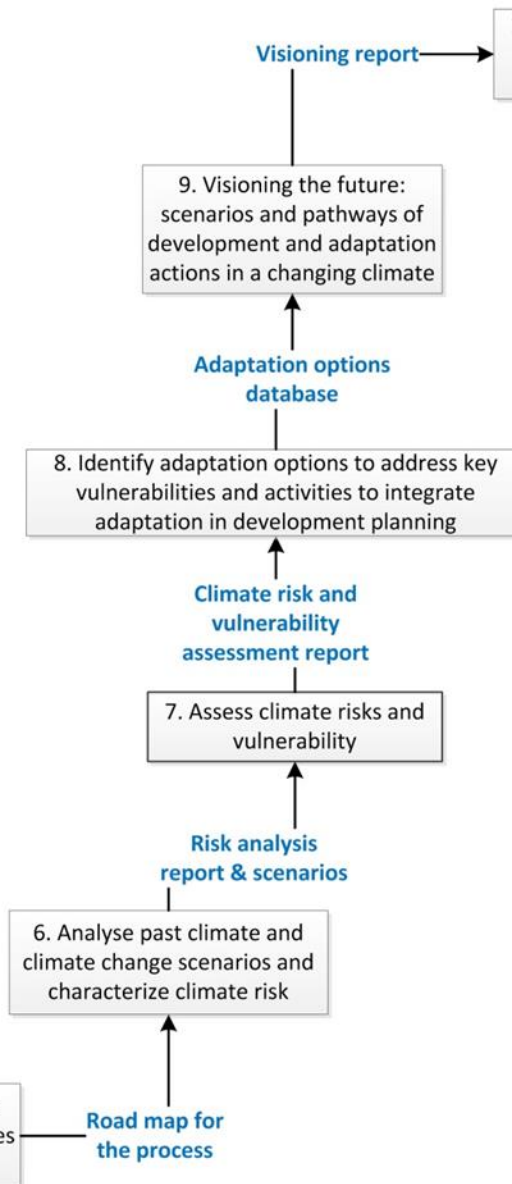
1. Prioritizing climate change adaptation in national planning
2. Developing a (long-term) national adaptation implementation strategy
3. Enhancing capacity for planning and implementing adaptation
4. Promoting coordination and synergy at the regional level and with other multilateral environmental agreements

Sample process to formulate and implement National Adaptation Plans

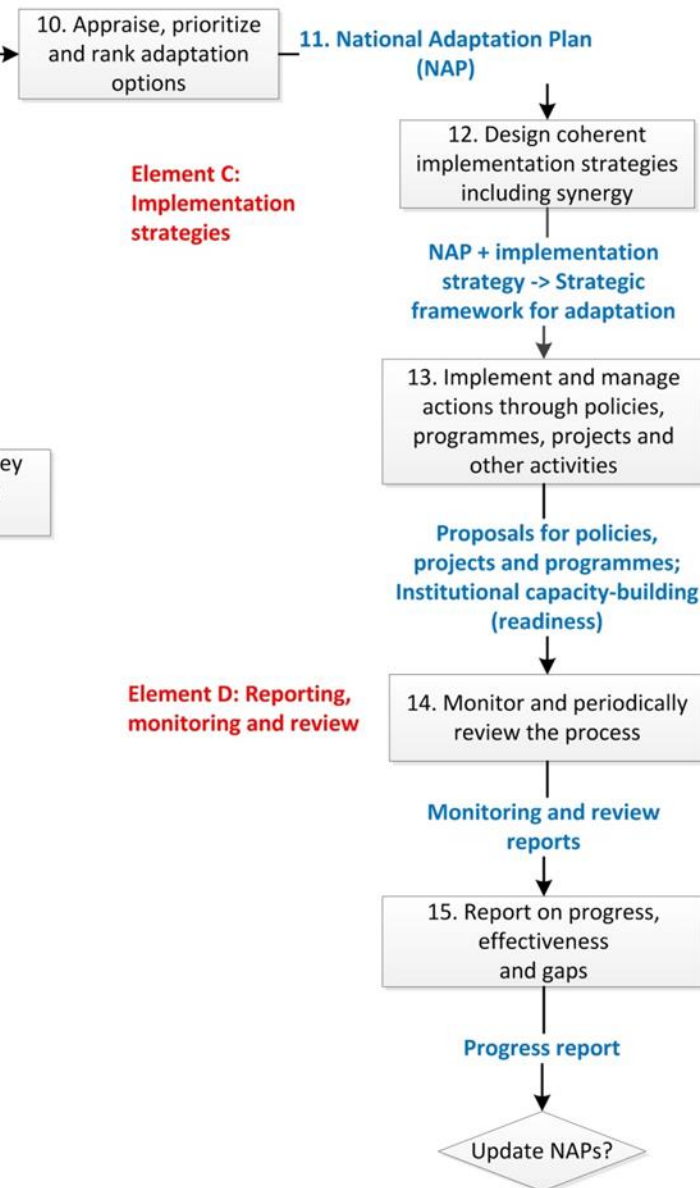
Element A: Lay the groundwork and address gaps



Element B: Preparatory elements



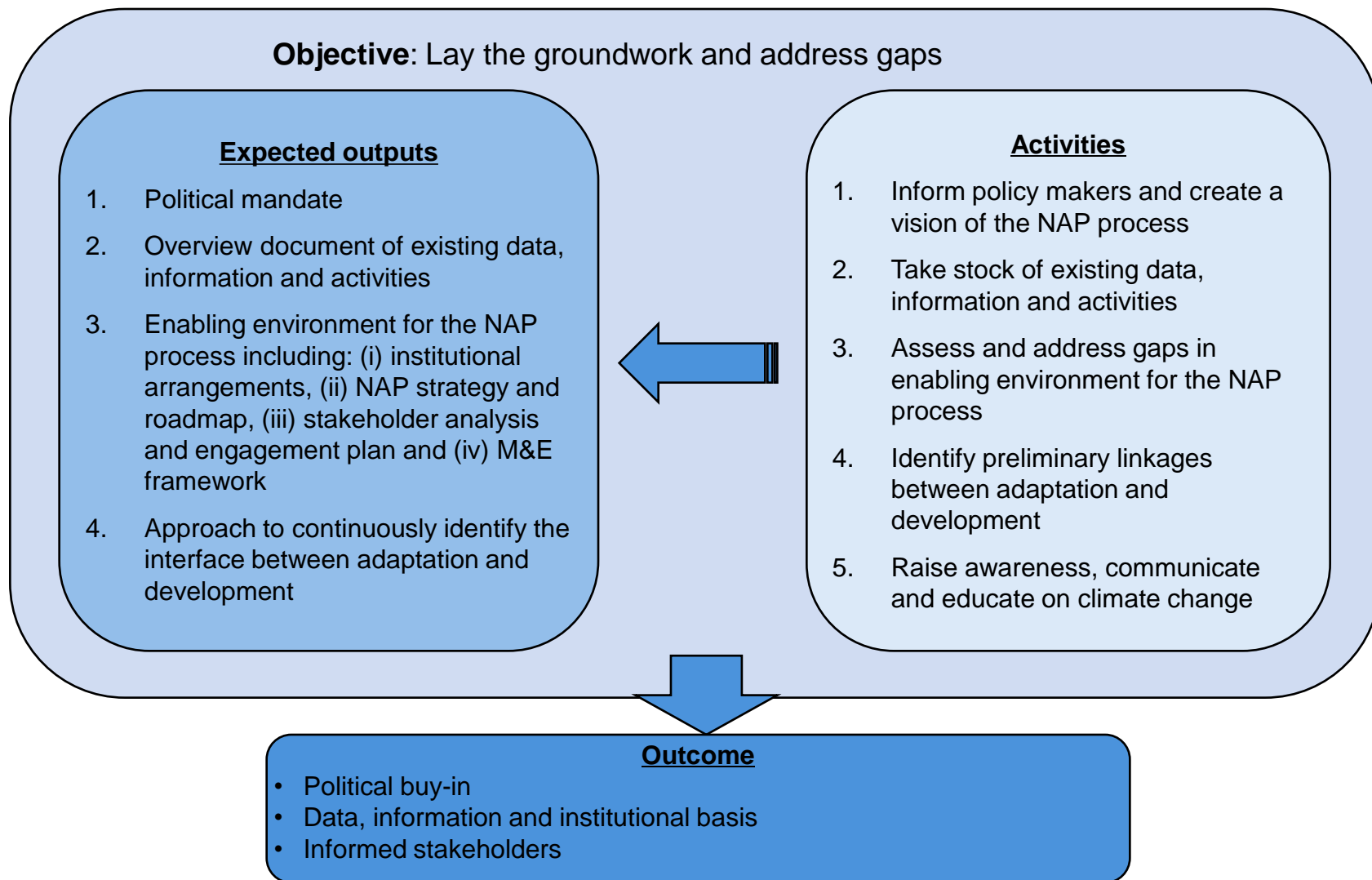
Element C: Implementation strategies



Element D: Reporting, monitoring and review



Element A: Lay the groundwork and address gaps



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



Key questions for each step (example element A)

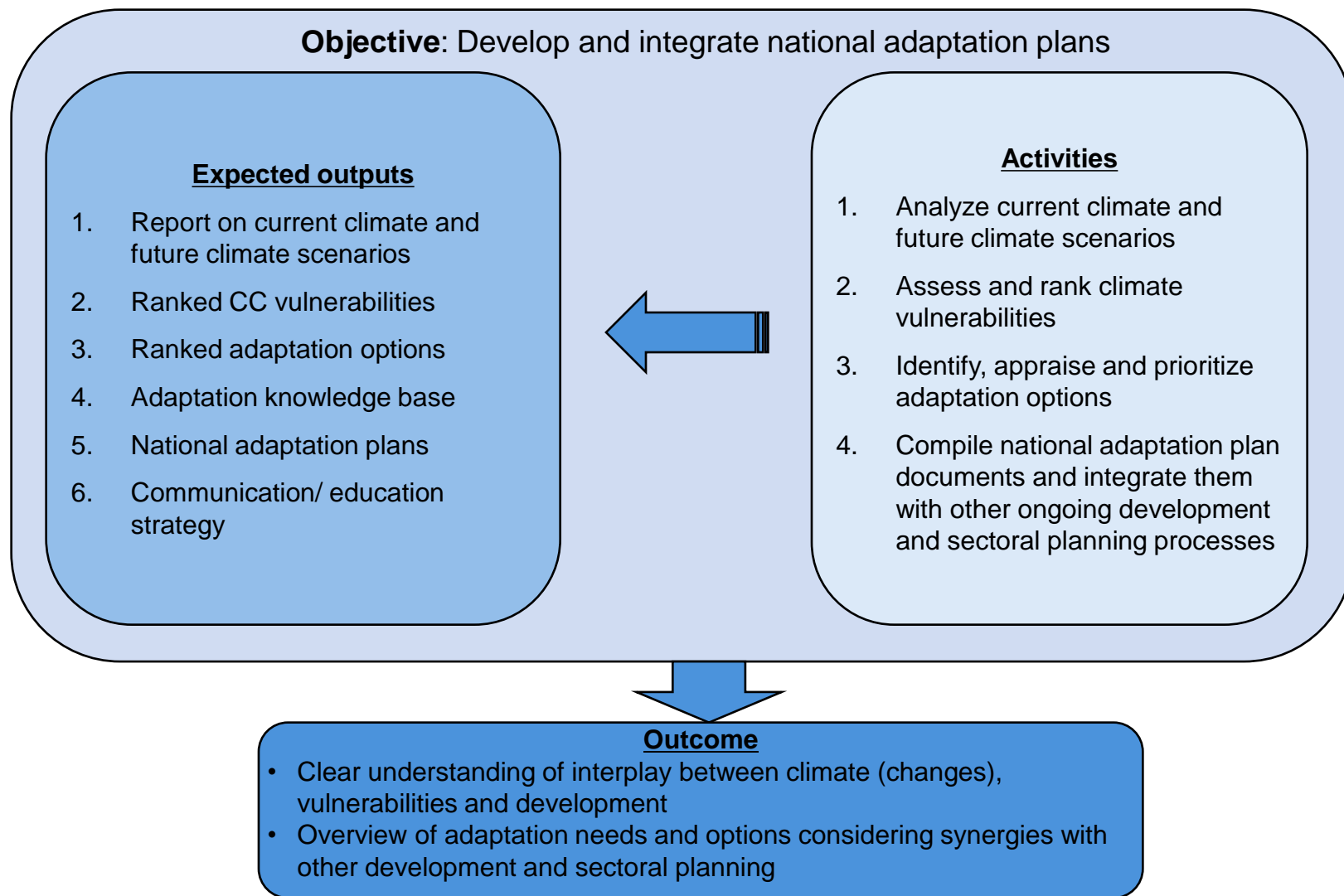


Step A.1: Initiating and launching of the NAP process

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?

Element B: Preparatory elements



Element B: Preparatory elements

Methods for assessing vulnerability to climate change

A country will likely apply several vulnerability assessment approaches, including:

- *Hazards approach* – where hazards are closely linked to disaster risk management
- *Risk management approach* – taking into account measures to reduce risk
- *Vulnerability approach* - emphasis on interactions between climate and society
- *Resilience approach* – readjustment and flexibility in response to changing conditions
- *Ecosystem-based approaches for adaptation* - focus on adaptation activities that rely on goods and services provided by ecosystems
- *Expert-based approach* - focus on the ranking and prioritization of adaptation options through a qualitative assessment



Ranking climate risks

Common criteria for ranking climate risks include:

- Nature of impacts (loss of life, diseases, constraints to economic development, etc.)
- Order of magnitude of the potential climate change impact
- Probability, likelihood and level of confidence
- Reversibility
- Urgency of action
- Policy relevance
- Connectivity or cross-cutting risks across sectors or regions
- Importance of systems at risk on national development
- Biophysical sensitivity to the effects of climate change

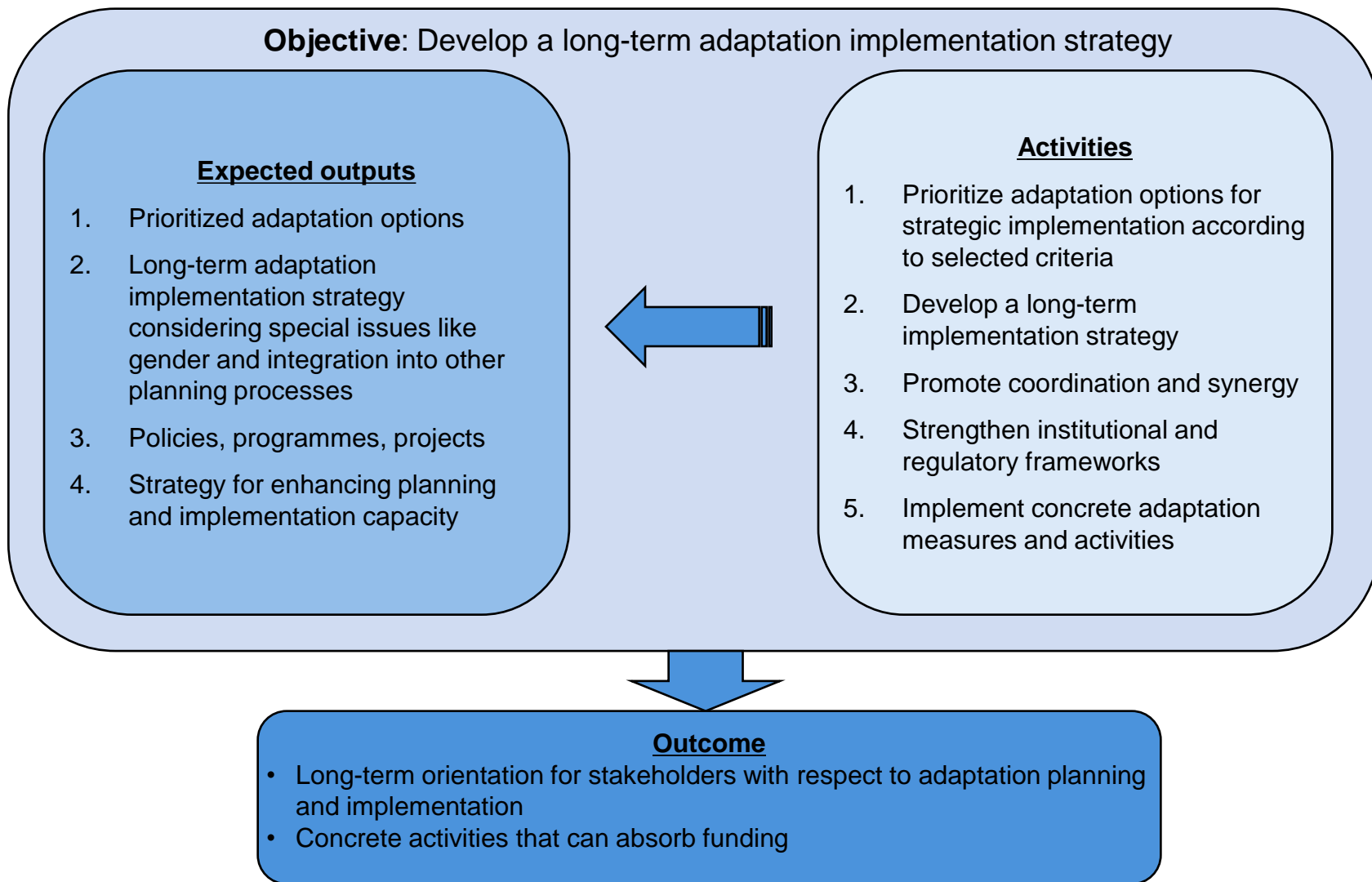


Gender in the objectives of the national adaptation plan process

- Follow a country-driven, **gender-sensitive**, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems
- Be based on and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, traditional and indigenous knowledge, and **by gender-sensitive approaches**, with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions



Element C: Implementation strategies



Element C: Implementation strategies

Elements of an implementation plan/strategy	
Adaptation activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To address key vulnerabilities and risks
Prioritization	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Of adaptation activities at the national level• Overarching strategy for prioritizing vulnerable communities
Approach for implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Project-by-project basis• Sector-wide or programmatic approach• Resilience, climate proofing, ecosystem based, etc.
Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Funding, technology, capacity-building• Sources of funding• Options for mobilization of support
Overall coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• For the implementation of the plan
Synergies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• With other national plans• At the regional level• With other MEAs
Timing and sequencing of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Taking into account available resources, ongoing and planned adaptation, relevant development initiatives
Plus, for each activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Objectives, outputs, expected outcomes• Target areas or beneficiaries• Resources required for implementation• Responsible organization(s) and/or agency(ies)



Element C: Implementation strategies

Implementing concrete adaptation measures

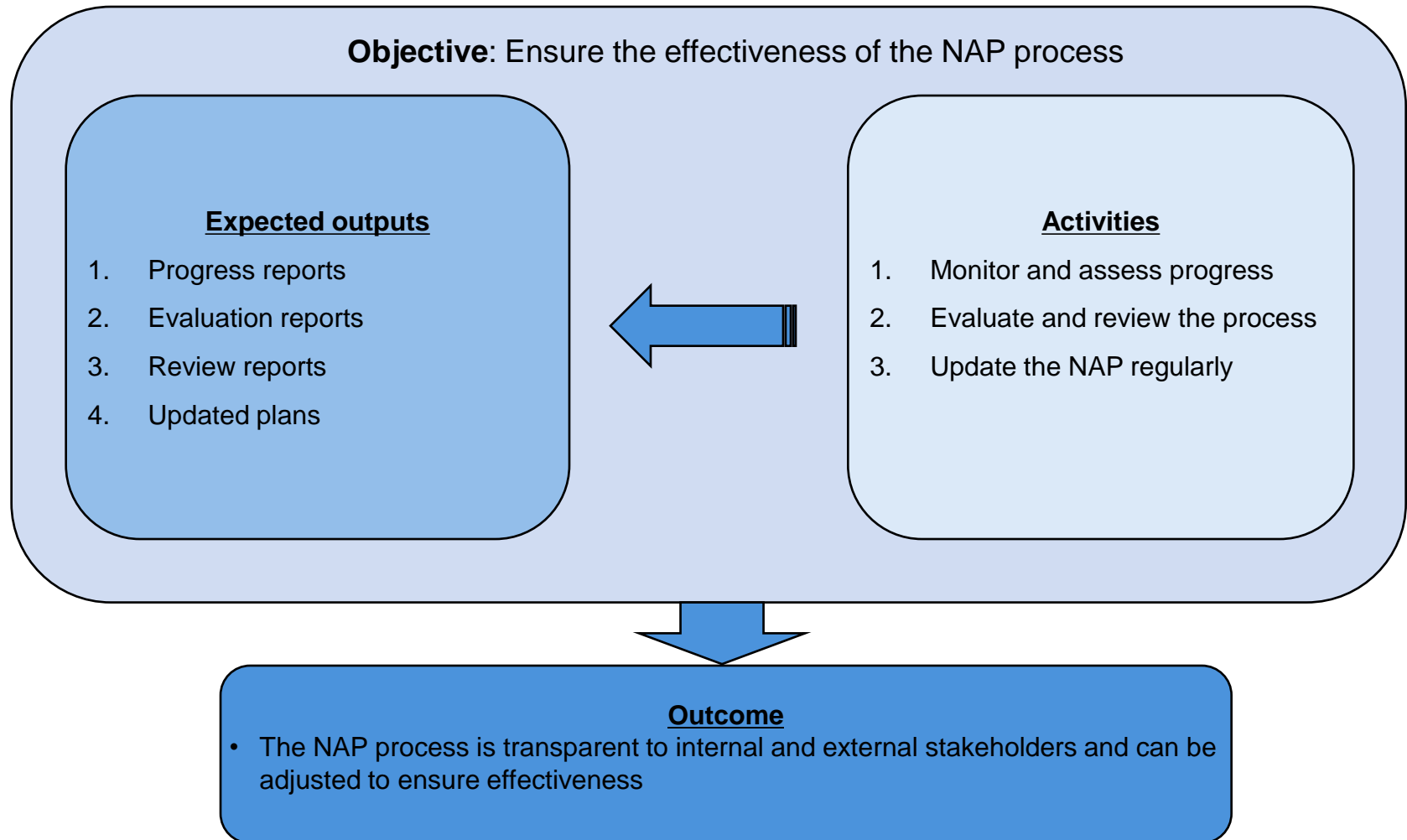
An important component of the NAP process is addressing adaptation through various **policies, projects and programmes** depending on the challenges, needs and gaps. Such policies, projects and programmes will vary in form and character across scales, and will depend on prevailing circumstances.

Development goals:

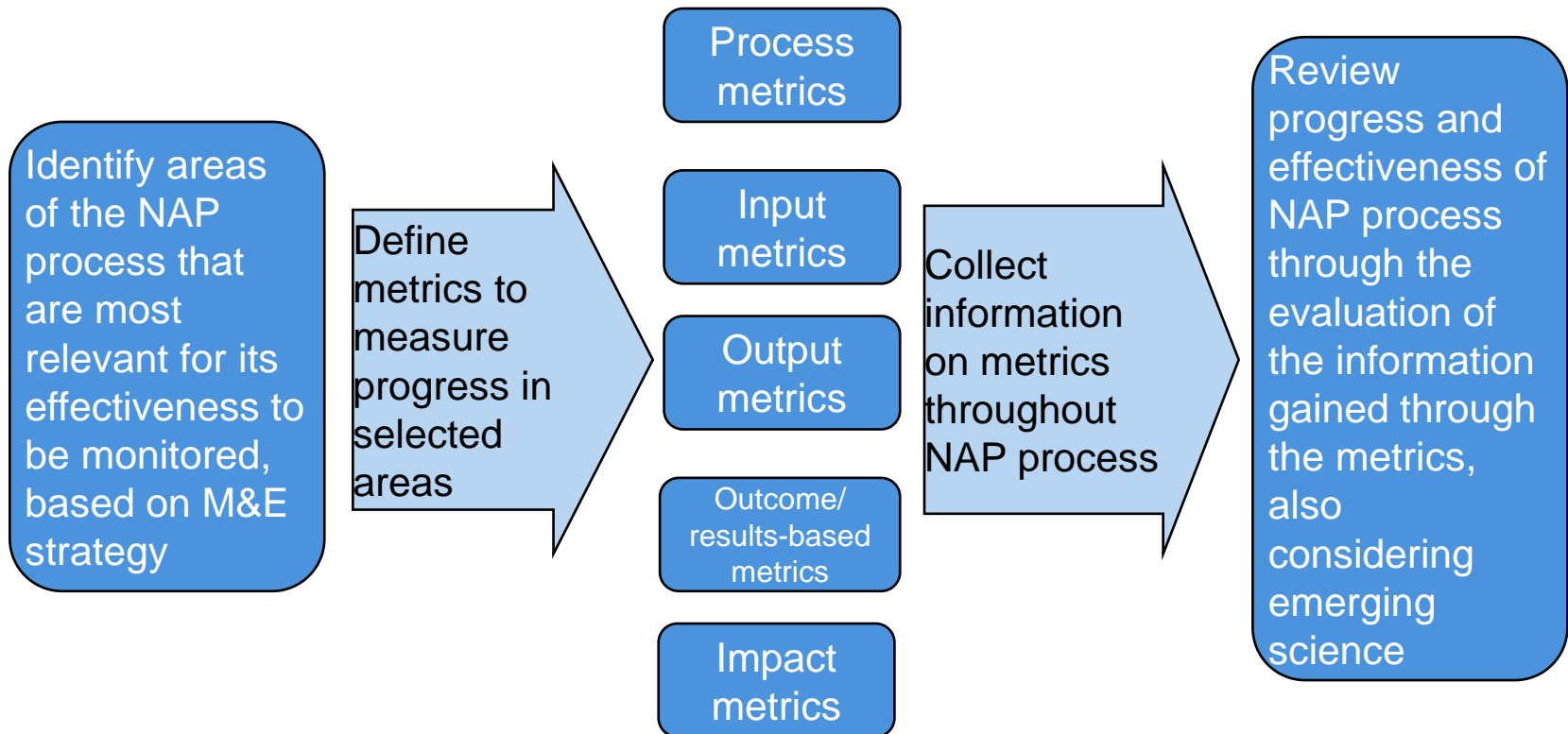
- ✓ Attainment and safeguarding of food security;
- ✓ Attainment and safeguarding of water security and sanitation;
- ✓ Protection of life and property;
- ✓ Protection and enhancement of ecosystems;
- ✓ Support and enhancement of human health and safety;
- ✓ Climate proofing major components of the economy;
- ✓ Protection and preservation of cultural values and systems.



Element D: Reporting, monitoring and review



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What does it mean to have embarked on the NAP process?

- Declaring a coordinating or spearheading mechanism
- Scoping of required activities to **drive the NAP process** (mandates, institutions, relevant stakeholders, resources), recognizing **ongoing NAP-relevant activities**
- Clustering the NAP process into **workstreams**
- Arrangements for **support**
- Compilation and communication of a **roadmap** or strategy, including milestones, for the initial phase of the national process

A country could communicate the initiation of its NAP process and provide contact details for partners that are interested in supporting the process

