Overview of the development first approach of the NAP process, and the Essential Functions

LEG regional training workshop on national adaptation plans (NAPs) for the Pacific LDCs, in collaboration with the NAP GSP for the LDCs

3 – 7 November 2014, Port Villa, Vanuatu

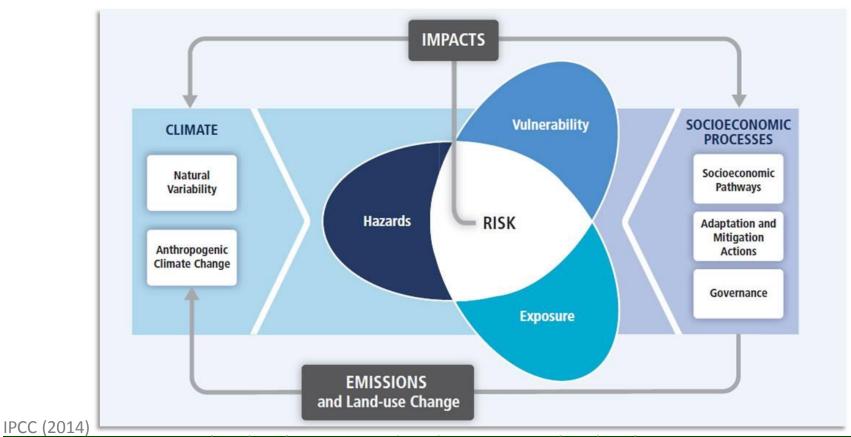


- a) To reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change;
- b) To facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation into relevant new and existing development policies, programmes and activities.



Climate Adaptation is Increasingly being Framed in the Context of Risk Management

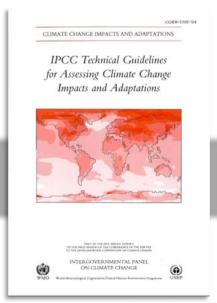
- Hazard A situation that poses a threat
- Exposure Presence of people & assets in places that could be adversely affected
- Vulnerability The propensity to be adversely affected



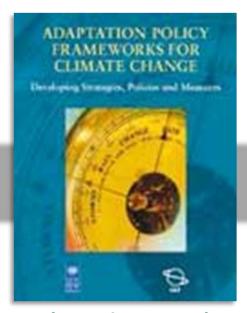


The Evolution of Climate Risk Management

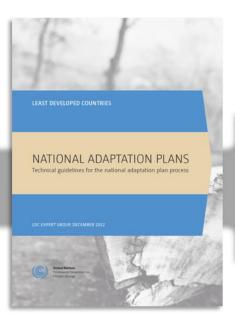
- Climate risk management has evolved to include elements beyond the assessment of impacts, vulnerability and risk
 - Appraisal of adaptation options (i.e., costs & benefits)
 - Evaluation of adaptation effectiveness
 - Integration of climate risk into management practice and development







Adaptation-Based



Development-Based

Jones and Preston (2011) Adaptation and Risk Management





Integration of climate change adaptation into development policies, programmes and activities.

- Start from the development priorities.
- Realize that it is a process with overlapping activities
- Nobody starts from scratch: use existing processes, information, institutions, ...

Common issues

- Focus on sectors, regions or groups
- Incomplete information
- Uncertainty
- Time and spatial scales
- Learning by doing

NAP specific

- Climate change adaptation
- Focus on medium and long term planning



 The essential functions refer to the fundamental features that constitute a successful NAP process.

 The essential functions are linked to the 4 Elements described in the technical guidelines.



The 10 essential functions of the NAP process

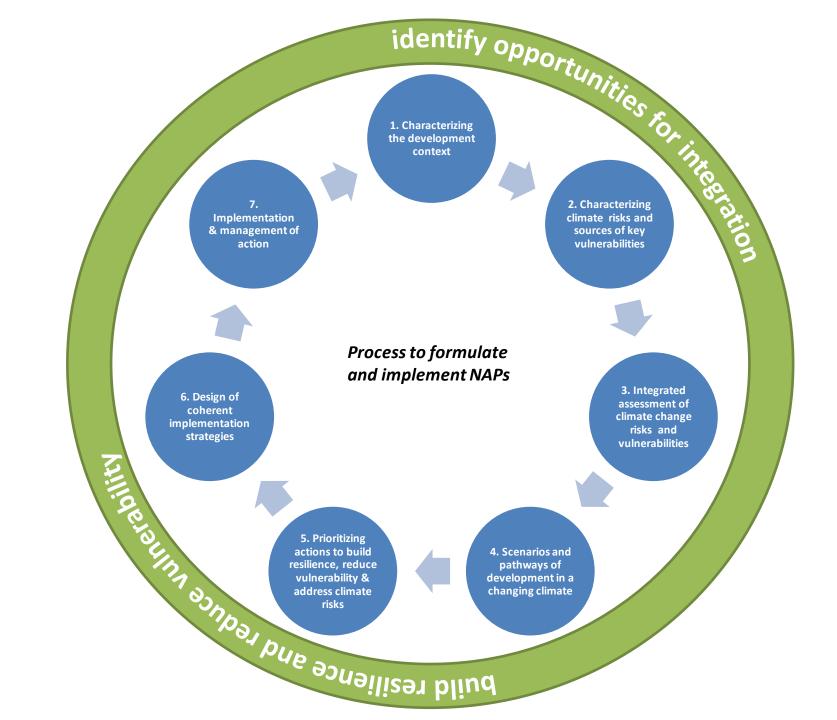
- 1. Helping governments to provide **national leadership** and **coordination** of adaptation efforts at all levels and to act as the main interface with regional and international mechanisms; (A)
- 2. The collection, compilation, processing and dissemination of **data**, **information** and **knowledge** on climate change and relevant development aspects in support of adaptation planning and implementation; (A)
- 3. Identifying and addressing **gaps** and **needs** related to **capacity** for the successful design and implementation of adaptation; (A)
- Assessing climate development linkages and needs and supporting the integration of climate change adaptation into national and subnational development and sectoral planning (through policies, projects and programmes); (A)
- 5. Analysing climate data and assessing vulnerabilities to climate change and identifying adaptation options at the sector, subnational, national and other appropriate levels (B)

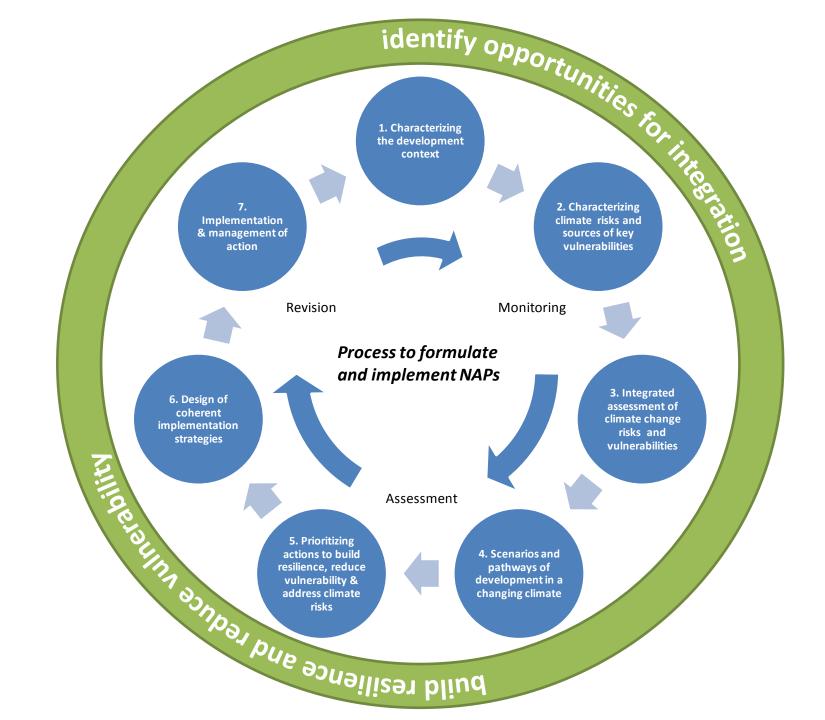


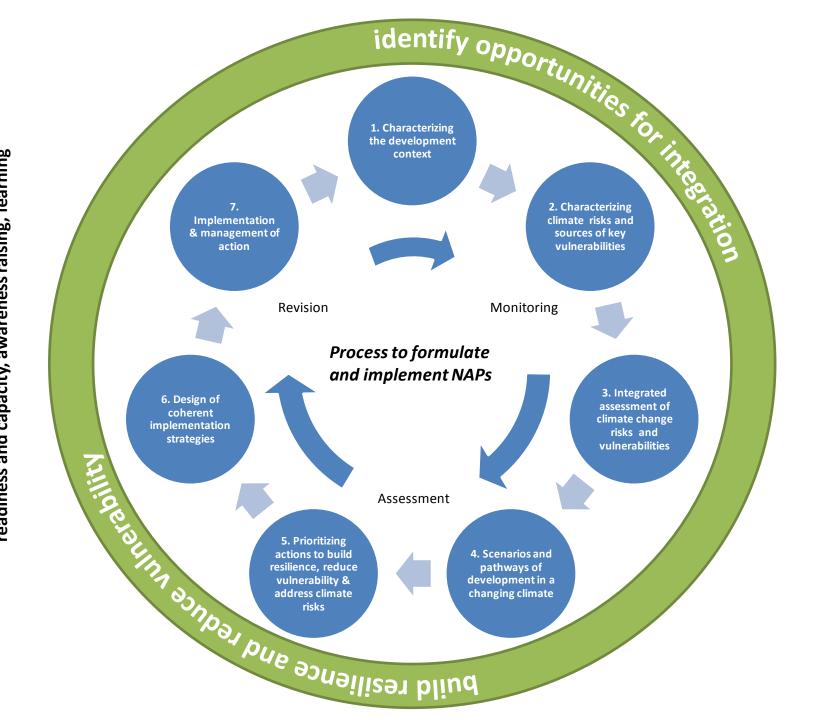
The 10 essential functions of the NAP process

- 6. Appraising adaptation options to support decision-making on adaptation investment plans and development planning (B);
- 7. Promoting and facilitating the **prioritization** of climate change adaptation in national planning (C);
- 8. Facilitating the **implementation** of adaptation at all levels through appropriate policies, projects and programmes, taking into account opportunities for **synergy** (C);
- Facilitating the monitoring, review and updating of adaptation plans over time, to ensure progress and the effectiveness of adaptation efforts and to demonstrate how gaps are being addressed (D);
- 10. Coordinating **reporting** and **outreach** on the NAP process to stakeholders nationally and internationally on progress to the Convention (D).









Governance structures, coordinating mechanisms, accessing and managing support

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

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