Introducing the NAP process

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Motsomi Maletjane
Adaptation Programme, UNFCCC secretariat
Building Resilience in a Changing Climate
Adaptation under the UNFCCC

Adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change is vital in order to respond to the impacts of climate change that are already happening, while at the same time prepare for future impacts.

The UNFCCC has enabled planning and implementation of concrete adaptation activities, including under the National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) and the Nairobi work programme. There are 139 NAPA projects in the pipeline and 72 ready for, or under full implementation.

Stakeholders engaged in adaptation action
Successful adaptation not only depends on governments but also on the active and sustained engagement of stakeholders including national, regional, multilateral and international organizations, the public and private sectors, civil society and other relevant stakeholders.

The Nairobi work programme provides a concrete example of successful collaboration among different stakeholders to promote climate change adaptation efforts.

The Evolution of Adaptation under the UNFCCC
- Observing impacts, assessing risks and vulnerabilities: 1995 COP2
- Moving to planning and pilot implementation: 2001 COP7
- Sharing knowledge and lessons learned: 2009 COP14
- Scaling up implementation: 2009 COP14
- Strengthening institutions: 2009 COP14
- Adaptation in the future: Full-scale implementation

Activities on the ground
NAPA projects supported by the LDCF by country
NAPA priorities by sector
NWP Action Pledges by type of activity
Progress on NAPAs

**NAPA preparation**
- 50 countries have completed the preparation of their NAPA and submitted it to the UNFCCC secretariat

**NAPA implementation**
- 139 NAPA projects were in the LDCF pipeline for accessing resources in 49 countries.
- 72 NAPA projects are ready for, or under full implementation
- Majority of projects are on agriculture, water,
NAPAs: a success story for LDCs and for adaptation

- NAPAs are country-driven and country-owned
- LDCs built a lot of capacity and ownership of adaptation efforts in their countries through the NAPA
- Awareness of climate change was greatly enhanced across levels of government, from the local to highest policy circles – many heads of state regularly track progress in the NAPAs, in addition to high-level of endorsement
- NAPAs taught the world a lot about adaptation planning and implementation – several reports have been written about NAPAs. The experience has also been useful in financing of adaptation; and for the agencies, they have learned a lot about how to support and work with countries on adaptation
- The focus on urgent and immediate (short term), has highlighted the importance of addressing local community needs, as well as the need to also focus on the medium and long-term
1) **Established under the CAF (decision 1/CP.16, paras 15 to 18)**

As a process to enable LDCs to formulate and implement NAPs, building upon their experience in preparing and implementing NAPAs, as a means of identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs. Other developing country Parties are invited to employ the modalities formulated to support the NAPs.

2) **Objectives of the NAP process (decision 5/CP.17) are:**

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

   b) 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.
Guidelines

COP guidelines for NAPs provide the basis for formulation and implementation of NAPs:

- Initial guidelines are contained in decision 5/CP.17, annex

- Technical guidelines for the NAP process, developed by the LEG in response to decision 5/CP.17 paragraph 15 are available at <http://unfccc.int/7279>
1) **Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps**
   - Gap analysis
   - Institutional arrangements
   - National policies / programmes

2) **Preparatory elements**
   - Scenarios and assessments (e.g. V&A), etc…
   - Identification and prioritization of options
   - Develop overarching national strategy, etc…

3) **Implementation strategies**
   - Implement activities, policies, programmes
   - Build necessary capacities on an ongoing basis
   - Enhance knowledge base, etc…

4) **Reporting, monitoring and review**
   - Address inefficiencies, incorporate results of new assessments, etc..
   - Monitor and review efforts undertaken
What is the NAP process all about?

- The NAP process encourages countries to advance from NAPA and other individual adaptation experiences to comprehensive, medium- and long-term planning and implementation for adaptation that is driven by a country-owned NAP framework, strategy or roadmap.

- NAPs will be the primary statement of national adaptation needs and priorities, including financial needs.

- In order to succeed, the NAP process will be implemented through an overarching national adaptation programme with clearly identifiable leadership and resources that would spawn activities that formulate plans, implement them, and then monitor progress, effectiveness and gaps, in order to inform further actions.

- A national coordinating mechanism entitled through a specific mandate would define the modalities for the country approach and coordinate incoming efforts to ensure a sustainable adaptation approach that fully supports the national vision for climate-resilient development.
What is the NAP process all about?

- Based on a future reference point for climate change, countries would **identify the level of climate risk** which can be addressed given economic, social and ecological constraints and encourage the provision of adequate and predictable **support** which takes into account the **comprehensive, continuous** and **iterative** nature of the NAP process.

- Country-ownership provides the chance to build **confidence** in partners to support a process that requires action beyond the implementation of projects.

Country determines the level of risk it seeks to adapt to and coordinates required support.
The NAP process is framed along a continuum of **4 elements** that are designed to lay the groundwork and build capacity, followed by assessments, then strategies for implementation and subsequent monitoring, review and reporting.

Through the NAP process, adaptation will be **integrated** into existing planning systems through a prioritization exercise so as to prevent negative climate impacts on development.
What is the NAP process all about?

• The process will contribute to **learning** about how to manage multiple stress factors that combine in complex ways across scales through means of rigorous **monitoring** and **review**

• At the same time it will ensure **continuity** and learning in planning and implementing adaptation, and communicate progress through **iterative updates** and **outputs**, as defined by the country

• Outputs may include **major reports** of outcomes of various stages of the process, as well as **national adaptation plans** that either integrate all issues and sectors, or address given sectors or themes individually, but taking a national approach
Essential functions of the NAP Process

- In its further guidance to the NAP process, the LEG has consolidated the activities that the NAP process would undertake and support, into a 10 essential functions.
- The essential functions are being applied to provide a basis to examine national adaptation capacity, as well as to guide the development of monitoring and evaluation protocols for the NAP process – to facilitate a successful process (“PEG M&E Tool”), to complement efforts aimed at monitoring and evaluation of adaptation (projects/programmes, as well as outcomes of such efforts in the long run).
- The following are the 10 essential functions (as presented in LEG 24th report to SBI 39 – November 2013).
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;

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;

3. Identifying and addressing **gaps** and **needs** related to **capacity** for the successful design and implementation of adaptation;

4. 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);

5. **Analysing climate data** and **assessing vulnerabilities** to climate change and identifying **adaptation options** at the sector, subnational, national and other appropriate levels.
6. **Appraising adaptation options** to support decision-making on adaptation investment plans and development planning;

7. Promoting and facilitating the **prioritization** of climate change adaptation in national planning;

8. Facilitating the **implementation** of adaptation at all levels through appropriate policies, projects and programmes, taking into account opportunities for **synergy**;

9. 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;

10. Coordinating **reporting** and **outreach** on the NAP process to stakeholders nationally and internationally on progress to the Convention.
Current status of the NAP process

- **Technical guidelines** produced by the LEG
- The LEG held the **NAP Expo** in June 2013, to catalyze launching of the NAP process at national levels
- The GEF announced that the LDC and developing countries can access funding from **LDCF** and **SCCF** for formulation of NAPs
- The LEG incorporated **training** on NAPs in its 2012-2013 training workshops and will conduct more comprehensive training on NAPs starting in 2014
- Parties, organizations and agencies have been invited to support the NAP process and many are providing financial support, specialized tools and material or support programmes, such as the **Global Support Programme** (GSP)
- Several countries have **embarked** on the formulation of their NAP and some have produced initial outputs
- It is expected that most countries will have their NAP ready for implementation **before 2020**
Thank you