

Working with climate data in the NAP process

Workshop “Multi Country Support Programme to Strengthen Climate Information systems in Africa” under the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)

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The national adaptation plan process

- The NAP process is an umbrella process for coordinating work on adaptation at the national level;
- It is envisioned as a better way of doing business, of fully considering climate change concerns;
- NAP process should be based and guided by the best available science, and as appropriate, traditional and indigenous knowledge ...;
- Efforts such as this “Multi Country Support Programme to Strengthen Climate Information systems in Africa” are important developments to ensure that countries establish a strong base of climate data and information to underpin the formulation and implementation of NAPs.



1) **Established under the CAF (decision 1/CP.16, paras 15 to 18)**

As a process to enable LDCs to formulate and implement **national adaptation plans** (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.



The national adaptation plan process

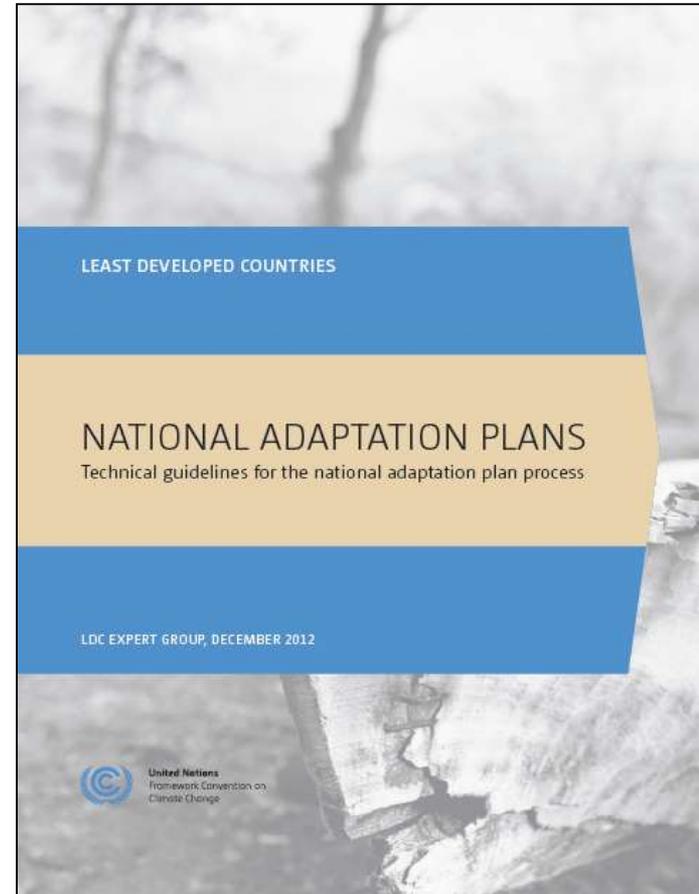
- The NAP process encourages countries to advance from NAPA and other individual adaptation experiences to **comprehensive, medium- and long-term** planning and implementation for adaptation that is driven by a **country-owned** NAP framework, strategy or roadmap
- NAPs will be the primary statement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



Guidelines

COP guidelines provide the basis for the 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>



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 list of 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 for monitoring and evaluation of adaptation (projects/programmes, as well as outcomes of such efforts in the long run)
- The following slides provide the 10 essential functions of the NAP process (as presented in LEG 24 report - FCCC/SBI/2013/15)



The 10 essential functions of the NAP process 1/2

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
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The 10 essential functions of the NAP process 2/2

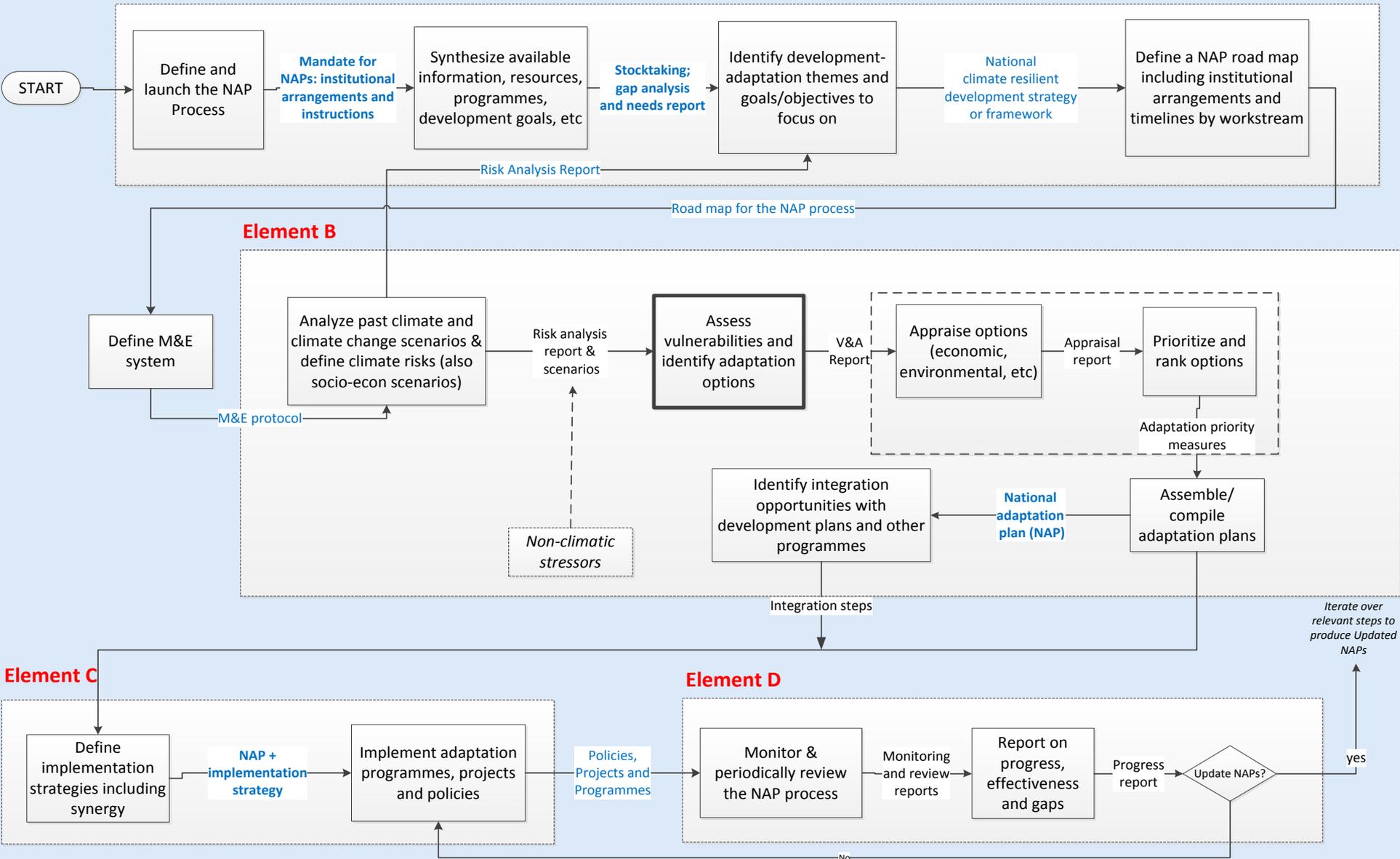
6. **Appraising adaptation options** to support decision-making on adaptation investment plans and development planning;
7. Promoting and facilitating the **prioritization** of climate change adaptation in national planning;
8. Facilitating the **implementation** of adaptation at all levels through appropriate 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.



Flow of information along a sample/typical NAP process

Element A

LEG/NAP Technical Meeting, Dar es Salaam, 24-26 Feb 2014

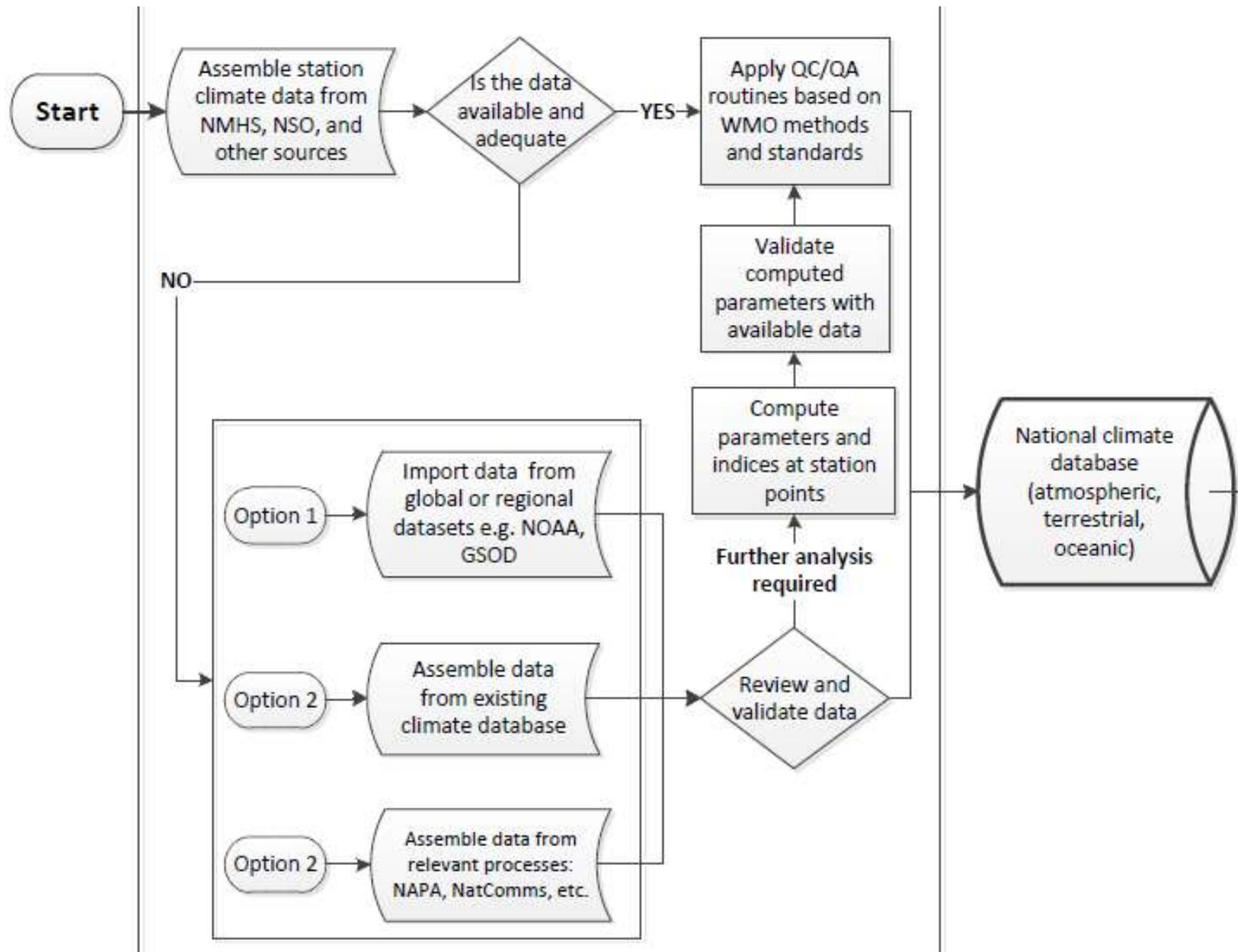


Major processes in working with climate data in the NAP process

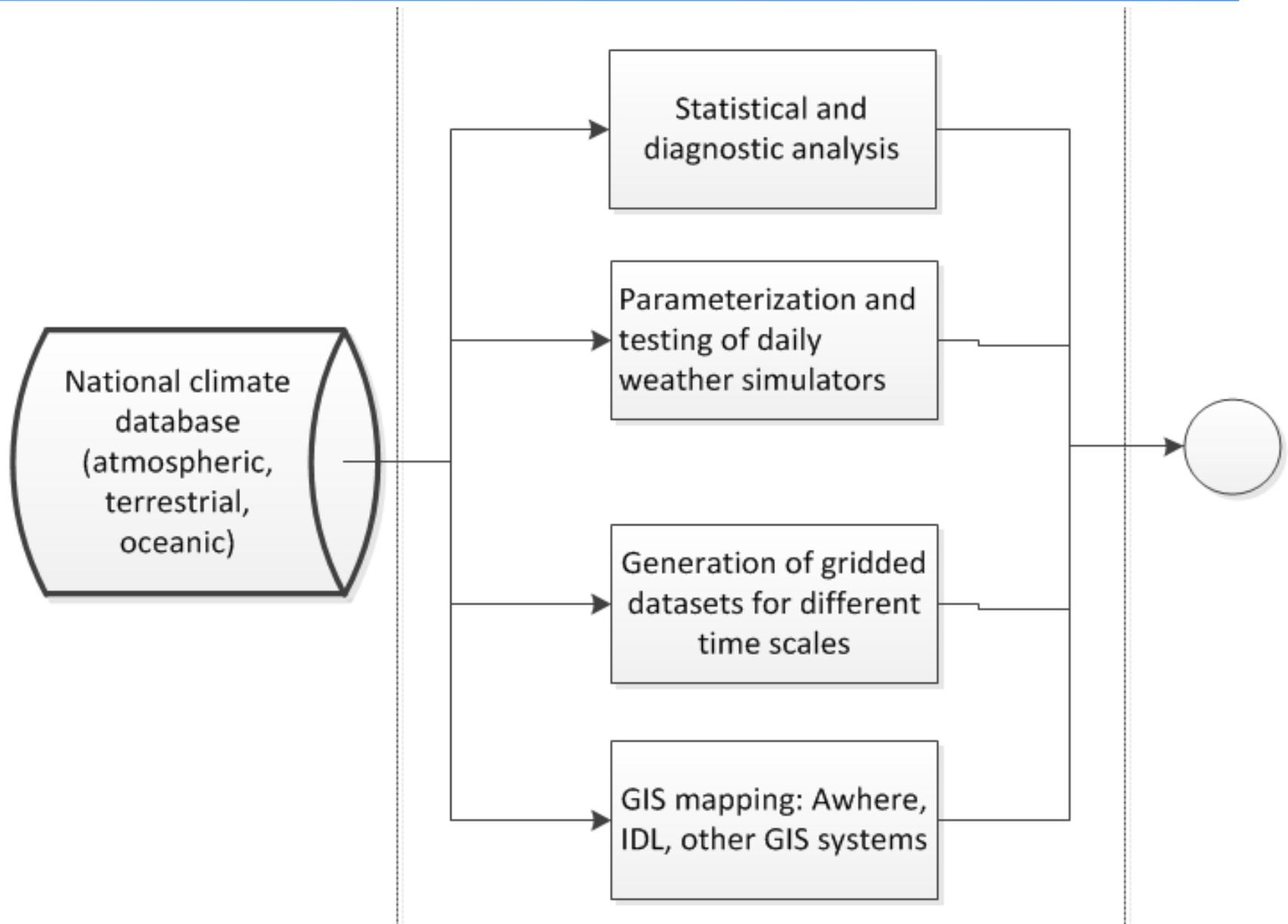
- Climate data collection and compilation
- Use of a central database to manage the data
- Analysis and visualization of the data to generate end user products
- Application of the data and products under different workstreams of the NAP process



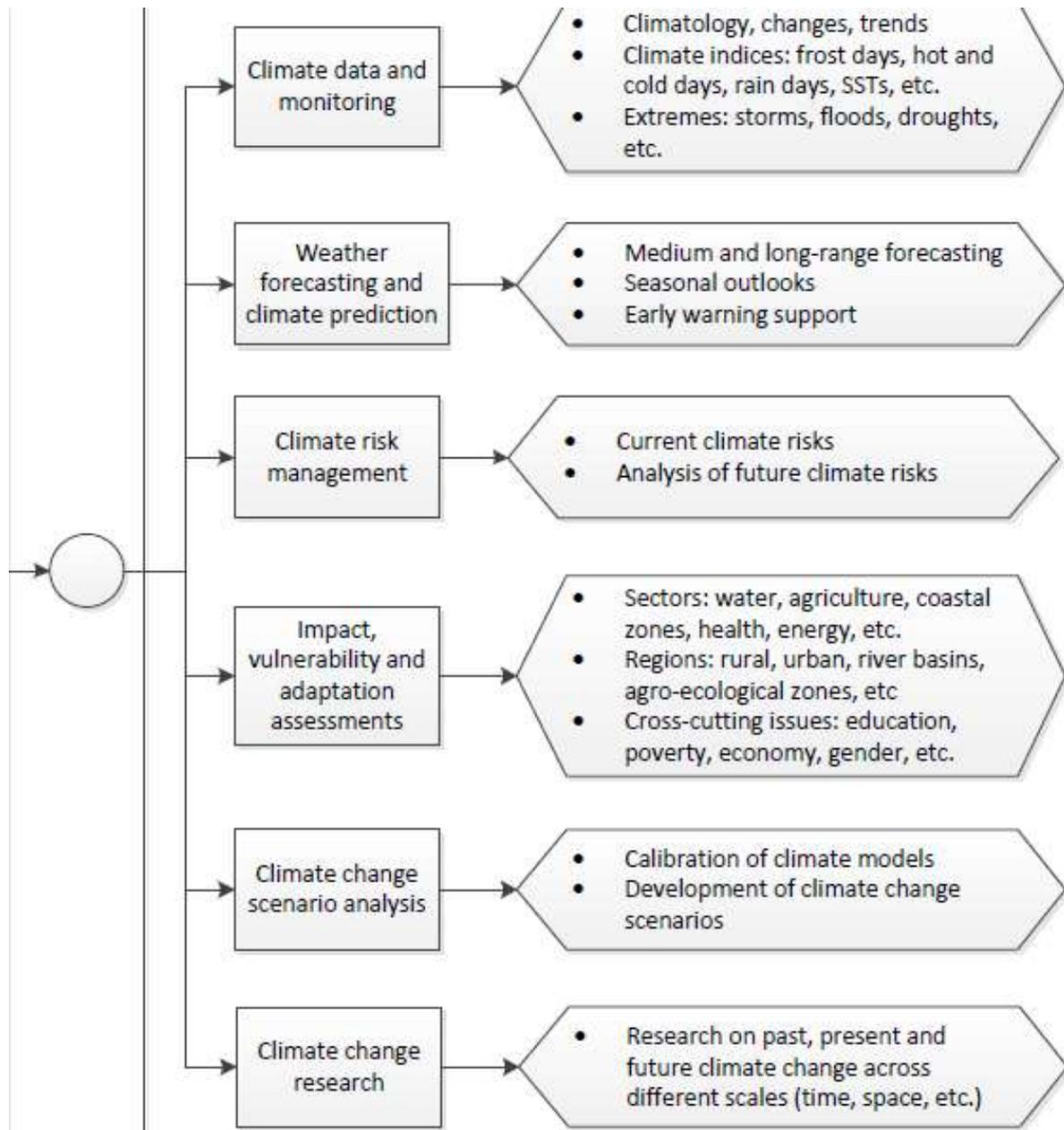
Climate data collection and compilation



Analysis and visualization of the data to generate end user products



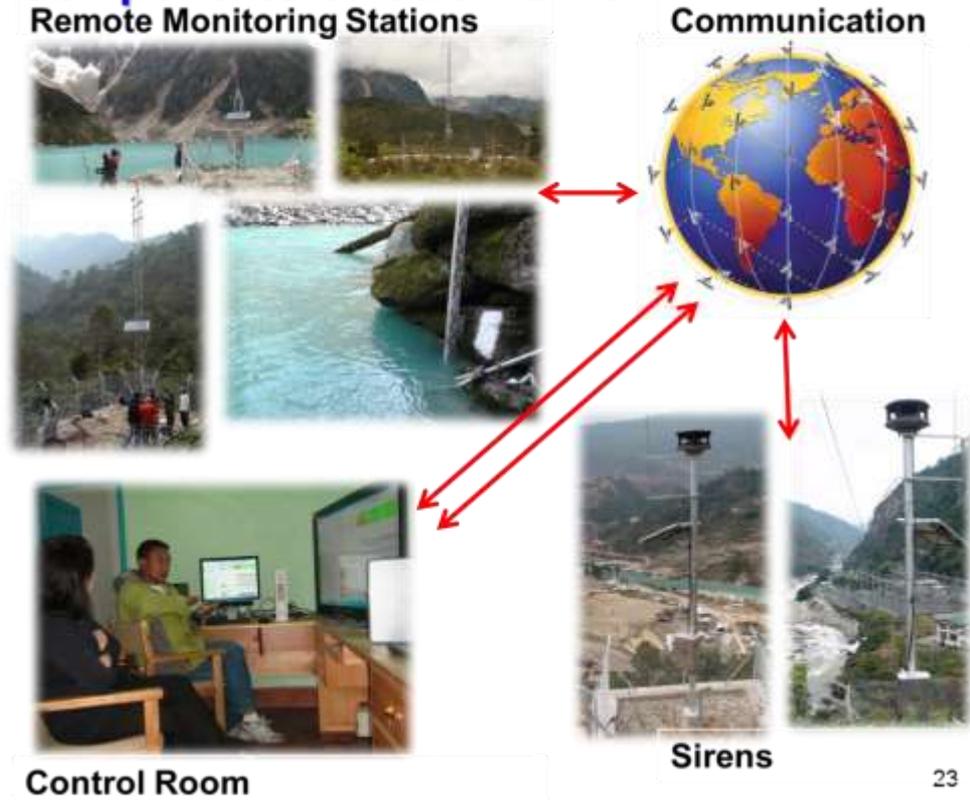
Application of the data and products



Capacity and resource requirements for data and information

- Human resources
- Physical infrastructure
- Funding
- Technical infrastructure
- Cost-efficient solutions

Components of GLOF EWS



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Ministry of Economic Affairs, Bhutan



Thank you

