

# Overview of the process to formulate and implement NAPs

**NAP Regional Training Workshop for Asia  
“Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation into Water Resources”**

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Seoul, Republic of Korea



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Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)***

### **Established under in 2010 under the Cancún Adaptation Framework (CAF) – see 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 the national adaptation programmes of action (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.

### 1) 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.

### 2) Global goal on adaptation (Article 7 of the Paris Agreement)

- **Enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability** to climate change, with a view to contributing to **sustainable development** and ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of the **global temperature limit of less than 2°C**.



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

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- 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



## Guidelines

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- **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 in **multiple languages** at <http://unfccc.int/7279>**
- **Supplements to the guidelines are available on NAP Central**  
<http://www4.unfccc.int/nap/Guidelines/Pages/Supplements.aspx>



**The guidelines provide the basis for the formulation and implementation of NAPs**

## Elements of the process to formulate and implement NAP (decision 5/CP.17)

### Element A: Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps

- Initiating and launching of the NAP process
- Stocktaking: identifying available information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation and assessing gaps and needs of the enabling environment for the NAP process
- Addressing capacity gaps and weaknesses in undertaking the NAP process
- Comprehensively and iteratively assessing development needs and climate vulnerabilities

### Element B: Preparatory Elements

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

### Element C: Implementation Strategy

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

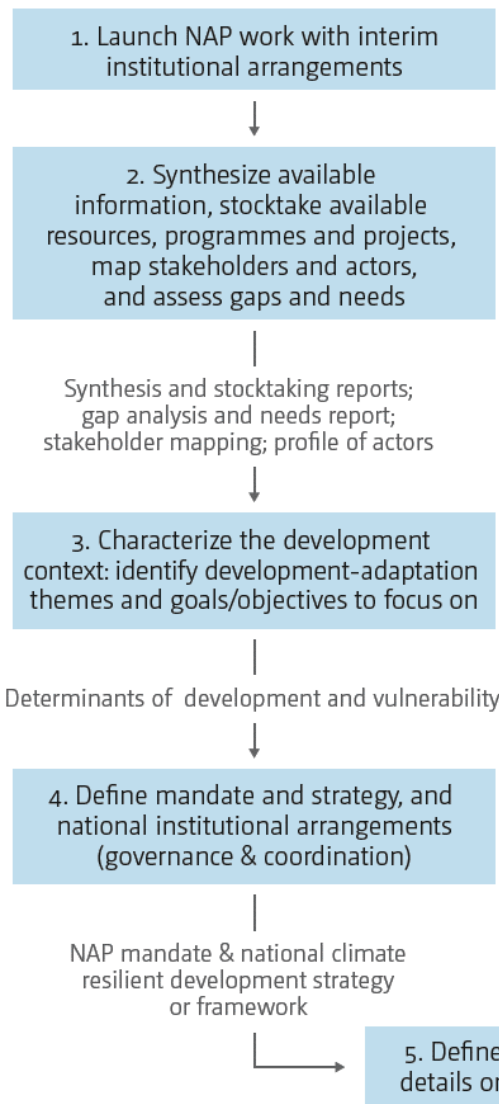
### Element D: Reporting, Monitoring and Review

- Monitoring the NAP process
- Reviewing the NAP process to assess progress, effectiveness and gaps
- Iteratively updating the national adaptation plans
- Outreach on the NAP process and reporting on progress and effectiveness

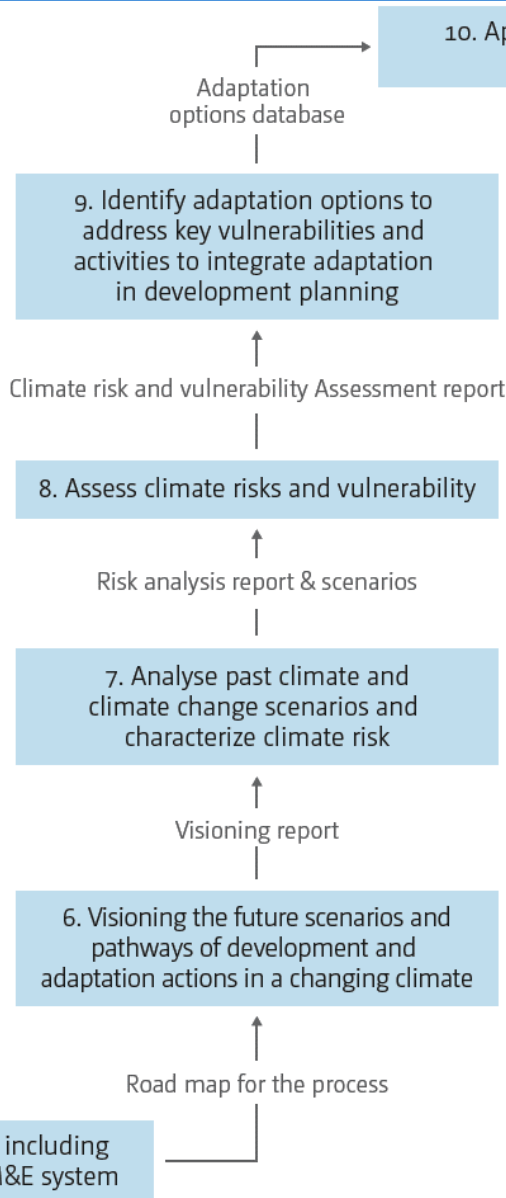


# Sample process to formulate and implement a National Adaptation Plan

## Element A: Lay the groundwork and address gaps



## Element B: Preparatory elements



## Element C: Implementation strategies



## Element D: Reporting, monitoring and review



## Supplementary materials on NAPs

### Partners

- CBD
- CI
- FAO
- IFRC
- IIED
- IPACC
- ITU
- GIZ
- GWP
- NAP Global Network
- NAP-GSP
- PROVIA
- Southern Voices
- UNITAR
- WHO
- WMO

### Topics

Mandates
Stocktaking
Stakeholder engagement
Gaps, skills assessments
Capacity development
Integration into national planning and budgets
Guide to methods and tools
Monitoring and evaluation
Agriculture
Genetic diversity
Fisheries
Forestry
Health
Biodiversity
Climate services
Information and communication technologies





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# The NAP-SDG iFrame



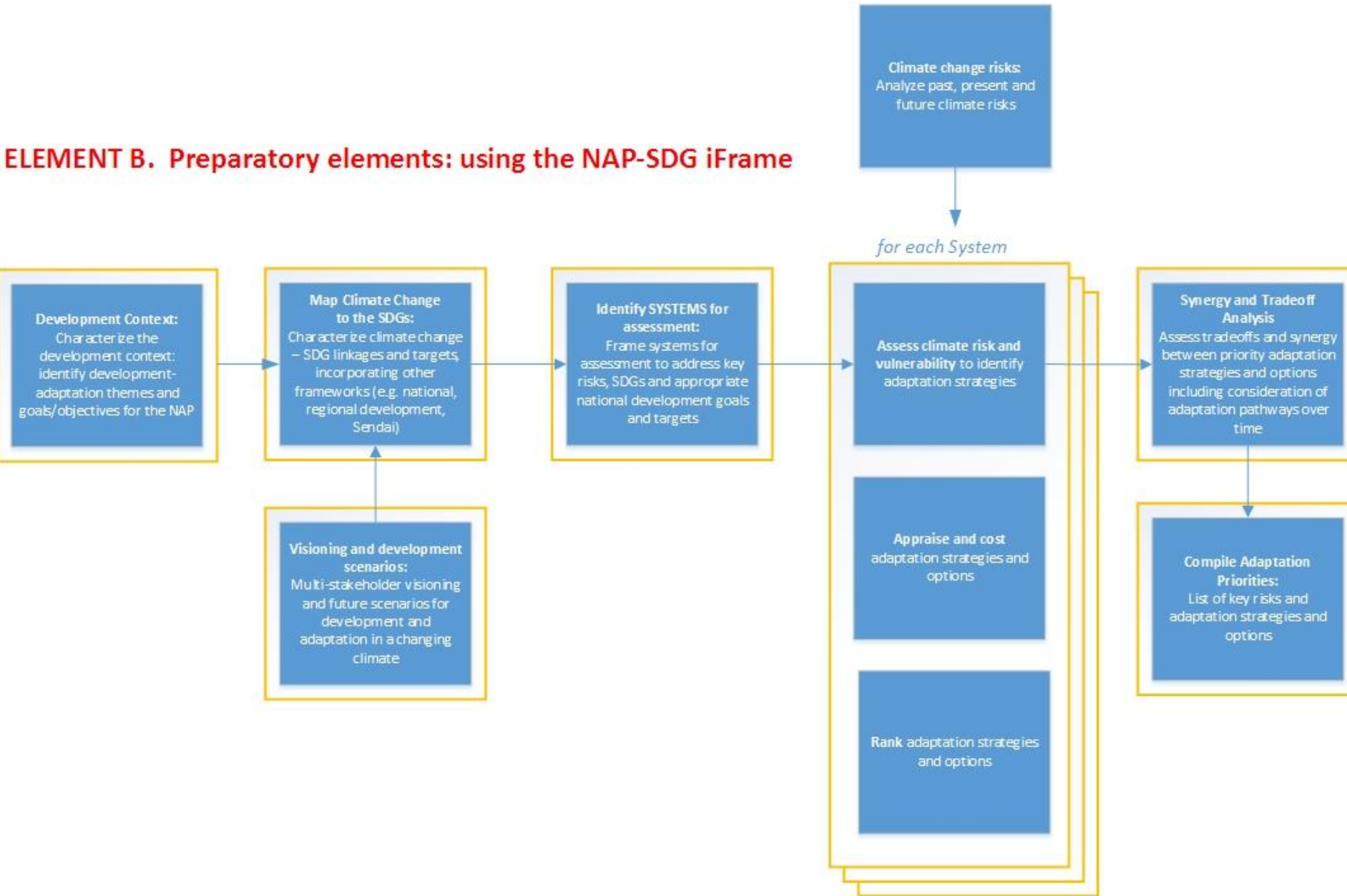
## The steps of the iFrame

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- ❑ The NAP-SDG iFrame builds on the second category of specific targets as follows
  - ❖ Consider the measurable and specific targets for main development themes (ag and food security, water resources etc)
  - ❖ Then add specific national development goals and targets to create a country-specific list of goals and targets
  - ❖ Add further targets from other relevant frameworks such as Sendai.
- ❑ Then we can work with these to further identify relevant systems to assess further, implement adaptation actions, including ensuring to measure development as well as adaptation outputs, results and impact
- ❑ This helps us conduct M&E of both development and adaptation
- ❑ In many cases, there will be a need to assess trade-offs between adaptation options under different systems



## ELEMENT B. Preparatory elements: using the NAP-SDG iFrame



## The steps of the iFrane

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- ❑ Begins with identifying which of the SDGs are sensitive to climate change (directly), to come up with 6 to 9 or so SDGs, including the usual suspects of SDG 2 on ending hunger, SDGs on water, ecosystems, health, energy, infrastructure, etc.
- ❑ Then look at the targets and classify them depending on their relationship with climate change adaptation (NAPs) into:
  - ❖ High-level/co-objectives (when compared to the global goal on adaptation and the objectives of the NAPs)
  - ❖ Specific targets/outcomes/constraints, easily quantifiable
  - ❖ Guiding principles (more general targets that are hard to quantify)



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## Conclusion

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- ❑ By following the NAP-SDG iFrame, it becomes possible to look at issues as systems.
- ❑ This provides a holistic approach for adaptation planning and implementation, ensuring consideration of all driving factors, key players and stakeholders thereby avoiding silo approaches



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**The NAP is the main output of the process, and is designed to be iterative, country-driven, and would provide the substance of the adaptation ambition expressed in the NDCs and Adaptation Communications under the Paris Agreement**

**Financial support for the formulation of NAPs and implementation of policies, programmes and projects identified therein is well grounded in the GCF**



# United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

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