

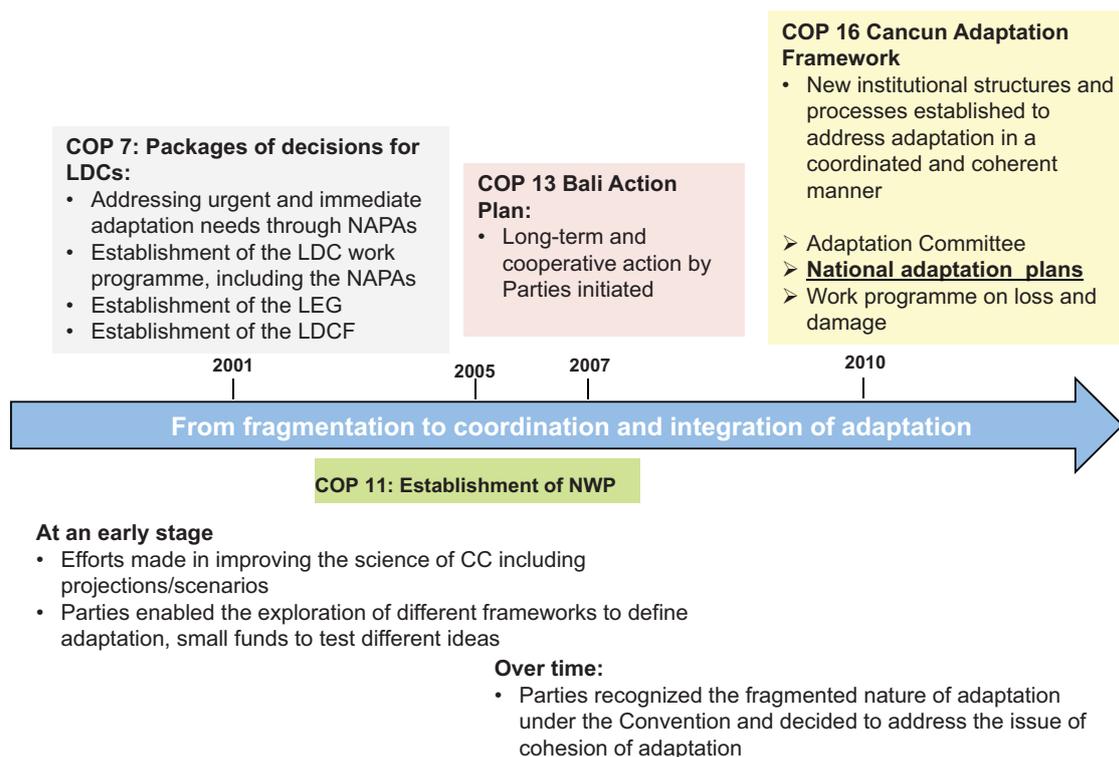
# Introducing the NAP process

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## Background: Adaptation under the Convention over time



## Progress on NAPAs

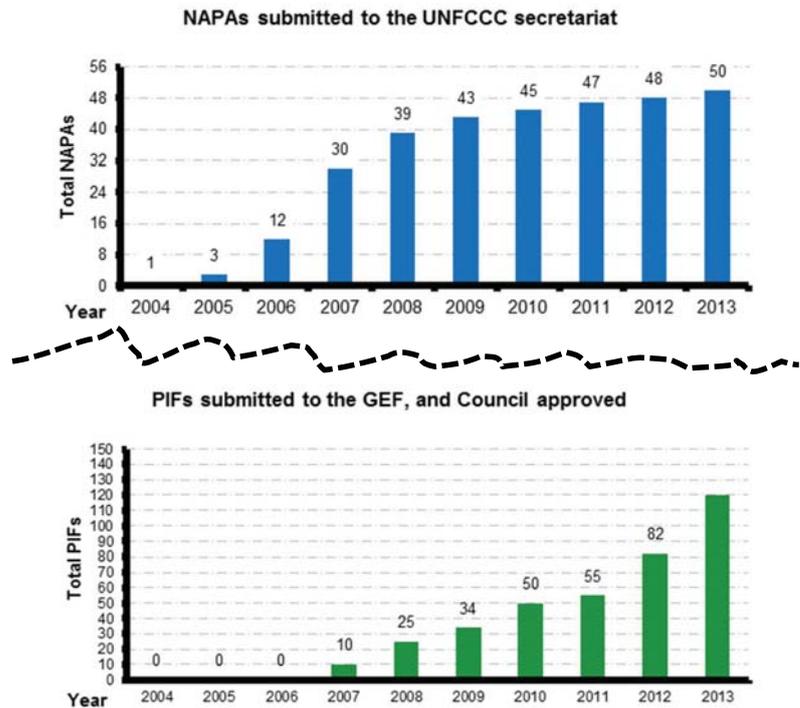
### NAPA preparation

**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**
- A majority of projects are on agriculture, fisheries and food security

As of end of February 2014  
Source: GEF



## NAPAs: a success story for LDCs and for adaptation

- NAPAs are truly **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.



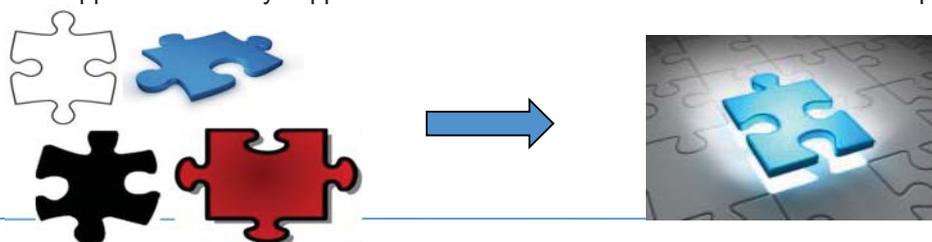
### Guidelines

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>



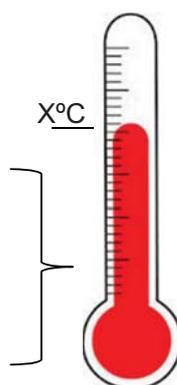
- The NAP process encourages countries to advance from NAPA and other individual adaptation experiences to **comprehensive, medium- and long-term** planning for adaptation that is driven by a **country-owned** NAP framework, strategy or roadmap
- NAPs will be the primary statement of national adaptation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



Level of risk that a country is able to address through its own resources

- Financial
- Human
- Natural

Country resources



Support required

- Finance
- Technology
- Capacity-building

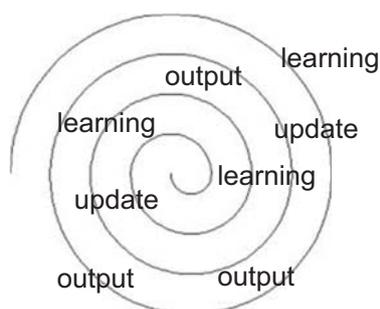
Country determines the level of risk it seeks to adapt to and coordinates required support



- The NAP process is framed along a continuum of **4 elements** that are designed to lay the ground work 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
- The process adopts a **transparent** and **participatory** approach that is **gender-sensitive**, considers vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems and takes into account best available science and traditional and indigenous knowledge



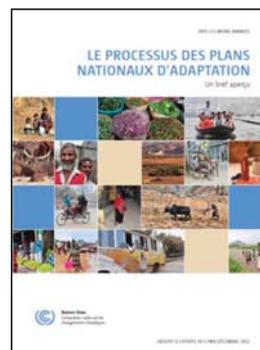
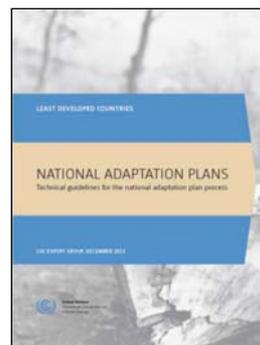
- The process will contribute to **learning** about how to manage multiple stress factors that combine in complex ways across scales through means of rigorous **monitoring** and **review**
- At the same time it will ensure **continuity** and learning in planning and implementing adaptation, and communicate 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



## Current status of the NAP process

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- **Technical guidelines** for the NAP process have been produced by the LEG
- The LEG launched the process at the **NAP Expo** in June 2013
- The GEF announced that the **LDCF** and **SCCF** are ready to be accessed for financial support to NAP formulation
- The LEG has incorporated **training** on NAPs in its 2012-2013 training workshops and is planning to conduct more comprehensive NAP training 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**



United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

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# Thank you

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