

Technical guidelines for the NAP process

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Elements of the NAP process (decision 5/CP.17, annex)

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 capacity, knowledge base, etc.

4) Reporting, monitoring and review

- Address inefficiencies, incorporate results of new assessments, etc..
- Monitor and review efforts undertaken



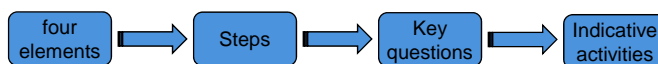
Approach of the technical guidelines

- The technical guidelines **build on the four main elements** of the initial guidelines adopted by Parties to the UNFCCC (decision 5/CP.17).
- They **provide indicative activities** or tasks which a country may undertake based on a broad literature review and input from experts and stakeholders during a meeting organized by the LEG to review a draft of the guidelines.
- Some of the activities may take a defined time to be completed, while others would be ongoing.
- The technical guidelines are indicative rather than prescriptive



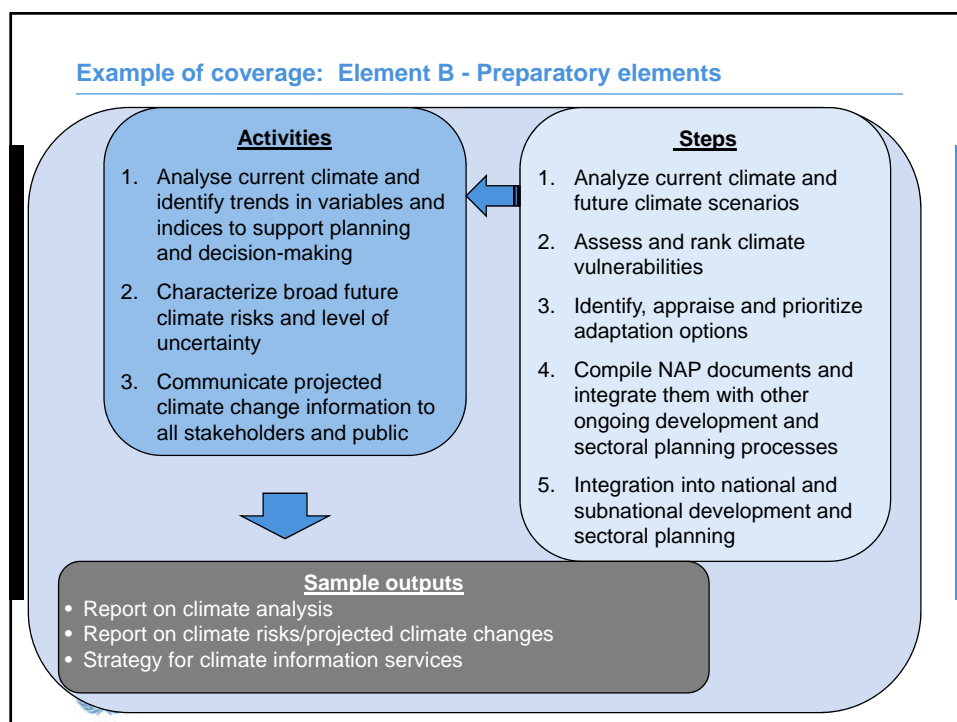
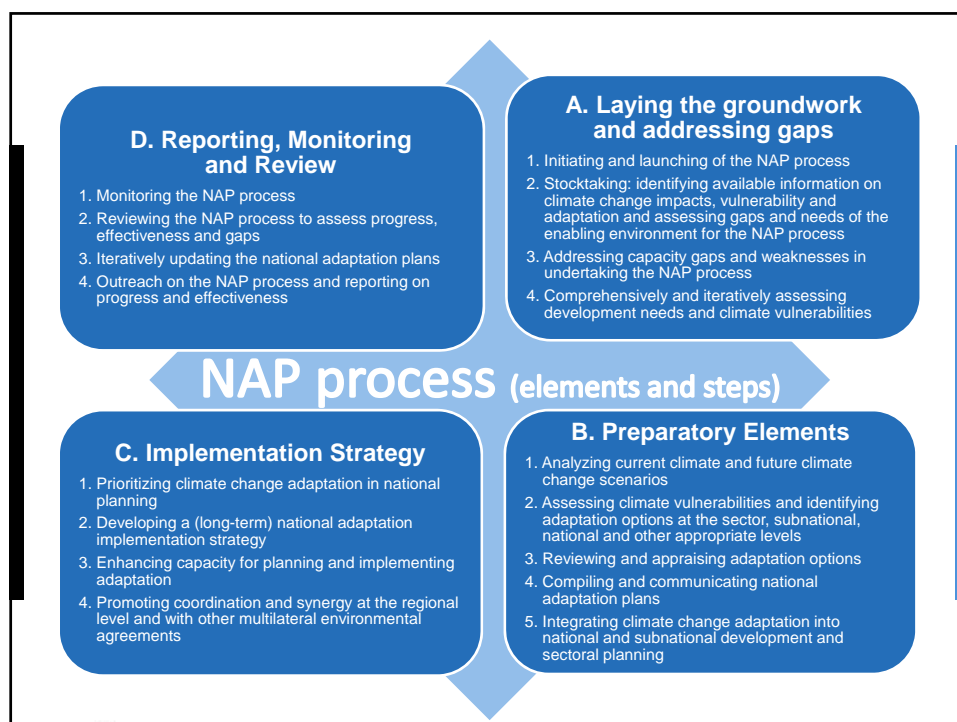
What is in the technical guidelines?

- ✓ Part I. Introduction (pp 10-19) : objectives of the NAP process; key concepts and terms; guiding principles; differences to and lessons from NAPAs;
- ✓ Part II. Elaboration of the four elements of the initial guidelines (pp. 20-116): proposal of steps a country may consider, key questions to facilitate implementation of the steps and indicative activities or tasks a country may undertake under each step;



- ✓ Part III. A guide to using the technical guidelines (pp. 117-125) **Sample flow of activities clustered into workstreams** that illustrate how the NAP process could be rolled out within country; identification of some of the stakeholders that may be involved in the NAP process; consideration of the cycles of the NAP process
- ✓ Part IV. Annexes (pp/ 126 -146): provision of additional material, suggestions for approaches and methods enriched through examples, case studies, and key references.





NAP workstreams and stakeholders engagement 1/2

Indicative workstreams (p.119)	Examples of stakeholders to involve
Interfacing with policy and decision makers under the NAP process	Head of State's office, Parliament, judicial systems
Adaptation capacity and enabling environments: gap and needs analysis	Finance and planning bodies, sector ministries and subnational bodies*, academic and research institutes*, civil society organizations
Monitoring and evaluation	Sector ministries and subnational bodies*, national statistics offices, finance and planning bodies, civil society organizations*, general public/local/indigenous communities*
Integrating climate change adaptation in national planning	Finance and planning bodies, sector ministries and subnational bodies*, academic and research institutes*, judicial systems



NAP workstreams and stakeholders engagement 2/2

Indicative workstreams	Example of stakeholders to involve
Vulnerability and adaptation assessment	sector ministries and subnational bodies*, academic and research institutes*, civil society organizations*, business industry, general public/local/indigenous communities*
Education, training, communication, and awareness-raising	Head of State's office, Parliament, academic and research institutes*, civil society organization*, media, general public/local/indigenous communities
Reporting	Head of State's office, Parliament, academic and research institutes*, civil society organization*, media, general public/local/indigenous communities*



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 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)

Example of essential function:

- Provision of **national leadership** and **coordination** of adaptation efforts at **all levels** and acting as the **main interface** with regional and international mechanisms;
- **Analysing climate data** and **assessing vulnerabilities** to climate change and identifying **adaptation options** at the sector, subnational, national and other appropriate levels;



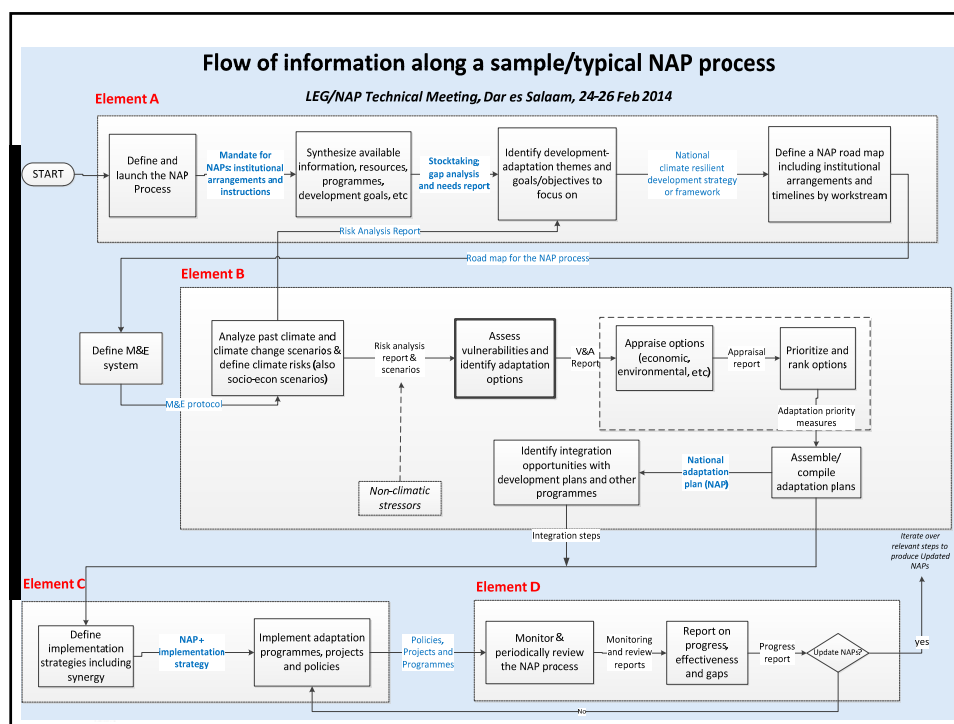
Embarking on the NAP process

A country has embarked on the NAP process when it has ...(examples)

- ✓ Declared a coordinating or spearheading mechanism
- ✓ Scoped required activities to **drive the NAP process** (mandates, institutions, relevant stakeholders, resources), recognizing **ongoing relevant activities**
- ✓ Clustered the NAP process into **workstreams**
- ✓ Arranged for **support**
- ✓ Compiled and communicated a **roadmap** or strategy, including milestones, for the initial phase of the national process

A country could communicate the initiation of its NAP process and provide contact details for partners that are interested in supporting the process





Planned LEG activities for 2014 relating to the technical guidelines

The LEG will be undertaking the following activities to support LDCs on the formulation and implementation of NAPs:

- ✓ Developing an **information paper on how NAP processes can be supported in the LDCs**
- ✓ Developing **training materials on NAPs** that could also be packaged as e-learning materials for self-paced training and for training of trainers
- ✓ Conducting **regional training workshops** that would aim at contributing to enhanced understanding of the NAP process and how LDCs can work with different stakeholders on their NAPs
- ✓ Organization of a second edition of the **NAP Expo** in August 2014, that would aim at contributing to enhanced understanding of the NAP process and of how LDCs can work with different stakeholders on their NAPs
- ✓ Carrying out specific activities to **address the support needs** for the LDCs for NAPs (ref: FCCC/SBI/2013/8, paragraph 18)



Resources to support the NAP process

The following resources are being made available online by the LEG to support NAP teams in undertaking the NAP process:

- ✓ A [NAP overview brochure](#)
- ✓ A [NAP Poster](#) showing steps, main activities (building blocks) and sample outputs under each of the four elements of the NAP process
- ✓ The [NAP Central](#) which is a common information system for the NAP process, presenting information, among other, on data, tools, methods and case studies sorted by countries, sectors and hazards (<http://unfccc.int/NAP>)



Resources to support the NAP process: supplementary materials

At its 24th meeting (August 2013), the LEG welcomed initiatives from different organizations on providing supplementary materials that would assist the LDCs in achieving concrete steps on the NAP process. It elaborated the following general recommendations for the development of the supplementary materials:

- (a) The supplementary materials need to be [aligned with the LEG NAP technical guidelines](#)
- (b) They would need to [focus on being useful at the practical level](#)
- (c) Contributing organizations need to [ensure broad inputs from all relevant organizations](#) in developing the supplementary materials
- (d) [The LEG may assist in identifying examples](#), case studies, best practices and lessons learned to be used
- (e) The LEG [strongly encourages broad participation of end users in the development of supplementary materials](#).



United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Thank you

