



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Overview of NAPs and NAP implementation

NAP Project Proposal Writing Workshop

21 to 24 February 2023

Moroni, Comoros

Two objectives of the process to formulate and implement National Adaptation Plans



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



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 NAP and the underlying process

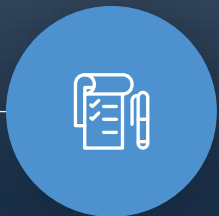


The process of supporting the work on adaptation, vertically integrated from observations and research, analysis, assessments, priority setting, plans and their implementation, then reporting, monitoring and review. These are ongoing and long-term activities, and include activities to enable them (stocktaking, identifying gaps and obstacles, addressing those gaps, etc.).



The NAP, the plan, which is a statement of what is known and prioritized for a given time slice - to inform implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and many other uses as explained below. The NAP formulated and communicated should thus give details about the process, and also include information about how the process will be continued and supported, to lead to more and better plans the next time slice - in an iterative manner;

Essential functions / uses of a NAP (1/2)



01

Use of the NAP as the umbrella programme for adaptation activities in the country, with a long-term approach to supporting adaptation assessment and planning, and subsequent implementation, and embracing related activities on V&A assessment for national communications, adaptation priority setting for the NDCs and adaptation communications, activities at sectoral and subnational levels, etc.

02

Use of the NAP to inform adaptation information included in National Determined Contributions (NDCs) and adaptation communications;

03

Use of the NAP to inform development of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) country programme with respect to adaptation

04

Use of the NAP to guide and drive integration of climate change considerations in development planning including processes such as national budgets;

Essential functions / uses of a NAP (2/2)



05

Use of the NAP to provide an up-to-date summary of key vulnerabilities and risks, and priority adaptation actions for a country;

06

Use of information in the NAP to provide initial information on climate rationale for adaptation, used when designing implementation projects;

07

Use of the NAP to provide a platform for promoting coherence with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and other frameworks; as well as integration across different administrative levels and programmes;

08

There are growing efforts to enhance national institutional arrangements for the leadership and coordination of adaptation efforts at all levels and involving all actors and stakeholders;

09

Use of the NAP to show how adaptation guiding principles (best practices) are addressed, such as how gender, indigenous knowledge, focus on most vulnerable, inclusion in the planning, etc., are addressed during the formulation of the NAP.

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



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

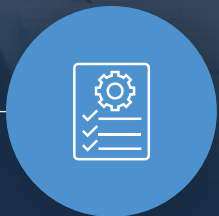
Characteristics of a NAP ready for implementation

- The NAP should show recent trends in climate changes to help identify baseline conditions, and should describe an envisioned climate future changes for the country, which guided vulnerability and risk assessments
- The NAP should show clear prioritization of actions to be implemented, taking into account that resources will always be limited (funding and also human capacity to pursue project development and implementation)
- How projects fit in the bigger picture of adaptation for the country, including sustainable development plans for the country (local to national; how projects aggregate to a higher objective, or just independent ideas to address unconnected factors)
- Timeline of activities to be implemented taking into account other planned/priority activities in the country
- Lessons learned, barriers, risk factors - including those based on similar projects

Characteristics of a NAP ready for implementation

- Indicate the adaptation need (additionality over ongoing development efforts) in terms of costs and other resources needed
- For medium- to long-term strategies, show clear alignment to an envisioned future climate scenario, and also reference to the <2 degrees of the PA
- Where possible, indicate costs for each activity/project
- Show clear timeframes for priority activities

Broad framing of implementation covering 3 main actions



Concrete projects that address specific problem/aim to achieve a specific goal



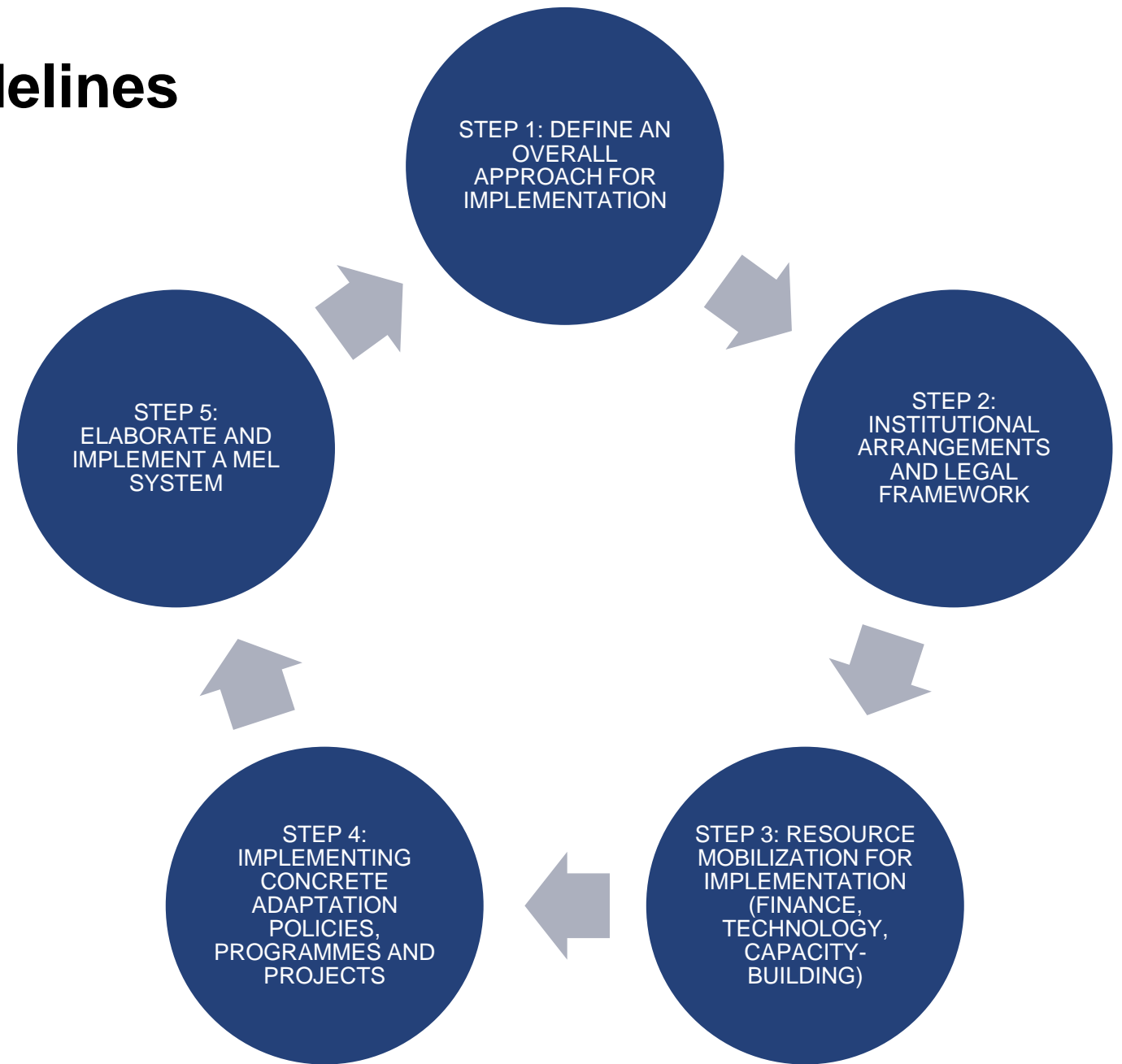
Capacity-building/capacity-development/readiness for implementation



The ongoing process to support the formulation and implementation of NAPs



NAP Implementation Guidelines





United Nations
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Thank you for your attention.

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