

# NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) PROCESS COUNTRY-LEVEL TRAINING

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR MULTI-SECTORAL INVOLVEMENT IN THE NAP PROCESS



## FACTSHEET

### RESPONDING TO NAP REQUIREMENTS IN-COUNTRY

**In response to the need for NAP support and capacity building, a NAP country-level training has been developed. This new training aims to provide a general understanding of the conceptual approach of NAPs and the NAP technical guidelines, produced by the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG).**

Launching, managing and supporting a NAP process are complex tasks that need input and capacities from a broad range of stakeholders. This training raises awareness of challenges and opportunities in the NAP process, assists in identifying institutional and financial needs, and familiarises participants with existing NAP support tools and methods. The training will strengthen the awareness of the NAP process in-country, and will also provide specific knowledge on the NAP framework conditions and key steps in the process.

Climate change is affecting various sectors in specific ways in many different countries. These new challenges may call for increased collaboration between different sectors. The agricultural sector for example may need to develop more effective, sustainable, and resilient crop production with improved crop rotation systems and higher quality weather forecasting. They may need to make use of climate services from the meteorological agency, or work with the water sector on improving water management techniques and

developing more efficient water delivery systems. Similarly, statistics offices might work together with the Ministry of Finance in order to estimate losses in GDP due to the impacts of climate change. Planning agencies might opt to include climate proofing steps in manuals for policy development and project feasibility studies, in order to make more resilient investments.

Therefore, this NAP training is directed to assist multiple sectors at the 'country-level'. The training provides an opportunity for up to 25 participants to come together and work towards a common understanding of what NAP means for their country.

### ABOUT THE NAP PROCESS

The NAP process was established by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2010 and is a component of the Cancun Adaptation Framework. Climate change risks intensify development challenges for least developed countries (LDCs). The NAP process is intended to reduce vulnerability, build adaptive capacity and mainstream adaptation into all sector-specific and general development planning. The Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) has developed NAP Technical Guidelines, which determine the NAP process from its early design to the monitoring of its implementation.

## ■ WHO CAN PARTICIPATE IN THE NAP TRAINING?

The target group for the NAP country-level training is diverse, including decision-makers and politicians responsible for the overall launch and steering of the NAP process; experts and officials involved in sector planning including planning, finance, environment, infrastructure development, economic development, agriculture, meteorology and many others; NGOs and stakeholder groups involved in the NAP process; and technical experts from government entities in charge of capacity development of administrative staff.

The training is not exclusively focused on trainees from the environmental and climate change community, but also on sectors affected by climate change such as infrastructure, agriculture and coordinating ministries, such as planning and finance.

## ■ WHAT IS THE STRUCTURE OF THE TRAINING?

The NAP training is designed to be flexible in order to address various in-country needs, capacities and diverse participants. The training is arranged in modules which can be tailored to the requirements of the group of participants and the country context. The modular structure allows for the training duration to vary, from ½ day for high-level decision-makers, to four days for technical experts.

## ■ HOW ARE THE TRAINING MODULES SELECTED AND ARRANGED?

The NAP country-level training modules and exercises are adjusted to correspond to the situation in-country. This enables participants to utilise their learning from the training exercises in their current and future work. Training modules are arranged according to the structure of the NAP process, from preparatory and stocktaking work through to implementation and evaluation. There are 18 modules in total, each with specific learning objectives relevant to the NAP process (see table opposite).

## ■ HOW WAS THE NAP TRAINING DEVELOPED?

A range of stakeholders were involved to develop the training, bringing broad experiences in implementing NAP workshops in various countries. The modules were developed by Deutsche Gesellschaft für International Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ) on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), together with the joint United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) NAP Global Support Programme (NAP-GSP). Testing of the training took place in October 2014, involving representatives from UNDP, UNITAR, UNEP, GIZ, the UNFCCC Secretariat and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), in which final adjustments were made.

NAP trainings have already taken place in Togo, Mauritania, Albania, Madagascar and Djibouti. A NAP Training of Trainers was conducted in April 2015, to enlarge the pool of available trainers. Currently, the training material is available in English and French.

## ■ WHAT OTHER MORE IN-DEPTH TRAININGS ARE AVAILABLE TO FOLLOW UP THE NAP COUNTRY-LEVEL TRAINING?

The NAP country-level training lays the foundation for a country to be able to strategize, steer and manage its NAP process. Additional trainings can deepen knowledge on specific elements of the NAP process. For example, the training on Climate Finance Readiness (ClifIT) targets decision-makers in developing countries to strengthen their ability to adequately plan for climate finance, access climate finance and spend the funds efficiently and transparently. ClifIT has been developed by Adelphi, with financial support from GIZ on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Development and Cooperation.

- **Further information is available at [www.clifit.org](http://www.clifit.org)**

UNDP has developed a training on the economics of adaptation, which includes the application of tools such as cost-benefit analysis. This support can help countries understand why and how to apply economics analysis tools to appraise adaptation options.

UNITAR in collaboration with UNDP has prepared trainings on public policy and climate finance with a specific focus on national budget processes. This training can help sectors to thinking through budget preparation and prepare climate responsive submissions to Ministries of Finance using up to date policy appraisal techniques.

## ■ WHAT OTHER NAP SUPPORT IS AVAILABLE?

For more information on the NAP process and on additional support from agencies, please visit the following websites:

- **NAP Central:** [www.unfccc.int/nap](http://www.unfccc.int/nap) : Information platform on NAP from the UNFCCC and the LEG. This provides information on progress made by countries; a repository of relevant NAP documents, links to relevant data, information, and tools for the NAP process and a lot more.
- **GIZ NAP support:** [www.AdaptationCommunity.net](http://www.AdaptationCommunity.net) : Online community on adaptation topics and NAP, providing tools, approaches and practical examples of applying those tools.
- **The joint UNDP-UNEP National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme (NAP-GSP):** [www.undp-alm.org/projects/naps-ldcs](http://www.undp-alm.org/projects/naps-ldcs) : NAP-GSP assists LDCs to identify technical, institutional and financial needs to integrate climate change adaptation into ongoing medium and long-term national planning. The partner agencies of the NAP-GSP are the FAO, GWP, IFAD, PROVIA, WHO, UNFCCC, UNISDR and UNITAR.

In addition GIZ is a collaborating organisation. NAP-GSP is financed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF). NAP-GSP does not contribute direct funding, but works to provide regional and national technical support, institutional support and knowledge exchange.



## NAP MODULES AND TRAINING OBJECTIVES

MODULES	LEARNING OBJECTIVES
<b>I. 1: Essentials of adaptation to climate change</b>	To guarantee a common understanding of all participants on climate change and adaptation
<b>I.2: Conceptual understanding of the NAP process</b>	To acquaint the participants with the general concept and character of the NAP process
<b>I.3: Process overview on NAP</b>	Introduces the main elements and basic structure of the NAP Technical Guidelines
<b>I.4: NAP Chat</b>	Reflects upon key characteristics of the NAP process through the perspective of distinct government stakeholders
<b>I.5: Getting to Yes</b>	To learn about the significance of effective negotiations in national adaptation planning and how to achieve consensus-based agreements
<b>II.1: Stocktaking</b>	To get to know different methods for stocktaking and to reflect upon a country's planning capacities. The tool 'Stocktaking for National Adaptation Planning' is introduced.
<b>II.2: Institutions for NAP</b>	To understand the significance of an adequate institutional setup for adaptation
<b>III.1: Climate information for vulnerability assessments</b>	Familiarises participants with relevant climate change information sources and introduces the concept of vulnerability and its components
<b>III.2: Develop and select adaptation options</b>	To understand the necessity of prioritizing adaptation options
<b>III.3: Appraising adaptation options</b>	To understand the steps involved in conducting a cost-benefit analysis
<b>III.4: Mainstream adaptation into development planning</b>	To understand the interlinkage between mainstreaming and political processes
<b>IV.1: Develop capacities for NAP</b>	To understand how capacity development enables adaptation planning and problem solving
<b>IV.2: Financing adaptation</b>	Introduces the options and relevance of international climate financing
<b>IV.3: NAP implementation</b>	To recognise that adaptation implementation is necessary at different levels, from a policy level to an operational level, and that a combination of top-down and bottom-up approaches fosters adaptation planning and implementation
<b>V.1: M&amp;E of climate change adaptation</b>	To acquaint trainees with the challenges of M&E and to introduce them to different approaches for M&E
<b>V.2: NAP as a living document</b>	To familiarise trainees with the iterative character of NAP planning and implementation
<b>VI.1: Roadmap development</b>	To understand how to condense main results of previous steps in the NAP process into a consistent roadmap, to guide further stages of the NAP
<b>VI.2: Transfer into daily work</b>	To transmit learning outcomes

## INTERESTED IN NAP TRAINING?

If you are interested in conducting a NAP training in your country, please contact:

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