


Multi-stakeholder Engagement in NAPs

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Who are the stakeholders and how
can we engage them?

TABLE 8. GOVERNMENT STAKEHOLDERS AND THE OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF WORKING WITH THEM

Stakeholder	Opportunities	Challenges
Head of state's office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turn this stakeholder into a champion • Have it take a leading role in the mainstreaming effort 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has many priorities to deal with • May face conflicting interests
Political parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the election process to raise awareness on climate change adaptation issues • Make these issues a theme of political campaigns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack direct involvement in development planning • May have limited awareness of climate change-related issues • May face conflicting interests
Parliament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leverage its legislative role • Foster its advocacy role, especially for budgeting • Cooperate with (or help create) committees on climate change adaptation issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Often not involved in all stages of national development planning • May have limited awareness of climate change adaptation issues
Judicial system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop synergies with laws related to good governance (e.g. corruption, illegal trade, tax evasion) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May have limited awareness of climate change adaptation issues • Enforcement of laws may be lacking • May face conflicting interests

TABLE 9. NON-GOVERNMENTAL STAKEHOLDERS AND THE OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF WORKING WITH THEM

Stakeholder	Opportunities	Challenges
Civil society organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make use of their expertise, including in addressing gender issues related to climate change adaptation • Help reflect local realities and bring voices from the community level • Foster their role in information collection, information-sharing and awareness-raising (from policymakers to local communities) • Encourage them in their watchdog role (i.e. in promoting transparency and accountability) • Turn them into champions for climate change adaptation integration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacities may be weak especially with respect to engagement in national development planning • Often not involved in all stages of national development planning
Academic and research institutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make use of their expertise, particularly with respect to data collection, analysis of climate change adaptation linkages with development and collection of country-specific evidence • Promote interdisciplinary teams • Promote South-South and North-South cooperation (twinning approaches) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May be disconnected from national development planning processes • Capacity to produce policy-relevant information may be weak
Business and industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigate the effect of their activities that have a large impact on poverty and the environment (e.g. mining, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May perceive environmental management and legislation (e.g. environmental impact assessments) as a barrier to

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How to engage the stakeholders, at
which level?

Civil Society Initiatives for Stakeholder Engagement

Testing of JPA



Latin America

Guatemala: Asociación Solz'it
Central America: Sustainability
Watch (SUSWATCH)
Nicaragua: National Alliance on
Climate Change (ANACC)
Bolivia: Environmental Defense
League (LIDEMA)

Africa

Ghana: ABANTU for Development
Kenya: National Council
of Churches of Kenya
Mozambique: National Platform
of Civil Society on Climate Change
Malawi: Civil Society Network
on Climate Change (CISONECC)
Niger: Civil society platform for
climate change and sustainable
development

Asia

Nepal: National Steering Committee
of CANSA, Nepal
Sri Lanka: National Steering
Committee of CANSA, Sri Lanka
Vietnam: NGO Climate Change
Working Group
Cambodia: Cambodian Climate
Change Network (CCN) and NGO
Forum Cambodia
South Asia: Climate Action Network
South Asia (CANSA)

Sri Lanka

Advocating for multi-stakeholder engagement in the NAPs: preparation, implementation and monitoring

- ▶ Engaging with the focal point from the initial stages for the NAP preparation.
- ▶ Representation in the Expert Committee to input to the process
- ▶ Organising consultations to communicate on the NAP process to a wider audience.
- ▶ Engaging with media for public outreach, increased awareness on the process.
- ▶ Bringing the needs of community to the discussion forums of the NAP

Kenya

Faith based leaders as a key stakeholder in communicating on climate change adaptation, and NAPs

- ▶ Lead by National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCCK)
- ▶ To achieve active involvement of faith based leaders in the NAP process to influence Climate Change Bill 2014
- ▶ Project is implemented nationally and three counties in the Upper Eastern Region
- ▶ To make the voices of the faith leaders and create an impact on the community involvement to be heard in the National Adaptation Planning process
- ▶ Methodology: Sensitising faith leaders on the contents of the Climate Change Bill 2014, gaining their support for the need for a pro-poor, pro-vulnerable and participatory process for national adaptation planning.

Recommendations from the NAP Expo

- ▶ National Adaptation Plans need to be participatory and bring out the concerns of those most affected.
- ▶ NAPs need to be multi-stakeholder driven in preparation as well as in implementation.
- ▶ NAPs are an opportunity to collectively develop resilience to climate change, involvement of multi-stakeholders would ensure successful impacts.
- ▶ Institutions need to have their roles clearly defined, in order to have NAPs effective and implemented

How do we create institutional
mechanism to support stakeholder
engagement?

Thank you!

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