

Module 2: Approaches to NAPA implementation

2.1. Emerging trends and approaches to NAPA implementation

LEG training workshops for 2012-2013
- Francophone LDCs workshop



In this module

Where are we?

Module 1: Setting the stage

Module 2: Implementation strategies for the NAPA

2.1. Emerging trends and approaches to NAPA implementation

2.2. Success stories in designing implementation strategies (*experiences by countries*)

2.3. Exploring synergies

2.4. Toward full implementation of NAPA

Module 3: Accessing financial resources for implementation of NAPA

Module 4: Best practices and lessons learned

Module 5: Tracking progress, monitoring and evaluation

Module 6: Tracking progress, M&E

Module 7: The NAP process

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CASE STUDIES + REGIONAL INPUTS

Learning points:

- Different approaches to intensify and finalize NAPA implementation

Guiding questions:

- What is the most effective way of taking NAPA implementation to completion?



Why an implementation strategy?

- NAPA implementation has progressed, but much still remains to be done to address all the urgent and immediate adaptation priorities.
- Resources are available and progress needs to be shown at national and international level
- We have lessons from the first NAPA projects that can help achieve faster and better results.
- We need to complete this cycle of adaptation planning and programming before moving on to another cycle

We need a **strategy** to implement the rest of the NAPA effectively and rapidly



Elements of an implementation strategy

a) Sequencing of priorities for implementation:

- Selecting among remaining NAPA priorities;
- Objectives, expected outcomes, costs, required capacity;

b) Identification of the preferred approach to NAPA implementation:

- Project, sector-wide or programmatic approaches;
- Approaches to multiple sources of funding;

c) Scope and focus;

- Integrating gender, and considerations of vulnerable communities;
- Targeting regions that have not benefited from any adaptation measures
- Opportunities for scaling up adaptation activities;

d) Developing coordination and partnerships:

- Strategy for mobilizing support from donors and others (technical, financial, etc.);
- Potential synergies;

e) Identification of data and information needs:

- Information for developing project proposal to access funding, including baseline and co-financing information requirements.



Emerging approaches and trends

a) **From projects to programmes – programmatic approach:**

- Original focus for NAPAs had been project based given available funding;
- Growing LDCF resources have opened a window for programmes;

b) **Integration of Biodiversity and CCA:**

- Ecosystem based adaptation (EBA);

c) **Access to multiple financing sources:**

- Combination of LDCF resources with other GEF funds;
- Combination of LDCF resources with other programmes, e.g. AAP, PPCR;

d) **Building towards medium- and long-term adaptation:**

- LDCs are entering into a phase of addressing medium- and long-term adaptation;
- NAPA projects need to contribute towards laying the groundwork to the extent possible.



Deploying a programmatic approach

A **long-term** and **strategic** arrangement of individual yet **interlinked** projects that aim at achieving **large scale impacts**

Options of programmes for the NAPA:

- Programmes addressing all priorities under 1 key sector in the NAPA;
- Multi-country programmes by region (e.g. shared river basins, etc);
- Multi-sectoral programmes by sub-region/community within a country, to develop an integrated approach (e.g. highlands, or coastal communities).



Deploying a programmatic approach

Main features of a programme

- a) Underlying strategic vision to drive the programme;
- b) A focus on addressing specific objectives in a coordinated manner and utilizing resources more effectively;
- c) Dedicated institutional arrangements - composed of capable steering, management and technical support with strong government ownership;
- d) A broader scope than a project, with relevant overarching objectives, results and indicators;
- e) Linkages between programme components that offer opportunities for synergy;
- f) Ability to take different forms – a programme can include only a single deliverable or many deliverables, or include a combination of ongoing support activities and new and additional ones.



Deploying a programmatic approach under the GEF

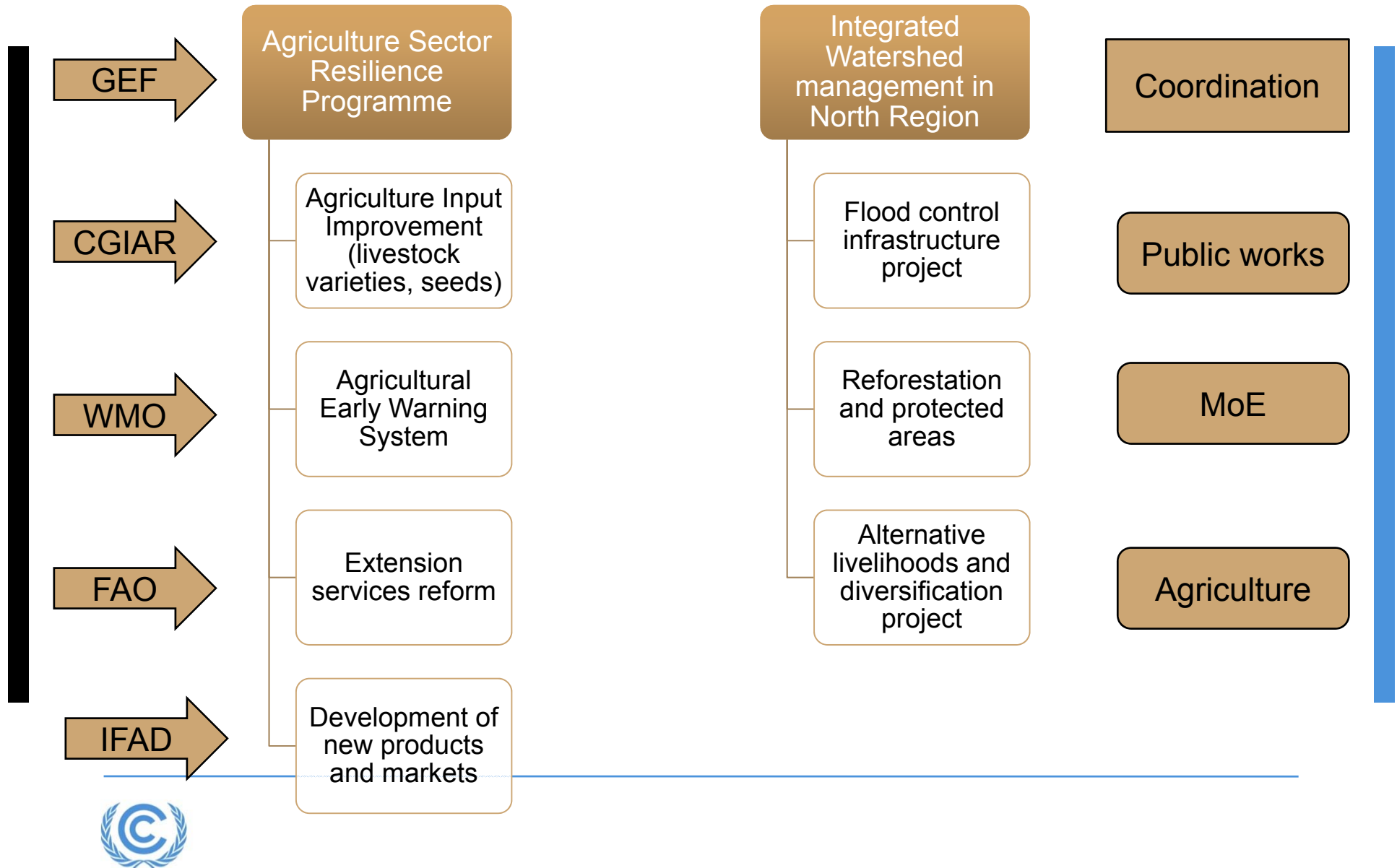
Steps for the development of a programmatic approach for the NAPA

- Step 1:** Selection of projects and the identification of linkages between projects based on the programmatic approach;
- Step 2:** Development of a coherent strategic framework based on the projects chosen and linkages identified;
- Step 3:** Estimation of programme timelines and cost estimates of programme and individual projects based on two scenarios
- Step 4:** Submission to the GEF of the programme proposal using the Programme Framework Document template (PFD) for review and approval;
- Step 5:** Submission to the GEF of the programme projects using the Project Identification Form (PIF) and then full project document templates.

All project proposals under the programme should be submitted for the review and approval of the Council no later than 6 months after approval of the PFD

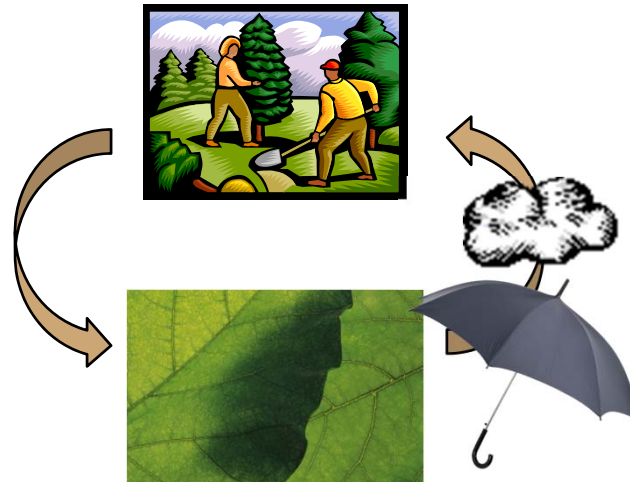


Example of a programme approach to NAPA implementation



Integrating Biodiversity and CCA

Ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) is the use of biodiversity and ecosystem services as part of an overall adaptation strategy to help people adapt to the adverse effects of climate change



Ecosystem-based adaptation protects the environmental services that underpin development



Defining an EbA approach

- Identify vulnerable community (evidence- and science-based)
- Identify vulnerable development objectives
- Understand the ecosystem services that underpin these development objectives
- Identify possible impacts from climate change on the ecosystem services and non-climate change drivers
- Determine adaptation options that target the ecosystem services to provide human adaptation benefits



Module 3: Designing implementation strategies

2.3. Exploring synergy with other programmes at the regional level

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In this module

Where are we?

Module 1: Setting the stage

Module 2: Mainstreaming adaptation into development

Module 3: Preparing for the NAP process

Module 4: Designing implementation strategies

4.1. Success stories in designing implementation strategies

4.2. Emerging trends and approaches to implementation

4.3. Exploring synergy with other programmes at the regional level

Module 5: Accessing financial resources

Module 6: Tracking progress, M&E

Module 7: Best practices and lessons learned

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CASE STUDIES + REGIONAL INPUTS

Learning points:

- Possibilities of synergy with other programmes at the regional level

Guiding questions:

- What opportunities for synergy with other programmes exist for adaptation initiatives in particular the NAPA and the NAP process?



What is synergy?

a) Definition of synergy:

- Synergy can be defined as the “interaction or cooperation of two or more organizations, substances, or other agents to produce a combined effect greater than the sum of their separate effects”.

b) Rational for synergy in the context of NAPAs and the LDC W/P:

- The need to strengthen capacity to adapt (data, information, modelling, methods and tools, technology, institutions, skills, etc);
- The opportunity to help broaden the knowledge base on adaptation;
- The opportunity to share costs and pool resources for implementation;
- Avoiding negative transboundary impacts during implementation;

c) Categories of synergy relevant to the NAPAs and the LDC W/P:

- Synergy at the national level with other programmes;
- Regional synergy;
- Synergy with MEAs.



Areas of adaptation where regional strategies become important

a) Addressing data and climate modelling needs:

- Collection of data at a regional level for solving the problem of lack of data;
- Development of regional climate change models and scenarios;

b) Addressing adaptation across shared resources:

- e.g. fisheries;

c) Exchange of experiences, best practices and lessons learned:

- Lateral transfer of existing coping strategies;

d) Sharing costly adaptation solutions such as insurance:

- e.g. Individual Pacific island countries are not likely to be able to afford catastrophe insurance because of high frequency of disasters, small pools of contributors, the complete exposure of low-income groups and difficulties in raising a sufficiently large fund pool. Therefore, a regional scheme could serve to spread the risk, increase the pool of contributors and reduce the cost of administration.



Opportunities and barriers to implement regional strategies

Opportunities:

- Cost and information sharing in capacity-building activities, early-warning systems and measures for disaster risk reduction
- Regional initiatives can improve national and regional operational management of climate sensitive natural resources and sectors of significance for LDCs

Barriers:

- Adaptation needs differ widely based on geography and the prevailing conditions in the area, so the same phenomenon can have widely disparate impacts on populations in different parts of the world
- Historical, cultural and religious differences, different legal frameworks, difficulties in defining an appropriate region for purposes of structuring a pool and difficulties in obtaining the sustained commitment of politicians could limit the realization of regional insurance schemes
- A regional strategy could compete with national efforts for resources



Relevant actors and initiatives

a) National institutions:

- National government systems, local NGOs, local universities
- National focal points for the MEAs and other relevant international initiatives

b) Regional centres, networks, programmes and projects

- ACPC
- ACMAD, AGRHYMET
- GGWI, FARA

c) Bilateral cooperation agencies and programmes

- France, Belgium, Portugal and Brazil Development Agencies;
- AfDB, BOAD; CEDEAO, CEEAC, COMESA, CARICOM/CARIFORUM (for Haiti), Indian Ocean Commission

d) International organizations:

- FAO, IUCN, UNDP, UNEP, CBD, UNISDR, UNU, WHO, World Bank;
- Red Cross and Red Crescent;

