

GEF experience with preparing NAPA proposals

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Structure of presentation

- Part I: Accessing GEF funds for NAPA
- Part II: Experiences with preparing NAPA proposals

Overview (1)

- **Chronology of the GEF's involvement with NAPA process**
 - COP 7 Decision, November 2001
 - GEF Operational Guidelines, April 2002
 - LEG Annotated Guidelines, August 2002
 - IAs response

Overview (2)

- IA response
 - UNEP communicates to LDCs, April 2002
 - UNDP holds LDC workshop, Ghana, May 2002
 - **IAs assist countries to prepare proposals, June-August 2002**
 - Assist preparation of LEG workshop, September 2002

Part I: Accessing GEF funds for NAPA

GEF guidelines are distinct from the UNFCCC guidelines, but consistent with them

GEF guidelines (1)

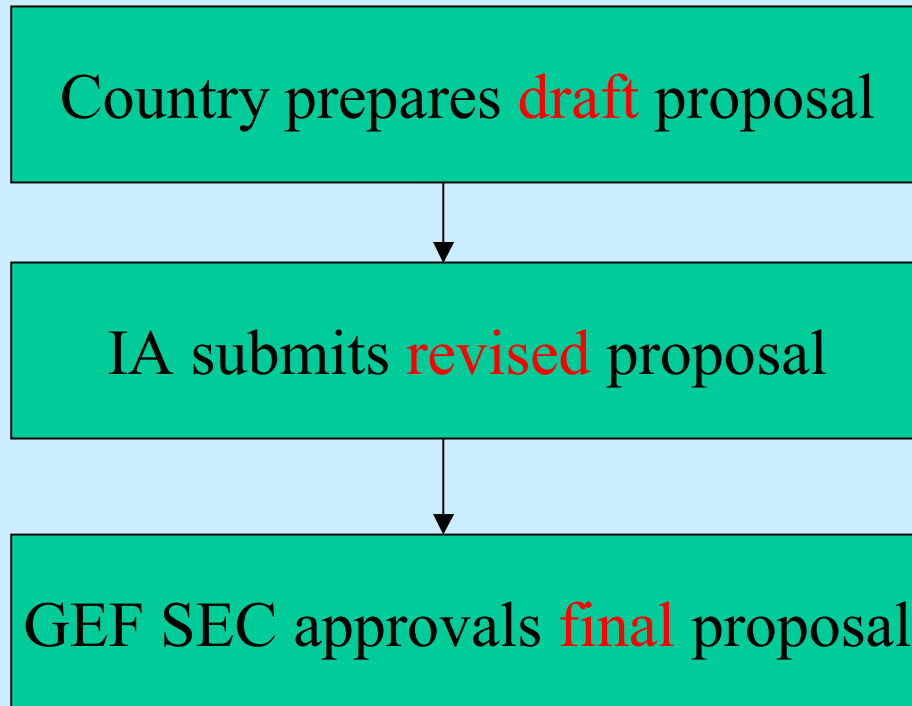
- GEF guidelines
 - For preparing proposals to submit to the GEF
- Guiding elements
 - Stakeholder participation
 - Multidisciplinary approach
 - Sustainable development
 - Country drivenness
 - Cost effectiveness
 - Simplicity
 - Flexibility

GEF guidelines (2)

- Up to \$200K expedited
- Project lifetime 12-18 months

How to get the ball rolling quickly?

- GEF guidelines:
 - submit proposals through the IA which assisted with the EA



GEF *and* UNFCCC focal points endorsements

Key features of NAPA proposals

- Link NAPA proposals to existing V&A studies
 - Substance: regions, sectors, MEAs
 - Process: consultations, institutional arrangements
- LEG and/or others may provide technical assistance
- No ranges for budget line items

No new studies

Part II:
Experiences with preparing NAPA proposals

Preparation of
proposals should not be an obstacle

Preparation of proposals
is a capacity building process

Adequate preparation time is needed

**Trade off:
Expediency versus quality**

Project scope: Depth or Breadth?

- Option A: Depth
 - Country has many studies
 - Comprehensive and reliable information
 - Vulnerable sectors and regions are well established
 - Past, current and future climate risks are known
 - Priorities are known
 - *Aim for depth, not breadth*

Project scope: Breadth or Depth?

- Option B: Breadth
 - Country does not have sufficient information
 - Vulnerable sectors, regions and climate risks are not well known
 - Gap filling
 - *Aim for breadth, not depth*

**Both options should focus on
preparing an action-orientated programme**

Consultative processes: Targeted or broad?

- Option I: Targeted
 - Stakeholder groups are obvious
 - National and local policy processes well established
 - Existing processes strong (e.g., PRS, Agenda 21)
 - *Project can be more ambitious*
- Option II: Broad
 - Stakeholder groups are complex
 - Stakeholders are not well organised
 - Existing processes not established
 - *Project should be less ambitious*

**Stakeholder processes
have implications for project costs**

Example of consultation stages during project implementation

- Stage 1: Project context and scope
- Stage 2: Project identification
- Stage 3: Project ranking
- Stage 4: Project selection
- Stage 5: Public presentation

Project co-ordination: Existing or strengthening?

- Option X: Existing arrangements
 - Co-ordination Unit for FNC has good track record
 - Oversight committees worked well
 - Solid and appropriate team
 - *Build on existing arrangements*
- Option Y: Strengthen arrangements
 - Co-ordination not suitable for NAPA
 - Oversight committees require restructuring
 - Team members not available
 - *Modify new arrangements*

Technical assistance for NAPA project

- Supporting activities
 - Assessing stakeholders
 - Applying consultative methodologies
 - Synthesising existing MEA Action Plans
 - Elaborating criteria for evaluating adaptation projects/plans
 - Ranking adaptation projects/plans
- Final documents
 - 5-page NAPA document

**What kind of technical assistance
is needed to achieve project goals?**

What kind of technical assistance is needed?

- Nature of assistance
 - Technical/policy
 - Choice of methods and approaches/prioritisation/screening
 - Review of documents
 - Country visits
- Source of assistance
 - LEG
 - Other
- Level of assistance

Requirements of technical assistance should be reflected in the terms of references

Project schedule and budget

Example of NAPA Schedule

- Start-up: January 2003
- Project duration: 18 months
- Schedule of activities:
 - Months 1-2: project mobilization
 - Months 3-16: technical reports
 - Months 4-16: stakeholder consultations
 - Months 17-18: NAPA document preparation and review

Schedule depends on many factors: national capacity and organisation, availability of information

Critical decisions that need to be taken by the country to prepare a proposal

	Decisions needed
Proposal preparation	Who takes the lead role?
Project scope	Breadth/depth?
Consultative process	Broad/targeted?
Institutional arrangements	Existing/new arrangements?
Technical assistance	From whom and for what?
Schedule	For how long?
Budget	For how much?

GEF guidelines are flexible.

NAPA proposal should be tailored according to the country