

Inputs from the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

Initial meeting of the executive committee of the Warsaw international mechanism for
loss and damage associated with climate change impacts

25–28 March 2014, Bonn, Germany



Matti Nummelin and Pepetua Latasi

Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)

1) Established at COP7 (2001)

- To provide technical guidance and support to the LDCs on NAPAs, the LDC work programme, and the NAP process; ¹
- Has served 4 mandates [2002-2003, 2004-2005, 2006-2007, 2008-2010], and now in its 5th mandate [2011-2015].

2) Membership

- 10 Members from LDCs (5 Africa, 2 Asia, 2 SIDS, 1 from any LDC);
- 3 Members from Annex II Parties.

3) Supports LDCs through, inter alia,

- Guidelines, technical papers, publications on NAPAs, etc.;
- Training workshops, side events, and special events;
- Regular surveys to LDC focal points, and one-to-one advice;
- Collaboration with GEF and agencies, and other organizations.

¹ Key decisions: 29/CP.7, 6/CP.16 and 5/CP.17



1) Established under the CAF (decision 1/CP.16, paras 15 to 18)

As a process to enable LDCs to formulate and implement NAPs, building upon their experience in preparing and implementing NAPAs, as a means of identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs. Other developing country Parties are invited to employ the modalities formulated to support the NAPs.

2) Objectives of the NAP process (decision 5/CP.17) are:

- a) To reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience;
- b) 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.



Guidelines

COP guidelines for NAPs provide the basis for formulation and implementation of NAPs:

- Initial guidelines are contained in [decision 5/CP.17, annex](#);
- Technical guidelines for the NAP process, developed by the LEG in response to decision 5/CP.17 paragraph 15 are available on the NAP Central at http://unfccc.int/nap/guidelines_main.html.



Elements of the NAP process (decision 5/CP.17, annex)

1) Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps

- Gap analysis
- Institutional arrangements
- National policies / programmes

2) Preparatory elements

- Scenarios and assessments (e.g. V&A), etc...
- Identification and prioritization of options
- Develop overarching national strategy, etc...

3) Implementation strategies

- Implement activities, policies, programmes
- Build necessary capacities on an ongoing basis
- Enhance knowledge base, etc...

4) Reporting, monitoring and review

- Address inefficiencies, incorporate results of new assessments, etc..
- Monitor and review efforts undertaken



Key considerations

- 1) The NAP process aims at supporting national efforts to define adaptation needs and priorities, including costs, for the medium and long-term;
- 2) The NAPs are country and context specific, and may be defined with a spatial or sectoral focus;
- 3) They aim to address adaptation needs and priorities by integrating climate change risks into relevant plans, programmes and policies;
- 4) The development of NAPs should thus involve comprehensive and iterative assessment of current and future climate vulnerabilities and risks in order to inform national policies, programmes and activities.



National adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs)

Best practices and lessons learned from the NAPAs

- 1) NAPAs are a tool to communicate urgent and immediate adaptation needs in LDCs;
- 2) They have yielded the following benefits in LDCs:
 - Raised awareness to the adverse effects of climate change and possible measures to adapt;
 - Enabled development of institutional capacity to support planning and implementation of adaptation;
 - Facilitated learning in addressing adaptation to climate change;
 - Mobilized buy-in across all stakeholders at the national levels to support action on adaptation planning and implementation;
- 3) More details on best practices and lessons learned from the NAPAs is available at <http://unfccc.int/6491>.



Some statistics on NAPAs

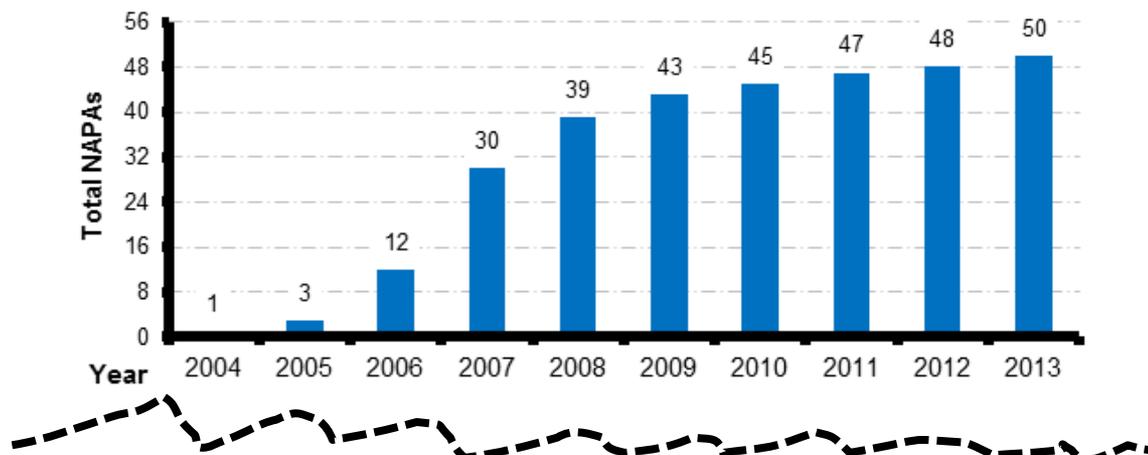
NAPA preparation

- Average 18 months
- USD 200, 000 per LDC
- Average 11 projects per NAPA
- Key sectors: agriculture, water, early warning and disaster, coastal zones

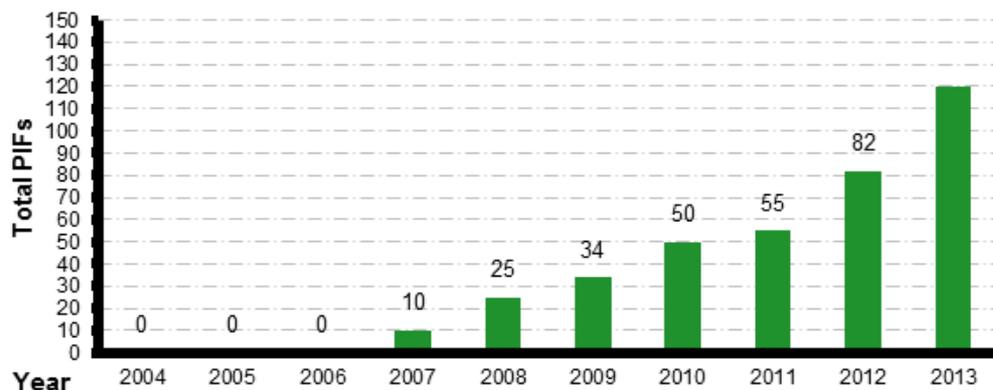
Project preparation

- 16 months from completion of NAPA to GEF Council approval of PIF
- 22 months from PIF approval to CEO endorsement

NAPAs submitted to the UNFCCC secretariat



PIFs submitted to the GEF, and Council approved



Key activities of the LEG in 2014-2015 related to the envisioned functions of the Warsaw international mechanism

Activities of the LEG that relate to the envisioned functions of the Warsaw international mechanism are being undertaken particularly under the following three objectives:

- 1) Providing technical guidance and support to the NAP process (5/CP.17, paragraph 13 and 14);
- 2) Support of knowledge management and outreach in supporting adaptation planning, prioritization and implementation in the LDCs (29/CP.7, 4/CP.11, paragraph 2, 8/CP.13, paragraph 4, 6/CP.16, paragraphs 1 and 2, and 5/CP.17, paragraphs 13 and 14);
- 3) Guidance and advice on the integration of adaptation into development planning and on strengthening gender-related considerations and considerations regarding vulnerable communities in adaptation planning and implementation in LDCs (6/CP.16, paragraph 2(a)).



Key activities of the LEG in 2014-2015 related to the envisioned functions of the Warsaw international mechanism

Activities of the LEG	Functions under the Warsaw international mechanism on loss and damage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Technical guidelines for the NAP process ii. Quick guide, FAQs, and glossary to guidelines on NAPs; iii. Materials for use by countries at the national levels on awareness raising and training activities on the NAP process; iv. Learning guide and e-learning resources on NAPs; v. Regional training workshops on NAPs to start in 2014; vi. In-depth case studies in LDCs on NAPs; vii. NAP Central; viii. Capturing and sharing best practices and lessons learned (including methodologies thereof); ix. Information papers on integration gender considerations and other considerations regarding vulnerable communities in the NAPs; x. Learning guide and e-learning resources on NAPs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Enhancing knowledge and understanding of comprehensive risk management approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including slow onset impacts (3/CP18 para 5a, 2/CP.19 para 5a).



Key activities of the LEG in 2014-2015 related to the envisioned functions of the Warsaw international mechanism

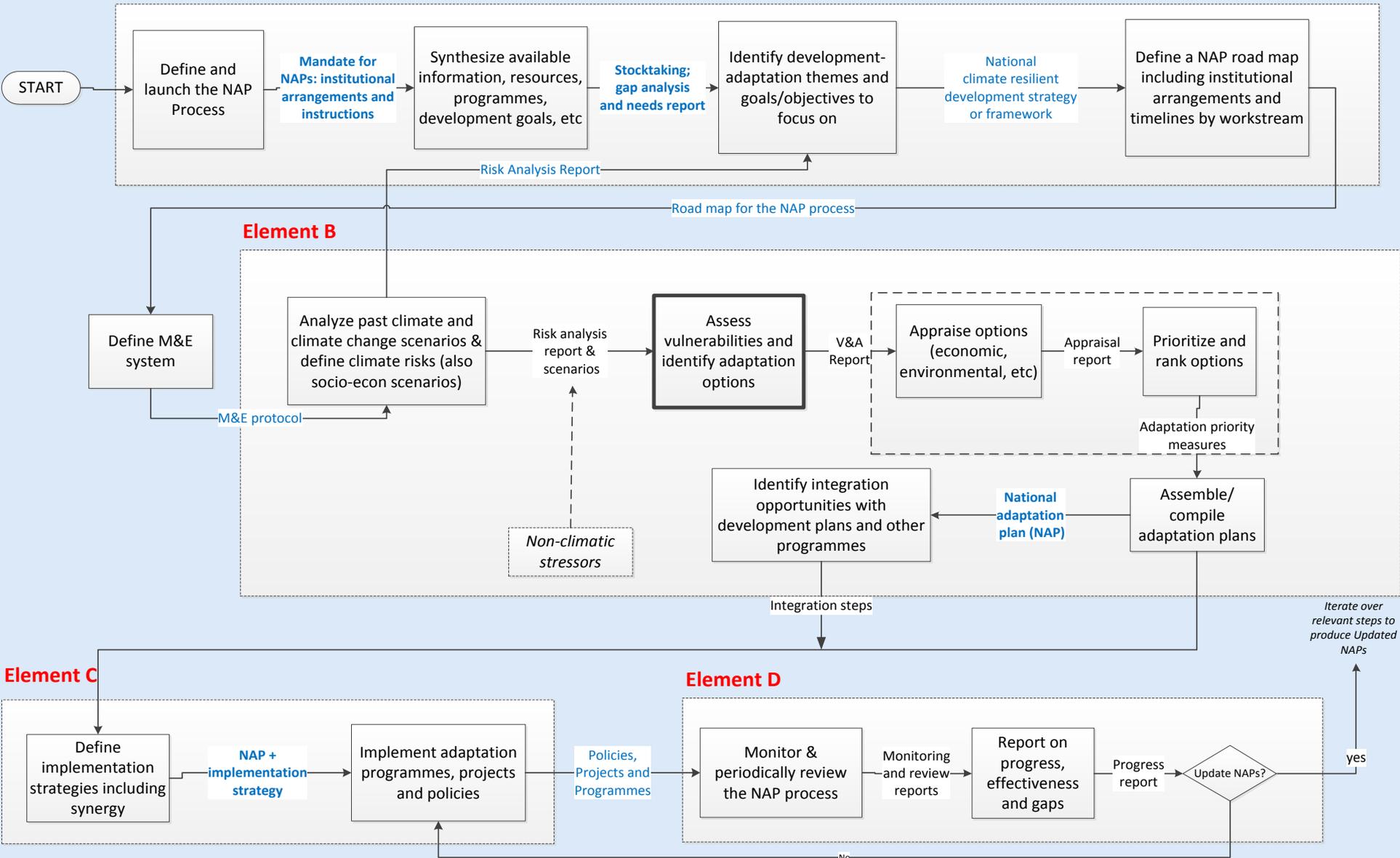
Activities of the LEG	Functions under the Warsaw international mechanism on loss and damage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. NAP Expo; ii. Collaboration with a wide range of organizations in providing technical guidance and support to LDCs on NAPs; iii. Information paper on how the NAP process can be supported in LDCs; iv. Compilation and analysis of support needs for the LDCs for the formulation and implementation of NAPs; v. Communicating complementary key information to LDCs including on funding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Strengthening dialogue, coordination, coherence and synergies among relevant stakeholders (<i>3/CP.18 para 5b, 2/CP.19, para 5b</i>); ii. Enhancing action and support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change (<i>3/CP.18 para 5c, 2/CP.19, para 5c</i>).



Flow of information along a sample/typical NAP process

Element A

LEG/NAP Technical Meeting, Dar es Salaam, 24-26 Feb 2014



Assessments under the NAPs

Analysis of climate risks by looking at, inter alia:

- 1) Past and future climate and climate change scenarios;
- 2) Climatic patterns in the country, according to observed data, that are most important in terms of adjustment, adaptation of social systems;
- 3) Climate risks and current climate hazards to development and potential co-benefits of adaptation and development;
- 4) Estimated range of uncertainty for possible future climate scenarios;
- 5) Appropriate indices of climate trends which could support planning and decision-making.

Element B, Step B.1: Technical guidelines for the NAP process



Assessments under the NAPs

Vulnerability and adaptation assessments by identifying, inter alia:

- 1) The expected impacts of climate change;
- 2) Systems, regions, or groups to work towards key development goals such as food security, poverty alleviation, economic development, etc, that are most vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change;
- 3) Main climate vulnerabilities of those systems/regions that are key to achieve the main development goals.

Element B, Step B.2: Technical guidelines for the NAP process



Assessments under the NAPs

Appraisal of climate vulnerabilities and identifying adaptation options at sector, subnational, national and other appropriate levels by identifying:

- 1) Criteria that could include economic (costs, benefits, etc.), environmental, risks, social, etc.;
- 2) Systems, regions, or groups work towards key development goals such as food security, poverty alleviation and economic development;
- 3) The expected impacts of climate change;
- 4) Viable cost-effective adaptation options to reduce the impacts of climate change or to exploit opportunities;
- 5) How best can the adaptation options be implemented, and what are the conditions for success;
- 6) Possibility to identify co-benefits between the adaptation options and development.



Conclusion remarks

- 1) The work of the LEG will continue to enhance the preparedness of LDCs to address impacts of climate change in order to build resilience and reduce the risks of loss and damage associated with those impacts.
- 2) Assessments envisioned under the NAP process are comprehensive, and adaptable, to address subnational, national, and region-specific issues including the risk of loss and damage to the adverse effects of climate change.



Thank you

1. Ms. Pepetua Latasi
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trade, Tourism, Environment & Labour
Tuvalu
E-mail: [pepetua\(at\)gmail.com](mailto:pepetua(at)gmail.com)
2. Mr. Matti Nummelin
Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Finland
E-mail: [Matti.Nummelin\(at\)Formin.Fi](mailto:Matti.Nummelin(at)Formin.Fi)

