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**CONVENTION - CADRE SUR LES CHANGEMENTS CLIMATIQUES - Secrétariat**

**Least Developed Countries Expert Group Stocktaking Meeting on  
the preparation and implementation of National Adaptation  
Programmes of Action (NAPAs)**

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**INPUT BY THE LEG**

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), at its twenty-fifth session requested the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) to convene a meeting, with the assistance of the secretariat, to take stock of the progress made by Parties in NAPA preparation and implementation.

2. To facilitate discussions on the progress made by Parties in NAPA preparation and implementation at the LEG stocktaking meeting to be held from 3-5 September in Bangkok, the LEG has reflected on its work with a view to taking stock of its work programmes in supporting the NAPA process since its establishment in 2001, and to provide some insights and lessons learned in implementing its work programmes to date.

The main objectives of this paper are to:

- (i) Present the achievements of the LEG to date, in the NAPA preparation and implementation process;
- (ii) Address the needs and concerns, and priorities of LDCs arising from the NAPA process;
- (iii) Identify what further support is needed for addressing needs in the future.

## II. BACKGROUND

3. Article 4.9 of the UNFCCC recognizes the specific needs and special situations of the LDCs. In acknowledging the specific situations of LDCs – that they do not have the means to deal with problems associated with adaptation to climate change – the Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC, at its seventh session in 2001, adopted a package of decisions on the specific needs of the LDCs. It established:

- A work programme for the LDCs<sup>1</sup>
- The Least Developed Countries Expert group (LEG) and its terms of reference<sup>2</sup>
- Guidelines<sup>3</sup> for preparing National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs)
- The Least Developed Countries Fund<sup>4</sup> for funding the preparation and implementation of NAPAs as well as other activities.

4. The main focus of the LDC work programme is the NAPAs, which provide a process for LDCs to identify priority activities that respond to their urgent and immediate needs with regard to adaptation to climate change. The rationale for NAPAs is based on the limited ability of LDCs to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change. This special approach for addressing the needs of the LDCs would ultimately lead to enhancing their capacity to adapt to current climate variability, which in turn, would help in some measure to address the adverse effects of climate change. In addition to the NAPAs, the work programme also includes the following activities:

- Strengthening existing national climate change secretariats and/or focal points in LDCs, or establishing new ones, to enable effective implementation of the Convention;

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<sup>1</sup> Decision 5/CP.7 of the seventh Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC

<sup>2</sup> Decision 5/CP.7 and 29/CP.7 of the seventh Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC

<sup>3</sup> Decision 28/CP.7 of the 7th Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC

<sup>4</sup> Decisions 5/CP.7, 7/CP.7 and 27/CP.7 of the seventh Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC

- Training in negotiating skills and language to develop the capacity of LDC negotiators to participate effectively in the climate change process;
- Promoting public awareness programmes;
- Facilitating development and transfer of technology; and
- Strengthening the capacity of meteorological and hydrological services.

5. Consistent with the COP guidelines and the LEG annotations to these guidelines, the NAPAs focus on urgent and immediate needs – those for which further delay could increase vulnerability or lead to increased costs at a later stage. NAPAs should use existing information and no new research is needed for their preparation. They must be action-oriented and country-driven, and be flexible and based on national circumstances. In order to effectively address urgent and immediate adaptation needs, NAPA documents should be presented in a simple format, easily understood both by policy-level decision-makers and by the public.

6. The financial resources needed to support the implementation of the LDC Work Programme, the work of the LEG and the preparation and implementation of NAPAs through the LDC Fund, are provided by developed countries (Annex II Parties).

### **III. SUPPORT TO THE NAPA PROCESS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE LEG WORK PROGRAMMES**

#### **A. Mandate of the LEG**

7. The LEG was established with the primary objective to advise LDC Parties on the preparation and implementation strategy for national adaptation programmes of action. This includes the provision of technical advice relating to the identification of relevant data and information to be synthesized as part of an integrated assessment. The expert group was also required to provide advice on capacity-building needs for LDCs in support of the preparation and implementation of NAPAs, and to coordinate and collaborate with other relevant efforts relating to adaptation activities for LDCs, including within the greater development context.

8. Since its establishment in 2001, the Conference of the Parties has mandated the LEG to serve for three two-year terms - the first from 2002-2003, the second from 2004-2005 and the third from 2006-2007. During these periods, the LEG developed work programmes to fulfil its mandate as follows:

- To provide technical guidance and advice on the preparation and on the implementation strategy of NAPAs, including the identification of possible sources of data and its subsequent application and interpretation, upon request by LDC Parties;
- To serve in an advisory capacity to the LDCs, for the preparation and strategy for implementation of NAPAs through, inter alia, workshops, upon request by LDC Parties;
- To advise on capacity-building needs for the preparation and implementation of NAPAs and to provide recommendations, as appropriate, taking into account the Capacity Development Initiative of the Global Environment Facility and other relevant capacity building initiatives;
- To facilitate the exchange of information and to promote regional synergies, and synergies with other multilateral environmental conventions, in the preparation and in the implementation strategy of NAPAs;
- To advise on the mainstreaming of NAPAs into regular development planning in the context of national strategies for sustainable development.

9. In addition to the abovementioned activities the group was specifically requested to provide input into the review, and if necessary revision, of NAPA guidelines in 2002 at the eighth session of the Conference of the Parties.

10. The LEG, at its first meeting as a constituted body, discussed and formulated its work programme for 2002-2003, based on the mandate outlined in decision 29/CP.7. In preparing subsequent work programmes for 2004-2005 and 2006-2007, the Group outlined a number of duties in support of NAPA preparation, some of which were to be carried out at the request of LDC Parties and others on the LEG's own initiative.

11. In addition, and in order to maximize the effectiveness of the support provided by the LEG to the NAPA process, the group emphasized the need for direct communication with LDC Parties through the web and the establishment of a website for the LDCs with low bandwidth. In collaboration with the LEG, the UNFCCC secretariat created an email address ([leghelp@unfccc.int](mailto:leghelp@unfccc.int)), through which LDC Parties could send to the LEG their requests for assistance.

12. Overall, the activities outlined in the work programmes of the LEG have enabled the Group to:

- (i) Provide guidance, advice and technical support to LDC Parties on NAPA preparation and implementation;
- (ii) Cooperate with other expert groups under the Convention;
- (iii) Cooperate with relevant international agencies and other multilateral environmental agreements on NAPA preparation and implementation issues;
- (iv) Promote increased awareness of climate change and of integrating climate change considerations into policy-making and development planning;
- (v) Assess the status of the NAPA process to date;
- (vi) Identify problems, constraints and barriers to NAPA preparation and implementation.

#### **B. Provision of guidance, advice and technical support to LDC Parties on NAPA preparation and implementation**

13. In providing guidance, advice and technical support to LDC Parties during its three terms, the LEG prepared several technical reports and organized several workshops. It should be highlighted that to assist LDC Parties in preparing their NAPAs, the LEG also prepared the NAPA guidelines as well as their annotations. To complement this, regional workshops were conducted to build in-country capacity on the building events on the objectives, characteristics and content of the NAPA and how the NAPA guidelines can be used for the NAPA preparation process in general. These workshops were attended by members of national NAPA teams from environment, planning and finance ministries and civil society.

14. At these workshops, which included hands-on training sessions on the various steps required to prepare a NAPA, participants had an opportunity to present their national experiences and provided an opportunity for LEG members and representatives from the GEF and its implementing agencies to receive feedback on the support that was provided for the NAPAs and which served as useful input into planning the future work of the LEG, on the evolution of the NAPA process. These workshops included one global workshop in 2002 and four regional workshops in Africa, Asia and the Pacific Region in 2003. Table 1 presents a summary of reports and workshops held to provide guidance, advice and technical support to the LDCs.

15. To facilitate the exchange of information, the LEG also identified sources of information to support NAPA preparation, and provided this information to the secretariat for inclusion on its LDC web page for dissemination to the LDCs in English and French. Table 1 presents a summary of reports

prepared and workshops conducted by the LEG in the provision of guidance, advice and technical support on the NAPA process.

**Table 1. Summary of workshops, technical reports prepared by the Least Developed Countries Expert Group of Experts**

<b>LEG meetings and other reports</b>	<b>Status</b>
First Meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, Arusha, Tanzania , 26 -28 February 2002	FCCC/SBI/2002/5
Second meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, Bonn, Germany, 16-20 June, 2002	FCCC/SBI/2002/INF.16
Annotated guidelines for the preparation of National Adaptation Programmes of Action	FCCC/SBI/2002/INF.14
Third Meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, Apia, Samoa, 3-5 March 2003	FCCC/SBI/2003/6
Fourth Meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, Thimphu, Bhutan, 8, 12,13 September 2003	FCCC/SBI/2003/16
Fifth Meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, Maputo, Mozambique, 22-24 March 2004	FCCC/SBI/2004/3
Sixth Meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, Banjul, Gambia, 24-25 September 2004	FCCC/SBI/2004/17
Seventh Meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, Bonn, Germany, 4-7 April 2005	FCCC/SBI/2005/12
Eight Meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, Tarawa, Kiribati, 17-20 August 2005	FCCC/SBI/2005/20
Synthesis of available information for the preparation of national adaptation programmes of action. Technical paper	FCCC/TP/2005/2
Synergy among multilateral environmental agreements in the context of national adaptation programmes of action. Technical paper	FCCC/TP/2005/3
Regional synergy in the context of national adaptation programmes of action. Technical paper.	FCCC/TP/2005/4
Elements for implementation strategies for national adaptation programmes of action. Technical paper.	FCCC/TP/2005/5
Ninth Meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, Dhaka, Bangladesh, 6-8 April 2006	FCCC/SBI/2006/9
Tenth Meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, Kampala, Uganda, 4-6 September 2006	FCCC/SBI/2006/23
Eleventh Meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, Honiara, Solomon Islands	FCCC/SBI/2007/12
<i>Twelfth Meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, Bangkok, Thailand, 6-8 September 2007</i>	<i>in preparation</i>
<i>Report of the LEG Stocktaking Meeting on the preparation and implementation of NAPAs</i>	<i>in preparation</i>
<b>Workshops</b>	<b>Status</b>
Workshop on capacity-building for the preparation of NAPAs by LDCs, Dhaka, Bangladesh, 18 to 21 September 2002	Completed
LEG Small Island Developing States (SIDS) regional NAPA workshop, Apia, Samoa, 5-7 March 2003	Completed
LEG African Anglophone regional workshop on NAPA, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 25-27 June 2003	Completed
LEG Asian regional workshop on NAPA , Thimphu, Bhutan, 9-11 September 2003	Completed
LEG regional workshop on NAPA for francophone LDCs, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, 28-31 October 2003	Completed
<i>LEG Stocktaking Meeting on the preparation and implementation of NAPAs, Bangkok, Thailand 3-5 September 2007</i>	<i>In progress</i>

16. The LEG has also provided feedback to national teams on their NAPAs, both during LEG meetings held in LDCs and also when draft NAPAs become available to the UNFCCC secretariat for circulation to the LEG. To date, feedback has been provided to 21 countries. These include Benin, Bhutan, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, The Gambia, Guinea, Haiti, Lao PDR, Liberia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sao Tome et Principe, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Tuvalu, Uganda, Vanuatu.

### **C. Cooperation with other expert groups under the Convention**

17. Since its inception, the LEG reaffirmed the importance of its link with the Consultative Expert Group on National Communications from Non-Annex I Parties (CGE) and the Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT) on issues relating to adaptation, as well as the importance of maintaining an exchange of views between the three groups. It was emphasized that the two LEG members who are also members of the CGE should encourage the flow of relevant information between these two bodies and ensure that documents arising from each group's work are disseminated at meetings of the other group. Regular meetings were convened by the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies to facilitate collaboration among expert groups established under the Convention on their work programmes with the CGE and the EGTT. In addition, the Chair of the LEG met bilaterally with chairs of other expert groups to discuss the implementation of specific mandates from Parties that were relevant to the work conducted by the Group.

18. The LEG continued to cooperate (see table 2) with other expert groups through:

- (a) Participation of its members in workshops organized by other expert groups to provide technical information and insights relating to work on adaptation;
- (b) Preparation of technical papers on how to integrate information contained in NAPAs into national communications;
- (c) Cooperation with the CGE and the EGTT on specific issues including the preparation of a template on cross-cutting themes (transfer of technologies, research and systematic observation, capacity-building, education, training and public awareness, and information and networking);
- (d) Input to Technical Needs Assessments (TNAs) prepared by the EGTT, and input to the secretariat on the preparation of the synthesis report under the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, as these relate to the information that Parties may include in their NAPAs.

### **D. Cooperation with relevant international agencies on NAPA preparation and implementation issues**

19. Cooperation with relevant agencies is an important component for success in the implementation of NAPAs. The LEG has engaged multiple-stakeholder teams in providing support and advice to the LDCs in the preparation and implementation of their NAPAs. These have included cooperation with the Global Environment Facility, UNITAR and several NGOs.

20. In addition, the participation of some LEG members at several external meetings and conferences provided an opportunity for the Group to conduct outreach activities to further the interests of the LDCs in the context of the work of the LEG, and to make the work of the LEG more consistent with the outcomes of these meetings.

21. The LEG worked closely with the GEF programming process for the operationalization of the LDCF and the Special Climate Change Fund. The LEG submitted its views on strategies for implementing NAPAs and on ways and means to address the various elements of the LDC work programme. In addition, several members of the LEG worked closely with the GEF secretariat in the organization and conduct of its consultations on the operationalization of LDCF, which was held in Dhaka, Bangladesh from 3-5 April 2006. The ninth meeting of the LEG was held back-to-back with these consultations so that representatives of the GEF and its implementing and executing agencies including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Bank, could participate in the ninth LEG meeting and provide an update on their NAPA activities.

**Table 2. Overview of cooperation between the Least developed Countries Expert Group and other expert groups under the Convention**

Dates	Actions and outcome
Jan 2002 – Dec 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The LEG identified actions and activities for collaboration through the review of the work programmes of the CGE and the EGTT.</li> <li>• The LEG established a formal link of its website with that of the CGE and the EGTT on the UNFCCC general website.</li> </ul>
Jan 2004 – Dec 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) provided comments on the CGE training materials on vulnerability and adaptation (V&amp;A) assessments.</li> <li>• The LEG also participated at the CGE Hands -on training workshop on V&amp;A, held in Maputo, Mozambique in April 2005.</li> <li>• LEG member participated in the seminar on the development and transfer of technologies for climate change held in Tobago, Trinidad and Tobago, from 14–16 June 2005.</li> </ul>
Jan 2006 – Dec 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The LEG cooperated with the CGE and the EGTT in determining how results of technology needs assessments could feed into the national communications and into NAPAs.</li> <li>• The Chair of the LEG met with chairs of the CGE and the EGTT at SBI 24 to discuss the planned joint workshop of the expert groups to exchange technical information on V&amp;A.</li> <li>• The LEG provided comments to the CGE on its draft template on cross-cutting themes in the national communications.</li> <li>• The Chair of the LEG met with the Chairs of the SBI and the SBSTA as well as with the Chairs of the CGE and the EGTT at SBI 25 and 26 to discuss the role and input of the expert groups in the Nairobi Work Programme on impacts, vulnerability adaptation to climate change.</li> <li>• The LEG and the CGE are preparing a joint report for SBI 27 on how to integrate information contained in national adaptation programmes of action into their NAPAs.</li> </ul>

22. The LEG has been collaborating with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) in the execution of its NAPA related activities. The LEG has provided guidance to input to and presence at the following initiatives:

- (a) The inception workshop on capacity building for NAPA preparation that was held in September 2002 in Dhaka, Bangladesh;
- (b) In 2003, under the LEG guidance UNITAR organized four mandated training workshops on NAPA preparation for LDC Parties that are SIDS, the Asian LDCs, the Anglophone and Francophone LDCs, respectively. As a result, UNITAR, in cooperation with the LEG prepared a document titled “Selection of examples and exercises drawing from regional NAPA workshops”, which includes a synthesis of the training materials that were provided during the four LEG regional workshops. This publication is available in English and French and was disseminated to the NAPA teams;
- (c) UNITAR continued its support to the LDCs in the NAPA preparation phase, including through further regional trainings and online assistance, with a NAPA platform,<sup>5</sup> available both in French and English, that gives opportunity for dialogue between all

<sup>5</sup> Accessible at: <http://napa-pana.org/>



actors involved in the NAPA process. This initiative responds to the LEG mandate to provide technical assistance to LDC Parties, upon request.

#### **E. Promoting increased awareness of climate change and integrating climate change considerations into policy-making and development planning**

23. The LEG developed recommendations for integrating NAPAs into regular development planning in the context of national strategies for sustainable development. The rationale for doing so lies in the fact that vulnerability to climate change is inextricably linked to poverty. Therefore linkages to poverty-reduction strategies (PRSPs) are fundamental to the effectiveness of the NAPA process. Although NAPAs address urgent and immediate needs, these linkages should be approached through the long-term perspective of enhancing adaptive capacity and alleviating poverty.

24. The LEG recognizes that the NAPA process exemplifies one avenue through which an LDC can integrate adaptation activities into national development policies, both at the level of NAPA preparation and implementation.

##### ***During NAPA preparation***

25. In the NAPA documents that were submitted to the UNFCCC secretariat and to the GEF for funding the implementation of activities, most LDCs stated that adaptation options and activities that were identified, prioritized and ranked will be integrated into national development plans and very often, into the Poverty Reduction and Rural Development Strategies. Bangladesh has integrated adaptation to climate change into policies and programmes in different sectors focusing on disaster management, water, agriculture, health and industry, while Bhutan incorporated its NAPA within the framework of its Government's five-years sustainable development planning. Comoros has used existing programmes from its PRSP as the basis for its priority needs included in its NAPA. All 20 NAPAs submitted to date reported that NAPA activities are fully integrated into national development planning, and in so doing they can benefit from the national budget resources in terms of co-financing and ownership.

##### ***During NAPA implementation***

26. There are also indications in the NAPAs that adaptation project development will be incorporated into national policies and that relevant ministries (e.g. health, water, agriculture, infrastructure, etc.) will oversee implementation of sector specific projects and activities. For the implementation of adaptation activities identified in NAPA, the countries develop, with the support of the GEF and its implementing agencies project identification form (PIF). The PIFs of six NAPAs were examined to gauge how the integration process will be undertaken.

27. The Bangladesh PIF aims at strengthening adaptive capacities to address the effects of climate change threats on sustainable development strategies for coastal communities. One of the main components of this activity will be to train policymakers at the national level in how to integrate climate change information into planning decisions, including legislation for managing coastal areas (e.g. zoning regulations) or existing integrated coastal management programs.

28. The Malawi PIF addresses the issue of frequent floods and droughts not only in terms of economic losses but also possible gains regarding the country's challenges for food security and poverty reduction through programmes and activities dealing with adaptation to climate change and variability. One of the success criteria established for the implementation of the Malawi NAPA is to improve and integrate the country's climate risk management into its agriculture and food security objectives.

29. Other LDC Parties that have reached the NAPA implementation phase by developing detailed NAPA projects have put in place concrete steps aimed at integrating climate change adaptation issues into their national development planning, in particular by contributing to the funding of the adaptation activities that are considered as a priority for the country.

30. The LEG has recognized that there still remain some challenges for LDCs to integrate climate change adaptation under the NAPAs into a country's national development planning cycle. These

challenges are both national and international in nature. At the country level, institutional, administrative and organizational structures may limit the degree of integration adaptation into the main political and financial decision-making fora. In 2005, the OECD conducted a survey on the ministries hosting the UNFCCC national focal points. The resulting distribution was as follows: environment 72 per cent, foreign affairs per cent, meteorology 8 per cent, and other/unknown 6 per cent. These results could be read as the justification of more and more pressing calls to "get climate change, and indeed, other Multilateral Environmental Agreements, more integrated into central ministries, to ensure that ample opportunities are provided for sharing of national budget resources, in the implementation of these agreements.

31. At the international level, the ideas of integrating adaptation to climate change into development planning is gaining momentum among financial and development agencies. International funding institutions and other development partners have an important role to play in making sure that agreements/projects are assessed not only from an economic perspective but also that environmental sustainability and the integration of these issues into national planning is taken into account. Some agencies are already considering having an implementation entity in developing countries for all adaptation-related projects/activities agreed under various MEA action plans. This approach would minimize transactions and administrative costs, help avoid duplication and contribute to the integration of climate change, biodiversity and desertification issues into the countries' decision-making centres, especially finance and planning ministries.

32. As a possible next step, it would be useful to use current (or develop new) monitoring, evaluation and benchmarking systems to trace who is integrating what and compare different practices. This may require the development of some common indicators on what is climate change adaptation in the context of the NAPA. It would also entail monitoring the institutional changes in the countries in order, to assess the screening of development programmes and climate change adaptation activities.

## **F. Assessment of the status of NAPA preparation and implementation**

### **NAPA Preparation**

33. According to the LDCF Programming Update by the GEF Secretariat in June 2007 (GEF/LDCF.SCCF.2/Inf.3), 44 of the 49 eligible LDCs have received full-cost funding<sup>6</sup> for preparing their NAPAs. As of 31 July 2007, the following 21 LDCs have completed and officially submitted their NAPAs<sup>7</sup>: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burundi, Cambodia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Haiti, Kiribati, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Samoa, Sénégal, São Tomé e Príncipe, Sudan and Tuvalu.

34. Seven additional NAPAs are at an advanced draft stage, including Burkina Faso, Lao PDR, Maldives, Mozambique, Sierra Leone and Yemen. Of the remaining five eligible LDCs, which have not received LDCF funding for NAPA preparation, proposals for Timor-Leste and Nepal were submitted by UNDP to the November 2007 LDCF work programme, as per LDCF guidelines. Angola, Myanmar and Equatorial Guinea have not yet finalized project proposals to finance the preparation of their NAPAs. Based on information from the GEF, UNDP and UNFCCC an overview of the status of NAPA preparation is compiled in Table 3.

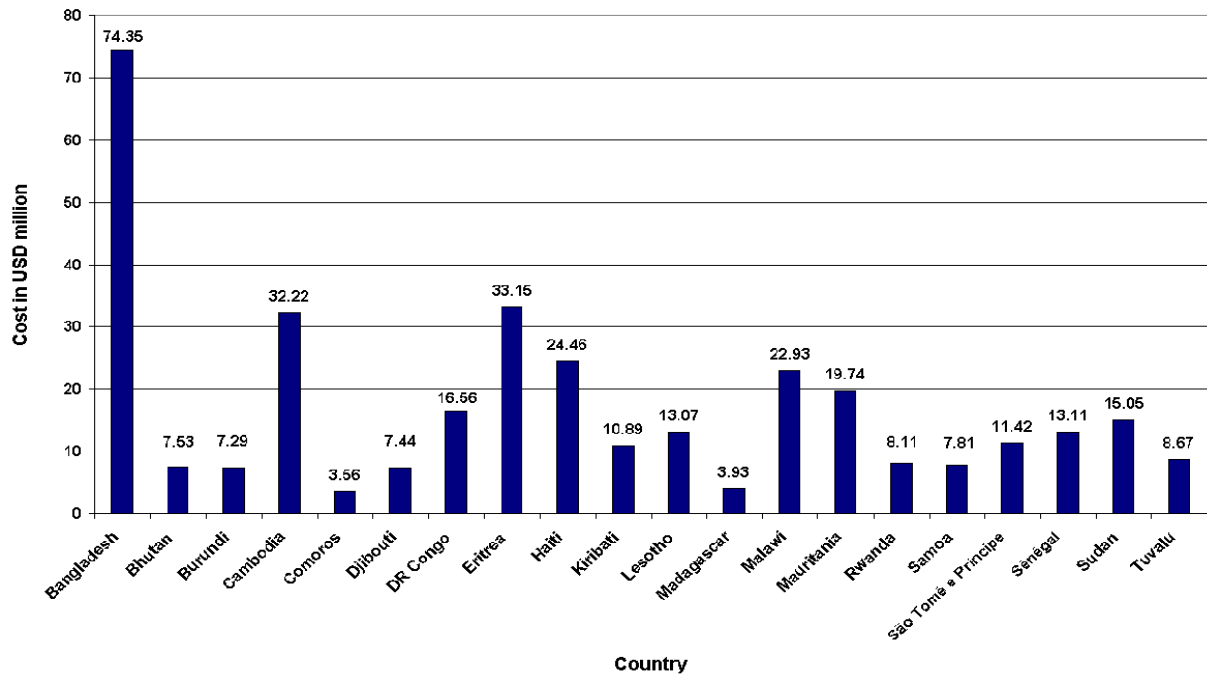
35. The total cost for priority adaptation projects identified in the submitted NAPAs so far amounts to USD 341.289 million<sup>8</sup>. Figure 1 shows the cost of priority activities identified in the NAPA per country.

### **Figure 1. Indicated costs of priority activities identified in NAPAs by country as of 31 July 2007<sup>9</sup>**

<sup>6</sup> All 44 LDCs opted for expedited access to funding under the LDCF and in line with the GEF programming for NAPA preparation received the maximum amount of USD 200,000.

<sup>7</sup> The officially submitted NAPAs can be accessed on the UNFCCC website <<http://unfccc.int/2679.php>>

<sup>8</sup> This does not include Niger, which did not provide an estimation of project costs.



36. With regard to sectoral priorities, the majority of proposed NAPA projects so far is in the area of agriculture, forestry and fisheries followed by water resources and disaster risk reduction activities related to extreme events (see Figure 2). Priority activities in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector include developing resistant crop and livestock varieties, promoting diversification of activities for rural communities, advancing food security (seed and food banks), community-based forest management and afforestation projects, improving veterinary services as well as promoting agricultural techniques and irrigation methods to fight salinity in coastal countries. As for fisheries, developing the culture of salt tolerant fish and fish conservation were considered as adaptation options.

<sup>9</sup> The categorization was conducted based on an analysis of project profiles after the NAPAs were submitted, and therefore the results are subject to the categorization process.%%

**Table 3. Status of NAPA preparation as of 31 July 2007**

Country	Agency	Status	Date of submission or expected date of submission <sup>10</sup>
<b>Bangladesh</b>	UNDP	Completed	November 2005
<b>Bhutan</b>	UNDP	Completed	May 2006
<b>Burundi</b>	UNDP	Completed	February 2007
<b>Cambodia</b>	UNDP	Completed	March 2007
<b>Comoros</b>	UNEP	Completed	November 2006
<b>DR Congo</b>	UNDP	Completed	September 2006
<b>Djibouti</b>	UNEP	Completed	October 2006
<b>Eritrea</b>	UNDP	Completed	May 2007
<b>Haiti</b>	UNEP	Completed	December 2006
<b>Kiribati</b>	UNDP	Completed	January 2007
<b>Lesotho</b>	UNEP	Completed	June 2007
<b>Madagascar</b>	World Bank	Completed	December 2006
<b>Malawi</b>	UNDP	Completed	March 2006
<b>Mauritania</b>	UNEP	Completed	November 2004
<b>Niger</b>	UNDP	Completed	July 2006
<b>Rwanda</b>	UNEP	Completed	May 2007
<b>Samoa</b>	UNDP	Completed	December 2005
<b>São Tomé and Príncipe</b>	World Bank	Completed	July 2007
<b>Sénégal</b>	UNEP	Completed	November 2006
<b>Sudan</b>	UNDP	Completed	July 2007
<b>Tuvalu</b>	UNDP	Completed	May 2007
<b>Afghanistan</b>	UNEP	On-going	Q4 - 2007
<b>Benin</b>	UNDP	On-going	Q3 - 2007
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	UNDP	On-going, draft NAPA available	Q2 - 2007
<b>Cape Verde</b>	UNDP	On-going	Q4 - 2007
<b>Central African Republic</b>	UNEP	On-going	Q4 - 2007
<b>Chad</b>	UNDP	On-going	Q4 - 2007
<b>Ethiopia</b>	UNDP	On-going	Q2 - 2007
<b>Gambia</b>	UNEP	On-going	Q4 - 2007
<b>Guinea</b>	UNDP	On-going	Q3 - 2007
<b>Guinea Bissau</b>	UNDP	On-going	Q3 - 2007
<b>Lao People's Democratic Republic</b>	UNDP	On-going, draft NAPA available	Q3 - 2007
<b>Liberia</b>	UNEP	On-going	Q3 - 2007
<b>Maldives</b>	UNDP	On-going, draft NAPA available	Q2 - 2007
<b>Mali</b>	UNDP	On-going	Q3 - 2007
<b>Mozambique</b>	UNDP	On-going, draft NAPA available	Q3 - 2007
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	UNDP	On-going, draft NAPA available	Q2 - 2007
<b>Solomon Islands</b>	UNDP	On-going	Q3 - 2007
<b>Togo</b>	UNDP	On-going	Q4 - 2007
<b>Uganda</b>	UNEP	On-going	Q3 - 2007
<b>United Republic of Tanzania</b>	UNEP	On-going	Q3 - 2007
<b>Vanuatu</b>	UNDP	On-going	Q2 - 2007
<b>Yemen</b>	UNDP	On-going, draft NAPA available	Q3 - 2007
<b>Zambia</b>	UNDP	On-going	Q4 - 2007
<b>Nepal</b>	UNDP	Proposal submitted to November 2007 LDCF work programme	N/A
<b>Timor-Leste</b>	UNDP	Proposal submitted to November 2007 LDCF work programme	N/A
<b>Angola</b>	---	Not started	---
<b>Equatorial Guinea</b>	---	Not started	---
<b>Myanmar</b>	---	Not started	---

<sup>10</sup> The expected date of submission reflects the expectations as of June 2007 contained in GEF/LDCF.SCCF.2/Inf.3.

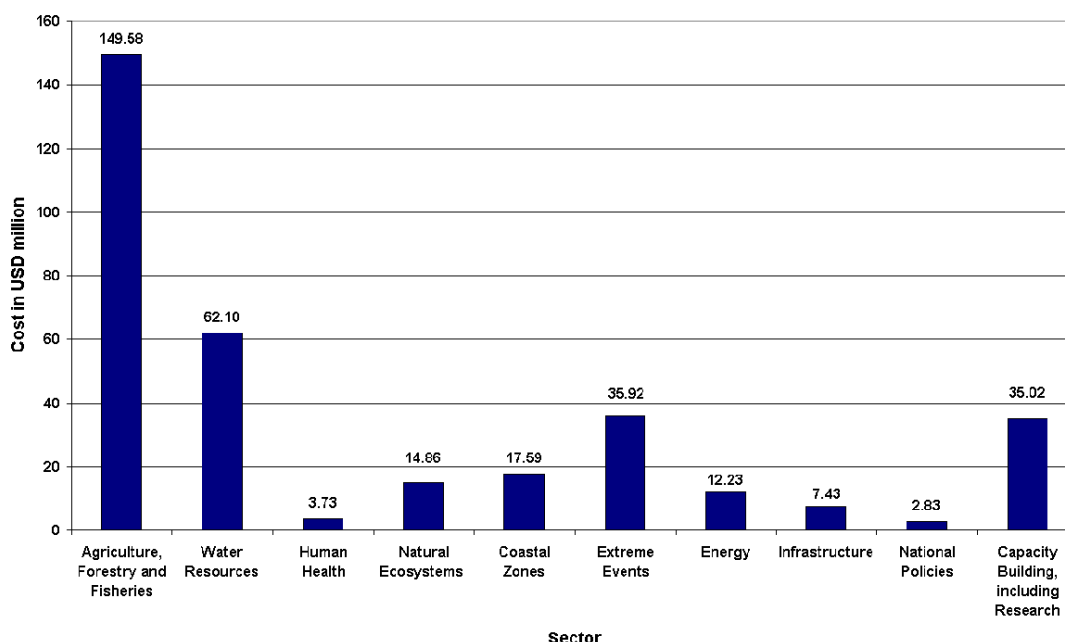
37. As for water resources, priority activities include protecting the water supply infrastructure, improving management of surface water, constructing storage facilities, water-harvesting, improving watershed management as well as improving water monitoring system and raising community awareness on sustainable use of water resources. Coastal LDCs also submitted projects aimed at slowing down salinization of water stemming from sea-level rise.

38. Priority activities in the area of disaster risk reduction and preparedness for extreme events include the installation of early warning systems, measures for flood prevention (e.g. construction of flood dykes) and coping with droughts as well as strengthening of community disaster preparedness and response capacity.

39. In terms of measures to protect coastal zones, priority activities include integrated management of coastal zones, the construction and upgrading of coastal defenses and causeways, and mangrove planting. NAPA activities to protect natural ecosystems include establishing conservation programmes for terrestrial and marine ecosystems, coral reef restoration and sustainable use of natural resources.

40. Priority activities in the health sector include the development of health infrastructures, increasing immunization against common diseases, various measures to combat the spread of malaria (e.g. by disseminating bed nets), as well as training of and raising awareness among medical personnel.

**Figure 2. Indicated costs of priority activities identified in NAPAs by sector as of 31 July 2007**



Note: National Policies include enabling activities other than capacity building such as integration of adaptation into policies.

### NAPA Implementation

41. According to the GEF, as of 30 April 2007, seventeen donors (Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom) have pledged contributions to the LDCF. The total amount pledged to date is USD 115.8 million, of which USD 12 million have been allocated for NAPA preparation (GEF/LDCF.SCCF.2/Inf. 2).

42. Out of the 21 submitted NAPAs, six NAPA implementation projects have been officially submitted by 21 May 2007 to the GEF under the LDCF, including from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Malawi, Mauritania, Niger and Samoa (GEF/LDCF.SCCF.2/Inf.3). All these projects have been “PIF-approved.”

which means that the early-stage submissions have been identified as consistent with the LDCF eligibility criteria and that they have been entered into the LDCF pipeline. Since May an additional three NAPA implementation projects from Cambodia, Eritrea and Sudan have been officially submitted by UNDP to be included in the November 2007 LDCF Work Programme (see Table 4).

43. The nine proposed NAPA implementation projects have an expected LDCF grant component of USD 23.9 million, which is around 23 per cent of the remaining pledged LDCF resources for NAPA implementation.

#### **G. Lessons learned and observations of the LEG**

44. The LEG recognizes that Parties have contributed directly to work on NAPAs at the country level. It noted that financial contributions from Parties were vital for the LEG to achieve its work programmes, and it is highly appreciative of this support and recognizes that any future mandate of the LEG should have the endorsement of and continued support from Parties to carry out the activities entrusted to the group. The LEG has benefited greatly from the experience and technical strengths of LDC experts, and this has also been of vital importance for the group in conducting its work.

45. In providing feedback to LDC Parties on their draft NAPAs, the LEG observed that the cycle for the submission of the reports spanned approximately 3 years for what is considered urgent and immediate (see annex I and table 5). This information indicates that it took some time for countries to submit requests to the implementing agencies for NAPA preparation proposals to be developed (average of 13 months), which was after the first global NAPA launch workshop in Bangladesh in September 2002.

46. The implementing agencies and the GEF were able to process proposals expeditiously, taking on average 3 months, and in some cases, less than a month. After GEF approval, countries took on average 40 months (just over 3 years) to complete a NAPA. This is double the planned duration of 18 months for each NAPA project. This may be explained by time needed to make money available to country NAPA teams after GEF approval by the implementing agencies, as well as delays in waiting for NAPAs to be formally endorsed at the national level before submission.

47. Overall, the length of NAPA preparation, from the formal request by the country to the implementing agency to the actual date of submission of the completed NAPAs, is three and a half years. Further analysis of completed NAPAs indicates this process can be as long as 5 years, and longer in the case of the countries that have yet to complete their NAPA. The group recommends that action be taken to reduce the cycle of submission of NAPAs.

48. In examining NAPAs, the LEG also noted that the integration of NAPAs into national policy and planning is an area that needs to be strengthened in the future. To this end, the LEG underlines the need to provide support to LDCs for integrating climate change into national sustainable development planning, and for building capacity to ensure continuity of work on NAPAs in the future.

**Table 4. Status of NAPA implementation as of 31 July 2007**

<b>LDC</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Expected Total Cost (USD mill)</b>	<b>Expected LDCF (USD mill)</b>	<b>Grant (% of total)</b>
<b>Bangladesh</b>	Strengthening adaptive capacities to address climate change Threats on sustainable development strategies for coastal communities in Bangladesh	UNDP	PIF-approved	9.25	3.1	34
<b>Bhutan</b>	Reduce Climate Change Induced Risks and Vulnerabilities from Glacial Lake Outbursts Floods (GLOFs) in Punakha-Wangdi and Chamkhar Valleys	UNDP	PDF-B	7.38	3.63	49
<b>Cambodia</b>	Building Capacities to Integrate Water Resources Planning in Agricultural Development	UNDP	PIF-approved	x	1.95	x
<b>Eritrea</b>	Integrating Climate Change Risks into Community-based Livestock Management in North Western Lowlands of Eritrea	UNDP	PIF-proposed	6.40	3.10	48
<b>Malawi</b>	Climate Adaptation for Rural Livelihoods and Agriculture	AfDB	PIF-approved	27.65	3.26	12
<b>Mauritania</b>	Reducing Vulnerability of Arid Oasian Zones to Climate Change and Variability through Improved Watershed Management	UNEP	PIF-approved	3.08	1.66	54
<b>Niger</b>	Implementing NAPA Priority Interventions to Build Resilience and Adaptive Capacity of the Agriculture Sector to Climate Change in Niger	UNDP	PIF-approved	6.25	2.1	34
<b>Samoa</b>	Integrated Climate Change Adaptation in Samoa	UNDP	PIF-approved	4.1	2.09	51
<b>Sudan</b>	Implementing NAPA priority interventions to build resilience in the agriculture and water sectors to the adverse impacts of climate change in Sudan	UNDP	PIF-approved	x	3.00	x

**Table 5. Synthesis of data showing average and range of time (months) required for each step in the process for NAPA preparation<sup>11</sup>**

<b>Step in Process</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>Median</b>	<b>Range</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>
Length of time for country to make formal request since GEF operational guidelines for NAPA preparation (letter of endorsement to IA)	13	13	1 - 57	32
Submission of NAPA proposal by IA to GEF after country request	3	2	0 - 9	30
GEF Approval Time since first submission	3	2	0 - 14	27
Date of first disbursement of funds to country NAPA project team by IA (official start of project)				
Length of NAPA preparation by Country (from GEF approval to submission of NAPA to the UNFCCC)	40	38	27 - 53	14
Length of NAPA preparation by Country (from letter of endorsement to submission of NAPA to the UNFCCC)	45	42	33 - 61	15

49. The LEG identified a range of adaptation actions, measures and strategies to address the adverse impacts of climate change contained in submitted NAPAs. With this information, the group can make a valuable contribution to the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change.

50. The LEG, in its collaboration with the CGE on providing advice to the SBI on how to integrate information contained in the NAPAs into the national communications, believes that further work is needed in this area to ensure that NAPAs become fully integrated into the national communications. To this end it is working closely with the CGE in preparing a document for consideration at SBI 27.

51. The NAPA process has given rise to institutional strengthening at the national level and strengthening the national ability to respond to adaptation concerns in general. In some cases a Steering Committee or a Technical sub-committee of the National Climate Change committee was established to manage the NAPA process. In other cases there were NAPA Task Team, consisting of representatives of academic institutions and NGO consortia.

52. The LEG has observed that the main implementation responsibility is allocated to the national agency most suitable for implementation of projects in the respective sector. Each project will also have a specific coordinating agency, in most projects the Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment & Meteorology. But for other sectors like health, agriculture and water resources the projects are allocated to ministries responsible for the sector with representation from the National NAPA team.

53. NAPAs have been receiving political endorsement by high-level policymakers, and there has been an active engagement of all relevant institutions in its preparation, and acceptability by local communities through proper awareness building of the details of the process for all relevant stakeholders. The LEG also observed that resources by developed country Parties (Annex II Parties) to support its work and the NAPA process at the country level have been maintained at a high level.

54. While many of the needs of the LDCs have been met effectively and in a timely manner, it is important that the LEG make an assessment of where countries now stand in areas where needs were identified to improve the NAPA preparation and implementation process. This assessment is presented below.

<sup>11</sup> This table has been compiled based on available information for 20 LDCs. The date of publication of the GEF operational guidelines for submission of proposals for the preparation of NAPAs is taken as the beginning of the NAPA preparation process. The data is based on best available information from 14 to 32 countries).



#### **IV. ADDRESSING THE NEEDS AND CONCERNS IDENTIFIED BY THE LEG ON THE NAPA PROCESS**

55. The LEG has been able to identify a number of areas where needs and concerns were exhibited by LDC NAPA teams, both in the process of NAPA preparation as well as in anticipation of the implementation phase of their NAPA projects. Below is a synthesis of these needs, based on official LEG reports in the period 2002 – 2007.

##### **A. General needs and concerns**

56. At the initial stages of NAPA preparation, LDC Parties had deemed the effective access to information relevant to NAPA preparation to be a challenge for completing NAPAs. It was acknowledged that this could be partly overcome through a political endorsement of the process by high-level policymakers, an active engagement of all relevant institutions in its preparation, and acceptability by local communities through proper awareness building of the details of the process for all relevant stakeholders.

57. Further concerns that were identified at the time included the need for a wide participatory process at the grassroots level to build upon existing local adaptation strategies and indigenous knowledge; for a link to poverty-reduction strategies in order to be able to address enhancing adaptive capacity by poverty alleviation; for synergies with other MEAs and regional synergies; and for engaging an effective multiple-stakeholder team in preparing the NAPA, including representatives from environment, planning and finance ministries and civil society<sup>12</sup>. On reviewing the completed NAPAs, it can be surmised that these initial concerns have been, to a large extent, effectively addressed by the LDCs, although countries that are still in their early stages of the NAPA preparation process may still need targeted support to ensure that these challenges are being effectively met.

58. The group had also noted that the Portuguese-speaking LDCs faced special barriers in preparing their NAPAs. The LEG subsequently produced a paper on ways to support Portuguese-speaking LDCs<sup>13</sup> and established a post of Lusophone Rapporteur<sup>14</sup>. The LEG continues to acknowledge that these Lusophone LDCs that are yet to advance in their NAPA process are in need of special support from the LEG and other supporting organizations.

59. An additional group of LDCs with special situations includes those which only recently emerged from conflict, and are overcoming additional barriers to start their NAPA preparation<sup>15</sup>. The LEG also identified this group as one that is in need of special support.

60. As countries proceeded with the NAPA preparation process, timely provision of funding emerged as one of the aspects that was highlighted as a priority. This was mentioned in questionnaires administered by the LEG for the purpose of assessing progress in the NAPA preparation process. In addition to the disbursement of funds, other factors such as administrative procedures of implementing agencies and lack of staff, time and capacity of national teams to deal with all the NAPA steps all contributed to the fact that, from mid 2004 to mid 2005, as many as 17 LDCs had to revise their estimate of the date of NAPA completion. Of these, only three expected to finalize their NAPAs earlier than planned, and 14 had to postpone the completion date.<sup>16</sup>

61. During that same period, countries that had initiated their NAPA preparation identified general areas where capacities could be enhanced to improve the NAPA preparation process: technical training, funding, vulnerability assessment, information exchange, information technology equipment, criteria development for ranking and prioritization of projects, and project formulation.<sup>17</sup> More specifically,

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<sup>12</sup> See document FCCC/SBI/2002/INF.16, para 11

<sup>13</sup> See document FCCC/SBI/2005/12, para 52

<sup>14</sup> See document FCCC/SBI/2005/12, para 41

<sup>15</sup> See document FCCC/SBI/2006/23; para 91

<sup>16</sup> See document FCCC/SBI/2005/12; para 48

<sup>17</sup> See document FCCC/SBI/2004/17; para 13

feedback from countries on what technical guidance was particularly required from the LEG indicated a need for general technical support through training and guidance to national experts, and for enhancement of information exchange; to specific issues such as support on ranking and prioritization of adaptation needs.<sup>18</sup> The LEG views these as ongoing needs that should continue to be addressed through its continued support of the NAPA preparation process.

62. Based on the above, and on the interaction of the LEG with the LDC Parties in different fora and activities, the LEG had identified the following recommendations on capacity-building needs in response to its mandates under decision 27/CP.7:

- Capacity-building (including hands-on training through targeted national workshops for NAPA technical teams, and dissemination of appropriate tools) should be provided on ranking/prioritization tools and on the “logframe method”, vulnerability assessment, project development and synthesis of available information on the adverse effects of climate change;
- Institutional capacity-building is needed, including for national focal points, especially for the implementation phase of NAPAs;
- Data accessibility, collection, assessment and management and dissemination should be improved, particularly in relation to meteorological information and data on climate impacts, and information exchange should be promoted;
- Capacity-building is needed to ensure the effectiveness of the participatory/consultative process, including for the facilitation of multidisciplinary teams;
- Some LDCs should be given particular help to meet their capacity-building needs, such as those countries that have only recently become Parties or those facing unique socio-economic or political difficulties that render them in need of special support before they can initiate and complete their NAPAs;
- Information from national capacity self-assessments (NCSAs), and climate change “top-ups” may be very useful in assessing capacity-building needs for the promotion of synergy, although this information may not directly address the focus of NAPAs on urgent and immediate adaptation needs;
- The GEF and other bilateral and multilateral agencies should be invited to enhance funding for capacity-building needs.<sup>19</sup>

63. Over time, the LEG has had the opportunity to interact with many national NAPA teams. This has led to the identification of some region-specific concerns, as well as issues regarding specific aspects of implementing the NAPA guidelines. Some country-specific concerns that emerged included the particular challenges of LDCs that are also SIDS in undertaking stakeholder consultations, across island groups, that would involve national, regional and government agencies as well as local communities, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, particularly that the NAPA process recommends that consultations need to be based on a representative sampling of affected communities at the national, sectoral and local community level of islands and communities.<sup>20</sup>

64. In addition, with respect to step 2 (to synthesize available vulnerability assessments) of the NAPA process, the identification, from available vulnerability assessments, of the vulnerable sectors and the root cause of their vulnerability to climate change presented a challenge to some teams, as different biogeographic regions are represented within countries in the SIDS. In some cases where regions included both low-lying atolls and high volcanic islands, existing vulnerability studies often did not differentiate between the regions with regard to vulnerability and expected impacts.<sup>21</sup>

65. Elsewhere, some of the challenges presented included how to capture the wealth of undocumented information available at the local and regional levels; how to deal with the raised expectations of stakeholders, as a result of the consultations and the fear that the expectations might not

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<sup>18</sup> See document FCCC/SBI/2004/17; para 14

<sup>19</sup> See document FCCC/SBI/2004/17; para 29

<sup>20</sup> See document FCCC/SBI/2007/12; para 147

<sup>21</sup> See document FCCC/SBI/2007/12; para 148

be realized; how to solve the problem of demarcating ecosystems; how to resolve the difficulty in determining what should be the focus of attention in each area; and how to address the extreme difficulty in short listing prioritized activities for implementation across the needs identified by the NAPA.<sup>22</sup>

### **B. Technical difficulties**

66. LDC Parties and the LEG identified several areas as posing potential technical difficulties for NAPA implementation. As almost 50 percent of the LDC Parties are embarking on NAPA implementation, the LEG is of the view that these needs should now be addressed.<sup>23</sup>

67. On data availability, some difficulties include lack of adequate, reliable and consistent environmental and socioeconomic data; scattered, limited, discontinued and insufficient data; and institutional constraints in accessing and sharing data.

68. On institutional and human capacity, limitations exist in the accessibility of project sites due to climatic, geographic and infrastructural conditions (inappropriate vehicles, bad roads, etc.); socio-economic data and technical tools (e.g. access to and execution of biophysical and socio-economic models); and the low capacity of institutions holding and managing databases.

69. On scientific, technical and institutional capacity to implement projects there is a need for human capacity, including the need for providing support to the entity entrusted with the coordination and monitoring of the implementation of NAPAs.

70. Technical capacity-building to transform NAPA project profiles into detailed projects, including development of implementation strategies and plans continue to be underlined by the LDCs as an existing need as well as support for the engagement of international and local experts for the implementation of NAPAs.

71. With regard to actual adaptation project implementation there is still a need for adequate understanding of climate change issues and sufficient expertise at the national level for the implementation of adaptation measures, including NAPA activities.

### **C. Financial difficulties**

72. LDC Parties and the LEG identified several areas as posing potential financial difficulties for NAPA implementation.<sup>24</sup> These included ensuring equity, such that neither the first nor the last LDC Parties to finish their NAPAs is penalized. In addition, the LEG noted that special consideration should be given to LDC Parties that have recently evolved from conflict situations.

73. Other issues on the implementation of NAPAs included uncertainties regarding the level and availability of funds to cover all NAPA projects; the range of funding sources; the possibility of access to other funds for NAPA projects (eg. the Special Climate Change Fund and the GEF Strategic Priority on Adaptation); and whether the timing of the disbursement of funds would cause distortions in the national planning cycle, undermining credibility of future environmental projects.

74. Funding modalities were also raised as an area of concern, including opportunities for securing co-financing and determining the adaptation component of each NAPA project, measuring urgency, e.g. potential increase in costs, including in terms of human impact and loss of life, and in terms of irreversible changes and damage if a reduction in key vulnerabilities is not addressed immediately; insufficient national capacity to identify potential funding sources; possible mismatch between national planning cycles and donor fiscal cycles in the implementation of NAPAs, which slows implementation; the inability to accurately budget for NAPA activities due to potential price fluctuations; budgeting for multisectoral NAPA activities; and funding of national climate change focal points to ensure effective coordination and monitoring for the implementation of NAPA projects.

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<sup>22</sup> See document FCCC/SBI/2006/23; para 113

<sup>23</sup> See document FCCC/SBI/2005/20; para 32

<sup>24</sup> See document FCCC/SBI/2005/20; para 34

#### **D. Other constraints**

75. LDC Parties identified a number of additional factors that are relevant to the effective coordination of NAPA implementation across sectors and institutions, including:<sup>25</sup> Institutional and legal frameworks; political situation in the country; institutional arrangements for those adaptation activities involving many stakeholders; level of synergy between the projects and state structures; commitment of implementing agencies; commitment of stakeholders; organizational capacity to provide benefits to targeted population; implementing capacity at the community level; and cultural factors.

#### **V. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS**

76. In general, the LEG underlined the continued need for support with regard to steps 2 (to synthesize available vulnerability assessments) and 8 (to develop project profiles and submit the completed NAPA) of the NAPA process.<sup>26</sup> The LEG also noted that there is a continuing need for it to provide technical guidance and advice on the preparation of NAPAs, to advise on capacity-building, to facilitate the exchange of information, and to advise on efforts to mainstream adaptation into development planning.<sup>27</sup>

77. The LEG also concluded that continued and closer collaboration is needed in order to support those LDC Parties that have yet to prepare NAPA proposals for funding, and to support NAPA teams that are in various stages of NAPA preparation. In addition, the LEG identified the need to continue monitoring bottlenecks and constraints in the preparation of NAPAs through targeted questionnaires.<sup>28</sup>

78. While the NAPA process is at a juncture where the implementation phase is starting for about half of the LDCs which have completed their NAPAs, it should not be overlooked that the rest of the LDCs are still at various stages of preparation, including some which are at incipient stages. In looking back at the evolution of the NAPA process since 2002, the LEG notes that a variety of effective partnerships have been built which involve a number of support organizations at the international level as well as in-country institutions at the level of the individual NAPA. The latter has greatly contributed to raising awareness of adaptation among stakeholders, integrating climate change concerns across agencies represented in NAPA teams, and raising the importance of adaptation to the highest decision-making level through the NAPA endorsement process.

79. In this light, it can be seen that the NAPA preparation process has itself generated benefits beyond serving as a vulnerability and adaptation assessment. The challenge will be to maintain the momentum and awareness generated into the implementation phase.

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<sup>25</sup> See document FCCC/SBI/2005/20; para 35

<sup>26</sup> See document FCCC/SBI/2007/12; para 122

<sup>27</sup> See document FCCC/SBI/2006/9; para 83

<sup>28</sup> See document FCCC/SBI/2006/9; para 77

## Annex I

### Development of the work programmes of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

#### Elements of the LEG Work Programmes

#### Term I (2002–2003)

- Enable LDC Parties to effectively participate in the climate change process
- Provide guidance and advice on the interpretation of the NAPA guidelines
- Discussion of sample NAPA project proposals from LDCs
- Exploration of links between LEG and CGE on adaptation issues
- Undertake outreach activities through participation in multilateral events
- Establishment of close working relationship with the GEF and its IAs
- Preparation of annotated guidelines
- Dissemination of guidelines and capacity-building for LDCs in the preparation of NAPAs
- Development of simulated NAPAs
- Monitor progress on NAPAs in LDCs to identify problems in using the guidelines
- Conducting four regional workshops for capacity-building on NAPA guidelines
- UNFCCC LDC webpage (English)

#### Term 2 (2004–2005)

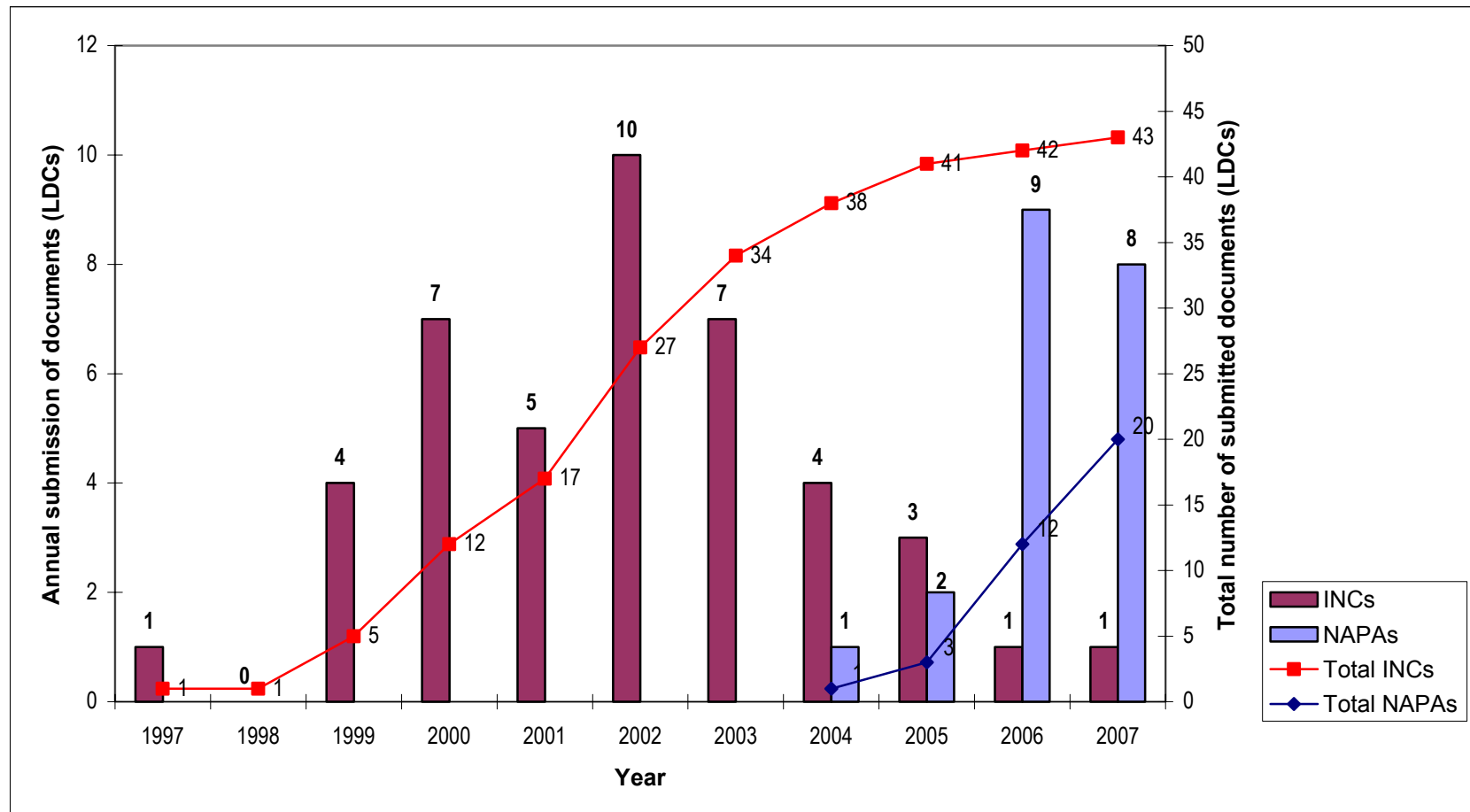
- Synthesis of national information on national priorities, programmes, actions plans for the preparation of NAPAs
- Input to the LDCF
- Identification of capacity building needs for NAPA preparation
- LDC questionnaires on status of NAPA preparation
- Data base on local coping strategies
- Review of draft NAPAs
- Action plan for lusophone countries
- Benchmarking for the NAPA process and adaptation action
- Creation of an LDC list of experts
- Preparation and publication of the NAPA primer
- Collaboration with UNITAR on the publication “Selection of examples and exercises drawing from regional NAPA workshops”

#### Term 3 (2006–2007)

- Synthesize best practices in submitted NAPAs for LDC Parties in preparation phase
- Enhance support to Francophone and Lusophone LDCs
- Examine NAPA project profiles to determine technical, capacity building and financial needs for NAPA implementation phase
- Update regularly the implementation status of NAPA activities and projects
- Collaborate with other actors engaged in providing technical support to LDCs: e.g. access, use and management of NAPA related data and information
- Continue to cooperate with the EGTT on adaptation technology needs of NAPAs and the CGE on integrating NAPAs into national communications
- Support and facilitate LDCs efforts at integrating NAPAs into development action plans

## Annex II

### Submission of National Adaptation Programmes of Action and Initial National Communications by LDC Parties



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