

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS PROCESS – WHERE DOES LOSS AND DAMAGE FIT IN

Expert meeting on assessing the risk of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change

Tokyo, Japan, 26-28 March 2012



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Least Developed Countries Expert Group

About the LEG

1. Established at COP7 (2001)

- To provide *technical guidance* and *advise* to LDCs on **NAPAs**, and now later on **LDC work programme** and **NAP process**;
- Has served 4 mandates [[2002-2003](#), [2004-2005](#), [2006-2007](#), [2008-2010](#)], and now in its 4th 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

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



The mandate of the LEG was extended for a period of five years (2011-2015) in December 2010 (Decision 6/CP.16). During this tenure, the LEG will provide technical guidance and advise on:

(d) Implementation of the elements of the **LDC work programme** other than the preparation and implementation of NAPAs that are relevant to the expertise of the LEG.

(e) Strengthening **gender-related** considerations and considerations regarding **vulnerable communities** within the LDCs;

(f) To provide technical guidance and support to the **national adaptation plan process**, as appropriate (*decision 5/CP.17*)

(g) To prepare **technical guidelines for the NAP process**, based on the initial guidelines contained in the decision (*decision 5/CP.17*)

(a) Preparation and implementation of **NAPAs** based on decisions 29/CP.7, 7/CP.9, 4/CP.11 and 8/CP.13;

(b) **Revision and update of NAPAs** to further improve their quality, to facilitate the integration of adaptation actions of LDC Parties into development planning and to reflect increased adaptation knowledge and changed priorities in the countries, upon request by LDC Parties;

(c) Identification of **medium- and long-term adaptation needs**, their integration into development planning and the implementation of identified adaptation activities;



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

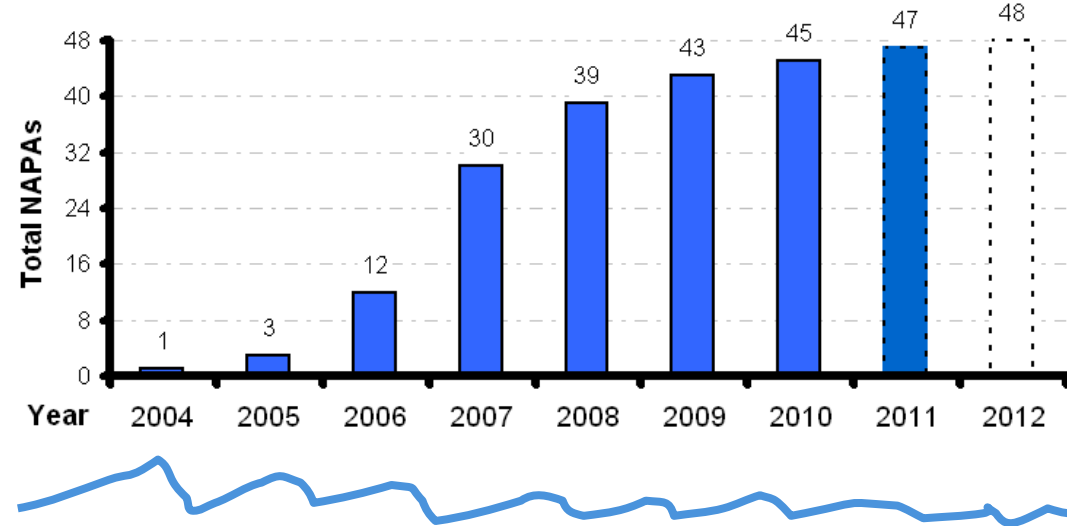
Project preparation

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

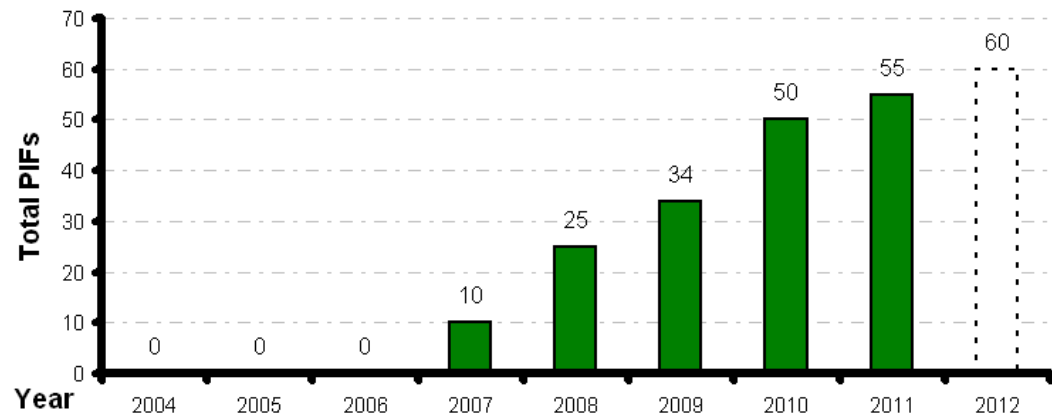
LDCF

- USD 534M pledged
- Ceiling of 15M per LDC
- USD 224M already allocated

NAPAs submitted to the UNFCCC secretariat






PIFs submitted to the GEF, and Council approved



Selected LEG products

LEG Documents on Preparation and Implementation of NAPAs

 <p>LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES BEST PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED An overview of the best practices and lessons learned in NAPA action UNEP/WHO/WHO</p>	Best practices and lessons learned in addressing adaptation in the LDCs through the NAPA, Volume 1 (English, French and Portuguese)
 <p>LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES SUPPORT NEEDED to fully implement national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs) LDC Expert Group 2009</p>	Information paper 2009: Support needed to fully implement NAPA
 <p>LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES STEP-BY-STEP GUIDE FOR IMPLEMENTING NATIONAL ADAPTATION PROGRAMMES OF ACTION LDC Expert Group 2007 and November 2008</p>	Step-by-step guide for the implementation of NAPA (English, French and Portuguese)
 <p>LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES NATIONAL ADAPTATION PROGRAMMES OF ACTION: Overview of the national NAPAs, their implementation progress and completion of national adaptation programmes LDC Expert Group 2009</p>	Technical paper 2009 - NAPA preparation, implementation and submission of revised projects and projects profiles

<http://unfccc.int/6110.php>



Objectives of the NAP process

Established under the CAF, as a process to enable LDCs to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAPs), building on NAPAs

Its objectives as defined in decision 5/CP.17 are:

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



Four stages of the NAP process (decision 5/CP.17)

1. Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps

- Gap analysis
- Institutional arrangements
- Scenarios and assessments (e.g. V&A), etc...

2. Preparatory elements

- National policies / programmes
- 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



Provisions set at COP17 (decision 5/CP.17)

- **Modalities**

- a) **Technical support:**

- The LEG to provide technical guidance and support to LDCs for the NAP process;
 - The LEG to elaborate, and review, technical guidelines for the NAP process;
 - The LEG to identify support needs for the NAP process for LDCs;
 - The AC to consider support modalities for interested developing country Parties;

- b) **Financial arrangements**

- The GEF to consider how to support formulation through the LDCF, for LDCs;
 - UN organizations, specialized agencies, to support the formulation process, and consider establishing global support programmes;
 - Further discussions to take place at SBI 36.

- **Reporting, monitoring and evaluation**

- a) Support provided or received relevant to the NAP process;
 - b) Progress at national and global levels;
 - c) *SBI to monitor progress, and evaluate progress made at SBI42.*



LEG's approach to the technical guidelines for the NAP process

- The technical guidelines will be **flexible** and follow a **menu approach**:
country teams would choose components of interest and create their own 'meals' or frameworks, and more correctly, set of steps to comprise their NAP process;
- They will encourage the **enhancement of capacity in countries** to carry out the work on their own;
- They will be **reviewed** to ensure that they reflect best available science.
- Core set of technical guidelines would be developed for **common types of assessments**:
 - a) By climate hazard type (floods, droughts, storms, etc);
 - b) Sector (agriculture and food security, water, health, coastal systems etc);
 - c) Region of interest (community, district/state, national level, shared basin, etc).



Indicative timeline

- **LEG21, March 2012:**
 - a) Discussion of an extended outline of the technical guidelines;
 - b) Possible approaches for providing technical support and guidance to the LDCs;
- **April 2012**
 - a) Finalization and initiation of an approach to complete the guidelines;
 - b) Circulation of a zero-order draft between the LEG members
- **May-June-July**
 - a) Active development of the guidelines and multiple iterations between the LEG, relevant organizations, and experts
- **August 2012**
 - a) Expert meeting to review the technical guidelines
- **LEG22, September 2012:**
 - a) Finalization and publication of the technical guidelines



Comprehensive and iterative assessment of climate vulnerabilities and medium- and long-term adaptation needs, as well as development needs – *the components*

- Future projections: assessing future climate change risks, customized based on scale of interest as may be necessary;
- Assessing development needs in context of climate change;
- Framing Adaptation (*Climate-proofing approaches, Risk Management Approaches, Building Climate Resilience, Enhancing Adaptive Capacity*);
- V&A Assessment Guidelines: multiple entry **MENU** of guidelines by category/scale;



Comprehensive and iterative assessment of climate vulnerabilities and medium- and long-term adaptation needs, as well as development needs – *menu by sectors*

- Socio-economic activities
- Health
- Infrastructure
- Coastal zones
- Agriculture and food security
- Terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems
- Water resources
- Disaster management and disaster risk reduction



Comprehensive and iterative assessment of climate vulnerabilities and medium- and long-term adaptation needs, as well as development needs – *menu by major climatic hazards/threats*

- Secondary effects e.g. land slides; etc
- Storms: Hurricanes
- SLR
- Floods
- Drought
- Extreme temperatures (Heat/Cold waves)



Comprehensive and iterative assessment of climate vulnerabilities and medium- and long-term adaptation needs, as well as development needs – *menu by region of interest*

- Integrated approach for a State / District / Subnational level
- Integrated approach by major river basin
- Local/Community level guidelines
- Special themes, e.g. crop type or major economic activity
- Ecoregion approach
- Regional (multi-country) integrated approach
- Integrated national focus



Key Hazards are similar, meaning common assessments:

- a) Droughts
- b) Floods
- c) Storms / hurricanes
- d) Sea level rise
- e) Secondary effects: e.g. landslides, etc...

Key players / decision makers overlap

- NAPAs / NAPs
 - a) Governments;
 - b) Local communities;
 - c) NGOs.
- L&D
 - a) Governments;
 - b) Private sector;
 - c) NGOs, local communities;



National adaptation plans + loss and damage

- Comprehensive vulnerability and adaptation assessments under the NAP process would cover vulnerabilities and risks to climate change in order to inform national policies, programmes and activities on adaptation

Additional methods and tools could be integrated into the assessments in order to enhance the depth and comprehensiveness of the assessments for particular phenomena/areas of interest/concern such as loss and damage;

- Options or mechanisms to address loss and damage are part of the broader suite of solutions for adaptation to the adverse impacts of climate change;
- One point of convergence between L&D and NAPs seem to be that L&D mechanisms could fit into the broad set of solutions that would be needed to fully address adaptation under National Adaptation Plans. The assessments methods early for L&D are not different from those of NAPs, they are merely a subset.
- The LEG stands open to incorporate any insights from the L&D community in terms of ~~assessments methods and tools, in the design of the broader technical guidelines for NAPs~~



Thank you

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