



Lessons learned from preparation of National Adaptation Programs of Action

World Bank

What is needed:

A climate risk approach

Climate risk management means that there is a need to assess and act upon, the threats and opportunities that result from *both existing and future* climate variability, including those deriving from climate change.

Bank Approach based on:

- Risk Management
- Mainstreaming adaptation in main portfolio





NAPAs - Opportunities

- Opportunity for well structured process to:
 - prioritize immediate adaptation needs
 - raise awareness and agree on immediate needs
 - address barriers to adaptation
 - specify finance requirements to address these
- WB is supportive of the process - country owned process to identify urgent adaptation needs
- NAPAs serve as an input for client dialogue and defining country support priorities



NAPAs and the World Bank

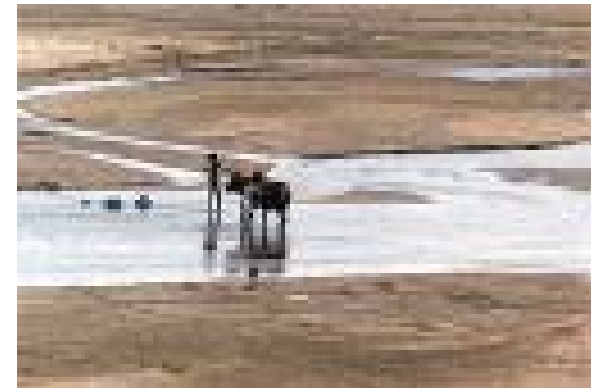
World Bank has supported preparation of two NAPAs:

- Madagascar (completed)
- Sao Tome and Principe (just completed)

.. therefore few experiences in preparation, yet there are some specific and overall observations and highlights...

Pitfalls to mainstreaming adaptation

- Not appreciating the immediacy
- “Projectization” of adaptation
 - Sees adaptation as a series of projects but separates adaptation from core development planning
- Seeking the ideal at the expense of the pragmatic
- Endless loop of “better information”
 - Downscaling & impact modelling



NAPAs - What we hear from the clients and TTLs

- **Inclusivity** - Assure that all relevant sectors are equally involved and feel ownership (e.g. Env/NR management, agriculture, fisheries, various infrastructure, housing, telecommunications)
- **Ownership** – there is some fatigue in preparing yet another plan and strategy .. Process requires much coordination effort and not easy to lead as various sectors need to be mobilized and implementation not that clear.
- **Incentives**. Access to LCDF is important incentive, yet needs are beyond this. Alignment with other funds and sector development support programs is imperative to leverage real development impacts.
- **Alignment and prioritization** - Alignment with other development strategies, such as PRSPs etc., needs to be stronger and operationalized

What we hear from the clients and TTLs

- **Resources** – The data and analytical underpinning to support assessment of specific climate impacts to support the NAPA preparation is often limited. This is a challenge to prioritization of interventions.
- **Need for champions in-country and champions within agencies** – to assure quality and follow –up **Visibility and dissemination** - Publicity/visibility of NAPAs and identified priorities needs to be improved.
- **Coordination** - TTLs felt they were not interacting or sometimes not aware of the process ... - can lead to opportunities for implementation lost (example)



Considerations for discussion

- What were greatest challenges in process? E.g. were the cross-sectoral linkages successful; was MoF involved, ... If there would have been more money, could much more be done? Skill/data limits?
- How to build follow-up ? How can NAPA recommendations and priorities be disseminated more broadly within country and across agencies?
- Is there a need for follow-up in substance: how to improve analytical base and process (to current NAPAs) to move to a comprehensive national strategy, which has technical coherence, is well grounded within overall development plans and has the necessary financial support ?
(Timing? Could this be built into activities of the first round of NAPA projects?)
- Has it been realistic to ask for NAPAs for all countries at about same time – did that allow for country readiness and driveness?
- How can coordination between GEF implementing agencies be improved to best support country needs and NAPA implementation by e.g. co-implementation of LCDF supported NAPA priorities ?

