

# Highlights from NAP Expo 2015

See <http://napexpo.org/2015> for full coverage; also <http://unfccc.int/8887>



### **Integration of adaptation into development planning processes**

- Integration is a process in itself and happens over several years – it is not a prerequisite for formulating and implementing adaptation plans, rather it is an important early activity.
- Institutional arrangements for integration are best motivated and guided by needs for monitoring and reporting at the national level. For example, the need to monitor and review climate change funding can motivate creation of budget codes for climate change
- Country-ownership at all levels and high-level commitment and political will is very important. Commitment needs to be over the long-term to ensure continuity beyond political mandates.

### **Consideration of gender and other vulnerable groups**

- Considerations of gender and vulnerable groups should be done at an early stage of the process to formulate and implement NAPs for a positive impact
- ~~National adaptation plans need to be participatory and bring out the~~  
concerns of those most affected



## Key messages from the NAP Expo

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### **Financial and technical support**

- Access to financing is an important gap and need faced by LDCs
- Practical information on funding sources should be disseminated (potentially through NAP Central)
- Several support programmes are providing much needed technical support to countries

### **Formulating medium- to long-term adaptation strategies**

- Programmatic approaches provide an opportunity to address adaptation through a multi-sectoral, multiple-scale approach, with a longer time-frame and potential for resources optimization
- Visioning the future in an integrated manner is a useful basis for long-term planning and requires inputs and participation of diverse experts and stakeholders, and may involve major changes in systems and infrastructure
- Financial needs assessment at various stages of the NAP process could help identify relevant sources of funding (including private sector) and the mobilization of resources



### **Supporting an integrating approach for the NAP process**

- A group of organizations and agencies together with the LEG discussed how to best encourage coherence in the technical aspects of the NAPs through integrated approaches across the various dimensions (sectors, scales, themes), recognizing that NAPs are inherently cross-sectoral
- Participants agreed to establish a NAP Technical Working Group to consider an integrating framework for the preparatory element of the NAP process to explore possible avenues for the integrated approaches for the formulation and implementation of the NAPs, including through working on country case studies.

### **Ecosystem-based approaches**

- When undertaking ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation, it is important to take into account non-climate pressures on ecosystems
- EbA is an approach within an overall adaptation strategy and it is important to assess all the options, including through cost benefit analyses




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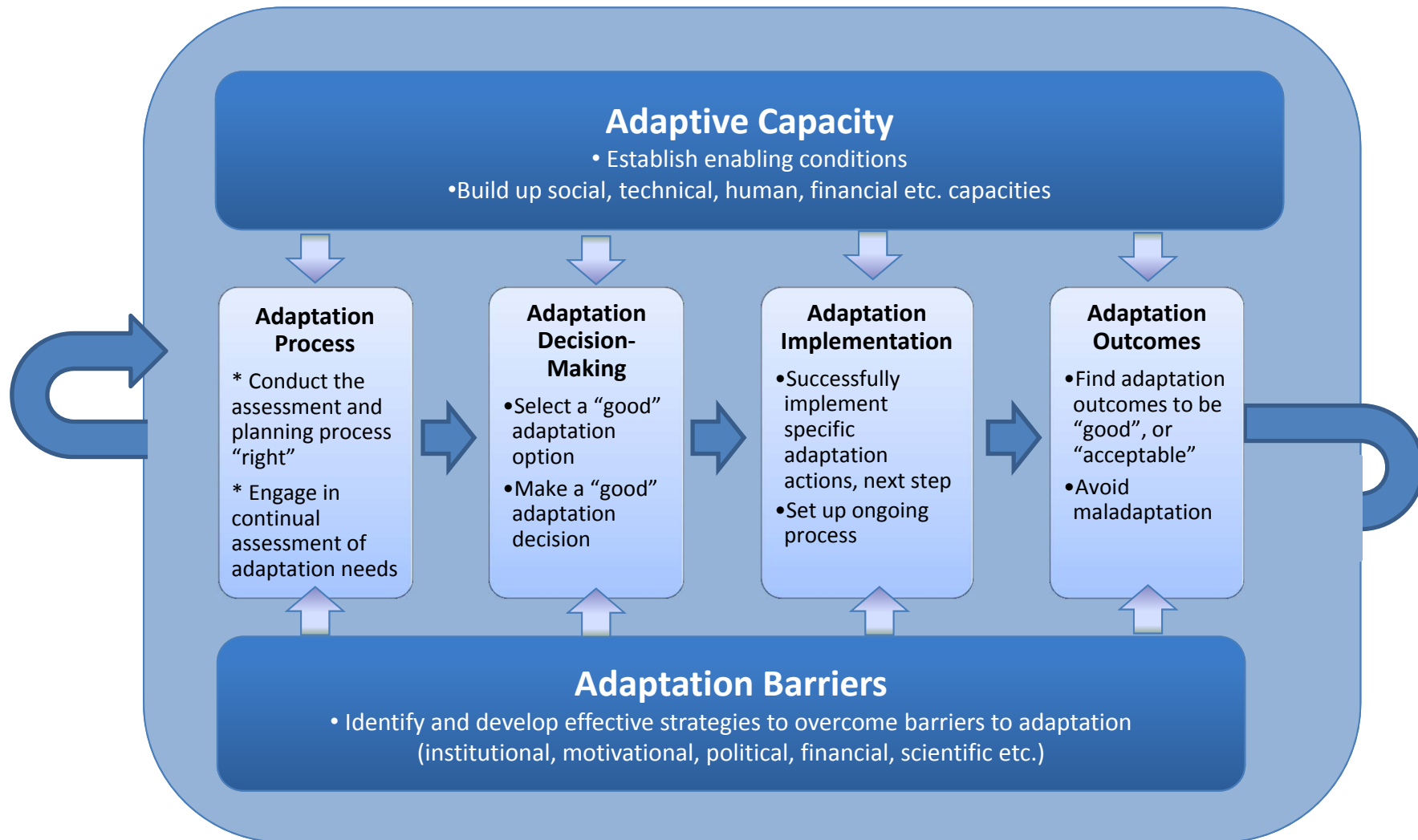
### Monitoring and evaluation

- There is a difference between between M&E of the NAP process and M&E of adaptation
- When developing a national adaptation M&E system start with defining the purpose of M&E, who is supposed to use the information (user focus) and how the system can facilitate learning
- National adaptation M&E systems need to be tailored to the national context and link to existing data and monitoring systems. Learning from other countries' examples is very useful

### Regional approaches

- Enhanced and more formal collaboration between the LEG and regional centres and networks would ensure better coverage of regional issues and promote south-south collaboration between LDCs and non-LDCs
- Regional centres and networks are useful platforms for creating adaptation communities of practice such as for regional programmes, technical assessments and support to regional policies
-  The region is another important scale for exploring adaptation options – both policies, programmes and activities, in addition to the national and subnational

# Six Key Dimensions of Adaptation Success



Source: Successful Adaptation to Climate Change, Susanne Moser, NAP Expo 2015