

Adaptation Committee/Least Developed Countries Expert Group

Workshop on experiences, good practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs on the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (AC/LEG)

Overview of the information paper FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.14

Bonn, Germany, 16-17 April 2015



Background

❖ Mandate

- SBI 40 (June 2014) invited the LEG and the Adaptation Committee to prepare an **information paper** on experiences, good practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans based on the NAP Expo and relevant documents,

Full text of SBI 40 conclusions in document FCCC/SBI/2014/8, paragraphs 93 - 110



Background

- ❖ Paper was published in November 2014
 - As document **FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.14**
 - Link to the document available on the workshop website



Structure of the document

❖ Structured around:

➤ **Elements of the NAP process ***

- ✓ Element A: laying the groundwork and addressing gaps
- ✓ Element B: preparatory elements
- ✓ Element C: implementation strategies
- ✓ Element D: reporting, monitoring and review

➤ **And modalities**

- ✓ Financial support
- ✓ Technical support



* More details on the elements can be found in the NAP guidelines, available at <http://unfccc.int/7279>

Selected experiences, good practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs (Element A: laying the groundwork and addressing gaps)

Experiences	Many LDCs indicated that it is most effective and practical to build on the existing national structures and procedures;
	An appropriate national mandate is essential for countries to advance long-term leadership and coordination of the NAPs;
Good practices, lessons learned	Institutional arrangements set up at highest policy level can ensure coordination at all levels, encourage participation and enable mobilization of resources;
	Roles and responsibilities between various governance levels need to be clarified to achieve effective integration of adaptation into development planning;
Gaps and needs	Create more political awareness and buy-in for adaptation and leadership;
	Enhance and/or establish institutional arrangements



NB: This is not a complete list, please refer to document FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.14 for complete information

Selected experiences, good practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs (Element B: preparatory elements)

Experiences	Most countries have already conducted the analysis of observed changes in the climate system
	Most countries have conducted vulnerability assessments that they can build on: e.g. under national communications and NAPAs
Good practices, lessons learned	NAP process require comprehensive risk and vulnerability assessments, including by regions, sectors, etc.
	NAP process provides opportunities to improve the use of climate information and research for evidence-based decision-making
Gaps and needs	Capacity to conduct rigorous and comprehensive risk and vulnerability assessments and appraisals of adaptation options
	Enhanced understanding of climate risks and impacts for 2°C temperature rise at the national level, and of costs and benefits of adaptation under such a scenario at the local level



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Selected experiences, good practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs (Element C: implementation strategies)

Experiences	<p>Experiences under a variety of adaptation programmes and initiatives provide a valuable foundation for countries to build on when implementing their NAPs</p> <p>Some countries have national climate change trust funds to, inter alia, finance adaptation priorities at national level, and to link international finance sources with national strategies</p>
Good practices, lessons learned	<p>As adaptation requires ongoing action, linking short-term decisions with long-term strategies can lead to a successful pathway;</p> <p>Government leadership and ownership, strong institutional arrangements, engagement of all stakeholders and capacity-building are key for effective implementation.</p>
Gaps and needs	<p>More comprehensive reviews of past and ongoing programmes and initiatives are needed</p> <p>Expanding the initial guidelines for the formulation of NAPs to address the implementation of NAPs.</p>



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Selected experiences, good practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs (Element D: reporting, monitoring and review)

Experiences

No experience with formal reporting on NAPs through the national communications has been shared to date;

Findings from the AC M&E workshop included that adding up indicators from the local level to get an aggregate number is not necessarily possible or desirable

Good practices, lessons learned

M&E processes are important to avoid potential maladaptation, to evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of action plans and to understand what works and what does not;

It is important to build monitoring and evaluation systems into activities from the start ...

Gaps and needs

There is a need to expand the initial guidelines for the formulation of NAPs to include expected outcomes, success factors and indicators to facilitate implementation of NAPs

Gaps in understanding whether indicators are required to conduct M&E of the NAP process



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Selected experiences, good practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs (financial support)

Experiences	Many existing programmes and activities already contribute to the objectives of the NAP process
	There is lack of clarity on procedures to apply for funding from the LDCF and the SCCF for NAPs; Both funds suffer from inadequate and unpredictable financing
Good practices, lessons learned	The process to formulate and implement NAPs is an ongoing and iterative process that can be implemented through components which can be supported by different sources
	More political awareness and buy-in for the process needs to be created at the national level to generate such funding requests
Gaps and needs	Provision of scaled-up, adequate and additional resources to the LDCF and the SCCF, and to the GCF
	Improved communication and outreach on available support.



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Selected experiences, good practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs (technical support)

Experiences There are many channels through which technical support is provided to developing countries, on activities that could contribute to or fall under NAPs

Parties welcomed the establishment of the NAP GSP for the LDCs for facilitating technical support to the LDCs

Good practices, lessons learned Regional training workshops, e.g. by the LEG or the NAP GSP, are an effective means of providing training and capacity-building on adaptation to LDCs

Technical meetings engaging a wide range of organizations provide an effective platform for targeted exchanges

Gaps and needs Urgent need for encompassing capacity-building in relation to NAPs

More outreach materials for use by relevant stakeholders in raising awareness and creating buy-in at all levels



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Some remarks

- ❖ The paper provides a good overview of existing experiences, gaps, lessons learned and needs
- ❖ It represents a starting point for the discussion at the workshop, if the discussion goes further, including by:
 - Adding onto the existing information;
 - Expanding more details, going one level down, looking into the cause of the problems
 - Not only listing problems but looking for options for solutions, recommendations, actors and next steps

