United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

**Module 4: Tracking progress, monitoring and evaluation**

# 4.1. Progress on implementation, quality of the NAPA, and revision and update

**LEG training workshops for 2012-2013**
Anglophone African LDCs workshop
29 July – 2 August 2013, Kigali, Rwanda

*Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)*

# In this module

**Learning points:**

• Assessment of the NAPA

**Guiding questions:**

• How to assess progress made in the NAPA?

• How to assess the quality of the NAPA?

• How to determine the need to revise or update the NAPA?

# Assessing the status of implementation of the NAPA

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| NAPA priorities being implemented (status, approaches, funding) | Existing plans for further/full implementation | Priorities that have not been implemented at all |
| Subsequent local and national plans that have integrated the NAPA | Barriers to implementation that were identified in the NAPA, and the ones emerging during implementation process: have they been addressed, and how | Impact of adaptation measures resulting from the implementation of NAPA projects |
| | Capturing experiences, best practices and lessons learned and strategies for integrating them into future implementation | Results from the assessment of the quality of the NAPA may also provide good information on the need to update and revise the NAPA |

## Assessing the quality of the NAPA

**Risks and vulnerabilities:**
- How best the NAPA covers climate change threats for the country, regions, sectors and themes
- Diversity and depth of vulnerability, impacts, and adaptation assessments

**Adaptation options/priorities:**
- Robustness of methodologies and procedures for ranking, prioritization and costing of priorities
- The costs of NAPA priorities, and information provided

**Implementation strategy:**
- Presentation of a clear and elaborate implementation strategy

**NAPA in the development context:**
- Relevance/synergy of NAPA to/with national development plans
- Utility of NAPA in subsequent national development plans and processes

**Stakeholder engagement / inclusiveness**
- Key sectors
- Vulnerable groups
- Etc.

# Assessing the need for the revision and update of the NAPA

## Steps for the revision and update of the NAPA[1]

| 1. Establishing the rationale | 2. Performing the revision and update | 3. National endorsement & submission | 4. Post-processing of the revision |
|---|---|---|---|
| • Assess the need for the revision and update;<br><br>• Identify benchmarks and entry point | • Reconvene multi-stakeholder steering group to lead the process;<br><br>• Revise risks, vulnerabilities, adaptation options, priorities, costs, etc. | • Endorsement by the Government, or national committee;<br><br>• Submission of revision to UNFCCC Secretariat | • Update of the priorities on databases;<br><br>• Sharing of the NAPA to interested partners as appropriate (e.g. the GEF). |

[1] LEG technical paper 2009, available at <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/publications/ldc_tp2009.pdf>. or Step-by-Step Guide, available at <http://unfccc.int/essential_background/library/items/3599.php?such=j&symbol=FCCC/GEN/250%20E#beg>.

# Assessing the need for the revision and update of the NAPA

**Establishing the rationale for revision and update of the NAPA -** *the need for the revision and update could arise from*:

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- Emergence of **new risks** and **vulnerabilities**, that have become evident since development of the NAPA;

- Emergence of **new information, scientific data** or **knowledge** that changes the order of priorities;

- Some of the stated **priorities would have been implemented** through bilateral or other sources of funding;

- The need to include **changes in costs** of projects, or additional information;

- The need to address **new information requirements** to satisfy new project development guidelines and requirements;

- Incorporating **lessons learned** from the implementation of the NAPA

## Assessing the need for the revision and update of the NAPA

**Additional aspects:**

a) Revisions limited to project costs can be undertaken during project development

b) More comprehensive revisions to the NAPA can help accommodate:

- Programmatic approaches to implementation

- Strengthening gender considerations and considerations regarding vulnerable communities

c) There may be a costs in revising the NAPA:

- Costs for revising the NAPA could be integrated in a current project development phase (vulnerability studies) or project implementation (institutional reforms)

d) Opportunity to integrate medium- and long-term adaptation, and link to the NAP process

# Experiences from other LDCs on the revision and update of the NAPA

## Senegal

In developing its first LDCF project on water, Senegal revised its NAPA to account for an increased budget of the project ($5m) from that which was indicated in the NAPA document ($0.5m). This revision was done through the submission of a formal communication to the Secretariat, as an addendum to the NAPA document.

## Bhutan:

During the vulnerability assessment in the preparation of Bhutan's Second National Communication, new climate hazards previously not considered as a threat were found to be reported in increasing numbers through official disaster reports and media stories. Based on this new information, Bhutan felt a revision of its NAPA was warranted and initiated the process for the review and revision of the NAPA.