

LEG Open NAP case studies

NAP Expo

11 – 15 July 2016, Bonn, Germany



Concept of Open NAPs

- **What are Open NAPs?**
- *The concept is simple: an open platform for developing NAPs with a view to experiment and build on the best available expertise*
- *Think of it as a form of **Crowdsourcing** ...*
- *Starting with a few representative countries in each region, to facilitate these as a learning platform during NAP regional workshops*
- *These countries also being looked at as part of a wider concept, including major river basins or other regional perspective*



Concept of *Open NAPs*

- Motivation for Open NAPs

Try out different approaches when formulating a NAP

Make available basic data to crowds

Use to fine-tune technical guidance on the process to formulate and implement NAPs



Questions/hypotheses to be addressed by the case studies

- Does the entry point matter?
- How harmonize different points: Actors/Sectors; Hazards; Development theme; Place>> Concept of systems for the assessment to make adaptation place-specific and recognize linkages>> is there a finite collections of systems?>> How use these to manage knowledge?
- How to best represent cross-scale linkages, constraints
- How to best represent escalation of vulnerability across scales
- How best use umbrella programmes from different actors including regional and global?
- How best show incremental value of interventions on development? How represent the development process?



The Malawi Example: 4 Entry points that could lead to different plans

- **Actors/sectors/ministries:** implementing agency; sectoral ministry
 - *Possible plans:* Sectoral plans; projects by agency X, etc
- **Climatic hazard:** e.g. Drought, floods, seasonal shifts, temperature extremes, storms, etc
 - *Possible plans:* Drought/Flood Management Plan; Heat Wave Strategy
- **Development theme/goal:** e.g. Food security, water, energy security, ecosystems, infrastructure resilience, etc
 - *Possible plans:* Water Master Plan; Food Security Plan; EbA programme; Energy Strategy
- **Specific place:** e.g. Lower Shire Basin, City
 - *Possible plans:* City plans; Basin Plan, etc



The Malawi Example: Possible solution to dilemma of entry point

- **Identify simple and composite systems (including nexus frameworks) that could be the basis for further assessment**
- **Examples of systems:**
 - a) *water resources*:** water supply for city X; water source e.g. lake or river
 - b) *Agriculture*:** rural/estate production of all crops, or specific crop e.g. maize, tea, tobacco, coffee
 - c) *Food security*:** composite of agric production; water; food systems; national grain reserve system, regional to global food dynamics, etc
 - d) *Hydro-energy*:** specific installations eg on Shire River; energy demand, energy distribution and grid system; regional power pool
 - e) *Ecosystems*:** Lake Malawi ecosystem; Lake Chilwa; Mulanje Mountain ecosystem; Lower Shire Wetlands; nature reserves, etc

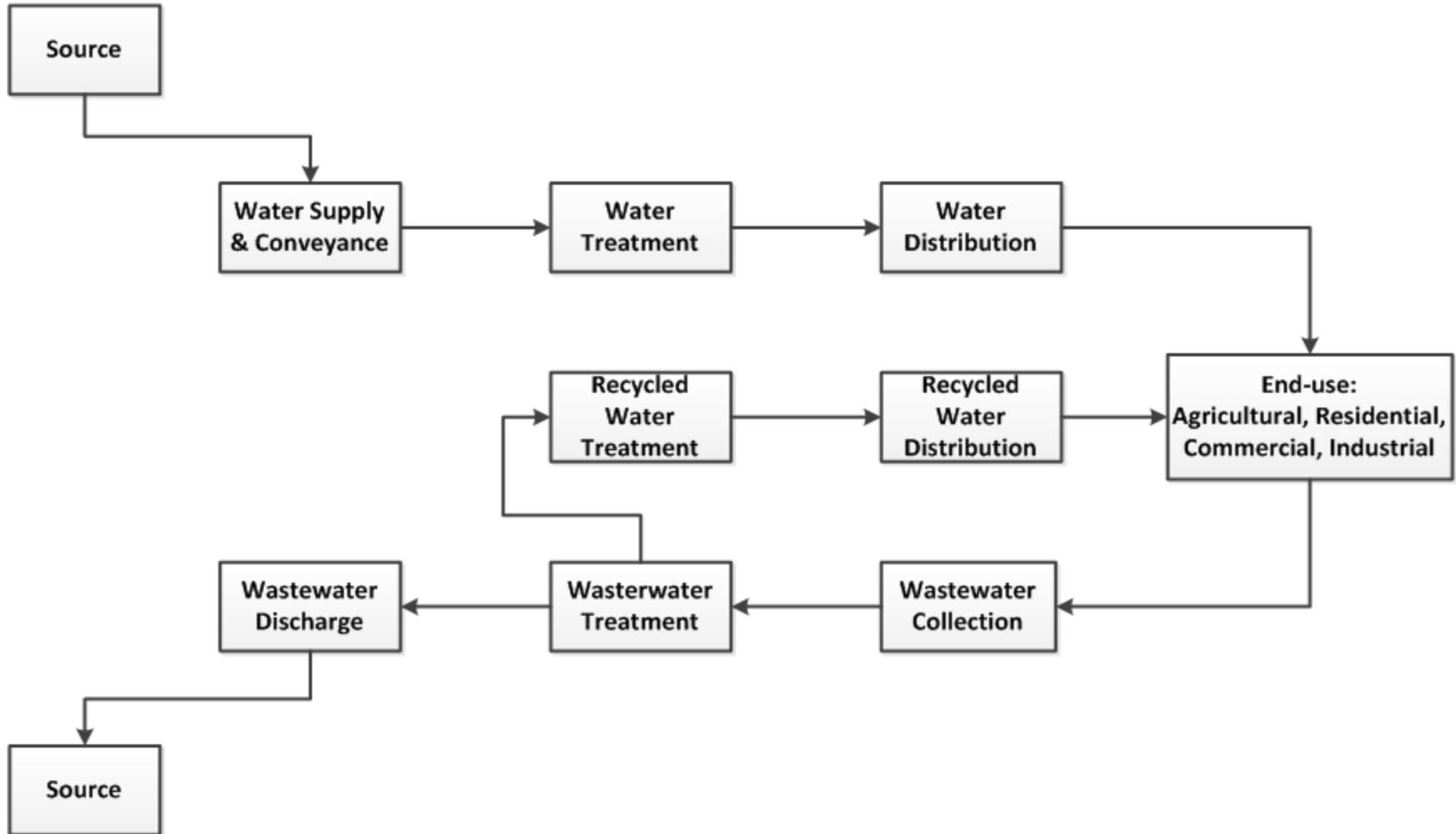


Water supply system example

- The **systems** for further analysis provide a basis to address and map to any relevant hazards; actors/sectors; and can be aggregated to address the development goals
- For example, on next diag, we show a **water supply system** for a city/state



Water supply system for a connected community in a state, city or country

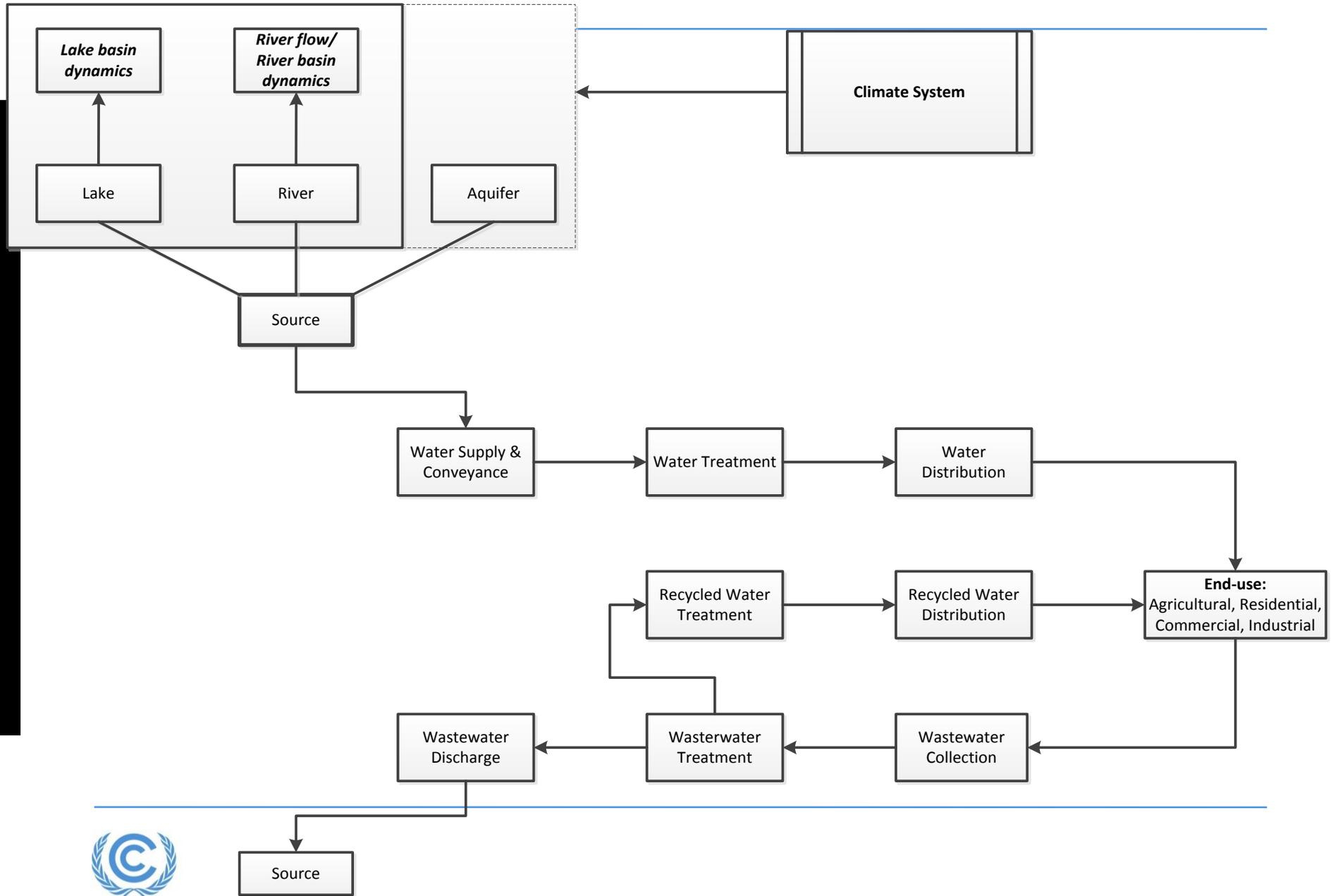


Water supply system: linking to other systems

- Each of the components can be expanded to show more detail of processes and components involved
- For the water supply system, can then be expand to include the dynamics of specific sources



Water supply system linked to a system for the source dynamics



The Malawi Example: Emerging lessons on systems

- By breaking up the huge task of developing a national plan that represents all sectors, hazards and goals into component systems, it becomes possible to address needs of all > the system becomes the center of the analysis and solution
- The systems approach has many benefits: it helps coordinate and integrate interventions from different actors/agencies or ministries
- The system also provide a concise basis for managing knowledge and monitoring of outcomes of interventions/adaptation actions in a coherent manner, rather than by actor/agency



The Malawi Example: Emerging lessons ... more

- By starting with the sample NAP process, a quick scoping of what exists reveals a large body of actions and knowledge to build on.
 - However, it seems more practical to carry out a full assessment and identification of needed adaptation actions and then factor in ongoing activities when developing the implementation strategy. Doing an extensive stocktaking to try to identify remaining gaps earlier is not very efficient
- There is no obvious method to translate key vulnerabilities to adaptation solutions
 - However, there is a growing body of knowledge based on experience of others to guide in this choice.
 - Development of a finite collection of adaptation solutions to particular vulnerability seems possible, and can lead to new approaches for the adaptation planning



The Malawi Example: Emerging lessons ... more

- The amount of work required to do this properly requires dedicated effort of a team that works on this 100% - effectively leading the adaptation plan development would not be feasible as one of many tasks for the person
- There are distinct workstreams that must be assigned to the proper groups of actors given the expertise and experience required – so no one team should carry out all the steps of the NAP alone
- Scale and levels are an important factor – need to map relationships across scales and how impact and effect aggregates or disaggregates say from local community to district and national levels, then regional to the global level
- A process approach is necessary to create the long-term capacity and setups to develop the plans, implement, monitor and over time update and revise the plans In an iterative manner



Next steps on the Open NAPs

- Case studies in progress for Malawi, Madagascar, Niger, Bhutan, Tuvalu, etc ...
- The LEG welcomes interested experts and organizations to join the work
- A collaboration platform on NAP Central is available to share the information collected and to facilitate the “crowd sourcing” of the expertise
- Please contact the LEG to get sign up details for the Open NAP sites on NAP Central



United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

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