

Assessment of progress on NAPs in developing countries

Questionnaire to collect information in support of the assessment of progress in the process to formulate and implement National Adaptation Plans under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

August 2016

The process to formulate and implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) was established in 2010 as part of the Cancun Adaptation Framework in 2010. Its objectives are:

1. To reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience;
2. To facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate (decision 5/CP.17).

The process to formulate and implement NAPs is a series of linked and interdependent activities which, collectively and successively, lead to the formulation of NAPs and subsequent implementation of the policies, programmes and projects identified by them, to address adaptation covering all important sectors and issues in the country, on a continuing, iterative and coherent manner, with due consideration of broader development priorities and the long-term nature of climate change.

The process to formulate and implement NAPs is significant for enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change with a view to contributing to sustainable development in the broader context of the global goal on adaptation referred to in Article 7 of the Paris Agreement. (SBI 44)

By decision 4/CP.21, paragraph 12(b), the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) is requested to assess progress made in the process to formulate and implement NAPs in May 2018, with a view to making recommendations thereon to the Conference of the Parties (COP), as appropriate. Relative to this, Parties are invited to provide information guided by this online questionnaire.

Information submitted before the **10th of September 2016** will be included in the annual report on progress on NAPs being prepared by the LEG for COP 22 as part of their 2016-2017 work programme.¹The information can be updated frequently to provide a time series.

The questionnaire is composed of four parts, as follows:

Part I: [Assessing progress based on the building blocks of the process to formulate and implement NAPs](#)

Part II: [Support for the formulation and implementation of NAPs](#)
A. [Support accessed and received by developing countries \(financial and technical\)](#)
B. [Support provided to developing countries \(financial and technical\)](#)

Part III: [Monitoring, evaluation and reporting related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs](#)

¹Available at <<http://unfccc.int/9516>>.

Part IV: [Cross cutting issues](#)

Respondent's details

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PART I- *Assessing progress based on the building blocks of the process*

1. Is your country preparing a NAP?

Yes, continue to next question.

No, why?

Please elaborate your reason. Togo has prepared its NAP

The government of Togo has already formulated its NAP. The document has been validated on October 20, 2016

2. Where are you in the process to formulate and implement your NAP?

Please tick the boxes that correspond to the activities that your country has undertaken. These building blocks correspond to categories that are used in the annual report on progress on NAPs to the SBI (FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.11).

For every ticked box, please indicate the output and relevant links in which it can be accessed.

Element A: Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps

Initiate and launch the process

Formulate and issue policies, regulations, legislation and mandate for the process

An inter-sectoral committee for the technical coordination of the formulation process of the NAP has been set up by interministerial decree

Consult and engage stakeholders

Stakeholder consultation and involvement concerned only the central actors. Local communities and decentralized actors have not been involved.

Define institutional arrangements, coordination mechanisms (governance structure)

Assess gaps and needs

Synthesize available information, take stock of relevant activities (science and knowledge)

Develop roadmap for the process

Complete road map

Address capacity gaps and needs (capacity development). *With regard to this issue, the gaps are so deep that there is still a lot of awareness, training and capacity building to do.*

Characterize the development context and identify adaptation–development themes

Element B: Preparatory elements

Analyze past climate and climate change scenarios (science and knowledge)

– A working session was organized for the choice of climate scenarios to be considered in the formulation of the Plan.

Undertake activities on integrating adaptation into national and subnational development planning .

With this regard, a coaching was conducted and a capacity building session was held with the Ministry of Agriculture to integrate the climate change dimension into the new agricultural policy.

Comprehensively assess climate vulnerability

To this end, the vulnerability assessment is based on Togo’s third national communication on climate change.No vulnerability assessment exercise was conducted at the sectoral level.

Identify adaptation options to address key vulnerabilities _

Appraise, prioritize and rank adaptation options

Element C: Implementation strategies

Prioritize climate change adaptation in national planning

Compile draft NAPs for consultation and endorsement

An intersectoral team for the formulation of the NAP has been set up and consultants have been recruited for the development of the implementation strategy, the resource mobilization strategy and the monitoring-evaluation strategy. In addition to these consultants, a national consultant has been recruited in order to assist the team in formulating the NAP.

Communicate NAPsto the UNFCCC process

Design coherent implementation strategies, including synergy

A synergy has been established between NAPA, National communications and INDCs, for, according to Togo, adaptation mainly involves limiting global warming to less than 2 degrees C)

Implement and manage actions in NAPs through policies, programmes, projects and other activities

Element D: Reporting, monitoring and review

Design and apply a monitoring and evaluation framework or system

The monitoring and evaluation system designed is linked to the monitoring and evaluation system set up under the Accelerated Growth and Employment Promotion Strategy (SCAPE), which replaced the PRSP-c.

Monitor and periodically review the process

Iteratively update NAPs

Report on progress, effectiveness and gaps

PART II - Support for the formulation and implementation of NAPs

A. Support received and accessed (financial and technical)

Financial Support

1. Please select the funding source you have already accessed or are in the process to access for your NAP process.

GCF Readiness

GCF Direct access

Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)

Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)

Bilateral assistance, please specify: GIZ in the framework of Togo's cooperation with the Federal Republic of Germany.

Domestic Sources: a national counterpart consisting of the provision of premises and staff was provided by the government of Togo.

Other: _____

2. At what stage are you in the process of accessing financial support for NAPs?

GCF Readiness window (Check all that apply)

Submission of readiness request by country

Submission of readiness proposal by country

Grant agreement sent to country

Disbursements

Other Togo did not benefit from GCF funding for the conduct of its NAP process. A request is being prepared to fill the gaps noted.

GCF Direct access window. (Please describe the activities you have undertaken so far.)

LDCF

Submission of concept note in PIF form

Project preparation

Submission of full project proposal

Disbursement and implementation

Other: _____

SCCF

- Submission of concept note in PIF form
- Project preparation
- Submission of full project proposal
- Disbursement and implementation
- Other: _____

3. Are there any challenges in accessing funding support for the process to formulate and implement NAPs? What are these challenges?

Yes: the preparation of the request takes a lot of time because of the density of the information to be provided, the complexity of the request submission process, the lack of request preparation guidelines and the translation into English (as far as French speaking countries).

4. For countries that have successfully obtained funding for NAPs, are there any challenges in utilizing the funds? If yes, what are they?

Yes: problems related to the lack of transparency in the management applied by the implementing agencies (GIZ for the case of Togo).

Technical Support

1. Are you receiving any technical support for the formulation of NAPs? If yes, from what support programme or organization? Please tick the appropriate box below.

- NAP global support programmes (i.e. UNDP-UNEP NAP GSP)
- NAP global support networks (i.e. NAP Global Network)
- Bilateral/development agencies, please specify: the government of Togo has received technical support from GIZ (deployment of German expertise in the context of bilateral cooperation).

Other UN agencies, please specify: _____

Other: **CILSS (AGRHYMET).**

2. In what areas of work in the NAP process do you receive technical support? Please elaborate on the nature of activities and specific elements based on the building blocks in Part I.

- identification and mobilization of national stakeholders,
- assessment of the level of consideration of adaptation in sectoral policies, plans, strategies and programs,
- prioritization and choice of adaptation options,
- development of the implementation strategy, the resource mobilization strategy and the monitoring and evaluation strategy.

3. Are there any challenges in accessing technical support for the process to formulate and implement NAPs? What are these challenges?

The government of Togo has had no difficulty in accessing technical and financial support for the formulation of its NAP; GIZ has been responsible for the recruitment of experts.

Areas needing technical support²

The following list is not representative of the full account of gaps and needs regarding technical support on the formulation and implementation of NAPs. Please select the areas

² As identified in FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.14, paragraph 70 and FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.14, paragraph 61.

that correspond to your needs and add all other areas needing technical support not included in the list.

- The urgent need for capacity-building in relation to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, not only for the climate change focal points but also for other government agencies that will be part of the process
- The need for more outreach materials for use by relevant stakeholders in raising awareness and creating buy-in for the process to formulate and implement NAPs at all levels
- Better coordination and coherence of support and other aspects of the process to formulate and implement NAPs at key levels
- The development of properly managed data and information systems, which would serve as the basis for science-based planning and decision-making
- Monitoring and review of the process to formulate and implement NAPs
- How to communicate the process to formulate and implement NAPs to policy makers and other stakeholders to create buy-in and political support, and ensure adaptation is prioritized in national planning
- How to create appropriate legislation to address climate change (including adaptation), especially given limited financial resources;
- How to take stock of information already captured in existing monitoring and evaluation systems in different sectors, and assess the suitability of existing frameworks to monitor progress under the process to formulate and implement NAPs
- How to develop a common understanding of the process to formulate and implement NAPs among all stakeholders and actors in order to facilitate an effective and coherent approach to adaptation planning and implementation, using decisions of the Conference of the Parties on NAPs as a common denominator
- How to make various international and regional programmes work in support of national efforts on adaptation under the NAP umbrella to avoid conflicting messages and duplication of effort
- How to enhance access to information on available financing for all aspects of adaptation readiness, formulation of plans, implementation of adaptation measures and requirements for access
- How to tailor support for key regional characteristics and vulnerabilities
- How to access and use the best available science and knowledge of climate scenarios such as that based on the latest IPCC assessments and guidance, and in such away as to translate the less than 2°C global temperature goal to regional changes suitable for application at the country level
- How to apply different vulnerability and risk assessments to different sector sand systems, taking into account important aspects of a country, and aggregate the results so that they can inform good planning at the national level

- How to move from the assessment of climate vulnerabilities and risk to the identification of effective adaptation solutions and actions
- How to develop robust programmes, policies and projects that lead to positive outcomes in reducing vulnerability and the integration of climate change in national development planning
- How to ensure effective engagement with and capacity-building of institutions best suited to collecting information, including non-governmental institutions
- How to practically link the process to formulate and implement NAPs with low-carbon development strategies, the Sustainable Development Goals, the GCF and other relevant processes.

Others, please specify:

B. Support provided (financial and technical)

1. Are you providing support to the formulation of NAPs in other countries?
 - Yes, please proceed to subsequent questions.
 - No, proceed to Part III: *However, Togo has shared its experiences with other countries in developing their national adaptation plans at international forums such as the NAP Expo.*
2. To what countries have you provided support for NAPs? For what areas of work in the NAP process do you provide technical/financial support? Please elaborate on the nature of activities and specific elements based on the building blocks in Part I.

3. Have you experienced any challenges in providing support on NAPs? In what form or nature?

Part III - Monitoring and evaluation and reporting related to the process to formulate and implement NAPS

1. What existing channel(s) does your country use to report to the UNFCCC process the progress in undertaking the process to formulate and implement NAPs?
 - Submission of NAPs to NAP Central
 - Submission of other NAP process outputs to NAP Central
 - National communications
 - Biennial update reports
 - Nationally determined contributions
 - Others, please specify: _____
4. How do you monitor your NAP process? What specific metrics do you use in monitoring your NAP process?

___An institutional monitoring and evaluation framework is set up and coordinated by the Ministry in charge of Development Planning (chairing the technical coordinating committee for the process of integrating climate change adaptation into planning and budgeting). At the level of deconcentrated services (sectors), there are focal points who are members of the committee; at the local level, the sustainable development commissions provide monitoring and evaluation; at the private sector level, the Chamber of Commerce is identified, while the NGO umbrella ensures monitoring and evaluation at the level of civil society organizations.

Part IV - Cross cutting issues

1. How do you engage stakeholders in the process to formulate and implement NAPs?

- Create a set of criteria for identifying stakeholders
- Conduct stakeholder analysis through desk review and/or focus group discussions
- Organize a national stakeholder consultation

2. What are the institutional arrangements and coordination mechanism to engage them?

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- High Level Concertation (Ministers, Cabinet Ministers, Secretaries General and Central Directors),
- Clarification and distribution of responsibilities of stakeholders,
- Accountability of the Ministries of Planning and the Economy and Finance,
- Decision of the Interministerial Decree No. 008/14 / MPDAT / MEF / MERF, establishing, organizing and operating a Technical Coordinating Committee of the process of integration of the adaptation to climate change in the planning of the development and the budgeting in Togo.

3. Under which specific activities in your NAP process did you consider the following:

Gender: basic principles of the Plan (gender criterion); vulnerability and adaptation

- _____

Vulnerable groups and communities: basic principles of the Plan; vulnerability and adaptation

- _____

Ecosystems: basic principles of the Plan; vulnerability and adaptation

- _____

4. Any other information you would like to share relevant to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans.

___ The NAP process as it was conducted in Togo did not allow to involve the key actors that constitute the basic communities, the deconcentrated actors and to identify the priority adaptation needs of the basic communities. To this end, the government of Togo is preparing a request to be submitted to the GCF in the coming months.

<p>In the event you fill out the questionnaire offline, please send your input to: NAPCentral@unfccc.int with the Subject: [Country Name] Response to Questionnaire on NAPs</p>
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