

# Work of the LDC Expert Group

**Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture - Workshop on Methods and approaches for assessing adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and resilience**

17-18 June 2019

Bonn Climate Change Conference - June 2019




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Chair of the LDC Expert Group (LEG)***

## Mandate of the LEG, and the work areas

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### Mandate (COP decisions)

- 2001**  29/CP.7  
  
 4/CP.11  
 8/CP.13  
 6/CP.16  
 5/CP.17  
 12/CP.18  
 3/CP.20  
 4/CP.21  
 1/CP.21  
 19/CP.21  
**2016**  6/CP.22



### Work areas

- Direct country support through Open NAPs, training, technical material / publications
- NAPs – technical guidance and support
- LDCs access to the GCF for NAPs
- NAPAs and the LDC work programme
- Gender, vulnerable communities and ecosystems
- Regional approaches to adaptation planning
- M&E (of PEG) in relation to NAPs
- SBI assessment of progress in NAPs
- CMA work related to implementation of the Paris Agreement
- Collaboration with other bodies
- Collaboration with organizations, regional centres and networks



## Technical guidelines for the process to formulate and implement NAPs

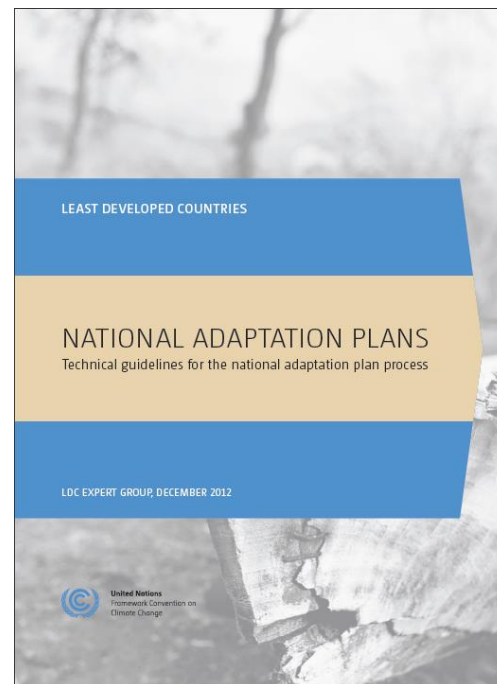
Laying the Groundwork and addressing gaps	A.1. Initiating the NAP process
	A.2.: Stocktaking
	A.3.: Addressing Capacity Gaps
	A.4.: Development Needs and Climate Vulnerabilities
Preparatory elements	B.1. Analysing Current & Future Climate
	B.2. Assessing Climate Vulnerabilities and Adaptation Options
	B.3. Review and Appraisal of Options
	B.4. Compiling, Communicating NAPs
	B.5. Integrating NAP into Development, Planning
Implementation strategies	C.1. Prioritizing CCA in National Planning
	C.2. Long-term Implementation Strategy
	C.3. Enhancing Capacity for Planning, Implementation
	C.4. Promoting Coordination and Synergy
Reporting, Monitoring, Review	D.1. Monitoring the NAP Process
	D.2. Assess Progress, Effectiveness, Gaps
	D.3. Iteratively Update NAPs
	D.4. Outreach and Reporting on Progress



## Guidelines - NAPs

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- ❑ Initial guidelines are contained in [decision 5/CP.17, annex](#)
- ❑ Technical guidelines for NAPs, developed by the LEG in response to [decision 5/CP.17 paragraph 15](#) are available in [multiple languages](#) at <http://unfccc.int/7279>
- ❑ Supplements to the guidelines are available on NAP Central <http://www4.unfccc.int/nap/Guidelines/Pages/Supplements.aspx>



**The guidelines provide the basis for the formulation and implementation of NAPs**



## Supplements to the technical guidelines as at June 2019 (total 25 in number)

Org. (year)	Topic/theme	Org. (year)	Topic/theme
IFRC (2013)	How to engage with NAPs	UNITAR (2015)	Skills assessment
CBD (2014)	Synergy in addressing biodiversity and adaptation	WHO (2015)	Operation framework for building resilient health systems
GIZ (2014)	Aligning NAPs to development and budget planning	WMO (2015)	Climate services for adaptation
GIZ (2014)	Stocktaking Tool	ITU (2016)	ITCs for adaptation in cities
PROVIA (2014)	Supporting NAP development with PROVIA guidance	NAP Global Network (2016)	Vertical integration in NAPs
SVA (2014)	Civil-Society Guide to the LEG/NAP Technical Guidelines	CCAFS (2017)	10 best bet innovations for adaptation in agriculture
WHO (2014)	Health adaptation planning guide	FAO (2017)	Agric, forestry, fisheries in NAPs
CI (2015)	Integrating ecosystems in adaptation	NAP Global Network (2017)	Financing NAPs – contributing to NDC goals
GIZ (2015)	Developing M&E systems	IIED (2017)	NAP mandates
FAO (2015)	Genetic diversification in adaptation and NAPs	UN HABITAT (2018)	Urban and human settlements in NAPs
IPACC (2015)	Integrating African indigenous knowledge in NAPs	UNCDF (2019)	Financing local adaptation
NAP-GSP (2015)	Multi-sectoral involvement in NAPs	GWP (2019)	Addressing water in NAPs
SVA (2015)	Joint principles for adaptation		

### **Introducing the Integrative Framework for NAPs and SDGs (NAP-SDG iFrame)**

A systems approach for the framing and formulation of NAPs in the context of the SDGs and the Sendai Framework

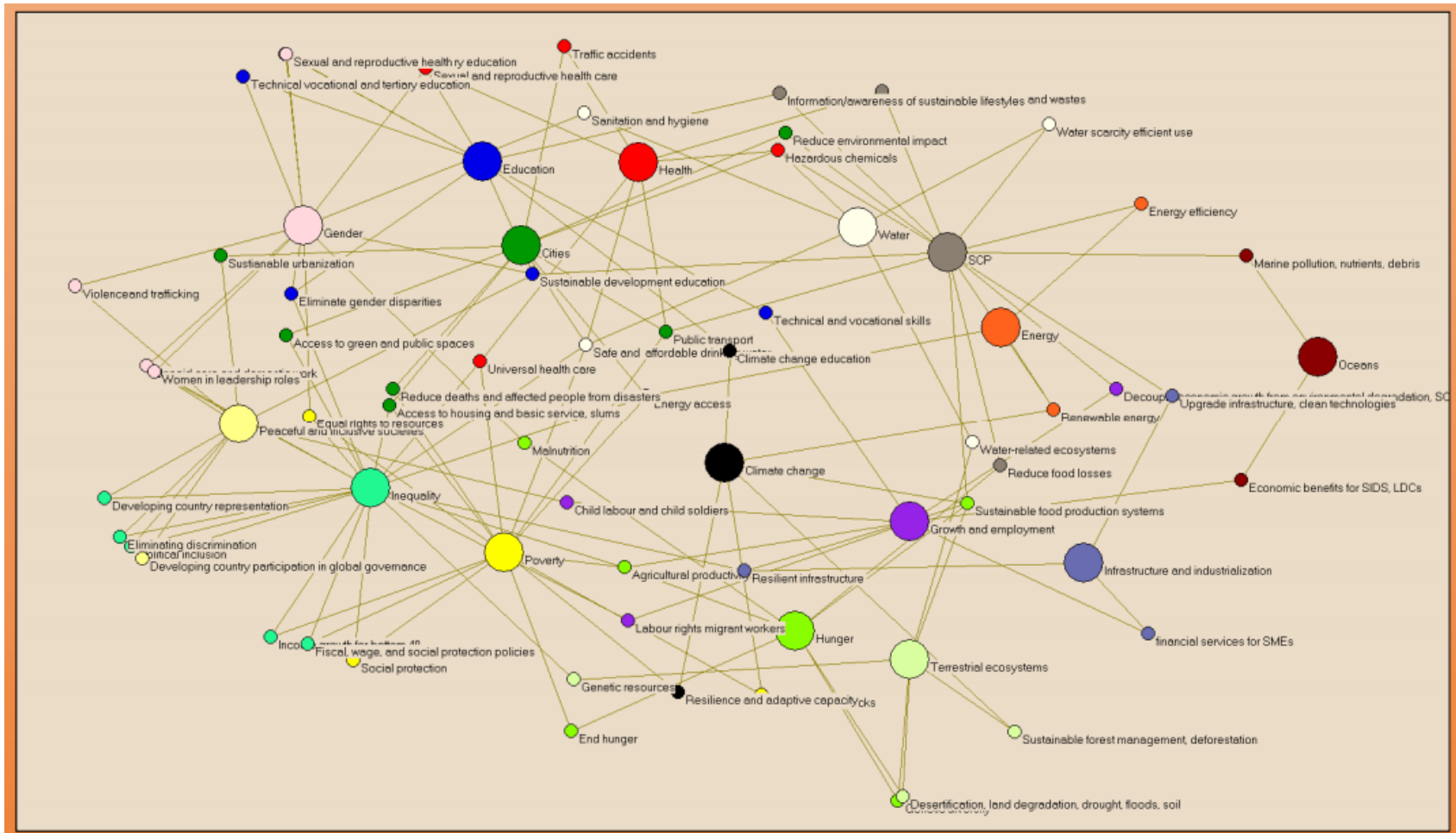




# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



# SDGs as a linked system of goals and targets



Source: David Le Blanc, "Towards integration at last? The SDGs as a Network of Targets", Rio+20 Working Paper 4





# NAP-SDG iFrame

## Sectors

- Agriculture
- Water
- Energy
- Health
- Economic planning
- etc

## SDGs

- SDG 2 – Zero hunger
  - SDG 3 – Health
- SDG 6 – Clean water and sanitation
- SDG 7 – Affordable and clean energy
- SDG 9 – Infrastructure
  - SDG 11 – Cities
  - SDG 14 – Oceans
  - SDG 15 - Ecosystems

## Climate hazards

- Drought/aridity
- Floods
- Excessive rainfall
- Shifting seasons
- Temperature extremes
- Heat waves
- SLR
- Storms

## Actors

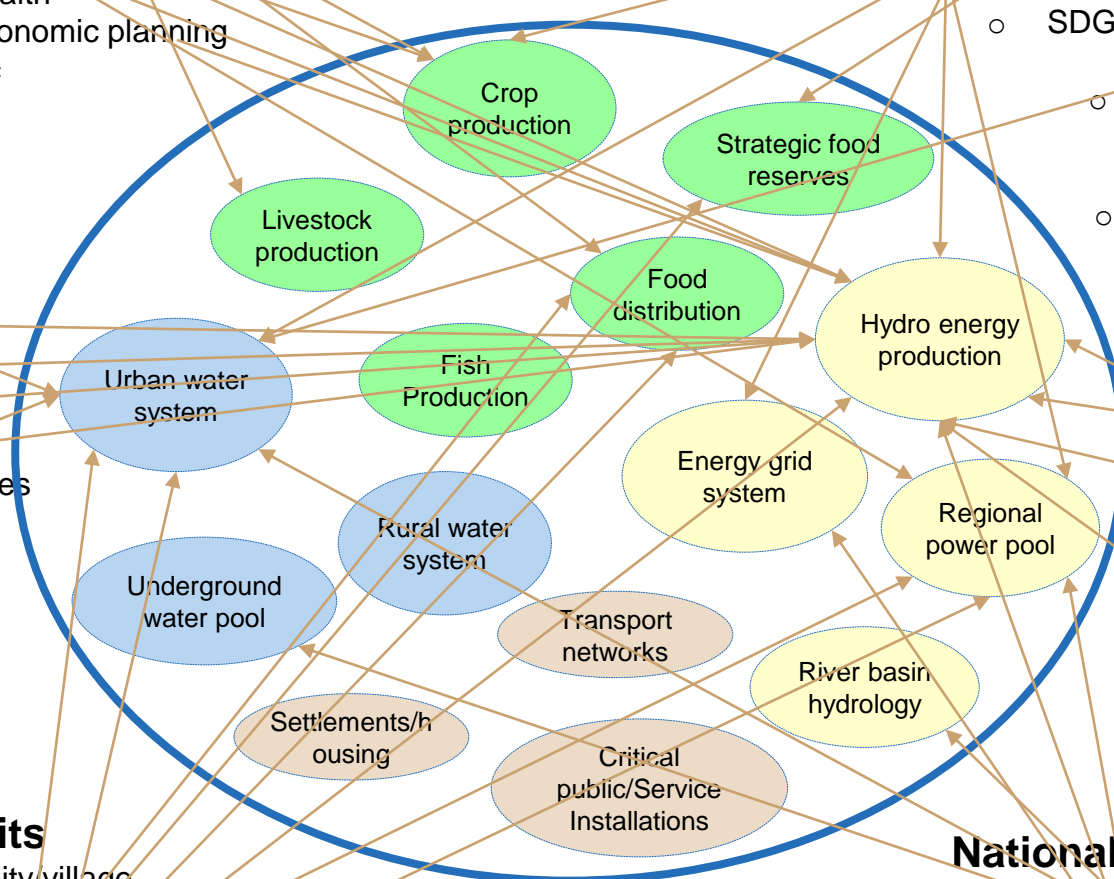
- Government depts.
  - Parastatals
  - Individual UN agencies
  - MDBs
- Bilateral agencies
- Private sector/SME
  - NGOs
  - CBOs

## Spatial units

- Community/village
- Urban area/city
- Municipality
- Country level
- River basins
- Region

## National development themes

- Food security
- Water security
- Energy security
- Livelihoods and employment
- Human health and well-being, etc.



## Steps in applying the NAP – SDG iFrame

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- ❑ **Step 0:** Climate change scenarios
- ❑ **Step 1:** Participatory brainstorming to identify key systems for unit of planning (national, region, sector, city, basin, hazard, etc.)
- ❑ **Step 2:** Characterize each system and define measures/metrics (of risk, vulnerability, impact, adaptive capacity, exposure, baseline, model, etc.)
- ❑ **Step 3:** Assess vulnerability, exposure and overall climate change risk for key systems (individually and for compound systems) using applicable metrics
- ❑ **Step 4:** Propose adaptation measures spanning multiple scales and levels, including the medium and long-term
- ❑ **Step 5:** Define metrics of success, outcomes and impact
- ❑ **Step 6:** Appraise adaptation options including adaptation and development dividends, trade-offs and potential for maladaptation
- ❑ **Step 7:** Design implementation strategies and assign to appropriate actors to implement



## Open NAPs

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- ❑ An open-ended collaboration, led by the LEG, to mobilize the widest inputs from all interested and available actors and stakeholders to support the LDCs and other interested developing countries, in the development of their NAPs;
- ❑ They provide an opportunity to test different approaches and dig deeper in various aspects/sectors;
- ❑ Open NAPs are maintained at <http://napexpo.org/opensnap>



## Assessing adaptation

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## Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems

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- ❑ Many types of M&E systems for specific end uses (no universal M&E at the national level to address all needs)
- ❑ At least 3 types can be applied for adaptation at **national level**:
  - ❖ M&E of the national **process** to formulate and implement NAPs
  - ❖ M&E of **adaptation**: reducing vulnerability, integration, etc.
  - ❖ M&E of **projects and programmes** - for support provided
- ❑ M&E can also be at **international level**:
  - ❖ Progress made in NAPs under SBI (next in 2018)
  - ❖ Paris Agreement: “global stock take”, “review of adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support”, etc.
  - ❖ Monitoring and review of LDC status and graduation from LDC status
  - ❖ Review of the achievement of global goals (e.g. SDGs)



## Assessing progress: the PEG M&E tool

LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES EXPERT GROUP

Monitoring and assessing progress, effectiveness and gaps under the process to formulate and implement National Adaptation Plans: The PEG M&E tool



- ❑ To monitor overall progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs,
  - ❖ This tool targets the *process* for now, and not the adaptation or development outcomes
- ❑ Responds to the initial guidelines for NAPs on reporting on ‘**Progress, Effectiveness and Gaps**’ (PEG)
- ❑ Builds on the **10 essential functions** (EFs) of the process to formulate and implement NAPs as defined by the LEG
  - ❖ **EFs:** *services that the process to formulate and implement NAPs is meant to deliver at national level*
- ❑ Suggests expected outcomes and metrics in the form of indicative questions/checklists for each essential function that will support countries to monitor and evaluate that function

## SBI assessment of progress in NAPs

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- ❑ To assess progress made towards the achievement of the objectives of the process to formulate and implement NAPs, which are:
    - ❖ To **reduce vulnerability** to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity and resilience;
    - ❖ 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.
  - ❑ To provide updates on support provided and received;
  - ❑ To facilitate exchange of experiences, best practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs;
  - ❑ The LEG supports the assessment through data capturing, analysis, and annual progress reports.
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### On reducing vulnerability

- ❑ Most developing countries launched their process to formulate and implement NAPs within the past three years;
- ❑ It is thus too early to assess whether and the extent to which the process to formulate and implement NAPs is reducing vulnerability to climate change, increasing resilience and/or enhancing adaptive capacity;
- ❑ It is necessary to have a plan against which to measure and assess progress; baselines are useful in showing change over time.

See document [FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.13](#) for more details





### On integrating adaptation in development

- ❑ Good progress has been made in integrating adaptation into development planning in various ways:
  - ❖ Establishment of new institutional arrangements and national regulatory frameworks to lead and direct government efforts on NAPs
  - ❖ Addition of adaptation responsibilities to existing government institutional arrangements;
  - ❖ Consideration of climate change adaptation in government and sectoral development plans
  - ❖ Establishment of national trust funds for climate change;
  - ❖ Etc.

See document [FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.13](#) for more details



## LEG members

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