



## Synthesis Report

### *Two Years On*

# Progress and Lessons Learned from the National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme (NAP GSP)

27 November 2015



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This synthesis report is written by the joint UNDP-UNEP NAP-GSP team. The team welcomes feedback on the contents. Please contact us by [nap.gsp@undp.org](mailto:nap.gsp@undp.org).

<http://www.undp-alm.org/projects/naps-ldcs>

## Programme Context

In response to the invitation made by the COP 17 to the UNFCCC<sup>i</sup>, in December 2011, UNDP and UNEP established a **Global Support Programme** for assisting LDCs with their respective country-driven efforts to advance the NAP process. The programme is commonly referred to as NAP-GSP and is financed by the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) as per a grant endorsed by the LDCF Council on 29 May 2013.

The NAP-GSP is a collaborative support programme with a number of agencies and entities involved in different capacities. FAO, GIZ, GWP, IFAD, UNISDR, UNITAR, and WHO are actively involved as collaborating organizations. The GEF Secretariat and the UNFCCC Secretariat (including the LEG), work closely with UNDP and UNEP staff to ensure alignment of NAP-GSP activities with the objectives of the LDC Fund, as well as LEG technical guidelines<sup>ii</sup> on NAPs.

Other joint programmes of UNDP and UNEP, such as the Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI), National Communications Support Programme, Green Climate Fund Readiness Programme and PROVIA are also capitalized on to ensure that countries receive well-coordinated support that is also anchored on sound science and knowledge. UNDP's ongoing work on supporting readiness, access to and governance of climate change finance, Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Reviews (CPEIRs), capacity development for economics of adaptation, and the Boots on the Ground programme are complementary initiatives. NAPs support is being extended in conjunction with these initiatives.

## Objectives

The goal of the NAP-GSP programme is to facilitate effective medium- to long-term climate change adaptation planning as well as budgeting planning for LDCs. Support for NAP-GSP programme is based on three main pillars: i) institutional support ii) technical support and iii) knowledge brokering. The aim of these pillars is to strengthen institutional and technical capacities for iterative development of comprehensive NAPs in LDCs, ensuring that these are country-driven gender sensitive, participatory and based on existing national development priorities, strategies and processes.

The goal and objective of the NAP-GSP will be achieved when LDCs have taken steps on their own to: i) develop work plans to advance their respective NAP process, balance sectoral and cross-sectoral priorities and start to integrate medium- to long-term adaptation planning processes within existing national and sub-national development plans; ii) use existing and/or develop new tools and approaches to support key steps in the NAP process; and iii) exchange lessons learned and knowledge through South-South and North-South cooperation.

Importantly, the medium- to long-term adaptation planning underpinning the NAPs should be multi-stakeholder oriented, and based on and guided by the best available science, rigorous collection and analysis of appropriate data, and consideration of experiences and good practices within, and outside, countries.

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<sup>i</sup> Contained in paragraphs 23 of the decision text included in document FCCC/CP/2011/9/Add.1, Decision 5/CP.17

<sup>ii</sup> Available from:  
[http://unfccc.int/adaptation/workstreams/national\\_adaptation\\_programmes\\_of\\_action/items/7279.php](http://unfccc.int/adaptation/workstreams/national_adaptation_programmes_of_action/items/7279.php)

## Progress

### **Outcome 1: Least Developed Countries are capacitated to advance medium-to long-term adaptation planning processes in the context of their national development strategies and budgets.**

**Target 1:** *By the end of the project at least 12 LDCs requesting support from this initiative have conducted needs assessments, identified inputs required and finalized NAP papers to advance to medium- to long-term adaptation planning processes.*

**Target 2:** *By the end of the project at least 12 LDCs requesting support from this initiative have trained capacities and clear institutional mandates in place to move towards adaptation planning processes in the context of their development strategies.*

#### **Achievements:**

Under this component led by UNDP, 15 requesting countries have received support to advance their NAP process in collaborating with other development partners. This one-on-one support has been provided mainly in the form of:

##### (1) Stocktaking

Stock-taking activities included review of climate-relevant policies, adaptation plans, development strategies and significant climate-relevant projects; analysis of gaps and needs; consolidation of relevant information and analysis of entry points for the NAP process.

##### (2) Institutional support

Facilitation of national NAP consultations engaging multiple institutions that are relevant to the NAP process. Activities included designing NAP stakeholder dialogue, promoting stronger coordination by sharing best practices, facilitation of NAP process work-plans and NAP road-maps with national teams and identifying institutional arrangements for climate mainstreaming for more integrated planning, implementation and M&E.

##### (3) In-country training on NAP process

Country-level module training packages were developed by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)/UNDP and /UNITAR within the framework of the LEG Guidelines. The training was intended to assist multiple sectors at the country-level and constituted the basis for countries to strategize, steer and manage their NAP process.<sup>iii</sup>

The nature of support was customized depending upon the stage of NAP initiation or implementation in the country. Country-specific support is summarized below:

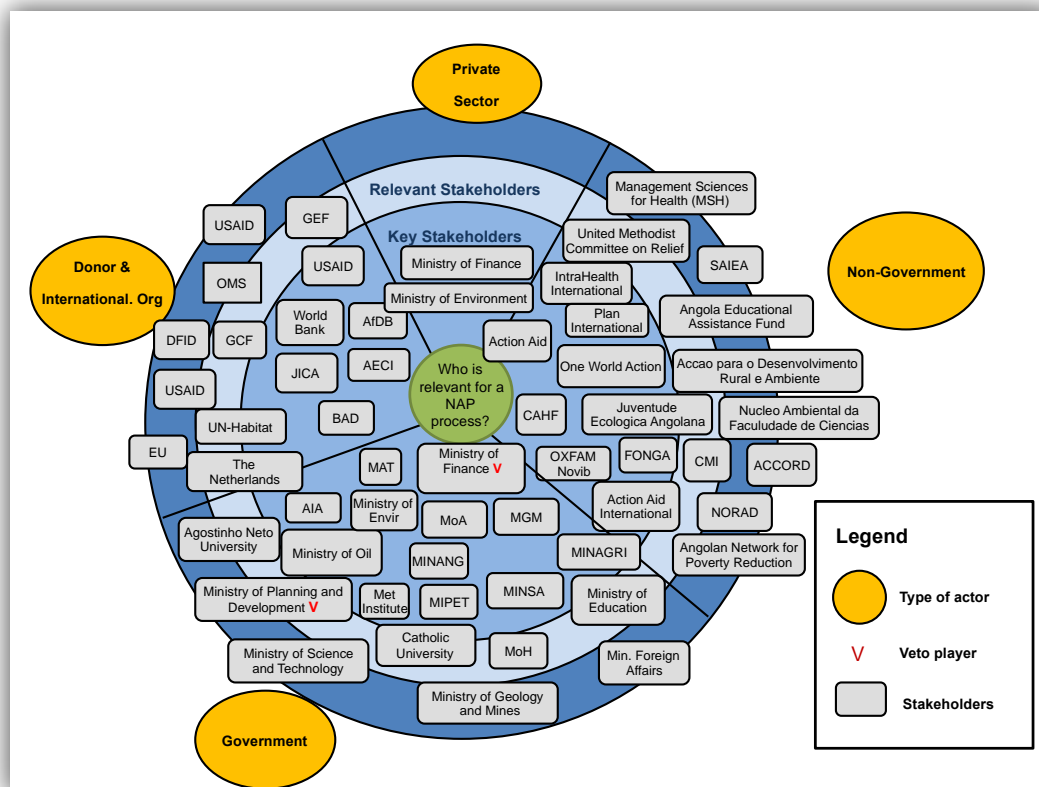
**Angola:** Under the leadership of the Ministry of Environment (MINAMB), the NAP-GSP has provided NAP training to an inter-ministerial team in July 2015. A stakeholder mapping was undertaken by participants as part of the NAP training to indicate major stakeholders, different types of actors and veto players in a NAP process (See Figure 1). A stocktaking exercise is in process by the NAP-GSP. As a follow-on, Angola

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<sup>iii</sup> Available from:  
<https://gc21.giz.de/ibt/var/app/wp342deP/1443/index.php/knowledge/mainstreaming/nap-country-level-training/>

intends to convene a high-level policy briefing for senior decision-makers to launch the NAP process.

Figure 1: Angola: Stakeholder mapping exercise

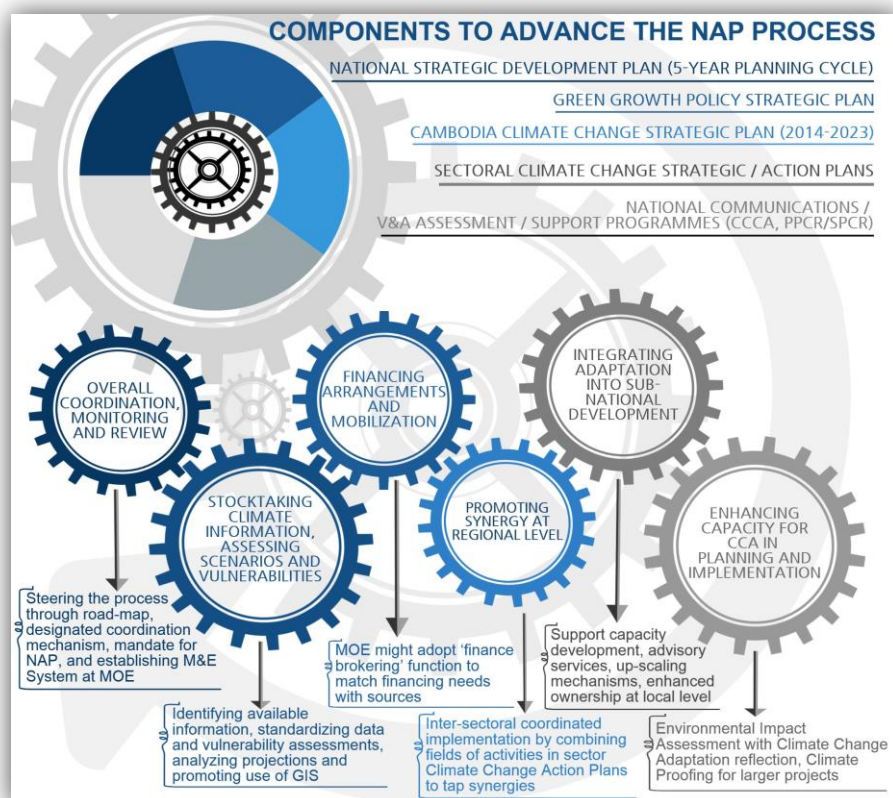


**Bangladesh:** With support from Norway, a National NAP road map has been produced by a team of national experts in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and UNDP. Bangladesh has subsequently applied for LDCF funding through UNDP support to facilitate the implementation of this road map. The GSP provided a review for this road-map.

**Burkina Faso:** The national inauguration workshop for the Burkina Faso National Adaptation Plan (NAP) took place in Ouagadougou on 17 February 2015. More than 100 representatives from 40 national institutions, associations, civil society and technical and financial partners were involved in the workshop. NAP-GSP and partners including GIZ, GWP and UNITAR, shared a consolidated technical review of the draft Burkina Faso NAP with CONEDD in collaboration with the UNDP Burkina Faso Country Office in 2014.

**Cambodia:** NAP-GSP in collaboration with GIZ assisted the Climate Change Department with a stocktaking and NAP road-map formulation (See Figure 2). The results have been incorporated into the Cambodia Climate Change Alliance work plan. A NAP Country Briefing was also developed to showcase NAP progress in Cambodia.

**Figure 2: NAP Process Visualization Cambodia**



Source: NAP-GSP Team

**Union of the Comoros:** Through NAP-GSP support, a stocktaking report that assesses policy and institutional entry points for the NAP process has been drafted and is being discussed by the Government. This report builds on the consultations undertaken in September 2014 and presents a basic analysis of the institutional framework for the NAP, ongoing climate-related initiatives, a SWOT and stakeholder analysis as well as priority interventions to support adaptation planning in the Comoros. The report is also comprised of project fiches in these priority intervention areas which can support the country's fund mobilization for national adaptation planning.

**DR Congo:** The Ministry of Environment, Conservation of Nature and Tourism (MECNT), through its Directorate for Sustainable Development (DDD), requested support from the NAP-GSP in 2014 to launch the NAP process in the DRC. Following a support mission in October 2014, which facilitated a national stakeholder consultation, the Government has adopted a NAP roadmap to advance the NAP process in the DR Congo.

**Djibouti:** Upon Government request, a training workshop for national ministries was organized by NAP-GSP to launch the NAP process nationally during 30th March – 02 April 2015 in Djibouti by the Ministry of Habitat, Urbanism and Environment in collaboration with the UNDP Country Office. To mark the launch, a high-level sensitization meeting followed the technical training and was opened by three Ministers of the Government of Djibouti. At the launch, the Minister for Economy and Finance highlighted the paramount importance of the NAP process for the country's development.

The NAP-GSP fielded experts from UNDP and UNITAR using the GIZ/ UNDP/UNITAR training package to provide technical training on the NAP process. This helped key representatives of sectoral ministries to gain a stronger understanding of the NAP process and of the mainstreaming of adaptation into medium and long-term

development planning and budgeting. To complete this support, the NAP-GSP will assist the Government to conduct a stock-take of the institutional framework and existing climate adaptation initiatives and identify priority interventions for the NAP process in Djibouti in quarter 3, 2015.

**Gambia:** The Department of Water, Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources of the Government of The Gambia and the NAP-GSP teamed up for a national NAP planning meeting, a stock-taking and development of a NAP roadmap for Gambia. This was carried out through document review of policies, strategies and assessments and complemented with a stakeholder consultation in the form of a NAP planning workshop. The road-map takes into account on-going investments and planning initiatives that are contributing towards the NAP process.

**Liberia:** The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of the Government of Liberia (GoL) organized a multi-stakeholder meeting. NAP-GSP facilitated the meeting to identify with entry points for the GoL to institutionalize Liberia's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process. Based on the discussions at the meeting as well as a comprehensive review of ongoing relevant activities in Liberia, NAP-GSP provided a stocktaking of Liberia's activities relevant to the NAP process and recommended next steps.

**Madagascar:** Madagascar has launched its NAP process through a NAP training workshop and a scoping mission for the development of a new project concept focused on coordination, climate information, and economics of adaptation modelling. The NAP stakeholder workshop facilitated by the NAP-GSP, took place on 11-13th March 2015 and gathered technical staff of key sectoral ministries, civil society organizations and financial and technical partners. It was followed by a sensitization workshop for decision-makers. A stocktaking report has been drafted by the NAP-GSP team to assess the institutional framework and present key priority interventions to advance national adaptation planning.



Photo: Climate information exercise during the workshop.

**Mauritania:** In a unique collaboration forged to support the NAP process in Mauritania, UNDP, GIZ, UNEP and UNITAR teamed up to deliver a NAP training on 13-17, April 2015 upon the request of the Ministry of Rural Development and Environment. Experts were mobilized to help conduct the training which focused on different elements of the NAP process, from NAP stocktaking, to the development of adaptation options and monitoring and evaluation of the NAP. The workshop brought together 30 national experts from various sectoral ministries and departments as well as representatives of the Parliament and women's networks. Mauritania is now working on a formulation of an NAP roadmap, and inventory/assessment of different initiatives relevant to the NAP process.



**Niger:** The Niger Government has submitted a new Project proposal (PIF) for 8.5 million USD to the GEF-LDCF which focuses on adaptation in the water sector and includes climate adaptation mainstreaming activities. It includes the strengthening of coordination mechanisms, the development of climate mainstreaming at local levels and support to monitoring systems. This PIF is in line with the priority interventions identified and the findings comprised in the Niger stocktaking report for the NAP process, which was drafted by the NAP-GSP in coordination with the Niger National Council on Environment for Sustainable Development (CNEDD). The report also presents the results of the capacity assessment conducted during a NAP mission. Directions for NAP are identified as a focus on skills development, institutional capacity building, supporting coordination and steering of adaptation, building an effective information platform, mainstreaming in Vision 2035, and strengthening climate change adaptation (CCA) mainstreaming and implementation with local level governance structures. A NAP infographic has been developed with the collaboration of the Government of Niger, along with a NAP Country Briefing – both available in English and in French.

**Outcome**  
Niger main mission findings

The assessment revealed the following skills development needs:

- At a policy level, to be able to assess the sectoral implications of climate change in more depth and to refine sectoral strategies accordingly;
- At an organisational level, in order to better coordinate between sectors and enable joint objective setting and prioritization;
- At an operational level, to retain expertise and improve human resource management in the public sector.

A specific skills development plan was developed as a result over an initial period of three years.

**CLICK HERE**  
to view the entry points for a skills development plan for Niger

**CLICK HERE**  
to access the full skills assessment paper

**Issue** **Action** **Outcome**

Source: UNITAR, NAP-GSP Team

**Malawi:** An inter-sectoral government team led a NAP launch and training for an inter-ministerial group in September 2014 in collaboration with the NAP-GSP team. A detailed stocktaking exercise by the government is to follow in late 2015 through the National Climate Change Programmes.

**Senegal:** NAP-GSP facilitated a NAP stakeholder workshop with the Ministry of Environment in July 2015 and is assisting in planning fisheries consultations to start the NAP process at the sector level, in cooperation with the Government, the UNDP Country Office and USAID.

**Tanzania:** NAP-GSP facilitated a NAP stakeholder workshop with the Vice President's Office followed by support to the health sector to assist in a stocktaking exercise.

## Outcome 1: Assessment

### Political buy-in:

Outcome 1 states that at least 12 LDCs will have clear institutional mandates in place to move towards adaptation planning processes in the context of their development strategies. Many of the 12 countries receiving support from the NAP-GSP have progressed to appointing NAP core teams or NAP focal points to initiate the NAP process. This could be seen as an intermediary step rather than a full result of defining clear institutional mandates to drive the NAP process. These clear institutional mandates require high level designation of NAP mandates from authorities such as the Head of State or the Head of Government, which depend upon a host of political economy factors, which in turn are not within the programmes control.

### National ownership:

More and more LDCs are requesting assistance towards the NAP process. The impact of technical assistance provided by the NAP-GSP to empower national counterparts with technical knowledge and support, tends to be stronger when governments are in the driving seat and adopt an inclusive approach that ensures synergies among governmental stakeholders as well as with civil society and international partners.

In some LDCs, national focal points/national teams that are highly engaged and driving the NAP process or adaptation planning in general have benefited from the NAP-GSP technical assistance. These countries—pending resource mobilization—are likely to move ahead and gain the benefits of the NAP process more tangibly.

Most UNFCCC focal points and national teams also face coordination challenges, and lack clear direction from senior technical decision makers. The NAP-GSP has supported governments in answering common questions such as where to start, how to sequence actions and where to find the seed funds to move ahead to help with building momentum to establish institutional mandates.

## Outcome 2: Tools and approaches to support key steps of the National Adaptation Plan process are developed and accessible to all LDCs

**Target 1:** *By the end of the project, appropriate guides and related resource materials developed and dispersed through workshops and existing knowledge dissemination websites (ALM, APAN, AAKNet).*

**Target 2:** *At least 5 case studies on the applications of the guides and other resource materials developed.*

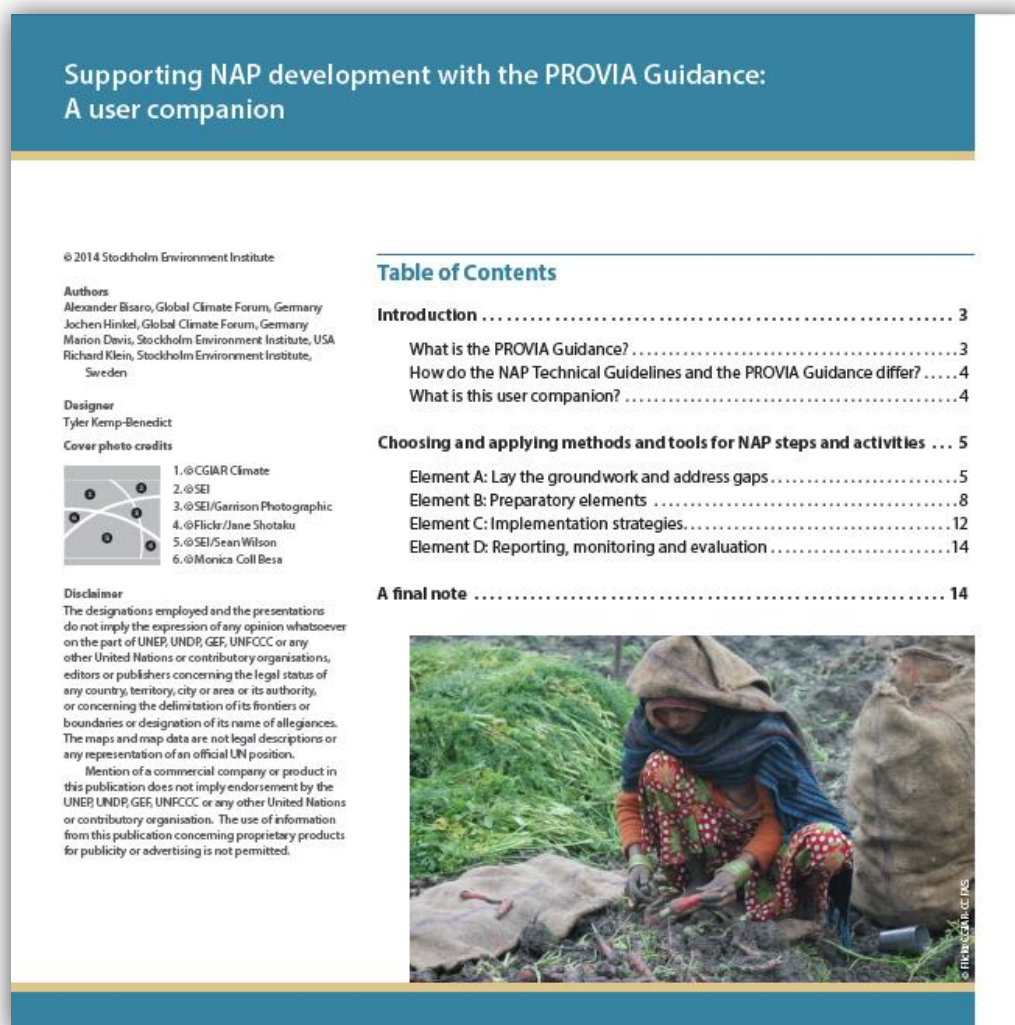
### **Achievements:**

Under this component, led by UNEP, teams from 47 out of 48 LDCs have been sensitized to the NAP process through series of regional workshops and introduction of guides, tools and resource materials through existing knowledge networks.

#### **A) Tools**

During the inception workshop for the project, a number of partners and collaborators were invited to present their tools and approaches related to the National Adaptation Plan. These tools complemented the LDC Expert Group's NAP Technical Guidelines.

Some tools were identified during this workshop, for example, GIZ's Smart National Adaptation Planning (SNAP) tool as well as M&E Adapt focusing on stocktaking and



evaluation respectively.

Another tool was the Global Program of Research on Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation (PROVIA) Guidance on NAP which guided the user through a series of decision trees to arrive at appropriate and existing approaches, methods and tools for different elements of NAP.

Furthermore, FAO and WHO had been engaged in their client countries in either developing an adaptation plan for their respective sectors or their interventions were aligned to the NAP process. UNITAR had also been engaged in compiling climate change and in particular adaptation related products from all across the UN on its UN CC:Learn platform. It was further engaged in developing skills on cross-governmental processes, and specific support on NAP was envisaged.

NAP-GSP has likewise developed a training package of modules with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and UNITAR within the framework of the LEG Guidelines. The training modules were intended to assist multiple sectors at the country-level and constituted the basis for countries to strategize, steer and manage its NAP process.<sup>iv</sup>

<sup>iv</sup> Available from:  
<https://gc21.giz.de/ibt/var/app/wp342deP/1443/index.php/knowledge/mainstreaming/nap-country-level-training/>

These tools, along with a companion document linking LEG TG to PROVIA guidance which was developed in collaboration with NAP-GSP have been dispersed through the 4 regional training workshops conducted by the NAP-GSP, reaching over 120 country participants from 45 out of 48 total LDCs.

## **B) Regional workshops**

The NAP-GSP conducted four Regional Training Workshops between 2013 and 2015, for Asia, Africa (conducted in English and French) and the Pacific, bringing tools and expertise from a wide range of project partners. These include but are not limited to, the GEF, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the LEG, GIZ, the Global Water Partnership (GWP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Global Programme of Research on Climate Change Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation (PROVIA), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), UNITAR and UN-Habitat - United Nations Human Settlements Programme.

Key characteristics in the regional workshops have been:

### **Encouraging inter-sectoral collaboration**

The involvement of different sectoral actors, especially Ministries of Finance and Planning, is intrinsic to the NAP process. As such, the NAP-GSP has encouraged inter-sectoral collaboration from the very beginning of the project by supporting participation of not only the environmental ministries but also financial and planning ministries in the regional workshops. This practice has also been strictly followed in the one-on-one country missions, with participation of a wider range of sectors.

### **Focus on long-term planning**

NAP is more than a document and more than one or a set of projects. It is a process by which adaptation priorities are inserted into national plans and policies. Key messaging, therefore, in all regional workshops conducted by the NAP-GSP, has been to move away from an immediate project adaptation mentality to a holistic and longer term planning process where climate change, in particular adaptation fits into national development plans. This was especially important in the first year of implementation as many country participants did not have a clear understanding of the difference between the National Adaptation Programmes of Action and the National Adaptation Plans.

### **Sustained financing**

The long term characteristic of NAP suggests a sustained flow of finance in order to ensure an effective plan. One of the focuses during the regional workshops has therefore been to introduce possible financing frameworks for NAPs. For example, clinics during the 5-day trainings have included Economics of Climate Change Adaptation, Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review, financing from vertical funds like the GEF, public and private sector finance, as well as access to Adaptation Fund or the Green Climate Fund.

### **Exchange of knowledge and lessons**

Many opportunities exist within LDCs in terms of expertise, policies, strategies and institutional arrangements in different sectors that can be resuscitated or

modified for the NAP process. The NAP-GSP has strived to unearth these opportunities through exchange of knowledge and lessons in the regional workshops. Additionally, perspectives from other countries that are not LDCs have also been shared. The regional workshop for Asian LDCs was instrumental in facilitating an exchange of experiences from China, Republic of Korea, Germany and New York in addition to that of Asian LDCs. African workshops, conducted in close partnership with GWP, similarly introduced tools and experiences from Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI), African Development Bank, Sahara and Sahel Observatory, and the Adaptation Fund. The Pacific Regional Training Workshop, which was co-organized with the LEG, helped bring experiences from Joint National Action Plan for DRR and CCA (JNAP), including experiences from non-LDCs.

### **C) Case studies on application of tools/methods**

Case studies have been developed on the impact of the application of guides and materials. These include, but are not limited to, the application of PROVIA guidance in countries, for which a workshop took place in July 2015. At least five case studies are expected to be completed by the end of October 2015, highlighting good practices on adaptation planning from selected countries. These case studies examine the processes utilized in assessing vulnerabilities, prioritization of adaptation measures as well as monitoring and evaluation of adaptation.

Examples of some cases include:

#### **Cambodia**

With increasing frequency and intensity of floods causing severe damage to rice harvests, Cambodia has identified through the use of PROVIA guidance to arrive at an appropriate tool to consider macro-economic implications of climate change impacts on rice production.

#### **Burkina Faso**

Studies in Burkina Faso have shown high benefit-cost ratios from improved forest management practices as adaptation option and high level of awareness of the need to conserve forest resources. The country has identified an improved sectoral impact modelling as a next step.

#### **Comoros**

On all three Comoros islands, adaptation measures in agriculture and other sectors are being implemented. Island committees monitor output indicators (e.g. budgets, number of farmers trained) with respect to each adaptation measure. In terms of communication of M&E, the island committees bring together all sectors to supervise all adaptation projects and provide feedback to the national commission.

Additionally, three case studies (Cambodia, Comoros and Niger) were developed on the application of LEG NAP Technical Guidelines and the UNITAR Skills Assessment for NAP. The cases, in form of online interactive videos and summaries are made available through UNITAR's website under UN CC:Learn (<https://www.unitar.org/unitar-launches-three-interactive-case-studies-national-adaptation-planning-nap>). These include implementation challenges facing adaptation actions in Malawi, enhanced governance for climate finance in Cambodia and skills assessment for NAPs in Niger.

## Outcome 2: Assessment

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The regional workshops under the NAP-GSP have been catalytic in sensitizing the LDCs in the NAP process as well as in disseminating the LDC Expert Group's (LEG) NAP Technical Guidelines to a wide audience. Consequently support to National Adaptation Plan has gained traction within partnering organizations of the NAP-GSP while regional workshops have shown to be influential in developing full scale funding proposals for NAP development in several countries.

Although the first round of workshops helped to disseminate existing tools and methods as well as enhance understanding of the NAP process, these initiatives focused on preparatory and planning phase of NAP and lacked real NAP implementation experience and tools sharing. This was due to the early stages of the NAP process in which most LDCs found themselves. Several countries, since the launch of this project have advanced significantly in the process and it will be crucial to share these experiences in future knowledge sharing events. During the early stages of planning for NAP-GSP for developing countries that are not LDCs, several LDCs expressed their desire to move from planning to implementation.

## Outcome 3: Exchange of lessons and knowledge through South-South and North-South Cooperation to enhance capacities to formulate and advance the National Adaptation Plan process

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*Target 1: A web-based platform available*

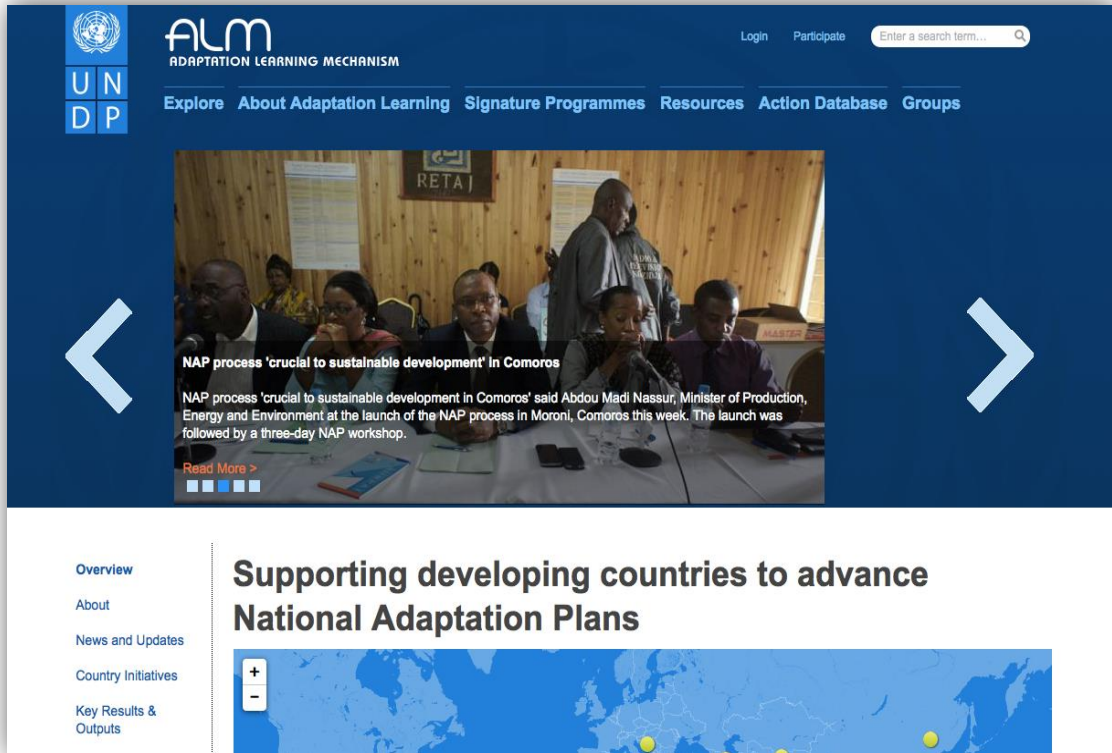
*Target 2: A database for national and regional experts to support the process*

*Target 3: 10 Partnerships with regional and global institutions established*

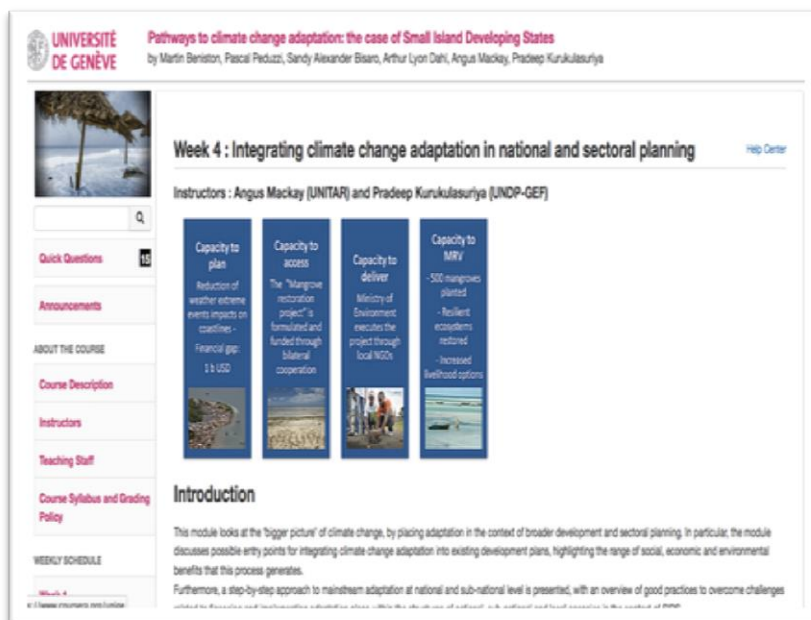
### **Achievements:**

#### **A) Information sharing and exchange**

NAP-GSP has established an online presence through the programme portal on the UNDP-ALM, linking to the NAP Central. The portal provides technical and audiovisual material for countries to learn from each other. The bi-monthly email newsletter from NAP-GSP has more than 2200 subscribers and is produced in English and French.



Training materials developed for the face-to-face regional training workshops held in Asia, Francophone and Anglophone Africa and the Pacific in collaboration with the LDC expert group, are featured on the NAP-GSP portal, amongst other materials. In 2015, the portal will be upgraded and redesigned to better incorporate co-branding and reflect the joint partners.



B) Massive Online Courses: UNITAR, UNDP and UNEP teamed up with University of Geneva to undertake a MOOC on NAPs and climate finance in the context of small Island States in early 2015.

NAP-GSP has an active social media presence to support learning and

exchange on the NAP process: NAP-GSP presence on Flickr is used to share images of NAP activities and events. It reached nearly 8318 learners and nearly 80000 views of the lectures.

The NAP-GSP channel on Youtube showcases a series of interviews with key NAP personnel from LDCs discussing the NAP process in their countries and their national support needs. (<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCgco0YhdnqLUU28Gcd0gFmQ>)

NAP-GSP utilizes slideshare to manage and share key PowerPoint presentations which have been developed by the programme team and by ministerial representatives and country NAP teams. The presentation materials here demonstrate a wealth of NAP experience, shared amongst LDCs ([www.slideshare.net/napgsp](http://www.slideshare.net/napgsp)). NAP-GSP also uses Twitter to highlight key events and milestones.

### **C) South- South Cooperation**

Several side-events with LDCs were organized with the support of the NAP-GSP during the COP 20 in Lima, NAP Expo 2014 and 2015. At CoP 20, NAP GSP collaborated with the Government of Niger, the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), and Clean Energy Nepal (CEN) on a side event, entitled 'National Adaptation Plans – Preparing LDCs to Address Climate Risks', chaired by Mr. Batu Uprety, Chair of the LEG. Statements on adaptation needs and action were made by Cambodia, Comoros and Malawi, in addition to Niger.

At the 2014 NAP Expo, the NAP-GSP together with GIZ contributed to a parallel session on 'Support Programmes for Implementation' of the NAP Process. The following year at the 2015 NAP Expo, the joint UNDP/UNEP NAP-GSP together with UNITAR held a parallel session entitled 'Building national capacities for the NAP process'. The parallel session was conducted in French and English and was divided into two main parts. The first section focused on experiences from countries in building capacities for the NAP process, with examples of support from the NAP-GSP and partners. The second section focused on skills assessment for national adaptation planning, including the launch of a NAP-GSP knowledge product on skills assessment.

A side-event is planned for NAPs and adaptation financing: exploring all avenues supported by NAP GSP for the COP21 in Paris.

## **Outcome 3: Assessment**

The multilingual approach taken by the NAP-GSP is one of the success factors and has been greatly appreciated by the supported Government both at the regional and national level. All material has been translated into French, and some documents into Spanish and Portuguese, in alignment with the programme's approach to adapt to national contexts. This has led to an increased understanding of climate adaptation related issues and the NAP process among a wider range of stakeholders.

NAP-GSP's social media presence using innovative learning methodologies on the internet has proved to be a critical means in disseminating large quantities of information and knowledge to a wide audience normally difficult to reach. Increasing accessibility and providing an interactive platform on Youtube and other engaging online mechanisms such as Flickr and Slideshare has created a positive and user friendly experience for easy exchange of information and sharing of experiences.

## **Partnerships**

### **Regional Networks:**

Regional networks such as the Africa Adaptation Knowledge Network (AAKNET) and the Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN) have been a part of the NAP-GSP workshop series in Asia and Africa, as part of a clinic on assessing and accessing technology for adaptation. APAN has hosted an online community of practice on



financing NAP, in collaboration with NAP-GSP. Similarly NAP-GSP work has also been featured in the AAKNET newsletter. Work is ongoing to formalize this partnership with both the networks, and is scheduled to ensure greater involvement of APAN and AAKNET on future NAP-GSP activities.

In addition, work is ongoing to establish partnership with the Nairobi Work Programme (NWP), which is the knowledge arm of adaptation under the UNFCCC.

#### Organizations:

The NAP-GSP has forged partnerships to support countries together with UNITAR, GWP, FAO, WHO, UNICEF, UNISDR, PROVIA, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and collaborates with GIZ.

The NAP-GSP team with UNDP and UNITAR have teamed up to focus on skills assessment approaches and sharing these with countries. A skills-development approach has been developed and shared with LDCs at the NAP Expo in 2015, in a dedicated session involving Haiti, Madagascar, Djibouti and Timor-Leste. Non-LDCs also participated in this session.

GIZ has teamed up with UNDP and UNITAR for developing a NAP Country Level Training Programme for multi-stakeholder groups. This methodology was applied in Angola, Madagascar, Mauritania, Djibouti and Senegal and gained from the combined training and technical expertise of the three organizations to develop an innovative interactive approach.

UNDP and UNISDR are in a collaborative partnership to integrate disaster risk reduction into adaptation planning. The guidelines are being developed through south-south exchange meetings, such as a side event which took place at the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) meeting in June 2015, with over 80 participants from more than ten LDCs.

FAO and UNDP are jointly partnering on integrating the agricultural sector into the NAP process. Based on the NAP-GSP initial collaboration, UNDP and FAO are now supporting eight countries with their NAPs through an initiative supported by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB).

Funding has been mobilized through the following partnerships:

- GIZ has provided a grant of USD 250,000 to UNDP to intensify NAP related support to LDCs due to the success of joint collaboration. These funds contributed to NAP trainings in Djibouti, Madagascar, Tanzania, Angola and Senegal.
- BMUB, Government of Germany has allocated a grant of USD 12 million to UNDP in partnership with FAO to support eight countries both LDCs and Developing Countries to integrate agriculture into the NAP process which links up to the ongoing work undertaken under the NAP GSP on advancing the NAP process.

## Lessons learned

Based on the ongoing support to LDCs from the NAP-GSP, an assessment of lessons learned, are highlighted below, which may have relevance to sustaining this support. The NAP process provides a framework that will promote greater coherence in enhancing adaptation in LDCs and developing countries at the policy, institutional and operational level for the medium term. Greater collaboration in supporting the LDCs on several aspects outlined below can advance the NAP process in countries:

**Fostering country-driven NAP processes.** There is no “one size fits all” approach, and so, depending on national context, approaches for NAP processes need to be customized. Countries require support to identify existing national and sub-national institutional mechanisms for climate mainstreaming that can offer a foundation to build on. In some cases, ongoing work related to implementing priorities identified through the NAPA process, may also offer elements that could be harnessed to advance the NAP process.

However capacity gaps of LDCs to initiate the NAP process are significant and require sustained support and attention. Most LDC governments face capacity gaps even to initiate the NAP process at both the institutional and the individual levels due to lack of knowledge, skills and personnel. In most cases, the UNFCCC focal points are better informed as they attend UNFCCC meetings. However, at the national level, very few Ministries such as the Ministries of Finance and Planning are aware of climate related issues and of how the NAP process is relevant and how it can benefit them.

**Expanding access to climate finance for NAPs is essential for LDCs.** Scaling-up of existing support mechanisms will be required more than ever as countries now seek technical assistance to “map out” and budget for required activities that need to be implemented in order to further advance their NAP process. Scaling up is also needed to extended support to all LDCs. As more countries move from NAP-planning to NAP-implementation, additional resources for technical assistance and for financing implementation will also be required.

While many LDCs have already accessed some financial resources to implement their NAPAs, the risk that remains is the lack of ringfenced finances for the NAP process. A majority of NAPA projects are ongoing and as a result most LDCs optimistically now expect to see new and additional resources committed for the NAP process and separated from NAPA funding. However at present this is not the case. LDCs that have reached the 30m USD ceiling report particular difficulties accessing financial resources during NAP implementation for country specific needs. Most LDCs also have questions about the difference between resources accessible for NAP formulation versus NAP implementation. The lack of clarity around these areas is a risk for countries looking to move ahead with their NAP process.

**The NAP process would benefit from following a holistic whole of government approach.** The NAP process needs overarching efforts of co-ordination and partnerships between Planning, Finance and Environment Ministries as well as key sectors. This requires investment and a focused effort towards making sure that all stakeholders are aware of their respective role in the NAP process to forge respected partnerships.

Not all country level government representatives consulted to date by the NAP-GSP are sufficiently aware of the broad institutional nature of the NAP process. How exactly does the NAP process differ from the NAPA, in terms of process, outputs and rewards, is also not sufficiently understood by all those who must be part of medium- and long-term planning. Certain sectoral ministries such as those for Agriculture,

Water, Infrastructure and Local Government also have to play a key role in the NAP process. Existing institutional coordination mechanisms such as climate change councils and climate working groups provide a basis that can be leveraged. An enabling institutional environment that supports joint efforts will be better able to capitalize on NAP-related activities such as technical assessments and stakeholder discussions to advance the NAP agenda via existing in-country coordination mechanisms.

In other LDCs, national focal points/national teams that see the NAP process as a procedural requirement under the UNFCCC and tend to request support but are not very engaged with driving the NAP process itself, will find it more challenging. In these cases, extensive follow up may be needed by engaging other partners and tools.

The most tangible opportunities to make adaptation planning effective lie within sectors. Collaborating on common issues such as flood management, fostering resilience to drought etc., need cross-sectoral cooperation. Collaboration on cross cutting issues is critical to the NAP process. The LEG may consider collaborating with UNDP/UNEP and other development partners to develop the next phase of understanding in countries on how to respond with a medium term perspective in these areas. South-South and North-South exchange can support countries for learning and exchanging solutions.

Exchange of information and experiences between non-LDCs and LDCs offers opportunities to make different steps in the NAP process more tangible at country level through learning from case studies. Regional exchange between policy makers, decision makers, specialized institutions, public and private organizations within and across Asia and Africa (and other countries such as Haiti), offers an important entry point for advancing the NAP process. Experiences from the North show alignment of their National Adaptation Planning process with the LEG Technical Guidelines.

Greater collaboration at global, regional and national levels is required for maximizing joint support. Due to capacity gaps, support for LDCs needs to be both financial as well as technical. Both global and local best practices can inform and strengthen the NAPs process and greater collaboration between knowledge institutions and support agencies can minimize duplication and increase value of support.

One-on-one support for identifying capacity gaps and strengths in terms of undertaking a NAP process, as well as technical assistance in “drafting” NAP work plans is essential. This requires technical expertise to provide face-to-face and remote support for inter alia: developing terms of reference for laying the groundwork for the NAP process such as stock-takings; convening and conducting national consultations on the NAP process involving different Ministries and institutional coordination; mobilising national or international experts; building up capacities to access and/or direct/re-direct climate finance to support the NAP process; and harnessing technical skills (sector level vulnerability analysis, economics and appraisal of medium- and long-term adaptation options, reviewing planning and budgeting, addressing political economy considerations, etc.). These are time-consuming and technically intensive tasks that need to be planned and resourced adequately if meaningful results are to be achieved.

More opportunities for enhanced knowledge exchange will enhance support provision. Knowledge exchange provided through face-to-face meetings and through web-based tools such as the website, networks and webinars are important to support countries to advance their own NAP process, and require dedicated support.

## Ways Forward

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Moving forward, long term investment in supporting countries to mainstream climate risk in development planning with actions at the policy, institutional and operational levels reaching national, sectoral and sub-national levels is a complex process and will require a shift over time. Clear baselines and indicators for tracking change are required to calibrate the progress being made at these levels in countries. In relation to this requirement, the programme would need to strengthen tracking of how the knowledge gained from the NAP trainings is being applied at the country level, taking into consideration that limited funding in the NAP-GSP has not been conducive to follow-up work in all the countries that have benefited from the project.

In consequence also, future interventions and deeper engagement with other relevant initiatives can provide a joined up and integrated support. These ongoing initiatives include a whole range of assistance from NAP-GSP partners as well as the SCCF supported NAP-GSP for developing countries, BMUB funded UNDP-FAO integrating agriculture into the NAP process, UNDP-UNEP-WRI Green Climate Fund Readiness Programme, and the GCF's readiness programme. Moreover, technical assistance facilities available under Climate Technology Centre and Network, among many others, could build additional support to countries focusing on implementation of NAP to strengthen capacity and continue iterative climate change adaptation and development processes.