



Workshop Report

**Accelerating National Adaptation Plans and Integrating Transboundary
Climate Risks into the NAP Process
Asia LDCs Regional Training Workshop
24-27 September 2019
Pusan, Republic of Korea**

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Workshop Session 1: Welcome and Introduction

Presentation 1.1: Setting the scene - NAPs as strategic instruments for adaptation planning, Mr. Motsomi Maletjane and Mr. Mozaharul Alam



Workshop Session 2: Understanding NAPs

Presentation 2.1: Essential components to be included in the NAPs, Dr. Keith Bettinger



Presentation 2.2: Korean NAP Experiences and Lessons Learned, Dr. Sang In Kang






Workshop Session 3: Understanding NAPs (Continue)

Group Exercise 1: Step-wise process of NAP

Group Exercise 1 main objective was to provide an easy to follow guide as the step-wise process of NAP. The participants were grouped according to their country. They were guided through the activity to rank the sectors according to the priority from the view of vulnerability and development. Then, the participants would choose the most important sector for adaptation to climate change in their country. The next step was choosing one climate driven phenomena which was related to the sector they chosen. The participant identified the possible impacts caused by the phenomena on ecosystems and on human well-being. Lastly, the participants had identified the adaptation options. The representative from each country presented the results from the activity.



Country	Topic
Bangladesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Agriculture<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Biodiversity• Human well being<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Water food disease○ Loss of property• Prioritize – forest, coral reef, conservation, good agriculture practice,

Country	Topic
Bhutan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low yield, landslides, soil erosion • Human well being <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Low income ○ High food insecurity ○ Disease outbreak ○ Increase sanitation level/hygiene 
Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draught → loss of agricultural production → low income for farmer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adaptation: Weather forecast info for crop planning → harvesting → soil conservation technique, water efficiency, crop variety • Agriculture sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adaption: Cultivation practice and soil, improve cultivation • Flood <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Climate forecasting ○ Integrate farming system ○ Early warning systems 
Timor Leste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority: Agriculture, water resources and human health • Impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Decrease precipitation rate/drought → affect irrigation → crop damage → lack of water → contaminated water ○ Water → loss of income → crop damage → increase food water borne diseases water shed perspective in dry season create dust which impact human health • Adaptation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Priority: 5 Promotion of Rice variety, ○ Land improvement → conservation of land water 

**Presentation 3.1: Challenges and needs of LDCs in Asia on NAPs,
Ms. Anna Katarina Deinhard & Dr. Keith Bettinger**





Group Exercise 2: Deep dive to Challenges and needs for countries


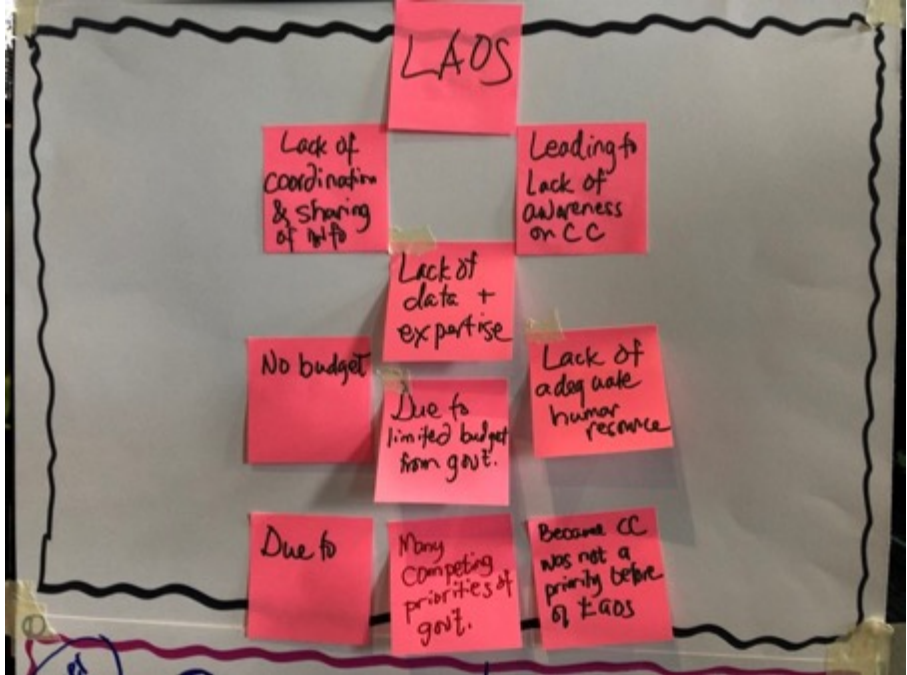
The main objective of Group Exercise 2 was to deep dive into the real challenges and the needs for the country. The participants were grouped according to their countries. They listed the main challenges for NAPs and then discussed the root cause of the challenges. Then, the challenges were ranked and categorized by priority and urgency. The responsibility entity were also determined to provide solution for the NAPs challenges.

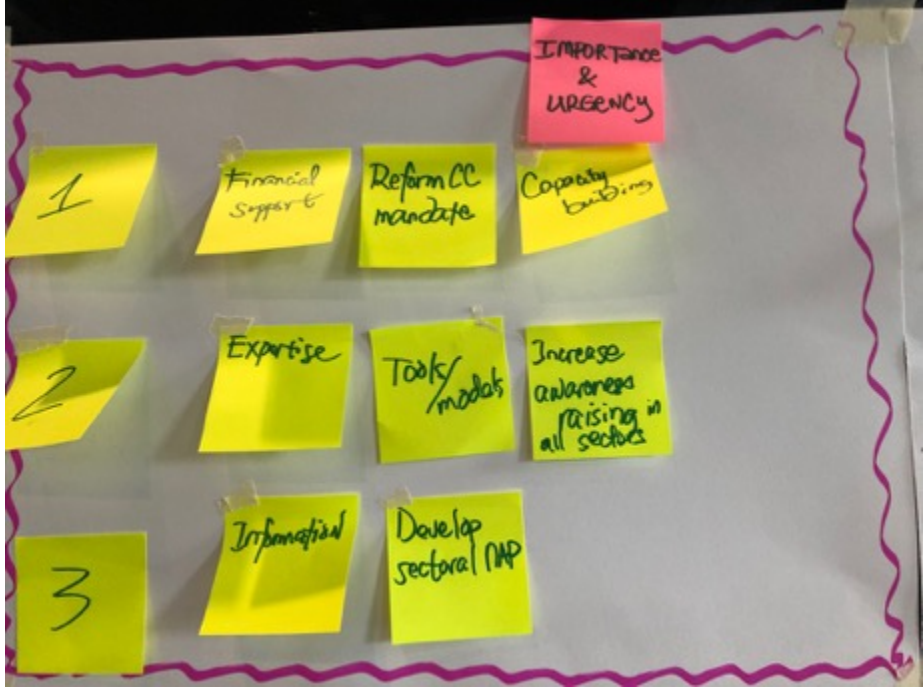
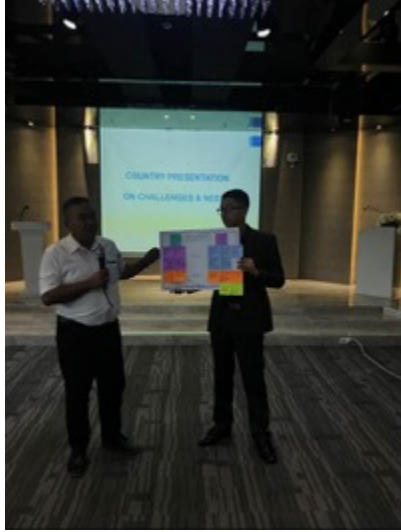




Country	Challenges/ Root Cause/ Responsibilities
Afghanistan	<p>Challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Weak Public Awareness ○ Lack communication between stakeholders ○ Key stakeholders are not aware of NAPs (Government, NGO, Private Sector) ○ Low Doner Support ○ Lack of Technical Capacity and support ○ National Environmental Protection Agency not able to develop concept note ○ Lack capacity for writing proposal ○ Need climate rational (evidence base) ○ Uncoordinated data collection ○ Lack of focus on human and institutional capacity at National Environmental Protection Agency 
Bangladesh	<p>Challenge 1: Mobilizing Finance</p> <p>Root Cause:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lack of Technical know-how fo the proposal writing ○ Gap of understanding (language) ○ Accepting the baseline data, information and evidences <p>Priority Needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Capacity Strenghtening on technical training for related officials ○ Develop research and knowledge capacity to generate the climate related evidence (upto 5 years) <p>Responsibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sectoral research organization and government
Bhutan	<p>Challenge 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Limited quality data <p>Root Cause:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Limited system, program and resources to synthesis the data ○ No formal system of sharing data ○ No standard format of collecting data ○ Data was not collected frequently <p>Challenge 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Limited Capacity <p>Root Cause:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lack of expertise in specific field ○ Mismatch between job and skills

Country	Challenges/ Root Cause/ Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Budget Constraints <p>Common Root cause: Lack of Capacity, Limited Budget, Difficulty in Prioritization</p> <p>Needs: Dedicated professional with specific roles and responsibilities; Explore financing opportunities</p> <p>Priority Need: Dedicated professional with specific roles and responsibility</p> <p>Urgency: Short term 1-2 years – Existing Pool</p> <p>Responsibilities: Royal Civil Service Commission (RCSC) and National Environment Commission (NEC)</p>
Cambodia	<p>Challenges:</p> 

Country	Challenges/ Root Cause/ Responsibilities
Lao PDR	 

Country	Challenges/ Root Cause/ Responsibilities
	 <p>IMPORTANCE & URGENCY</p> <p>1 Financial Support Reform CC mandate Capacity building</p> <p>2 Expertise Tools/modals Increase awareness raising in all sectors</p> <p>3 Informational Develop sectoral NAP</p>
Myanmar	 <p>COUNTRY PRESENTATION ON CHALLENGES & SOLUTIONS</p>

Country	Challenges/ Root Cause/ Responsibilities
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MYANMAR

Challenges

- Effectively Operationality of the National Coordination Mechanism
- Limited Human Resources, Agencies
- Lack of prioritization of CC issue in Agencies plan
- Creating synergies across sectors
- Building Solid evidence base for adaptation projects
- Political buy-in and support at national and sub-national levels
- Capacity to prepare funding proposals
- Climate change adaptation measures require significant resources
- Trade-off between environmental protection and community livelihoods

Needs

- Improve awareness, coordination, communication
- Capacity development at all levels
- Building Solid evidence base for adaptation project
- Building Capacity for project development and implementation
- Access funding from GCF

Who

- ECD & JP, local Govt, CDO/NAG
- NIRA & NAP, Focal Point, MOFF

Nepal



← CHALLENGES →

Nepal

- Finance: Formulation, Implementation
- Not enough budget for CC projects
- Missing sectoral integration
- Federal level
- Local level
- Only committee in Federal level (MOFF)
- Capacity needed at all levels
- Need co-finance from development partners
- NIRA Vulnerability and Risk Assessment DATA
- Need initial integration: Federal, Provincial, Local
- Need to coordinate with potential Co-finance Partners
- Need to plan identify interests partners w/ capacity
- Ministry of Forest & Environment (Federal)
- Need co-ordinate with provincial Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Forest & Soil (MOITFE)
- Need to integrate from Federal Ministry of Forest & Soil (MOFF)

Country	Challenges/ Root Cause/ Responsibilities
	<p>Nepal</p> <p>← NEEDS →</p> <p>Priority</p> <p>1 year 2 years 3 years 5 years</p> <p>timeline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize meeting with key org/partners Establish strong communication with stakeholders (local/international country) Capacity building on adaptation for all levels (federal - provincial - local) Empowering local community institution

Timor Leste	Challenges/ Root Cause/ Responsibilities
	<p>CHALLENGES TIMOR LESTE</p> <p>1. FINANCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient domestic funding No Priority on CC when discussing budget allocation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> health Education Agriculture → Irrigation Infrastructure <p>2. CAPACITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate experts on CC linkages Coordination systems bureaucratic → solo concept → mindset to establish legal framework to empower "NO" <p>water regime, weather pattern, water usage/volume, climate data by irrigation areas</p> <p>COMMON ROOT CAUSES</p> <p>POLITICIAN</p> <p>LOW LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ON CC linkages</p> <p>LOW LEVEL OF CC IMPACTS</p>

Country	Challenges/ Root Cause/ Responsibilities
	 <p>The image shows a hand-drawn mind map on a piece of paper, taped to a dark surface. The paper is titled 'NEEDS' in green, underlined. It is divided into two main sections: 'NEEDS' and 'RESPONSIBILITIES'. The 'NEEDS' section is further divided into two numbered points: 1. 'SUPER URGENT' (with 'every 6 mths' written above it) and 2. 'Legal-Binding Framework to engage sectoral agencies to CC impacts + linkages through NDCC'. The 'RESPONSIBILITIES' section lists four categories: NDCC, MEDIA, ACADEMICS, and COMMUNITY. At the bottom left, there is a small flag of Timor-Leste and the text 'TIMOR LESTE'.</p> <p>NEEDS</p> <p>every 6 mths</p> <p>① SUPER URGENT</p> <p>Awareness Raising targeting Ministerial level + Member of Parliament</p> <p>② Legal-Binding Framework to engage sectoral agencies to CC impacts + linkages through NDCC</p> <p>RESPONSIBILITIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDCC • MEDIA • ACADEMICS • COMMUNITY <p> TIMOR LESTE</p>



Workshop Session 4: Understanding and Managing Transboundary Climate Risks

Presentation 4.1: Setting the scene- Transboundary Adaptation, Dr. Keith Bettinger







Group Exercise 3: Understanding the transboundary impacts of climate change




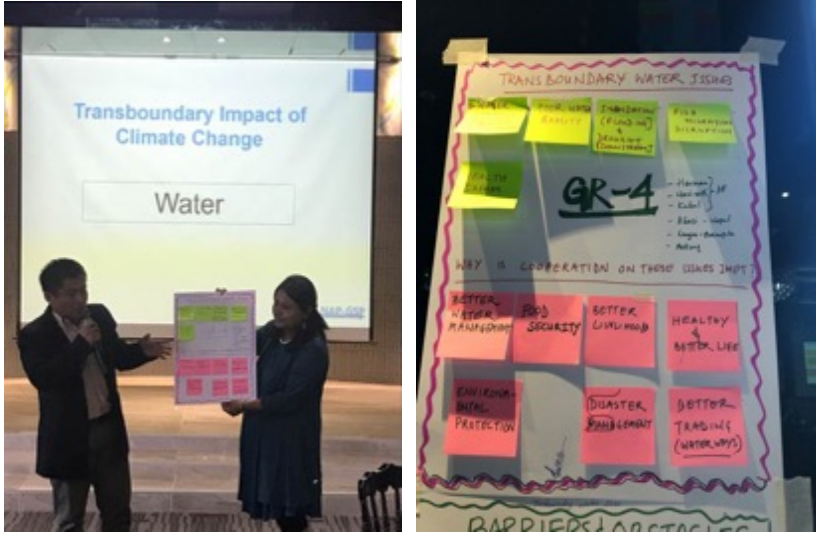



Group	Transboundary Issues
Group 1: Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Water Issue <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Water release uncertainty <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Can manage water if have cooperation on transboundary ▪ Should get information early to make good plan ● Export/Import Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Some country production is high or low/ export, import

Group	Transboundary Issues
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation system <p>Bangladesh and India – food security for transportation</p>  
<p>Group 2: Health</p>	<p>Issue:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climate change lead to diseases 2. Climate change lead to less water means less proper sanitation and hygiene 3. Climate change lead on variation of wind pattern and leads to transnational pollution and lead to health such as respirator issue 4. Increase in temp and rainfall, allow pest for disease more such as mountainous countries, if there's no pest management, the pest can move to other countries. 5. With more Migration – poor management health practices, reduce health resources

Group	Transboundary Issues
	  <p>The mind map diagram is titled 'HEALTH' and is organized as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HEALTH (Central node) Obstacles (Central node) Factors influencing Health: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water availability Agri. of Food Sanitation Water pollution Climate change Temperature Water quality Water quantity Water quality Water quantity Water quality Water quantity Obstacles (Detailed): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of participation of marginal stakeholders Poor negotiations between nations No exchange of scientific info/joint study No realistic outlook of upstream nations Planning dominated by short term considerations Political masters/leaders Civil society groups Academic institutions Marginal stakeholders International Organizations Overall Theme: Lack of Effective Transboundary Water Management
<p>Group 3: Forest</p>	<p>Part 1: Transboundary Issue for Forest Sector</p> <p>Issue upstream and downstream</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wood import product • Lost diversity of wild life • Hydro power development impact by trans • Timber smuggling • Natural disaster • Elnino, elnina, strong wind for downstream community and flood and drought • Deforesting/ over harvesting/ • Absorb rain <p>Part 2: Cooperate and conduct assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many opportunities to work together <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Carbon trade ○ Red Cross program in different countries

Group	Transboundary Issues
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cooperation area – research & education ○ Develop culture of sitting together and see issues together 
<p>Group 4: Water</p>	<p>Climate change effect on transboundary water resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Water system/way – the transboundary effect are there ● Climate change will create a lot of water sharing ● Cause poor water quality, variation in pH, alkalinity and heavy metals ● Fish migration disruption ● Health issue ● <p>Why cooperation on these issue important?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Solve water management system ● Lead to better livelihood ● Solve flooding disaster ● Proper disaster management ● Better water trading cooperation

Group	Transboundary Issues
	

<p>Group 5: Coast</p>	<p>Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affected fisheries lead to turbulence of water system • Mountain glacier water/sea rise level • Drought issues • Migration fisheries 
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Presentation 4.3: Case study presentations on river basin ecosystems that illustrate best practices and approaches to establishing and maintaining transboundary coordination, Mr. Senaka Basnayake




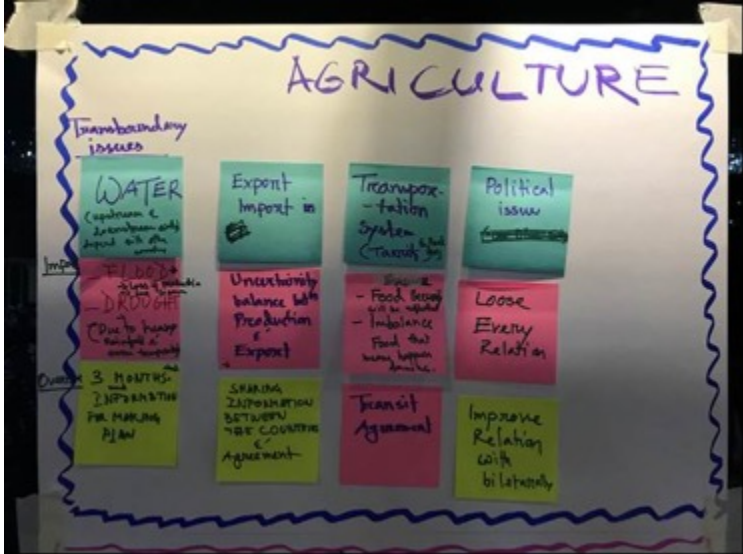
Presentation 4.4: Case study presentations on mountain ecosystems that illustrate best practices and approaches to establishing and maintaining transboundary coordination, Ms. Lorine Giangola






Group Exercise 4: Discussion to understand obstacles on transboundary climate risk to adaptation planning




Group	Topic
Group 1: Agriculture:	Information for forecast Barriers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack in capacity in weather forecast • Lack network in the region

Group	Topic
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of access in data sharing • Weak coordination of policy maker in the region • Need to strengthening south-south cooperation • <p>Key Stakeholders</p>  

Group	Topic
	 <p>The image shows a hand-drawn mind map titled "AGRICULTURE" on a whiteboard. The central title is written in blue. Surrounding it are several sticky notes with handwritten text in various colors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yellow note at the top: "3 Months after water - water for Making Plan" Top row of pink notes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Lack of capacity in the sector of water user" "Lack of Hydro-Meteorological Data" "Lack of Access to Regional Data" "Weak of COORDINATED REGIONAL POLICY MAKING IN REGION" Second row of notes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Light blue note: "Regional Organisations are supported in discussing the political issue" Pink note: "REGIONAL OR ORGANIZATION TO SUPPORT" Light blue note: "Regional Hydro-meteorological Agency for Quality Data" Light blue note: "SSC E TC ASSESS RISK STATE" Pink note: "ASSESSMENT THE FUTURE TO USER" Bottom row of notes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yellow note: "Convention in 2010/2011 (HAB) for an" Light blue note: "EXISTING NETWORK"
<p>Group 2: Health:</p>	<p>Lack of effective transboundary water management focused on upstream and downstream nations</p> <p>Barriers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor negotiation between upstream and downstream nations (upstream nation negotiates stronger) • No exchange of scientific information or joint studies • Planning dominated by short term consideration • Lack of participant for marginal stake holders/usually the participant is by the major stakeholders <p>Stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political masters • Government institutions: relevant department • Civil social organizations • Academic and Institutions – conduct scientific studies • Marginal stakeholders – usually ignored and should be taken in consideration • International Organization

Group	Topic
	  <p>The diagram 'HEALTH' illustrates the following flow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HEALTH (Central Title) Impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water availability ↓, Agri. & Food sanitation ↓, Malnutrition ↓, Diseases ↓ Climate change: wind pattern, Pollution transfer, Health Hazards Temperature ↑, Rainfall More, Range for Mosquito ↑, Increase Micro diseases Migration ↓, Stress on People ↑, Health Services ↓, Diseases ↓ Obstacles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of Effective Transboundary Water Management Lack of participation of marginal stakeholders Poor Negotiations between nations No exchange of scientific info/joint study No holistic outlook of upstream nations Planning dominated by short term considerations STAKEHOLDERS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political masters/leaders Govt. Org. Civil society organisa Academic institutions Marginal stakeholders International Organizations
<p>Group 3: Forests: Lost of bio diversity and wild life</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Barriers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lack awareness at local level ○ National Level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ More focus on short term economic benefit – lack priority from the government ▪ Lack of enforcement & management ○ No willingness to share data between neighboring nations ● Key Stakeholder <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Academia/Scientists ○ Ministry of environment and climate change ○ Local people ○ Media ○ Ministry of foreign affairs

Group	Topic
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Developers ○ Ministry of finance ○ Private sector ○ Local NGOs ○ Politician ○ Law Makers <div data-bbox="416 510 817 1041" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="416 1084 940 1778" data-label="Image"> </div>
<p>Group 4 Water:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Obstacles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Afghanistan have some problem with neighbor countries ○ No MOU ○ Security affected to

Group	Topic
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Policy/Governance● Key Stakeholder<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ ASEAN○ Political Leaders○ Donors○ Communities  <p>The image shows two men standing in front of a large projection screen in a conference room. The screen displays a presentation slide with the title "Options on Transboundary Climate Risk to Adaptation Planning" and a sub-heading "Water". The man on the left is pointing at a smaller version of the slide on a table in front of them. The man on the right is gesturing towards the screen. The slide content includes a diagram with various colored boxes and text, though the details are not clearly legible.</p>

Group

Topic

TRANS BOUNDARY WATER ISSUES

- WATER
- POOR WATER QUALITY
- INUNDATION (FLOODING) & RESILIENT CONSTRUCTION
- FISH MORTALITY & DISRUPTION
- HEALTH ISSUES

QR-4

- Planning
- Management
- Risk
- Policy - impact
- Long - term
- Action

WHY IS COOPERATION ON THESE ISSUES IMPT?

- BETTER WATER MANAGEMENT
- FOOD SECURITY
- BETTER LIVELIHOOD
- HEALTHY & BETTER LIFE
- ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
- DISASTER PREVENTION
- BETTER TRADING (WATERWAYS)

BARRIERS & OBSTACLES

BARRIERS & OBSTACLES

- DIFFERENCES IN PERSPECTIVES OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OVER ADAPTATION
- LACK OF POLITICAL COOPERATION AND WILLINGNESS TO ALL PHASES IN ADAPTATION
- TREATIES (MOU)
- SECURITY ISSUES IN THE BORDER
- WEAK GOVERNANCE
- POLICY OF THE COUNTRY

KEY STAKEHOLDERS

- ASEAN
- SARAC
- COMMUNITIES
- POLITICAL LEADERS
- DONORS
- DEVELOPMENT PARTNER

Group	Topic
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Group 5:
Coast

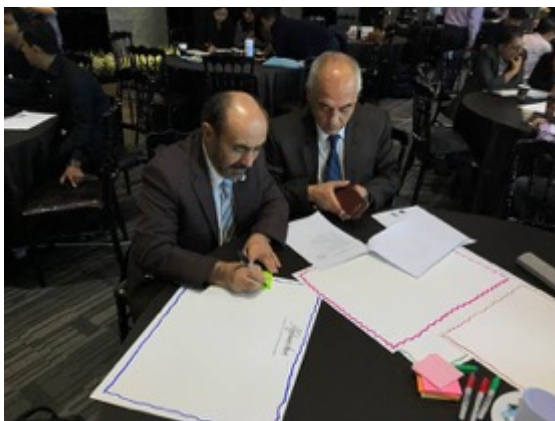


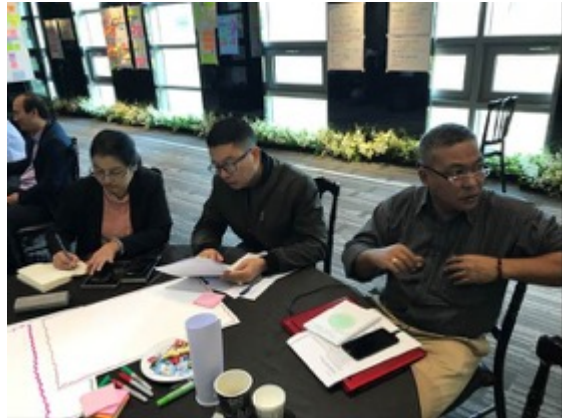
Workshop Session 5: Significance for Social-Economic Systems in Transboundary Adaptation Planning

**Presentation 5.1: Adaptation without Borders: Understanding Transnational Climate Risk,
Dr. Albert Salamanca, SEI**



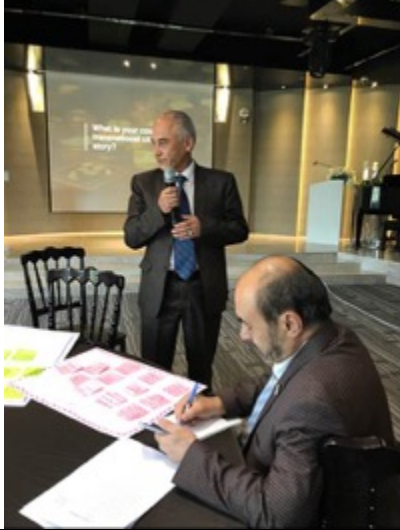

Group Exercise 5: Brainstorm Impact of Climate Change and Adaptation Actions on Different Criteria: Institutional, Financial, Capacity and Data Availability

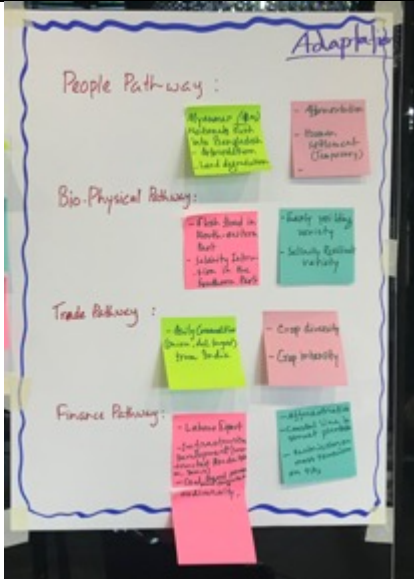







Presentation on Indirect Impact in your NAPs on 4 Pathways: People, Bio-Physical, Trade and Finance

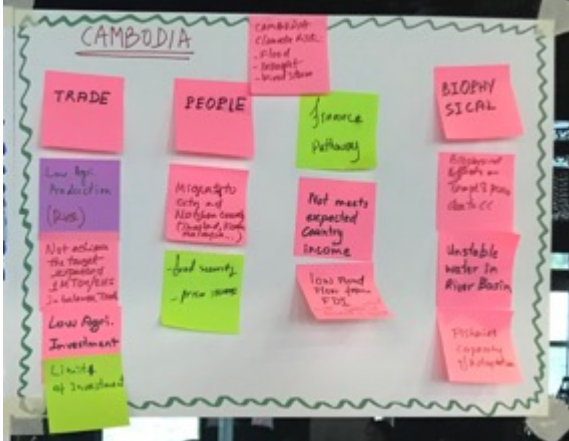
Country	Indirect Impacts
Afghanistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate change impact in different sector - Water, energy and human health - Have action plan, strategic plan, environmental law, guideline - 2006 NAP published

Country	Indirect Impacts
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Irrigation - Air pollution in winter because of tree cutting - Import food from other countries - Agriculture – have Ministry of Agriculture for management 
Bangladesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biophysical pathways <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Border by India. When rain a lot, Bangladesh faced flash flood and rice was affected. Rice production has been affected. o Have research early harvest variety of rice. o For the Southern part of Bangladesh, the flood plain affected by saltine water, and then develop rice tolerance with salinity. - People Pathway <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o A lot Myanmar migrant to Bangladesh, there are depletion of resources. Provide human settlement. <p>Trade Pathway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Depended on neighbor India <p>Finance Pathway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impact from CC will <p>People Pathway</p> 


Country	Indirect Impacts
	
Bhutan	<p>Trade Pathway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bhutan is a small country and depended on other countries - Import petroleum fuel, food, and vehicles - Rely on major trading partner “India” for fuel and food, - Rely on Korea and Japan for vehicles - Fuel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promote electric cars because Bhutan have abundant electricity to reduce reliance on fuel from India. ○ Promote cooperative farming for self-reliance 

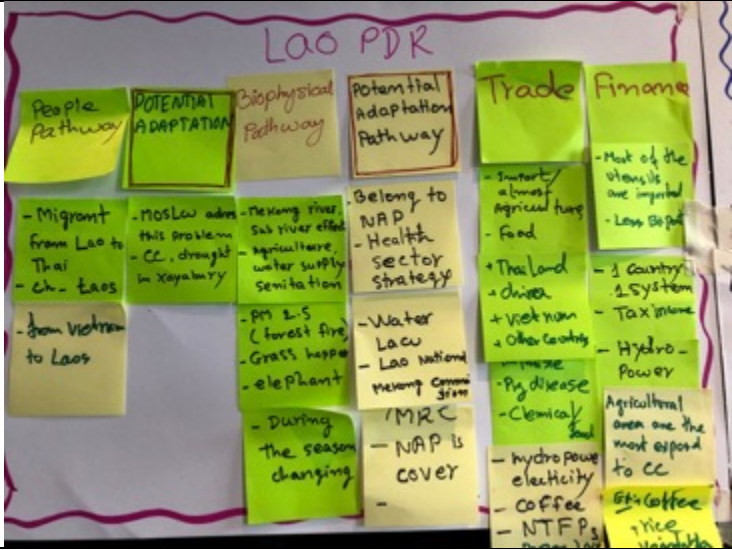

Country	Indirect Impacts
	
Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Historical risk of flood and drought - Agriculture Sector is very import and affected by flood and drought in the country - Want to improve the export to other country - Foreign investment in the country - Bioclimate effect on fisheries - Need to adapt capacity 


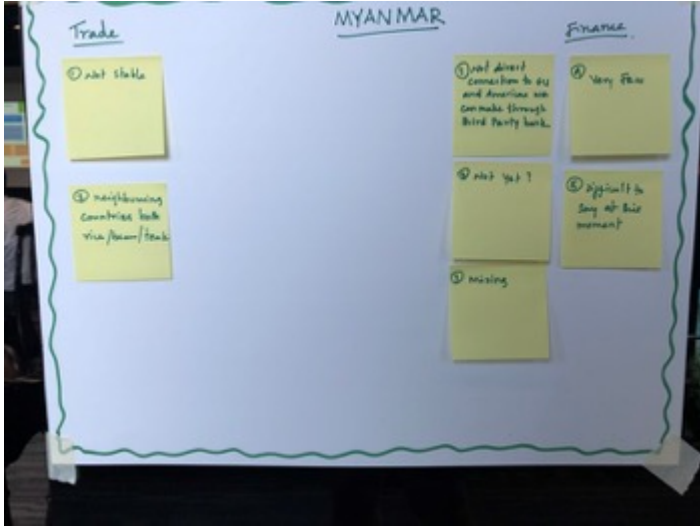
Country	Indirect Impacts
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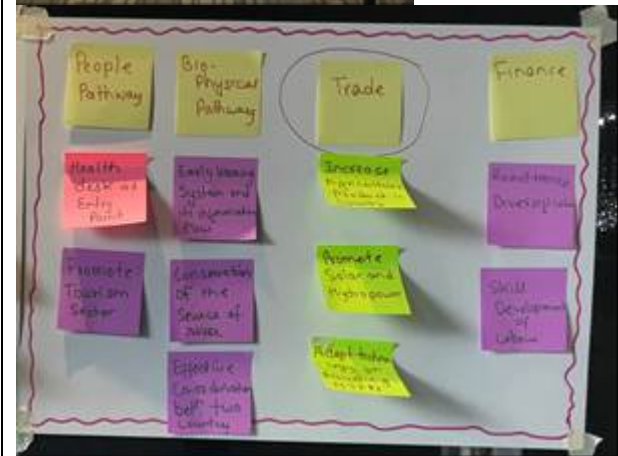
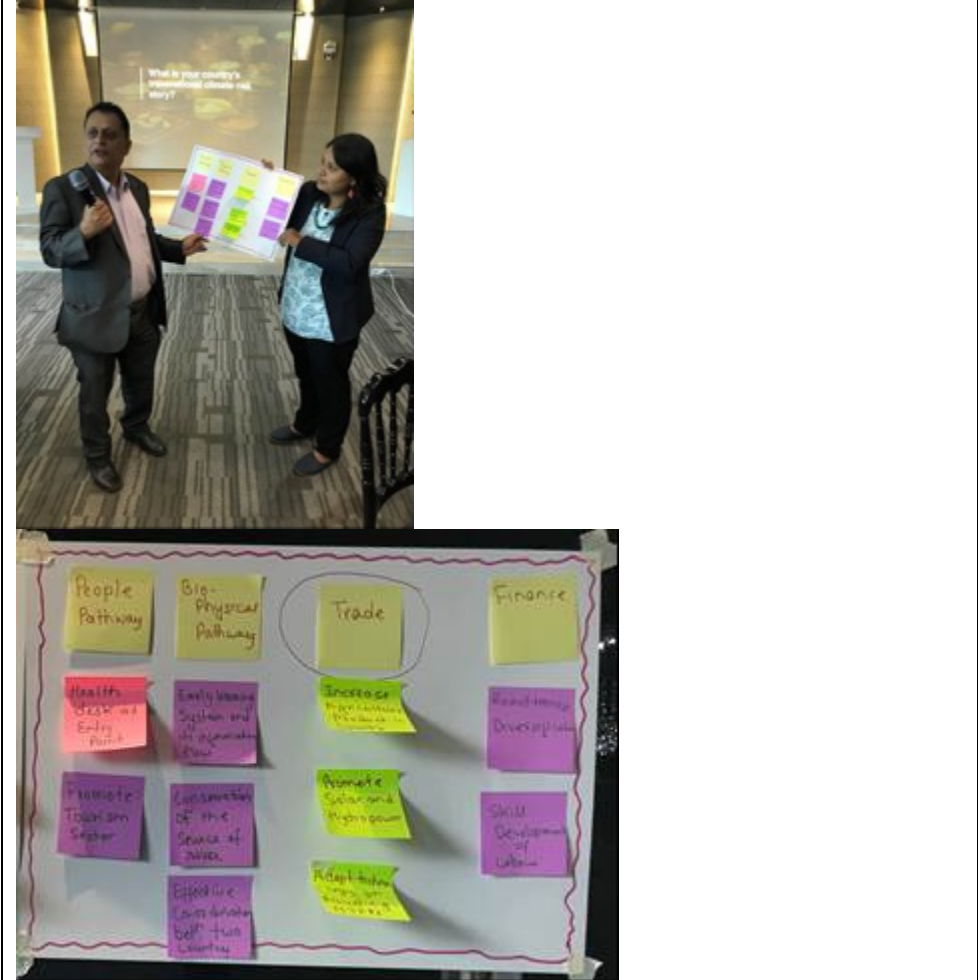
Lao PDR	<p data-bbox="416 696 699 730">Bio-Physical Pathway</p> <ul data-bbox="416 734 1326 965" style="list-style-type: none"> - Rely on the river - Impact on export: electricity, food - Next year, plan to do the NAPs. Every sector has their own plan and strategy - Health NAP - Need to link between Health NAP – National NAP – NDCs
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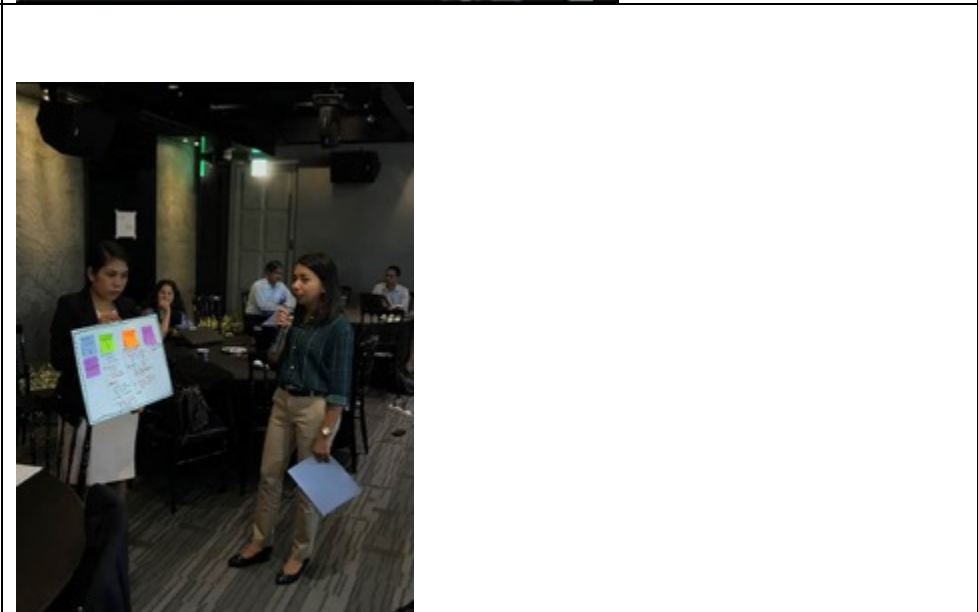
Country	Indirect Impacts
	 <p>LAO PDR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People Pathway <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Migrant from Lao to Thai - Ch. Laos - from Vietnam to Laos POTENTIAL ADAPTATION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MSLow address this problem - CC, drought in Xayabury Biophysical Pathway <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mekong river, Sal river effect - agriculture water supply sanitation - PM 2.5 (forest fire) - Grass hoppers - elephant - During the season changing Potential Adaptation Pathway <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - belong to NAP - Health sector strategy - Water - Lao national Mekong Comm. group - MRC - NAP is cover Trade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Import almost agricultural - Food - Thailand - China - Viet Nam - Other Country - Pig disease - Chemical - hydro power electricity - Coffee - NTFPs Finance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most of the visas are imported - Low Budget - 1 country 2 system - Tax income - Hydro Power - Agricultural area are the most exposed to CC - Coffee - rice
Myanmar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In & Out: affected many countries - Coastal prone area - Lack of currency - Community rely on natural environment for their livelihood - Food safety - NAP processing - Integrated health management plan - Tourism 

Country	Indirect Impacts
	 
Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Import food ○ Deficit in agriculture labor - People Pathway <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ India and Nepal exchange labor because it's open boarder policy ○ Tourism is attractive sector and should be promoted ○ Finance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Need training on human capacity

Country	Indirect Impacts
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Timor Leste



Presentation 5.2: Transboundary climate change for Transportation, Dr. Keith Bettinger



Group Exercise 6: Transboundary Impact and Options for Mountain or Water Basin Sector

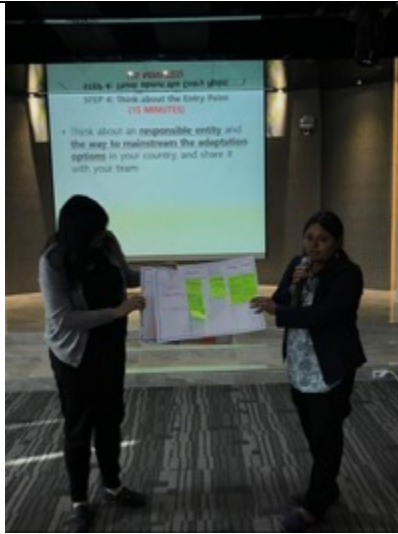




Group	Transboundary Impact and Options	

Group

Transboundary Impact and Options



Workshop Session 6: Integrating Transboundary Considerations into NAPs

Presentation 6.1: Linking transboundary considerations to the national planning,

Mr. Mozaharul Alam



Plenary Discussion (Revisit)

By Mr. Mozaharul Alam, Dr. Keith Bettinger and Mr. Motsomi Maletjane



The plenary discussion main goal was to revisit the challenges and discuss how to overcome the challenges from the experience of the resource persons. Additional steps and resources that the country needed were also discussed. There was also allowable time for the participants to share their ideas and ask questions.

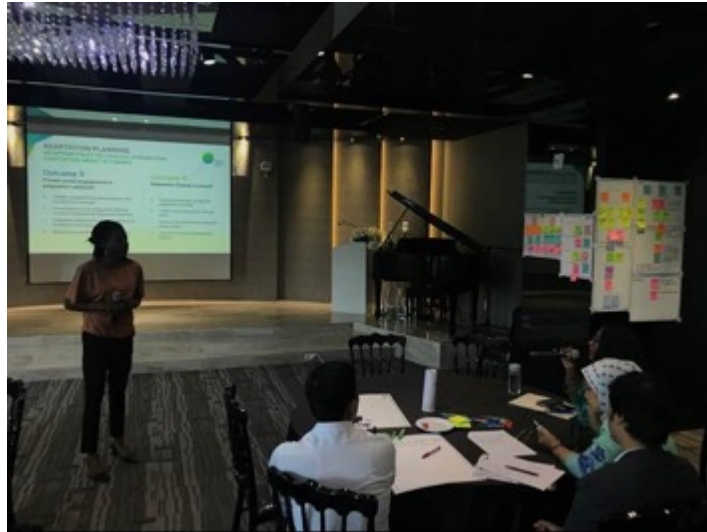
Discussion Topic/Questions	Discussion Summary
How to overcome the challenges to integrate transboundary?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The main aim for NAPs is for the country to achieve an ideal adaptive state. Therefore, the NAP process design is to create an enabling condition to provide a stepwise progression.• The main challenge is the lack of information sharing between the upstream and downstream countries. The cross-boundary countries sometime lack the understanding on the impact they have on each other.• In order to achieve the goals, relationship must be built. Each country generally has 1 agency to be responsible for the climate change program. There should be an open-door policy on climate change adaptation to achieve better coordination among the ministries.• Coordinating climate change adaptation should consider the whole system such as Agriculture production involve Water, Trade and Labor.• The awareness should be created in the Ministry level that involved transboundary with convincing case and evidence.

Discussion Topic/Questions	Discussion Summary
What are the additional steps and resources that country needs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional bodies: ASEAN, Climate Change Working Group in ASEAN • Regional Trade Bodies: SAARC, ASEAN, • Country level: Federation – can communicate between countries • Individual Champions
How to identify the individual who are champions?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Individual Champion is visionary, see beyond their own position and want to change the systems. The Champion will take up climate change as personal goal. • Examples of Champions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bangladesh has one person to transform LGD (institution) - Former Governor Bandung, Indonesia drive the smart technology and disaster/risk prevention - Able to realize that transformation cannot be done alone. He/She must identify other champions and people who are willing to change. • However, there must be a move from Individual Champion into Institution framework for long-term planning and budgeting.
Working collaboratively	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working through Federal organization • Relationship between researchers & government/ between researchers & policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Researchers are operating in Silo and 1 direction - Need Co-production of Knowledge – good relationship between research and policy makers and government to provide decision support information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ex. Link ASEAN & Trade Federation • Make individual country understand the materialized interest to collaborate with other <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Need research - Need to provide workable evidence-based policy • Engaging Foreign Affairs Sectors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During their mission, the Foreign affairs can advocate the climate change agenda.
Mitigation & Adaptation (Adaptation with Mitigation Co-Benefit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation & Adaptation can go together to achieve the goal of Adaptation • Several adaptation items bring both adaptation and mitigation such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agricultural – solar PV used for irrigation

Discussion Topic/Questions	Discussion Summary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coast – mangrove protecting the community from cyclones, also increase the carbon sequestration capacity - Protecting landslide – increase adaptation and increase carbon capture
<p>How can we achieve cooperation among the LDC countries?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transboundary Issue such as Human Wild Life Conflict • This workshop is discussions among the LDC 8 countries that were supported by UNEP & UNDP. • In the past, the cooperation is such as the exchange of experts. • LDC concerned ministry and concerned high official awareness program to make successful adaptation plan • Should build the foundation before achieving the high-level officials • Should have an institution role in Adaption • The participants should start building the relationship and advocate to the policy makers • Ministry form on the Transboundary Issue

Workshop Session 7: Financial Support to Support Implementation of NAPs

Presentation 7.1: GCF NAP Readiness, Ms. Sadya Ndoko



Presentation 7.2: Overview of International financing landscape, Dr. Keith Bettinger

Presentation 7.3: Countries sharing experiencing on accessing support (Challenges & Lesson Learned)

Cambodia - Country Presentation, Dr. Chanthoeun Heng



Nepal - Country Presentation, Ms. Srijana Shrestha

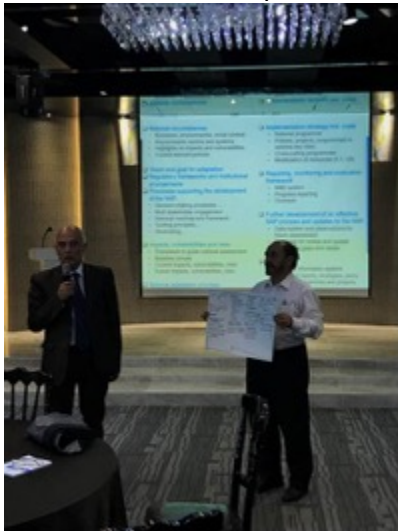


Workshop Session 8: Tools to Mainstream NAPs into National Development Planning

**Presentation 8.1: LEG Guidance on NAP structure and contents,
Mr. Motsomi and Ms. Sadya Sadya Ndoko**





Country	Topic
Afghanistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need database • Who can help UN, UNDP, university, political university or donor 

Country	Topic
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ASGHANTRAI

main component of NAP 3-component Processes supporting the Development of the NAP Consistency Does the associated stability gaps Program elements / interventions Resourcing / Monitoring and Review	Available Information Climate change Strategy, NDC Report, ISAC, SNC, NAPA National Climate Change Committee National adaptation committee	Information of Claps No Policy of Adaptation Weak coordination inter-ministerial organizations N. Nation Road Map Framework No Data Not complete and Perfect Data base	Who can Help you - Stakeholder holder UNEP UNDP CLEF Key Ministries Universities
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Bangladesh

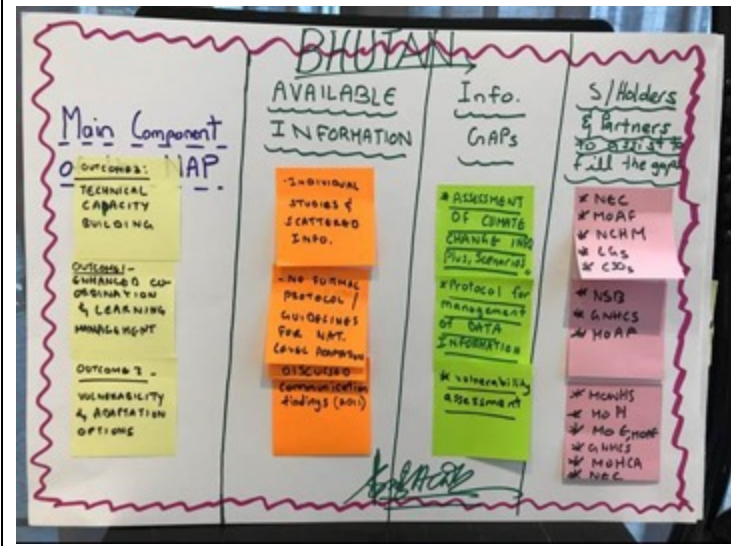


BANGLADESH

Main Component of NAP	Available Information	Information Gap	Required Stakeholders
① Stakeholding	BCCSAP, NAP Roadmap, NAPA & TIC	Top down Approach - Absence of sub-national inputs	Stakeholders @ Sub National Community Representation at all levels
② Comprehensive Assessing dev. needs & Climate vulnerability	CVA - National	No integration of dev. Priorities & Programs	Integration of all Planning Heads
Promoting Co-ordination @ National & Sectoral	Coal. Focal Point for different Min. Climate Change Wing - No EPCC	No activity relating to cross-cutting issues in depth	Other Ministries, depts. Like. MoF, MoH, MACT, MoI.

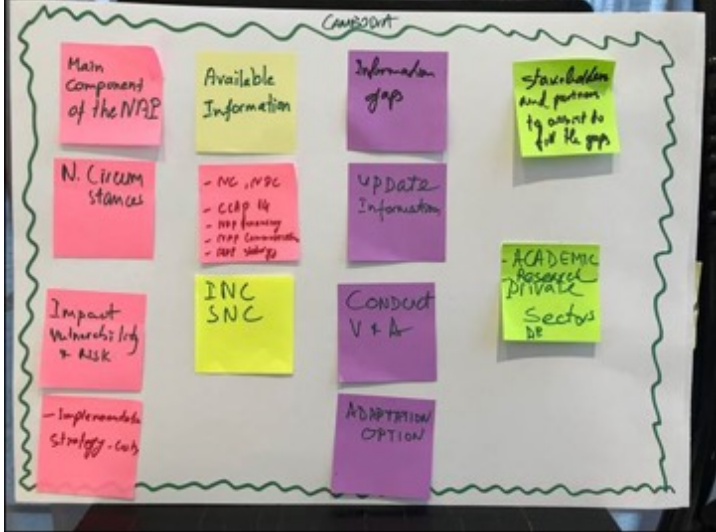

Country	Topic
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Bhutan



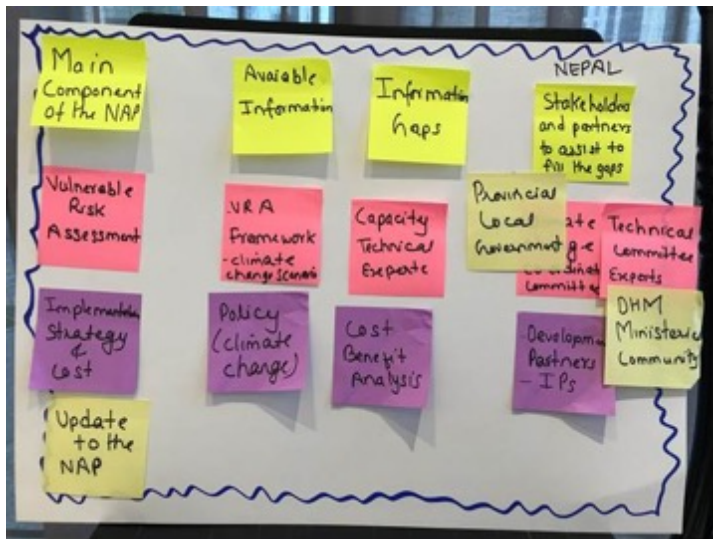
Cambodia



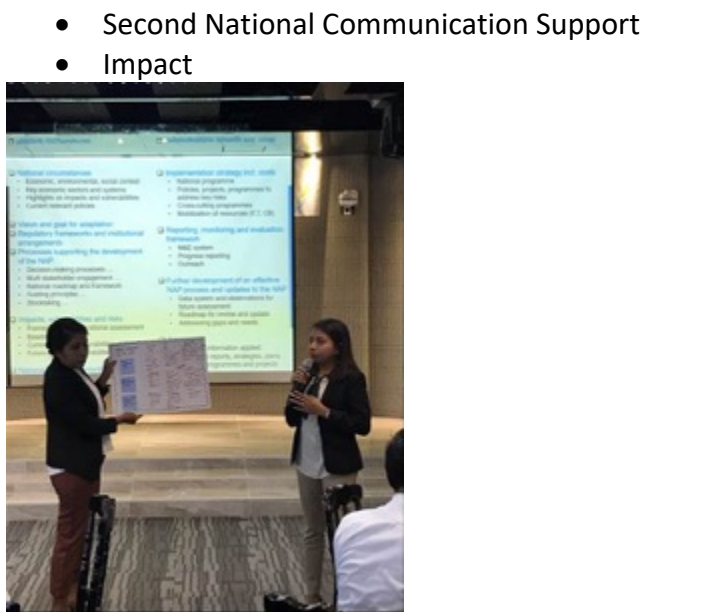
Country	Topic
	
Lao PDR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy on Climate Change • National • Have climate change action plan • Approve decree in climate change • Information Gaps- still lack historical climate data 

Country	Topic
Myanmar	
Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Processing supporting development • Information Gap – provincial gap

Country	Topic
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Timor Leste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process for supporting NAP • Second National Communication Support • Impact
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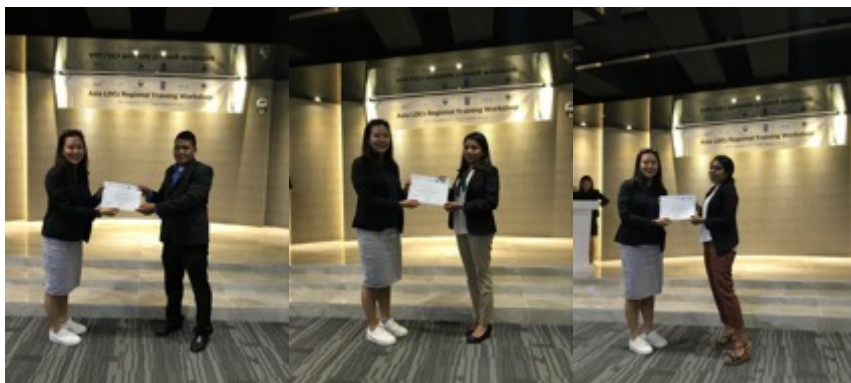
Country	Topic																
	<p>The image shows a handwritten note on a grid background, organized into four columns. The columns are titled: 'Main Component of the NAP', 'Available Info', 'Info Gaps', and 'Stakeholders'. The 'Main Component of the NAP' column has three sub-sections: 'Process supporting NAPs', 'Impacts Vulnerability & Risk', and 'Implementation Strategy incl. cost'. The 'Available Info' column lists sources like INDC, National cap., and social-economic data. The 'Info Gaps' column lists issues like lack of principle, data sharing, and institutional strengthening. The 'Stakeholders' column lists partners like UNCC (Leipzig), UNCC (QVA), and international agencies. There are also some handwritten notes in red ink, such as 'Weak and missing' and 'see'.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="486 275 630 331">Main Component of the NAP</th> <th data-bbox="675 275 746 331">Available Info</th> <th data-bbox="786 275 842 331">Info Gaps</th> <th data-bbox="898 275 1058 331">Stakeholders</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="499 353 595 443">Process supporting NAPs</td> <td data-bbox="651 353 754 443"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - INDC - National cap. - Rep. cap. report - Funding </td> <td data-bbox="778 353 898 443"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lack of principle - data sharing or information limitation from stakeholders </td> <td data-bbox="898 275 1058 443"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholders: partners ± 0 assist to all the - UNCC (Leipzig) - Engage relevant ministries, researchers, academic, media </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="499 477 595 566">Impacts Vulnerability & Risk</td> <td data-bbox="651 454 754 566"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate risk assessment - Baseline data - Socio-economic data - Vulnerability assessment </td> <td data-bbox="778 454 898 566"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - integrate transboundary issue - gender-based assessment taking limited out of relevant info. </td> <td data-bbox="898 454 1058 566"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - see UNCC (QVA) - @ Ministry of Agr. Fish. & Water (QVA) - National disaster risk assessment - Strengthening a gender </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="499 589 595 678">Implementation Strategy incl. cost</td> <td data-bbox="651 589 754 678"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baseline of strengthening - Climate risk screening - consistency - priority </td> <td data-bbox="778 589 898 678"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - institutional strengthening - integrate CC adaptation into overall policies plans & ass. process - limited data </td> <td data-bbox="898 589 1058 678"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNCC - international agencies </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Main Component of the NAP	Available Info	Info Gaps	Stakeholders	Process supporting NAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - INDC - National cap. - Rep. cap. report - Funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lack of principle - data sharing or information limitation from stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholders: partners ± 0 assist to all the - UNCC (Leipzig) - Engage relevant ministries, researchers, academic, media 	Impacts Vulnerability & Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate risk assessment - Baseline data - Socio-economic data - Vulnerability assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - integrate transboundary issue - gender-based assessment taking limited out of relevant info. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - see UNCC (QVA) - @ Ministry of Agr. Fish. & Water (QVA) - National disaster risk assessment - Strengthening a gender 	Implementation Strategy incl. cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baseline of strengthening - Climate risk screening - consistency - priority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - institutional strengthening - integrate CC adaptation into overall policies plans & ass. process - limited data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNCC - international agencies
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Workshop Session 9: Wrap up & Closing



5







Conclusion

ANNEX 1: Agenda

**Accelerating National Adaptation Plans and Integrating Transboundary
Climate Risks into the NAP Process
Asia LDCs Regional Training Workshop
24-27 September 2019
Pusan, Republic of Korea**

Objectives

The regional training workshop for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in Asia is part of a series of activities under the National Adaptation Plan-Global Support Programme (NAP-GSP), funded by Global Environment Facility (GEF), jointly implemented by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) supports LDCs in addressing their medium- and long-term adaptation needs through the process to formulate and implement the National Adaptation Plans (NAP). The workshop is organised in partnership with Ministry of Environment, Republic of Korea and Korea Environment Institute (KEI)-Korea Adaptation Center for Climate Change (KACCC).

The overarching objective of this workshop is to help countries make greater strides in their NAP process in the near future in formulating the NAPs. The specific objective of the workshop aims to specifically inform current formulation of NAPs by facilitating a regional exchange, providing guidance, highlighting emerging best practices and presenting existing tools that policymakers and technical government officials can use.

This training workshops will aim to identify means and entry points to the following:

- (1) Accelerate least developed countries national adaptation planning process
- (2) Provide exchange of lessons on national adaptation planning
- (3) Integrate transboundary considerations into adaptation planning and identify entry points to NAP.

It will also provide sessions to address some of the technical and financial bottlenecks that countries encounter. The workshop brings experiences from countries implementing National Adaptation Plan projects to share best practices and solutions to address technical challenges. The workshop aims in particular at assisting LDCs to be able to understand interlinkages and identify entry points and priority impacts of climate change within the context of transboundary climate risks, and how to integrate it into the NAP process. This integration will support country to develop a comprehensive adaptation actions plan that address transboundary risks and challenges. Finally, the workshop will also feature experience sharing and discussion on proposals for resource mobilization for the formulation of NAPs. Since 2013, the NAP-GSP has been providing technical support to developing

countries to advance their NAPs through on-demand in-country support, regional trainings and virtual and face-to-face knowledge exchange to identify technical, institutional and financial solutions to integrate climate change adaptation into medium and long-term national planning and finance.

Format

An interactive participatory approach will be used for the workshop with the engagement of an overall workshop moderator and session facilitators. Practical working group sessions and “clinics” will help promote hands-on skills-based training to participants.

Participants

The training workshop will be conducted in English and will target Asia LDCs. Four representatives per country from the 8 following countries will attend the workshop. The countries are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, and Timor L’este. Among the participants will be UNFCCC focal points and representatives from Ministry of Environment of Ministry of Finance & Planning as well as other stakeholders involved in the NAP process.

Daily Focal Areas

Each day of the four-day workshop will have a specific focus:

- Day 1: enhancing participants’ knowledge of National Adaptation Plans, with an emphasis on analyzing and understanding country-specific challenges, and how international actors and development partners can help countries address these challenges.
- Day 2: understanding the importance of transboundary adaptation issues and identifying transboundary risks. This will feature in-depth discussion of different transboundary ecosystems (e.g. montane, river basin) Day 2 sessions will also address best practices for improving transboundary coordination and collaboration on adaptation issues.
- Day 3: deepening understanding of transboundary issues by focusing on specific sectoral linkages and vulnerabilities. Participants will analyze potential sectoral impacts and identify entry points for incorporating these considerations into NAPs.
- Day 4: continuing discussions on incorporating transboundary risks into NAPs through 4 key elements. Day 4 will also include case studies and discussions focusing on accessing funds to support NAP development and implementation. Lastly, presentations and discussions will focus on the most recent guidance from the Least Developed Countries Working Group (LEG) for NAPs.

Day 1: Formulating NAPs (rationale, strategy, check list and reporting on progress in the NAP process)			
Time		Session	Resource person/speaker
08:30	09:00	Registration & Preassessment	
Session 1: Welcome and Introduction			
09:00	09:20	Welcome and Opening session	Facilitator
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NAP GSP, Mozaharul Alam - Korea Adaptation Center for Climate Change (KACCC), Hoon Chang 	
09:20	09:30	Workshop background & objectives	Keith & Facilitator
09:30	09:50	Resource Persons & Participants introductions	
09:50	10:00	Housekeeping	
10:00	10:15	Setting the scene - NAPs as strategic instruments for adaptation planning	Motsomi Maletjane
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understanding the function and role of NAPs - NAPs as a tool for risk-informed decision-making 	
10:15	10:25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NAPs as a tool for enhancing integration of adaptation into development planning and budget processes 	Mozaharul Alam
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NAP as a tool for enhancing actions to build resilience and communicating progress 	
10:25	10:30	Q&A	Keith Bettinger
10:30	11:00	Group Photo & COFFEE BREAK	
Session 2: Understanding NAPS			
11:00	11:45	Essential components to be included in the NAPs	Keith Bettinger
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNFCCC NAP Technical Guidelines building blocks - Reflecting on ways to create linkages with SDGs, Sendai Framework on DRR and other frameworks in NAPs - Institutional coordination mechanism - Assessing impacts and risks - M&E 	
11:45	12:00	Panel Discussion with Q&A	Motsomi Maletjane, Mozaharul Alam & Keith Bettinger
12:00	12:30	Case Study: Korea's experience with NAP	Sang In KANG (KACCC)

12:30	13:30	LUNCH BREAK	Mama Restaurant - 3rd Floor
Session 3: Understanding NAPS (Continued)			
13:30	14:30	Group Exercise 1: Step-wise process of NAP	Ju Youn Kang (KACCC)
14:30	14:50	Reporting to Plenary	Facilitator
14:50	15:20	Presentation on Challenges and needs of LDCs in Asia on NAPs	Anna Katarina Deinhard & Keith Bettinger
15:20	15:40	COFFEE BREAK	
15:40	16:40	Group Exercise 2: Deep dive to Challenges and needs for countries	Tunnie Srisakulchairak, Anna Katarina, Facilitator
16:40	17:00	Reporting to Plenary	Facilitator
17:00	17:15	Feedback on the Challenges and the Resources Available at International/Regional Level	Mozaharul Alam
17:15	17:30	Review of the Day and 5-minute daily assessment	Facilitator

Day 2: Linking transboundary adaptation to national adaptation planning			
Time		Session	Resource person/speaker
09:00	09:30	Reflections on Day 1 (what worked, what needs information/clarifications)	Facilitator
Session 4: Understanding and Managing Transboundary Climate Risks			
09:30	10:00	Presentation: Setting the scene- Transboundary Adaptation	Keith Bettinger
10:00	10:45	Group Exercise 3: to understand the transboundary impacts of climate change Questions for the discussion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What are some transboundary issues for climate change adaptation that are relevant to your countries? - Why is cooperation on these issues important? 	Breakout Groups facilitated by technical experts: Group 1: Keith Bettinger C5+1 Group 2: Mozaharul Alam (UN Environment)

			Group 3: Albert Salamanca (SEI) Group 4: KEI Group 5: Senaka Basnayake (ADPC)
10:45	11:00	COFFEE BREAK	
11:00	11:30	Report back to plenary and Q&A	Facilitator
11:30	12:30	Obstacles for transboundary cooperation in adaptation Presentation and discussion on different obstacles, including traditional focus on national adaptation, lack of coordination, financial gaps etc Q&A	Lorine Giangola, USAID C5+1
12:30	13:30	LUNCH BREAK	
13:30	13:45	Energizer Voting with your feet	
13:45	14:30	Case study presentations on river basin ecosystems that illustrate best practices and approaches to establishing and maintaining transboundary coordination. Q&A	Senaka, ADPC
14:30	15:15	Case study presentations on mountain ecosystems that illustrate best practices and approaches to establishing and maintaining transboundary coordination. Q&A	Lorine Giangola
15:15	15:45	COFFEE BREAK	
15:45	16:45	Group Exercise 4: to discuss and understand obstacles on transboundary climate risk to adaptation planning	Facilitator & Keith Breakout groups facilitated by technical experts
16:45	17:15	Report back to plenary Q&A	
17:15	17:30	Review of the Day	

Day 3: Linking transboundary adaptation to national adaptation planning, focusing on livelihoods			
Time		Session	Resource person/speaker
09:00	09:30	Reflections on Day 2 (what worked, what needs information/clarifications)	Facilitators
Session 5: Significance for Social-Economic Systems in Transboundary Adaptation Planning			
09:30	10:15	Adaptation without Borders: Understanding Transnational Climate Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Commodity linkages and trade ☐ Value chain vulnerabilities Q&A	Albert Salamanca, SEI
10:15	11:15	Group Exercise 5: to brainstorm <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Possible impacts of climate change - Possible adaptation actions with consideration on different criteria (institutional, financial, capacity and data availability) 	Exercise by Country
11:15	11:45	COFFEE BREAK	
11:45	12:30	Report back to plenary Q&A	Facilitators
12:30	13:30	LUNCH BREAK	
13:30	14:15	Transboundary climate change for Transportation	Keith
14:15	15:15	Group Exercise 6: Transboundary Impact and Options for Mountain or Water Basin Sector	Break out by Mountain or Basin Group
15:15	15:45	COFFEE BREAK	
15:45	16:30	Report back to plenary & Q&A	Facilitators
16:30	17:00	Review of the Day and 5-minute daily assessment	
18:00		Dinner Reception @ Cacao Tree	Haeundae Centum Hotel (4th Floor)

Day 4: Integrate transboundary issues into NAPs			
Time		Session	Resource person/speaker
09:00	09:30	Reflections on Day 3 (what worked, what needs information/clarifications)	Facilitators
Session 6: Integrating Transboundary Considerations into NAPs			
09:30	10:00	Linking transboundary considerations to the national planning Presentation on How to overcome obstacles and establish an enabling environment for transboundary planning/tools etc (Transnational adaptation)	Mozaharul Alam
10:00	10:30	Plenary Discussion (Revisit) How to overcome the challenges to integrate transboundary? What are the additional steps and resources that country needs?	Mozaharul/Keith/Motsomi
10:30	11:00	COFFEE BREAK	
Session 7: Financial Support to Support Implementation of NAPs			
11:00	11:30	GCF NAP Readiness	Sadya Ndoko
11:30	12:00	Overview of International financing landscape	Keith
12:00	12:20	Countries sharing experiencing on accessing support (Challenges & Lesson Learned) Cambodia Country Presentation	Dr. Chanthoeun Heng Ms. Srijana Shrestha
12:20	12:40	Nepal Country Presentation	
12:40	13:00	Q & A	
13:00	14:00	LUNCH	
Session 8: Tools to Mainstream NAPs into National Development Planning			
14:00	14:45	LEG Guidance on NAP structure and contents	Motsomi/Sadya
Session 9: Wrap up & Closing			
14:45	15:00	Participants feedback (plenary statements) + Post-training self-assessment (identifying future needs)	Facilitator
15:00	15:15	Certificate award ceremony Group photo	
15:15	15:30	Closing remarks	Mozaharul/Motsomi/ KEI
15:30		COFFEE BREAK & socializing moment 😊	

ANNEX 2: List of Participants

Asia LDCs Regional Training Workshop on 'Accelerating National Adaptation Plans and Integrating Transboundary Climate Risks into the NAP Process'

24-27 September 2019, Pusan, Republic of Korea

List of Participants

No.	Organisation and Country	Name and Contact details
1.	Afghanistan	Mr. Ghulam Hassan Amiry Climate Change Financial Mechanism Coordination and Monitoring officer National Environmental Protection Agency Email: ghulamamiry@hotmail.com
2.	Afghanistan	Mr. Sayed M. Zaher Maher Climate Change Adaptation Expert in NEPA Email: Zaher.maher2014@gmail.com
3.	Bangladesh	Ms. Dilruba Akter Assistant Director, Department of Environment, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Email: rubaabl786@gmail.com
4.	Bangladesh	Mr. Md. Mozahidur Rahman Assistant Director, Department of Environment, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Email: secretary@moef.gov.bd
5.	Bangladesh	Mr. Md. Mahmud Hasan Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources Email: sanjayk_bhowmik@yahoo.com
6.	Bangladesh	Ms. Mst Mohsina Akter Banu Senior Assistant Secretary, Economic relations Divisions, Ministry of Finance Email: malakasfim@gmail.com

No.	Organisation and Country	Name and Contact details
7.	Bhutan	Ms. Jigchen Lhazom Norbu Water Resource Coordination, National Environment Commission Email: jlnorbu@nec.gov.bt
8.	Bhutan	Ms. Lekema Dorji Sr.Planning Officer from Gross National Happiness Commission (Focal to water flagship program) Email: lekema@gnhc.gov.bt
9.	Bhutan	Mr. Tenzin Choda Environment Officer, NECS Email: tchoda@pemagatshel.gov.bt
10.	Bhutan	Mr. Sonam Wangchuk Sr. Planning Officer Policy and Planning Division Ministry of Works and Human Settlement Email: sw5709@gmail.com
11.	Cambodia	Mr. Cheat Sum Chief of Office of Department of Climate Change National Council for Sustainable Development Secretariat Ministry of Environment Email: sumcheat@gmail.com
12.	Cambodia	Mr. Chanthoeun Heng Deputy Director of Department of Climate Change National Council for Sustainable Development Secretariat Ministry of Environment Email: hcthoeuncc@gmail.com
13.	Cambodia	Mr. Sunsopheak Sorn Deputy Director of Program Management and Support Division NCDD Secretariat Email: ssspheak@ncdd.gov.kh

No.	Organisation and Country	Name and Contact details
14.	Cambodia	Mr. Phirum Am Department of Agricultural Land Resources Management General Directorate of Agriculture Email: amphirum@yahoo.com
15.	Lao PDR	Mr. Phouthathay Khounvixay Technical officer, Education and awareness division, Department of Climate Change, MoNRE. Email: phouthathai_kn@live.com
16.	Lao PDR	Mr. Vanxay Bouttanavong Lao NAP coordinator Email: btv_vanxay80@yahoo.com
17.	Lao PDR	Mr. Tavanh Kittiphone Climate Change Adaptation Division Email: tavanh.ktp@gmail.com
18.	Lao PDR	Mr. Vanhthone Phonnasane Climate Change information Division Email: vanhthone@gmail.com
19.	Myanmar	Mr. Kyaw San Naing Director, Environmental Conservation Department Email: kyawsannaing.env@gmail.com
20.	Myanmar	Ms. Sein Ma Ma Director, Environmental Conservation Department (Shan State) Email: shanecd01@gmail.com
21.	Myanmar	Mr. Tain Moe Hlaing Assistant Director, Environmental Conservation Department Email: tainmoehlaing.env@gmail.com

No.	Organisation and Country	Name and Contact details
22.	Myanmar	Mr. Aye Lwin Vice President, Myanmar Federation of Mining Association Email: ayelwin.54@gmail.com
23.	Nepal	Ms. Srijana Shrestha Under Secretary (Tech.) Adaptation Section, Climate Change Management Division Ministry of Forests and Environment, Kathmandu, Nepal Email: srijanastha2041@gmail.com
24.	Nepal	Mr. Sudhir Kumar Koirala Deputy Director General Ministry of Forests and Environment Department of Forests and Soil Conservation Email: sudhirkoirala86@gmail.com
25.	Timor-Leste	Mr. Evangelino Soares Vaz National Directorate for Pollution Control and Environmental Impacts Assessment Email: soaresvazevangelino@gmail.com
26.	Timor-Leste	Ms. Justina Aurea Da Costa Belo Professional staff from the National Directorate for Climate Change Email: beloaurea@gmail.com
27.	Timor-Leste	Ms. Aurelia da Silva Amaral National Directorate for Biodiversity Conservation Email: aureliadasilva09@gmail.com
28.	Lead Trainer	Mr. Keith Bettinger NAP Country Support Consultant, United Nations Development Programme Adjunct Fellow, East-West Center Email: keithb@hawaii.edu

No.	Organisation and Country	Name and Contact details
29.	Lead facilitator	<p>Ms. Worajit Setthapun Dean of Asian Development College for Community Economy and Technology (adiCET) Chiang Mai Rajabhat University Email: worajit@gmail.com</p>
30.	Lead facilitator	<p>Mr. Nuwong Chollacoop Head, Renewable Energy laboratory National Metal and Materials Technology Center (MTEC) Email: nuwongc3@gmail.com; nuwongc@mtec.or.th</p>
31.	Resource person	<p>Mr. Mozaharul Alam Regional Coordinator - Climate Change Email: mozaharul.alam@unenvironment.org ; alam31@un.org</p>
32.	Resource person	<p>Ms. Tunnie Srisakulchairak Programme Management Officer UN Environment Asia and the Pacific Office UN Building, 2nd Floor, Block B Rajdamnern Nok Avenue Bangkok 10200, Thailand Email: srisakulchairak@un.org</p>
33.	Resource person	<p>Mr. Motsomi Maletjane Team Leader, LDC Unit National Adaptation Plans and Policy Adaptation Programme UNFCCC Secretariat Email: MMaletjane@unfccc.int</p>
34.	Resource person	<p>Mr. Albert Salamanca Senior Research Fellow Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), Thailand Email: albert.salamanca@sei.org</p>
35.	Resource person	<p>Ms. Lorine Giangola Associate, Environment & Natural Resources, Abt Associates Email: Lorine_Giangola@abtassoc.com</p>

No.	Organisation and Country	Name and Contact details
36.	Resource person	Mr. Senaka Basnayake Director - Climate Resilience Department Email: senaka_basnayake@adpc.net
37.	Resource person	Dr. Hoon Chang Director Korea Adaptation Center for Climate Change- Korea Environment Institute Email: hchang@kei.re.kr
38.	Resource person	Dr. Sang In KANG Chief Research Fellow Korea Adaptation Center for Climate Change- Korea Environment Institute Email: sikang@kei.re.kr
39.	Resource person	Ms. Ju Youn Kang Research Specialist Korea Adaptation Center for Climate Change- Korea Environment Institute Email: jykang@kei.re.kr
40.	Resource person	Ms. Hana Shin Researcher Korea Adaptation Center for Climate Change- Korea Environment Institute Email: shinhana@kei.re.kr
41.	Resource person	Ms. Yeonkyung Cho Researcher Korea Adaptation Center for Climate Change- Korea Environment Institute Email: ykcho@kei.re.kr

No.	Organisation and Country	Name and Contact details
42.	Resource person	<p>Ms. Junghyun Sim Researcher Korea Adaptation Center for Climate Change- Korea Environment Institute Email: jhsim@kei.re.kr</p>
43.	Resource person	<p>Mr. Hyon-joon Lee Deputy Director Ministry of Environment, Republic of Korea Email: tocexpert@korea.kr</p>
44.	Resource person	<p>Ms. Anna Katarina Deinhard NAP GSP technical consultant UN Environment, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific United Nations Building 2nd Floor, Rajdamnern Ave. Bangkok 10200, Thailand Email: deinhard@un.org</p>
45.	Resource person	<p>Ms. Sadya Ndoko NAP GSP technical consultant UNDP Email: sadya.ndoko@undp.org</p>

ANNEX 3: Assessment Results

Pre-Assessment and Post-Assessment Survey Forms

Accelerating National Adaptation Plans and Integrating Transboundary Climate Risks into the NAP Process

Asia LDCs Regional Training Workshop

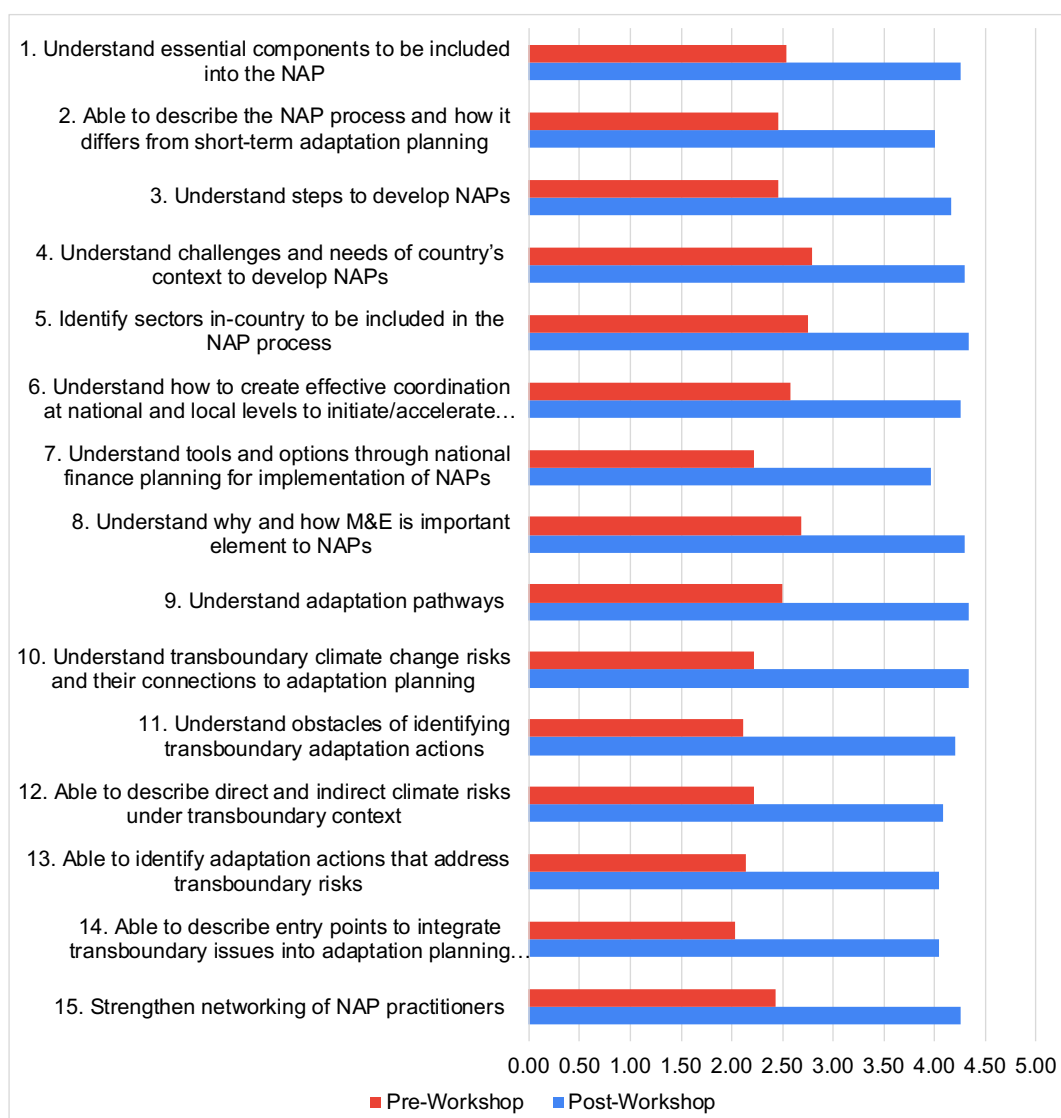
24-27 September 2019, Pusan, Republic of Korea

PRE-WORKSHOP SELF-ASSESSMENT/ POST-WORKSHOP SELF-ASSESSMENT

INSTRUCTIONS: This self-evaluation is designed to provide an informal measure on the extent to which the training has contributed to increasing your level of knowledge, skills, and attitudes. Based on your understanding at the end of the training, evaluate your level of knowledge/skills in relation to the learning objectives stated below after the training.

Learning objectives	Evaluate your level of knowledge/skills before the training				
	When 5 is the highest and 1 is the weakest				
	1	2	3	4	5
1. Understand essential components to be included into the NAP					
2. Able to describe the NAP process and how it differs from short-term adaptation planning					
3. Understand steps to develop NAPs					
4. Understand challenges and needs of country's context to develop NAPs					
5. Identify sectors in-country to be included in the NAP process					
6. Understand how to create effective coordination at national and local levels to initiate/accelerate the NAP process					
7. Understand tools and options through national finance planning for implementation of NAPs					
8. Understand why and how M&E is important element to NAPs					
9. Understand adaptation pathways					
10. Understand transboundary climate change risks and their connections to adaptation planning					
11. Understand obstacles of identifying transboundary adaptation actions					
12. Able to describe direct and indirect climate risks under transboundary context.					
13. Able to identify adaptation actions that address transboundary risks					
14. Able to describe entry points to integrate transboundary issues into adaptation planning and NAPs					
15. Strengthen networking of NAP practitioners					

Results of Pre-Assessment and Post-Assessment Survey



	Pre-Assessment	Post-Assessment
average	2.41	4.19
SD	0.24	0.13
Max	2.79	4.33
Min	2.04	3.96

In the pre-assessment, most of the participants had higher score for the objective 1-9 regarding to the understand NAP and adaptation pathways with average of 2.55. However, the results revealed less score for objective 10-15 on the understanding of transboundary context as well as the ability to describe and identify risk and adaptation actions for transboundary with the average of 2.19. This indicated that most of the participants had more experience with NAP for their own countries than transboundary. After the workshop, the results revealed that the participants had an overall significant increase in the knowledge/skill for the NAP and transboundary contexts for all assessment objectives. Therefore, the workshop training was able to achieve the objectives of informing the current formulation of NAPs and presenting existing tools that policymakers and technical government officials can use regarding the transboundary consideration.

NAPs Quiz 1

Accelerating National Adaptation Plans and Integrating Transboundary Climate Risks into the NAP Process

**Asia LDCs Regional Training Workshop
24-27 September 2019, Pusan, Republic of Korea**

QUIZ I : NAPs

1. What are key elements for NAP Formulation ?
 - a. Institutional coordination
 - b. Political will
 - c. Community participation
 - d. **All of the above**

2. What is objective of adaptation planning process ?
 - a. increase vulnerability
 - b. **reduce vulnerability**
 - c. increase financing
 - d. reduce climate change

3. When is the vision from the LEG for NAP submission?
 - a. 2021
 - b. 2022
 - c. 2023
 - d. **None of the above**

4. Which of the following statement is false.
 - a. The NAP process builds on the NAPA process in several ways, maintaining a country-driven, participatory, multidisciplinary and gender sensitive approach.
 - b. **adaptation planning should not be “continuous, progressive and iterative”.**
 - c. The NAP guidelines encourage countries to define a framework and strategy for M&E, as well as a roadmap, which details sequencing of NAP components, and an M&E plan for the NAP process.
 - d. NAP processes can provide an important platform to create necessary linkages between existing policies where they do not currently exist.

5. How best to address challenges regarding NAPs
 - a. Discuss with concerned ministries to address challenges
 - b. Learn from best practices and case studies available on reliable sources such as NAP GSP website
 - c. Approach UN agencies, donors, bilateral for specific assistance
 - d. **All of the above**

*Red- Indicate correct answer

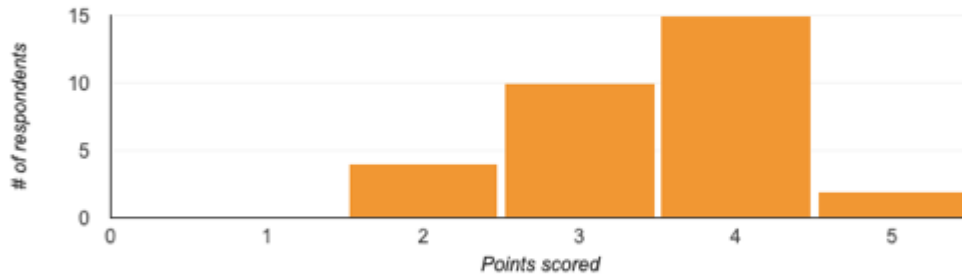
Results of NAPs Quiz 1

Average
3.48 / 5 points

Median
4 / 5 points

Range
2 - 5 points

Total points distribution



Frequently missed questions ?

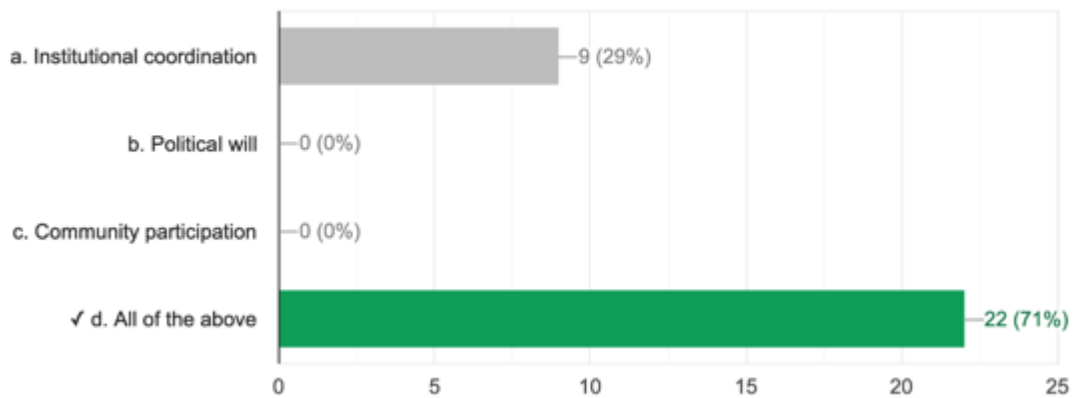
Correct responses

3. When is the vision from the LEG for NAP submission?

11 / 31

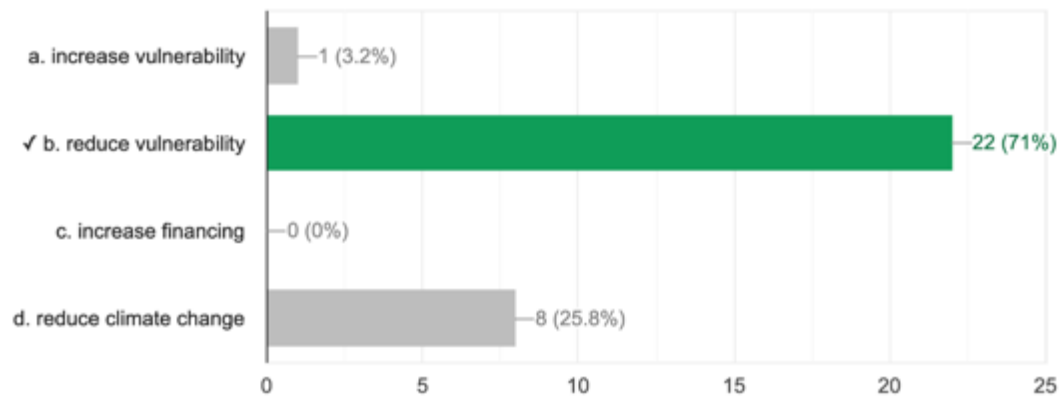
1. What are key elements for NAP Formulation ?

22 / 31 correct responses



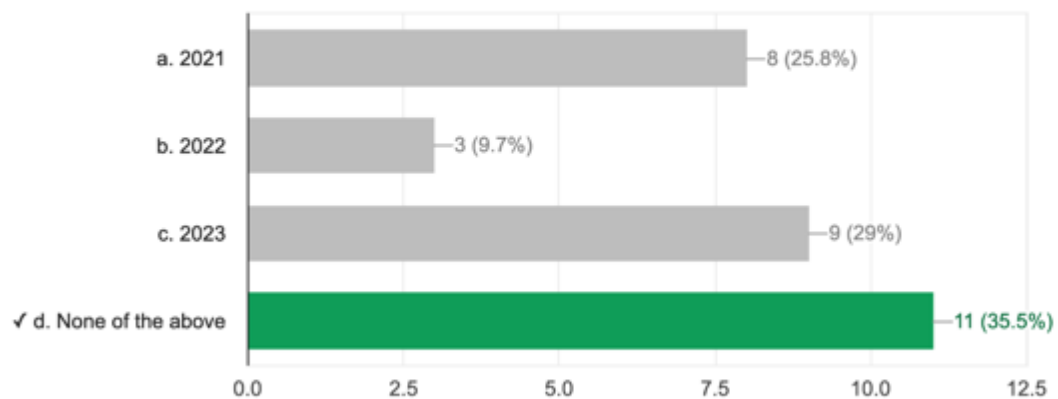
2. What is objective of adaptation planning process ?

22 / 31 correct responses



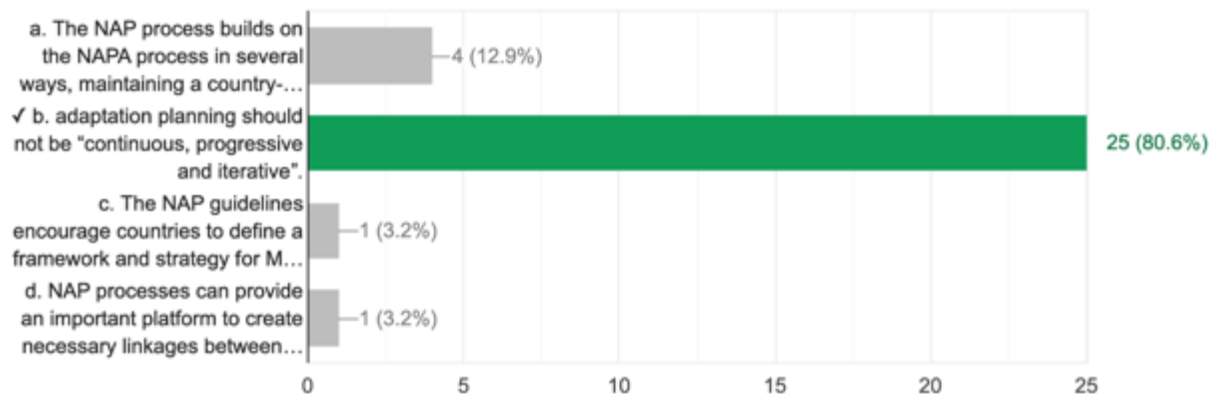
3. When is the vision from the LEG for NAP submission?

11 / 31 correct responses



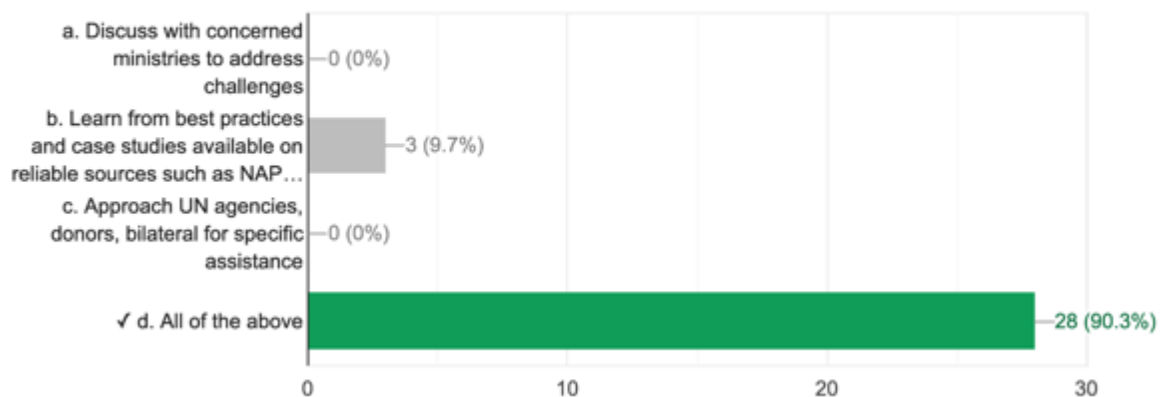
4. Which of the following statement is false.

25 / 31 correct responses



5. How best to address challenges regarding NAPs

28 / 31 correct responses



The goal of NAP Quiz 1 was to evaluate the understanding of the participants on the knowledge and process of NAP after Day 1 training on Formulating NAPs rationale, strategy, check list and reporting on progress in the NAP process. Based on the overall total point distribution, most of the participants scored 3-4 correct answers. The frequent missed question is question number 3 which inquire about the year for LEG-NAP submissions. This may indicate that the participants have not been updated with the vision of LEG for NAP submission. The second frequent missed questions are question 1 and 2. Both questions were assessing the knowledge regarding elements of NAP formulation and objective of NAP planning process. This may indicate that some of the participants needs more training on the elements and process of NAP to align the understanding and knowledge of NAP.

NAPs Quiz 2

Accelerating National Adaptation Plans and Integrating Transboundary Climate Risks into the NAP Process:

**Asia LDCs Regional Training Workshop
24-27 September 2019, Pusan, Republic of Korea**

QUIZ 2 : NAPs

1. Which of the following is an example of a strong enabling environment for transboundary adaptation planning?
 - a. The public sector provides incentives for private sector investment in adaptation.
 - b. The public sector has extensive experience partnering with international non-governmental organizations.
 - c. All ministries are involved in adaptation planning.
 - d. **All of the above**

2. Which of the following climate impacts is least likely to affect mountain ecosystems?
 - a. Earlier snowmelt
 - b. Landslides
 - c. **Sea level rise**
 - d. Floods

3. What are the “3i” for effective transboundary coordination;
 - a. Independency, Involve, Inputs
 - b. **Information, Institute and Infrastructure**
 - c. Interact, impact, Impose
 - d. None of the above

4. In which of the following has better transboundary coordination;
 - a. Indus river basin
 - b. Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna (GBM) river basin
 - c. **Mekong river basin**
 - d. None of the above

5. Which statement is not correct?
 - a. Impacts of Transboundary climate risks will be varied by country’s circumstance.
 - b. **Transboundary climate risks will not change vulnerability profile and adaptation needs.**
 - c. Four transboundary climate risks pathways are Biophysical, Trade, People and Finance
 - d. Collaboration beyond boundary is necessary to address transboundary climate risks and adaptation.

6. Which among these factors explain your country’s exposure to transnational climate change impacts?
 - a. The level of openness of your country to trade and reliance to international flows

- b. Direct impacts of climate change on countries beyond your borders for which you have strong relationships
- c. Both a and b
- d. Neither a nor b

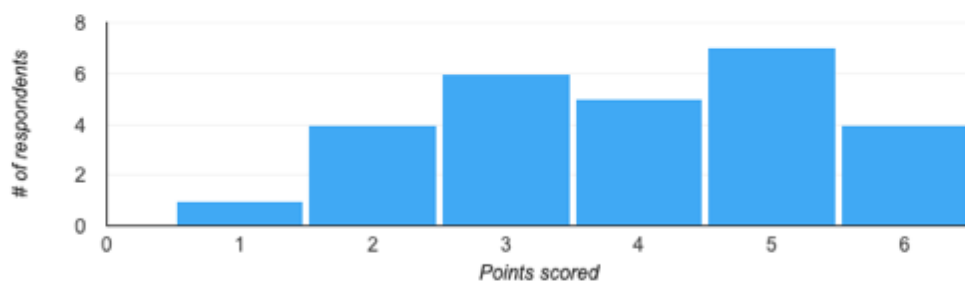
*Red- Indicate correct answer

Results of NAPs Quiz 2

Insights

Average 3.93 / 6 points	Median 4 / 6 points	Range 1 - 6 points
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Total points distribution



Frequently missed questions ?

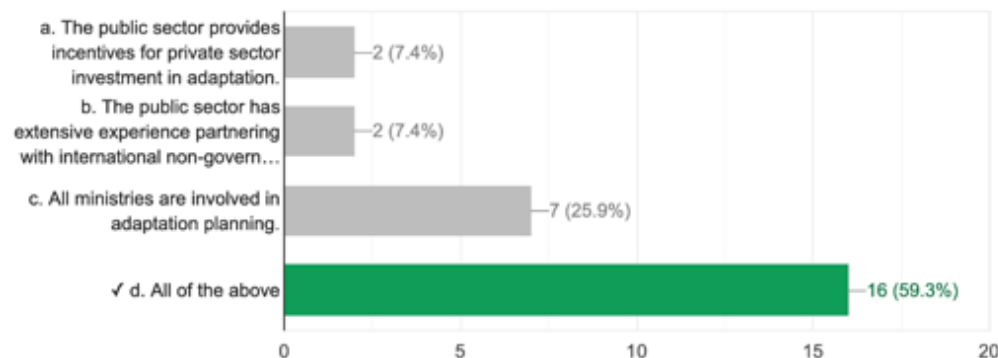
Correct responses

3. What are the "3I" for effective transboundary coordination;

12 / 27

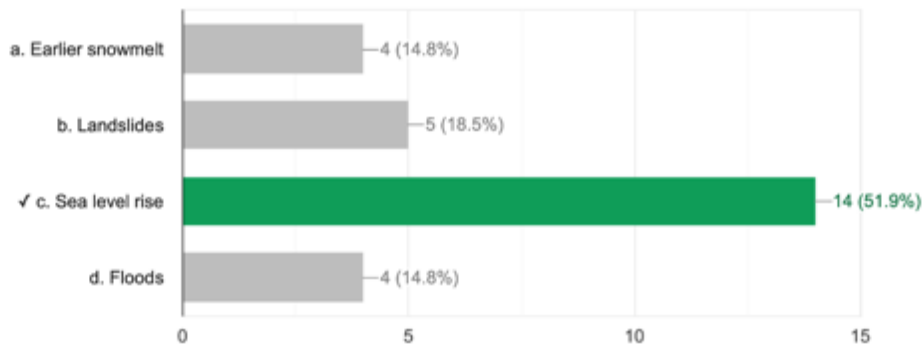
1. Which of the following is an example of a strong enabling environment for transboundary adaptation planning?

16 / 27 correct responses



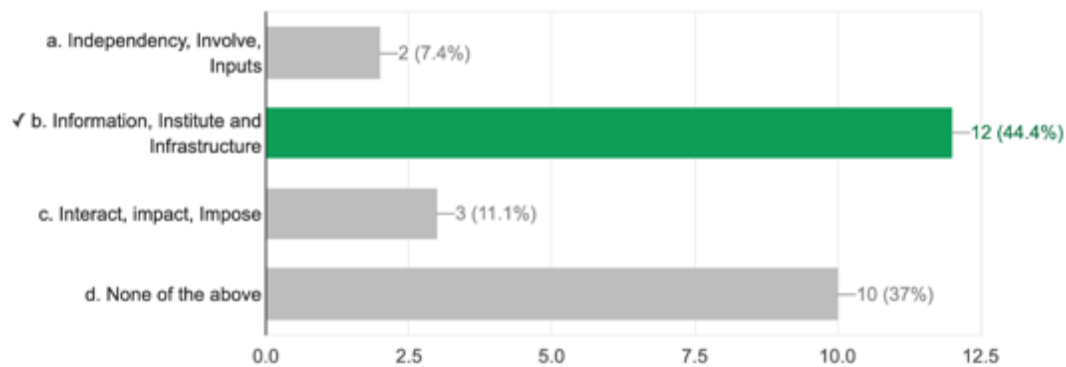
2. Which of the following climate impacts is least likely to affect mountain ecosystems?

14 / 27 correct responses



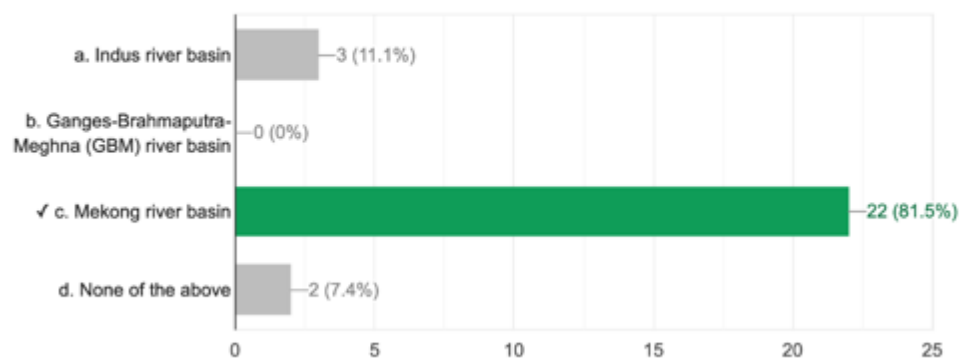
3. What are the "3i" for effective transboundary coordination;

12 / 27 correct responses



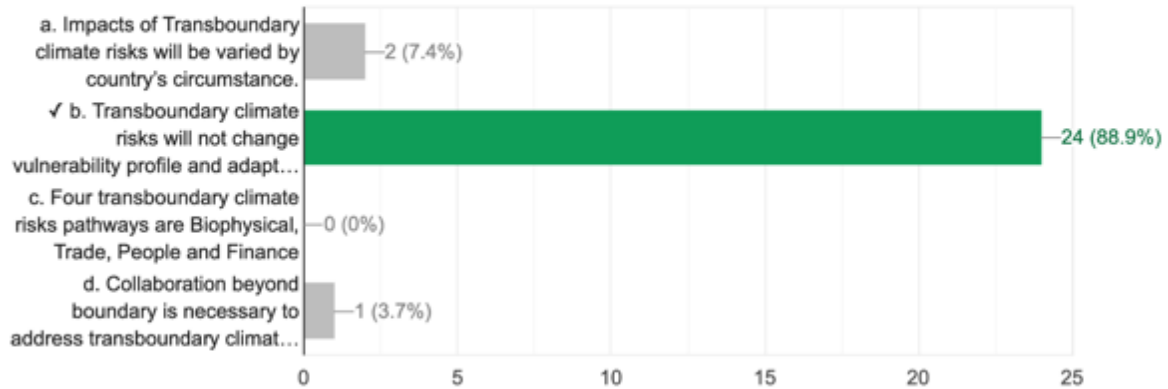
4. In which of the following has better transboundary coordination;

22 / 27 correct responses



5. Which statement is not correct?

24 / 27 correct responses



The goal of NAP Quiz 2 was to evaluate the understanding regarding workshop content from Session 4-8: Transboundary climate risk, Social-Economic Systems in Transboundary Adaptation Planning, Integrating Transboundary Consideration to NAPs, and Financial Support for Implementation of NAPs. There was a very wide range of correct answers from 1-6 points with the average at 3.93/6 points. The frequent missed question is question number 3 which inquire about the 3i for effective transboundary coordination. In Quiz 2, there are more incorrect answers than Quiz 1 from the participants. The results indicated that the participants are in the beginning stage of understanding the transboundary context, but not fully comprehend to achieve all the objective goals that were set from this workshop. Future workshops could focus more on the transboundary elements and less of the review for NAPs process.

Workshop Evaluation

Accelerating National Adaptation Plans and Integrating Transboundary Climate Risks into the NAP Process:

**Asia LDCs Regional Training Workshop
24-27 September 2019, Pusan, Republic of Korea**

Workshop Evaluation

Presentations, Speakers, Groups Exercise & Workshop Evaluation			5	4	3	2	1
Session 1: Introduction	Setting the scene - NAPs as strategic instruments for adaptation planning	Motsomi/Mozaharul					
Session 2: Understanding NAPS	Essential components to be included in the NAPs	Keith Bettinger					
	Case Study: Korea's experience with NAP	Sang In KANG (KACCC)					
	Challenges and needs of LDCs in Asia on NAPs	Anna Katarina Deinhard & Keith Bettinger					
	Feedback on the Challenges and the Resources Available at International/Regional Level	Mozaharul Alam					
	Group Exercise 1: Step-wise process of NAP	Ju Youn Kang (KACCC)					
	Group Exercise 2: Deep dive to Challenges and needs for countries	Tunnie Srisakulchairak, Anna Katarina, Facilitator					
Session 4: Understanding and Managing Transboundary Climate Risks	Setting the scene- Transboundary Adaptation	Keith Bettinger					
	Obstacles for transboundary cooperation in adaptation	Lorine Giangola, USAID C5+1					
	Case study presentations on river basin ecosystems that illustrate best practices and approaches to establishing and maintaining transboundary coordination.	Senaka, ADPC					
	Case study presentations on mountain ecosystems that illustrate best practices and approaches to establishing and maintaining transboundary coordination.	Lorine Giangola					
	Group Exercise 3: to understand the transboundary impacts of climate change	Breakout Groups facilitated by technical experts:					
	Group Exercise 4: to discuss and understand obstacles on transboundary climate risk to adaptation planning	Facilitator & Keith Breakout groups facilitated by technical experts					
Session 5: Significance for Social-Economic Systems in	Adaptation without Borders: Understanding Transnational Climate Risk	Albert Salamanca, SEI					
	Transboundary climate change for Transportation	Keith					

Presentations, Speakers, Groups Exercise & Workshop Evaluation			5	4	3	2	1
Transboundary Adaptation Planning	Group Exercise 5: 4 Pathways - People, Biophysical, Trade, Finance	Exercise by Country					
	Group Exercise 6: Transboundary Impact and Options for Mountain or Water Basin Sector	Break out group by Mountain or Basin Group					
Session 6: Integrating Transboundary Considerations into NAPs	Linking transboundary considerations to the national planning	Mozaharul Alam					
	Plenary Discussion (Revisit) How to overcome transboundar challenges?	Mozaharul/Keith/Motsomi					
Session 7: Financial Support to Support Implementation of NAPs	GCF NAP Readiness	Sadya Ndoko					
	Overview of International financing landscape	Keith					
	Cambodia Country Presentation	Dr. Chanthoeun Heng					
	Napal Country Presentation	Ms. Srijana Shrestha					
Session 8: Tools to Mainstream NAPs	LEG Guidance on NAP structure and contents	Motsomi/Sadya					
Organization of Workshop	Workshop Venue						
	Overall Workshop Program						
	Facilitators						
	Energizer Activities						
Other Comments and Suggestions							

Note: Excellent = 5, Very Good = 4, Good = 3, Fair = 2, Poor = 1

Results of the Workshop Evaluation

Evaluation Topics	Score
Setting the scene - NAPs as strategic instruments for adaptation planning - Motsomi/Mozaharul	4.50
Essential components to be included in the NAPs - Keith Bettinger	4.62
Case Study: Korea's experience with NAP - Sang In KANG (KACCC)	4.31
Challenges and needs of LDCs in Asia on NAPs - Anna Katarina Deinhard & Keith Bettinger	4.46
Feedback on the Challenges and the Resources Available at International/Regional Level - Mozaharul Alam	4.54
Group Exercise 1: Step-wise process of NAP - Ju Youn Kang (KACCC)	4.31
Group Exercise 2: Deep dive to Challenges and needs for countries - Tunnie Srisakulchairak, Anna Katarina, Facilitator	4.50
Group Exercise 2: Deep dive to Challenges and needs for countries - Tunnie Srisakulchairak, Anna Katarina, Facilitator	4.62
Setting the scene- Transboundary Adaptation - Keith Bettinger	4.73
Obstacles for transboundary cooperation in adaptation - Lorine Giangola, USAID C5+1	4.58
Case study presentations on river basin ecosystems that illustrate best practices and approaches to establishing and maintaining transboundary coordination. - Senaka, ADPC	4.38

Evaluation Topics	Score
Case study presentations on mountain ecosystems that illustrate best practices and approaches to establishing and maintaining transboundary coordination. - Lorine Giangola	4.46
Group Exercise 3: to understand the transboundary impacts of climate change - Breakout Groups facilitated by technical experts:	4.54
Group Exercise 4: to discuss and understand obstacles on transboundary climate risk to adaptation planning - Facilitator & Keith Breakout groups facilitated by technical experts	4.54
Adaptation without Borders: Understanding Transnational Climate Risk - Albert Salamanca, SEI	4.58
Transboundary climate change for Transportation - Keith	4.68
Group Exercise 5: 4 Pathways - People, Biophysical, Trade, Finance - Exercise by Country	4.42
Group Exercise 6: Transboundary Impact and Options for Mountain or Water Basin Sector - Break out group by Mountain or Basin Group	4.54
Linking transboundary considerations to the national planning - Mozaharul Alam	4.58
Plenary Discussion (Revisit) How to overcome transboundar challenges? - Mozaharul/Keith/Motsomi	4.46
GCF NAP Readiness - Sadya Ndoko	4.42
Overview of International financing landscape - Keith	4.58
Cambodia Country Presentation - Dr. Chanthoeun Heng	4.15
Napal Country Presentation - Ms. Srijana Shrestha	4.19
LEG Guidance on NAP structure and contents - Motsomi/Sadya	4.35
Workshop Venue	4.62
Overall Workshop Program	4.62
Facilitators	4.65
Energizer activities	4.54
Average	4.50
SD	0.14

Comments from Participants:

Comments from Participants
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everything went very well. The resource persons and the facilitators were great. I learnt a lot from this workshop. I am taking loads of knowledge from this workshop. Thank you UNEP, UNDP, KEI and KACCC for giving this wonderful opportunity. • This is a very informative workshop. • All are great. Thank you. • The workshop helped me understand the need for transboundary thinking in adaptation. Thank you. • This workshop provide knowledges on how to consider and integrate transboundary climate risk into respective national plan came to us. Thank you. • Thank you for inviting us. The knowledge on how to consider and integrate trans boundary climate risk into respective national plan came to us. • Resourceful and helpful for preparation and implementation of the NAP activities. • Well done
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please keep in any outing session with Adaptation practices in organising countries. • Thank you for training. This is very helpful for increase my understanding NAP and trans boundary climate risk. Request for continuity of the training in future.

Comments from Participants
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An outing/ field trip should have been included in the agenda to better understand the adaptation scenerio of the host country.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transit hours should be no more than 3 hrs • Flight arrangement was not so good. Long transit time was very annoying. same snacks during break was also boring.

The overall results from the workshop evaluation was averaged at 4.5 which indicated that the workshop was very good to excellent for all session, speakers, exercise and overall. Based on the comments from the table above. The comments are group based on

- 1) Feedback of the benefit of the workshop
 - a. Compliment on the informative and benefit of the workshop regarding transboundary thought process.
 - b. The program was well planned and executed.
- 2) Interest on attending the next transboundary workshop
 - a. Request future training on transboundary topic
 - b. Request field visits with workshop
- 3) Feedback on flight arrangements
 - a. Request shorter flight regarding venue selection for workshop

ANNEX 4: Presentations

The workshop presentations can be downloaded at the NAP GSP Website:
<https://www.globalsupportprogramme.org/training-accelerating-naps-and-integrating-transboundary-climate-risks>