



ASSISTING DEVELOPING COUNTRIES WITH COUNTRY-DRIVEN PROCESSES TO ADVANCE NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS (NAPS)

Programme highlights 2016 – 2020

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Acknowledgements:

This highlights report has been prepared by the Programme team of the joint UNDP-UNEP NAP Global Support Programme. Special thanks to Tomke Rinschede for drafting, Felix Genet for designing and Melanie Pisano for coordination and finalization. Technical inputs from Julie Teng, Umberto Labate, Sadya Ndoko from UNDP are gratefully noted. The programme would like to thank members of its Technical Advisory Group and partners: FAO, GIZ, GWP, SEI, UNDRR, UNFCCC (Secretariat), UNHabitat, UNITAR, WHO and WMO.

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List of acronyms

CAF	Cancun Adaptation Framework
CBA	Community Based Adaptation
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GSP	Global Support Programme
GWP	Global Water Partnership
ICCCAD	International Centre for Climate Change and Development
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency
LDC	Least Developed Country
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SNAP	Stocktaking for National Adaptation Planning tool
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
UN CC: Learn	UN Climate Change Learning Partnership
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
WMO	World Meteorological Organization



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The adverse impacts of climate change are becoming increasingly more acute, particularly for developing countries. This further exacerbates the wellbeing of the poorest and most vulnerable, meaning adaptation is now crucial to their survival and protection. Between 2016 and 2019, the National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme (NAP-GSP) assisted developing country governments¹ to identify technical, institutional and financial needs to integrate climate change adaptation into national development planning. The Programme was financed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), by the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) and was jointly implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). To date, it remains one of the thought leaders in the field of climate change adaptation planning and mainstreaming and has significantly contributed in discussions at global and regional levels, in close partnership with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat, UN agencies, such as Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), and other organizations, such as the Global Water Partnership (GWP), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), UN Habitat and a host of others.

The Programme supported 37 non-Least Developed Countries to advance their National Adaptation Plan (NAP) processes through stocktaking exercises, stakeholders' consultations and dialogues, capacity assessments, roadmaps, and mobilization of climate finance for adaptation planning. Regional training workshops improved the capacities of and fostered knowledge exchange between 380 practitioners from 96 non-developing countries. It enhanced the exchange of adaptation planning experiences globally (South-South/North-South) to ensure the perpetuation of good practices relevant to medium- and long-term planning and budgeting processes. The Programme substantially contributed to the growing momentum of climate change adaptation actions providing the opportunity for developing country representatives to participate at key international events. It further supported countries to increase their capacity for accessing and mobilizing adaptation finance – both domestically and internationally. This substantially strengthened their adaptation planning capacities for increased resilience to climate change.

¹ This Programme covered developing countries that are not Least Developed Countries (LDCs). There is a sister programme "Expanded Support to LDCs"; funded by the GEF LDCF designed and implemented under a similar modality by UNDP and UNEP. This highlights report does not cover support to them. A separate highlights report is available for that Programme.

This report summarizes the Programme's key activities and achievements amongst its three programmatic pillars

- i. Institutional support to improve coordination mechanisms for medium-to-long-term adaptation planning and budgeting;
- ii. Technical capacity development; and
- iii. Knowledge brokering.

In addition, it outlines how it supported developing countries in the areas of climate finance and increased inclusion and participation and presents its key partners that played a vital role in the overall success of the Programme.

1 PROGRAMME KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- 1 The Programme has supported 37 non-LDCs² to advance their NAP processes. This included: (i) stocktaking exercises, (ii) stakeholders' consultations/dialogues, (iii) capacity assessments, (iv) roadmaps, and (v) mobilization of climate finance for adaptation planning.
- 2 A total of 34 stocktaking exercises were completed that analyzed the climate change context and state of information on risk and vulnerability in participating countries, described the national policy and institutional climate change set-up, identified key stakeholders, listed on-going climate change adaptation initiatives, and provided a short assessment of capacity development needs.
- 3 Consultations, dialogues and capacity building events for 33 countries were organized. This ensured participation of all relevant stakeholders for an inclusive process in developing stocktaking reports and NAP roadmaps. The Programme linked discussions on adaptation to the countries' nationally determined contributions (NDC) and promoted enhanced adaptation actions in NDCs in the 2020 revision cycle.
- 4 The Programme supported the development of roadmaps for the NAP process in 30 countries to find gaps, identify priority activities and propose a way forward to guide the national adaptation planning actions.
- 5 380 practitioners (47 percent women, 53 percent men) from 96 non-LDCs enhanced their capacities during the thirteen regional training workshops and one training-of-trainers event. Regional training workshops served to facilitate South-South cooperation and to engage with programme partners.
- 6 Three training products on climate change adaptation were created: (i) climate change adaptation in the water sector, (ii) appraisal and prioritization of climate change adaptation measures, and (iii) climate finance. These resources are publicly available as e-tutorials in 4 languages (Arabic, English, French and Spanish).

The Programme operated in part as a knowledge broker, facilitating access to knowledge and training products with real-time information provided on the NAP-GSP website. A total of 25 country briefs and 4 regional briefs provided an overview of NAP experiences globally. The Programme disseminated information about the NAP processes through the NAP-GSP website, a newsletter with more than 2500 subscribers, webinars, videos and events.
- 7 A key result of the Programme was the support provided to countries to develop the capacity to access international climate finance. The Programme supported a total of 22 developing countries (which are not LDCs) to access a total grant amount of about USD 55.42 million, which significantly strengthened their assessment of adaptation planning capacities for increased resilience.

² The term 'non-LDCs' refers to developing countries that are not least developed countries (LDCs)

2. PROGRAMME BACKGROUND

Climate change poses a challenge to the achievement of poverty reduction and sustainable development goals in developing countries (hereby referred to as “non-LDCs”). Considering medium- to long-term planning for climate change adaptation within the framework of national development priorities is the key to mitigating these impacts. The NAP process was established under the Cancun Adaptation Framework (CAF) and since then it has enabled Parties to formulate and implement adaptation plans to meet their medium- and long-term adaptation needs. This aligns with the global goal on adaptation with enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change and promoting adaptation planning, as defined in Article 7 of the Paris Agreement.

The UNEP and UNDP project “Assisting non-LDC developing countries with country-driven processes to advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)” was funded through the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) and implemented between February 2016 and June 2019 with a budget of USD 4.5 million. The Programme built synergies with other initiatives in order to acquire co-financing contributions through various grants. The Programme collaborated with seven partners, in-country missions, GEF Focal Points, and key national ministries and departments (e.g., Finance and Planning and Development, Agriculture, Water, Public Works, Energy, Environment, Health, Women’s Affairs and Forestry).

3. VISUALIZATION OF PROGRAMME HIGHLIGHTS

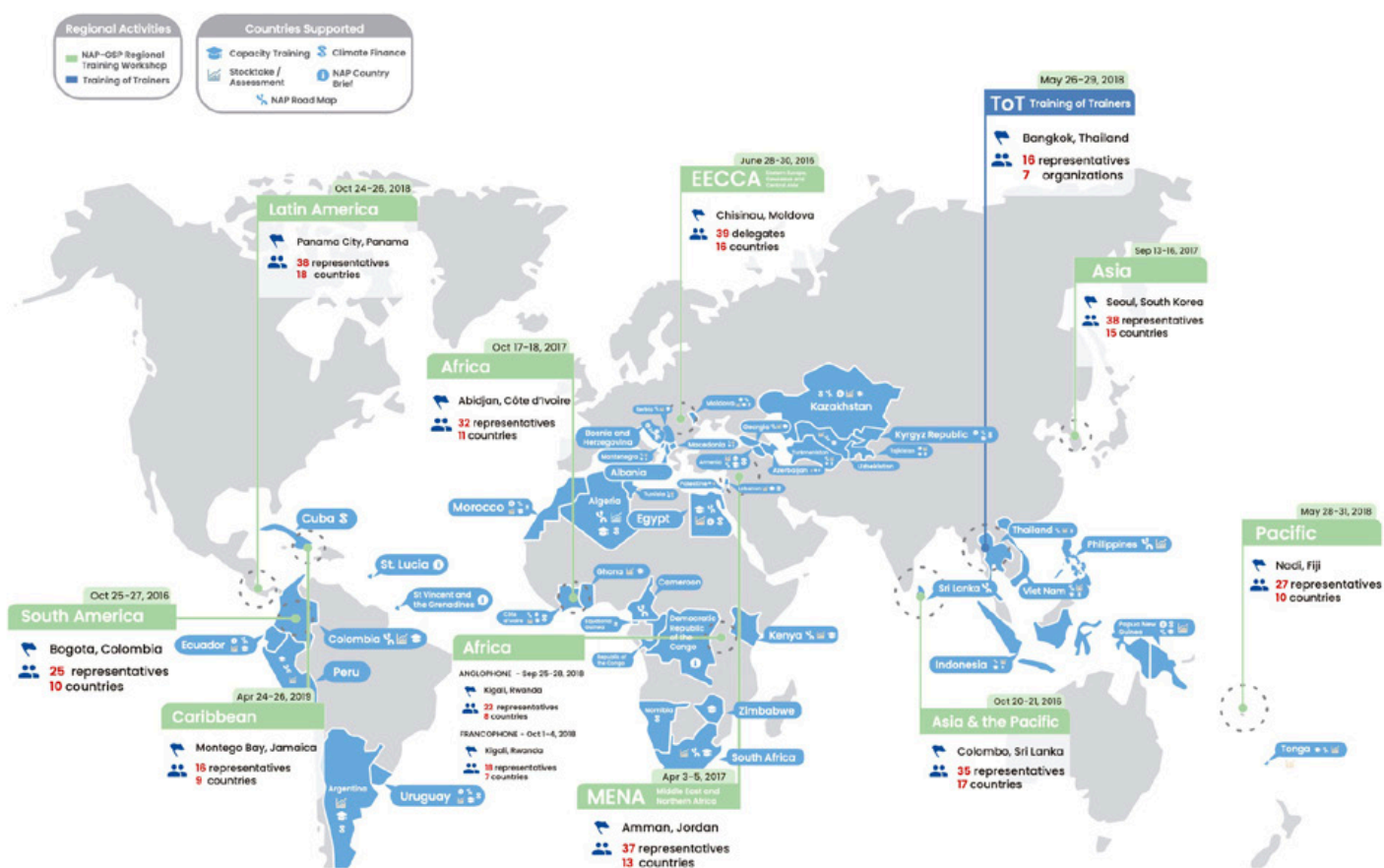


Figure 1. Regional activities and countries supported by the NAP-GSP non-LDC Support Programme

4. INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT TO IMPROVE COORDINATION MECHANISMS FOR MEDIUM-TO-LONG-TERM ADAPTATION PLANNING AND BUDGETING

The Programme supported the achievement of several important goals. For example, it helped to improve the coordination mechanisms for medium-to-long-term adaptation planning and budgeting in non-LDCs. Furthermore, it promoted the development of technical capacity and knowledge brokering by supporting countries to access the necessary climate finance as well as through strengthening inclusion and participation in the Programme.



The Programme assisted 37 countries through stocktaking baseline assessments as well as through fostering interministerial coordination of climate change actions and through providing on demand tailored in-country training. A total of 31 stocktaking exercises were completed in participating non-LDCs: Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, Georgia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya*, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines*, Serbia, Tajikistan, Thailand*, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, and Viet Nam*³.

4.1 Stocktaking baseline assessments

The stocktaking reports included an overview of the climate change context and vulnerabilities, described national policies and institutional climate change set-ups, identified key stakeholders, listed ongoing climate change adaptation initiatives and provided short assessments of capacity development needs.

Box 1: Morocco developed its first NAP Roadmap

The Programme has been providing support to Morocco's ongoing NAP process by recognizing strategic sectoral pillars for adaptation in the water, agriculture, fishing, forestry, biodiversity, health, tourism and housing sectors. The stocktaking exercise took into account the policy, planning and budgetary framework, priority adaptation sectors in the country's NDC, climate assessments, and the implementation of adaptation actions and plans. The challenges, successes and opportunities were also discussed during the stocktaking mission.

Morocco's Ministry of Environment organized a national workshop to apply the findings of the Stocktaking for National Adaptation Planning Tool (SNAP) with the support of GIZ. The workshop identified and assessed needs and capacities for adaptation planning and developed a zero draft of the country's NAP Roadmap. The Stocktaking Report was produced in consultation with key stakeholders and identified all relevant actors in adaptation through a detailed stakeholder analysis. This activity also facilitated the analysis of the current institutional framework and capacity and outlined the best options for a governance structure and institutional coordination mechanisms in the context of Morocco.

³ In countries marked with *, stocktaking was undertaken in coordination with the FAO-UNDP Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans (NAP-Ag) programme

Box 2: Armenia took stock of its adaptation gaps and needs for an efficient way forward

The Programme supported a detailed climate risk analysis and recognized that sectors most vulnerable to climate change in Armenia are: natural ecosystems, human health, water resources, agriculture, energy, human settlements, and tourism. The country's policy, planning and budgetary framework, a climate assessment, as well as challenges, successes and opportunities, were discussed and presented in a short country briefing note on the NAP process in Armenia. Informed by the stocktaking mission and the consultations with key stakeholders (the Ministry of Nature Protection, Armenian Public Services Regulatory Commission, the Armenian National Academy of Sciences, the UNFCCC National Focal Point, and others), a stocktaking report was produced.

The report identified the most pressing weaknesses regarding climate change-related risks and adaptation capacities to be: (i) a lack of clear processes for updating risk information and for prioritizing adaptation measures; (ii) a lack of awareness and capacity of sector ministries in terms of climate change and adaptation; and (iii) a lack of integration of climate-induced risks and adaptation into planning processes. It also included a roadmap for the NAP process to address these gaps. As a result, as one of the first countries, Armenia was able to submit their Readiness and Preparatory Support Proposal to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to receive financial support for their NAP process in 2018.

Boxes 1 and 2:

The Programme provided support to Morocco's and Armenia's ongoing NAP processes by recognizing strategic sectoral pillars for adaptation. Stocktaking reports identified the most pressing weaknesses regarding climate change-related risks and adaptation capacities in these countries. Best options for governance structure and institutional coordination mechanisms were also proposed.

4.2 Interministerial coordination

Throughout, key ministries acknowledged that a set of effective institutional response mechanisms and arrangements should be one of the outcomes of a successful NAP process. The Programme raised awareness on climate change-related challenges and its linkages to development planning, as well as ensuring that various ministries are sensitized and have ownership of their NAP roadmap.

Box 3: Uruguay's success in developing an institutional framework

The Government of Uruguay supported the development of institutional frameworks to address climate change with support from the NAP-GSP. The Government utilized the National System for Response to Climate Change and Variability (SNRCC), developed a National Climate Change Policy (PNCC) and strengthened cross-sectoral and inter-institutional work with a deeper engagement at the territorial levels.

The PNCC development involved numerous meetings with over 275 participants from governmental agencies, local governments, academic and research institutions, the private sector and civil society. All major ministries, as well as the National Emergency System, the Office of Planning and Budgeting, the Congress of Mayors and the Uruguayan Institute of Meteorology were involved in the processes.

In 2016, the National Environment System was put in place to enhance cross coordination on issues related to water, environment, and climate change. It also defined a National Environmental Cabinet and the functions of the National Secretariat of Water Environment and Climate Change.

Box 4: Finalizing the second JNAP in Tonga

Tonga made a significant leap forward by finalizing its second Joint National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management (JNAP-2). The new Joint National Action Plan signals a clear commitment from the Government of Tonga to develop and implement an integrated approach to building resilience to the unfolding impacts of changing climatic conditions and ongoing climate-induced disasters.

The NAP-GSP also supported Tonga to complete a gaps-and-needs report, which identified the need for sector-based plans that fully integrate climate resilience with a priority focus on biodiversity, education, energy, fisheries, forestry, health, infrastructure, land, water and youth. This work was done in coordination with GIZ.

The report was followed by a week of stakeholder consultations that included meetings with the Department of Climate Change; a number of representatives from the Ministry of Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Environment, Climate Change and Communications (MEIDECC), and dedicated meetings with the Ministries of Finance and National Planning, Internal Affairs, Health, Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Food, Lands, Education, Infrastructure and Tourism, along with various other national departments, industry groups and other key stakeholders.

NAP and cost-benefit analysis training for Tonga was organized in 2016 at the request of the Department of Climate Change. The workshop provided participants with essential skills on cost-benefit analysis, such as public sector investment and appraisal, the distinction between private, economic, and social cost-benefit analysis, the role of financial analyses in economic cost-benefit analysis, amongst others. This enabled decision makers to have information on the economic efficiency of climate change projects and how to efficiently and effectively allocate resources to where they are mostly needed.

5. TECHNICAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Regional training

Thirteen regional training workshops and a training-of-trainers event were organized. These thematically focused training sessions enhanced the capacities of about 380 practitioners from 96 non-LDC developing countries. They were designed to foster knowledge exchange amongst countries, develop and improve countries' know-how on developing bankable project proposals, and facilitate discussions on best practices for collaboration. The NAP-GSP also provided specialized training packages – including tools, methods, and guidelines – used during the workshops in which national technical experts from key sectors were supported to assess long-term vulnerabilities to climate change and scope relevant adaptation options.

The training sessions introduced participants to the NAP process, provided information on the elements in Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) technical guidelines for NAPs, and focused on specific NAP-related topics (e.g., financing, cost-benefit analysis techniques, (Colombia), gender mainstreaming, monitoring and evaluation, etc.), as identified and requested by participating countries. Subsequent regional events provided a detailed overview on priority climate change adaptation topics [e.g., water resources (Asia), appraisal and prioritization of adaptation options (Pacific), and co-benefits from adaptation action (Latin America)]. Training sessions were organized across diverse geographical areas in various cities: Chisinau (Moldova), Colombo (Sri Lanka), Bogota (Colombia), Panama City (Panama), Amman (Jordan), Georgetown (Guyana), Seoul (Korea), Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire), Nadi (Fiji), Kigali (Rwanda) and Montego Bay (Jamaica). Up to 40 representatives participated in each regional training.

Box 5: NAP Regional Training Workshop for Asia

The regional training workshop for Asia was focused on '*Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation into Water Resources*' in collaboration with the GWP and UNITAR. Organisations, such as FAO, WMO and GIZ contributed technical sessions. It took place from September 13–16 2017 in Seoul, Korea, back-to-back with the NAP Regional Expo.

Participants attending this workshop were representatives from the Ministries of Environment, Water, Agriculture, Local Government, Foreign Affairs, Energy, Planning Development, and Finance of developing countries, both LDCs and non-LDCs, throughout Asia and the Pacific, as well as key resource persons from partner organizations. A total of 57 participants from 19 different countries in Asia and the Pacific attended the training workshop.

The overall objective of the regional training was to increase the capacity of policy makers and technical staff for effective decision-making by tackling climate change adaptation for sustainable water resources management and development. As a key natural resource, water is a multi-sectoral issue and provides an effective entry-point for mainstreaming climate risk management into the NAP process. This included a focus on extreme weather events and other slow onset aspects related to water, such as droughts, floods, sea level rise, landslide and changes in salinity.

5.2 Capacity development at country level

The Programme supported country capacity assessments and specific capacity development activities (such as Community Based Adaptation (CBA) training). It assisted countries in developing roadmaps in 30 non-LDCs and assessing capacity gaps as part of the stocktaking process. A CBA training workshop for Tonga provided participants with skills on CBA, investment options, financial analysis. In Ghana, participants gained additional insights into CBA practices and the preparation of proposals for developing a NAP Framework.

Box 6: Addressing capacity gaps through skills training activities in Egypt

In Egypt, the NAP-GSP supported the organization of a NAP workshop and the development of a stocktaking report. During the workshop, gaps and entry points for the country's adaptation framework, as well as priority interventions for the NAP process, which were consistent with national and sectoral priorities, were identified. It further suggested next steps for the NAP process, and government representatives and relevant experts made recommendations on how to best advance the NAP process in Egypt.

The NAP-GSP collaborated with UNITAR to undertake a skills assessment and prepare a capacity development plan for the country. The Indicative Climate Change Skills Development Plan targets public sector officials and improves institutional and human technical capacities.

6. KNOWLEDGE BROKERING

The Programme played a strong role in knowledge brokering in adaptation planning. It promoted exchange of experiences globally (South-South/North-South) that are essential to ensure the perpetuation of good practices relevant to medium- to long-term national, sectoral, and local planning and budgeting processes. The NAP-GSP captured NAP learning and produced NAP training materials and country reports.

6.1 Country and regional briefs

The non-LDC Support Programme supported the publishing of short, country-specific case studies describing the context, process, and status of preparation of NAPs in 16 participating countries: Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Republic of Moldova, Morocco, Papua New Guinea, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Tajikistan, and Uruguay. Five regional briefings were also developed with the support of the Programme and gave an overview of NAP processes in African, Asian, Caribbean, Latin American, Middle Eastern and North African countries. Regional briefs included short presentations of the challenges, opportunities, and emerging issues related to NAPs.

6.2 Advocacy

The NAP-GSP's support has made an important contribution to the increased momentum on climate adaptation action, and its outreach at key international events on climate change adaptation has continued to grow.

Country representatives were able to participate at UNFCCC events and to present their progress in NAP processes supported by the Programme. These events are, for example: (i) the COP21 side event “NAPs – changing the way we work and benchmarking success” in Paris; (ii) the 22nd session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP 22) in Marrakesh; and (iii) the 6th meeting of the Durban forum on capacity-building “Enhancing capacities for adaptation in the context of NAPs and NDCs”.

6.3 Digital outreach

The Programme disseminated knowledge gained throughout the various NAP processes through the NAP-GSP website, a newsletter, webinars, videos, and events. Web-based training materials were prepared for use by non-LDCs and other developing countries, and were made available through the platform of the One UN Climate Change Learning Partnership (UN CC:Learn). They included three e-tutorials in four languages that helped participants in acquiring useful additional insight needed for successful adaptation planning. The e-tutorials delivered by the project were *‘Making the Right Choices – Prioritizing Adaptation Options’*; *‘Finding the Money – Financing Climate Action’*; *‘Keeping the Taps Running in a Changing Climate - Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation into Water Resources* and WMO course *‘Integrating Climate Risk Information into NAPs’*, with the aim of providing more and updated information on NAP formulation and implementation.

Numerous additional training sessions and webinars were supported by the Programme, such as the *“Adaptation to climate change: Sustainable lifestyles and the role of non-formal education”* webinar in Bogota, Lima and Quito (2018), and NAPs Regional Training Workshop: Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia (2016).

Box 7: NAPs at the 22nd session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC

UNDP and UNEP also organized a series of high-level side events on climate change adaptation at the 22nd session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP 22) in Marrakesh, Morocco, in 2016.

A number of highly relevant events, discussions and forums were held, such as:

- i. “From plans to actions: Fostering climate action in the agricultural sectors through National Adaptation plans”, (ii) “Adaptation implementation: Evidence from supporting climate resilient livelihoods”;
- ii. “Panel discussion: Strengthening transparency from finance to implementation”;
- iii. “Responding to the health risks of climate change”;
- iv. “Operationalisation of country projects financed by the Green Climate Fund and the way forward”;
- v. “A new vision for weather and climate services in Africa”;
- vi. “Scaling up climate finance for formulation & implementation of National Adaptation Plans”;
- vii. “Capacity development in the long term”, and
- viii. “The climate classroom COP22”.

7. ACCESS TO CLIMATE FINANCE

The Programme supported countries to develop the capacity to access international climate finance either through direct mobilization with UNDP as a Delivery Partner or supporting strategic project partners. There are 22 developing countries that accessed climate finance with the help of the Programme. The portfolio value amounted to more than USD 55.42 million. Examples of countries that accessed climate finance through the help of the Programme are Moldova, Ghana and Bosnia and Herzegovina (see more details in Box 8).

Box 8: Access to climate finance: Examples of Moldova, Ghana and Bosnia and Herzegovina

In Egypt, the NAP-GSP supported the organization of a NAP workshop and the development of a stocktaking report. During the workshop, gaps and entry points for the country's adaptation framework, as well as priority interventions for the NAP process, which were consistent with national and sectoral priorities, were identified. It further suggested next steps for the NAP process, and government representatives and relevant experts made recommendations on how to best advance the NAP process in Egypt.

The NAP-GSP collaborated with UNITAR to undertake a skills assessment and prepare a capacity development plan for the country. The Indicative Climate Change Skills Development Plan targets public sector officials and improves institutional and human technical capacities.

8. PARTICIPATION AND INCLUSION

The Programme specifically aimed to increase the participation of women and gender equality in non-LDCs. It was a success as 47 percent of the participants of training sessions developed and conducted by the Programme were women. An online course on Gender and Environment (available in English, Spanish, and French) was developed on the UN CC:Learn e-learning platform in order to increase the reach of the Programme among women. These e-learning resources aim to increase women's skills and knowledge on linkages between gender and environment, gender and biodiversity, gender and climate change, gender and land degradation, gender and international waters, and gender and chemicals and waste.

Gender equality was further particularly targeted during regional training. For example, the regional workshop for countries in the Middle East and North Africa, held in Amman, organized a session on "Enabling the integration of cross-cutting considerations – Understanding the integration of gender considerations into NAPs". A special session on gender was requested by participants. The session pointed out that the term "gender" should not refer to biological, but rather to social and cultural differences; and that overall, it is highly important to consider gender in NAPs process. Understanding the links between climate change and gender issues requires adaptation planners to constantly learn about the differing needs, perspectives, knowledge, and aspirations of men and women. When adaptation strategies fail to acknowledge and address the differing impacts that climate change has on men and women, then adaptation policies and actions face the risk of exacerbating pre-existing vulnerabilities and fostering inequality. Accordingly, the NAP-GSP

supported the mainstreaming of gender aspects into adaptation planning by identifying and leveraging existing policies that include gender considerations. Furthermore, it followed a multi-sectoral approach that involves all climate sensitive sectors and stakeholders at national, regional, and community levels.

Several countries have reported their achievements as well as challenges incorporating gender into NAPs. In Egypt, a gender unit was established, which also prepared a gender strategy under the environmental agency. In Morocco, a National Human Development Initiative project was implemented to improve inclusiveness, accountability, and transparency of decision making and implementation processes at local levels to enhance the use of social and economic infrastructures and services by poor and vulnerable groups.

9. PROGRAMME PARTNERS

This Programme benefitted from a great network of organizations and collaborative partners, including FAO, GIZ, International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the GWP, NAP Global Network, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), UNITAR, WMO, WHO, in-country missions, bi-lateral organizations, GEF Focal Points, and regional organizations. This approach aimed to overcome barriers, such as narrow approaches to NAP processes, limited institutional coordination among sectoral ministries to develop and implement climate change adaptation interventions, limited capacity to secure finance to implement existing climate change adaptation plans, and a lack of technical skills to build good-quality proposals that would secure financial resources to implement adaptation-related interventions.

Partnerships with key institutions were important drivers in supporting the Programme's actions. Agencies FAO, GIZ, the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), UNITAR and WMO provided technical advisory support during project implementation. UNITAR, for example, organized workshops, seminars, briefings, conferences, public lectures, side events, and online courses, and was responsible for delivering high-quality training programs. Trainers came from a range of institutions, including UNEP, UNDP, UN-Habitat, GWP, WMO, FAO, and UNITAR. Programme partners were engaged by the project team for the planning and delivery of regional trainings. These regional workshops offered participating countries knowledge and tools. The Programme also provided three online training products on climate change adaptation with the help from UNITAR under an agreement with UNEP, with input from the WMO and the GWP.

NAP-GSP's collaboration with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) in organizing the regional workshops increased visibility of the NAP-GSP and strengthened networking among countries in the Pacific region. This enabled and enhanced a successful exchange of ideas and experiences. UNEP collaborated with the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) to facilitate the transfer of clean energy technologies and the development of markets for the technologies in Central Asian countries. This cooperation led to improved policies and regulations, the development of national clean technology action plans, and the establishment of standards in energy performance.

Further, effective partnerships across UN agencies resulted in a cost-effective and efficient programme delivery. It represents a great example of collaboration and coordination among UN agencies and a model for programme delivery within the UN system in the future. This strong inter-agency collaboration provided the opportunity to engage in numerous sectoral issues. A close involvement of relevant ministries, as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies, added to the overall efficiency, as the successful implementation of the project benefited from their institutional knowledge, contacts, and experiences.



10. LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE

Numerous countries have made advancements in formulating and implementing their NAPs since the Programme started. However, it can be noticed that while NAP processes have been launched and are advancing implementation, there is still room for further improvement in some areas. Relevant areas for future work include obtaining more domestic funding, as well as developing long-term capacities in these countries.

In future follow-up projects and initiatives on climate change adaptation, countries may want to consider adopting a more inclusive approach and expand stakeholder engagement with youth, civil society, sub-national institutions, universities and the private sector. Future projects/programmes should endeavor to provide support for effective coordination mechanisms at the national level of key stakeholders to facilitate adaptation planning. Engagement of a wide cross-section of stakeholders at all levels is important in projects and programmes where the achievement of expected long-term impacts is highly dependent on their actions.

The future presents us with an opportunity to strengthen the explicit relationship between NAPs and NDCs and to better communicate updated and enhanced NDCs. Three key actions can be considered: (i) NAP processes and results should be used to inform the development of future NDCs. Conversely, the vision for adaptation set out in NDCs can guide future NAP processes and be used as a framework for meeting the NDC's adaptation commitment; (ii) Updates in NDCs should focus on improving the quality of adaptation-related information by providing additional and new information. For example, the overall vision and priorities set out in NAPs can be summarized within NDCs, as appropriate. NAP teams could also prepare concise analytic inputs and proposals for consideration in the NDC update, highlighting institutional frameworks, risks and vulnerabilities, adaptation priorities, and needs; and (iii) NAP teams should engage in a more dynamic way with future NDCs, focusing on enhancing a country's adaptation goal through the explicit recognition of the NAP process, its role in implementing the NDC, and new commitments based on the NAP process and its results.

