



# Challenges and needs of LDCs in Asia on NAPs

**Accelerating National Adaptation Plans and Integrating  
Transboundary Climate Risks into the NAP Process  
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# What does a NAP do?





# What does a NAP do?

## **a) Facilitating horizontal coordination**

- Avoid stand alone adaptation plan
- Integrate climate change adaptation into existing and new development and planning processes
- Within all relevant sectors
- Address vulnerabilities in different sectors systematically and long-term
- Identify cross sectorial issues
- Make national investments climate-resilient



# What does a NAP do?

## **b) Vertical coordination**

- Considering all levels
- Reducing the risk that any exposed areas are neglected
- Providing entry points for vulnerable communities and ensuring local realities are reflected
- Decision-making at sub-national level



# What does a NAP do?

## **c) Facilitating flow of data and information**

- Considering the information needs of different actors throughout the process of planning, implementation and M&E to facilitate informed decision making at all levels and all sectors
- Establishing mechanisms for on-going information sharing between actors
- Providing climate information at the appropriate scale and timeframe and in accessible formats to facilitate its application for decision-making.



# What does a NAP do?

## **d) Engaging previously under/non-engaged stakeholders**

- Stakeholder participation as a critical means of ensuring ownership and quality of decision-making for climate change adaptation
- Improving long-term sustainability and stakeholder buy-in of climate change adaptation interventions.

**Consequences**

Persistent extremely high vulnerability to climate change | Low levels of horizontal coordination | Inability to formulate and implement policies at state level | Low levels of awareness of cc and cca among general public | No fundable adaptation projects

**Core Problem**

**Uncoordinated/non-existent Climate Change Planning/Implementation in Somalia**

**Direct Contributing Factors**

**No Institutional Structure for CCA in Somalia**

No Capacity at State Level for CCA Planning and Implementation

Donor/Development Partner Activities make Sub-Optimal Contribution to CCA/Resilience

Mandate non-existent | No existing structures for climate change adaptation planning in Somalia | Inability to elaborate and prioritize adaptation measures | Legislative/Regulatory framework for CCA | Donor activities uncoordinated | DRM & DRR implemented by external actors in ad-hoc manner, and so un-aligned with government initiatives | Unclear relationship between states and federal government | Lack of national and subnational policies for sustainability/resilience/CCA | Inability to formulate and manage public budgets | Inability to formulate strategies and implementation plans | Relief activities don't contribute to resilience | Limited skills transferred to Somalis | Project pipeline not climate proofed

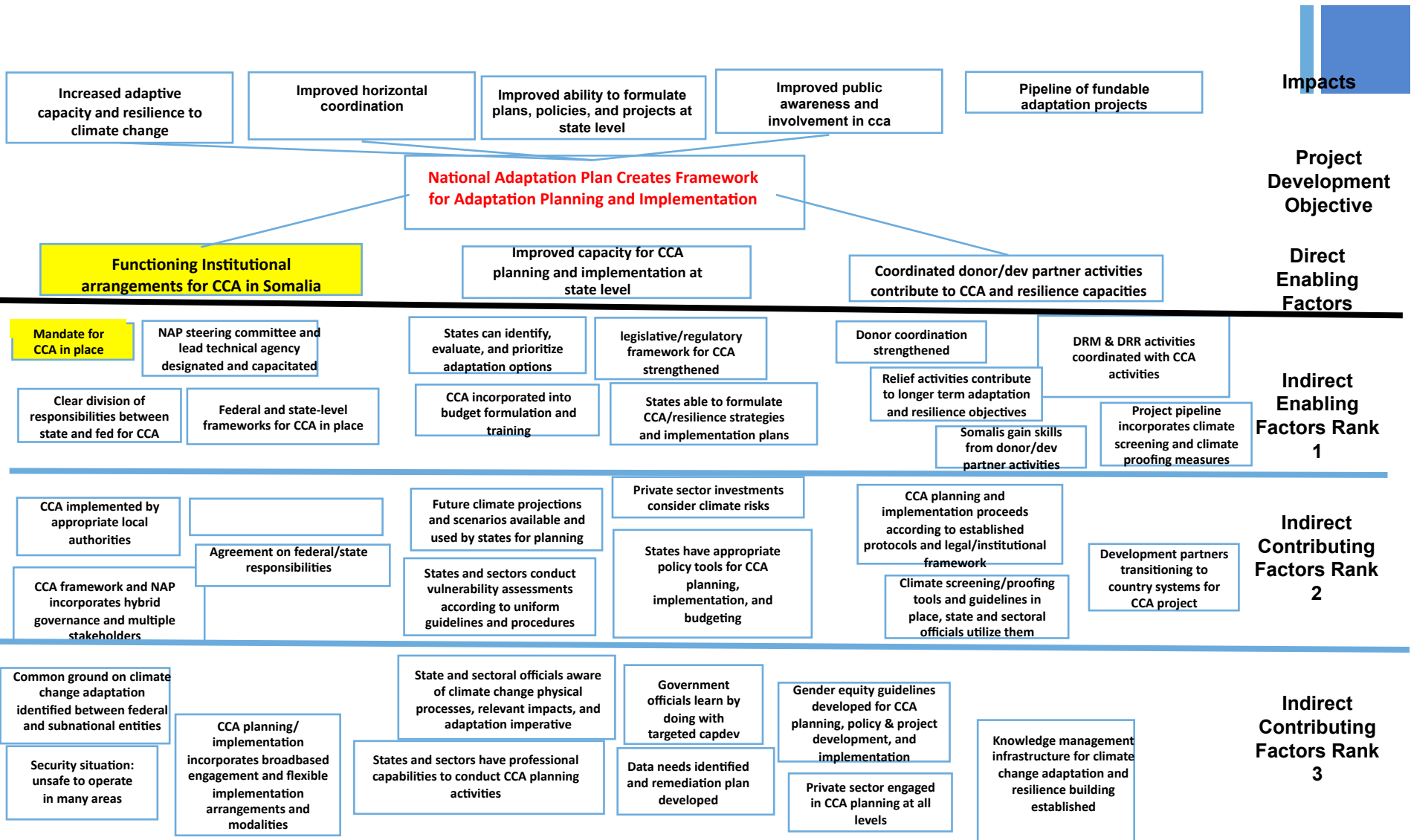
**Indirect Contributing Factors Rank 1**

Limited Federal Control in some areas | Lack of national integration | Inability to develop rigorous projections and scenarios of possible future climates | Inability to leverage private sector capital and expertise | Governance relies to a large degree on personal connections and ad-hoc deal-making | Use of in-country systems limited | Inability/Unwillingness to work with hybrid governance structures | No agreement on federal/state responsibilities | Inability to incorporate climate change adaptation into sectoral plans and investments priorities | Few if any policy tools for executing climate change adaptation | Climate screening tools, climate proofing guidelines nonexistent

**Indirect Contributing Factors Rank 2**

Political Volatility...states often at odds with federal government and with each other | Level of awareness at state and sectoral level of climate change physical processes and impacts extremely low | Government officials have little experience governing | Very low levels of gender equity | Security situation: unsafe to operate in many areas | Lack of understanding of hybrid governance relationships | Professional competence, capacity, and experience to address climate change is lacking at all levels of government | Poor data collection/lack of available data | Low private sector involvement in CCA planning | Non-existent infrastructure for managing information and knowledge (e.g. libraries, archives, websites)

**Indirect Contributing Factors Rank 3**







49. **Key issue #1: Lack of institutional coordination and capacity for adaptation planning and implementation at the federal level.** The current underdeveloped institutional landscape inhibits the country's ability to plan for future climate change and to respond to existing crises and natural hazards. The overall legislative framework and policy tools are weak, and all ministries in the Federal Government of Somalia are new, with limited experience and operational capacity. The proposed project will focus on the following three aspects of this problem:

1. *Inadequate legal and institutional framework for climate change adaptation planning at the national level.*

Specific issues related to this challenge include:

- No implementation mechanism for NDC or NAPA or for updating national climate change priorities. The NDC and the NAPA both contain adaptation priorities, and the latter includes a list of project concept capsules with preliminary cost estimates. However, neither document includes clear arrangements for the development of policy or for the implementation of projects. The project capsules in the NDC describe *potential* stakeholders, but the coordination mechanism and clear institutional roles do not yet exist. This creates clear obstacles and limits the ability of the Office of Environment in terms of operationalizing the resilience-building goals of the NAPA and NDC, and also limits the ability of the country to find financial support for the priority measures from external partners.
- Lack of national policies incorporating sustainable development and climate change principles. The absence of a formalized framework for adaptation planning means that the Office of Environment cannot effectively ensure that climate change adaptation is mainstreamed into national development planning processes.
- Lack of horizontal and vertical coordination for climate change adaptation and planning. From an institutional/structural perspective, there are no formalized horizontal or vertical coordination mechanisms for adaptation planning at the federal level. At the federal level this means that the Office of Environment is not able to coordinate climate change adaptation policies, implementation,

# Challenges

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Limited awareness and coordination among different government institutions, as well as private sector

Missing sectorial integration and mainstreaming

Limited capacity (institutional, technical, human)

Limited data and vulnerability and risk assessments

Finance (availability and access)

Time constraints

# Needs

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Sectorial integration  
and mainstreaming

Monitoring of NAP  
implementation

Capacity building  
(institutional and  
technical/provincial  
and local  
governments)

Vulnerability  
assessments

Coordination  
mechanisms

Financial support

## Group exercise 2

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- Within country teams discuss:
  - **Define** core challenges
  - **Discuss** why are they challenges and how could they be solved?
  - **Discuss** and **provide** specific details of prioritized needs
  - **Discuss** 'leverage points' /action points
  - **Discuss** and list specific strategies/ steps

