

## NAP-GSP - COP19 INFORMAL COORDINATION MEETING - 15 November 2013

### MEETING MINUTES:

#### PARTICIPANTS:

UNDP-GEF	Pradeep Kurukulasuriya
UNEP-GEF	Ermira Fida
GEF	Rawleston Moore, Senior Climate Change Specialist
FAO	Xiangjun Yao, Director of Climate, Energy and Tenure Division
FAO	Julia Wolf, Natural Resources Officer, Climate, Energy and Tenure Division
GIZ	Christoph Feldkoetter, GIZ
GWP	Alex Simalabwi, Global Coordinator-Water, Climate Development Programme
IFAD	Gernot Laganda, Adaptation Specialist, Environmental and Climate Division
SEI	Professor Richard J.T. Klein, Senior Research Fellow
LEG	Batu Upretty, Least Developed Country Expert Group (LEG)
UNFCCC	Paul Desanker, Team Leader Least Developed Countries Unit Motsomi Maletjane, Programme Officer, Adaptation
UNISDR	Glen Dolcemascolo, Senior Programme Officer Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Coordination
UNITAR	Angus Mackay, Manager, Climate Change Programme
WHO	Elena Villalobos Prats, Technical Officer Department of Public Health and Environment
IIED	Saleem Huq, Director International Centre for Climate Change and Development – ICCCAD

#### 1. UPDATE ON NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN GLOBAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME (NAP-GSP)

UNEP-GEF gave an overview of progress of the National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme (NAP-GSP) since the August 2013 Board Meeting. Key highlights included getting in touch with all countries that had requested official support prior to COP (17 LDCs); and responding to new requests for assistance.

The first engagements have focused on trying to better understand the immediate support needs of countries through consultations. The NAP-GSP staff are also working on developing a concept note and agenda for the first series of regional works (what, who, when, where) as well as formulation of Terms of Reference (TOR) and standard operation procedures (SOP) for country level support in order to ensure the process is country-driven, and engages of all relevant stakeholders in each country.

On the TORs/SOPs for country level support (following requests made by countries), it was agreed that country specific TORs will be shared with all partners once it is clear what the country needs are and expectations from the NAP-GSP. The circulation of the TORs is to:

- a) Inform all partners what support the country is looking for;

- b) Help partners determine if there is a specific entry point based on their own planned/intended work (and if so, to coordinate with the NAP-GSP when providing assistance to the country, either jointly or separately);
- c) Be transparent on both the requests for assistance and what is to be supported by the NAP-GSP, recognizing it is one among many forms of assistance that countries can draw on.

Also, it was emphasized that once we get feedback from a country on their NEEDS, NAP-GSP will consult with partners, to see how to better address them together or with expertise from one or more partners.

Some partners asked about the survey results conducted prior to the Board Meeting in 2013. It was agreed that the survey results had not been released in a public document as they are not representative. However, anyone wishing to see the results can do so by contacting staff in the NAP-GSP. Please send an email to [nap-gsp@undp.org](mailto:nap-gsp@undp.org).

UNDP-GEF emphasized that the NAP-GSP website is our way to ensure that everything we know about country requests and also information on assistance provided is made public. Should any of the partners wish to also post information via this website they are welcome to do so.

FAO requested clarification on the overall NAP-GSP strategic approach to countries as opposed to an only ad hoc basis of country requests. FAO proposed to select one or two pilot country where the integrated support of UN/Bilateral agencies on NAPS could be showcased.

Other partners, including GEF underlined the importance of the process being country-driven, the differences in NAP process stages depending on the country, the flexibility of support, and a reluctance to address needs in a cookie-cutter manner.

UNEP-GEF also commented that a pilot approach for a project with such a huge demand would result in delays and underachieving.

GIZ emphasized that countries are at different stages and they may already have national adaptation strategies in place. NAP-GSP aims to assist countries to fill in gaps where they are identified by those who are involved in and advancing the NAP process.

WHO supplemented that NAP-GSP can help African countries to come up with plans.

The LEG encouraged NAP-GSP partners to support additional participation of LDCs to NAP-GSP workshops/activities from their respective areas of work (such as FAO from agriculture sector and WHO from health sector), as a way to promote the diversity of sectors involved in the NAP process.

LEG also encouraged the NAP-GSP to inform the country offices to engage them jointly in supporting the LDCs in the NAP formulation process.

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## 2. THEMATIC WORKSHOPS

UNEP-GEF outlined the purpose of thematic regional workshops in Asia, Pacific, and Africa. UNEP-GEF emphasized that these will not only serve to advance regional cooperation including exchanging North / South lessons and knowledge, but also to enhance South / South partnerships between LDCs and non-LDCs.

Partners requested that the TOR for these workshops consider CLOSE alignment with all other capacity-building/similar workshops on NAPs already conducted by other partners. Discussions were also focused to:

- Identify participants carefully, ensuring participation of representatives from ministries of Finance, Planning and Environment (including UNFCCC Focal Point)
- Assess needs of participants before they come to workshop.
- Decide if the workshops are stand-alone events or linked through a process of sequential learning
  - First one will take place in Cambodia, in Siem Reap in January 2014, targeting all Asian LDCs.
- Identify partners from different parts of the world to share experiences on national adaptation planning with LDCs
- Plan at country level is to have three participants maximum (planning, CC, environment); technical people.
- Decide if the meeting is to be conference (very large participants) or working sessions (calls for a smaller group)

LEG proposed that it may help to have a diverse group on planning.

UNDP-GEF mentioned that we need to coordinate with planned LEG workshops.

It was emphasized that the workshops will cover all LDCs, not a select number.

At the conclusion of this 2-year NAP-GSP, every LDC will have participated in at least one workshop to receive guidance on how/what/when/where to advance the NAP process. Given that LDCs' demands are likely to be different, and NAP-GSP resources are limited, it was critical that such planned activities are coordinated well with and other initiatives.

UNISDR indicated that it is important to try to find continuity of the learning and engagements that occur in these workshops by setting them up as a sequence of events.

UNDP-GEF commented that the idea of workshops was to sensitize a larger number of countries at once and in a cost-effective way. Providing dedicated support to each country on customized basis is simply not possible with the budget that is currently available. He also emphasized that the NAP-GSP is one of the many mechanisms of support, besides everything else that is going on in this area.

Saleem Huq on behalf of ICCCAD expressed that ICCAD would like to host visits from countries who come to Bangladesh to learn, and facilitate countries to learn from what's going on in Bangladesh, through field trips and government officials: they could learn a lot from experience that is happening.

UNISDR indicated that they would be interested to comment on and help shape the design of the works, as did a number of other partners. The draft agenda/concept for the workshop will be shared. All agreed that the focus should be on ensuring the participants receive concrete support to advance their NAPs.

It was also felt that after the first workshop, the scope of subsequent workshops should be clearer once demand/needs/profile of participants is understood. It should also be possible to compliment region-based workshops with more country specific ones that will benefit a larger group of people working on various aspects of national planning and budgeting. It will also be possible to tie in with

other programmes/projects that may also be organizing region and country specific workshops on related themes to national adaptation planning.

Saleem Huq pointed out the importance of maintaining relationships after course is key element in sustainability. He emphasized that ICCAD has done this in the past and would be willing to support UNDP and UNEP with organizing NAP-related workshops.

GEF emphasized that the first and foremost thing is to foster about country dialogue and national coordination.

UNDP-GEF commented that the NAP-GSP has reached out to MDBs and is working with them on related initiatives (such as the Economics of Adaptation in Africa). Certainly, at country-level efforts will be made to ensure coordination with MDB and bilateral supported initiatives of relevance to the NAPs and in line with country demand.

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### **3. NEW REQUESTS:**

It was mentioned that as new requests for assistance with NAPs are received, this information is made public on the website that is currently being used. Also, it was emphasized that if any of the partners received requests directly from a country to please inform the others so that coordination is possible.

#### ***Countries' concerns in AC:***

Partners of the NAP-GSP were made aware that some countries had raised concerns that the activities of the NAP-GSP, in terms of supporting countries, were not known. UNDP-GEF and UNEP-GEF clarified that this issue has been put to rest through written submissions to the UNFCCC as well as UNFCCC Focal Points. The LEG and LDC Group are also kept informed. This will continue and be scaled up as the NAP-GSP gears up for an increased level of activities in 2014. It was also agreed that submissions will be made to the LEG regularly on the NAP-GSP and its activities.

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### **4. UPDATE FROM PARTNERS ON NAPs:**

#### **LEG:**

- The LEG will conduct regional training workshops on NAPs starting from the second half of 2014.
- LEG is planning to hold an expert meeting next year (2014), which would also touch on the design aspects of the workshops.
- The LDC Chair requested the LEG to convey their appreciation to the NAP-GAP, and that the GSP should continue to support all LDCs to embark on the NAP process.

#### **WHO**

- Providing technical support through workshops on how to develop the health component of the National Adaptation Plans (H-NAP).
- Guidance on protecting health from climate change through health adaptation planning developed. <http://www.climateandhealthalliance.org/resources/international-guidance>
- Organized regional workshops on planning adaptation for health protection. Three workshops conducted so far in Africa, involving representatives of Ministries of Environment (MoE) and Ministries of Health (MoH) of 43 African countries.

- Coming up: workshop in Jakarta in December, involving representatives of MoH and MoE from all Asian LDCs ; Supporting health sector-level plans in Bangladesh, Nepal, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Malawi, and other countries.
- Specific technical guidance to conduct health vulnerability and adaptation assessment developed. <http://www.who.int/globalchange/resources/adaptationresources/en/>
- NAP-GSP staff will follow up with WHO on Bangladesh (which has also requested assistance from the NAP-GSP) as well as other countries.

#### **GEF**

- Side event on next Wednesday 20 November 2013, 13:15 – 14:45 pm: we will explain LDCF/SCCF support to NAP-GSP: ‘NAP, Challenges and Opportunities for Climate-Resilient Development’.

#### **GWP**

- Working closely with UNFCCC Secretariat on developing a water supplement to the LEG Technical Guidelines for NAPs on integrating climate change into development planning, from water sector perspective
- Water, Climate Development Programme (WACDEP) and UNDP joint Capacity-building on the Economics of Adaptation, water security and climate resilience development as it related to national adaptation planning (to be held in Addis Ababa) followed by a series of country level and regional workshops in 2014 Targeting Finance, Water, and Planning. With WMO
- With the objective of integrating climate resilience and water security into national development planning, GWP’s Global WACDEP is supporting 59 countries from Africa, Asia, Caribbean, Central and South America. Jointly with WMO, supporting integrated flood and drought management globally with regional drought management in eastern Europe

#### **UNDP**

- On programming: have been responding to requests for securing LDCF/SCCF finance for adaptation through larger programmes. When doing so, UNDP is helping countries to make the connection between activities that may be conducted in the name of adaptation for a specific issue (e.g. advancing climate resilient livelihoods, climate information and early warning systems, etc.) which also may have relevance for national adaptation.
- Currently supporting Asian countries to enhance skills in the economics of adaptation especially for sectoral and project level cost-benefit analysis (with USAID) and in Africa (with GWP). Also working on a programme on the economics of adaptation for the Pacific (with USAID)

#### **PROVIA**

- Produced guidance documents, presented in side event
- Plan to make it more user-friendly and test out with potential users: either consultants who are helping countries with their NAP or with officials working on NAP
- Working on the ‘Science of M&E for adaptation’, especially what can be learned from previous experiences; scientific aspects
- Also international adaptation science conference May 2014 in Brazil: this could be a good place to showcase what countries have done, to the scientific community
- We want to bring the scientific community in each country into the NAP process. We have not come up with an active mechanism BUT we have a roster.

#### **IFAD**

- Noted that awareness of NAPs within agriculture ministries is still nascent. There is a possibility to disseminate information from NAP process in agriculture sector.
- IFAD found that in Mali awareness of what the NAP was known among key officials in the agriculture sector.
- Highlighted work in Yemen on vulnerability analysis in terms of hotspots

- We got a request from Cote D'Ivoire which is not an LDC and wants to use STAR resources for advancing their NAP process

#### **UNEP**

- We are trying to embed entry points of relevance to the NAP process in country level programming. Almost all projects that we are implementing are doing things of relevance to that countries' NAP process even if they have not been explicitly referred to as such
- Besides GEF programming, we have flagship programme on ecosystems-based adaptation with BMU and UNDP
- NAP support to be aligned with Green Climate Fund (GCF) readiness related work (with UNDP and WRI)
- Support to AMCEN where a declaration was made integrating importance of NAPs

#### **FAO**

- FAO already provides support to countries in the formulation of agriculture sector plan on adaptation and food security and distinct technical support on adaptation strategies in over 33 countries across the various regions
- Regarding NAPs-GSP, FAO has already informed FAO Regional, Sub-regional and National representations of the 17 NAPS-GSP countries and received positive feed-back on their interest to be engaged at the national level. Follow-up is needed on a country-by country basis.
- FAO provides a series of adaptation related web-based guidance and learning tools on adaptation :
  - Community-based adaptation tools available in various languages (<http://www.fao.org/climatechange/67624/en/>),
  - **CSA sourcebook** (<http://www.fao.org/docrep/018/i3325e/i3325e.pdf>)
  - **ASIS, Agriculture Stress Index System**. ASIS allows countries to fine-tune parameters of the system and could be used in developing a remote sensing-based index for crop insurance (<http://www.fao.org/climatechange/asis/en/>).
  - **MOSAICC**, Modelling System for Agricultural Impacts of Climate Change. A system of models and utilities designed to carry out inter-disciplinary climate change impact assessment on agriculture through simulations (<http://www.fao.org/climatechange/mosaicc/en/>)

#### **UNITAR**

- Convergence in our programs and some in agriculture too; two NAP processes within the same UN.
- Alignment is needed as much as possible.
- We had discussion with Government of Switzerland. We want to see how our programs can contribute on NAP.

#### **UNISDR**

- Plan of action for disaster reduction: we also aim to link these to adaptation (Samoa)
- Calls for coordination, align our work.

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#### **Closing key points:**

- Support needs to be coordinated
- Communication needs to be very strong
- Immediate TOR for Cambodia, Bangladesh, Niger
- Workshop in Cambodia

- Next time we meet, we will again report on the progress of these collaboration
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