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ASIA-PACIFIC NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS TRAINING WORKSHOP

20th-21st October 2016

Colombo, Sri Lanka

Workshop Report



Table of Contents

Executive Summary.....	3
Introduction	4
I. Opening session	5
II. Session 1: Introduction to National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)	5
III. Session 2: Opportunities for enhancing action on adaptation planning in Asia-Pacific	6
IV. Session 3: Part 1 -Stocktake of NAP at country level	7
V. Session 3: Part 2 -Stocktake of NAP processes in Asia-Pacific: opportunities and challenges ...	9
VI. Session 4: Monitoring and evaluation of NAPs.....	11
VII. Session 5: Enabling implementation of NAPs	12
VIII. Session 6: Identifying next steps for action on NAPs.....	13
IX. Session 7: Enhancing collaboration on adaptation planning in Asia	14
X. Gender	15
XI. Closing and next steps	17
Annex 1. Workshop agenda	18
Annex 2. NAP Workplan template	20
Annex 3. Table Step A. Laying the groundwork and assessing gaps: successes and challenges ..	35
Annex 4. Table Step B. Preparatory elements: successes and challenges.....	36
Annex 5. Table Step C. Implementation Strategies: successes and challenges.....	37
Annex 6. Successes, opportunities and challenges for NAP processes in Asia-Pacific	40
Annex 7. Buddy-system: countries with expertise in a given thematic area of adaptation planning and countries interested in learning.....	42
Annex 8. Additional areas for country-to-country knowledge exchange.....	44
Annex 9. Workshop evaluation.....	45

Executive Summary

This report provides a summary of the Asia-Pacific National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Training workshop, held at the Taj Samudra Hotel in Colombo, Sri Lanka, from October 20th-21st 2016. The workshop convened government representatives from 18 countries and representatives of the NAP-Global Support Programme (UN Environment and UNDP) and its partners. The objectives of the workshop were: i) to increase countries' understanding of the NAPs process, as a means to accelerate adaptation planning and implementation; ii) to take stock of what countries are doing on NAPs, exchange lessons learnt and experiences, and identify where additional support is required. All workshop materials and presentations are available at http://globalsupportprogramme.org/AP_workshop

Day 1 began with an introductory session on NAPs followed by a panel discussion on "Opportunities for enhancing action on adaptation planning in Asia-Pacific", with panellists from Philippines, Samoa, Tonga and Vietnam. Key issues coming out of the session included: recognising that many countries in Asia-Pacific have moved from developing adaptation plans towards long-term implementation and mainstreaming into development planning and budgeting processes; related long-term financing can be challenging; and implementation entails learning by doing, including learning from failure.

The LDC Group [NAP Technical Guidelines](#) were used as a basis for developing a NAP Workplan template, which was used by countries throughout the workshop to: carry out a stocktaking of current adaptation planning arrangements and capacity; identify next steps for action in countries; identify opportunities for collaboration with other countries; and support needs. Identified next steps for action by individual countries included, for example, conducting gender assessments as part of NAP processes, setting up climate coding budget systems and convening working groups on results-based monitoring and evaluation. The NAP work-plans may be used, as appropriate, by countries following the workshop to support their adaptation planning processes.

During group work, countries exchanges experiences about the successes, challenges and opportunities they faced in the Asia-Pacific regarding NAP processes. Successes included having carried out downscaled climate scenarios and vulnerability assessments; having adequate institutional arrangements in place; and integrating adaptation into national level planning. Challenges that were discussed included lack of technical expertise and human resources; accessibility of data, lack of baseline data and low information management; lack of finance for implementation; and tailoring scientific terms and integrating national plans to local level. Opportunities include implementing developed plans and policies, including INDCs.

During **Day 2**, a session was held to discuss monitoring and evaluation, especially the development of national level monitoring systems for adaptation which is a new approach to most countries. The example of Korea was presented. NAP-GSP partners then presented the support programmes on offer through WMO, KEI, UN-Habitat, PROVIA, UN Environment, UNDP and FAO.

Throughout the workshop, a mapping was carried out on areas in which certain countries had specific expertise in and where other countries were keen to learn. During the second day, participants were requested to identify thematic areas they were most interested in learning more about, including through targeted South-South collaboration and experience exchange. National budgeting came out as the topic of most interest, followed by monitoring and evaluation; and

appraising and prioritising adaptation options. Climate information and institutional arrangements were other areas of high interest. Thematic working group discussions were set up during the workshop, whilst future support in these areas can be provided by NAP-GSP e.g. through webinars.

Introduction

This report provides a summary of the Asia-Pacific National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Training workshop, held at the Taj Samudra Hotel in Colombo, Sri Lanka, from October 20th-21st, 2016. The workshop convened government representatives from 18 countries and representatives of the NAP-Global Support Programme (UN Environment and UNDP) and its partners (FAO, PROVIA, WMO, UN-Habitat).

The **objectives of the workshop** were:

- i) To increase countries' understanding of the NAPs process, as a means to accelerate adaptation planning and implementation
- ii) To take stock of what countries are doing on NAPs, exchange lessons learnt and experiences, and identify where additional support is required

The desired **outputs** were:

- i) A NAP Workplan developed by each country, which includes: a stocktaking of current adaptation planning arrangements and capacity; identification of needs for support, and definition of next steps for the short- (1 year) to medium-term (3-5 year) of the NAP process.
- ii) Areas for targeted South-South collaboration and experience exchange on adaptation planning and a proposed "buddy system".

The workshop was held directly following the 5th Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum (APAN) and aimed to build on the experiences and lessons learned of the APAN Forum. The agenda of the workshop is available in Annex 1. Workshop materials and presentations are available at http://globalsupportprogramme.org/AP_workshop

I. Opening session

Mozaharul Alam, UN Environment Regional Climate Change Coordinator for Asia and Pacific, welcomed participants and expressed that countries ability to learn from each other's experience is a key driving force of the NAP process and can assist countries in reducing vulnerability and increasing adaptive capacity. The workshop hoped to provide participants with take away key messages, skills and knowledge to train national teams to ensure an efficient and resilient adaptation planning process.

II. Session 1: Introduction to National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)

The session included an overview of the NAP process in the context of the Paris Agreement. It highlighted, amongst other, the global adaptation goal of the Paris Agreement and the role of NAPs in supporting country reporting on adaptation progress. The objectives of the NAP process (decision 5/CP.17) are: a) To reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience; b) To facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate.

Following the presentation and as a means to reach a shared understanding on adaptation planning, participants formed groups and reflected upon the question "What do you understand by adaptation planning?".



Group answers were written down and clustered. They broadly formed the following answer, that adaptation planning is to: *take stock of vulnerabilities and draw on learning and experiences past and present; as a basis to mainstream adaptation into development planning, provide a framework*

to address climate change; as a means to reduce vulnerability and enhance adaptive capacity; as to survive, save lives and livelihoods.

The focus of the workshop was specifically on the sections of the definition that pertain to planning, or the mainstreaming of adaptation into development planning and the development of frameworks to address climate change adaptation.

III. Session 2: Opportunities for enhancing action on adaptation planning in Asia-Pacific

The session consisted of a panel discussion chaired by Saleem Huq, PROVIA, and the following four country panellists:

- Maricar Palana, Scientific Documentation Officer, Climate Change Commission, Philippines
- Kirisimasi Seumanutafa, Principal Officer, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Samoa
- Luisa Tupou Veihoa Malolo, Director of Climate Change, Ministry of Climate Change, Tonga
- Minhnhhat Le, Director of Climate Change Adaptation, DDMHCC-MONRE, Vietnam

The panellists discussed different opportunities for enhancing action on adaptation planning in Asia-Pacific, based on their country experiences and thoughts coming out of the APAN Forum.

Key issues coming out of the session included:

- Many countries in Asia-Pacific have moved from developing adaptation plans **towards long-term implementation of adaptation actions and mainstreaming into national development planning and budgeting processes.**
- **Implementation requires long-term financial sustainability**, which can be challenging. Some examples of local solutions that move beyond project-based approaches were provided from Philippines on integration of adaptation into national budgeting and from Tonga on the establishment of a Trust Fund for community level actions.
- **Implementation entails learning by doing, including learning from failure.** Whilst governments and donors can be reluctant to take risks and accept failure, adaptation knowledge grows from experience and taking corrective actions following possible failure.
- **South-South knowledge exchange can be an important means for increasing learning on adaptation.** Positive examples were shared from exchanges with Bangladesh and other countries via International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD) Bangladesh and PROVIA, and between Tonga and Palau.
- **High-level support and stakeholder collaboration is essential.** Philippines, Samoa, Tonga and Vietnam all had positive experiences from high-level, intersectoral government bodies coordinating climate change planning. It will be key to ensure stakeholder collaboration continues at implementation level. **An important stakeholder to engage is the private sector.**
- **The importance of establishing monitoring and evaluations systems** that build on solid baselines, capture learning and feed back into planning and implementation processes were highlighted by all panellists. This is still work in progress for most countries in Asia-Pacific.

- **The linkages between climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction need to be considered, including in the context of loss and damage.** Tonga shared its experience of a JNAP, a joint adaptation plan for DRR and adaptation.



IV. Session 3: Part 1 -Stocktake of NAP at country level

The session began with a presentation by Prakash Bista, UN Environment, on the [NAP Technical Guidelines](#), as they pertain to the initial **Step A. Laying the groundwork and assessing gaps** (incl. initiating NAP processes and carrying out stocktaking exercises); and **B. Preparatory elements** (incl. analysing climate scenarios and vulnerability assessments). The technical guidelines provide a tool for countries to refer to in their NAP planning processes.

Part 1 of this session focused on a country-by-country group exercise to work through a NAP Workplan (see Annex 2) as a means to reflect on where countries are at in terms of national adaptation planning, in accordance with the steps of the NAP Technical Guidelines. The NAP Workplan was used during the course of the workshop for the identification of next steps for action in countries; opportunities for collaboration with other countries; and support needs.



Throughout the session, countries also identified country-specific challenges and opportunities they had experienced and charted these onto flipchart tables. A summary of the tables is provided in Annexes 3 and 4.

The **following successes and challenges** in terms of the **groundwork and preparatory phases were identified by individual countries**:

- **National adaptation planning process** challenges include the coordination of planning across horizontal and vertical levels.
- **Institutional arrangements** have been put in place in most countries of the region; however, there are capacity challenges in many countries. Community participation was challenging in Maldives due to the distribution and relative isolation of communities.
- **Stocktaking** exercises have been carried out, often under the National Communications, and countries such as Marshall Islands, Thailand and Vietnam mentioned that the stocktaking exercise itself has strengthened capacities. Philippines mentioned the challenge of not having a central repository of data. Fiji has a centralised database for climate change information.
- **Gender-sensitive planning** has been initiated in Philippines through the development of guidelines, which still need to be implemented.

For preparatory elements, the following successes and challenges were put forward:

- **Climate scenarios and information:** Downscaling has been carried out in many countries, including Maldives, Marshall Islands, Philippines and Tonga. Challenges have included tailoring the information to e.g. relevant sectors and making the information understandable to decision-makers.
- **Vulnerability assessments:** These have also been carried out for many countries in the region, but challenges remain with regards to applying and interpreting them, especially at local level.
- **Appraisal of adaptation options** (cost-benefit analysis, multi-criteria analysis etc.): Most countries in the region had not carried out comprehensive appraisal options. The case of Maldives was shared as a success of using CBA to establish a quantitative argument for selection of adaptation options.

In the afternoon session, a brief presentation was given on **Step C. Implementation Strategies of the NAP Technical Guidelines**. Participants moved on to work through the related section of their NAP Workplans.

The successes and challenges identified for Implementation Strategies, as summarised in Annex 5, include:

- **Integrating adaptation into planning:** Countries in the region have integrated climate change adaptation into planning, either through Climate Change Policies, Adaptation Plans and/or by inclusion in National Development Plans, in addition to some countries having sectoral climate change strategies (e.g. for agriculture in Thailand) or local adaptation strategies (e.g. Vietnam).

- **Prioritising adaptation in national planning:** The above policies and plans, as well as institutional frameworks have been means for prioritising adaptation in planning.
- **Long-term adaptation strategy:** A number of countries in the region have long-term adaptation strategies, as well as action plans, yet implementation remains a challenge.
- **Implementation of adaptation measures:** A range of successes in implementation were mentioned, including: city-level climate change adaptation work parties in China; local communities participating from decision-making to implementation in successful projects in the Maldives; strengthening standards for preparedness in e.g. schools in Philippines; and communities taking ownership of projects once they end in Tonga. Challenges have included upscaling local activities, lack of finance and the gap between planning and expectations on the one hand and implementation on the other.
- **Finance strategy:** Philippines has had success with climate budgeting and the People's Survival Fund. Challenges in most countries include lack of funding for implementation. Other challenges included conflicting priorities for investment, bureaucratic delays in accessing finance and funding flows from national to local level.

V. Session 3: Part 2 -Stocktake of NAP processes in Asia-Pacific: opportunities and challenges

During this session, a group work carousel format was used for countries to exchange experiences about the successes, opportunities and challenges they have faced (identified during Part 1 of the session) and to learn about the NAP processes in other countries of Asia-Pacific. This also enabled to go into deeper comparative discussion and identify additional successes, challenges and opportunities to those put forward by individual countries during Part 1. The list of identified issues is included in Annex 6.

In terms of shared **successes of adaptation planning**, the following issues came out of group discussion:

- In many cases, **climate scenarios have been downscaled** to the national and local level.
- Most countries in the region **have carried out vulnerability and impact assessments** that inform adaptation planning.
- **Institutional arrangements were found to be adequate**, providing needed high-level support for adaptation planning and institutional coordination.
- Climate change adaptation has been **integrated into national level planning**, both in terms of development planning and the elaboration of specific climate change and/or adaptation plans and policies.
- **In some countries**, such as Pakistan and Vietnam, **local level adaptation plans** have been developed.
- **Sectoral level adaptation plans have been developed in certain countries**, such as PNG and Thailand.
- **DRR and adaptation** have been integrated into joint plans, JNAPs, **in Nauru and Tonga**
- Most **INDCs integrate adaptation**.

Identified **challenges** for adaptation planning include:

- Human resources: **Lack of technical expertise and human resources**, including in terms of time available for adaptation planning (staff responsible for multiple tasks).
- Data: Issues around **accessibility of data, lack of baseline data and low information management**.
- Language, dissemination and culture: **Translation of scientific terms** to different stakeholders; tailoring information to **local languages**; building on traditional knowledge; and addressing **cultural, political and religious differences** in adaptation planning
- Funding: **Lack of finance** for implementation.
- Horizontal and vertical integration: In some countries, lack of coordination between stakeholders and **insufficient stakeholder engagement**; **differences in expectations** between Ministries and sectors; **integration of national to local level**.

In terms of **opportunities**, countries identified:

- Policy review and development processes: Some countries are in the process of developing NAP strategies, and can include existing information, frameworks and plans into these and ensure an integrated approach; while others are reviewing existing climate change or development policies and have an opportunity to integrate adaptation into these
- Implementing plans and policies: This includes the implementation and delivery of existing plans and policies, including the INDCs that have been recently developed in many countries and in many cases, prioritise adaptation.
- Priority projects: Some plans identify priority projects, which provide an opportunity for development and implementation.

Based on the above discussions, it appears that many countries in the region have successes in terms of the preparatory and ground work phases of adaptation planning. Challenges remain in particular with regards to long term implementation, including due to issues of finance, technical capacity, and vertical and horizontal integration. At the same time, the implementation of existing plans and policies provides an opportunity moving forward.



VI. Session 4: Monitoring and evaluation of NAPs

This session included a presentation of **Step D. Reporting, Monitoring and Review**, of the NAP Technical Guidelines. Participants worked through the related section of their NAP workplans and identified any successes and challenges.

Most countries were new to the process of national level monitoring systems for adaptation. Philippines have a Results Matrix in place and a climate budgeting system that provides some tracking. However, the NAP process still needs to be fully integrated into the current system. In Tonga, some training has been provided on building capacity in the use of log frames to support adaptation monitoring. **Most countries have, to date, relied on project level monitoring and reviewing.** Stated **challenges include access and availability of data; need for more technical expertise** in this area; and **engaging stakeholders** in the monitoring process.

Korea Environment Institute (KEI) led an exercise to map the existing monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems in countries. Existing indicators were presented and categorised according to: preparedness, implementation, outcome, impact or response. The strengths and limitations of these different types of indicators were also presented, as well as Korea's own climate change M&E system. The presentation is available on the [workshop website](#).



VII. Session 5: Enabling implementation of NAPs

A panel discussion to identify different options of support for developing and implementing NAPs was held with the following panellists: Amir Delju, WMO; Liam Fee, UN-Habitat; Rohini Kohli, UNDP; Prakash Bista, UN Environment; Ju Youn Kang, KEI; Soojin Kim, FAO; and Saleemul Huq, PROVIA. The session was chaired by Riyad Mucadam, Marshall Islands.

The following provides a summary of, and links to, the support programmes presented by the panellists:

- **WMO:** Provides both climate information and support services through the [Global Framework for Climate Services](#). WMO has also developed a supplement to the NAP Technical Guidelines, [Climate Services for Supporting Climate Change Adaptation](#).
- **KEI:** presented the Korean experience and work of the [Korea Adaptation Centre for Climate Change](#).
- **UN-Habitat:** Works on housing and human settlements, primarily with Urban Ministries and city and local authorities. [UN-Habitat](#) supports local governments in planning, implementing and monitoring adaptation. They can support access to funding and explore NAP-Urban type initiatives.
- **PROVIA:** A partnership between UN Environment, WMO and UNESCO, [PROVIA](#) brings together scientific information on vulnerability, impacts and adaptation for decision-makers. Products include an [e-tool on different vulnerability tools and assessments](#); a South-South fellowship programme; a biannual Adaptation Conference; and a [NAP Guidance document](#).
- **UN Environment:** Supports NAPs through the joint UN Environment-UNDP [NAP-Global Support Programme](#) in terms of regional sharing, fostering South-South collaboration and exchange of information and knowledge. UN Environment also provides support to countries in advancing their NAP processes through [projects](#).

- **UNDP:** Provides one-on-one support to countries in their NAP processes through the [NAP-GSP](#), in addition to support in [project development and implementation](#) that can support NAP processes; governance of climate finance through [CPEIR](#); and work with partners UN Environment and FAO (see above and below).
- **FAO:** The [NAP-Ag project](#) supports the integration of agriculture in NAPs. Provides a range of [tools](#), including [NAP genetic diversity guidelines](#); a [toolbox](#) for NAP and agriculture sectors; and guidance on monitoring. [2016 State of Food and Agriculture](#) report was focused on climate change and a specific report on [Climate Smart Agriculture](#) in Asia has been released.
- **The role of regional organisations** in supporting national-level NAP processes was also highlighted during discussion.

VIII. Session 6: Identifying next steps for action on NAPs

During this session, countries worked on Part E of the NAP workplans, identifying concrete next steps to take at country level in terms of adaptation planning, as well as needs for external support. The workplans will be used by countries for consultation in-country and to guide national level adaptation planning. In addition, they will provide a guiding tool for the NAP-GSP and partners to discuss and identify areas for potential collaboration with countries.

The following provides examples of some of the proposed actions put forward by countries:

- **Iran:** Development of a NAP process with support of external agencies.
- **Maldives:** Awareness raising/training by Ministry of Finance on budget preparation and prioritisation to sector Ministries and agencies.
- **Marshall Islands:** Technical assistance to develop national building codes, with support of UN-Habitat.
- **Palau:** Conduct a gender assessment, with support from UNEP.
- **Philippines:** Convene an interagency working group on RBMES monitoring.
- **PNG:** Gender sensitive considerations into NAP, building on experience of other countries.
- **Thailand:** Setting up a climate change coding system with support from UNDP.
- **Tonga:** Consulting with Ministry of Internal Affairs to look at community and district plans and ensure climate change and DRR are integrated into these.
- **Vietnam:** Training of government on NAPs, stocktaking workshop and roadmap, with support of NAP-GSP.



IX. Session 7: Enhancing collaboration on adaptation planning in Asia

The session aimed to enhance collaboration between countries in the region on adaptation planning, by identifying areas where certain countries had specific expertise and others were keen to learn about that given area. Work carried out throughout the workshop, especially during Sessions 3 and 4, had been summarised, country by country, into tables according to successes and challenges in line with thematic areas that reflected the different steps outlined in the NAP Technical Guidelines (see photo below).

The NAP-GSP team then worked to cluster these inputs into countries with “expertise” in a given area, and those “interested in learning” in a given area. Countries were given time to review the work to date and add or remove areas of expertise/learning, as relevant.

Following this, participants were given stickers to vote for the top three thematic areas they would be most interested in learning more about, including after the workshop. The full result of the voting is provided in the table below. National budgeting came out as the topic of most interest, followed by monitoring and evaluation; and appraising and prioritising adaptation options. Climate information and institutional arrangements were other areas of high interest.

Thematic area	Number of votes
National budgeting	21
Monitoring and evaluation	16
Appraising and prioritising adaptation options	13
Climate information	11
Institutional arrangements	11
Integrating disaster risk reduction and adaptation planning	5
Gender-sensitive planning	4
Integrating adaptation into sectoral planning	3
Vulnerability assessments	2

Following the voting, thematic tables were set up for sharing of experiences on these areas of highest interest. In addition, a table was set up for discussions on gender, given the presence of UN Environment Gender and Environment Officer, Annette Wallgren at the workshop. The main points of the experience exchanges are summarised below:

- **National budgeting**
- **Monitoring and evaluation:** Philippines presented the Results Based M&E system of its National Climate Change Action Plan, which includes output level indicators.
- **Appraising and prioritising adaptation options:** Maldives shared its experience of carrying out a cost-benefit analysis for quantifying and justifying prioritisation of adaptation options.
- **Climate information:** Participants learnt more about the different support services provided by WMO and shared their experiences of national level climate information systems. Vietnam has a framework for agriculture, while PNG has a Climate Outlook system which still needs to be tailored for different sectors. Korea has city and municipality level downscaled information. Maldives has a framework focused on sea level rise assessments and Iran a drought monitoring centre.
- **Institutional arrangements:** Marshall Islands, Philippines and Tonga shared their experiences in high-level and advisory committees for climate change. A discussion was initiated upon the request of Iran on the Pacific experience in engaging communities in adaptation planning. Philippines shared its experience with Pakistan, where there is a need to strengthen institutional arrangements around climate change.
- **Gender:** Maldives and Papua New Guinea are coordinating their plans with Women's Ministries or equivalent. Mongolia will coordinate their adaptation planning with a recently developed National Gender Policy. Tonga shows a good example of gender mainstreamed adaptation planning and integrates existing gender action plans and strategies, as well as gender specific indicators in their "Green Growth Framework".

A flipchart table was also provided for countries to put forward additional areas of interest in which they would like to learn more from a specific country. These topics are summarised in Annex 8 and include issues such as the JNAP process and climate change coding. Countries held bi-lateral discussions on these topics to share and learn more.

X. Gender

Participants were keen on discussing gender-sensitive climate adaptation planning. As a result, the different group work in Sessions 3, 4, 6 and 7 referred to countries' experiences and challenges in the area. Many countries identified a gap in terms of institutional capacity to address gender and highlighted specific support on practical guidance. Consultations were provided to some of the participants, together with peer-to-peer support.

A presentation on Gender and Adaptation during Session 2 introduced the participants to recent decisions and guidance by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change which

gives a strong mandate to mainstream gender within climate change programming, while also highlighting the increased requirements by the global climate funds.

Gender is a critical factor in understanding vulnerability to climate change as unequal access of resources, financial capital, employment, land ownership, information/education, enabling technologies impacts a person's capacity to adapt to climate change. Therefore, incorporating gender dynamics brings increased efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability of climate change efforts and leads to better adaptation and more resilient communities. The presentation also highlighted specific entry point for gender considerations within adaptation planning, stocktaking, plan preparation, gender-responsive budgeting, implementation and monitoring and evaluation.

Challenges: Many countries expressed a challenge to address gender as the intuitional capacities and knowledge/familiarity with the topic is weak. In addition, many countries have not involved Women's Ministries or the equivalent in their adaptation planning. It is challenging to make gender included throughout the adaptation planning process, and not only as part of community consultations and vulnerability assessments. More practical guidance is needed. Many countries experienced challenges of information sharing in terms of data, and some indicators are missing sex-disaggregation. There is a need to monitor the process and ensure no harm is done with the planning. There is a lack of coordination and varied level of capacity, between national level planners and the local authorities on gender-sensitive adaptation planning. Gender parity at the policy making level remains challenging.

Opportunities: Climate Fund requirements for gender considerations can serve as an incentive. To overcome the sensitivity of gender, some countries have addressed it within "social inclusion" thematic sections.



XI. Closing and next steps

Closing remarks were offered by delegates from Iran and Palau. The workshop was a new and rich experience for Iran, providing many constructive discussions with other delegations. Palau emphasised how working collectively on adaptation as a region including during the course of the workshop, created a sense of family working on the shared threat of climate change and opportunity of adaptation.

Mozaharul Alam, Regional Climate Change Coordinator for UN Environment, thanked all participants for their active engagement, partners and donors who supported the workshop. The following **next steps** were put forward:

- A **workshop report**, including the outputs of the workshop, will be shared on the NAP GSP website, along with the presentations and other relevant documents.
- Countries will continue with the consultations and undertaking further work, as appropriate, to **advance on the actions and steps identified in their country-specific NAP workplans**.
- **South-South exchange of information** will continue, **in particular regarding the identified priority thematic areas** in Session 7. This will **be facilitated by the NAP-GSP**, including through thematic webinars and future capacity training
- NAP-GSP will provide **country-specific support on gender and NAPs** to countries that have requested it.

Annex 1. Workshop agenda

DAY 1 – Adaptation planning in Asia-Pacific: a stocktake

Time	Activity	Who
08:00 – 08.30	Registration	
08:30 – 09:00	Official Opening	
	Opening remarks	Government of Sri Lanka, UNDP and UN Environment
08:55 – 09:00	Aims and objectives of the workshop	Facilitator
09:00 – 10:00	Session 1: Introduction to National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)	
	Objective: Reflect on enhancing adaptation planning post-Paris, provide a recap and reach a shared understanding on the NAPs	
09:00	Presentation: Introduction to the NAP process	UNDP – UN Environment
09:20	Group exercise: What do we understand by national adaptation planning?	Facilitator
10:00 – 10:15	<i>Coffee break</i>	
10:15 – 11:30	Session 2: Opportunities for enhancing action on adaptation planning in Asia-Pacific	
	Objective: Reflect on opportunities coming out of APAN discussions; provide inputs and ideas for further workshop sessions	
	Panel discussion	Country representatives
11:30 – 12.30	Session 3: Part 1 -Stocktake of NAP at country level	
	Objective: Countries reflect on where they are at in terms of national adaptation planning and learn about processes in other countries	
	Presentation: NAP Technical Guidelines	UN Environment
	Country case studies	
	Small group exercise	All participants
12.30 – 13.30	<i>Lunch</i>	
13:30 – 15:30	Session 3: Part 1 -Stocktake of NAP at country level (continued)	
15:30 – 15:45	<i>Coffee break</i>	
15:45 – 17:00	Session 3: Part 2 -Stocktake of NAP processes in Asia-Pacific: opportunities and challenges	
	Objective: Countries reflect on where they are at in terms of national adaptation planning, learn about processes in other countries and identify opportunities for regional adaptation planning	
	Group discussion	All participants

DAY 2 – Adaptation planning in Asia-Pacific: advancing implementation

Time	Activity	Who
08:30 – 08:45	Recap of Day 1, introduction Day 2	Facilitator
08:45 – 9:45	Session 4: Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation Objective: Countries reflect on where they are at in terms of national monitoring and evaluation systems for adaptation and test a new approach	
8.45	Small group exercise	All participants
9.05	M&E tool testing	KEI
9:45 – 10:00	<i>Coffee break</i>	
10:15 – 11:15	Session 5: Enabling implementation of NAPs Objective: Identify different options of support for developing and implementing NAPs	
	Panel discussion Q&A	PROVIA, UNDP, UN Environment, WHO, WMO, UN-HABITAT
11:15 – 12:30	Session 6: Next steps for action on NAPs and identifying support needs Objective: Identifying next steps for action at country level, need for external support and potential opportunities for collaboration	
	Small group exercise	All participants
12:30 – 13:30	<i>Lunch</i>	
13:30 – 15:45	Session 7: Enhancing peer to peer exchange on adaptation planning in Asia-Pacific Objective: Countries identify opportunities for sharing information and capacity on implementing their NAPs	
	Group discussion	All participants
15:45 – 16:00	<i>Coffee break</i>	
16:00 – 17:00	Official closing	
16:00	Summary of workshop and next steps	UN Environment and UNDP
16:30	Concluding remarks	Country representatives

NAP Workplan

The objective of this workplan is to enable a stocktaking of current adaptation planning taking place at country level; identify needs for external support; and define next steps for short-term adaptation planning (1 year).

The workplan will be filled in as part of group exercises during the Asia-Pacific NAP Training Workshop and it is hoped that it will provide an action plan that can be delivered at country level following the workshop.

The steps of the workplan are in accordance with, and further technical guidance is available in, the [National Adaptation Plans: Technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process](#) (LDC Expert Group, 2012).

This NAP Workplan is for:..... (country)

Part A. Laying the groundwork and assessing gaps

This element on laying the groundwork and addressing gaps aims to create a national mandate and strategy for the NAP process that establishes clear responsibilities for government ministries and departments, and specifies key milestones and expected outputs of the NAP process and the frequency of such outputs over time. During this stage, countries are encouraged to give consideration to the establishment of strong coordinating and cooperating mechanisms whose roles and expectations are clear and in which stakeholders are enabled to participate. In addition, the NAP process is recommended to be based on an understanding of gender dynamics related to adaptation and to capture the perspectives of both men and women in the planning. The main outputs of this element could include: a national mandate and strategic plan for the NAP process; the designation of a multi-stakeholder secretariat or coordinating committee to spearhead the process; results of a gap and needs analysis, and recommendations on how to address these; synthesis of available data and knowledge; and a programme to communicate and build capacity for the formulation and implementation of the NAP (NAP Technical Guidelines, p. 26).

Further information can be found in the NAP Technical Guidelines, pp. 26-52.

Question 1. Has a national adaptation planning process been launched in your country? Yes/No (please circle answer)
--

Question 2. Are there institutional arrangements in your country to coordinate, lead and monitor adaptation planning? Yes/No (please circle answer)
--

If yes , please describe the institutional arrangement.
--

If no , please describe what steps could be taken to set up an institutional arrangement?
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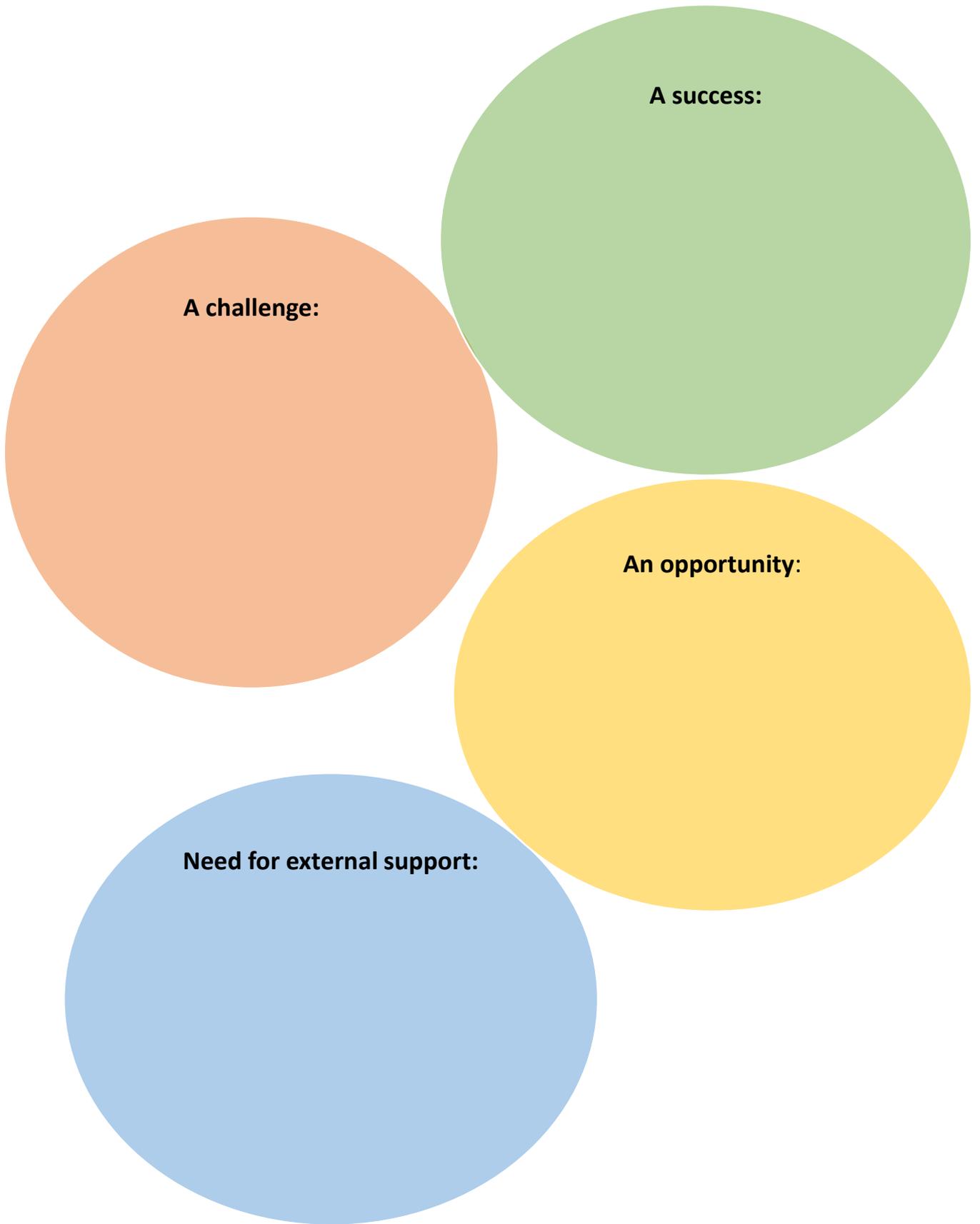
Question 3. Has a stocktaking of adaptation information, plans and activities been conducted in your country? Yes/No (please circle answer)
--

If no , please describe what would be needed at national level to carry out a stocktaking?

Question 4. What are some of the main **barriers** to adaptation planning in your country?

Question 5. The National Adaptation Plan process is advised to be **gender-sensitive**, to what extent is your country able to apply that approach? E.g. is there capacity to prepare and implement a gender-sensitive NAP in your country?

In terms of adaptation planning groundwork in your country (launching an adaptation planning process; institutional arrangements; stocktaking; and gender-sensitive planning), please identify:



Part B. Preparatory elements

In the preparatory phase, a country is encouraged to conduct an in-depth impact, vulnerability and adaptation assessment. It is designed to involve all stakeholders in preparing a NAP that builds on, and can be integrated into, sectoral, subnational and national plans and strategies. During this process, capacity for integrating climate change adaptation into national and sectoral planning, as well as at other levels, would continue to be developed and enhanced. The main outputs could include a climate risk analysis, vulnerability and adaptation assessments, an appraisal of adaptation options, duly approved and endorsed by a national process as predefined in the mandate developed for the NAP process at the beginning of the process. (Technical Guidelines, p. 54).

Further information can be found in the NAP Technical Guidelines, pp. 54-88).

Question 1. Have current and future climate scenarios been developed and/or analysed for your country? YES/NO

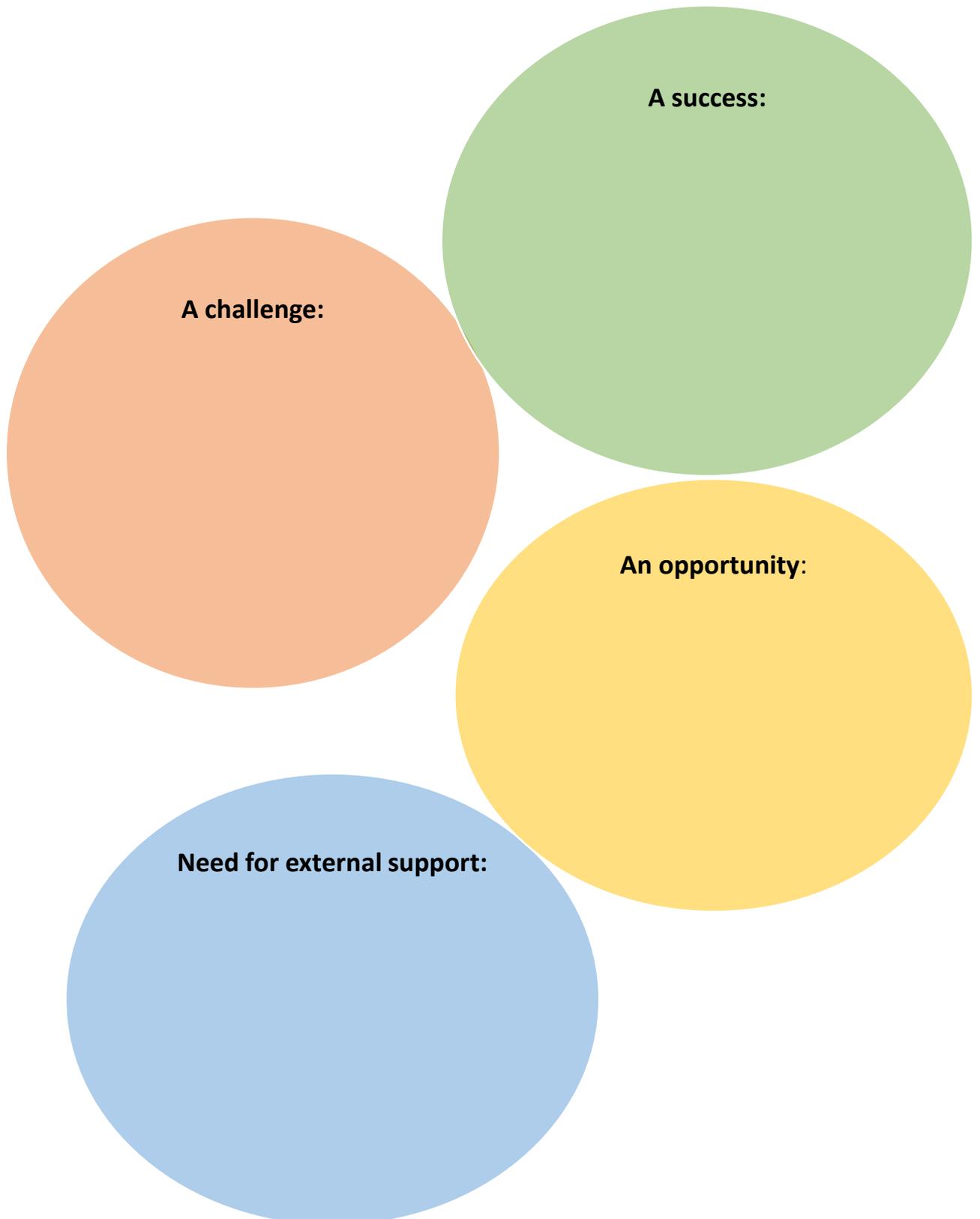
Question 2. Have comprehensive climate vulnerability assessments been conducted, which can inform adaptation planning in your country? YES/NO

If **yes**, have the assessments assessed the particular vulnerabilities of certain groups, for example women?

Question 3. Have climate change adaptation options been appraised and prioritised? For example, appraisals such as cost-benefit analysis or multi-criteria assessment; and prioritisation of e.g. sectors and geographical regions YES/NO

If **yes**, please describe the appraisal and/or prioritisation process

In terms of preparatory elements for adaptation planning (climate scenarios, vulnerability assessments, appraising and prioritising adaptation options) in your country, please identify:



Part C. Implementation Strategies

Work during this part of the process would focus on prioritizing adaptation actions in plans at different subnational levels or sectors, within national planning, identifying synergies and developing and enhancing the country's long-term capacity for planning and implementing adaptation, all including a gender-sensitive approach. Work on capacity-building, institutional arrangements, data-gathering, assessment and communications initiated in earlier stages would continue.

The main outputs would be a strategy for implementing the NAPs, concrete activities to implement priorities identified in the NAPs, and plans for ensuring and promoting synergy with other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and programmes at the regional and national level. (Technical Guidelines, p. 90)

More information is available in the NAP Technical Guidelines pp. 90-102.

Question 1. What are some of the existing entry points for integrating climate change adaptation in national, sectoral and sub-national development planning (e.g. existing institutions, plans, policy processes, budgets etc.)?

Question 2 a. Has adaptation been prioritized in national planning? YES/NO

If **yes**, please briefly explain how it has been prioritised

2b. Is there a long-term strategy for implementation of adaptation actions (incl. target areas and beneficiaries; responsible authorities; timing; activities; resources)? YES/NO

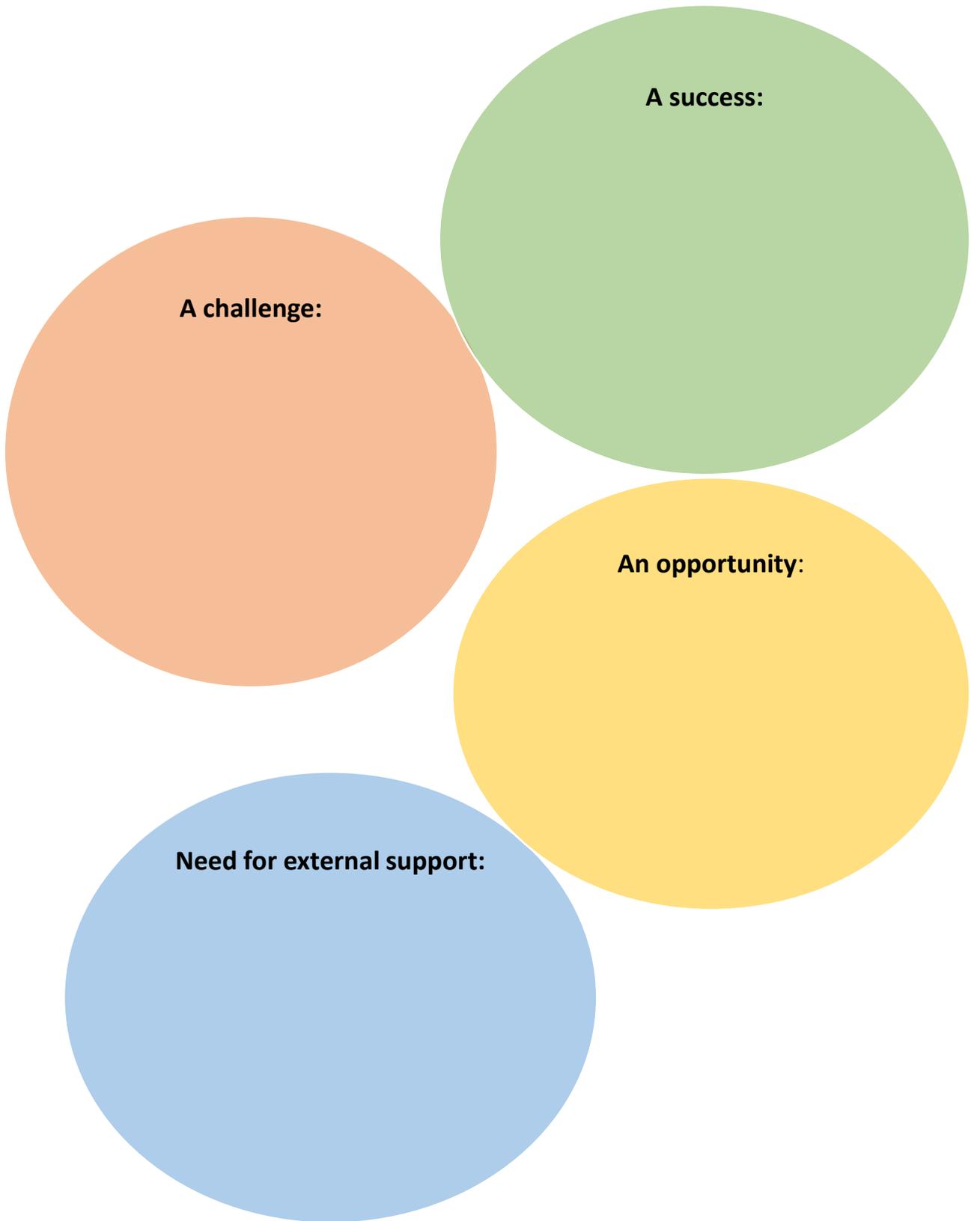
If **yes**, please name the long-term strategy and responsible authority

If **no**, please describe what steps could be taken to develop such a strategy

Question 3. Please briefly reflect on some examples of successful local level planning and implementation of an adaptation measure

Question 4. What are the current sources of **adaptation finance**? How are these integrated into national planning and budgeting? Do they include gender considerations?

In terms of adaptation implementation strategies (integration into planning; prioritising in national planning; implementation; adaptation finance) in your country, please identify:



Part D. Reporting, Monitoring and Review

Reporting, monitoring and review would collect information on the NAP process, assess it through a national M&E system and provide outputs for the reporting on progress to the COP. The activities of this element would be implemented throughout the NAP process, starting with the design and launch of the M&E system during the launch of the NAP process. The outcomes of the review would inform regular updates of the NAPs, and lessons learned would be integrated into subsequent actions of the NAP process. The main output of this element would include a plan for monitoring and evaluation, with a plan for data collection (preferably sex-disaggregated) and ongoing compilation and synthesis of new information on impacts and vulnerabilities to be used in updating the NAPs. (Technical Guidelines, p. 104)

Additional information is available in the NAP Technical Guidelines pp. 104-116.

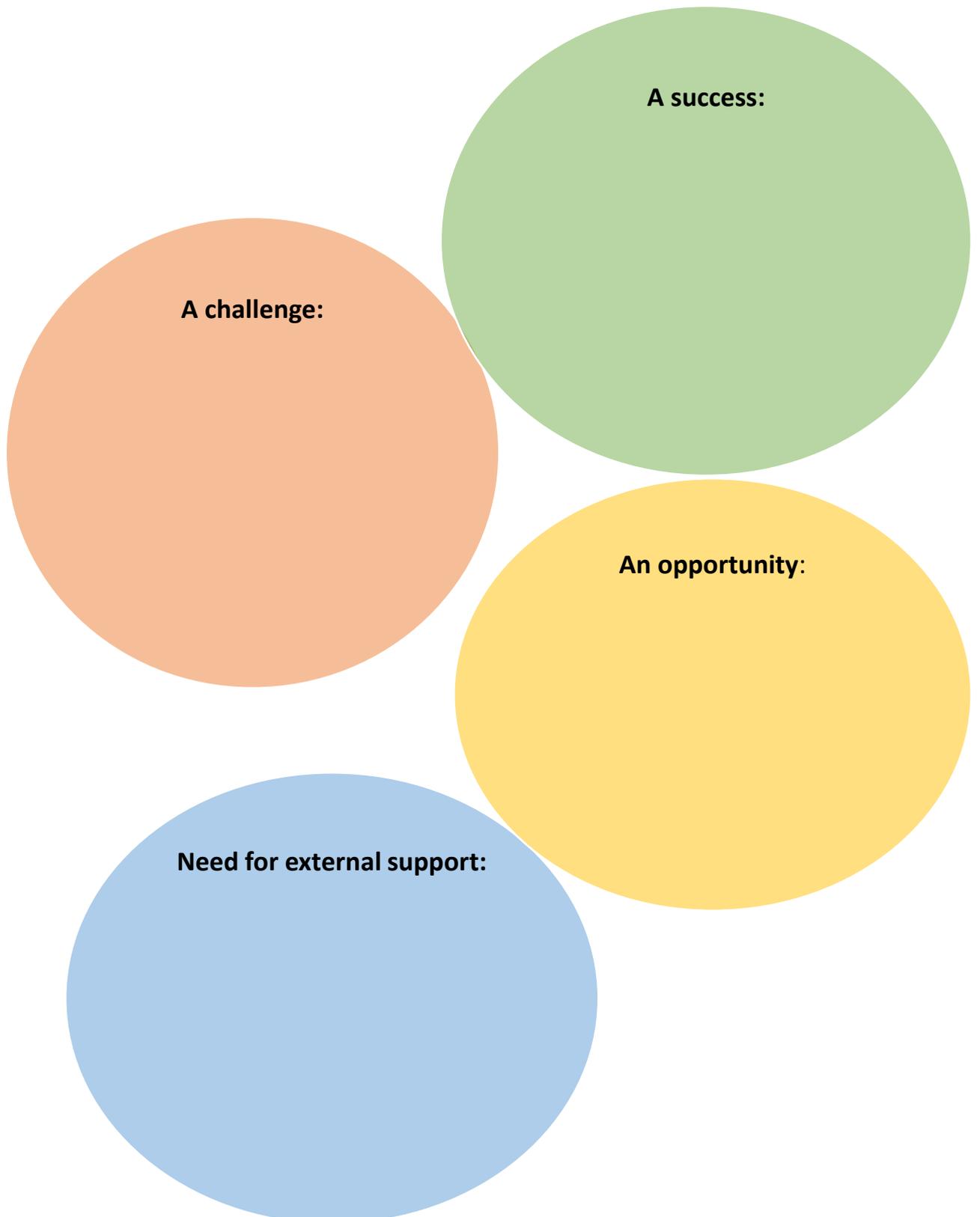
Question 1a. Is there a national plan for monitoring and evaluation of adaptation in your country? YES/NO

1b. Or has adaptation been integrated into existing national monitoring systems? YES/NO

If **yes**, please provide the name of the adaptation monitoring plan or how adaptation has been integrated into existing monitoring systems

If **no**, please describe some of the steps that could be taken to develop such a plan or integrate it into existing systems

In terms of monitoring and evaluating adaptation in your country, please identify:



Part E. Next steps (short-term 1 yr; medium-term where possible)

Area of work (only fill in those relevant for you)	Next steps to be taken	Type of external support needed	Potential source of support	Potential "buddy country"	Who to give follow-up	By when
<i>Example</i> Appraisal of adaptation options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assess in-country capacity on Cost-benefit analysis and Multi-criteria assessment - Explore information exchange with experts in India 	Capacity building on CBA	NAP-GSP – UNDP/UN Environment	India	UNFCCC focal point, Ministry of Environment	December 2016
Groundwork						
National adaptation planning process						
Institutional arrangements						
Stocktaking						
Gender-sensitive planning						
Preparatory elements						
Climate scenarios and information						
Vulnerability assessments						
Appraisal of adaptation options						

Area of work (only fill in those relevant for you)	Next steps to be taken	Type of external support needed	Potential source of support	Potential “buddy country”	Who to give follow-up	By when
Prioritisation of adaptation options						
Implementation strategies						
Integrating adaptation into planning						
Prioritising adaptation in national planning						
Long-term adaptation strategy						
Implementing adaptation measures						
Finance strategy						
Reporting, monitoring and review						
National adaptation monitoring and evaluation plan						
Integrating adaptation into existing national monitoring systems						

Annex 3. Table Step A. Laying the groundwork and assessing gaps: successes and challenges

Activity:	Country	Successes	Country	Challenges
National adaptation planning process	Sri Lanka	Political attention	Fiji	Coordination of different level of consultation and planning: national; regional/divisional; provincial level
	Tonga	JNAPs prepared	Niue	Horizontal and vertical dimension: information, capacity and sustainability
Institutional arrangements	Maldives	Specific institution and department identified as lead for climate change issues	Iran	Elaboration of inter-agency coordination and collaboration; lack of enough institutional arrangements
	Malaysia	Steering Committee on Climate Change; Working group on adaptation	Maldives	Distribution and relative isolation of communities poses a logistical challenge to involve community participation; inter-ministerial/agency coordination
	Philippines	Creation of a Climate Change Commission; creation of NDRRMC; Cabinet cluster on CCAM	Malaysia	Lack of holistic capacity building
	PNG	Climate Change Management Act and institutional arrangements	Niue	Horizontal/vertical integration: information gaps; capacity limitation affects means to drive process
	Samoa	Institutional arrangements	Pakistan	Capacity and human resources
	Thailand	Institutional arrangements for NCCP	Sri Lanka	Poor representation e.g. gender and minorities
	Tonga	Well established institutional framework in place		
	Vietnam	Institutional arrangements for NAP		
Stocktaking	Malaysia	Capacities built through NC2 and BUR	Iran	Cultural barriers; lack of budget; lack of public awareness
			Philippines	Central repository of data
	Iran	Establishment of appropriate research center; preparation of 3 rd NatCom	Malaysia	Limited technical knowledge on vulnerability assessments and appraisal
	Philippines	Involvement of relevant stakeholders	Samoa	National Adaptation initiative stocktake
	Thailand	Wider awareness at national level		
	Fiji	Government is supporting local community vulnerability assessment in about 1000 communities 2015-2019; digitising of vulnerability of the local community, inform NDP and NAP	Sri Lanka	Data and information gaps
Gender-sensitive planning	Philippines	Mainstreaming GAD Guidelines (whole government approach)	Philippines	Implementation of guidelines
			Malaysia	Deeply embedded social and cultural roles of women
			?	Include women and vulnerable groups official representation in adaptation plan

Annex 4. Table Step B. Preparatory elements: successes and challenges

Activity:	Country	Successes	Country	Challenges
Climate scenarios and information	Maldives	Communities are very accepting of new technologies; downscaling and interpreting of climate scenarios to national and subnational level	China	Hard to get the accurate and agreed data at local level
	Malaysia	Development of downscaled climate models and capacities	Maldives	Unique situation is a barrier for replicating best practices internationally
			Philippines	Cascading of climate scenarios to users; downscaling to local government
	Philippines	Climate scenarios are available	Tonga	Not all components of models and tools are applicable in Tonga; scientific data available but needs updating; data and information management
			Sri Lanka	Lack of expertise, training and knowledge on climate change
			Samoa	Tailor climate information in all sectors and re-enforcement required
	Tonga	Climate scenarios were developed under PCCSP	Tonga	Climate change data and information management system needs to be upgraded
	Vietnam	Scenarios developed at provincial level	?	Policy makers to understand climate change scenarios
			Maldives	Lack of baseline data
	Vulnerability assessments	Philippines	Sectoral VA available and guidelines; tools on VA developed	Maldives
Samoa		Vulnerability assessments available	Philippines	Further cascading of tools
Tonga		V&A assessments conducted	Thailand	Downscaling of VA that is applicable at local level
Appraisal of adaptation options (CBA etc.)	Tonga	Adaptation options were addresses under Tonga Natcom and JNAP	?	Appraisal of adaptation options; effectuate a review process using analytical tools
	Maldives	Cost-benefit analysis helped establish a quantitative argument for selection of adaptation options		Lack of integration of indigenous knowledge in options
Prioritisation of adaptation options (e.g. sectors, geographical)			Thailand	Multi-criteria analysis is not clear and hard to apply

Annex 5. Table Step C. Implementation Strategies: successes and challenges

Activity:	Country	Successes	Country	Challenges
Integrating adaptation into planning	Marshall Islands	National Policy on Climate Change; 11 th Malaysia Plan - integrating climate change into national development plan; INDC	PNG	Developing guidelines for adaptation plans
	Mongolia	Mongolian SDV 2030; Green Development Policy; INDC; Government Action Plan 2016-2020		
	Niue	Climate Change Policy; JNAP; JNAP in INDC to highlight adaptation; implementing lessons learnt; level of knowledge attained		
	Pakistan	Climate Change budget report – annual		
	Samoa	All district CIMP developed; adaptation finance available; CIMP prioritised at national level		
	Tonga	Close collaboration and partnership among stakeholders		
	Thailand	Sector Climate Change Strategy for agriculture: incl. adaptation options		
	Sri Lanka	National Strategic Plan for Adaptation		
	Vietnam	INDC adaptation targets and implementation plan		
Prioritising adaptation in national planning	Malaysia	Institutional framework has been established	Vietnam	How to scale-up local plans (SEDP – 7 zones)
	Niue	Long-term framework NSP that incorporates adaptation measures; JNAP built into INDC	PNG	Review of adaptation priorities
	Philippines	Sample initial prioritisation criteria in place (e.g. major river basin approach)		
	Iran	Ratification of Strategy and Policy of 6 th long term development planning by Parliament		
	PNG	21 Provincial reports on climate change which has climate-related hazards per province with measure		
Long-term adaptation strategy	China	Chinese Cities Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan by National Development and Reform Commission	Philippines	Harmonization and implementation
	Fiji	Existing policies: National Green Growth Framework; National Climate Change Policy; draft National	PNG	Multiple M&E frameworks and reporting requirements

		Climate Change Strategies		
	Malaysia	National Policy on Climate Change- review process on-going, opportunity for more focus on adaptation		
	?	Adaptation integrated into national long-term vision document and establishment of responsible authority		
	Niue	NNSP; Climate Change Policy; JNAP; awareness: education, villages, communities		
	Philippines	Climate Change Act; National Framework Strategy for Climate Change; National Climate change Action Plan		
Implementation of adaptation measures	China	Some Chinese cities have CCAadaptation work parties, constituted of leaders of different sectors (water, weather, finance etc.)	Fiji	Bureaucracy and cabinet approval; project management process and procurement; recruitment of technical resource people
	Maldives	Participation of local community from decision-making to implementation of some adaptation projects (e.g. coastal protection)	Iran	Inter-sectoral collaboration; budget flow; lack of flexibility in implementation of projects and programmes
	Malaysia	Higher resources allocation for flood mitigation in 2016	Malaysia	Upscaling of adaptation activities; listening and engaging vulnerable groups; coordination between Ministries; large gap between planning and implementation (different understanding and expectations of stakeholders)
	Pakistan	National Disaster Management Authority, provision of food and shelter; rehabilitation of coastal zones	Maldives	Difficult getting local community on board for projects; matching community expectations with limited budgets
	Philippines	i)EWS; ii) supplemental guidelines for integrating climate change in land-use planning; iii) strengthening standards for preparedness (e.g. school buildings, evacuation centres); iv)pilot testing resilient agricultural practices; v)protection of coastal habitats (e.g.mangroves)	Philippines	Upscaling of climate resilient practices; cost of possible adaptation measures; awareness
	Tonga	Communities taking ownership of projects after lifetime; strong support from all stakeholders; responsibilities of stakeholders are clearly identified	Pakistan	Financing; lack of capacity
	PNG	Wide range of project implementation by the provinces, local level government and NGOs	Thailand	Linking processes, including pilots that align both vertically and horizontally

	?	Urban development plan and climate change adaptation	Vietnam	Key performance indicators
	Iran	Approved projects and activities by Supreme Water Council; recovery of Uromich	Tonga	Donors not using country system
Finance strategy	Philippines	Climate budgeting; People's Survival Fund;	Fiji	Finance to develop NAP; human resources at different levels; leadership support
	?	Local government budget sources diverse	Malaysia	Lack of finance; conflicting priorities; lack of international donor finance
			Philippines	Funding; mainstreaming; access
			Pakistan	Lack of finance from federal to provincial; provincial climate change plans costed
			Samoa	Inadequate financial support to cover adaptation actions
			Tonga	Implementation cost not aligned with designing cost; lack of finance and capacity ; procurement process delays implementation
		Vietnam	No CC budget coding	

Annex 6. Successes, opportunities and challenges for NAP processes in Asia-Pacific

Successes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All countries: existing institutional arrangements • Iran: Improved water management systems; long-term development plan includes adaptation • Fiji: integrated vulnerability tools; database on all adaptation information; local level baseline information informed development of NAP and national planning • Malaysia: National Steering Committee on Climate Change; technical working groups; DRR and adaptation integrated into development planning • Maldives: On-going work in cost-benefit analysis; downscaled climate change scenarios to the local level; technical capacity • Marshall Islands: NAP process and action plans • Mongolia: adaptation integrated in development plans; sectoral gender policy (Environment and Climate Change) • Nauru: JNAP and National Steering Committee; identification of adaptation projects and priority areas • Niue: long term adaptation strategy with 7 development pillars • Pakistan: disaster risk plans at provincial level • Palau: Climate Change Policy and inclusion of 10 sectors; risk assessment; Climate Change Office; improved financial management system (AF to GCF) • PNG: climate change in sectoral planning; good coordination and functional technical working groups • Philippines: inclusion of gender; embedding climate budget into development process (People's Social Fund) • Samoa: early warning system; development of tools; vulnerability assessments used for adaptation planning • Sri Lanka: NAP approved • Thailand: developing climate change cost-benefit analysis tools, which helps prioritise actions; climate change integrated into sectoral plans • Tonga: vulnerability assessments; JNAP integrating DRR and adaptation • Vietnam: climate change scenarios and at the provincial level; approving implementation plan of the Paris Agreement, including NDCs
Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of human resources; same people responsible for multiple tasks • Lack of technical expertise and training • Lack of financial resources • Role of private sector • Lack of coordination between stakeholders • Some instances of excess coordination (e.g. SDGs, climate change etc.) • Unclear roles and responsibilities • Lack of baseline data • Information management • Accessibility of data • Some countries: lack of awareness, incl. mass media

- Community participation and stakeholder engagement
- Lack of understanding on how gender fits into adaptation; lack of disaggregated data
- Traditional knowledge and local languages
- Translation of scientific terms to different stakeholders (adaptation means different things to different people)
- Tailored language for local communities
- Cultural, political and religious differences
- Lack of integration between DRR and adaptation in some countries
- Donor reporting requirements
- Lack of flexibility in programming (operational issues)
- Differences in expectations in different sectors and Ministries
- Integration of national to local level

Opportunities

- Fiji: Green Growth Framework and National Development Plan can inform the NAP
- Iran: building knowledge about climate change into University curriculum; 6th Plan initiated; energy and water sector roadmap
- Malaysia: National Climate Change Policy is being reviewed (currently mitigation focused); NDC roadmap
- Maldives: Implementation of NDCs (especially adaptation plan); SDGs are being localised, around oceans/food security/health; can tap into GCF readiness programme
- Marshall Islands: Build on JNAP/institutional arrangements; mid-term review provides opportunity to look at Paris Agreement and Sendai for alignment
- Mongolia: National Sustainable Development Plan; INDCs; identify vulnerable sectors (incl. agriculture, forestry) – strategy for those sectors as an opportunity
- Niue: review of the KNAP; NDC incorporates goals for JNAPs
- Pakistan: National Policy on Climate Change completed; TNA completed
- Palau: development of a 10 year roadmap for water and power (with ADB)
- Philippines; review of National CC Action Plan; development of a new National Development Plan – can mainstream adaptation, including into agriculture and fisheries management
- Samoa: sector Ministries have mainstreamed adaptation – collating a NAP will assist in more coordination
- Thailand: Climate Change Masterplan can assist coordination between sectors; TNA has been done, reflected in NDCs, action plan ready; NAP formulated and includes 6 sectors
- Tonga: JNAP provides project concepts for investment

Annex 7. Buddy-system: countries with expertise in a given thematic area of adaptation planning and countries interested in learning

Area	Expertise in this area	Interested in learning
Institutional arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iran • Fiji • Maldives • Marshall Islands • Niue • Philippines • PNG • Samoa • Thailand • Tonga • Vietnam 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iran • Pakistan
Gender sensitive planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iran • Fiji • Maldives • Marshall Islands • Mongolia • Philippines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh • Malaysia • Niue • Pakistan • Palau • PNG • Vietnam
Climate information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China • Fiji • Iran • Korea • Maldives • Philippines • Vietnam 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China (baseline) • Iran (baseline) • Malaysia • Marshall Islands • Nauru • Niue (baseline data; data storage and management) • Pakistan (capacity building) • Palau • Philippines (baseline; data storage and management) • PNG • Samoa • Thailand (downscaling and data management) • Vietnam (framework on climate services; regional SLR)
Vulnerability assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh • China • Fiji • Iran • Marshall Islands • Mongolia • Philippines • PNG • Samoa • Thailand • Tonga 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China (tools) • Iran (water, agriculture, social economy) • Maldives • Pakistan (for entire country) • Thailand (socio-economic)
Appraising and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iran (multi-criteria decision-

prioritising adaptation options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iran • Maldives • Thailand 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • making) • Fiji • Marshall Islands • Nauru • Niue • Pakistan • Philippines (CBA, MCA) • PNG • Thailand (MCA) • Tonga • Vietnam (tool for prioritising adaptation options, no regret)
Integrating adaptation into sectoral planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh • Fiji • Iran • Marshall Islands • Mongolia • Philippines • PNG • Thailand • Vietnam 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iran (comprehensive master plan) • Nauru • Niue • Pakistan • Palau
Integrating DRR and adaptation planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh • Fiji • Malaysia • Marshall Islands • Nauru • Niue • Pakistan • Philippines • Tonga 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maldives • Palau • Samoa • Thailand (JNAP) • Vietnam (in loss and damage context)
National budgeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh • Fiji • Iran • Korea • Marshall Islands • Philippines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iran (budgeting system) • Maldives • Mongolia (budgeting system) • Nauru (climate change costing) • Niue • Pakistan (financing and cost budgeting) • Philippines (costing plans) • PNG • Thailand (climate change coding) • Vietnam (climate change coding; financing and costing plans)
Monitoring and reviewing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh • China • Fiji • Iran • Korea • Marshall Islands • Philippines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maldives • Nauru • Niue • Pakistan • Palau • Philippines (impact evaluation) • PNG • Thailand (performance based M&E) • Vietnam

Annex 8. Additional areas for country-to-country knowledge exchange

I am interested	In learning from	About
PNG	Vietnam	Roadmap on INDC
Samoa	Tonga	Urban adaptation; long-term capacity building
	Philippines	People's Survival Fund
China	South Korea	Local adaptation plans
Pakistan	South Korea	National Adaptation plans, project planning and M&E
Marshall Islands	Palau	Sustainable Financing and green fee
Iran	Developed countries	NAP
Vietnam	Philippines	Budget coding on climate change
Niue	Tonga	Experiences/challenges/successes/expectations during JNAP review

Annex 9. Workshop evaluation

Around 20 participants responded to the evaluation, which was carried out using a poster chart and voting by stickers.



Workshop evaluation (Scale 1: dissatisfied/low; to 5: highly satisfied/high)	1	2	3	4	5
1. Please rate your overall assessment of the workshop			1	7	15
2. Do you have a clear understanding of what NAPs are?				4	16
3. Were you able to identify successes and challenges you have in your country in terms of adaptation planning?	1		1		18
4. Were you able to identify some ways forward for addressing some of the challenges, either through support programmes or information exchange?				7	8
5. Did you learn from the successes and challenges other countries are facing?			1	6	9
6. Did you identify partnerships with other countries working on adaptation planning processes that are relevant for you?			3	6	6
7. Did you identify support programmes that are relevant for adaptation planning in your country?			3	9	12
8. How likely are you to follow up on some of the identified support programmes and South-South information exchanges for adaptation planning?				12	5
9. Please rate the format of the workshop (presentations combined with group work and activities)			5	2	12
10. Please rate the logistical arrangements (conference room, lunch, facilities etc.)	1	2	6	1	13

Participants were also given the option of replying to the following questions:

What did you like most about the workshop?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lessons learnt and best practice from countries, South-South cooperation - Interactive - Introduction to NAP Technical Guidelines – good breakdown to the components - Group discussions - Country presentations on experiences, issues, challenges - My group - Group work and opportunity to talk to everyone - Brief but informative presentations - Friendly environment - Lunch yummy
What did you like least?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No internet - Internet access - No internet
Any other comments / suggestions to improve future NAP-GSP forums and training events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Happy hour - Happy Hour - Provision of hard material of workshop - Dance break - Site visit - Documents for adaptation measures per country - Roadmap process

Participants were overall highly satisfied with the workshop. They gained a clear understanding of NAPs and were highly able to identify successes and challenges in terms of adaptation planning at country level. Most countries were able to identify some ways forward for addressing some of these challenges, either through support programmes or information exchange. They also learnt from the successes and challenges other countries are facing. Participants also mentioned they particularly enjoyed the opportunity to work with and talk to other countries.

A number of countries identified partnerships with other countries working on adaptation planning processes that were relevant for them. A number of countries also identified support programmes that were relevant for adaptation planning in their countries. Countries were likely to follow up on some of the identified support programmes and South-South information exchanges for adaptation planning, following the workshop.

Participants were highly satisfied with the format of the workshops, including group work, brief but informative presentations and the interactive approach.

In general participants were satisfied with logistical arrangements, although some low points were given, including possibly due to the lack of internet connection.