

THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES EXPERT GROUP (LEG)

LEG Side Event

Work of the LEG in supporting NAPAs and NAPs in LDCs

15 May 2012, Bonn



The LEG

1. Established at COP 7 (2001)

- To provide *technical guidance* and *advise* to LDCs on **NAPAs**;
- Over the years, the mandate of the LEG has progressively been expanded, and now includes providing support to LDCs on the **NAPAs**, the **LDC work programme** and the **NAP process**;
- Has served 4 terms [[2002-2003](#), [2004-2005](#), [2006-2007](#), [2008-2010](#)], and now in its 5th term [[2011-2015](#)].

2. Membership

- 10 Members from LDCs (5 Africa, 2 Asia, 2 SIDS, 1 from any LDC);
- 3 Members from Annex II Parties.

3. Supports LDCs through

- Guidelines, technical papers, publications on NAPAs, etc...;
- Training workshops, side events, and special events;
- Regular surveys to LDC focal points, and one-to-one advise;
- Collaboration with GEF and agencies, and other organizations.



The LEG mandate

1. To provide technical guidance and advise on (*decision 6/CP.16*):

- Preparation and implementation of NAPAs based on decisions 29/CP.7, 7/CP.9, 4/CP.11 and 8/CP.13;
- Revision and update of NAPAs to further improve their quality, to facilitate the integration of adaptation actions of LDC Parties into development planning and to reflect increased adaptation knowledge and changed priorities in the countries, upon request by LDC Parties;
- Identification of medium- and long-term adaptation needs, their integration into development planning and the implementation of identified adaptation activities;
- Implementation of the elements of the LDC work programme other than the preparation and implementation of NAPAs that are relevant to the expertise of the LEG;
- Strengthening gender-related considerations and considerations regarding vulnerable communities within the LDCs.

2. Based on *decision 7/CP.17*:

- To provide technical guidance and support to the NAP process;
- To prepare technical guidelines for the NAP process, based on the initial guidelines contained in the decision 5/CP.17.



Priority activities planned for 2012-2013

- i. To develop technical guidelines for the NAP process, and to compile support needs for the NAP process;
- ii. To conduct regional training workshops in 2012-2013 to elevate efforts to implement NAPAs, and provide technical guidance towards the NAP process;
- iii. To develop an approach for monitoring the effectiveness of efforts to address vulnerability in LDCs;
- iv. To support implementation of the LDC work programme by providing further specifications on each of the elements of the work programme;
- v. To enhance the LDC Portal for sharing information on the work of the LEG, NAPAs, LDC work programme and the NAP process;
- vi. To prepare a second volume on best practices and lessons learned in addressing adaptation in LDCs, focusing on implementation aspects;
- vii. To conduct case studies on main steps of the NAPA/NAP process highlighting methods and tools used and how they were chosen and applied;
- viii. To assess support needs for the NAP process;
- ix. To conduct case studies in LDC Parties on the areas of work of the LEG.

Details available in LEG 21 report (FCCC/SBI/2012/7, <http://unfccc.int>)



Timelines for 2012

i. Technical guidelines for the NAP process

- End of April 2012: first order draft;
- End of May 2012: second order draft;
- Beginning of August 2012: review of the guidelines;
- End of October 2012: final version of the guidelines ready for publication.

ii. LEG regional training workshops for 2012-2013

- Development of training materials, same flow as above for completion by September;
- First regional training workshop at the end of September 2012.

iii. Other activities to be completed before COP 18

- Profiling of LDCs to gauge their readiness to engage on the NAP process;
- Case studies on experiences with methods and tools in components/steps of the NAPA/NAP and other adaptation processes;
- Identifying support needs for the NAP process;
- Review LEG paper on synergy by August 2012, to feed into the NAP guidelines.



The NAP process



The NAP process

COP 13 (2007) – Decision 1/CP.13

- Considerations on enhanced action on adaptation, under the AWGLCA.

COP 16 (2010) – Decision 1/CP.16

- Establishment under the CAF, as a process to enable LDCs to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAPs), building on NAPAs, as a means for:
 - a) Identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs, and their integration into development planning;
 - b) Developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs;
- COP requested SBI to consider the elements, modalities and guidelines for the LDCs;
- Other developing country Parties to employ the modalities formulated to support the NAPs in the elaboration of their planning efforts.

COP 17 (2011) – Decision 5/CP.17

- Initial guidelines and modalities adopted
- Discussions on support referred to SBI 36, for COP 18.



The NAP process

Objectives

- To reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience;
- 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;

How does the process work

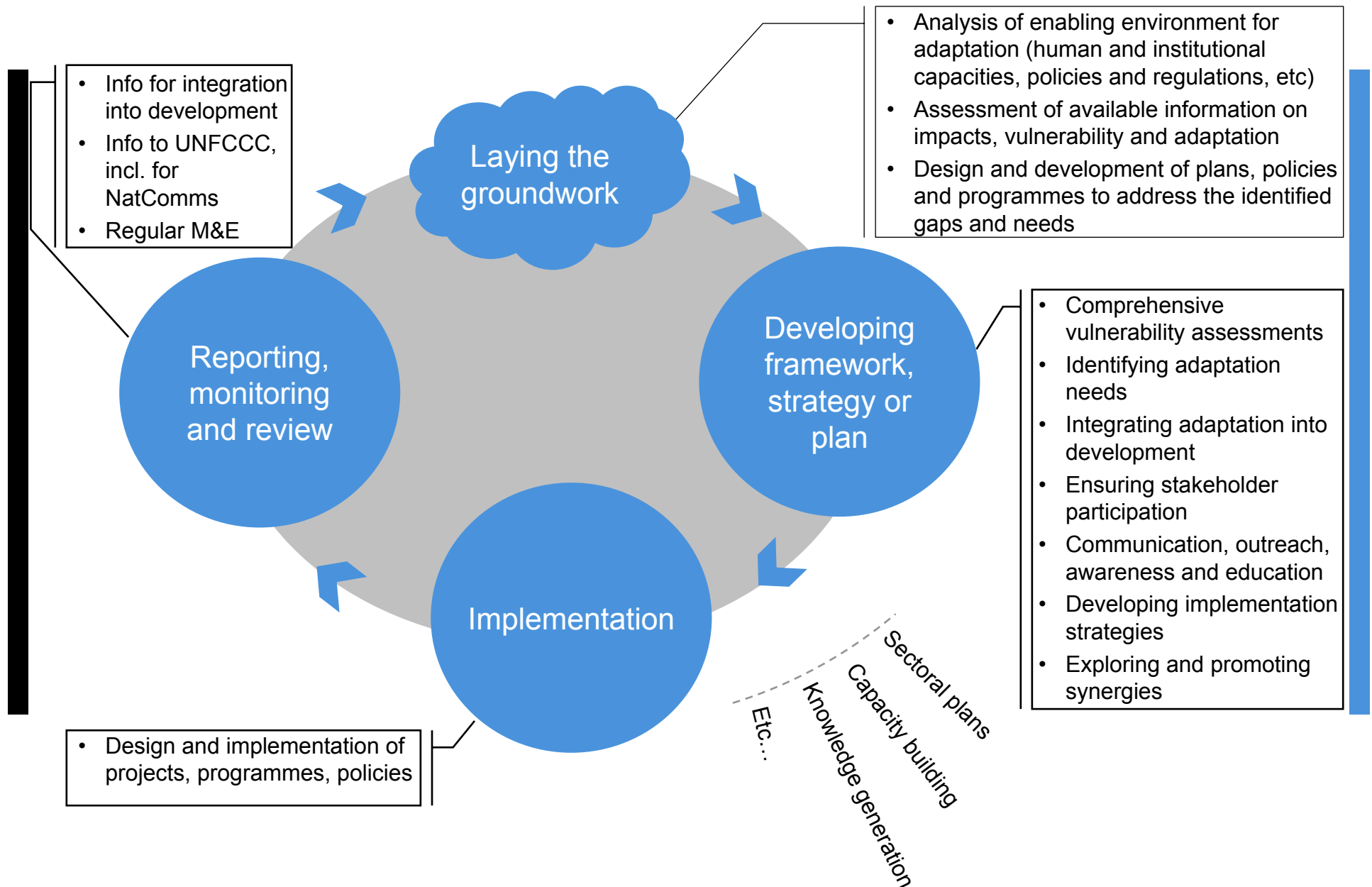
- A roadmap approach, with multiple entry points that sequentially connect to each other;
- Continuous iterative process with multiple periodic outputs that build on each other;
- Allows for flexibility of the choice of approaches.

Key deliverables

- **Intermediate:** gap analysis, vulnerability and risk assessments, cost and benefits of adaptation;
- **Core:** Periodic reports on progress, NAP document to communicate the NAP process and key outputs for dissemination, driving national policy, submission to UNFCCC, to donors, etc...



Components of the NAP process



Examples on laying the groundwork

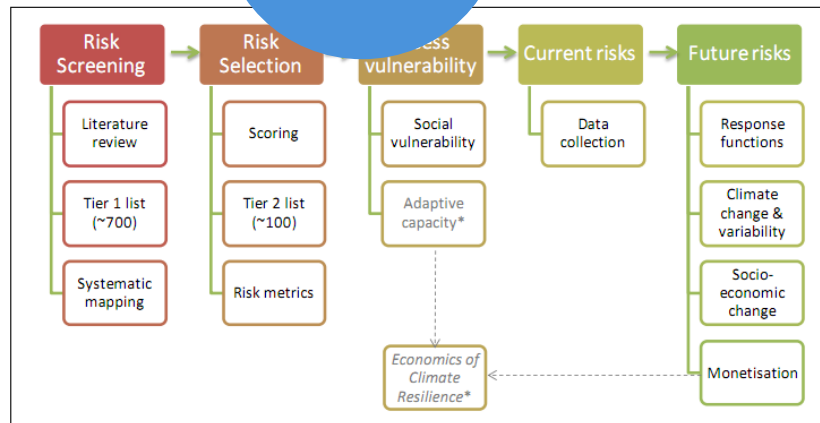
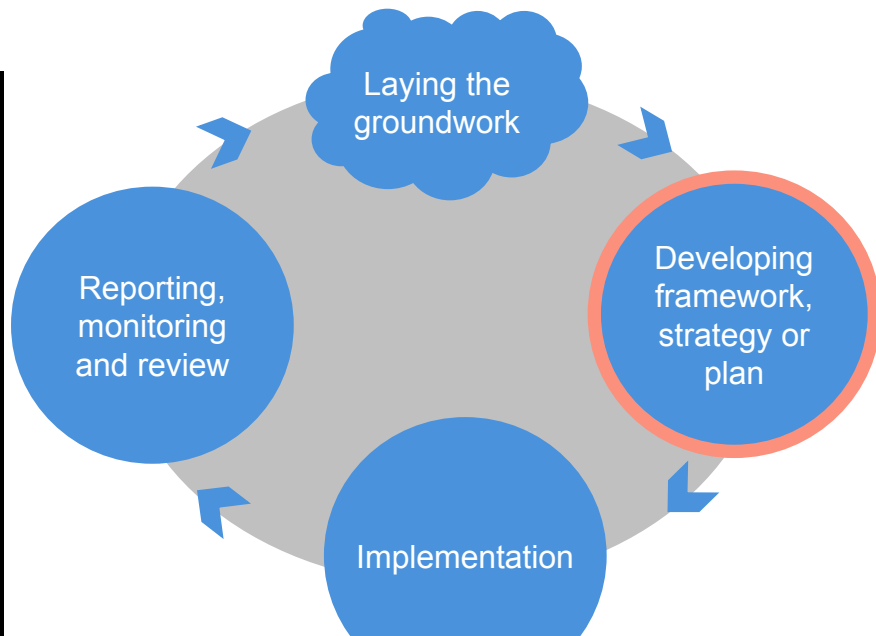


Bangladesh

Progressive establishment of enabling environment:

- CC pointed out as development issue in election manifesto prior to 2005;
- Completion of first NAPA in 2005;
- Adoption of Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan in 2008 which builds on and substantially expands NAPA;
- Revision of the strategy in accordance with priorities of new government implied by 2009 government elections;
- CC Action Plan as 10-year programme (2009-2018) with preliminary focus on first 5 years.

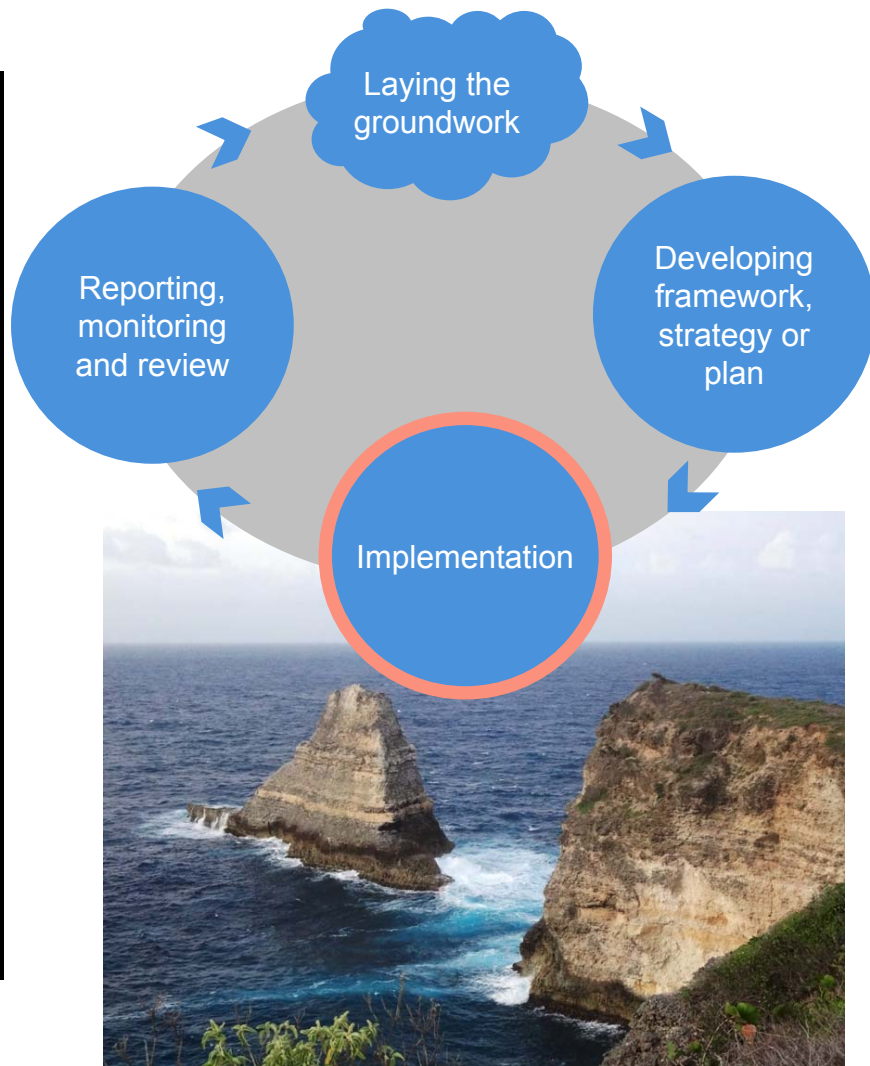
Examples on developing framework, strategy or plan



UK – Risk Assessment

- Consistent framework to assess risks across sectors and regions to allow for comparability;
- Staged approach from Tier 1 list of 700 identified risks to Tier 2 list of 100 prioritized risks through systematic mapping and scoring exercise;
- Criteria for ranking of risks:
 - Magnitude of risk;
 - Confidence in evaluating the risk;
 - Urgency of action;
- Based strongly on expert evaluation and stakeholder participation;
- Separate study on the economics of climate resilience will help to evaluate and rank adaptation activities.

Examples on implementation



Caricom States

"Three ones"-approach including:

- ONE coordinating mechanism to manage the process (regional in coordination with national mechanisms which ensure alignment with wider sustainable development and growth strategies);
- ONE plan to provide the framework for coordinated action among the partners;
- ONE M&E strategy to ensure progress and transparency.

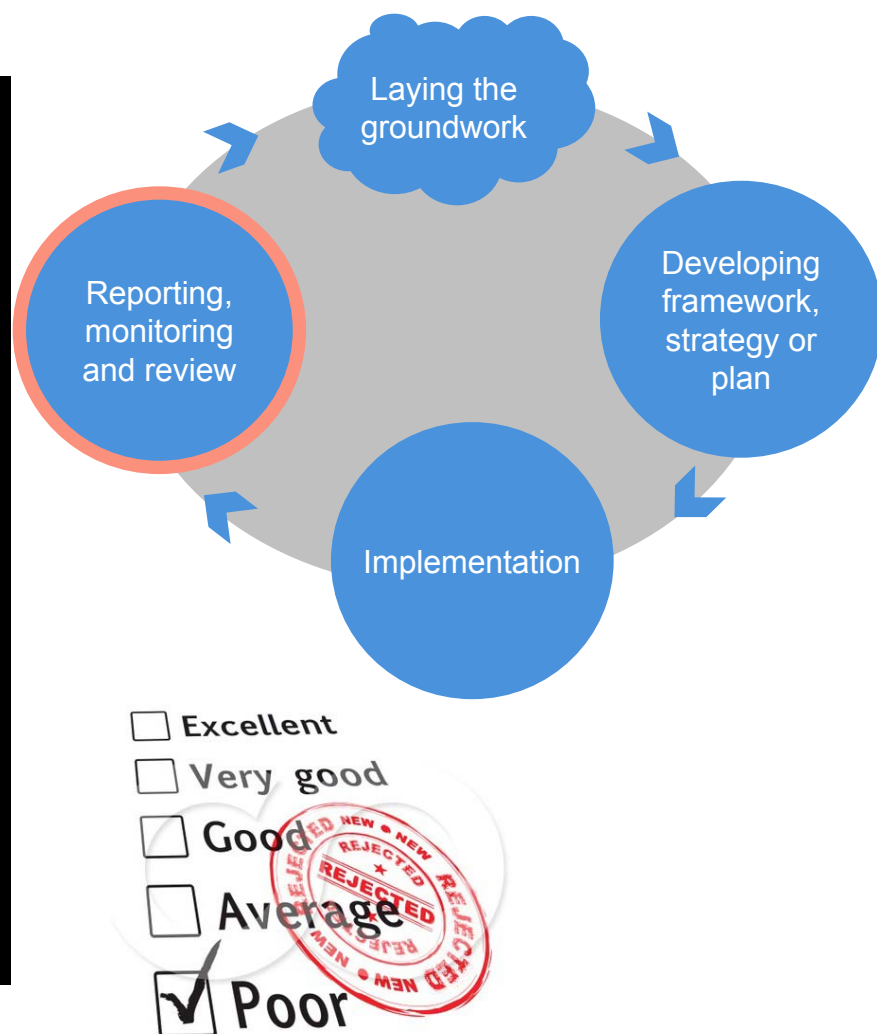
Australia

Implementation as learning process:

- Adaptation action to allow for successive learning including from sector experts;
- Some activities will take time to have effect;
- Feeds into M&E phase.



Examples on reporting, monitoring and review



Review

- All existing national adaptation strategies imply review after certain number of years (2-5 or according to criteria such as availability of new knowledge)

M&E:

- Completed M&E plan for adaptation not yet existent
- Generally required is the identification of:
 - Clear objective of the strategy/plan to be monitored against an established baseline
 - Expected outputs, outcomes and impacts
 - Indicators to measure and evaluate the progress towards or the successful achievement of outputs and outcomes
 - Implementation plan for the M&E strategy including responsibilities, review intervals, required resources
 - Reporting mechanism including type of reporting, interval and target group

LEG products

LEG Documents on Preparation and Implementation of NAPAs

	<p>Best practices and lessons learned in addressing adaptation in the LDCs through the NAPA, Volume 1 (English, French and Portuguese)</p>
	<p>Information paper 2009: Support needed to fully implement NAPA</p>
	<p>Step-by-step guide for the implementation of NAPA (English, French and Portuguese)</p>
	<p>Technical paper 2009 - NAPA preparation, implementation and submission of revised projects and projects profiles</p>

<http://unfccc.int/6110.php>



LEG products (2)

 <p>LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES under the UNFCCC</p>	LDC brochure 2009 - LDCs under the UNFCCC
 <p>LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES SUPPORT NEEDED to fully implement national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs) 12 September 2009</p>	Information paper 2009: Support needed to fully implement NAPA
 <p>Annotated guidelines for the preparation of national adaptation programmes of action <small>Least Developed Countries Expert Group</small></p>	LEG annotated guidelines for the preparation of NAPAs (English, French and Portuguese)
 <p>UNEP NATIONAL ADAPTATION PROGRAMMES OF ACTION NAPAs <small>Selection of Examples and Exercises Drawn from Regional NAPA Workshops</small></p>	Selection of Examples and Exercises Drawn from Regional NAPA Workshops

<http://unfccc.int/6110.php>



Best practices and lessons learned platform on the LDC Portal

Your location: Home > Cooperation & Support > Least Developed Countries Portal > Best Practices Platform

NAPA : Best practices and lessons learned platform



Introduction [more](#)



Methodologies [more](#)



Country experiences [more](#)



Best practices and lessons learned [more](#)

visit: <http://unfccc.int/6491>



Best practices and lessons learned platform on the LDC Portal

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Country experiences with the NAPA process



Bangladesh

Bangladesh's experience shows that the NAPA process can be useful for establishing arrangements to address climate change issues in the country, [more](#)



Bhutan

Bhutan's experience shows that when the potential impacts of climate change are clear and the expected outcomes of a project are tangible, the rationale for the project is easy to articulate, [more](#)



Burkina Faso

Burkina Faso's experience shows that well-established institutional arrangements to deal with climate change issues in the country can greatly facilitate NAPA preparation and implementation and foster early strategic thinking for the consideration of medium-and long-term adaptation options, [more](#)



Best practices and lessons learned platform on the LDC Portal



Haiti

Haiti's experience shows that continuous engagement of the NAPA team during the design of the implementation phase is critical to avoid any delays in implementation and nurture the capacity that has been built during the preparation phase, [more](#)



Kiribati

Kiribati's experience shows that multi-stakeholder consultations during the NAPA preparation process can significantly help identify nationwide adaptation needs, [more](#)



Malawi

Malawi's experience shows how some of the constraints imposed by changing procedures or rigid procedures for accessing resources can result in major delays in the implementation of a project on the ground, [more](#)



Sao Tome and Principe

Sao Tome and Principe's experience shows that focusing on the most affected development-related sectors is a good way to link the NAPA activities to national development plans, [more](#)



LEG contacts

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