United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Update on the work of the LEG

LEG side event

3 December 2019 UN Climate Change Conference Dec 2019



LEG work programme – 1/2

Supporting the Paris Agreement	 Needs of the LDCs on adaptation related to the implementation of the Paris Agreement (19/CP.21) Addressing mandates from 1/CP.21 paragraphs 41, 45 Addressing mandates from decision 11/CMA.1
Supporting SBI assessment of progress in NAPs	 □ Annual progress report on NAPs □ Information on progress in NAPs in LEG reports □ Supporting assessments in 2015 and 2018
Engaging with GCF secretariat on access to GCF for NAPs	 Engaging the GCF secretariat in LEG meetings GCF secretariat conduct of sessions at NAP Expos Exchanging information with the GCF secretariat on the progress of and challenges faced by countries
Technical guidance and support on NAPs	 Guidelines and supplements Training, Open NAPs, NAP Expos, NAP Central NAP technical working group Publications on national adaptation results and efforts



LEG work programme – 2/2

networks

Monitoring and assessing progress, effectiveness and gaps	Online questionnaire, surveys Country case files PEG M&E tool		
NAPAs and the LDC work programme	Direct country support Monitoring of progress Sharing of information to Parties and all stakeholders through LEG reports		
Gender, vulnerable communities, groups and ecosystems	 □ Technical papers and supplements □ Integration into technical products and guidance □ Sessions at the NAP Expos, workshops 		
Collaboration with other bodies under the Convention	□ AC □ CGE □ TEC □ NWP □ SCF □ WIM Excom		
Engagement of organizations, regional centres and	 □ Focal points for regional centres □ Engagement through the NAP technical working group 		

The achievement of the following by 2020:

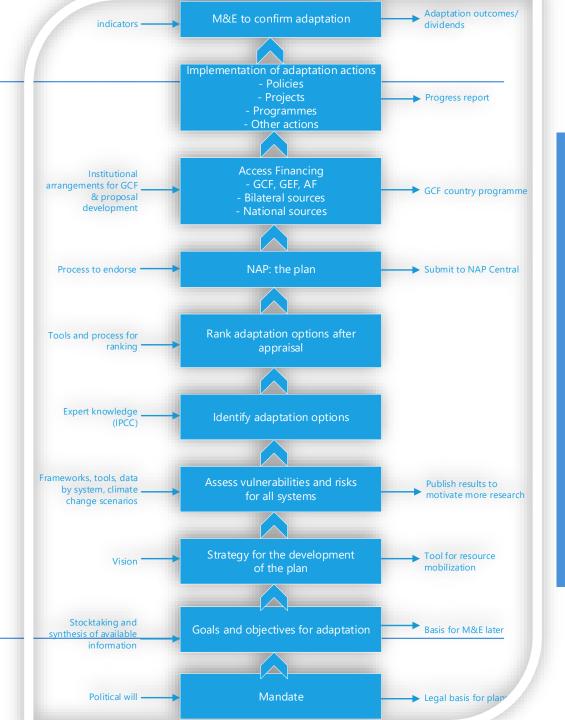
- □ The existence of a well-structured adaptation planning process in the LDCs;
- ☐ Formulation of robust and good-quality NAPs;
- □ Implementation of priority adaptation needs identified in the NAPs with funding from the GCF and other sources;
- □ Demonstrable results in building adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change in the LDCs.

FCCC/SBI/2016/7, paras 15-16

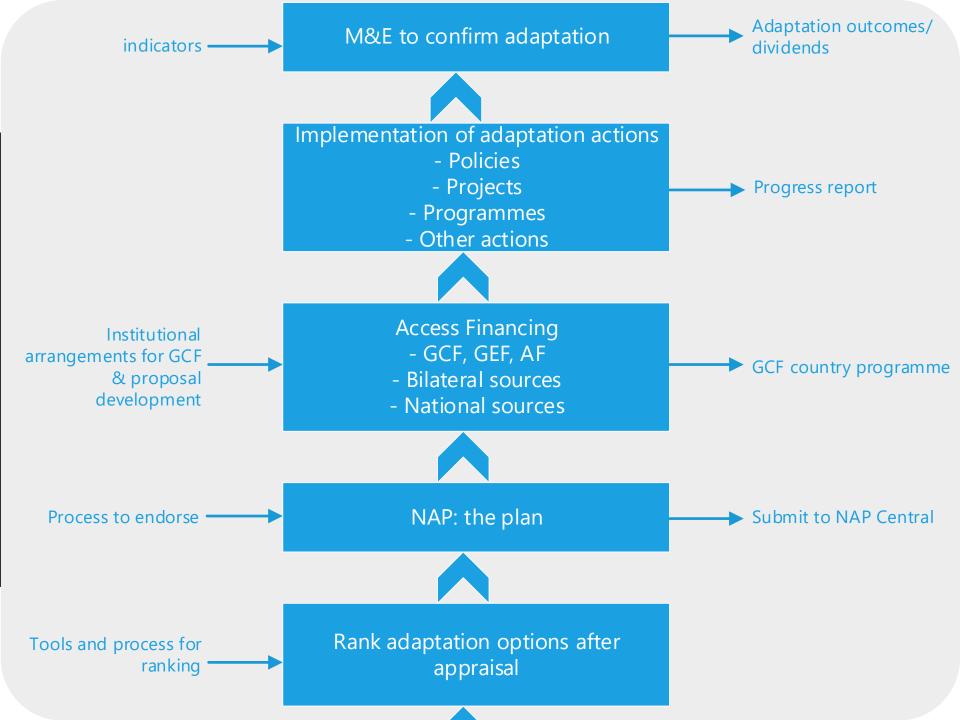


Training in NAPs

What is it that we want to achieve and how do we get there?







Open NAPs

- ☐ To mobilize the widest inputs from all interested and available actors and stakeholders to support countries in their work on NAPs;
- □ To test different approaches and dig deeper in various aspects and sectors;
- □ Open NAPs are maintained at http://napexpo.org/opennap



This policy brief...

... introduces the Open NAF initiative of the LEG

... describes how the Open NAPs are closely connected to other work areas of the LEG

... shows how countries can participate in the initiative

... and describes how interested organizations and experts can contribute Developing countries have been undertaking the process to formulate and implement National Adaptation Plans since 2011, scaling up their previous and other ongoing work on adaptation. Two issues led to this initiative on Open NAPs.

Firstly, a number of operational questions arose in the early years by countries embarking on the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans. This motivated the LDC Expert Croup (LEG) to try out typical processes by putting the technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs into gradice with a few real country situations.

Secondly, the LDCs continue to struggle and face severe capacity gaps in formulating their NAPs, given limited technical expertice available to them to cover the broad set of issues necessary in developing quality NAPs. This is evidenced by the small number of LDCs that have completed a NAP, compared to other developing countries.

The LEG has developed the Open NAP as an initiative to work directly with country teams in formulating heir NAPs, by mobilizing and engaging a wide-range of organizations and experts ("crowd-sourcing"), in addition to exploring innovative solutions to some common problems faced in formulating adaptation plans. The SBI highlighted the potential to make the Open NAPs even more useful to countries (SBI 49, under the LOC Matters item, December 2018).

The Open NAP initiative

The Open NAP initiative is an open-ended collaboration, led by the LEG, designed to mobilize the widest inputs from all interested and available actors and stakeholders to support the LDCs and other interested developing countries, in the development of their NAP. The main motivation is to build on collective experience, expertise and intelligence that exists beyond national intelligence that exists beyond national intelligence that exists beyond national undersective adaptation solutions to common witherabilities and risks due to climate change.

This is especially welcomed in the LDCs where technical capacity, data and access to the rich global knowledge-base on adaptation is limited, despite being the most vulnerable and in most need of adaptation interventions sooner rather than later.

The specific objectives of the Open NAP include:

- To mobilize the widest range of inputs from different actors globally in support of NAPs;
- To develop and try out innovative approaches in adaptation for more effective adaptation data collection, assessment, planning, implementation and impact, leading to the identification of best practices and enhancing learning by doing;
- To identify well-tested data and models developed and promote their application in country assessments as appropriate, as well as the replication of successful national-level methodologies and approaches in other countries;
- To promote building up of common databases to support implementation of different frameworks and agreements:
- Promote consistency, comparability and scaling in methodologies, assessments and outputs related to NAPs

About the process to formulate and implement National Adaptation Plans

The process to formulate and implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) was created under the UNFCCC in 2010, with accompanying support. The LEG was mandated to provide technical guidance, advice and support on NAPs, along with UN organizations and other relevant actors. Financial support under the UNFCCC is provided through specific provisions under the financial mechanism of the Convention, notably through the GCF (currently mainly for the formulation of NAPs through the readiness window), and through the LDC Fund.

As a national plan, the NAP is developed by government teams under the leadership of the UNFCCC focal point. Implementing agencies are usually those that have traditionally been supported a country on related environment climate change issues. The LEG was requested by the COP to develop technical guidance and support to the LCCs.

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Out of 153 developing country Parties

120 have initiated the process to formulate and implement NAPs → 16 have submitted a NAP Only 4 of these are LDCs



Areas of gaps and needs:

- Accessing financial and other support
- Institutional arrangements and coordination
- ☐ Climate scenarios, science and translation to local context
- Risk and vulnerability assessment and risk management
- Access to and use of technology
- Monitoring, evaluation and learning
- ☐ Linkage with the development agenda
- □ Active learning from practice
- Guiding principles

Details in LEG 36 report – FCCC/SBI/2019/16, annex I.



Flagship events bringing together all actors and players from governments, local communities, private sector, etc., on advancing NAPs http://napexpo.org/2019

Supplements to the technical guidelines as at June 2019 (total 26 in number)

Org. (year)	Topic/theme	Org. (year)	Topic/theme	
IFRC (2013)	How to engage with NAPs	UNITAR (2015)	Skills assessment	
CBD (2014)	Synergy in addressing biodiversity and	WHO (2015)	Operation framework for building resilient	

Synergy in addressing biodiversity and CBD (2014) WHO (2015) health systems adaptation GIZ (2014) WMO (2015) Climate services for adaptation

Aligning NAPs to development and budget

planning Stocktaking Tool

GIZ (2014)

SVA (2014)

WHO (2014)

CI (2015)

GIZ (2015)

FAO (2015)

IPACC (2015)

SVA (2015)

NAP-GSP (2015)

PROVIA (2014)

Supporting NAP development with PROVIA

guidance Civil-Society Guide to the LEG/NAP

Technical Guidelines

Health adaptation planning guide

Integrating ecosystems in adaptation Developing M&E systems

Genetic diversification in adaptation and

NAPs

Integrating African indigenous knowledge in

NAPs

Multi-sectoral involvement in NAPs GWP (2019) Addressing water in NAPs NAP Global Joint principles for adaptation Engaging the private sector in NAPs

ITU (2016)

NAP Global Network (2016)

FAO (2017)

NAP Global

IIED (2017)

UN HABITAT

UNCDF (2019)

Network (2019)

(2018)

Network (2017)

CCAFS (2017)

ITCs for adaptation in cities

Vertical integration in NAPs

Agric, forestry, fisheries in NAPs

agriculture

NAP mandates

10 best bet innovations for adaptation in

Financing NAPs – contributing to NDC goals

Financing local adaptation to climate change

Urban and human settlements in NAPs

Available at: https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Guidelines/Pages/Supplements.aspx

Implementation of NAPs



SBI 47 invited the AC and the LEG, following the NAP Expo 2018, to consider ways to assist with the implementation of NAPs in their future work programmes and to include information thereon in their reports

FCCC/SBI/2017/19, para. 73



- ☐ Current lack of specific guidelines for the funding of the implementation of policies, projects and programmes identified in the NAPs
- ☐ Difficulties experienced by delivery partners and countries in having funding proposals approved quickly under the GCF owing to the complexity of the process and level of scrutiny in the review of the proposals
- ☐ Limited assistance received by some countries from delivery partners in developing proposals for implementing the policies, projects and programmes identified in their NAPs

FCCC/SBI/2019/16, para. 38



Information to be included in NAPs to facilitate implementation

- □ Demonstration of past, present and future changes in the climate
- □ How to ensure medium to long term adaptation and how to avoid maladaptation
- ☐ How are the proposed policies, projects and programmes in NAPs are linked to the GCF country programme

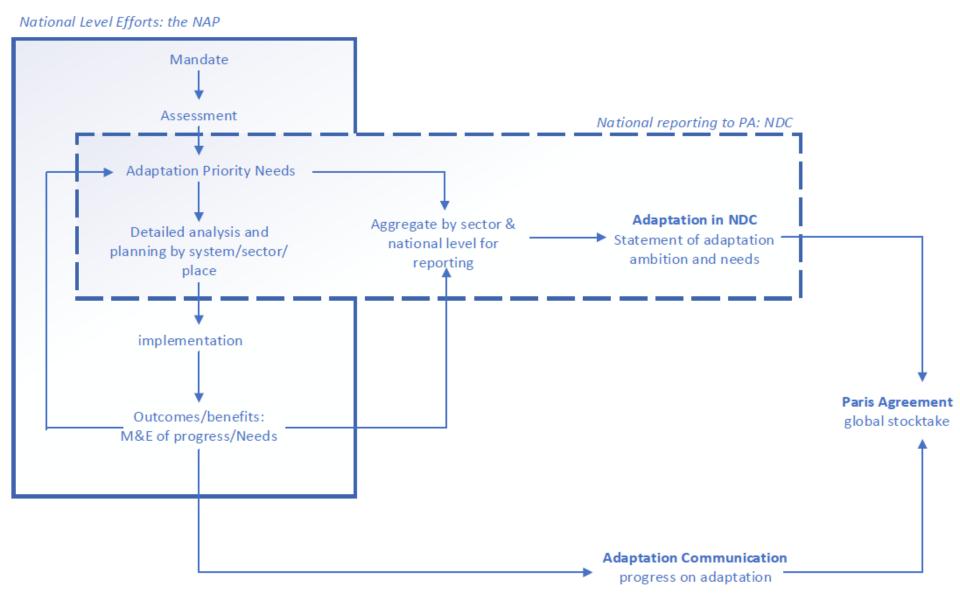
Based on exchanges with different actors and the Parties, including at the NAP Expo 2019



Linkages between NAPs and NDCs



Mapping of possible linkages between NAPs, NDCs and adaptation communications



United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Contact:

The Chair

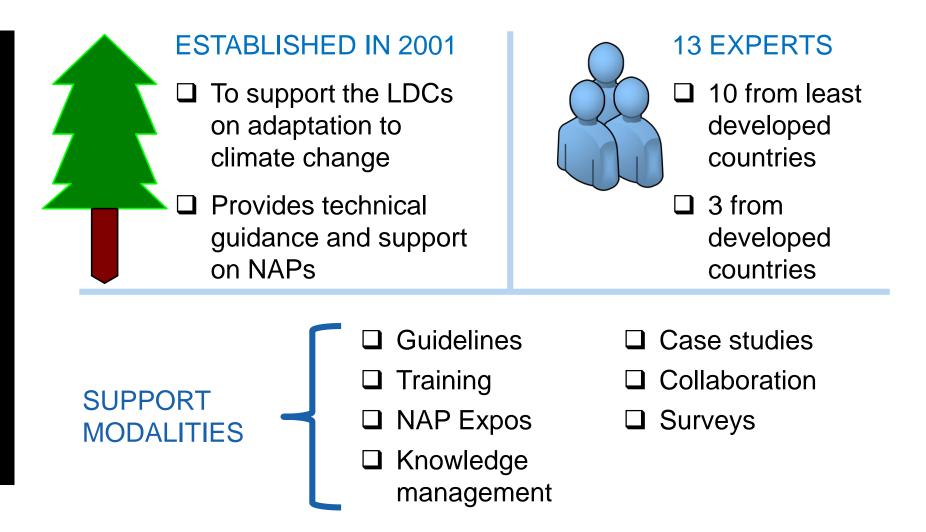
Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)

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Webpage: https://unfccc.int/leg



About the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)





LEG members, June 2019



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