

## **NAP-GSP Regional Workshop**

### **Supporting African countries to advance their National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process**



The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Training Workshop for the African non-LDC countries was held in Abidjan, Cote D'Ivoire from 17 October to 19 October 2017. It aimed to provide a brief overview of the NAP experiences of African developing countries,<sup>1</sup> and highlight emerging issues, challenges and opportunities that countries are facing in advancing their national adaptation planning processes.

The workshop was organised by the joint UNDP-UN Environment NAP Global Support Programme (NAP-GSP). It was attended by 40 participants from 12 African countries (Angola, Cameroun, Cote d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Seychelles, South Africa, and Zimbabwe). The workshop group was multidisciplinary with an average of three participants per country, invited from the Ministries of Environment, Finance and Planning.

---

<sup>1</sup> Countries invited to the workshop were those that are not Least Developed Countries (LDCs). LDCs are covered by the LDCF NAP-GSP project. (please note Angola (LDC) had been invited to the workshop as it is currently in a transition period set to graduate from LDC status in 2021).

In addition to UNDP and UN Environment, resource persons to the workshop included representatives of the Green Climate Fund (GCF), World Health Organisation (WHO), World Meteorological Organisation (WMO), the United National Climate Change Secretariat (UNFCCC), and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).

## **Format of the workshop**

The workshop operated in an interactive participatory manner with a mix of plenary sessions and group exercises. Group stocktaking exercises and presentations highlighted the status and gaps of NAPs in each country and encouraged knowledge exchange on how to support the process of advancing NAPs. Country experiences were also shared on the following themes: accessing climate finance, developing institutional arrangements, strengthening co-ordination mechanisms, synchronising climate information, integrating adaptation into national financing, and ensuring a gender focus.

## **Outcome of the discussions: progress in advancing the NAP process**

Many of the participants have already attended one or more NAP related workshops, either at national or regional levels. Most of countries in the region are at various stages of the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Two countries, Kenya and Cameroon, have formulated NAPs which have been submitted to the UNFCCC.

Significant advancements to initiate and launch NAPs and integrate adaptation into national development planning have been made in Seychelles, Nigeria, Cote d'Ivoire, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Gabon, Cameroon and Ghana. These countries are building on previously established climate strategies and policies to integrate adaptation into both planning and budgeting, developing roadmaps, and initiating national climate dialogues and workshops. Most countries are setting up wide consultative processes for developing their NAPs, while recognising that the consultative nature of the process makes it lengthy.

Kenya and South Africa, for example, have integrated climate change adaptation (CCA) into their long-term development plans, such as Kenya's Vision 2030 and South Africa's National Development Plan Vision 2030. South Africa has also developed a national Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, which will be integrated into all relevant sector plans, and upon which the NAP is based.

Several countries have also advanced towards sectoral integration: Ghana has formulated a National Climate-Smart Agriculture and Food Security Action Plan (2016-2020). Gabon has finalised their national coastal adaptation strategy. Some countries are also making progress towards addressing a wider range of sectors. Kenya, as part of its third medium-term plan (2018-2022) for implementing the Vision 2030, has established a dedicated thematic group tasked exclusively to facilitate integration of climate change into all sectors.

## **Major challenges in advancing NAPs**

### ***Coordination mechanisms***

Many participants found that the institutional frameworks in place in their country is inadequate to effectively coordinate the NAP process. Others highlighted challenges in coordinating between national and subnational levels. A few good examples were identified as having a coordinating agency

with a strong convening power and establishing a strong national mandate from high level in the government. In Kenya, the National Climate Change Framework Policy and Climate Change Act created a National Climate Change Council (NCCC) that is anchored in the Presidency and chaired by the Deputy President. It has the authority to convene ministries and demand accountability on matters related to climate change across sectors. In Gabon, the climate change agenda is also coordinated by the President.

### ***Ownership***

Participants felt that although many sectors and regions were consulted, the ownership of the NAP process was low and was often with one sectoral Ministry (primarily the Ministry of Environment). The mandate of this Ministry may not be adequate to have sufficient influence and convening power over other Ministries. It remains a challenge to ensure high-level political support to strengthen decision making process. They concluded that for the NAP to be successful, an effort for decentralisation must actively be pursued with all stakeholders and levels of government maintaining some form of ownership, decision makers and Ministries of Finance, Planning and Infrastructure.

### ***Finance***

All participants concurred that finance remains a major challenge for countries as they are still struggling to mobilise new financial resources, particularly at local levels. This is partially due to reduced international funding and low levels of government budgetary allocations that could help better manage domestic and international climate funds. Climate financing has been limited and driven primarily by project- based and bilateral and/or multilateral funding sources. Private sector engagement with adaptation is particularly challenging when strong mitigation co-benefits are not included.

### ***Climate Information***

Collection, storage, management, sharing and dissemination of climate data and information is another significant challenge highlighted by participants. Climate information and technology infrastructure, as well as the capacity to manage and interpret the climate information are lacking in the region. They recognised the essential need for efficient communication platforms for dissemination, and knowledge about how to present the climate information to various users and ensure it is readily available.

### ***Local development planning***

Participants also pointed that Integration of adaptation in local development planning continued to be limited. However, action is underway in some countries, for example, Cameroon is addressing this issue by seeking to integrate CCA into its five-year Communal Development plans. Similarly, South Africa is intending to integrate climate change into specific sub-national level development frameworks, land use schemes and a planning authorisation system.

## **Key emerging issues**

### ***Land Use Planning***

Land use planning is emerging as a critical issue to effectively integrate adaptation in development planning. Land use choices significantly influence the final impacts of climate change, and can increase resilience to climate change impact through the location, mix and design of development. Countries highlighted the competing demand for land use from different development sectors including Agriculture, Infrastructure, Conservation, etc. This is motivating countries to develop national

frameworks for land use and legislation to guide sustainable land use. Although some activities have been put in place in various countries, implementation remains a challenge. In many cases, regulatory measures are not proving effective. Therefore, countries are requesting for enhanced support to develop strategic land use planning, as a useful tool to integrate DRR and adaptation, towards a more holistic sustainable development framework. Indeed, decisions on land use and infrastructure can either decrease or increase risk significantly, especially in cities. If investments in infrastructure, housing and other facilities have been made in hazardous locations, the risk is locked in place for decades, and it would be far more expensive to correct it than it would have been to avoid its creation in the first place. Some countries suggested hosting a dedicated workshop on integrating climate risks and adaptation in land use planning.

### ***GCF Funding***

Countries have had numerous questions on GCF funding. In particular, countries asked for more specific guidance for the development of GCF adaptation and NAP readiness projects, and further clarification regarding:

- Clear project templates for NAP readiness as well as clear criteria for review;
- Co-financing and how to recognise and account for baseline national investment in adaptation;
- Additionality and difference between adaptation and development
- Engagement of private sector and developing capacity building to help countries develop bankable GCF projects

### ***NDC***

All the countries attending the workshop have included an adaptation component in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) - or Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs). This highlights the importance of adaptation for the region. The NDCs for Kenya, South Africa and Zimbabwe have made strong linkages between their current and future adaptation efforts, and the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

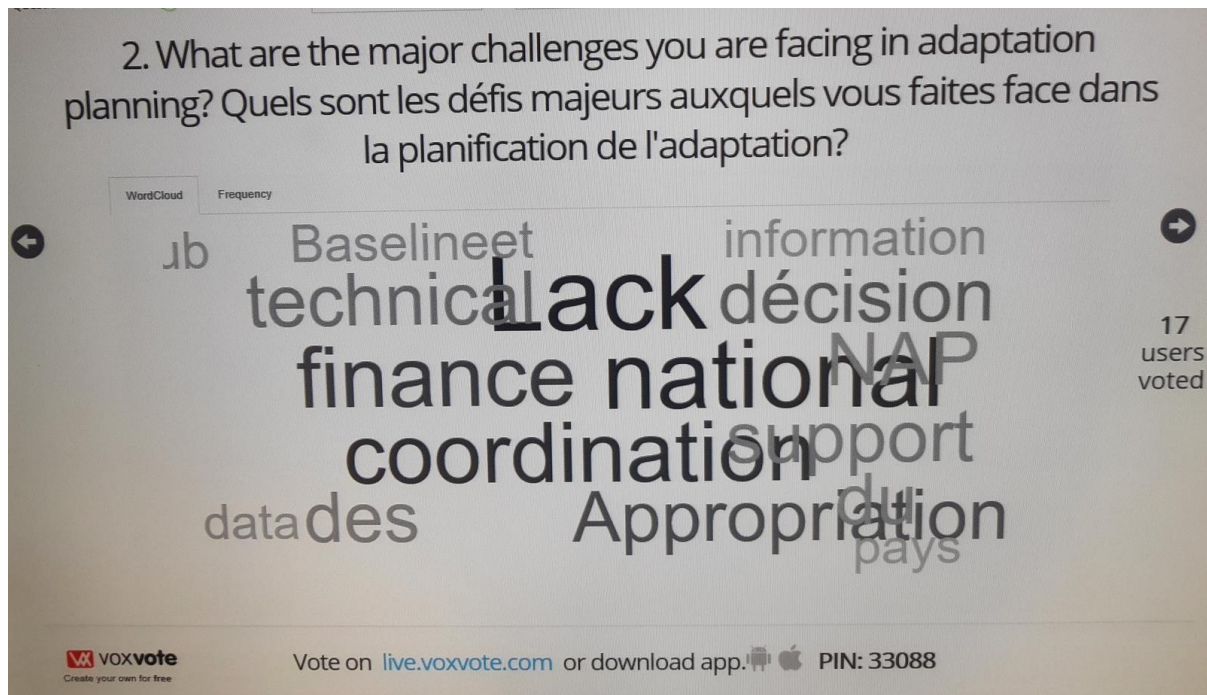
### ***Capacity building***

The following topics, presented in order of importance for participants, have emerged as needing increased capacity building:

1. Assessing financial needs for the NAP process
2. Integrating adaptation in development planning and budgeting
3. M&E of the NAP process
4. Coordination of the NAP
5. Integrated information systems
6. Appraising adaptation options
7. Outreach and communication
8. Undertaking risk assessment



These challenges were also captured in a word cloud:



### ***Opportunities for NAPs:***

After analysing their country's baselines and challenges, participants identified some of the opportunities offered by the process to formulate and implement NAPs to scale up adaptation efforts, including:

- **Strategic integration of adaptation priorities within the broader national development framework**, in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), enhances development and fiscal policies to more effectively guide adaptation decision-making and strengthen cross-sectoral linkages.
- Multi-sectoral integration can facilitate **identification and access to funding for implementation**, especially through government budgetary allocations.
- **High-level political support, institutional coordination and effective engagement of a wide range of stakeholders, including the private sector and vulnerable communities**, will enhance the integration of adaptation into development planning at all levels and scales.
- **Local level participation** in adaptation planning and prioritisation, with the support of decentralised decision making, can enhance implementation of adaptation. For countries who are at the NAP implementation stage, the NAP can function as a
- **business plan which can be catalysed** as a pipeline for future adaptation project development.
- The **opportunity for financial support** for NAP Readiness, including through the GCF, can enhance implementation of the adaptation planning processes which have been initiated, or are ongoing.

### Supplementary information:

For more information and a comprehensive viewing of all exercises, photos, videos and presentation highlighting country advances, challenges and support needs for NAPS during the three-day workshop please visit: [www.globalsupportprogramme.org/nap-regional-training-workshop-african-non-ldcs](http://www.globalsupportprogramme.org/nap-regional-training-workshop-african-non-ldcs)

### Annex – Agenda

DAY 1 – Tuesday, October 17 <sup>th</sup>	
Hour	Session
08:00 – 08:30	<b>Registration of participants</b>
08:30 – 09:00	<b>Welcome remarks and opening of the workshop</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ms Anne Desiree Ouloto, Minister for Urban Sanitation, Environment and Sustainable Development</li> <li>- Ms Angele Luh, Head of the UN environment Office in Cote d'Ivoire</li> <li>- Mr. Luc Gregoire, UNDP Country Director</li> </ul>
09:00 – 09:30	<b>Group Photo</b>
09:30 – 10:30	<b>Session 1: Introduction to the workshop</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Review of the workshop's agenda and objectives – Imen Meliane, <i>Facilitator</i></li> <li>- Introduction to the NAPGSP –Mozaharul Alam, <i>UN Environment</i>.</li> <li>- Icebreaker Exercise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Present themselves: name, affiliation, expectation all in 30 Sec.</li> <li>o Who has attended a NAP workshop before, stand up. Sit down if you attended only one; sit down if you attended 2, sit down if you attended 3.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- One word – Think for a minute and describe the NAP process in your country in ONE word.</li> </ul>
10:30 – 11:00	<b>Coffee</b>
11:00 – 12:15	<b>Session 2: Overview of the NAP process at the national level</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Overview of the NAP Process – Paul Desanker, <i>UNFCCC</i></li> <li>- Group Exercise – Countries to reflect on the stages that they are at with regards to their NAPs, and on main challenges faced.</li> <li>- Understanding the NAP-Readiness window – Jason Spensley, <i>Green Climate Fund (via Skype)</i></li> </ul>

12:15 – 13:45	<b>Lunch</b>
13:45 – 15:00	<b>Session 3: Institutional and Governance arrangement in NAPs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Overview on institutional arrangements for NAP – Sadya Ndoko, <i>UNDP</i></li> <li>- Experience from Cameroon</li> </ul>
15:00 – 15:30	<b>Coffee</b>
15:30 – 16:45	<b>Session 4: Stocktaking and coordination mechanisms exercises</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NEW Exercise:</li> <li>- For countries not advanced in nap process, outline gaps/challenges for institutional coordination and suggest a realistic coordination institutional arrangement. Share some tips.</li> <li>- For those countries advanced in their NAP-do the flow/Sadya.</li> </ul>
16:45 – 17:00	<b>Recap of the day</b> <i>Facilitator and Rapporteur</i>
<b>DAY 2 – Wednesday, October 18<sup>th</sup></b>	
08:30 – 08:45	<b>Overview of the Day</b>
08:45 – 10:30	<b>Session 5: Technical aspects in the design and implementation of NAPs - Climate information systems and integrated risk assessments</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Climate information systems – Ilaria Gallo, WMO.</li> <li>- Integrated risk assessments – Imen Meliane, NAP-GSP.</li> <li>- Experience from Cote d’Ivoire</li> <li>- Experience from South Africa ( Sibonelo Mbanjwa)</li> <li>- Experience from Angola ( Julcileia Vasconcelos )</li> </ul>
10:30 – 11:00	<b>Coffee</b>
11:00 – 12:15	<b>Session 6: Technical aspects in the design and implementation of NAPs – Informing Decision Making</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Country exercise– how to inform development planning decision-making?</li> </ul>
12:15 – 13:45	<b>Lunch</b>

13:45 – 15:00	<p><b>Session 7: Technical aspects in the design and implementation of NAPs - Sectoral adaptation planning</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supplementary guidelines on integrating adaptation in Agriculture and lessons learned from NAP-Agriculture – Gelila Terrefe, <i>UNDP</i></li> <li>- Adaptation planning in the health sector –Sally Edwards, <i>WHO</i></li> <li>- <i>Country Experiences</i></li> </ul>
15:00 – 15:30	<b>Coffee</b>
15:00 – 16:30	<p><b>Session 8: Available tools to help with NAP planning.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Stocktaking for National Adaptation Planning (SNAP) tool – Maylin Meincke, <i>GIZ</i></li> <li>- Capacity needs assessment for NAP – UNITAR.</li> <li>- The PEG M&amp;E tool – Paul Desanker, <i>UNFCCC</i>.</li> </ul> <p><i>Facilitated Discussion</i></p>
16:30 – 17:00	<p><b>Recap of the day</b></p> <p><i>Facilitator and Rapporteur</i></p>
<b>DAY 3 – Thursday, October 19<sup>th</sup></b>	
08:30 – 10:00	<p><b>Session 9: Financial support to enable the implementation of NAPs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Understanding the NAP-Readiness window – Jason Spensley, <i>Green Climate Fund</i></li> <li>- Overview of International financial landscape for NAP and adaptation funding – Mozaharul Alam, <i>UN Environment</i>.</li> </ul> <p><i>Discussion: Countries experiences in accessing financial support - Challenges and Lessons learned</i></p>
10:00 – 10:30	<b>Coffee</b>
10:30 – 12:00	<p><b>Session 10: Integrating adaptation in national financial planning</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tools, options and incentives for integrating adaptation planning in national budgeting, and opportunities for private sector’s involvement – Sadya Ndoko, <i>UNDP</i> &amp; Ilaria .</li> <li>- Experience from Seychelles</li> </ul>
12:30 – 13:30	<b>Lunch</b>
13:30 – 14:30	<p><b>Session 11: Enhancing peer to peer exchange on adaptation planning</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gender and dimension in NAP – Imen Meliane, <i>UNDP</i> &amp; Mozaharul Alam, <i>UN Environment</i>.</li> </ul>



14:30 – 15:00	<b>Coffee</b>
15:00 – 16h00	<b>Session 12: Synthesis and Wrap up</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Summary of main learning from the workshop</li><li>- Discussion on regional successes, challenges and opportunities</li></ul>