

NAP-GSP Regional Meeting on National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) for the Middle East and North Africa



**Kempinski Hotel, Amman, Jordan
3 to 5 of April 2017**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Countries of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) are particularly vulnerable to climate change-induced water-scarcity and extreme temperatures. Climate change is likely to intensify the effects of drought, which is currently one of the biggest environmental challenges facing the region. Urban and coastal areas are projected to be impacted by flooding and sea surges. The effects of climate change are also anticipated to further exacerbate conflicts and threaten human security in the region.

UNDP and UN Environment in partnership are providing global support to developing countries to advance their NAP processes, through technical and institutional support, and facilitating regional exchange and learning. The joint UNDP/UN Environment National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme (NAP-GSP) supports developing countries globally to advance their NAPs. The three-day training workshop that was held in Amman from 3-5 April 2017 is part of a global series of NAP-support training workshops, which have been held in Asia-Pacific, Central Europe and Caucasus, and Latin America, and that are supported by the NAP-GSP.

The Amman workshop brought together more than 30 policy-makers from Environment, Planning and Finance Ministries from 13 MENA countries who were also supported by representatives from UN agencies and other development partners.

The workshop aimed at:

- Increasing countries' understanding of the National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) process as a tool to help countries in preparing and implementing their national adaptation plans to address climate -related risks.
- Stocktaking of the current NAP situation and what countries have achieved at the national and regional levels.

During three days, participants shared their countries current adaptation planning arrangements, opportunities and challenges and exchanged lessons learned of their experiences and identified additional support required to advance the NAPs. The workshop focused on the importance of strengthening horizontal integration between NAPs and sectorial adaptation planning in order to have successful NAPs, as well as vertical integration between national, regional and local adaptation plans to improve countries adaptive capacities and resilience.

The main recommendations of the workshop for this region were:

- Strengthening of climate risk assessments capacity through the application of accurate climate change scenarios and data is required.
- Technical capacity building for governments was identified as necessary and beneficial in developing, implementing, and assessing climate change adaptation interventions.
- The importance of exchange of views, experiences and lessons learned among countries was highlighted.
- Enabling the implementation of NAPs requires technical and financial support that can be accessed through NAP-GSP and GCF.

INTRODUCTION

This report provides a summary of the three-day training workshop¹ held in Amman between 3rd and 5th of April 2017. There were 59 participants including 37 policy-makers from Environment, Planning and Finance Ministries from 13 MENA countries (Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Saudi Arabia and Tunisia) as well as 25 representatives from UN agencies and various development partners, (UN Environment, UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNITAR, UNFCCC, GCF, FAO, GWP and WMO).

The training workshop was designed to increase the countries' understanding of the NAP process, as a tool to accelerate adaptation planning and implementation. Also, it aimed at taking stock of the stage that countries are in the NAP process and to provide a platform for participants to network and exchange their experiences and lessons learned.

Throughout the three days, participants were provided with:

- Information on how to start the planning process and the importance of building on existing institutions and policies and the benefit of linking the NAP process to SDGs, NDCs and DRR.
- Information on the importance of strengthening horizontal integration between NAPs and sectoral planning as well as strengthening integration of NAPs in vertical planning at the local, national and regional levels.
- Tools for capacity needs assessment.
- Sources of available financial support for the NAPS.
- Guidance on how to perform monitoring and evaluation for their plans and how countries can set their own indicators.

¹ Agenda attached - Annex 2

REPORTING ON MAIN SESSIONS

Ms. Imen Meliane, the workshop facilitator, started the workshop by welcoming participants and by providing a quick review of the agenda for the three day workshop.

Opening Session



Welcome remarks and opening of the workshop

The session was facilitated by Mr. Mozaharul Alam, NAPGSP, UN Environment

- The workshop started by opening remarks from **H.E. Eng. Ahmad Qatarneh, the Secretary General (SG) of the Jordanian Ministry of Environment**. Jordan has been of the first countries in the region to have a policy on climate change. The SG talked about Jordan's efforts in the area of climate change, and highlighted the Paris Agreement call for action to strengthen societies' ability to deal with the impacts of climate change as well as continued support for adaptation for developing countries for the sake of future generations. Jordan, as other developing countries, needs to think seriously about adaptation actions especially as Jordan suffers from water scarcity which will be further negatively impacted by climate change as the recent national assessment studies have indicated. H.E. wished the participants a fruitful workshop and welcomed them in Amman.

- **Ms. Sara Ferrer Olivella UNDP- Jordan Country Director** welcomed the participants and indicated that UNDP and UN Environment are working jointly to support countries in the efforts to combat and adapt to climate change. She highlighted that UNDP is dedicated on bringing all stakeholders and partners together in this effort. She thanked the Jordanian Ministry of Environment for giving climate change the needed focus and mentioned the Greater Amman Municipality (GAM) efforts in climate change. GAM is dedicated to climate action as a partner in C40 Cities group. GAM started working on several initiatives related to clean energy, efficient transportation and waste management. She also indicated that it is necessary need to strengthen synergies and leverage on existing initiative and programmes that will enable us all to find solutions to climate risks. For example, through the sustainable development goals (SDGs) that have lots of cross cutting aspects with climate change adaptation (SDG-13 on Climate Action). Ms. Olivella finally thanked the organizers for the rich and diversified workshop programme which includes practical steps and best practices on how to work on National Adaptation Planning.
- Dr. Abdul Majeid Haddad, UN Environment, Regional Office, started his notes by expressing his pleasure with the good number of participants and thanked the National Adaptation Plan - Global Support Programme (NAPGSP) for their efforts convening this workshop. Dr. Haddad announced that there is a series of regional workshops that tackles several enabling aspects related to adaptation. Climate change adaptation is a complex area, where uncertainties can be high and the need for local data based on scientific and in-depth analysis are of high importance. UN Environment is supporting countries to prepare their national communications (NCs), and he indicated that funds are put to maximum benefit and that NCs help provide needed information in terms of vulnerability and assessment analysis and formulation of sectoral adaption strategies which can provide the entry point for National Adaption Planning (NAP) process.

Setting the Stage: Linkages between National Adaptation Plans, Nationally Determined Contributions and the Sustainable Development Goals

Introduction to the institutional framework and instruments for planning for climate resilience within greater national development context.

This session was in the form of a panel discussion and it included two rounds of questions for the speakers:

FIRST ROUND:

What are the objectives of NAPs and how do they relate to the sustainable development agenda? (*Question for Ms. Julie Amoroso-UNFCCC*)

There is a theoretical aspect which stems from what was agreed upon in the Paris Agreement and this includes the governments' commitments to strengthen societies' ability to deal with the impacts of climate change and provide continued and enhanced international support for adaptation to developing countries. Also, there is another aspect which is the advancement of technical materials on NAPs through the NAP technical working group through development of Integrative Framework for National Adaptation Plans and Sustainable Development Goals (NAP-SDG iFrame) to be ready for the Subsidiary Body (SB-46) session which will provide an interactive platform for sharing best practices and lessons learned and will serve as entry point for NAP process.

▪ **Through your experience in NAP support and work on the SDG agenda, what particular linkages do you feel that countries should pay special attention to?**

(Question for Mr. Walid Ali, UNDP)

- Vulnerable groups and areas of sensitivities should be identified (for example groups subjected to droughts or floods) and we need to work on building their resilience and adaptive capacities.
- Countries need to put special focus on crisis prevention and security.
Countries examples: displacement of the Syrian population because of drought waves (before the civil war), Yemen, Iraq and Sudan are as well among the countries affected by climatic risks which can have effect on security.
- Climatic risks can affect development processes and links therefore have been identified to more than one of the SDGs (6, 13, 14, 15 and 16).

▪ **Through your experience in NAP support and work on the SDG agenda, what particular linkages do you feel that countries should pay special attention to?**

(Question for Mr. Mozaharul Alam, UN Environment)

- Countries need to highlight commonalities and build on them in response to actions and plans.
- Also, countries need to assess how these goals can add to the NAP process.

- Countries need to consider multi levels in planning (integration of efforts among all levels should be considered): Sectoral and spatial levels, Adaptation options and available technologies, and relevant actors and stakeholders.

SECOND ROUND:

- **How do NAPs relate to the NDCs/Adaptation Communications? What opportunities exist for support the preparation of NAPs and implementation and how will this support the NDCs/Adaptation Communications and the SD Agenda?**

(Question for Ms. Julie Amoroso-UNFCCC)

- NCs, NDCs and NAP - Purpose of each type of climate reporting should be identified to build on synergies.
- Available support channels for all of them: Technical resources and support from UNFCCC are available as well as funding from the Green Climate Fund (GCF).
- All of them have flexibility in terms of being country specific and based on national priorities.

- **Through UNDP's work in fragile and crisis contexts, what synergies should be emphasized between the NAP and challenges of crisis prevention and recovery?**

(Question for Mr. Walid Ali, UNDP)

- Importance of synergies should be highlighted: have practical steps in terms of mainstreaming what actions can be implemented to help in crisis prevention and recovery.
- Climate risk with risk reduction strategies can be integrated.
- NAPs can be used as a tool for crisis prevention:
 - NAPs can provide tools to identify measures and early warning system for the agriculture sector. NAPs help in preventing transboundary disputes (control over shared areas)
- NAPs can be used as a tool for recovery:
 - NAPs can provide tools to manage displacement, security and social vulnerabilities.

- **The NAP is about reducing vulnerability and building resilience, and integrating adaptation in national development plans. What adaptation priorities do you see in ensuring the effective and sustainable implementation of SDGs?**

(Question for Mr. Mozaharul Alam, UN Environment)

- All stakeholders should be brought together during the planning process
- Integration efforts should be considered to build on existing efforts
- Adaptation priorities can be:
 - Agriculture and food security, making the agriculture sector resilient
 - Water resources available for domestic uses and agriculture
 - Adaption and mitigation co-benefits: Cities become more resilient (using energy efficiency and renewable energy and risk management)

Q & A AND COMMENTS FROM PARTICIPANTS

❖ Key comments:

- Countries specific context need to be considered.
- Communication should be promoted (Paris Agreement).
- Partnerships are encouraged to secure funds (e.g. GCF).
- Planning should be done following bottom up approach.
- To strengthen adaptive capacity basic needs should be secured (vulnerabilities and SDGs).
- Support countries to strengthen their adaptive capacity through knowledge.
- 88% of NDCs include adaptation component.
- 75% of submitted NDCs identified agriculture sector during their vulnerability assessments.

❖ Q: what are the linkages between SDGs and NAP indicators (for M & E)

Initial step should be identifying key impacted systems and groups then identifying development priorities to be integrated in the NAP process.

The indicators should be country specific (no one size fits all)

- SDGs indicators are global and countries can use them after adapting them to national circumstances,
- Agriculture indicators can be for example: crop productivity, promotion of climate resilient varieties
- “No poverty” (SDG-1): the poor are more vulnerable to climate change negative impacts so the development of NAPs can focus the work on improving the resilience of poor people.

Session 1: Introduction to the Workshop

The objective of this session was to provide an overview of the NAP process, as well as to present the National Adaptation Plan – Global Support Programme (NAPGSP) objectives and activities.



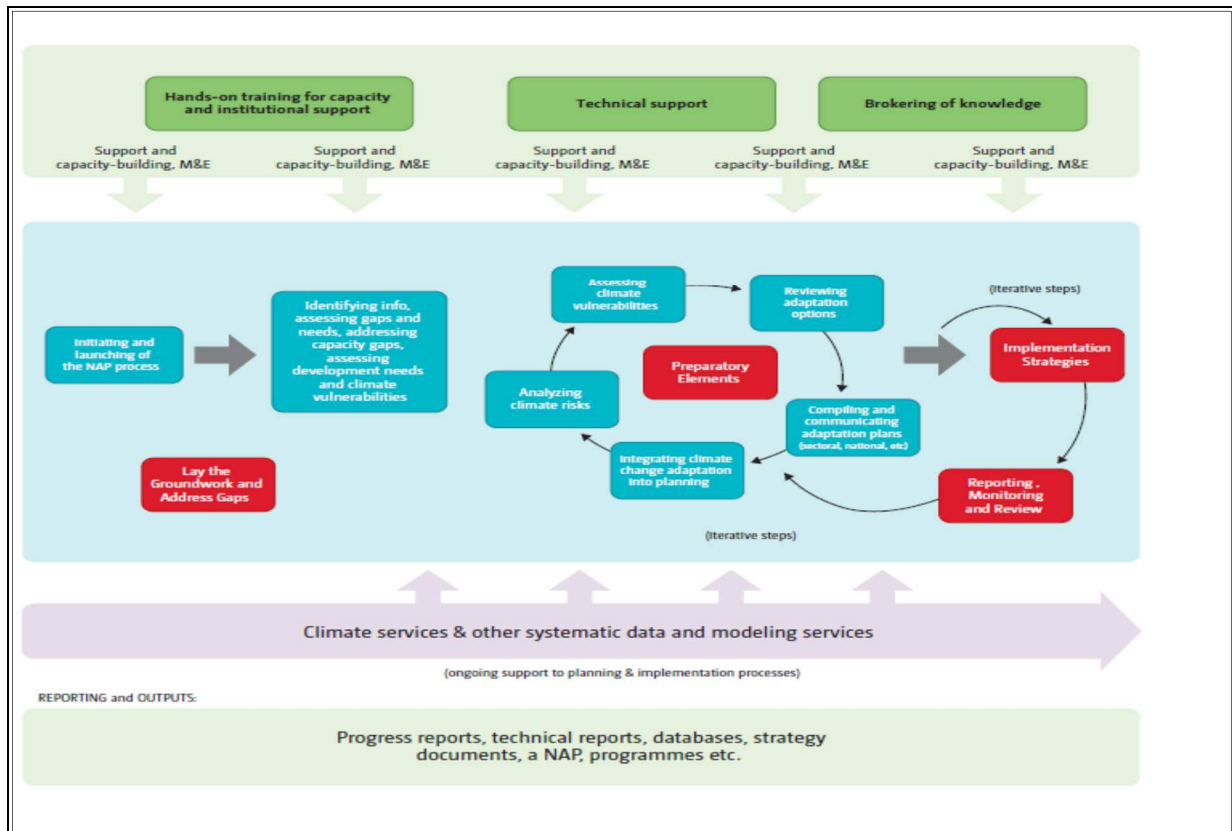
Ms. Rohini Kohli, UNDP, provided an overview of the NAP process. The NAP process is multi-sectoral, involving Ministries of Environment as well as Planning and Finance, in addition to other key Ministries. Local authorities and communities need to be fully engaged. By bringing greater institutional integration and coordination to adaptation planning, NAPs can enhance ongoing national development planning processes, safeguard development gains, and build resilience.

NAP process components:

- Main objectives of the national adaptation plan process 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.
- The NAP Technical Guidelines were briefly presented. The four main elements of the NAP process are divided into four:
 - A. Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps;
 - B. Preparatory elements;

- C. Implementation strategies;
- D. Reporting, monitoring and review.

- The NAP process steps may look as follows:



- Steps are not necessarily carried out in sequential form (Steps will be selected and followed according to country context).
- NAP process is iterative (plan, review modify).
- Finance is key for NAP process and its implementation.



Ms. Angela Lentisco, UN Environment, introduced participants to the National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme (NAP-GSP). The NAP-GSP is a joint UNDP-UN Environment programme to assist developing countries to advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), and has been set up to assist countries to bring greater focus and attention to climate change adaptation planning and budgeting. UNDP and UN Environment are supporting countries on NAPs through a portfolio of initiatives in partnership with development partners.

The main areas of work are:

- Assisting countries in the NAP process (e.g. developing a plan of action that specifies what needs to be done and resources required)
- Providing support on stocktaking of capacity gaps and needs as well as of ongoing adaptation plans and activities to identify entry points for NAP support.
- UNDP and UN Environment – have 5 regional workshops planned in 2017.
- Assisting countries to integrate vulnerable sectors, thematic areas, sub-national approaches and legal issues into adaptation planning and budgeting by supporting sectoral and cross-sectoral stock-taking, assessments and application of appropriate tools and guidelines.

Discussion key points:

- Now the focus is on NDCs preparation and NAPs need to be promoted and included in NDCs.

- When developing NAPs, one key message to be kept in mind: no one size fits all, country context needs to be considered during planning process.

Session 2.1: Stock-take of the NAP Process at the National Level

The objective of this session is to reflect on the stages that countries are at with regards to their NAPs, and learn from other countries.

Based on the discussions, it appears that many countries in the region have good achievements in terms of the preparatory phases of adaptation planning and vertical and horizontal integration. Challenges remain with regards to long term implementation, including the issues of finance and technical capacities. At the same time, many opportunities have been identified in terms of existing coordination between sectors at the national level as well as building on the existing plans and policies which may provide a way to move forward.

The table in **Annex 1** summarizes the information provided by countries under the following categories:

- Preparatory Process
- Institutional Arrangements
- Plans and Policies
- Prioritization of Adaptation Measures
- Implementation Mechanisms
- Financing for Adaptation



Session 2.2: Stock-take of the NAP Process at the Regional Level

The objective of this session was to:

- Exchange insights on the stages that countries are at with regards to their NAPs
- Exchange of information and lessons learned among countries.
- Identify achievements, challenges and opportunities for regional adaptation planning,

During this session, a group exercise was carried out for countries to exchange experiences about the achievements, opportunities and challenges they have faced and to learn about the NAP processes in other countries of the MENA region. Based on the discussions, it appears that many countries in the region have good achievements in terms of the preparatory phases of adaptation planning and vertical and horizontal integration. Challenges remain with regards to long term implementation, including the issues of finance and technical capacities. At the same time, many opportunities have been identified in terms of existing coordination between sectors at the national level as well as building on the existing plans and policies which may provide a way to move forward.

Shared achievements, challenges, and opportunities of adaptation planning can be summarized as follows:

ACHIEVEMENTS:

- National adaptation planning process challenges include the coordination of planning across horizontal and vertical levels.
- Available funds for NAP through GCF and Development Islamic Bank and many of the countries within the region have applied for support.
- Countries having National Climate Change Committees and dedicated climate change units.
- Climate scenarios and information: Downscaling has been carried out in many countries.
- Vulnerability assessments: These have also been carried out for many countries in the region.
- Integrating adaptation into planning has been considered in many countries to an extent. Some 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.

CHALLENGES:

- Data: accessibility of data, lack of baseline data and inefficient systems for information management.

- Lack of technical expertise and human resources. Capacities need to be strengthened in the area of adaptation.
- NAP integration in strategies still needs strengthening and empowerment for the coordination structure.
- Some countries face challenges in terms of security and increased number of refugees. These issues need to be considered for sustainability and successful planning.
- Assessment of adaptation options (cost-benefit analysis, multi-criteria analysis etc.): Most countries in the region had not carried out comprehensive assessment.
- Lack of finance for implementation at the national level and the need to capacity building to access international funding.

OPPORTUNITIES:

- NAPs processes have been initiated in all countries and there is agreement on the importance of having a national adaptation plan and most submitted NDCS have adaptation component.
- Available linkages between sectoral strategies and NAPs are a golden opportunity to build upon and strengthen work on NAP.
- Some plans identify priority projects, which provide an opportunity for development and implementation through available linkages between SDGs projects/programs and NAPs.

Session 3: Strengthening Horizontal Integration between NAPs and Sectorial Adaptation Planning

The objective of this session was to share experiences regarding the linkages between NAPs and sectorial planning:

Tunisia's experience

- Tunisia submitted its first national communication including vulnerability assessment (VA) in 2006 and the VA was updated in 2015. The Ministry of Environment (established in 1992) is the main entity responsible for coordination of climate change issues. Various organizations are involved in climate change efforts such as the Water National Council and other relevant Ministries. A climate change committee was formulated- this committee has several technical working groups related to adaptation, mitigation, capacity building and awareness. A climate change unit was also established and hosted at the Ministry of Environment with employees from various related sector organizations. Having all relevant stakeholders in one unit strengthened horizontal integration and facilitated sectoral mainstreaming. A national assessment of vulnerabilities identified 5 sensitive systems as high priority for adaptation actions,

namely: Agriculture, Health, Tourism, Water and Coastal areas. Special focus should be given to Tunisia's coastal areas (impacted by sea level rise) as the countries' economy depends largely on these areas. A national plan was formulated that deals with various axes and one of those axes are the SDGs. Currently a national feasibility study is under process to assess the implementation of an early warning system which is to be put in place for agriculture.

Palestine experience

- Palestine joined UNFCCC on Dec 2015 and the country has submitted in a short period of time its NAP and INDC (both submitted in 2016)
- The NAP process was participatory with the involvement of NCCC and all stakeholders' (around 15 workshops within 2 years)
- The NAP is included in the agendas of 21 sectors as well as in the NDCs and linked to the SDGs implementation efforts.
- The NAP also linked to Energy aspects → Energy, water, food and climate change nexus
- The NAP focuses on agriculture, food security and people livelihoods (identified overall 12 areas of high sensitivity)
- Palestine needs to work more on VA and climate scenarios. No real-time data history is available.

Algeria experience

- In Algeria, the responsible entity for climate change issues coordination is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. All ministries are involved as climate change is a cross cutting issue in all sectors. Climate change adaptation planning is included in sectoral, local and institutional levels. Synergies between green economy, mitigation plans and adaptation plans are established and included and linked to development efforts within the national strategies and sectoral plans. Agriculture, water and forestry are key sectors for the countries' economy. Special focus is given to this sector in terms of adaptation plans. A new National Climate Change Committee will be further enforced and trained and it will have sub technical groups. Algeria since a long time has been working on adaptation, the country has a huge project that involves more than one neighboring country that aims at combating desertification. The project will work on planting forest cover 1200 km from east to west with a mitigation aspect through carbon sequestration contributing to the project of the GCF/African.

Greater Amman Municipality (GAM) experience

Eng. Nisreen Al Araj- Advisor for Amman Mayor for international projects was asked to give a brief overview of GAM's resilience and urban planning. The following was highlighted by Eng. Al-Araj:

- The capital Amman has a population of 4 million which has doubled in the last 10 years due to influxes of refugees. All the planning that was included within Amman Master Plan of 2009 has as a result become obsolete.
- All the set policies are for the Environment and not directly linked to Climate Change.
- GAM has issued: Public Transport Strategy, Strategy for Solid Waste Management (collection to treatment).
- Ghabawi landfill has four cells already closed and Methane Gas is captured and used for electricity generation.
- Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) is under construction. It is estimated that the project will improve public transportation usage ratio which is now among the lowest with only 14% of population).
- GAM has plans to change all street lights to LEDs which will save energy and contribute to GHG emission reduction.
- Future project will use solar energy to power street lights and cover for the municipality buildings electricity.
- GAM is part of C40 network and 100 resilient cities.

Questions and comments

Question for Palestine: How did you manage to include in the NAP so many sectoral strategies?

Through continuous coordination follow up and involvement. Prioritization was done by all stakeholders and through a scoring system that included criteria such as feasibility, technology and adaptive potential.

Question for all speakers: How did you manage to coordinate efforts "practically" among all stakeholders?

Tunisia

- Involvement started at early stages of planning to establish a unit that will work on climate change and this unit has representation of all relevant organizations in one place working full time.
- One organization is designated by law to follow up on climate change.

Algeria

- Efforts are being made continuously to improve the unit efficiency, things are not perfect. All started by having a NCCC with stakeholders' representation and the mission of the focal point is to coordinate.

Palestine

- The NAP process was very participatory, with country-wide involvement through 15 workshops within 2 years.

Key points of discussion:

- Upon NAP implementation, what kind of indicators can be used, this can be challenging. Question remain on how can enhanced resilience of one community or sector can be measured
- Countries need to focus on feasibility of measure and trade-offs between mitigation and adaptation.
- The SDGs, NDCs and NAPs are linked through consideration of the national context and reviewing the guidelines of each. Then preparing a checklist that will identify cross cutting issues and this will be the entry point for planning.

Session 4: Strengthening Vertical Integration between National, Regional & Local Adaptation Plans

The objective of this session was to share experiences regarding the linkages between NAPs and vertical planning.

Moderator: Liam Fee, UN-Habitat

In the context of the NAP process, vertical integration is the process of creating strategic linkages between national and sub-national adaptation planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation (M&E). Sub-national, by definition, comprises actors and processes that exist below the national level.

United Arab Emirates (UAE) experience

Presented by Dr. Abdul-Majeid Haddad -UN Environment on behalf of UAE

- UAE realized that the key point is for adaptation efforts to be local specific. Planning should not be central nor generalized as the effect of climate change on water resources and agriculture can vary between areas and regions. There are several domains of integration: local, national and regional. For example, ecosystem adaptation planning should not be tackled at a localized level rather it should be vertically integrated. Climate modelling is of multi-level including different changing parameters. UAE initiated a programme on climate change that is local, national and regional. It is a 4-years programme of data collection and assessment (Abu Dhabi Global Environmental Data Initiative- AGEDI- Climate change inspectors). AGEDI's follow-up to this initial scoping was in 2011 with the aim of establishing a climate change work programme that could build upon, expand and deepen the understanding of vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, as well as identify practical adaptive responses at the local, national and regional levels. This work is driven by AGEDI's vision to enhance accessibility to environmental data and information to support effective decision-making. During this period, AGEDI engaged and collaborated with over 100 key stakeholders in a five-stage consultative process, identifying 12 highly integrated-subprojects across the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, the UAE and the Arabian Gulf. The process also helped establish the types of outputs considered to be the most useful for future policy-making at each level. The outcome of this is AGEDI's four-year Climate Change Programme, known as the Climate Change Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment for Abu Dhabi, UAE, and the Arabian Peninsula. This commenced in 2013 and will continue through to 2016. Ultimately, the Programme will develop and provide access to useable, high quality environmental data within the context of local and/or regional partnerships and effective stakeholder engagement. As such, this offers potential as an important basis upon which to develop high-level, coordinated decision-making about critical adaptation to climate change.

Egypt experience

- Egypt is currently preparing their 4th National Communication. The Environmental Agency- Climate Change department is responsible for all issues related to climate

change. Mainstreaming of climate change is not efficient at the local level, and more efforts should be done.

- The CC department is implementing a GIZ programme with four pillars at Cairo: strengthening knowledge and awareness, building capacities and exchange of information.
 - Heat and sand storms are two main identified impacts of climate change. CC negative impacts are identified as increase in temperatures and more heat waves that will affect food security. Planned measures to adapt will include: rooftop farming/urban agriculture to improve resilience, and currently there are youth startups that are starting to emerge work on roofs preparations. They identify champions to motivate more pilot projects. There are plans to expand the experience and scale it up to other areas like Geeza.
 - The Mayor of Geeza launched an adaptation strategy with the support of GIZ. Mitigation, adaptation and risk reduction are all integrated in the strategy. The strategy preparation was a participatory effort, with public hearing sessions and stakeholders' involvement.
- Bahrain experience

Bahrain experience

- Bahrain started early climate reporting and now the country is working on the third national communication. Climate modelling and availability of good data provide understanding of vulnerabilities. Bahrain as a small island should pay attention to sea level rise that might affect tourism and the country's economy. Water resources, health, fish stocks and palm plantation are vulnerable to climate change impacts. Bahrain has also designed projects for mangrove protection as these ecosystems are carbon sinks. In terms of governance and institutional arrangement, a National Climate Change Committee was established with members from various organizations and entities. But generally, the country needs unified approach to deal with climate risks and the NAP process provides a great chance for this. To have vertical integration it is necessary to strengthen the horizontal integration. Linkages at planning stages are needed for the sake of cities and ecosystems protection.

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) experience

- KSA has large area with several ecosystems so coordination and integration is much needed.
- Adaptation was not considered a priority 5 years ago, recent interest to adaptation efforts started with the preparation of the NDCs.

- Identified vulnerabilities at the national level are: socio-economic, coastal areas, water resources and agriculture.
- Strategic planning involves top - down approach as well as taking into consideration the regional level (Bahrain and UAE).
- Ministry of Energy is the designated national authority in terms of climate change supported by Ministry of Environment and Aramco (the Saudi Arabian Oil Company).
- Acknowledgment of all efforts and incentives are a key to success in any plan.
- Since long, KSA has made efforts to adapt to water scarcity like support for the nomads, water management projects and recently implementing projects in Jeddah such as introducing plantations and the renovation of sewage infrastructure.
- KSA are interested in projects that have adaptation and mitigation co-benefits as the country's economy is highly dependent on oil industry.

Morocco experience

- Preparatory work:
 - Vulnerability assessments were performed for 6 sectors: Agriculture, water, forestry and biodiversity, health, tourism and transportation)
 - Prepared a NAP road map through participatory process with national stakeholders.
- Next Steps: capacity needs assessment workshop, policy makers briefing and preparation for TORs for the first study to implement the NAP roadmap
- Governance and Institutional Arrangements:
 - Committee for NAP process and its implementation, national and regional observatories, Hydraulic agency, efforts to advance regionalization through establishing regional agencies for development and implementation with 2 funds dedicated for adaptation socioeconomic plans.
 - Established Regional Information System for Environment and Sustainable Development (SIREDDs)
 - Advancement of regionalization – authority is given to institutions and local municipalities.

Key points

- When working on the local level, the local knowledge should be used and built upon.
- Integration of efforts at national and local levels is of high importance for success of planning.

- Considering needed capacities and available resources should be clear during planning. It is also necessary to secure funds for successful implementation.
- In planning, we need to use bottom up approach as well as top down approach but key input information needs to be collected bottom up.
- Cities are considered a good example for vertical integration during planning process. The planning should consider the actions at the local level, the governments and the global levels.
- Roadmap towards NAP:
 - planning should be as participatory approach,
 - stocktaking should document current status and should identify key areas
 - NAP process is iterative, a draft version is prepared that is robust and can be updated.
 - Check availability of funds while considering synergies with SDGs and NDCs

Session 5: Financial Support to Enable the Implementation of NAPs

The objective of this session is to gain greater understanding of the financial support available to advance NAPs processes. Mr. Eduardo Moreira de Freitas from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) gave a presentation via Skype on financial support available for NAPs.

COP21 to COP22: Scaling up climate finance for formulating and implementing National Adaptation Plans

- The GCF pledged to support NAPs and all other adaptation planning processes.
- Countries were invited to submit requests for NAPs and/or other adaptation planning processes.
- More than 20 countries have formally expressed interest & 2 proposals from Liberia & Nepal are in final stages of approval.
- The GCF is working continuously on improving the financing process.
- The support from the GCF came after the Paris Agreement for all adaptation planning processes not just for NAPs.

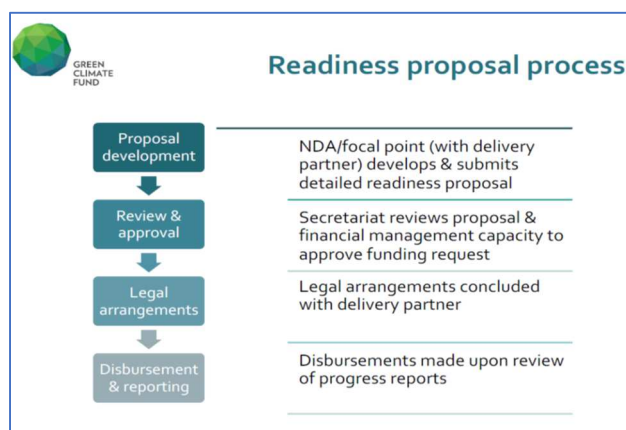
Finance modalities:

- Readiness programme is one window for support. Finance is up to 3 million USD per country. Countries can choose their partner agency as long as the partner is an accredited agency.

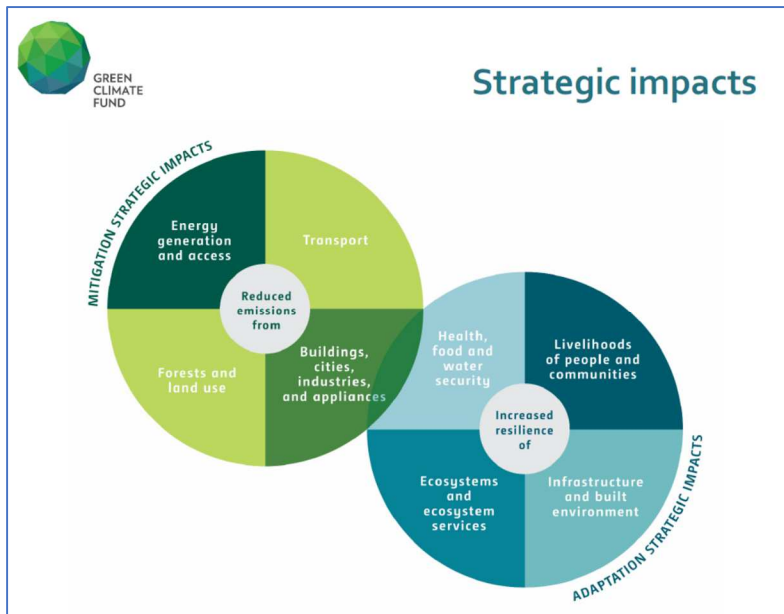
- Another window is the Funding proposal window and there it is needed to have various countries (and through this window nothing was granted for Adaption since 2015).

Readiness proposal process:

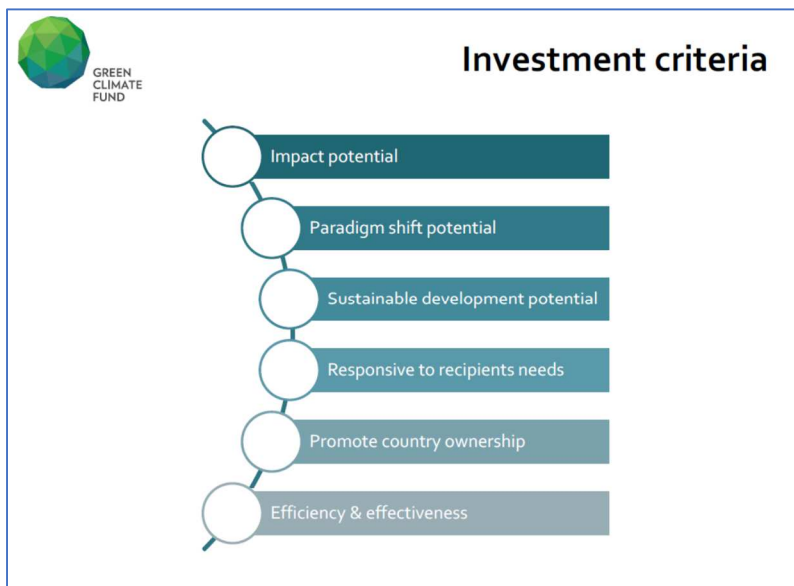
- Preparation and development of proposal through the NDA.
- Review by the Secretariat to approve funding request (Capacity and Technical assessment).
- A NAP template is being developed and will be ready soon but currently countries can use the modified Readiness template.
- Planning - programming of the GCF:
 - First step: take stock of all policies and strategies related to climate change.
 - Second step: Sectoral strategies development in terms of how the country is integrating GCFs priorities in their programming.
 - Third step: Identify initiative that are in line with the GCF programme
 - Then finally develop projects/programmes and submit the proposal for funding.
 - Funding approval proposal process:
 - Proposal generated → concept note submitted (should include creating a paradigm shift) → feedback will be provided by the secretariat → then full proposal is submitted → Proposal assessment → Approval and legal arrangement.



- Strategic impacts for the GCF:
 - Mitigation strategic impacts aiming at reducing emissions from key economic sectors.
 - Adaptation strategic impact aiming at increasing resilience of key vulnerable sectors



Investment criteria: Proposals are evaluated against 6 criteria:



- **Portfolio allocation targets:**
 - Funds are available for adaptation and mitigation (Small Islands Development States) (SIDS), Least Developed Countries (LDC) and countries of Africa (50 %).
 - The remaining 50% is for developing countries

Questions and Comments:

- **The funding process is slow as mentioned only 2 out of 20+ Countries are approved, why is that?**
The reviews of submitted proposals are done each quarter thus giving countries more time to prepare proposals. It is true that 20+ countries expressed interest but not all of them submitted complete proposals.
- **What is the role of the independent panel in the funding process**
The independent panel is an advisory panel only. The GCF secretariat is the only entity responsible for assessment and evaluation.
- **The implementation partner should it be international?**
No, the implementation partner is not necessarily out of the country can be national as long as it is a qualified partner.
- **Not having a template can be difficult in the case of preparing a proposal, what is your advice?**
The GCF advises countries to use draft template and a final template will be published soon and as mentioned previously the GCF is ready to provide information and advice.
- **What are the keys to proposals success?**
 - Making sure you are in line with the GCF programme priorities.
 - Having a qualified partner is key. The GCF is flexible in terms of the implementing partner.
 - Clear presentation of the activities and how these activities will lead to successful NAPs planning and mainstreaming.
 - Having capacity building and knowledge transfer aspect.
 - Technical capacities and qualifications.
- **Are there any simplified conditions for countries in special circumstances like Iraq?**
Yes, can be negotiable.
- **What is the Project Preparation Facility (PPF) Guidelines?**
The PPF guidelines is a supporting tool, the PPF facility can take up to 10% of the total fund.

Session 6.1: Technical Aspects in the Design and Implementation of NAPs: NAPs in the Context of Crises and Disasters

The objective of this session is sharing countries' experiences regarding the linkages between NAPs in fragile contexts.

Linkages between NAP process and risk reduction planning- UNDP

- The nexus approach to disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation is an emerging approach for a sustainable and resilient planning and development.
- We are facing population growth and there is a gap between demand and supply of water and this gap is exacerbated by the impact of Climate Change. Different countries are facing decrease in precipitation which is affecting food production and water availability and will certainly affect security.
- Change is happening fast and many countries are facing many extreme events impacting people's livelihoods, there is a pressing need to act on crisis prevention.
- The European Union, WFP and FAO have joined forces to coordinate the compilation of analyses to increase the impact of humanitarian and resilience responses through the preparation of the "Global report on Food Crises". The Global Report enhances coordination and decision-making through a neutral analysis that informs program planning and implementation.
- A new definition for risk framework has been introduced where a strategy for prioritizing and sharing information about the security risks is presented to a shared platform.
- Factors for integrated risk assessment: (1) considering current and future risks and monitor their evolution, (2) climate change aspect, (3) population growth, (4) future development scenarios, and (5) projected environmental conditions.
- Integrated risk assessment best practices can help formulate an integrated planning through:
 - Developing multi hazard risk assessment considering broader risk context.
 - Keep being informed with emerging risks.
 - Identifying gaps in risk information (generating and communicating the information).
 - Transparency and accuracy of risk information.

Jordan's efforts in NAP process

- NAP process has been launched in February 2017 with a stocktaking exercise.
- According to the Third National Communication, Jordan emits 28.7 Mt CO₂ eq so as a non-annex I country we are affected by the problem (with 0.06 % of the global GHG emissions).

- Jordan is making good steps in terms of climate change reporting as well as climate action and planning. The third national communication to the UNFCCC provided good vulnerability and adaptation assessments based on regional climate models.
- Jordan has a climate change policy since 2013, and is currently preparing its first Biennial Update Report. Jordan's NDCs has an adaptation action chapter with suggested projects. Climate change action is included in Jordan's vision which is considered the government strategic plan.

Iraq experience

- Iraq is facing major risks including climate risks, poverty, food security and war.
- Iraq is facing sharp decline in rainfall amounts, increase in temperatures, floods and desertification in various areas.
- 3 million of the Iraqi's population has been displaced due to security conditions. As well as receiving 200,000 Syrians refugees which increased the stress on natural resources and affected the country's infrastructure.
- UNEP ROWA has been accredited to help the Iraqi government in the preparation of NAP.
- The Iraqi government has requested support from GCF.
- Formation of national team to work on NAP with various members representing relevant stakeholders and including women as 40% of the team.
- Key identified challenges and gaps: deterioration of the agriculture sector, deterioration in the health sector and spread of diseases, water scarcity, sea level rise affecting coastal areas, poverty, high illiteracy rates, poor environmental awareness and lack of climatic data and projection scenarios.
- Iraq needs the support of the international community to increase resilience.

Questions and Key points of discussion:

- **How the Jordanian Ministry of Environment is interacting with the risk reduction agencies?**
- The NCCC has a member of the civil defense which is the national disaster risk agency in Jordan.
- It is estimated that 97% are climate related, out of the 13 countries represented in the workshop only 4-5 countries have regular interaction and coordination between climate change units and disaster risk agencies.
- In IPCC- AR5 chapter 19 stated that interaction between all agencies can't be ignored to ensure sound risk management.
- We need to have good planning for climate risk. The planning should be based on prevention not response. In Jordan and Palestine, we had 3 years ago a severe snow storm that caused

mobility within the city to be totally paralyzed and the civil defense was the only entity responsible to deal with this crisis. Then as a lesson learned the government established a risk unit that involves several parties to deal with DRR and management climate risks and extreme weather.

Session 6.2: Technical aspects in the design and implementation of NAPs

Objective of this session is to tackle the issues related to climate information, the development of baselines and M&E for the design and implementation of NAPs.



Presentation by Jordan

Jordan Meteorological department

- Jordan Meteorological Department is an independent entity under the ministry of transport. The department is specialized in weather observation and forecasting. It also provides various services in the fields of aviation, agriculture, climate and constructions. Jordan Meteorological Department is contributing to the protection of lives and property and raising the level of national production by performing the following tasks namely:
 - Measuring weather elements
 - Establishing the meteorological stations network
 - Issuing weather bulletins and forecasts
 - Exchanging meteorological information between the Kingdom and the world
 - Building the climatic databank

- Contributing to agricultural development projects and Issuing climatic studies limiting the effects of natural disasters by issuing warning bulletins.
- A WMO project on world city forecasts was launched with the aim to explore the wider exchange and availability of official weather information through the Internet. A WMO-sponsored web site entitled: World Weather Information Service (WWIS) was established as a centralized source on the Internet for media to access official weather information issued by National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) efficiently and effectively. By March 2017, WWIS provided official weather information for 2123 cities in which 1997 cities are available with forecast from 135 members while 1961 cities are available with climatological information from 169 members. The meteorological data to be used for NAPs-Gaps and needs identified:
 - o Datasets are incomplete and need to be updated
 - o Capacity building is needed.
 - o Financial support is needed
 - o Need to build a Monitoring and evaluation system.

Presentation by Lebanon

- The availability of the climate information started with the preparation of the National communications. Having information is important and it means having the power to plan and implement adaptation plans. NAPs are important to assess vulnerabilities and their cost and identify measures to adapt. During the last 20 years, climate reporting has created a momentum and helped in mainstream climate change in sectoral strategies and policies. This has opened the way for having climate change programmes and projects at the national and regional levels. The submitted INDCs did not include an adaptation chapter but now the time is better than ever to start the NAP process and plans are on the way to include adaptation in the upcoming NDCs.

Presentation on M&E of NAPs by UNEP

- As countries are in the process of developing and implementing their National Adaptation Plan (NAP), and M&E of adaptation at the national level is gaining importance. National M&E of adaptation looks at progress towards adaptation in a country. This may involve looking at progress in implementing adaptation-related efforts, policies, plans and interventions (process), and/or impacts that these may have (outcomes).
- Climate change affects a broad range of sectors that are critical to a country's overall development, such as agriculture, water, health, and infrastructure, national M&E of adaptation often requires sectoral integration and data and information from across sectors and about interventions taking place at sub-national levels, such as municipal, community,

and project levels. There are several points needed to be considered when designing a M&E framework:

- There is no one-size-fits all approach to national M&E of adaptation, approach should be country specific and should start by setting countries goals and objectives that need to relate to Paris agreement stated goal of increasing country's resilience.
- Several interrelated pillars need to be highlighted: Understanding the context of the M&E system, identifying what needs to be monitored, what scale, what timeframe and designing a process for monitoring actions and the evaluation outcomes.
- Stakeholders need to feel the ownership and involvement in planning and implementing. All parties need to be involved in the process especially in the phase of setting the objectives and action prioritization.
- Eight proposed areas for performance indicators: Policies and legal arrangements, institutional arrangements and governance, finance, technologies, decision making process and access to climate change adaptation information.
- The outcomes of the monitoring needs to include country's readiness and measure output.

Key points of discussion

- Countries need to consider monitoring in terms of NAPs development process and implementation outcomes.
- M&E framework depends on the goals that were set for the purpose of enhancing adaptation and strengthening resilience.
- As an outcome, we can't say country A is better than country B. Each country has its own specific circumstances and sets its own indicators.

Session 7: Enabling the integration of cross-cutting considerations

Objectives of this session is to understand the integration of gender into NAPs (Presentation by NAP-GSP)



Main Points that were highlighted:

- When “gender” is mentioned, men and women should be considered.
- Gender is mentioned in reference to social and cultural differences rather than biological ones.
- It is important to consider gender in NAPs process. Focus started with COP 20 (Lima) and was enforced in COP 21 as part of Paris Agreement.
- Understanding the links between climate change and gender issues requires adaptation planners to constantly inquire and learn about men’s and women’s differing needs, perspectives, knowledge and aspirations.
- When adaptation strategies fail to acknowledge and address the different impacts that climate change has on men, women, girls and boys, then policies and actions face the risk of exacerbating pre-existing vulnerabilities and fostering inequality.
- Mainstreaming gender into adaptation planning requires identifying and leveraging existing policies that include gender considerations.
- Mainstreaming gender into NAPs requires multi-sectoral approach, involving all climate-sensitive sectors, and targeting stakeholders at the national, regional and community levels.
- Capacity building is necessary at all levels to ensure gender-sensitive adaptation measures.

- Many submitted INDCs mentioned gender.

Questions and point of discussion:

What is meant by gender sensitive planning?

It means that both men and women are involved in every phase of planning, for example, participation at the level of decision makers and technical boards and committees, having policies that consider gender aspects as well as access to equal opportunities.

What are the benefits of being conscious of gender sensitive planning?

It will improve participation and the feeling of ownership with the process, it will ensure that information is being shared, and that women's knowledge is also taken into account. Gender sensitive planning will also ensure that women's (as well as men's) specific needs are taken into account, and this can lead to better planning and therefore more responsive actions.

Why it is important to integrate gender

- It has been proven that it has many benefits for adaptation actions.
- Data on gender is needed for NAPs at the preparation and implementation stages. Analysis tools are available for NAPs that involve gender sensitivity analysis (disaggregated data sets are needed).
- Every investment will need to be justified on the basis of benefits (GCF have a template with gender analysis section).
- Gender integration needs to be at:
 - Implementation: vulnerabilities and opportunities have to be identified for successful design of projects.
 - M & E framework can benefit of disaggregated data on gender.

Which stakeholders should be involved in terms of gender integration?

All stakeholders should be involved and at all levels. Capacity building is needed to implement gender analysis and to be able to identify right people with the right knowledge and level of awareness to be involved.

Countries were then invited to provide information on their achievements and challenges incorporating gender into NAPs:

- Palestine identified gender as a vulnerability area during the NAP process and gave it a priority in responsive measures and projects.
- KSA highlighted that it is important to ensure involving qualified personnel regardless of their gender.
- In Egypt, a gender unit was established under the environmental agency and a strategy for gender was recently prepared to make sure the gender aspect is considered.
- FAO through its activities dedicate good number of projects to empower women and protect them against discrimination.
- In Morocco, a National Human Development Initiative (INDH) Project was implemented with the objective of improving inclusiveness, accountability and transparency of decision making and implementation processes at the local level to enhance use of social and economic infrastructure and services by poor and vulnerable groups. In Tunisia, the current national communication includes gender analysis and focus groups were held to work on climate and gender. In Jordan, women are represented at the NCCC through a women NGO and a governmental entity dedicated to work on women affairs.

Session 8: Enabling the implementation of NAPs

The objective of this session is to enhance understanding of the existing support available to countries to advance their NAPs processes. This session was in the form of a panel discussion which gathered several international organizations and NAP-GSP Partners.

UNFCCC

The national adaptation plan (NAP) process was established under the Cancun Adaptation Framework (CAF). It enables Parties to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAPs) as a means of identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs. It is a continuous, progressive and iterative process which follows a country-driven, gender-sensitive, participatory and fully transparent approach. The COP requested the LDC Expert Group (LEG) to elaborate technical guidelines for the NAP process based on the initial guidelines for the formulation of NAPs, and to arrange a review of these technical guidelines (decision 5/CP.17, paragraphs 15-16).

At its seventeenth session, the COP requested the GEF, as an operating entity of the financial mechanism, through the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), to consider how to support the NAP process in LDCs.

COP 17 also invited the operating entities of the financial mechanism, as well as other bi-lateral and multi-lateral organizations, to provide financial and technical support to other developing countries to carry out national adaptation planning measures.

The GEF, in collaboration with LDC Parties and its Agencies, and in coordination with LEG, developed the GSP. LEG introduced its technical guidelines for the NAP process in LDCs at COP 18, and the GSP will work to collect feedback provided by Parties, as well as other stakeholders, on these guidelines, including the appropriate ways to introduce, disseminate and apply them in launching the NAP process.

The Green Climate Fund was established in 2010 as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

The Adaptation programme of the UNFCCC secretariat supports the intergovernmental process. This process includes activities relating to national adaptation plans (NAPs), national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs). The Adaptation programme also engages Parties and stakeholders including national, regional, multilateral and international organizations, across public and private sectors, civil society and other relevant stakeholders. The programme addresses the process of reviewing the adequacy of the long-term global goal under the Convention and the global stocktake under the Paris Agreement and the consideration of various matters related to climate science.

Global water partnership (GWP)

The Global Water Partnership is an intergovernmental organization comprised of 13 Regional Water Partnerships (RWPs) and 86 Country Water Partnerships (CWPs), with the mission to advance governance and management of water resources for sustainable and equitable development.

GWP is a global network including over 3000 partners ranging from government institutions (national, regional and local), intergovernmental organizations, international and national non-governmental organizations, academic and research institutions, companies, and service providers in the public sector. Together with the partners, GWP helps countries to connect water resources planning and operations at different scales – transboundary, regional, basin, national, and local – so that actions are coherent and sustainable.

GWP provides several areas of support for countries:

- GWP provides support to countries in the NAP process through collaboration with the UNDP-UNEP NAP-Global Support Programme (NAP-GSP).

- The NAP-GSP support Least Developed Country Parties and non-LDCs to advance on the NAP process, bringing greater focus and coordination to country-led efforts in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.
- GWP supports especially with expertise on water resources and climate change adaptation, and the country support are based on three main pillars: institutional support, technical support and knowledge brokering.

UNITAR:

UNITAR mandate is to develop capacities to enhance global decision-making and to support country level action for shaping a better future. The Institute provides the following services:

- designs and delivers innovative training to address needs of individuals, organizations and institutions;
- facilitates knowledge and experience-sharing through networked and innovative processes;
- conducts research on and pilots innovative learning strategies, approaches and methodologies; and
- advises and supports governments, UN and other partners with technology-based knowledge-related services.

UNITAR's introduced a Green Development and Climate Change Programme that offers a range of services, including executive training, capacity development for education and training institutions, support for national learning strategies, learning methodology development, and knowledge-sharing. Activities are carried out through partnerships with other UN organizations, bilateral development partners, as well as leading learning institutions and think tanks.

UN-Habitat

UN-Habitat's is a new partner to NAP-GSP. UN-Habitat's Cities and Climate Change Initiative (CCCI) seeks to enhance the preparedness and mitigation activities as well as increase resilience of cities in developing countries. It emphasizes good governance, vertical and horizontal integration, and practical initiatives for local governments, communities, and citizens to support city leaders and practitioners in addressing the impact of climate change (adaptation) and to help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (mitigation).

UNDP

- UNDP is supporting climate change efforts and projects in the Arab region and Turkey.
- UNDP is an accredited GCF entity for medium size projects.
- UNDP acts as an implementing partner for grants not loans.
- UNDP is supporting projects related to coastal adaption and water management in Sudan and Egypt those projects are demand driven projects (country priority).
- There are lots of opportunities of funding for adaption and low-cost measures.
- The National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme (NAP-GSP) is a UNDP-UN Environment programme, financed by the Least Developed Countries Fund (for the LDC countries), and the Special Climate Change Fund (for non-LDC countries).

UN Environment - West Asia and Arab Region Office

- The NAP-GSP is assisting Countries to advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) process. The Global Support Programme on NAPs has been set up to assist countries to bring greater focus and attention to medium and long-term climate change adaptation planning as well as budgeting.
- Partner agencies to the NAP-GSP include UNDP, UN Environment, WHO, FAO, IFAD, UNITAR, GEF, UNFCCC, GWP, GIZ, PROVIA, and UNISDR.
- UN Environment provides support to countries in terms of enabling activities for the preparation of National communications, vulnerability assessments, risk and vulnerabilities and Technology Needs Assessment (TNA).
- UN Environment supported countries to access GCF by performing capacity building activities.
- UN Environment supported Oman in preparing adaptation strategy for coastal areas.

NAP-Ag

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) are joining forces to support countries in integrating the agriculture sectors in the National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) process. The main goal is to support partner countries to identify and integrate climate adaptation measures for the agriculture sectors into relevant national planning and budgeting processes.

NAP-Ag support includes:

- Developing an integrated adaptation approach and roadmap.
- Defining a baseline on adaptation and identifying climate change knowledge gaps in the agriculture sector.
- Supporting key stakeholders, mainly ministries of agriculture, in the NAP process.
- Developing and conducting capacity training.
- Identifying climate finance for adaptation.

GIZ (German International Aid Organization):

- GIZ provides services worldwide in the field of international cooperation for sustainable development.
- GIZ is a federal organization works with the support of the International Climate Initiative (IKI)/ Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety.
- GIZ has Long term relation with the Jordanian Government and has an office within the Ministry of Environment which is GIZ political partner.
- GIZ activities are focused on Environment protection, implementing several projects related to water management, solid waste management and ecosystem protection.
- GIZ with the support of the NAP-SGP and UNDP has recently hold a stock taking workshop for launching the NAP process in Jordan.

Key points of discussion and comments

- UN Habitat looks to integrate DRR strategies with NAP planning process as well as integrating NAPs in the overall process of urban planning.
- SDGs should be linked to the NAP process and a monitoring and evaluation framework should be designed in a participatory approach with the involvement of all stakeholders.
- There are good available e-learning resources for the NAP process and currently FAO and UNEP are working to prepare an online course (will be online before the COP) for an intensive 6 weeks.
- Types of support provided by UNEP and UNDP: Technical support and capacity building, assessment of mitigation and adaptation options, and market mechanisms.
- One of the main elements of the Paris Agreement on climate change is the “enhanced transparency framework”, set out in Article 13. Transparency is crucial to the success of the Agreement: both with regards to the actions undertaken by Parties, and to the financial, technological and capacity-building support provided and received by some Parties.
- Financial support is available, but support guidelines and eligibility as well as supported priority areas differ among donors. So, countries need to search well when targeting specific donors.
- UNDP charges rates based on universal fees. Fees cover the staff time costs and they are used to provide services and in projects’ development. UNDP does not compete with private consultants; its mandate is different.
- Accessing funding opportunities from global programs depends on countries interest, persistence and having the capacity to write bankable proposals.

Session 8.1 Additional Session on Finance

The objective of this session is to clarify how to link finance for NAP process at the national level. This session was set up in response to the request by participants. Main points raised during the session include:

At the National level, countries involve the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Planning in the process of financial support to ensure national priorities are taken into account.

Needs to be financed were identified as:

- Capacity building and enabling activities,

- Vulnerability assessment and Adaptation interventions and measures,
- Mainstreaming sectoral issues
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Costing and budgeting and as in all investments an appraisal tool should be put in place.

A sound planning tool should be used at the project level, cost- benefit analysis as well multi criteria analysis that involves non-economic tools can support requests of finance.

A success story of Thailand, having a cost- benefit analysis CBA tool in place can help various ministries and sectors to lobby for winning shares of domestic finance.

A monitoring, reporting and verification tool should be put in place to track where national funding in the case of Climate Change (through Finance and Planning ministries) that could help in attracting more international funds and investments.

The climate public expenditure and institutional review (CPEIR) program and UNDP supported Indonesia and Nepal through this new methodology that aims to inform the development of the national response to climate change. The CPEIR examines the linkages between the three spheres of: national climate change policy; the institutional structures through which policy is channeled; and the resource allocation processes whereby public funding is made available for the implementation of relevant projects, programs and policies.

Each donor has specific indicators, eligibility, and evaluation criteria. Countries need to learn about them well in order to submit successful bankable proposals.

NAP projects need financial support. Countries need to identify who to target for support for projects implementation. Look for fund and search for the suitable support through having a clear implementation plan and resources mapping.

Session 9: Identifying the capacity gaps for NAPs

Objective of this session is to learn how to carry out a capacity assessment exercise to identify capacity strengths and needs.



Skills/Capacity Gaps Assessment Exercise, by Josefina Ashipala, UNITAR

When climate change was first recognized as a threat to national development goals, capacity building efforts were mainly focused on understanding the science as well as developing national policy and institutional frameworks for climate change. As awareness of the risks has increased and become experience based, it has become evident that a broader range of skills and capacities are required. Integrating climate change adaptation into national planning touches on many sectors, stakeholders, and planning levels. UNITAR prepared a manual that offers a way of assessing the skills gap that a country may have in designing and implementing a national adaptation plan. It proposes a skills assessment framework, to complement the NAP Technical Guidelines, specifically Element A on “Initiating and Launching the NAP Process”.

Skills assessment can help countries to better understand the training needs of those most involved in adaptation planning. This is achieved by: (i) identifying and describing existing skills-sets in place (management, technical, and participatory); (ii) locating these skills-sets at different implementation levels (policy, organizational, and operational), and (iii) identifying the gaps where additional skills development is required. The skills assessment framework is made up of several elements: an assessment tool providing a benchmark set of institutional capacities and skills against which a country can assess its

needs; a reference list of generic adaptation planning skills; and a step-by-step guide on how to implement a national skills assessment.

Feedback on the cards game

- Useful tool but cards should be more clarified and should have less information. The game could be used to any planning process not just NAPs, providing that the technical cards are modified.
- A suggestion is to make the tool in the form of a checklist to prioritize the skills (not a card game)
- Setting the scene and identifying the players are each from which organizations can lead to better outputs
- The scope of the skills analysis should look into the needed skills and the level of specialization.

Session 10: Enhancing peer to peer exchange on adaptation planning

The objective of this session is to identify opportunities for exchange of information and sharing of capacities needed to prepare and implement NAPs

Participants played a game of “Market place” where each country identified their points of strength and capacities and marked them on a poster. Then participants made a tour among countries’ stations and searched for needed skills that are not available at their countries.

Table A: Summary of the skills of each country:

| | Country | Available Skills | Skills (needed by other countries) |
|----|---------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. | KSA | Coastal management | Bahrain |
| | | Desalination, water management and treatment | Lebanon |
| | | Dust storms management and early warning | Oman |
| | | Protected areas management | Algeria |
| | | Drought management | |
| | | Combat Desertification | Algeria and Egypt |
| 2. | Lebanon | Technology needs assessment | Bahrain and Palestine |
| | | GHG Inventory Preparation | KSA and Libya |
| | | Economic Assessment of Climate Change Impacts | Kuwait, Algeria, and Oman |

| | Country | Available Skills | Skills (needed by other countries) |
|----|-----------|---|---------------------------------------|
| | | Teacher's guide on climate change Education | Kuwait |
| | | Coordination with stakeholders | |
| 3. | Algeria | Integrated Water Resources Management | KSA and Bahrain |
| | | Forest Management | |
| | | Disaster Risk Management | Kuwait and Egypt |
| | | Forestry Desertification (Green Dam) | KSA and Oman |
| 4. | Morocco | Adaptation in the fishery sector | Bahrain |
| | | Adaptation in the health sector | Lebanon, Algeria and Iraq |
| | | Adaptation in the agricultural sector | Kuwait and Jordan |
| | | Oasis adaptation | |
| | | Water management | KSA |
| | | Risk management | KSA and Iraq |
| | | Legal framework for environmental protection | Egypt |
| 5. | Jordan | Protected areas management | Iraq |
| | | Climate modelling and projection scenarios | Bahrain |
| | | Technical capacity (air quality) | Bahrain |
| | | Water sector (strategies and water harvest techniques) | Oman |
| | | Solid waste management | Egypt |
| | | Renewable energy | |
| 6. | Palestine | Strategic planning | Kuwait and Bahrain |
| | | Coordination and project management | |
| | | Mainstreaming | Jordan |
| | | National Communication | Tunis |
| | | CC diplomacy | |
| 7. | Bahrain | Coastal modelling | Iraq and Algeria |
| | | Coastal infrastructure | Libya |
| | | Desalination | Egypt |
| | | Mangroves | KSA and Morocco |
| 8. | Egypt | Drought and salinity resistant crops | |
| | | Flash floods management | Lebanon |

| | Country | Available Skills | Skills (needed by other countries) |
|-----|---------|--|--|
| | | Coastal zones protection | Iraq |
| | | Mangroves | Iraq |
| | | Desalination | KSA |
| | | Protected areas management | |
| | | Energy efficiency and fuel switching | Bahrain and Kuwait |
| 9. | Libya | Climate modelling and projection scenarios | |
| | | Dust storms management | |
| | | Combat desertification and forest management | Tunis |
| | | Air pollution management and biodiversity reservations | |
| 10. | Tunis | Water and soil protection | |
| | | Water conservation and harvesting | |
| | | Data management for coastal zones | Bahrain |
| | | Waste management | Palestine |
| | | Climate scenarios | Egypt |
| | | Forest management and sustainable fisheries management | |
| 11. | Oman | Environmental laws | |
| | | Disaster risk management | Tunis and Palestine |
| | | Water managements (Dams and recharging groundwater) | |
| | | GHG mitigation and reduction | Bahrain and Algeria |
| | | Coastal zone protection | Libya |
| | | | |
| 12. | Kuwait | INDCs and adaptation projects | |
| | | Environment protection law | |
| | | Sea level rise management | Iraq and Tunis |
| | | Food security | Lebanon, Algeria, Libya, Tunis and Egypt |
| | | Water Management | Iraq and KSA |
| 13. | Iraq | | |

Closing Session

- **Participants stated what was most useful for them in this training workshop:**
 - Useful platform for exchange of countries experiences and networking with other countries and supporting organizations.
 - It is very useful to know the current situation of NAP process in other countries, as all countries are interested in preparing their National Adaptation Plans.
 - It is useful to know that countries face similar challenges in terms of climate change efforts and NAPs.
 - Highlighting the importance of linkages between DRR planning and NAPs.
 - Pleasant environment and the dedication of organizers and commitment in delivering high quality training.
 - Participants stated that they learned from countries earned experiences and that they are looking forward to the next advanced workshop as follow up of the started effort.
 - The workshop was highly interactive and it included various useful sessions and topics presented using different approaches (presentations, panel discussions, games, and groups exercises).
 - The workshop came at a perfect time as most countries are working on institutional arrangements and governance providing participants with practical tools.
 - Available online technical support resources as well as financial support sources for the NAP process.

- **Missing Areas**
 - Sources of finance for NAPs projects/programmes implementation.
 - Linkages between adaptation actions, mitigation co-benefits and the economy.
 - More details for Monitoring and Evaluation.
 - More details for MRV Matrix for NAP and details on how to set performance indicators.

Workshop Closing Remarks:**Dr. Abdul-Majeid Haddad - UN Environment**

On behalf of UN Environment, Dr Haddad thanked participants for their contributions to the workshop, and their interest in the NAP process, expressing hope that the workshop provided a platform to exchange information and experiences. He thanked everyone for attending the workshop and for sharing experiences and ideas, which will be useful for future workshops. He also thanked all sister organizations for their contributions, the UN Environment/NAPGSP team, as finally, the Ministry of Environment of Jordan, as well as the UNDP Jordan country office for their support hosting the meeting in Jordan. The workshop was closed and the organizers, particularly the UN Environment/NAPGSP.

ANNEX I – Country Summary

| Country | Preparatory Processes | Institutional Arrangements | Plans and Policies | Prioritization of Adaption Measures | Implementation Mechanisms | Financing for Adaptation |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|---|
| <p>Palestine</p> <p>Palestine submitted its NAP on 11th of November 2016</p> | <p>In terms of preparatory work: vulnerability assessment (12 sectors have been identified); climate change scenarios have been completed.</p> | <p>Institutional arrangements: Climate Change Committee has been formulated, a CB programme is under implementation- including revision of Environmental Law.</p> | <p>Mainstreaming : Climate change and Disaster Risk management (DRM) are integrated in the national policies</p> | <p>Prioritization of sectors (WES, agriculture and food security, Energy, etc.) at the national level.</p> | <p>Methodology of preparing NAP: 15 workshops (wide participation), the Least Developed Countries Expert group (LEG) guidelines have been used.</p> <p>Implementation mechanism (Palestine needs support for implementation: capacity building technical and financial)</p> <p>MRV area: support is needed</p> | <p>Green climate fund (GCF) 6 concepts have been prepared: Agriculture and food security- FAO, agriculture and food security- IFAD, Ecosystems- IUCN, Water, EIB, Transport and Energy- UND).</p> |

| Country | Preparatory Processes | Institutional Arrangements | Plans and Policies | Prioritization of Adaption Measures | Implementation Mechanisms | Financing for Adaptation |
|----------------|---|---|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Egypt | Vulnerability and adaptation assessment on sectoral levels: coastal zones, agriculture and water | Institutional arrangements: Climate Change department has been established at the Ministry of Environment also a National Climate Change Committee from 26 different ministries and institutions has been formulated. | As part of the Third Nation Communication, a national adaption strategy, water resources strategy, agriculture strategy and SDGs 2030 on national level. | | | No allocated budget for implementation on national level, two projects have been submitted to the GCF and a NAP proposal is under preparation. |
| Algeria | Vulnerability assessment: VA for coastal zones (3 cities in the east and one in the centre (Algeria and around) is under preparation. Projects on biodiversity and parks include chapter on climate change impacts Vulnerability of steppic region (national report) | Institutional arrangements: CNC: National climate change committee (2015) Ministry of water resources and environment has a department for cc ANCC: National agency for cc | Plans and strategies: PNC, PNEDD, SNAT and plans on water, agriculture and health. | | | |

| Country | Preparatory Processes | Institutional Arrangements | Plans and Policies | Prioritization of Adaption Measures | Implementation Mechanisms | Financing for Adaptation |
|----------------|--|---|---|--|---|--------------------------|
| | Climate scenarios: office of meteorology is responsible for climate models and scenarios. | | | | | |
| Tunisia | Vulnerability assessment (2006) and updated climate scenarios (2015) | Many governmental institutions are involved under the coordination of Ministry of Environment (established in 1992): National Council of Water, committee for sustainable development, national committee for climate change with working groups on mitigation, adaptation, awareness and capacity building | Strategies: National Strategy for climate change (2012), portfolio for adaptation projects, early warning system feasibility study, green economy strategy and sectoral strategies (agriculture (2007), coastal (2012) and health (2010)) | Identified priorities: water, agriculture, ecosystems, coastal areas, health and tourism | | |
| Libya | Signed and ratified the UNFCCC on 1999. Libya till now has not been able to submit its national communication to the | | | Identified vulnerable sectors: Agriculture, water resources, coastal zones and health and the country face | The political conflict is affecting the oil production and consequently the country's economy has been negatively impacted with | |

| Country | Preparatory Processes | Institutional Arrangements | Plans and Policies | Prioritization of Adaption Measures | Implementation Mechanisms | Financing for Adaptation |
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| | UNFCCC nor proposed a prospective policy framework due to the political conflict happening in the country. | | | challenges in terms of adapting to climate change impacts | an estimated reduction of 10% in GDP. | |

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| <p>Morocco</p> | <p>Preparatory work:</p> <p>Vulnerability assessment were performed for 6 sectors: Agriculture, water, forestry and biodiversity, health, tourism and transportation)</p> <p>Morocco participated in “SNAP- Supporting National Action and Planning on Short Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCPs)” initiative.</p> <p>Prepared a NAP road map through participatory process with national stakeholders</p> | <p>Institutional Arrangements:</p> <p>As per the Moroccan constitution of 2011 a national committee on adaptation was formulated as well as a centre for climate change studies with the name 4C MAROC (Centre de Compétence Changement Climatique du Maroc)</p> <p>Committee for NAP process and its implementation, national and regional observatories, Hydraulic agency, efforts to advance regionalization through establishing regional agencies for development and implementation with 2 funds dedicated for adaptation socioeconomic plans.</p> <p>Established Regional Information System for</p> | <p>Available Plans and strategies:</p> <p>National: National Environmental Charter and its framework law and the National Sustainable Development Strategy (SNDD).</p> <p>Sectoral: Green Moroccan plan (agriculture), Plan to combat desertification, Water Strategy and Forest Strategy (PAN LCD).</p> | | <p>Next Steps: capacity needs assessment workshop, policy makers briefing and preparation for TORs for the first study to implement the NAP roadmap</p> | <p>Adaptation plans should be based on national priorities, cost effectiveness and feasibility and availability of finance.</p> |
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| Country | Preparatory Processes | Institutional Arrangements | Plans and Policies | Prioritization of Adaption Measures | Implementation Mechanisms | Financing for Adaption |
|---------------------|--|---|---|--|---------------------------|------------------------|
| | | Environment and Sustainable Development (SIREDDs) | | | | |
| Jordan | Prepared: TNC (2014), INDCs (2015), Climate Change policy (2013), Executive Development Programme, National Energy Efficiency Plan “NEEP” (2017) and a Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency Plan “REEEP” is under development. Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) has been carried to prioritize adaptation measures. | Climate change directorate at the Ministry of Environment and a national climate change committee are put in place. | Water for Life strategy, food security strategy and Forest Management Policy have been issued. Drought Strategy and an early warning system are under development at the Ministry of Water and Irrigation. | Pipeline projects: Implementation of NDCs (GIZ with World Bank) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) plan and an early warning system (UNDP, Petra and Greater Amman Municipality). | | |
| Saudi Arabia | National Communication submitted including vulnerability assessments and climate scenarios with focus on water resources, | The designated national authority is working on preparation of reporting, monitoring and submitting the NDCs. | National Adaptation Strategy is under development led by DNA and Ministry of Environment. Ministry of Planning | | | |

| Country | Preparatory Processes | Institutional Arrangements | Plans and Policies | Prioritization of Adaption Measures | Implementation Mechanisms | Financing for Adaptation |
|-------------|--|--|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| | desertification , agriculture and health | | makes sure that all adaptation activities are included in the national plans. | | | |
| Oman | <p>Prepared: An Emergency Declaration, National strategies, Environmental Protection Act, pollution control Law and Nature Reservation Law.</p> <p>Public Awareness and Notifications.</p> | <p>Institutional Arrangement: working on climate change issue → Royal Court, Sultan Qaboos University and Ministry of</p> <p>In cases of emergency:</p> <p>Government intervenes faster in cases of climate disasters</p> <p>Government moves people from hazards zones.</p> <p>Government offers compensations for affected people</p> <p>Local committees are formed</p> | | | | |

| Country | Preparatory Processes | Institutional Arrangements | Plans and Policies | Prioritization of Adaption Measures | Implementation Mechanisms | Financing for Adaptation |
|----------------|--|---|--|--|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Kuwait | Initial National Communication and INDCs have been submitted | Kuwait Environment Public Authority (KEPA) has been established | Environment Law has been put issued and National development plan has been prepared. | | | |
| Bahrain | Bahrain National Assessment Report (2009): gave special focus on coastal zones and sea level rise. NDC identified the adaptation as priority. | Institutional arrangements and strategies: Joint climate change committee has been formed. National adaptation strategy is prepared Economic vision for 2030 is prepared | | Bahrain is considered a SIDS and impacted sectors as studies indicated are: coastal zones (land reclamation levels to counteract projected sea level rise of 0.4 meter), biodiversity, water and health. | | |

ANNEX II – Agenda

| DAY 1 – Monday, 3 rd of April | |
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| Hour | Session |
| 08:00 – 08:30 | Registration of participants |
| 08:30 – 09:00 | Welcome remarks and opening of the workshop <i>H.E. Eng. Ahmad Qatarneh, SG Ministry of Environment, Jordan</i> <i>Ms. Sara Ferrer Olivella, Country Director, UNDP</i> <i>Mr. Mozaharul Alam, NAPGSP, UN Environment</i> <i>Dr. Abdul-Majeid Haddad, Regional Office, UN Environment</i> |
| 09:00 – 09:30 | Setting the Stage – Linkages between National Adaptation Plans, Nationally Determined Contributions and the Sustainable Development Goals Introduction to the institutional framework and instruments for planning for climate resilience within greater national development context <i>Panel discussion:</i> <i>Julie Amoroso, UNFCCC</i> <i>Walid Ali, UNDP</i> <i>Mozaharul Alam, UN Environment</i> |
| 09:30 – 10:00 | Coffee break and group photo |
| 10:00 – 10:45 | Session 1: Introduction to the workshop Introduction to the main objectives of the workshop, NAPGSP and NAP process <i>Facilitator and NAP-GSP</i> |
| 10:45– 11:30 | Session 2.1: Stocktake of the NAP process at the national level Countries to reflect on the stages that they are at with regards to their NAPs, and learn from other countries <i>Countries exercise</i> |
| 11:30 – 12:30 | Session 2.2: Stocktake of the NAP process at the regional level Countries to reflect on the stages that they are at with regards to their NAPs, and learn from other countries, identifying opportunities for regional adaptation planning: <i>Countries exercise</i> |
| 12:30 – 13: 30 | Lunch break |
| 13:30 – 14:45 | Session 3: Strengthening horizontal integration between NAPs and sectorial adaptation planning Sharing experiences regarding the linkages between NAPs and sectorial planning <i>Key note presentation on the NAP-Ag “Supplementary guidelines to addressing agriculture, forestry and fisheries”, by Claudia Garcia, FAO</i> <i>Panel discussion: Morocco, Tunisia, Kuwait, Algeria and Palestine</i> <i>Moderator: Rohini Kohli, UNDP</i> |
| 14:45 – 15:15 | Coffee break |

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| 15:15 – 16:45 | <p>Session 4: Strengthening vertical integration between national, regional and local adaptation plans</p> <p>Sharing experiences regarding the linkages between NAPs and vertical planning</p> <p><i>Key note presentation</i></p> <p><i>Panel discussion: Egypt, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia and Morocco</i></p> <p><i>Moderator: Liam Fee, UN-Habitat</i></p> |
| 16:45 – 17:00 | <p>Recap of the day</p> <p><i>Facilitator and Rapporteur</i></p> |
| DAY 2 – Tuesday, 4th of April | |
| 08:30 – 09:00 | <p>Session 5: Financial support to enable the implementation of NAPs</p> <p>Gaining greater understanding of the financial support available to advance NAPs processes</p> <p><i>GCF Virtual presentation on financial support available for NAPs, by Eduardo Moreira de Freitas</i></p> |
| 09:00 – 09:45 | <p>Session 6.1: Technical aspects in the design and implementation of NAPs: NAPs in the context of Crises and Disasters</p> <p>Sharing experiences regarding the linkages between NAPs in fragile contexts</p> <p><i>Key note presentation by Walid Ali and Imen Meliane</i></p> <p><i>Presentation by Iraq, Jordan and Libya</i></p> |
| 09:45 – 10:30 | <p>Session 6.2: Technical aspects in the design and implementation of NAPs</p> <p>Climate information, the development of baselines and M&E</p> <p><i>Presentation by Dafi Elryalat, WMO</i></p> <p><i>Presentation by Mozaharul Alam, UN Environment</i></p> <p><i>Presentation by Lebanon</i></p> |
| 10:30 – 11:00 | Coffee break |
| 11:00 – 12:30 | <p>Session 6.3: Technical aspects in the design and implementation of NAPs</p> <p>Country exercise</p> |
| 12:30 – 13:30 | Lunch break |
| 13:30 – 14:30 | <p>Session 7: Enabling the integration of cross-cutting considerations</p> <p>Understanding the integration of gender considerations into NAPs</p> <p><i>Presentation by NAPGSP</i></p> <p><i>Exercise</i></p> |
| 14:30 – 15:00 | Coffee break |
| 15:00 – 16:00 | <p>Session 8: Enabling the implementation of NAPs</p> <p>Gaining greater understanding of the existing support available to countries to advance their NAPs processes</p> <p><i>Panel discussion with NAP-GSP Partners: UNDP, UN Environment, UN-Habitat, UNITAR, WMO, etc.</i></p> |
| 16:00 – 17:00 | <p>NAPGSP Survey</p> <p>Recap of Day 2</p> <p><i>Facilitator and Rapporteur</i></p> |
| DAY 3 – Wednesday, 5th of April | |
| 08:00 – 09:30 | <p>Session 9: Identifying the capacity gaps for NAPs</p> |

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| | Countries to carry out a capacity assessment exercise to identify capacity needs <i>Capacity Gaps Assessment Exercise, by Josefina Ashipala, UNITAR</i> |
| 09:30 – 09:45 | Coffee break |
| 09:45 – 10:45 | Session 10: Enhancing peer to peer exchange on adaptation planning Countries to identify opportunities for sharing information and capacity on implementing their NAPs |
| 10:45 – 11:00 | Closing Summary of the workshop and next steps Concluding remarks |
| 11:00 – 16:00 | Field visit (Lunch-box will be provided) |