

The Role of the NAP Process in Advancing the Implementation of the Adaptation Goals Under the Paris Agreement

Peer Learning Summit Workshop Report



**NAP
Global
Network**

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About the NAP Global Network

The NAP Global Network was created in 2014 to support developing countries in advancing their NAP processes, and help accelerate adaptation efforts around the world. To achieve this, the Network facilitates sustained South-South peer learning and exchange, supports national-level action on NAP development and implementation, and enhances bilateral support for adaptation and climate-sensitive sectors through donor coordination. The Network's members include participants from more than 110 countries involved in developing and implementing National Adaptation Plans, as well as 11 bilateral donors. Financial support for the Network has been provided by Austria, Canada, Germany and the United States. The Secretariat is hosted by the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD). For more information, visit www.napglobalnetwork.org.

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1.0 Key Messages and Lessons Learned

The “Peer Learning Summit on the Role of the NAP Process in Advancing the Implementation of the Adaptation Goals Under the Paris Agreement” was co-hosted by the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning of the Government of Thailand and the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Global Network and took place on October 1 and 2, 2018 in Bangkok, Thailand. The workshop took place at the Pullman Bangkok King Power Hotel.

This workshop report provides key messages delivered during the Peer Learning Summit, a summary of the presentations provided as well as results from the discussions and interactions. A list of meeting participants and guest speakers is provided in Annex A, and the workshop agenda is provided in Annex B. **Presentations made during the workshop can be found on the [NAP Global Network website](#).**



Key Messages

- The NDC and NAP process represent important elements of countries' responses to climate change, in line with the Paris Agreement. The two are interrelated—NDCs communicate the goals and targets that are envisioned for adaptation, while NAP processes (which are country-driven) elaborate how adaptation will be planned, implemented and monitored. As such, the NAP process can function as the operational vehicle for implementing adaptation-related commitments that are included in an NDC.
- Linking the NAP process with the NDC provides opportunities to communicate and mainstream high-level national adaptation goals and objectives with the sub-national and local levels. Given that the NDC sets out high-level goals and objectives for adaptation, the NAP process (as an operational vehicle) can then translate these goals into sub-national and local planning.
- Both processes can be mutually reinforcing, providing opportunities to share lessons learned while improving coordination of actions, thus avoiding duplication of efforts, since the NAP process and NDC are often coordinated from within the same ministry).
- Participants identified a strong need for building and enhancing understanding of the NAP and NDC process within the government and among key stakeholders. In some countries, institutional processes run in parallel, and government actors working on the NAP process may not necessarily be familiar with the content of the NDC and vice versa.
- There is a need to strengthen the existing coordination mechanisms for effective formulation and implementation of the NAP process as well as implementation of the NDC. Country representatives referred to mechanisms (e.g., coordination committees, technical working groups) that may already have an overarching mandate for climate change that should be strengthened to provide a stronger coordinating role.
- The majority of countries have yet to make a direct link between the NAP process and their NDC, while a few have begun to identified synergies. All participating countries aspire to systematic alignment between the NAP process and NDC, meaning the content of the adaptation information included the NDC should be drawn from the NAP process or similar adaptation planning processes.
- Various stakeholders are involved in both processes, but they do not necessarily share the same views of how the processes around mitigation and adaptation should be linked. One must be aware of the conflict-of-interest and political economy factors related to aligning different policy processes. For example, alignment efforts may result in a potential shift in beneficiaries related to resources and power that may prevent their support.
- Workshop participants showed strong interest in the development of (technical) guidelines on how to best align different processes under global agendas (including a road map).

2.0 Overview of the Workshop

Workshop Context

With support from the Government of Germany, three events took place back-to-back from October 1 to 5, 2018, joining efforts with different partners aiming at capacity building, fostering discussion and practical peer-to-peer knowledge exchange on the effective implementation of the Paris Agreement:

- **Peer Learning Summit on the Role of the NAP Process in Advancing the Implementation of the Adaptation Goals Under the Paris Agreement**, organized by the NAP Global Network with support from the German and U.S. governments, convened country representatives to explore approaches to advance implementation of their countries' adaptation needs and goals, with a particular focus on the role of the NAP process. (October 1–2, 2018).
- **Collaborative thinking exercise by implementers and country experts**: The International Climate Initiative convened its implementing partners at the 5th **IKI NDC Cluster Workshop** for peer-to-peer exchange on effective project implementation. The workshop in Bangkok focused on adaptation projects and provided a space for allowing partners and country experts to exchange experiences and expertise to develop innovative solutions for supporting countries' adaptation goals. (October 3–4, 2018).
- The **Regional NDC Dialogue for Asia and Arab States**, co-organized by the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat and supported by the European Union and the Governments of Germany, Japan and Norway, sought to foster exchange of national experiences and views related to NDC implementation planning, including linkages to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other planning processes. (October 3–5, 2018).

Objectives of the Peer Learning Summit

- Increase the overall understanding of potential linkages and alignment between the NAP process and NDCs.
- Explore how the NAP process can potentially help identify, implement, monitor and evaluate the adaptation priorities/information communicated via a country's NDC.
- Promote dialogue and exchange of views between country representatives with respect to perspectives and expectations regarding opportunities, challenges, strengths and weaknesses of linking NAPs and NDCs.
- Share experiences and lessons learned on linking NAPs and NDCs.

Anticipated Outcomes

- Enhance understanding of the relationship between NAPs and NDCs.
- Country participants and donors are able to clearly communicate the linkages between NAPs and NDCs.

- Country participants understand the potential benefits of aligned planning processes.
- Increase understanding of how NAPs can play a role in identifying, implementing and reporting on the adaptation priorities communicated via NDCs as well as enhancing the quality of future adaptation priorities/information communicated via a countries' NDC (enhancing contributions).
- Identify and prioritize with participants what type of policy guidance and/or practical knowledge products would be useful to advancing understanding and implementation.

Countries and Institutions Represented

Workshop participants included representatives from the following countries, as well as a smaller number of representatives of institutions working on relevant issues. The majority of participating countries have been involved in previous peer exchanges and targeted topics forums (TTFs) organized through the NAP Global Network. See Annex A for a complete list of participants.

Countries		Institutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thailand • Philippines • Nepal • Vietnam • Sri Lanka • Malawi • Togo • Benin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burkina Faso • Ethiopia • Kenya • Colombia • Jamaica • Brazil • Morocco • Uganda 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAP Global Network Secretariat (International Institute for Sustainable Development) • NAP Global Support Program (NAP-GSP) • Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) • Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) • NDC Partnership

Approach

The workshop brought together country representatives to benefit from peer-to-peer learning, expert inputs and best-practice examples. The workshop had an interactive and participatory format emphasizing the importance of discussion and exchange. The full agenda of the Peer Learning Summit is included in Annex B.

Participants showed keen interest in practical discussion in a World Café session involving five discussion rounds in small groups with up to eight participants. Several questions and topics were put to the table for discussion to help better understand the challenges, opportunities and benefits related to linking the NAP process with NDCs.

A self-assessment session provided participants with the opportunity to reflect on current efforts to link the NAP process with adaptation information in the NDC within their own country context. It also supported the identification of potential opportunities/entry points and actions to coordinate linkages between the NAP process and the NDC going forward. Opportunities were provided to present the self-assessments and receive feedback from other peers.

Participants completed workshop evaluations at the close of the event. The feedback and recommendations have been analyzed and will be used to improve the organization of future peer learning summits.

3.0 Day 1: Setting the Context and Exchange of Perspectives

Opening Session

The Peer Learning Summit opened with high-level remarks by Raweewan Bhuridej, Secretary General of Thailand's Office of National Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP). Bhuridej noted the importance of support to strengthen technical expertise, institutional and human capacities to mainstream climate change adaptation into key sectoral policies and processes. This is important to ensure that efforts inside the country through NAP can be realistically achieved in line with sustainable development, and that they are also aligned with the NDC vehicle that the country puts forward.

Tim Mahler, country director of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH Thailand emphasized in his opening remarks that adaptation efforts are crucial, as the negative impacts of climate change are already a harsh reality in many countries. He further highlighted that even though the inclusion of adaptation in the NDCs was optional, the great majority of all NDCs mention adaptation needs and goals and that it is crucial to create linkages between NDC implementation and the NAP process.

Anne Hammill, Director of the NAP Global Network Secretariat, concluded the opening remarks by stressing the importance of convening peers from different countries to share their experiences and learn from each other, which can build momentum for action. These meetings help governments make progress toward the adaptation ambitions they have set out under the Paris Agreement.

Introduction to Alignment to Advance Climate-Resilient Development

Anika Terton, NAP Global Network, introduced the overarching objectives of the workshop and provided a broader view on alignment before taking a closer look on the specific linkages between NAPs and NDCs. She spoke about the recent work ([Alignment Overview Brief](#)) undertaken by the NAP Global Network and GIZ focusing on alignment of country efforts under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The presentation introduced the concept of alignment and how it relates to these policy processes before introducing the linkage of the NAP process and NDC as a first potential entry point of alignment.

KEY MESSAGES:

- Alignment of country-level policy processes under the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework can help advance climate-resilient development.
- At the global level, these agendas share objectives to strengthen resilience, build adaptive capacity and reduce vulnerability to climate change and disasters, creating a strong rationale for alignment.

-
- Alignment, as a process of identifying synergies among policy processes with common objectives, can increase coherence, efficiency and effectiveness in country policy processes for improved outcomes.
 - Progress on alignment may follow a continuum from informal to systematic.

Tool for Assessing Adaptation in the NDCs (TAAN)

Na-Hyeon Shin, GIZ, introduced participants to the interactive Tool for Assessing Adaptation in the NDCs ([TAAN tool](#)), which provides an overview of (and detailed information on) adaptation components of NDCs. The tool, developed by GIZ, serves as a navigator and showcases a wide range of adaptation-related content in the (I)NDCs. The tool provides qualitative as well as quantitative analysis of NDCs and can be used to explore the content of—and the differences between—various NDC adaptation components, while comparing measures that are planned and have been undertaken by different countries. Shin further highlighted Jordan as an example of a country that has undertaken first steps to link its NAP process and NDC.

KEY MESSAGES:

- The objectives of the TAAN tool are to understand the extent and differences of various NDC adaptation contents; compare ambition and current measures of selected countries; back up national circumstances and processes with quantitative data; and develop various analyses for multiple purposes.
- Thus far 131 out of 176 NDCs have included an adaptation component, 57 (44 per cent) NDCs with an adaptation content mention the NAP process. The tool allows the user to extract specific country-related information, compare them and download the information in a report format.
- The example of Jordan shows that policy coherence and linking between the NAP process and NDC will be promoted by the NDC being updated with a comprehensive set of adaptation actions and associated financial needs, to be identified through the NAP process.
- One important objective outlined within Jordan's NAP process is to support the implementation of the Paris Agreement as well as the NDC.

Role of the NAP Process in NDC Implementation

Anne Hammill, NAP Global Network, presented a framework for action on how to map out the links between NAPs and NDCs. She highlighted the importance of the NAP process as part of implementing the Paris Agreement and explored links between the NAP process and the agreement's signature vehicle—NDCs—in more detail.

KEY MESSAGES:

- The presentation defined the role of NDCs as setting out high-level objectives and a vision that a country hopes to address through its adaptation efforts, and the NAPs as a country-driven, national-level process to integrate adaptation into planning processes and implement adaptation priorities outlined in a country's NDC.
- There are several reasons why it is beneficial to make the link between the NAP process and NDCs, including
 - To raise the profile of adaptation and mobilize political support and resources
 - To leverage experience, expertise and investments in adaptation
 - To streamline, coordinate and avoid duplication and explore adaptation-mitigation linkages
- A simple framework can help countries identify where to start and explore how they can link the NAP process and NDC by asking two questions: (1) Is there a NAP process currently underway in the country? And (2) Was adaptation included in the country's NDC?

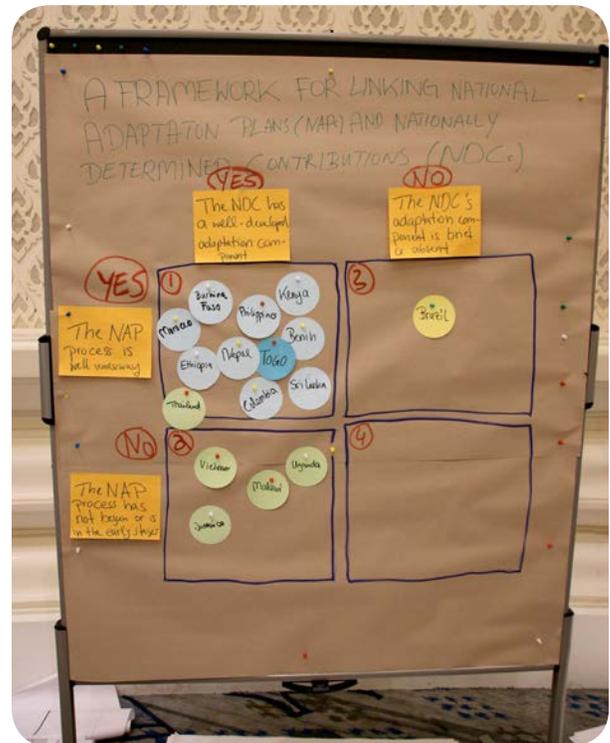
- Based on this, a number of approaches can be found across the different countries, ranging from keeping the two separate or having them closely aligned.
- A number of challenges exist around linking the two processes, including the absence of guidance on adaptation communications (which was set to be negotiated at the COP24 climate change negotiations), coordination fatigues, timing of the broader national policy context as well as institutional barriers.

Country Exercise

As a follow up of the presentation, country teams were asked to map themselves on one of the quadrants (see Figure 1), using the framework introduced during the presentation and share their result/decision with the rest of the group. Specifically, they were tasked with answering two simple questions that help them to identify the starting point for linking NDCs and NAPs in their given country:

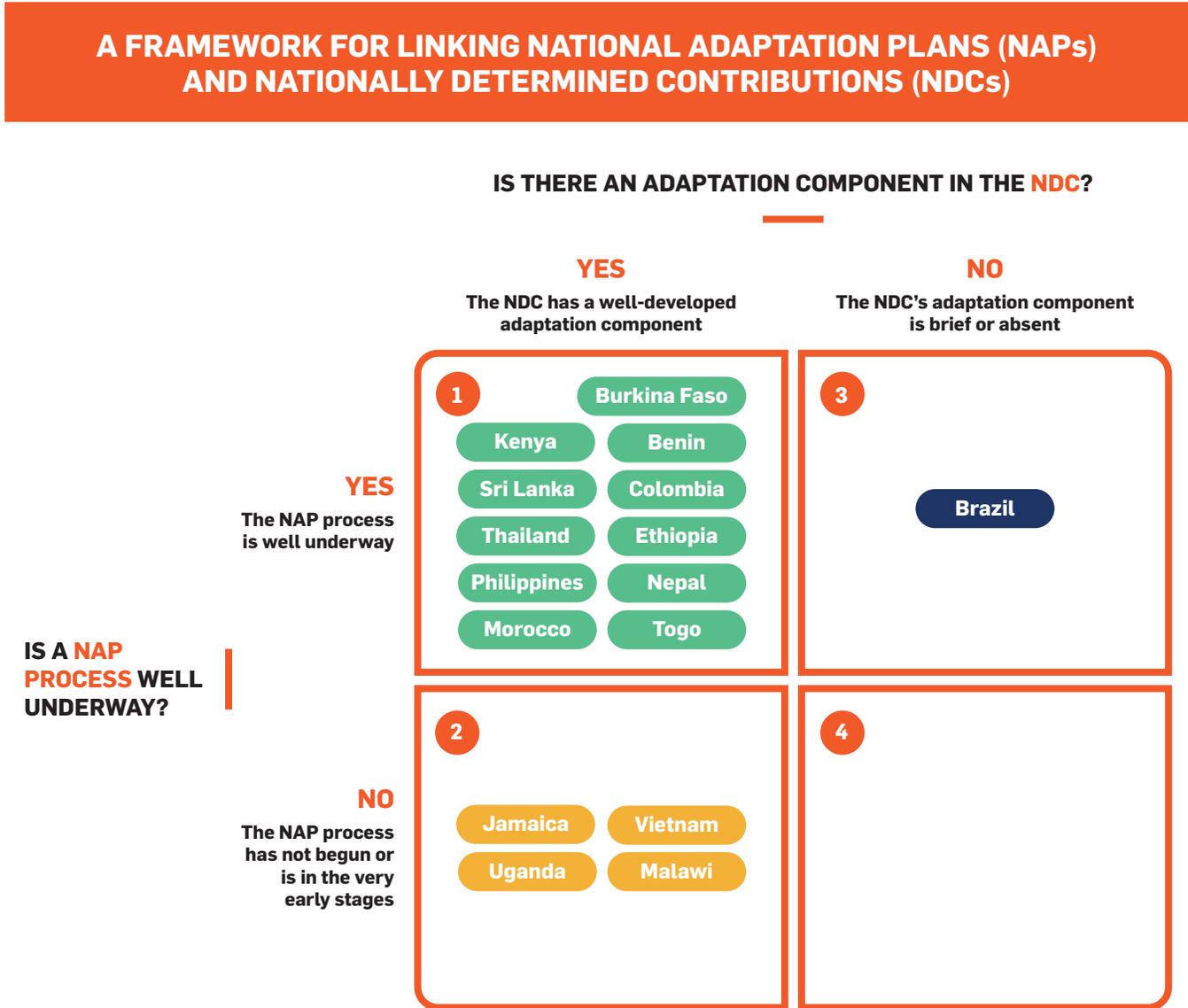
- Is there an adaptation component in the NDC?
- Is a NAP process well underway?

If these questions are placed along two axes, as in the figure below, countries can identify the quadrant that best reflects their starting point and explore how they might link their NDC and NAP processes. The results of the exercise are shown in Figure 1. Most countries already have a NAP process underway and a well-developed adaptation component in their NDC. In Jamaica, Vietnam, Uganda and Malawi the NAP process is still in its very early stages or has not yet begun, but they do have a well-developed adaptation component in their NDC. Brazil was the only country where the NAP process is well underway but the adaptation component of the NDC is very brief.



Countries mapped themselves within the framework

Figure 1. Country mapping exercise



World Café Session

A World Café is a structured conversational process for bringing people together to focus on discussing key questions. The process uses connected conversations to share knowledge, ignite innovation and tap into the intelligence of the group. Each of the round tables included an assigned host tasked with soliciting input from participants and summarizing responses to the key questions. Participants went through four rotations, moving from table to table and allowing them to contribute their perspective on all key questions. The following section summarizes the key messages and takeaways from each round table: Annex C includes detailed responses from each one.

Café Table 1: From your country perspective, what opportunities can you see in linking the NAP process and NDCs?

- Both the NAP process and NDCs offer opportunities to build upon what is already there; the adaptation component of the NDC may be developed based on the NAP process or the NAP process may be used to update and enhance the next round of NDCs.
- Opportunity to communicate a country's adaptation priorities effectively nationally and internationally.
- Both processes can be mutually reinforcing, and lessons learned can be shared; this will also offer opportunities for improved and enhanced coordination of actions and avoid duplication (e.g., in the field of monitoring), especially since the NAP process and NDC are often coordinated from within the same ministry.
- It provides an opportunity to raise the profile of adaptation, make sure that adaptation and mitigation are considered equally and allow for cohesive planning.
- Linking the NAP process with NDCs may result in more efficient use of climate finance and opportunities to leverage additional resources for adaptation measures by including them in the NDC.
- Linking the NAP process with NDCs provides opportunities to communicate and mainstream national high-level goals and objectives with the sub-national and local level.

Café Table 2: What challenging questions do you need to answer in order to link your country's NAP process with your NDC?

- How can we bridge the lack of considering and using co-benefits between adaptation and mitigation given the NDC is mainly a mitigation-focused tool?
- How do we best identify and prioritize mitigation measures that offer adaptation co-benefits and how can adaptation be measured and quantified effectively to communicate it via the NDC (how can the NAP process help)?
- How can the same governance structures be used or coordinated that are responsible for the NAP process and NDC and concede power to one entity?
- The NDC is a broad high-level commitment which cannot capture the full breadth of the NAP process: how can countries prioritize the information to be included in the NDC?
- How can these high-level goals be translated and communicated to different sectoral ministries as well as sub-national and local levels and how can they be engaged in implementation?
- The NAP process and NDC do not share the same purpose: one is technical while the other one is highly political.
- The timing/timelines of the NAP and NDC are not in synergy, which makes it difficult to link them and create awareness of potential linkages and may also create an additional burden on communications back to the global community.
- What exactly are the benefits of aligning the NAP process and NDC and how can we measure the benefits and immediate returns?
- How can we increase awareness and understanding of the role the NAP process can play in NDC implementation across different institutional levels?
- Often financing mechanisms focus on only one process and do not provide incentives for alignment or linkages.



Café Table 3: If you think about stakeholders in your country skeptical of the idea of alignment, what are their concerns?

- The frameworks for NDCs and the NAP process are different (NDC has goals and timelines, NAP doesn't necessarily have either) which leads to a lack of common understanding of the two -> how to bring the two together practically not clear.
- Various stakeholders are involved in both processes, but they do not necessarily share the same views in relation to what ranks higher in priority, mitigation or adaptation (private sector emphasizes mitigation).
- Sectoral and sub-national/local stakeholders would benefit from linkages in relation to avoiding additional burden and duplication, limited resources, coordination with national level; it is important to highlight and promote these benefits to different institutions and decision-makers across government.
- Linking NAPs and NDC may result in various conflicts of interest, including:
 - Developed countries may not be supportive of linking the two processes to avoid losing focus on mitigation.
 - Combined or linked processes may result in less resources rather than keeping channels of financing separate, which in return may result in specific stakeholders becoming opponents.
 - Little political will from ministries to coordinate, i.e., to give up responsibilities or different sectoral interests.
 - Potential shift in beneficiaries related to resources and power may prevent alignment.



Café Table 4: Imagine your success was completely guaranteed, what bold steps might you choose to go about linking NAP and NDCs?

- Use a central coordination body on climate change to link the NAP process, NDC and SDGs and provide an enabling environment for alignment by building capacity at different responsible levels of government and creating incentives for coordination.
- Develop a joint development and implementation framework that:
 - Lays out road maps for individual processes
 - Outlines clear institutional/ministerial/departmental/sectoral responsibilities and linkages to development plans
 - Ensures sharing of work plans
 - Identifies joint priorities and integrates climate change into development plans
 - Lays out a common M&E framework with common indicators, databases and timelines
 - Outlines a shared stakeholder map, an engagement strategy and planning
 - Includes joint capacity-building initiatives; outlines efficient use and allocation of financial resources based on priorities.

Café Table 5: We as a network, what should we do to advance the thinking around NAP-NDC linkages?

- A platform that would allow countries to share experiences, good practices and lessons learned in relation to challenges countries have overcome; to sustain dialogue between countries.
- Guidelines on how to best align different processes under global agendas (including a road map), that outlines common approaches across processes, communicates the benefits and opportunities of linking different processes, how they complement each other and how to best integrate them into sub-national and local government planning.
- Provide expert training or support on national capacity self-assessments that identify needs, priorities and constraints related to alignment.
- Additional workshops, trainings and technical assistance on building linkages of the NAP process and NDC.



World Cafe reflection

4.0 Day 2: Unpacking Technical Inputs and What They Mean for Countries

NDC Partnership and Adaptation

Robert Bradley, Knowledge and Research Director for the NDC Partnership (NDC-P) Support Unit, discussed how adaptation is increasingly being incorporated into the work of the NDC-P's in-country engagement process. Bradley provided an overview of NDC-P members and countries involved, identified key themes related to adaptation, presented country requests by sector, and gave examples from countries that are including adaptation elements in their partnership plans.

KEY MESSAGES:

- The NDC partnership has 83 country members, 19 international institutions and 7 associate members. It is hosted by the World Resources Institute and the UNFCCC Secretariat.
- The NDC partnership is active in 36 countries, with 4 approved Partnership Plans implemented and 13 Partnership Plans in draft form.
- Key themes in partnership plans related to adaptation in NDCs include:
 - Operational policies and institutional frameworks
 - Increased access to finance
 - Improved transparency of monitoring
 - Strengthen capacity
 - Sector-specific adaptation goals
- Most country requests are for cross-cutting activities that include adaptation and mitigation components.
- Adding adaptation to NDCs is viewed as a way to strengthen plans.
- Governments are still learning how to implement NDCs and integrate NDCs and NAPs into government planning and operations.

NAP-NDC Linkages: Examples from the NAP-GSP and NAP-AG Program

Julie Teng, NAP-GSP, described the benefits of fostering linkages between NAPs and NDCs. She provided examples of synergies for adaptation and mitigation that maximize use of resources to achieve national planning goals. She also introduced the NAP Global Support Program (GSP) and NAP-Agriculture (AG) programs, presenting existing opportunities to build strong NAPs and integrate adaptation into the agriculture sector.

KEY MESSAGES:

- Fostering linkages between NAPs and NDCs can:
 - Create efficiencies
 - Build political will
 - Prevent loss of investments and missed opportunities
 - Align with long-term national development plans
 - Facilitate integration of adaptation into investment planning
 - Increase public buy-in while helping ensure long-term success of strategies.
- Current NAP-NDC linkage categories are *distinction* (separate, e.g., Niger), *harmonization* (separate, but aligned, e.g., Vietnam), and *integration* (a single national process, e.g., Côte d'Ivoire).
- NAP-AG provides an opportunity for NAP-NDC linkages and co-benefits (i.e., improving pasture management increases carbon sinks). Other opportunities include governance, capacities, financing frameworks, and monitoring and reporting.
- NAP-GSP helps countries develop strong NAPs, while NAP-AG helps countries integrate adaptation into agriculture sector.

Case Study: Togo's NCCAP and NDC and Their Link to Its NDP¹

Issifou Aboudoumisamilou and Sawaba Ale, Government of Togo, highlighted in their presentation the synergies between Togo's NDC, NCCAP and NDP plans and how they work together to integrate adaptation for sustainable development.

KEY MESSAGES:

- Togo's NDC integrates adaptation in order to generate co-benefits and reach its emissions targets.
 - Six priority sectors are energy, agriculture, human settlements and health, water resources, coastal erosion, and land use, land use change and forestry.
- National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NCCAP) 2017–2021
 - Aims for inclusive and sustainable growth by reducing vulnerability and strengthening adaptive capacity.
- National Development Plan (NDP) 2018–2022 has three strategic priorities:
 - Establishing a logistic hub of excellence and a first-class business centre in the sub-region.
 - Developing processing clusters for agriculture, manufacturing and extractive industries.
 - Consolidating social development and strengthening inclusion mechanisms.
- NDP provides the opportunity to implement NCCAP and NDCs, to strengthen linkages between mitigation and adaptation.
- Adaptation also incorporates vulnerable populations to build resilience to climate change impacts, while enabling Togo to meet its NDC emissions targets.
- Strategic Priority 3 in the NDP provides opportunities to build resilience to climate change.

¹ Presentation was not included in the official workshop agenda but can be found on the NAP GN website.

NAP-NDC Country Self-Assessments

Part of the Peer Learning Summit was a self-assessment session. It consisted of decision-tree questions and open questions discussed by the different country teams to guide reflections on current in-country efforts to link the NAP process with adaptation information in the NDC. The five overarching questions of the self-assessment focused specifically on:

- Adaptation information in the NDC
- Key elements of the country's NAP process that could inform the NDC
- Existing linkages between the NAP process and NDC
- Existing institutional arrangements to facilitate NAP-NDC linkages
- M&E systems



Mapping exercise along the alignment continuum

Following the self-assessment, countries mapped where they currently are on this continuum (red labels), as well as how they would like to see alignment of the two processes advance in the future (yellow labels). The continuum ranges from no alignment (adaptation is not part of the NDC) to systematic alignment (the content of the NDC-A is being identified through the NAP process). Figure 2 provides an overview of where countries placed themselves along an alignment continuum.



Country self-assessment presentation by Nepal



Country self-assessment presentation by Colombia

Figure 2. Status of NAP-NDC linkages

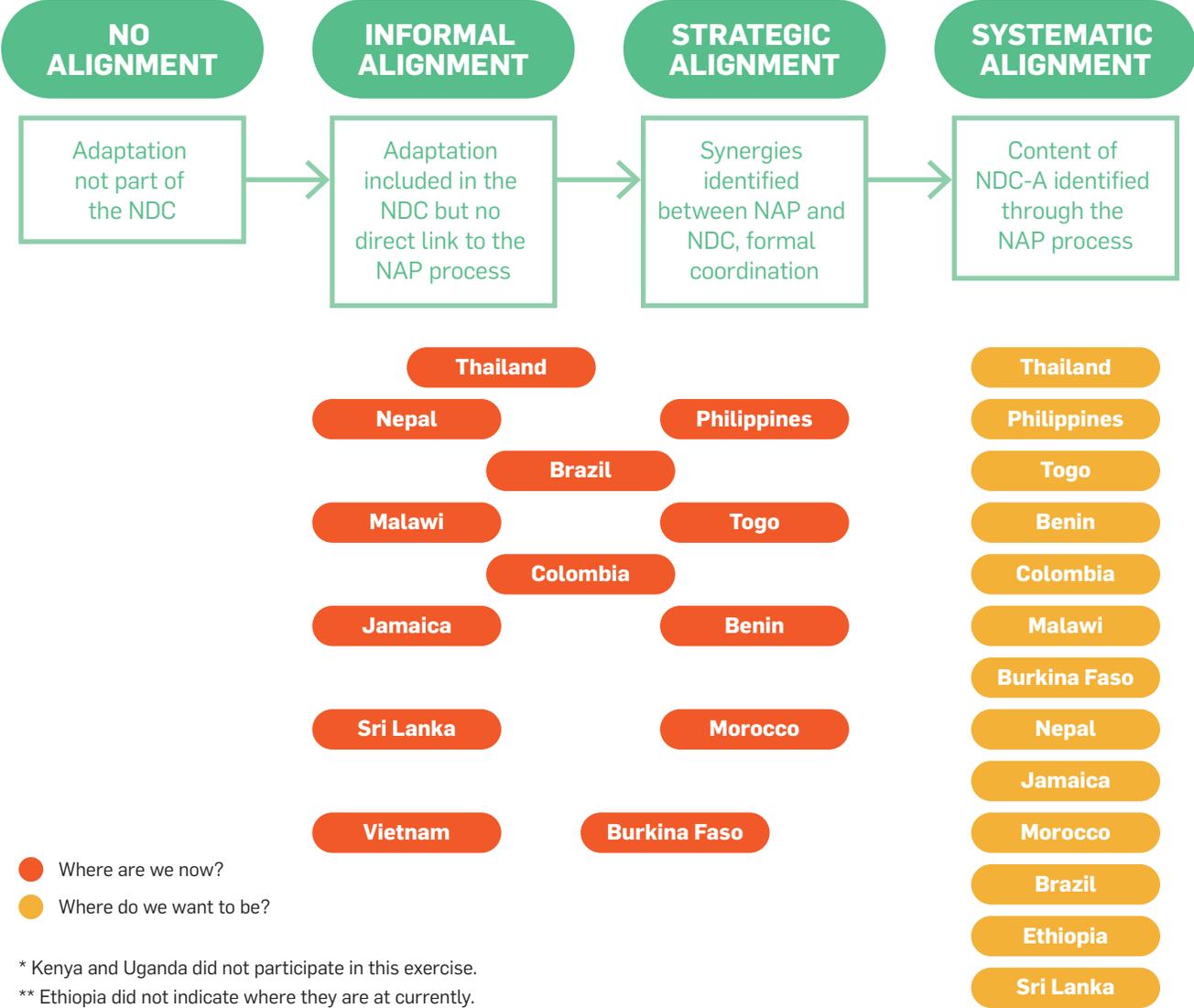


Figure 2 highlights that the majority of countries have not yet made a direct link between the NAP process and their NDCs, while a few have begun to identify synergies. All participating countries aspire to systematic alignment between the NAP process and NDC—meaning the content of the adaptation information included the NDC should be drawn from the NAP process or similar adaptation planning processes.

Based on the self-assessment, countries identified milestones for aligning their NDCs and NAP processes over the coming 18 months. Based on this, they identified important key actions to move forward on alignment. Figure 3 highlights the categories identified (inner circle) and the types of actions that were identified by countries through this process (outer circle) within those key themes. Darker shaded colours (in the outer circle) indicate key actions that were frequently mentioned.

Figure 3. Key actions to initiate alignment



Finally, alignment of NDCs and NAP processes represents an initial step toward broader alignment for climate-resilient development. In particular, because the NAP process explicitly aims to integrate adaptation in development planning across sectors and levels, it can provide a strong basis for further alignment with policy processes such as the Sendai Framework for DRR and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

5.0 Conclusion and Next Steps

Participants worked with their country teams throughout the event and identified important next steps how to advance the alignment of the NAP process with their information communicated via their NDC. There was also significant interest to continue this work and provide more targeted guidance on how to link the two processes, demonstrating the appetite for and usefulness of learning about experiences from one another.

The results of the country self-assessments provide an important opportunity for the NAP Global Network to draw out lessons learned to date and identify common themes and useful approaches that could be shared across countries as their NAP processes advance. We will be producing a short overview brief synthesizing the information shared by countries. The NAP Global Network hopes that these insights will be useful for countries engaged in NAP processes, at whatever stage, who are interested in pursuing linkages with their NDC. We will further identify additional concrete opportunities to develop more targeted guidance on how to link the NAP process and NDC via country cases studies.

The NAP Global Network is looking forward to bringing these participants from developing countries and development partners together again to build on this exchange and enthusiasm and focus on new and complementary topics that will support participants as they move forward with the implementation of their NAPs.

“Following the Peer Learning Summit, we were continuing to explore NDC-NAP linkages, as the construction of a more ambitious NDC should be supported by a solid NAP process that encourages action on adaptation.”

Santiago Aparicio V – Coordinator, Climate Change Adaptation Readiness Program Colombia

Annex A: Participant List

Name of Participant	Country	Institutional Affiliation
Wilfried Mongazi	Benin	Ministère du Cadre de vie et du Développement durable
Arouna Dolobzanga	Burkina Faso	Ministry of Environment of Green Economy and Climate Change
Goudouma Zigani	Burkina Faso	Ministry of Environment
Nelcilandia Pereira de Oliveira Kamber	Brazil	Ministry of Environment
Ana Carolina Câmara	Brazil	Apoio ao Brasil na Implementação da Agenda Nacional de Adaptação à Mudança do Clima (ProAdapta) (GIZ)
Santiago Aparicio	Colombia	National Planning Department
Andrés Morales	Colombia	Ministry of Environment
Mohammed Andoshe	Ethiopia	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MEFCC)
Masresha Yifru	Ethiopia	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MEFCC)
Pauline Probst	Germany	GIZ Germany
Alannah Hofemeier	Germany	GIZ Germany
Malte Maass	Germany	GIZ Germany
Na-Hyeon Shin	Germany	GIZ Germany

Name of Participant	Country	Institutional Affiliation
Michael Hoppe	Germany	Freelance consultant and facilitator
Katherine Blackman	Jamaica	Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation
Ajani Alleyne	Jamaica	Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation
Paul Kimeu	Kenya	National Drought Management Authority
Tryness Mankhwazi	Malawi	Environmental Affairs Department
Chimwemwe Yonasi	Malawi	Environmental Affairs Department
Younes Oularbi	Morocco	Ministry of Water and Forestry
Bimal Acharya	Nepal	Ministry of Forests and Environment
Basanta Paudel	Nepal	NAP Global Network specialist
Mylene Claudio	Philippines	Climate Change Commission
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Annex B: Agenda

Agenda

Peer Learning Summit on the role of the NAP process in advancing the implementation of the adaptation goals under the Paris Agreement.

October 1–2, 2018 | Bangkok, Thailand

October 1	Day 1 – Setting the context and exchange
08:30	Registration
09:00	Opening & Welcome <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Opening remarks by Dr. Raweewan Bhuridej, Secretary General of Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP), Government of Thailand• Words of welcome by Anne Hammill (NAP Global Network)• Welcome by Tim Mahler, Country Director of Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) Thailand, on behalf of Government of Germany
09:30	Getting to know each other – introduction of participants (interactive) Introduction to the agenda by the facilitator Michael Hoppe
10:00	Introduction to Alignment to Advance Climate-Resilient Development (by Anika Terton, NAP Global Network) This session will provide a broader view on alignment before taking a closer look on the specific linkages between NAPs and NDCs, followed by Q&A
10:30	COFFEE/TEA BREAK
11:00	GIZ TAAN Tool (Na-Hyeon Shin, GIZ) The presentation will introduce the Tool for Assessing Adaptation in the NDCs (TAAN). It showcases a wide scope of adaptation-related content in the (I)NDCs, followed by Q&A.

October 1		Day 1 – Setting the context and exchange	
11:30		The Role of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Process in NDC Implementation (by Anne Hammill, NAP Global Network) How do we map out the links between NAPs and NDCs? The session highlights the importance of the NAP process as part of implementing the Paris Agreement and explores links between NAP process and the agreement's signature vehicle – NDCs.	
12:00		Interactive session (introduced by Anika Terton, NAP Global Network) Country teams are asked to map themselves on one of the quadrants introduced during the presentation by reflecting on where the participating countries stand with regards to their NAP process and to what extent adaptation features are present in their NDC.	
12:30		LUNCH BREAK @ Cuisine Unplugged	
13:45		Imagining alignment – What are paths and obstacles to linking the NAP process and NDCs? Participants are invited to a World Café to identify and discuss the opportunities and challenges of linking NAPs and NDCs based on their country experience.	
15:30		COFFEE/TEA BREAK	
16:00		Harvesting the results of the World Café Participants are invited to look at the results of the World Café, discuss and prioritize.	
16:30		Reflection of input and results of Day 1 – in-country teams and plenary	
17:00		Close of day 1	
17:45		Leave hotel for River Cruise with dinner	

October 2		Day 2 – Unpacking technical inputs	
09:00		Reflection on Day 1 and introduction to Day 2	
09:15		NDC – Partnership (Robert Bradley, NDC Partnership) The presentation will highlight the NDC-Partnerships country engagement work related to adaptation.	
09:45		Introduction to Rapid Country Self-Assessment on NAP-NDC Linkages (Christian Ledwell, NAP Global Network)	

October 2		Day 2 – Unpacking technical inputs	
10:00	Rapid Country Self-Assessment on NAP-NDC Linkages Country teams are invited to assess the links between their NAP process and NDC and identify opportunities for further alignment (based on an assessment workbook)		
11:00	COFFEE/TEA BREAK		
11:30	Identifying entry points for NAP-NDC Linkages (Anika Tertton, NAP Global Network) Countries may seek out several entry points for alignment that make the most sense in their specific context or at a particular point in time. The presentation will provide one approach to identifying entry points, focusing on alignment of NAPs and NDCs.		
11:45	NAP-GSP – (Julie Teng, NAP-GSP) Brief examples on how countries are linking their NAP process and NDC.		
12:00	Realizing linkages between NAPs and NDCs Country teams will identify milestones, priority actions and next steps for NAP-NDC linkages.		
13:00	LUNCH @ Cuisine Unplugged		
14:15	Peer-to-peer feedback on NAP-NDC Linkages Selected country teams exchange results of their self-assessment and mapped-out plan to realize NAP-NDC linkages with other country teams.		
15:30	COFFEE/TEA BREAK		
16:00	Evaluation		
16:15	Reflections and takeaway Participants and hosts/organizers convene to reflect on insights from Day 1 & 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What am I taking home from this event? • What am I planning to do after this event? Immediately? In the longer term? • What would I like to see others do as a result of this event? 		
17:00	Closing Remarks by Anne Hammill and Na-Hyeon Shin		
17:15	Close of Peer Learning Summit		
19:00	Joined reception at the Glen Bar with the participants of the NDC Cluster Workshop on Adaptation (by BMU IKI, SPA Project) and the UNDP/UNFCCC Regional Dialogue on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for Asia & the Arab States (drinks and snacks provided)		

Annex C: World Café Results

CAFÉ TABLE 1: FROM YOUR COUNTRY PERSPECTIVE, WHAT OPPORTUNITIES CAN YOU SEE IN LINKING THE NAP PROCESS AND NDCS?

What can we build on?

- Budget tagging
- NDC is legally binding because it was adopted by national laws while NAP is not, so there is an opportunity if NDC integrate NAP and its main elements
- Focal point of NDC and NAP is same within government
- Communication, finance motivation, co-benefits, M&E

Coordination

- Common sectoral approaches
- Strengthen institution and coordination mechanism
- Give attention to political level
- Working together with other stakeholders
- Double work if not thought together?
- The same sectors have been developed in NAP and NDC
- Opportunities in wiring NAP to NDC
- Improve coordination of actions
- The same structure of coordination in NAP and NDC
- Coordination is enhanced through sectoral working group
- More stakeholders (all including adaptation and mitigation) engagement in the climate change work

How NAP Process support NDC process?

- The adaptation component of the NDC has been developed based on the NAP
- Use lessons learnt from NAP process
- Define implantation priorities
- NDC implementation plans – using NAP priorities
- I think the most obvious opportunity is to have tools to update adaptation in NDCs in a more ambitious way
- Helps from learning from processes that have started earlier, (mutually reinforcing)
- NAP will inform the NDC
- NDC to be revised
- Same department with different sector

Cohesive Engagement

- Make sure that adaptation and mitigation are considered
- Adopting mitigation efforts to climate
- More efficient &coherent planning
- Create environmental policies– which are facilitative and achievable
- Gives the country the chance to put together several initiatives aligned with national guidelines - NDC as umbrella
- Link: Mitigation & Adaptation
- Contributing to SDGs

How NDC process support NAP process?

- Strengthen the actions
- Enhancing adaptation agenda
- Using an NDC as a starting point for NAP process
- At the institutional level, implementation, more involvement

Resources + Finances

- Saving resources
- • What are the benefits of linking
- Funding/Financing to support the NAP
- Coordinating climate financing – mobilizing
- Easier to leverage resources for adaptation measures
- Hosted by same ministry/ department
- Strengthen institution and coordination mechanism
- Different funding sources
- Inform priorities for NDCs adaptation components
- Where is the finance
- Efficient resource allocation
- Opportunities for funding for adaptation
- Prioritize resources
- Leveraging finance for implementation
- More increased attention / political people – raising profile
- Donor awareness

Communication

- Communicating to global community via NDC
- Cost effective in terms of communication – adaptation, communications
- NDC to communicate at high level
- To cascade NAP Thailand

Raising profile of adaptation nationally and internationally

- Raise importance and awareness of adaptation
- Encourage synergy between mitigation and adaptation of NDC NAP
- Funding
- Communicative donors
- Integration into programming
- Making adaptation equal to mitigation
- Action plans, co-benefits
- Institutional links
- Higher level of commitment
- Increase the implication in other government plans
- Resilience and also mitigation co-benefits

M&E

- Better monitoring e.g.: in climate finance
- Effective monitoring
- M&E is facilitated on both sides when linking the M&E system

Mainstreaming

- Support and implement at the local level
- To communicate with other agencies in local that will commit
- In Philippines linking NAP to NDC is useful in translating plan to sub-national or grassroots level
- It is also advantageous in updating our national climate change action plan
- Joint capacity-building activities
- Coordination mechanism for climate change and mainstreaming into NDCs
- Helps in prioritizing adaptation that has mitigation → or vice versa
- More effective in mainstreaming

CAFÉ TABLE 2: WHAT CHALLENGING QUESTIONS DO YOU NEED TO ANSWER IN ORDER TO LINK YOUR COUNTRY'S NAP PROCESS WITH YOUR NDC?

General to NAP and NDC

- Lack of finance—budget issues
- Sector-specific mitigation co-benefits?
- Funding
- Differences between NAP and NDC (NDC taken as mitigation tool)
- Bridge mitigation adaptation gap
- Which mitigation actions have co-benefits on adaptation
- Uniform structure alignment
- M&E system not well established
- Data system not well established
- Quantifying the adaptation targets
- NDC target can set number such as CO2 emission
- Some NAP target cannot set number such as resilience
- Mobilize finance
- Measure adaptation
- Coordination
- How do we get sector to plan beyond their institutional duties?
- The importance of including adaptation how and why
- Measurement (adaptation indicator)
- Alignment

Governance / local–national translating NAP-NDC link to the sub-national level

- How to integrate the sub-national / sectoral strategies developed under NAP process in the NDC process
- Responsibilities in the departments – how to connect
- How to use the same governance of NAP to implement NDC
- I would like to understand better how to engage the locals who implement the actions
- Identification of particular responsible agencies
- NDC are politically binding so to integrate NAP there we should be clear on the financial needs and indicators (and capacity to measure them) to accomplish
- NDC is too broad and top down and there is risk that NAP lost, if any bottom up approach
- How can we bring the topic to the local level?
- Willingness of different actors / players to concede to power to one entity
- Control of different actors over decision making and resource allocation

Specific to linking NAP and NDC

- Different Purpose/ structure/ natures: NDC is political, NAP is technical
- Clear understanding of NAP NDC
- Leverage for stakeholder's engagement integration in national development planning → timelines
- Lack of political commitment
- Incentives for sectors to consider adaptation into developing plan

- Effective coordination mechanism / institutional level
- Timing of NAP and NDC development are not in synergy
- Timelines are different between NAP and NDC considering NDC will be reviewed per 5 years
- Create more work by linking? More indicators in M&E
- M&E a challenge → different indicators in NDC& NAP
- Finance: resourcefulness in only one of the process not in the other process
- Additional burden of communication (adaptations communication) (NAP, NDC and NDC registry)
- M&E framework that addresses both
- How to demonstrate that NAP can support NDC in development strategies
- Alignment yes, except not at the expense of adaptation
- Sectoral level identification of prioritization
- Priorities and focus of national government vary with government change
- Implication of rewiring NDC to the linkage?
- Funding is focused on one process
- How to M&E the target set up in NDC NAP
- Which indicators to prioritize merger in NDC NAP
- NDC has been approved, strong political will
- NDC including adaptation & mitigation while adaptation is priority
- Challenges: coordination between ministering sectors/ governments and private sectors

- Finance mobilization for NAP implementation
- Co-benefits between adaptation and mitigation
- Good monitoring system of adaptation? (quantifiable?)
- What are the benefits of linking? Can we measure them? In developing countries how do we keep emissions low as we develop? Where are the immediate returns? Data?
- Coordination. Who else must be part of these? Technology capacity ministry should take the lead
- Adaptation vs mitigation – lack of common indicators

Coordination

- Need more capacity building on NAP and NDC at an institutional level (awareness)
- Institutional coordination level implication in the local base level
- Lack of uniform commitment among political leaders
- Lack of consistent interpretation among different stakeholders

CAFÉ TABLE 3: IF YOU THINK ABOUT STAKEHOLDERS IN YOUR COUNTRY SKEPTICAL OF THE IDEA OF ALIGNMENT, WHAT ARE THEIR CONCERNS?

Lack of common understanding of NAP and NDC

- Process of NAP NDC development
- The framework of NAP NDC (different)
- Theoretically agreed, but practically?
- What is NDC?
 - How to make best use of resources?
- What is NAP?
 - How to maximize links between NAP and NDC
- Colombia NDC goals are clear; NAP doesn't have goals (like Brazil's)
- Colombia NAP doesn't have timeline
- Sri Lanka NAP has a timeline to 2025
- Government prioritizes adaptation
- Private sector prioritizes mitigation
- Different views
- Opportunities for economic benefits from NDC NAP joint linkage (short term and long term)
- Linkage between different stakeholders difficult due to different views in mitigation and adaptation

How to do it?

- Ministry of Environment → NDC but position that adaptation should not be part → NAP not linked
- Saves time
- Need for clear responsibilities
- Supportive of linkage of NAP NDC with varying opinion on implementation *institutional arrangement
- National commission
- Sectoral stakeholders – will be benefitted by linkages
- Coordinate new agencies
- Identify issues during already ongoing process
- Identify and strengthen stakeholders

Finances

- NAP ministry would be interested in finances for cooperation
- Allocation of resources
- Sri Lanka has implemented communities
- Brazil timelines is a question
- Brazil NAP goes to 2020 same as NDC – NAP has 13 sectors + NDC has 5 sectors, 10 sectors in NAP and NDC
- Developed countries can be opponents of alignment because goal can be more ambitious, and they can be committed to more money mobilization
- Reduction of climate finances and development resources to communities in short terms, can result in communities becoming opponents
- Capacity building at the national level policy-makers (parliament)

Conflict of Interest

- Possible opponents: for alignment
- Consultants that search consultancy
- Companies that like to sell products and services
- Corruption mafias that prefer dispersed resources, more difficult to track
- Believe in thesis: alignment = less resources
- More effective use of resources and goal alignment
- Community leaders in favour because adaptation and climate resilience will occur more quick
- Different ministries on adaptation and mitigation → little will to exchange
- Different beneficiaries so stakeholders will be divided based on benefits
- Conflict of their interest such as tourism sector
- Different views in NDC
- Lack of clarity whether the linking will deliver more
- Different views of areas to prioritize NAP (13) + NDC (5) sectors
- Ministry of industry, water, agriculture, urban
- Developed countries can be opponents of alignment

CAFÉ TABLE 4: IMAGINE YOUR SUCCESS WAS COMPLETELY GUARANTEED, WHAT BOLD STEPS MIGHT YOU CHOOSE TO GO ABOUT LINKING NAP AND NDCS?

Coordination Body

- Joint climate institution – NAP/NDC: mitigation, adaptation, climate info
- Have a good network/ institution
- Central coordinating body
- Capacity development at different levels
- Institutionalize through policies or embed on regular M&E
- One committee at all level
- Force support to coordinate
- One institutional arrangement
- Coordination of both approaches
- Build on the existing set up; a national coordination mechanism on climate change linking NAP, NDC and SDG
- Establish how policies can be implemented together
- Policy support union – government donors

Money

- Climate change prioritize (adaptation and mitigation) fully integrated the budget for in NDC
- Strengthen climate change expenditure tagging in government and consider as performance indicator
- Link NAP NDC to financial ministry planning
- Full costing down for mitigation and adaptation intervention
- Use NAP implementation to make adaptation goals in the NDC more ambitious
- Vietnam prioritizes M&E system
- Vietnam is looking to build political will

- Vietnam next step is coordination, M&E
- Find join finance
- Finance sectoral integration
- Finance incentives for linkage
- Provision of budget allocation to NDC + NAP implementation

M&E

- M&E framework
- Develop national database system
- M&E MRV system
- Clear indicators help but differing sectors can be a challenge
- Identifying gaps and lead ministries
- Sri Lanka has energy and other sectors needs to be engaged
- Establish guidelines / SOPs
- M&E reporting feedback leadership success
- Establish beneficiaries
- Establish open process to elaborate the NDC strategy and M&E system
- Common platform for M&E system development
- Develop M&E system to support reporting on implementation
- Common indicators for NDC and NAP e.g., no. of people affected by disaster
- Climate finance mobilization choose financial goal to build political support)
- Strong monitoring system
- Roadmap for linking NAP NDC
- Capacity need assessment

Awareness Evaluation

- Awareness of sector working groups
- Build awareness of focal points
- Installing the issue in core evaluation system

Policy update

- Inclusion of policy framework

Joint framework plans

- Prioritization of processes
- Road map
- Map out the process and test them
- Design results framework, key points, indicators, target
- Collective plan implementation
- Integrating adaptation activities in the developmental plan
- Come up with implementation strategies for the NAP and NDC
- Development of an action plan for the Colombia NAP plan
- Institutional setting to have clear responsibilities
- Baseline establishment: industry gaps that won't need to be filled by NAP and NDC
- Sharing work strategies

People/Stakeholders

- Do a stakeholder map
- Convene stakeholders – what do we want to achieve
- Conduct stakeholder meeting as planning and linking the two
- Capacity building
- Develop stakeholder engagement strategy, anchor the NDC/NAP in the country national's periodic plan (the overarching policy document)

CAFÉ TABLE 5: WE AS A NETWORK – WHAT SHOULD WE DO TO ADVANCE THE THINKING AROUND NAP-NDC LINKAGES?

Knowledge product

- Guidelines for alignment to be developed
- Capacity assessment – similar to NCSA of GEF
- Platform of experience sharing, good practices, challenges that were overcome
- Identifying good country cases – buddy system
- Clear road map on how to link the two
- Information sharing
- Databases of country results from alignment, lessons from other countries, linking adaptation technologies, linking stakeholders especially vulnerability sector
- Social and economic linkages/ benefits
- Communicating with countries on the benefits of these processes and how these processes complements each other as well as other ongoing processes
- Research policy etc.,
- Communicative needs etc. platform at an international level

Clarification of concepts

- Highlight common approaches across processes
- National-level discussion with stakeholders on NAP-NDC linkages guided by NAP GN (sharing examples of other countries)
- Stakeholders communication: national, provincial, local
- Capacitate the process involved in NAP NDC
- Common understanding of adaptation and implications over COP negotiations
- Open discussion on a single climate planning instrument (adaptation and mitigation)
- Integration, fragmentation

Coordination between actors

- Who do we follow as a network?
- Policy-makers in different areas
- Money → investments
- Communicate results + benefits of linkages to donors+ policy-makers

Technical support ideas

- Forming expert hubs, regional group, think tanks
- More capacity building on linking of NAP NDC
- Capacity building at the national level policy-makers (parliamentary)
- Creating social movement – TV network/ Instagram, media
- Workshop on alignment topics: M&E, finance
- Social network via NAP GN website
- Create a system to share experiences from countries
- Share experience / good practices
- Workshop meeting with experts
- Capacity building, training, workshop regional
- Capacity building for negotiations, adaptation, communication
- Technical assistance for prioritizing
- Get in touch with each other, get docs
- Network of experts: support countries on specific issues
- Dialogue sustained through interactive online (website)
- Success model, M&E
- Expert training
- Philippines has strong vertical integration, international platform
- Helping countries to take advantage of different UNFCCC mechanism (i.e., CTCN)



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