

NAP Expo 2019

"Raising adaptation ambition by advancing National Adaptation Plans"

LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES EXPERT GROUP (LEG)

8 to 12 April 2019, Songdo, Republic of Korea

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The NAP Expo is organized as part of the **Korea Global Adaptation Week**, which is hosted by the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Korea, and co-organized by the UNFCCC secretariat, the Korea Environment Institute (KEI) Korea Adaptation Centre for Climate Change (KACCC) and the Incheon Metropolitan City.



About the NAP Expo

The **NAP Expo** is an annual event organized by the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) under the UNFCCC, in collaboration with various bodies and organizations. It promotes the exchange of experiences and fosters partnerships between a wide range of actors and stakeholders on how to advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). The overall objective of the NAP Expo is to raise adaptation ambition by advancing the formulation and implementation of NAPs. Specific objectives include:

- a. To facilitate the interaction between country NAP teams and providers of support, including the GCF, GEF and AF, as well as bilateral agencies and other relevant organizations, to enhance access to financing for NAPs;
- b. To foster an interactive global forum on NAPs for countries to share experience, best practices and lessons learned; different organizations and bodies to conduct specialized meetings and workshops; and for Parties and non-Party stakeholders to interact, in advancing the formulation and implementation of NAPs;
- c. To serve as the global platform to advance technical and practical measures towards the production of first NAPs by 2020 and their effective implementation.

It is expected to bring together experts and representatives from national and sub-national government authorities, the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Adaptation Fund (AF), United Nations organizations and other international organizations, bilateral and multilateral agencies, regional centres and networks, the private sector and academia.

The NAP Expo is organized as part of the Korea Global Adaptation Week, which is hosted by the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Korea, and co-organized by the UNFCCC secretariat, the Korea Environment Institute (KEI) Korea Adaptation Centre for Climate Change (KACCC) and the Incheon Metropolitan City. The Korea Global Adaptation Week comprises the following events:

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- a) NAP Expo 2019
 - b) Resilience Frontiers
 - c) Adaptation Forum
 - d) Regional Technical Expert Meeting on Adaptation (TEM-A).

More information about the NAP Expo is available at <http://napexpo.org/2019>.
Twitter: @NAP_Central.

The **Adaptation Forum**, an annual event organized by the Adaptation Committee under the UNFCCC as part of its workplan to raise the profile of adaptation, will be held within the Expo. This year's Adaptation Forum will focus on the topic of "*Engagement of the private sector in adaptation planning processes, including NAPs*".

More information about the Adaptation forum is available at <https://unfccc.int/event/2019-adaptation-forum-by-the-adaptation-committee-engagement-of-the-private-sector-in-naps>.

The **Regional Technical Expert Meeting on Adaptation (TEM-A)** is being organized by the Green Climate Fund, as part of the technical examination process on adaptation (TEP-A) launched by the Conference of the Parties (COP) by its decision 1/CP.21. Parties and non-Party stakeholders have been invited to organize regional technical expert meetings, building on existing regional climate action events, and to provide their reports thereon to the secretariat as input to the technical examination processes. Each year, topics of particular relevance to Parties and non-Party stakeholders are addressed. The topic for the 2019 TEP-A is "Adaptation finance, including the private sector".

More information about the GCF Regional TEM-A is available at <https://www.greenclimate.fund/meetings/2019/adaptationweek>.

NAP Champions

The NAP Champions promote good adaptation practice and support for adaptation through their disciplines and spheres of work. They help broaden the scope of adaptation planning under NAPs to promote connectivity with the broader development context and thereby effectively contribute towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

Currently there are four NAP Champions:



Committee Chair for Climate Change and Environment and the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs. She rallied for the passage of several landmark laws in the Philippines including Climate Change Act and its amendatory law creating the People's Survival Fund and the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act. Aside from championing National Adaptation Plan, she was also nominated as the Global Ambassador for Disaster Resilience by the UNISDR. Recently, she was launched as one of the Global Commissioners of the Global Commission on Adaptation, headed by former UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon.



Professor Dr. Jae Chun Choe from the Republic of Korea, currently serving as the President of the Biodiversity Foundation, Co-President of Korea Climate Change Center, and a Co-chairman of the Korea National Assembly Forum on Climate Change.

Prof. Jae Chun Choe received his PhD in Biology under the guidance of E. O. Wilson at Harvard University and taught at the University of Michigan and Seoul National University. He is currently a University Chair Professor at Ewha University. He has served as the President of the Ecological Society of Korea, Alternate President of Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and the Founding Director of National Institute of Ecology. He is currently serving as the President of the Biodiversity Foundation established with the help of Jane Goodall and Co-President of Climate Change Center. He is also a Co-chairman of National Assembly Forum on Climate Change.



H.E. Ms. Fekitamoeloa Katoa 'Utoikamanu, Undersecretary-General of the United Nations and High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States.

Ms. 'Utoikamanu, a Tongan national, took up her appointment as the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States in May 2017. Prior to taking up her position with the United Nations, she was the Chief Executive Officer of the Ministry of Tourism in Tonga.

Ms. 'Utoikamanu has a wealth of national, regional and international experience at various senior leadership levels. She was previously Acting Pro-Chancellor and Chair of the Council of the University of the South Pacific (2015), Deputy Pro-Chancellor and Deputy Chair of the Council of the University of the South Pacific (2009–2016), Deputy Director General and Director of Education, Training and Human Development of the Secretariat of Pacific Community (2009–2015), Permanent Representative and Ambassador of the Government of Tonga to the United Nations, United States of America, Cuba and Venezuela and High Commissioner to Canada (2005–2009), and Secretary for Foreign Affairs and European Commission's National Authorizing Officer for Tonga (2002–2005).



Mr. Helmy Abouleish, Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the SEKEM Holding, with strong engagements in responsible competitiveness, social entrepreneurship and the abatement of the huge problems of the 21st century, such as climate change and food security.

Helmy Abouleish is a graduate of Faculty of Commerce, Major in Business Administration of Cairo University and Marketing Diploma of American University in Cairo. He is deeply involved in the development of SEKEM. Further to his engagement as Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the SEKEM Holding, Helmy Abouleish has been very engaged in the national and international political sphere fostering responsible competitiveness, social entrepreneurship and the abatement of the huge problems of the 21st century, such as climate change and food security.

Keynote speakers

Keynote 1: Prof. Jean Palutikof (Griffith University) – Useful and usable: building successful tools to support adaptation



Professor Jean Palutikof is Director of the National Climate Change Adaptation Research Facility at Griffith University. She took up the role in October 2008, having previously managed the production of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fourth Assessment Report for Working Group II (Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability), while based at the UK Met Office. Prior to joining the Met Office, she was a Professor in the School of Environmental Sciences, and Director of the Climatic Research Unit, at the University of East Anglia, UK, where she worked from 1979 to 2004, and a Lecturer at the Department of Geography, University of Nairobi, Kenya, from 1974 to 1979. Her research interests focus on climate change impacts and adaptation, and the communication of knowledge to adaptation decision-makers. A particular interest is extreme events and how to manage these in a changing world. She was a Lead Author for Working Group II of the IPCC Second and Third Assessment Reports, and a Review Editor for the Fifth Assessment. She has authored more than 200 papers, articles and reports on the topic of climate change and climate variability. Her proudest moment to date was attending the ceremony in 2007 at which the IPCC was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

Presentation summary

The responsibility for undertaking adaptation at community and business level often lies with people who lack comprehensive knowledge about climate change, its impacts and possible response mechanisms. As a result, an industry has grown up around building tools to support adaptation. These tools range from data supply platforms, which provide scenarios of future climate change at regional levels (for example, the Pacific Climate Change Science Climate Futures) through to detailed and wide-reaching adaptation platforms which supply general information and guidance (for example on how to carry out a risk assessment) as well as climate scenarios (for example CoastAdapt www.coastadapt.com.au). Questions surround the extent to which these tools truly address user needs – are they relevant, accessible and trustworthy? To achieve these attributes, it is necessary to consult extensively with potential users at all stages of design and implementation, in order to properly understand their needs and how these can effectively be met. It is not sufficient to claim that these three criteria have been met – there needs to be objective monitoring and evaluation in order that others can learn from the successes and failures. This presentation considers how consultation and co-production can lead to the development of adaptation support resources that fulfill the three criteria of relevance, accessibility and trustworthiness, and how monitoring and evaluation can be deployed to demonstrate effectiveness.

Keynote 2: Ms. Kotchakorn Voraakhom (Porous City Network) – Landscape architecture solution for a sinking city



Ms. Kotchakorn Voraakhom, is the CEO and founder Landprocess/Porous City Network. She is a landscape architect who works on building productive green public space that tackles climate change in sinking cities. She never thought her childhood playtime favorites--boat paddling with friends in the floodwaters in front of her house--would later become a catastrophic disaster: a sinking city. On a mission to save her hometown from climate change, Ms. Voraakhom has founded landscape architecture design firm Landprocess and Porous City Network, a social enterprise working to solve urban environmental problems and increase urban resilience across Southeast Asia by aiding, engaging and educating climate-vulnerable communities about productive landscape design. Building a park may sound easy, but not in Bangkok, where Ms. Voraakhom and her team has turned an invaluable commercial property in the heart of the city, into a flood-proof, water-retention public green space, the Chulalongkorn Centenary Park. Alongside, she is also a design consultant for a major redevelopment project for Bangkok's 250th anniversary. Ms. Voraakhom is a TED Fellow, Echoing Green Fellow, Atlantic Fellow, and Asia Foundation Development Fellow. She received her master's in landscape architecture from Harvard University.

Presentation summary

Today, as our constantly-fluctuating climate causes rising sea levels, storm surges, and unexpectedly heavy rainfall, low-lying cities across the globe are bracing for urban flooding disaster. As sea levels rise and concrete infrastructure multiplies, Bangkok is sinking two centimeters every year. For the first time in 30 years of rapid urban development, an invaluable property at the heart of Bangkok—11 acres of land and 1.3 kilometers of the road— was not turned into another block for commercial use. Instead, it is transformed into a public park for people. Opened in 2017, Chulalongkorn Centenary Park is the first critical piece of green infrastructure in Bangkok to mitigate detrimental ecological issues and reduce disaster risk. Unlike other public parks around the city, this is the first in Thailand to demonstrate how a park can help reduce urban flooding and confronts climate change, all while offering city dwellers a place to reconnect with nature. Designed with innovative ecological design components, the park reminds the city how to live with water, rather than fear it.

Sinking cities: our new normal

Sitting on the floodplains of the Chao Phraya River, Bangkok has always lived with water in an interdependent amphibious relationship. Today, urban sprawl has gone unchecked

underground water is used excessively, and weight from high-rise buildings is increasing rapidly. Explosive development ignores the city's delta landscape and its porosity while eating away natural waterways and agricultural land that once absorbed water. The entire city can be flooded within just 30 minutes of rainfall: by 2030, it could submerge many major areas in the city. Bangkok is a capital city with one of the lowest ratios of public green space of just 3 square meters, compared to the average of 39 square meters per person. The city is now facing an inevitable reality of climate change.

A green model for Bangkok's future

For the first time in 30 years, a priceless plot at the center of Bangkok's commercial district—11 acres of land with a 1.3-kilometer stretch of road worth US\$700 million—was not turned into a shopping mall or office building. Instead, it was transformed into a public park. For its 100th anniversary, Thailand's very first university, Chulalongkorn University, wanted to give back to society by offering property extending from its core campus for a new public park as part of a 2012 design competition.

As climate change exacerbates both drought and extreme rainfall in the city and in the years to come, the design team posed questions envisioning challenges of the future: What will Bangkok confront 100 years from now? How can this park carry on the university's legacy and role as a pioneer in Thailand, as has been the case over the past century? The designer concluded that this park's vision could not be merely beautification or recreation. The team realized that Bangkok needs not only more green space but more resilient landscaping to tackle climate change and its water challenges.

After five years of numerous meetings, building upon a community-oriented design process with committees, students and surrounding stakeholders, the designers were able to develop an activity program for the park, while ensuring its purpose in mitigating urban climate change. Fulfilling both the social and environmental impacts it needed to address, the Chulalongkorn Centenary Park was launched in 2017.

Keynote 3: Prof. David N. Bresch (ETH Zurich) – Shaping Climate-resilient development – enabling Stakeholder-led Adaptation Planning underpinned by the Global Open-source Risk Modeling Platform CLIMADA



Prof. Dr. David N. Bresch, Professor for Weather and Climate Risks at ETH Zürich/MeteoSwiss since 2016. 2000–2016, roles at Swiss Re included Head Business Development, Global Head Sustainability, Head Atmospheric Perils Group and Chief modeler for natural catastrophe risk assessment. 1998–1999 Research Associate, MIT, Cambridge, USA. Member of the Swiss UNFCCC delegation 2009–2012 and 2015, member of the Private Sector Advisory Group of the UN Green Climate Fund (GCF), 2014–2016, Rockefeller Foundation, senior advisor for innovative finance since 2017. PhD in physics from ETH Zurich, Switzerland. His research focuses on the impacts of weather and climate on socio-economic systems. Combining numerical modelling of weather and climate risks with the engagement of decision makers and end-users, his research aims to explore ways to strengthen resilience based on a shared understanding of their weather and climate susceptibility. Such an integrated view along the chain of impacts also opens new perspectives to the treatment of uncertainty in decision-making.

Presentation summary

Improving the resilience of our societies in the face of volatile weather and climate change is an urgent priority today and will increase in importance in

the decades to come. The climate of the past is by no means sufficient a basis for decisions going forward any more. Never in history a society has known so much about the processes that shape its future and obtained a wealth of forward-looking weather and climate information – yet pre-emptive (and precautionary) action is not taking place as widespread as it could be. While measures exist to adapt to an everchanging environment, decision makers on all levels need the facts to identify the most cost-effective instruments, they need to know the potential weather and climate-related damages over the coming decades, to identify measures to mitigate these risks – and to decide whether the benefits will outweigh the costs.

The Economics of Climate Adaptation (ECA) methodology implemented in CLIMADA provides decision makers with a fact base to answer these questions in a systematic way. Starting from a comprehensive mapping of hazards, exposed assets and people and their specific vulnerability, CLIMADA implements state-of-the-art probabilistic risk modelling techniques (Monte Carlo simulations building on ensembles and weather generators) to integrate different economic development and climate impact scenarios. CLIMADA operates in a globally consistent fashion at high resolution (10 km) as well as in local applications at highest resolutions (100 m) and provides spatially explicit estimates of multi-hazard risk both today and under future projections. CLIMADA allows to assess a comprehensive portfolio of adaptation measures, quantifying the damage aversion potential and cost-benefit ratio for each measure. Not only can the effectiveness of measures both be displayed using maps and adaptation cost curves, CLIMADA also allows for the explicit treatment of various drivers of uncertainty. This way, CLIMADA has been applied in more than twenty climate adaptation studies worldwide, where it served as a solid underpinning to engage with stakeholders during all stages of these projects, in particular to deal with – and communicate – uncertainties.

The fact that CLIMADA is open source and access [https://github.com/CLIMADA-project/climada_python] proved essential to build trust into the

outcomes by all stakeholders involved. Such a comprehensive assessment of climate risk provides decision makers with the facts to design adaptation strategies, building on a balanced portfolio of prevention, intervention and risk transfer measures to pro-actively manage total climate risk and strengthen societal resilience, as demonstrated in more than twenty case studies worldwide.

Keynote 4: Prof. Kristie Ebi (University of Washington) – Health adaptation to climate change



Kristie L. Ebi is director of the Center for Health and the Global Environment (CHanGE) at the University of Washington. She has been conducting research and practice on the health risks of climate variability and change for more than twenty years, including on extreme events, thermal stress, foodborne safety and security, and vectorborne diseases. She focuses on understanding sources of vulnerability, estimating current and future health risks of climate change, and designing adaptation policies and measures to reduce the risks of climate change in multi-stressor environments. She has supported multiple countries in Central America, Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Pacific in assessing their vulnerability and implementing adaptation measures. She also co-chairs the International Committee on New Integrated Climate change assessment Scenarios (ICONICS), facilitating development of new climate change scenarios. Dr. Ebi's scientific training includes an M.S. in toxicology and a Ph.D. and a Masters of Public Health in epidemiology, and two years of postgraduate research at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. She has edited four books on aspects of climate change and has more than 200 publications.

Presentation summary

The focus of health adaptation to climate change is on protecting and

promoting population health, and on strengthening health systems to better manage risks. The WHO Operational Framework for Building Climate Resilient Health Systems describes the potential implications of climate change for the six building blocks of health systems: leadership and governance, health workforce, health information systems, essential medical products and technologies, service delivery, and climate and health financing. This framework is being used to inform approaches to increase the sustainability and resiliency of public health and healthcare facilities, with the initial focus on incremental improvements to modify current programs. While these improvements are important first steps to increase resilience, they may lead to inadequate preparation of health systems and overconfidence in their ability to manage multiple concurrent and synergistic climate-related exposures outside the range of historic experiences.

These challenges are magnified for health systems struggling to manage the current health risks of climate variability and change due to limited adaptive capacity, such as those in many low- and middle-income countries. Extreme weather and climate events present challenges for health systems. For example, many health facilities in coastal and island nations are vulnerable to storm surges, flooding, and sea level rise. Infectious disease outbreaks can further compound the challenges of extreme events. A surge of inpatients can strain healthcare staff and deplete medical supplies. Significant investments in adaptation are needed, including occasionally relocation of healthcare facilities.

The extended timeframe associated with climate change necessitates a broader scope for risk assessment and risk reduction efforts, increasing the time horizons for decisions. These decisions also need to explicitly consider the impacts on population health and health systems of increasing shocks and stresses associated with increases in the frequency and intensity of extreme events. Further, in addition to a changing climate, vulnerabilities also will shift as development alters poverty rates, healthcare financing, migration, urban form, technology, and access to safe water and improved sanitation, among other development trends.

Keynote 5: Prof. Johann Bell (Conservation International) – Importance of fisheries in National Adaptation Plans – a case study from the Pacific Islands



Prof. Johann Bell is the Senior Director – Pacific Tuna Fisheries at Conservation International and a Visiting Professorial Fellow at the Australian National Centre for Ocean Resources and Security, University of Wollongong, Australia. Johann has previously worked extensively on fisheries and aquaculture in developing countries in Asia–Pacific with WorldFish and the Pacific Community (SPC). In recent years, he has focused on the strategic planning needed to maintain the important role that fish plays in the food security of Pacific Island countries in the face of rapid population growth and climate change. While Johann was employed at SPC, he led a major assessment of the vulnerability of fisheries and aquaculture in the tropical Pacific to climate change and was a contributing author to Chapter 30 (The Ocean) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Fifth Assessment Report. His current work focuses on assisting Pacific Island countries and their regional fisheries agencies to identify and resource the adaptations needed to reduce the risks posed by climate change to the important socio-economic benefits derived from tuna.

Presentation summary

The people of the Pacific Island region have an extraordinary dependence on

fish for food security, livelihoods and economic development. Fish provides 50–90% of dietary animal protein for coastal communities across the region, and 50% of surveyed coastal households in 17 Pacific Island countries derived their 1st or 2nd source of income from catching or selling fish. At the national level, many Pacific Island countries depend on tuna fishing licence fees received from foreign fleets for government revenue – six countries obtain 45%–60% of all their government revenue in this way.

Not surprisingly, Pacific Island countries have developed robust plans to sustain the many socio-economic v benefits they receive from fish. In 2015, all Pacific Island Leaders endorsed the Regional Roadmap for Sustainable Pacific Fisheries, which commits their countries to sustaining, and where possible, increasing these benefits. There are concerns, however, that these plans are likely to be adversely affected by rapid population growth and climate change.

The food security benefits that Pacific Island people have traditionally derived from coastal fisheries are a case in point. Rapid population growth is causing a gap to emerge between how much fish can be harvested sustainably from well-managed coral reefs and how much fish rapidly-growing populations need for good nutrition. Climate change is increasing this gap – coral reefs are being degraded by warming oceans and ocean acidification, and producing fewer fish. Adaptations are needed to minimize and fill this gap in fish supply. The most effective adaptations for minimizing the gap include integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) and sustainable management of coastal fish stocks. ICZM promises to reduce stress on coral reefs, and other productive coastal fish habitats such as mangroves and seagrasses, and allow them to maximise whatever natural adaptive capacity they have to combat the effects caused by continued greenhouse gas emissions. Similarly, sustainable management will enable coastal fish stocks to use their full potential to adapt to the direct and indirect effects of climate change. It is vitally important that these adaptations are included in National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), and harmonized with adaptations proposed by other sectors. Central planning

authorities need to avoid situations where adaptations recommended by other sectors become maladaptations for the fisheries sector.

The most promising adaptation for filling the gap in fish supply is to allocate more of the region's rich tuna resources for domestic food security. The key adaptation in this regard is to expand the use of nearshore fish aggregating devices (FADs) to enable coastal communities to catch tuna more easily. National FAD programmes are needed to: equip and train communities to fish safely and effectively for tuna around FADs; develop forecasts for safe boating conditions and the occurrence of environmental conditions that bring tuna closer to the coast and increase catch rates; and replace FADs lost to cyclones quickly.

Adaptations to fill the gap based on increasing access to tuna also need to recognize that preliminary modelling indicates that the abundance of tuna is likely to decrease in the waters of some Pacific Island countries. Because tuna are highly migratory species, NAPs should also include plans to collaborate with other Pacific Island nations to develop an 'early warning system' (EWS) to predict the effects of climate change on their shared tuna resources with confidence. The EWS can then be used to inform the design of national FAD programmes in the most beneficial way. It can also be used to guide the adaptations needed to maintain the important contributions that tuna make to Pacific Island economies.

Keynote 6: Ms. Stephanie Sy (Thinking Machines) – How Using AI for Economic Vulnerability Assessment Enables Human-Centric Climate Adaptation Planning



Ms. Stephanie Sy is the CEO and founder of Thinking Machines , a data science startup building human-centered data science solutions and geospatial AI platforms. Thinking Machines is headquartered in Manila, Philippines. They work across the public and private sector to build impactful data solutions to address civic problems like poverty mapping, infrastructure development, and transit planning. They conduct scientific research in the area of developing deep learning AI models on a mixture of datasets to generate low-latency geospatial datasets. They are part of the 2018 cohort of the UNICEF Innovation Fund, and a Waze Research Partner. Stephanie is a jury member for the GEN Data Journalism Awards, and on the Forbes Asia 30 Under 30 list for her expertise in Enterprise Technology. She has an undergraduate degree from Stanford University.

Presentation summary

Up-to-date, accurate, and detailed socio-economic data is needed to make sure climate adaptation programs can map their impact on economically vulnerable communities. In the case of the Philippines, authoritative government surveys are often only done every three to five years at the regional or provincial level. Unfortunately, the poorest communities are often

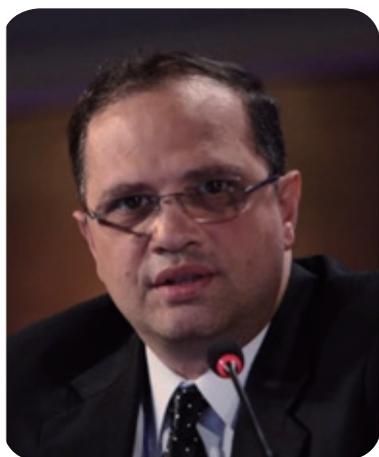
the least measured, which then leads to these communities being left out of public policy plans.

At Thinking Machines, we use artificial intelligence and high-resolution satellite imagery of the Philippines to reliably estimate wealth in areas as small as 18 square kilometers. With the click of a mouse and for a fraction of the cost of running on-the-ground surveys, you can have up-to-date estimates of wealth and poverty for an entire province, or even the entire country, in near real-time.

In the event of a climate disaster, evacuation plans need to take into account both the location's vulnerability to natural hazards such as flooding and typhoons, but also the capacity of the people living there to stay safe. We will demonstrate how overlaying the AI-generated poverty maps with natural hazard maps and evacuation site locations creates a useful, common source of truth for multi-sectoral initiatives.

Our work was vastly accelerated by scientists who share their machine learning models and open source software with the world. We'll walk participants through the technology stack, skills, and research that it would take to deploy this work in their own geographic areas of interest.

Keynote 7: Dr. Youssef Nassef (UNFCCC) – The resilience continuum



Dr. Youssef Nassef leads the work on adaptation to climate change under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. He possesses 30 years of experience in diplomacy and international environmental policy, and is a seconded diplomat from the Egyptian Foreign Service.

While assuming progressively higher levels of leadership at the UNFCCC, he led UNFCCC support for a number of ongoing initiatives on adaptation. These include the inception and support for NAPAs and NAPs; the Nairobi Work Programme – an international knowledge hub for impacts, vulnerability and adaptation; and the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage.

He regularly contributes his vision, insights and thought leadership to international conferences on resilience and adaptation to climate change and their nexus with sustainable development, often focusing on developing countries.

He holds a Doctoral degree in International Technology Policy and Management and a Master's degree in International Environmental Policy from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, as well as a Master's degree in Middle East Studies and a Bachelor's degree in Computer Science and Physics from the American University in Cairo.

Keynote 8: Dr. Dhruvad Choudhury (ICIMOD) – Key messages from the Hindu Kush Himalaya Assessment



For a little over two decades, Dr. Choudhury has been working among marginalized mountain communities of the Himalayas, initially as a researcher but later, progressively as a development practitioner. His focus of interest has spanned natural resource management, policy and market driven transformations, livelihood security and for the last few years, climate change adaptation and resilience building. His special areas of interest are Managing Transformations in Shifting Cultivation, with special focus on tenurial and access regimes and Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Building.

During his tenure in ICIMOD, Dr. Choudhury has worked on aspects of livelihoods security and approaches for enhancing adaptive capacities and resilience of mountain communities to socio-economic and climate change. As Regional Programme Manager, his work included fostering multi-stakeholder partnerships and engagement with policy makers for strengthening adaptation and resilience building. Currently, as the Chief, Scaling Operations, his responsibilities focus on engagement with governments, private sector and development agencies for the uptake and upscaling of ICIMOD's interventions.

Dr. Choudhury has a D Phil in Ecology from the University of Oxford.

Presentation summary

The Hindu Kush Himalaya Monitoring Assessment Report, recently released by the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, is the first comprehensive assessment of the Hindu Kush Himalayan region. The assessment, drawing on the collective knowledge of over 300 leading researchers, experts and policy makers, provides the current state of knowledge of the region, enhancing the understanding of various drivers of change and their impacts, addresses critical data gaps and develops a set of evidence-based and actionable policy solutions and recommendations, linked to nine mountain priorities for the mountains and people of the Hindu Kush Himalayan region consistent with the Sustainable Development Goals. The keynote will highlight the key messages from the assessment and will also provide the immediate action required for the region.

Keynote 9: Rebecca Nadin (ODI –) – Adaptation as a Global Public Good: Understanding and Managing Transboundary Climate Risks



Rebecca Nadin is Head of Programme in the ODI's Risk and Resilience programme. She leads a multi-disciplinary team of analysts to pioneer policy-driven research on emerging risk and opportunities to reduce vulnerability, build resilience and drive transformative and sustainable change. She has more than 15 years' government and consultancy experience in China and Asia, specialising in designing and managing multi-stakeholder initiatives in sustainable development and climate change; leading climate risk and vulnerability analysis and policy formulation at national and sectoral level; and analysis of China's emerging geopolitical strategy and socioeconomic priorities.

Before joining ODI, Rebecca was Director of the Adapting to Climate Change in China Project (ACCC Phase I and II), the largest climate risk and adaptation policy project of its kind in China. Previously, Rebecca worked in the British Embassy Beijing's political section, covering VIP engagements, Central Asia and energy security. She served as the Deputy Director of the British Council's Global Sustainability Programme, leading roll out in 60 countries. She was also the British Council's China Director, Climate Change & Science, leading the UK's Climate Change Public Diplomacy Campaign in China. Rebecca is the founder of PLAN8 Risk Consulting, a start-up that specialises

in helping clients to manage climate and political risk, and a platform for women in the field of science and social science to showcase their leadership potential. She is an adjunct lecturer at the Centre for Environment & Population Health, Griffith University Australia.

Presentation summary

Climate risk is, in many cases, are ‘borderless’ or ‘transboundary’ in nature. Climate impacts in one country will create risks and opportunities in others due to transboundary connectivity (in trade, people, finance and biophysical ecosystems).

Yet, despite the recognition in the Paris Agreement of adaptation as a ‘global challenge ... with ... international dimensions’. The current framing of adaptation – as an exclusively local-to-national concern – holds back regional co-operation as well as global ambition on adaptation. As a result, adaptation and climate resilience needs, implementation and finance are identified, monitored and allocated on a national basis, drawing largely on nationally determined assessments.

There are, therefore, national, regional and global benefits to coordinated adaptation efforts that reduce – rather than redistribute – vulnerability globally. Achieving climate resilience in all countries benefits all countries because of the interdependence that characterises the world today. Conversely, a failure to adapt could produce risks from which no country is able to fully isolate itself.

Such transboundary dimensions (the possible risks and rewards) need to be better recognised in the policies, governance mechanisms, financial provisions and negotiations at the global level that facilitate adaptation to climate change and broader resilience building efforts. They also need to be better understood to catalyse international cooperation and ensure it is as effective as possible in working towards the global goal on adaptation.

In an increasingly globalised world, we need to understand how climate change and adaptation will affect our interdependent relationships and discuss appropriate measures and responses

Keynote 10: Heunjin Oh (MOE Korea) – Korea’s Experience on Adaptation and Lessons Learned



Ms. Heun-Jin Oh is the director of Climate Change Mitigation Team, Ministry of Environment, Republic of Korea. She served the Ministry of Environment for a more than a decade, and working on a range of issues relating to environment. She holds the Master’s degree in Public Administration from the University of York.

Presentation summary

This presentation will provide a general description on the framework of Korea’s climate change adaptation experience, specifically on its development of the adaptation plans at the national, metropolitan, district level and also in the public and private sector. Furthermore it will give an overview on the lessons we have learned and our future plans that are being made based on such learnings.

Detailed description of parallel sessions

Parallel Sessions 1: TECHNICAL GUIDANCE AND SUPPORT FOR THE FORMULATION OF NAPS

Session 1.1: Integrating current climate risk Information in NAPs (WMO)

Introduction

Implementation strategies in the NAP involve decisions related to climate risk management, which have to be based on reliable, relevant, usable and timely climate information. A number of activities in the different elements of the process to formulate and implement NAPs require effective and timely climate services consisting of the collection of climate data; generation and provision of a wide range of information on past, present and future climate; development of products that help improve the understanding of climate and its impacts on natural and human systems; and the application of these data, information and products for decision-making in all walks of life and at all levels of society.

The WMO through the GFCS makes every effort to raise the ambition to enable society to better manage the risks and opportunities arising from climate variability and change, especially for those who are most vulnerable to such risks. This is done through the development and incorporation of sciencebased climate information and prediction into planning, policy and practice. NMHSs support the analysis of current climate and future climate change scenarios, assessment of climate vulnerabilities and identification of adaptation options, enhancement of capacity for planning and implementation of adaptation. NMHSs can assist disaster risk reduction through the provision of historical and real-time data on loss and damage, provision of multi-

sectoral plans, climate information to guide decisions regarding appropriate levels of investment, and risk financing and transfer.

Objective

To share information on how NMHSs provide effective and timely climate services to support planning and policy and the practice of adaptation.

Expected outcomes

This session is expected to:

- Enhance information on partnerships between NMHSs and academia, government departments, international and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and, where appropriate and possible, the private sector and civil society;
- Inform about the provision of better data coverage and information processing, higher resolution models and more precise and useful specialized products for societal benefits, including opportunities to better support government and other decision-makers regarding safety, the economy and security;
- Encourage NMHSs through interaction with stakeholders to continue their active role to provide technical advice to LDCs for preparing and implementing NAPs.

Session 1.2: Adaptation of urban systems (Porous City Network)

Introduction

Urban systems constitute an important focus for adaptation planning given the high proportion of economic activity and human settlement in cities and surrounding areas that support the city. Urban systems vary in size, but in all cases, they are a significant portion of the national system, in terms of sectors and issues addressed, but also the connectivity that exists between cities and the rest of the countries in many basic services such as power, water resources, supply chains, etc. Adaptation in urban systems is an area of active research and activity, given the extent of impacts that are affecting

these areas in connection with climatic extremes, and significant losses that result.

Objectives

- Expand on the discussion on urban adaptation presented in plenary, and sharing of perspectives, experiences and lessons from recent shocks;
- Discuss how vulnerability and climate risk interconnect and interlink between urban areas and areas outside;
- Identify opportunities for aligning processes and actions at the urban/city level with national efforts.

Expected outcomes

- Better understanding of how national adaptation plans can and do link with efforts in urban systems to promote coherence and more effective adaptation, instead of thinking of these two levels as disjointed;
- Identify opportunities for future work including sharing of lessons in dealing with climate shocks across scales.

Session 1.3: Experience with demand-based risk assessment in Korea (KyungheeUniversity)

Introduction

A risk assessment for climate change is an important basis for setting up an adaptation policy. Admitting the fact that current national climate change adaptation policy has been established from the top down risk assessment, there is a need to incorporate demand-based bottom up approach to reflect diverse needs for climate change adaptation. Advanced technologies such as big data, data mining, deep learning, GIS, etc. could be a very useful tool to identify complicated climate change risks. In this session, we seek to find good case studies of climate change risk assessments using artificial intelligence technologies.

Objectives

- To give case studies for data-driven risk assessment using artificial intelligence technologies;
- To explore an applicable methodology to assess demand-based climate change risks;
- To share knowledge and experiences between academia and related business sector.

Expected outcomes

This session is expected to:

- Enhance information on Korea situation of climate change risk assessment;
- Find a new methodology to assess climate change risks using artificial intelligence technologies;
- Suggest a future research topic considering current state of knowledge.

Session 1.4 (Session to be announced)

Session 1.5: A systems approach for the framing and formulation of NAPs in the context of the SDGs and the Sendai Framework – introducing the NAP-SDG iFrame (LEG, NAP Technical Working Group)

Introduction

Countries are faced with many frameworks to respond to and fulfil, with some of them cutting across multiple issues and agendas. The SDGs under the Agenda 2030 are perhaps the most encompassing, while the UNFCCC/Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework are quite specific on aspects related to climate change adaptation and disasters respectively. At the national level, countries are faced with technical and governance challenges about how to organize their work and ensure actions complement each other and that synergy is maximized. To support the formulation of NAPs, the LEG has developed the NAP-SDG integrative framework (iFrame) that facilitates the integration of different entry points to planning by managing relationships between the

entry points and the systems being managed. By focusing on the systems that are key to a country's development, it is possible to map to different drivers (climatic hazards for instance), as well as to sectors or ministries, specific SDGs, different spatial units, development themes, or other frameworks such as the Sendai Framework. The achievement of particular SDGs is ensured by ensuring all necessary systems for that goal are included in the analysis and subsequent action.

The NAP-SDG iFrame is being tested in a number of countries, and early results indicate that this systems approach is very effective at focusing on outputs and outcomes that would have the greatest impact on development dividends, while avoiding the bias inherent in active actors that would promote their interests over those of more necessary systems, and also helps ensure multiple frameworks are all simultaneously addressed. The approach has the potential to manage multiple and overlapping climatic factors or hazards, and should facilitate governance and synergy between different actors and ministries.

As different organizations provide supplements to the NAP technical guidelines, usually sector, there is an opportunity to using the NAP-SDG iFrame as the overall framework for aligning and harmonizing work around common systems to support adaptation in the different sectors, and covering different geographic scopes.

Objectives

- Introduce the integrative framework in an interactive manner with the audience to show its power and flexibility;
- Explore how different sectors, geographies, climate drivers/hazards can be represented within the iFrame;
- Support interested countries in conducting a workout to apply the NAP-SDG iFrame with a view to produce a skeleton of a NAP;
- Identify questions that can be explored in the context of adaptation planning across scales and levels, and how to maximize synergy between different entry points and other frameworks.

Expected outcomes

- Better understanding of the new method being proposed and how it can be applied in the formulation of NAPs and subsequent implement efforts, as well as in better coordinating knowledge and support;
- Ideas on how to improve methodologies, data and tools to support key systems;
- Identify opportunities for case studies to apply the iFrame from interested countries including through Open NAPs that will be discussed later in the week.

Parallel Sessions 2: TECHNICAL GUIDANCE AND SUPPORT FOR THE FORMULATION OF NAPs

Session 2.1: Country approaches in designing the formulation of NAPs and experience with accessing GCF readiness support for the formulation of NAPs under the NAP Global Support Programme (NAP GSP)

Introduction

This session will present the experience of countries being supported by the NAP GSP (administered by UN Environment and UNDP) in formulating their NAPs, focused around the following building blocks of the formulation and implementation of NAPs: defining mandates, institutional arrangements, roadmaps;

preparing and submitting funding proposals to formulate their NAPs; integrating adaptation into national and subnational development planning; appraising, prioritizing and ranking adaptation options;

monitoring and evaluation systems; capacity-building and communications; and designing a communication strategy Presenters will also share opportunities and challenges they have faced in terms of resources, stakeholder consultations, and cross-sectoral integration, among other topics.

Objectives

- Demonstrate how countries have adapted the steps of the NAP technical guidelines to their national contexts;
- Share experiences in formulating proposals for funding under the GCF Readiness including on framing objectives based on key gaps and needs.

Expected outcomes

By the end of the session, participants will have gained deeper understanding of:

- The building blocks for NAP formulation, and how they can adapt them to their contexts;
- The opportunities and challenges that countries have faced and their needs for support;
- How to turn “problems” into “objectives” to develop proposals to address their needs and access funds to support their NAP formulation.

Session 2.2: (Session to be announced)

Session 2.3: The Copernicus Climate Data Store (Copernicus)

Introduction

Copernicus is a major European programme to stimulate development of environmental information Copernicus is a major European programme to stimulate development of environmental information services based on Earth observations. All data and information generated by Copernicus are open and free to use by anyone for any purpose. The Copernicus Climate Change Service in particular provides access to a variety of global climate datasets via the Climate Data Store, including observations, reanalyses, seasonal forecasts and climate projections. Users of the Climate Data Store can access data online and use powerful tools to combine and transform the data into information products relevant to national adaptation purposes.

Objective

The session will present background information on Copernicus and show the current status and potential of the Climate Data Store.

Relates resources

- Copernicus Climate Change Service: <https://climate.copernicus.eu>;
- Copernicus Climate Data Store: <https://cds.climate.copernicus.eu>.

Session 2.4: Integrating human settlements in NAPs (UN-HABITAT)

Introduction

More than 55 percent of the world's population live in urban areas, and this number is expected to increase to over 66% by 2050. Urbanization will be the most rapid in emerging and developing countries.

This settlement growth will result in growing and changing economies and requires large investments in infrastructure, both a challenge and opportunity for building resilient nations.

Adaptation needs, and priorities of countries expressed in the Paris Agreement and NDCs are massive, 113 countries have urban or urban related adaptation priorities in their NDCs, and much of these are focused on city level plans to address critical challenges in cities. In order to deliver the adaptation portion of NDCs, robust and comprehensive NAPs are important, because translating these commitments to national plans and strategies, and identifying and programming the large adaptation needs is crucial in the coming years, and will require improved coordination, communication, and mutual support linking national and local climate adaptation planning with private and international sources of financing.

Integrating urban and human settlements issues into NAPs will enable countries to help large populations and important economic centers adapt to climate change, and achieve more resilient and sustainable urban development, critical to the achievement of the goals and targets of SDGs 11 & 13.

However, this integration requires close cooperation between national

governments, private actors, academia, various government levels and institutions and non-state actors.

As a step towards supporting cities and countries with this integration, UN-HABITAT has developed a supplement to guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs entitled "Integrating Human Settlements into National Adaptation Plans". The supplement is designed to support national and city level planners, experts and decision-makers working on climate change issues to better understand the need and opportunities that adaptation actions in human settlements bring, and particularly how these link with broader goals and ambitions laid out in the NDCs under the Paris Agreement.

Objectives

- To consider adaptation in human settlements, actors and processes in the formulation and implementation of NAPs;
- To consider opportunities for mobilizing financing by identifying and programming 'urban' projects as part of the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

Expected outcomes

- Understanding of approaches to integrating human settlements into the formulation and implementation of NAPs;
- The opportunities of adaptation action in human settlement to mobilize climate finance.

Session 2.5: Introduction to quantitative climate risk analysis (ETH Zurich, NAP Technical Working Group)

Introduction

The Economics of Climate Adaptation (ECA) methodology provides a robust and replicable way of determining current and future risks induced by natural

hazards in a changing climate. ECA allows to quantify adaptation costs at local to national levels. It combines scenario planning with assumptions regarding economic and population development pathways as well as the impacts of climate change. It provides a comprehensive framework to assess entire sets of adaptation measures (drawn from infrastructural, technical, behavioural or financial domains).

Objectives

- To provide an introduction to the ECA methodology, with concrete examples of its application to foster discussions on its utility within the NAP context.

Expected outcomes

- Participants will have heard of the idea behind this methodology, received inputs on how to advance adaptation planning within this framework, learned about its limitations and have exchanged experiences.

Parallel Sessions 3: ADAPTATION ASSESSMENTS

Session 3.1: Developing lasting and effective processes to support the iterative formulation and implementation of NAPs (NAP-GSP)

Introduction

Countries are building long-term capacity and institutional arrangements to support the formulation and implementation of NAPs on a continuing basis, with monitoring and assessments on an on-going basis to support regular future revisions and updates to the NAPs. This approach is central to NAPs, and ensures that countries are addressing adaptation as a long-term commitment, and can move beyond project approaches.

This session will explore how countries are addressing good practices that support a long-term approach to support the NAPs, including: building strong and lasting institutional arrangements through formal legislation and

mandates; setting a long-term vision on the benefits of the adaptation actions; designing of umbrella national programmes to oversee adaptation planning including priority setting, mobilizing and managing resources, facilitating implementation, overseeing monitoring and evaluation, etc.; building explicit and strong linkages to the GCF country programming strategy, the UNDAF, bilateral agency frameworks, and other related strategies and frameworks; timing and sequencing of the actions, taking into account links to development, interdependencies, cost effectiveness, synergy and benefits; and paying special consideration to the guiding principles of NAPs such as with respect to gender responsiveness and consideration of the most vulnerable, country-drivenness, involvement of multiple stakeholders and basing adaptation planning on best available science.

Objectives

- To share experiences of countries in building effective processes to support the iterative formulation and implementation of NAPs;
- To show how countries are mobilizing diverse support for their NAPs.

Expected outcomes

By the end of the session, participants will:

- Have a greater awareness of the benefits of aligning the process of formulating and implementing the NAP with other development processes and institutional mechanisms;
- Have a greater understanding of means to mobilize human, financial, political and other resources for implementation.

Session 3.2: Adaptation and development: Advancing climate-resilient development through alignment of country efforts under the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework (NAP Global Network, LEG)

Introduction

There is increasing focus on the issue of alignment in international dialogues, including discussions under the UNFCCC and the UNISDR. Many countries recognize the value of aligning relevant policy processes rather than implementing them in isolation; however, they struggle to understand what alignment looks like in practice and how it can be achieved.

This session will highlight the convergence of the three global agendas in relation to strengthening resilience, building adaptive capacity, and reducing vulnerability to climate change and disasters. It will explore how alignment of country level policy processes (e.g. NAPs, DRR strategies, national development plans) under these global agendas can help increase coherence, efficiency and effectiveness to advance climate-resilient development. Following a framing presentation, country case studies will be presented as a basis for discussion among participants.

Objectives

- Increase understanding of the linkages between the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
- Identify opportunities for alignment of country-level policy processes under these global agendas to promote climate-resilient development.
- Share perspectives, experiences and lessons learned on alignment, based on country examples.

Expected outcomes

At the end of the session, participants will:

- Better understand the linkages and areas of coherence between the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the international scale;
- Understand the potential benefits and challenges associated with aligning country-level policy processes related to these agendas;
- Be aware of entry points and potential actions that countries can take to get started on aligning different policy processes towards climate-resilient development.

Session 3.3: Climate data and projections with a focus on 2°C (GERICS)

Introduction

Climate data and information needs of countries are very diverse and require tailored solutions for regional to local conditions. Different climate and societal conditions result in many potential climate change impacts and thus require different and individually tailored adaptation measures and climate services. The basis of the development of individual adaptation measures and climate services is the access to climate data, climate information and their visualization.

It is important to assess and evaluate the available data in the regions of interest with respect to the suitability and needs of the individual countries. In cases where no suitable spatial and temporal climate data are available, model simulations can be used to bridge the gap. In many cases regional downscaled data can be used. During the session, participants will get a chance to visualize data for their region.

Objective

- Provide an overview of existing climate and climate change data sources together with a brief discussion about their application, limits of application and visualization techniques.
- Provide participants with ideas about possibilities of visualizing data for their region.

Expected outcomes

- Sources of climate data and scenarios accessible for the formulation of NAPs.

Session 3.4: Development of supportive tools for Climate Change Adaptation Plans (KACCC, MOTIVE)

Introduction

KACCC has been carrying out various tasks to lead the formation of composing the national climate change adaptation policies and research for the reinforcement of adaptation including the development of its supportive tools. The Model Of Integrated Impact and Vulnerability Evaluation of climate change (MOTIVE) under KACCC began in 2014 as a 7-year project (2014–2020). The main objectives of MOTIVE are to develop an integrated model evaluating the impacts and vulnerabilities of climate change and support the initiation of scientific measures on climate change adaptation effort of South Korea.

This session intends to discuss the present and future of the supportive tools for climate change adaptation plans. The overview of MOTIVE project will be introduced and discussed in this session.

Speakers will share and discuss the supportive tools associated with the NAPs from national to subnational governments. We hope to develop the interaction through examining the current NAP supportive tools in the perspective of the diverse participants.

Objectives

- To identify the status of developing the supportive tools such as MOTIVE;
- Share precedent experiences when planning and implementing adaptation plans and discuss the key elements which are considered to expand the supportive tools;
- Contribute to successfully developing tools for adaptation plan.

Expected outcomes

- Participants will gain an understating of how supportive tools such as MOTIVE can advance the acceleration of progress towards a successful formulation of NAPs, and their effective implementation by providing reliable scientific measures to figure out the impacts stemming from various climate change issues.
- Participants will also gain awareness of the opportunity to support the initiation of scientific climate change adaptation measures for addressing the whole adaptation cycle from planninginitiation–assessment.

Session 3.5: LEG/Open NAP workout – NAP writing workshop (LEG; Jean Palutikof; Kristie Ebi; Leo Zulu, Johann Bell)

Introduction

The Open NAPs is an initiative for demonstrating technical adaptation planning concepts, testing and developing new innovative approaches, and developing good practices, based on experience with real country situations. A crowdsourcing approach is used to attract specialists in different areas of adaptation planning, while the LEG works with country teams to put together data and information for a case study country. The results from working on the case are shared with the country for their use as appropriate.

The specialists include organizations and individuals working on topics sometimes related to the country already, and this creates an outlet for their research, as well as help them establish connections with potential users of their work. The Open NAPs also promote and motivate wider use of major regional or global products such as data, assessment results and models at the national level – ensuring use of best available science. In the recent past, the Open NAPs were used to support regional training workshops in 2017. At least one country was used per region to provide a realistic exploration of data and information from a real country situation. More recently, some countries are requesting to participate in the Open NAPs as a way to receive direct advice and guidance, and peer review of their efforts. In addition, many partner organizations have expressed interest in participating.

The overall objective of Open NAPs is to provide an open, collaborative space for advancing national adaptation plans globally, using the best available science, inputs and experience.

Objectives

- This session will introduce Open NAPs;
- Work with interested developing countries in outlining key results of their past work, with a view to contributing towards an edited book on NAPs that is being produced by the LEG.

Expected outcomes

- Individual authors or groups of authors from developing countries will produce extended outlines for their contribution towards the NAP book project;
- In addition, interested countries will work through steps under Open NAPs using the framing of the NAP–SDG iFrame to test its applicability.

PLENARY: ACCESSING FUNDING FROM THE GCF FOR THE FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF NAPS (GCF SECRETARIAT)**Part 1: GCF support for the formulation of National Adaptation Plans and other adaptation planning processes****Introduction**

This session will share learning being gained through GCF support to countries for their NAPs and other adaptation planning processes. A panel of country representatives, international specialists and GCF representatives will share insights about opportunities, challenges and good practices in accessing GCF resources for adaptation planning. Active participant interaction will also explore approaches to adaptation planning that catalyzes action and finance for implementation of countries' priorities.

Objective

To share experience and learning being gained through GCF support to countries for their adaptation planning processes. In doing so, participants will gain insight about the opportunities, challenges and good practices in accessing GCF resources for adaptation planning to achieve countries adaptation priorities.

Expected outcomes

At the end of the session, participants will have gained:

- Strengthened understanding of the potential of GCF support for adaptation

planning processes to provide best available science, broad-based stakeholder engagement and other key outcomes to focus and attract climate finance;

- Shared learning from each other's experiences in using adaptation planning support to enable ongoing adaptation planning processes;
- Increased understanding of how to access GCF resources for adaptation planning.

Part 2: GCF support for the implementation of adaptation action

Introduction

This session will provide an overview of how to access GCF financing for adaptation priorities, including as identified through NAPs and other adaptation planning processes. The panel will discuss country experience and good practices in accessing the set of opportunities the GCF offers countries for implementation of their adaptation priorities, including the Simplified Approvals Process and the Enhanced Direct Access modalities.

Objective

This session aims to strengthen shared understanding of how to access GCF financing for adaptation priorities, particularly as identified through NAPs and other adaptation planning processes. It will help participants understand:

- Importance of developing a financing strategy drawn from Process to formulate and implement NAPs and/or other planning processes and strategic country programme which in turn will lead to impactful adaptation project pipelines;
- Strategic use of public funds to mobilize additional institutional and private sector investment;
- Ways in which countries can access GCF support modalities for each stage of GCF programming cycle for accelerating the implementation of adaptation action on the ground.

Expected outcomes

At the end of the session, participants will have gained:

- Increased shared understanding of how countries and other actors can access GCF resources for implementation of countries' adaptation priorities;
- Increased shared understanding of elements of climate rationale for different adaptation sectors;
- An understanding of how NDAs, Accredited Entities and project proponents can strengthen ideas for programmes or projects of possible relevance to the GCF.

GCF sectoral dialogues

This set of sector-focused breakout sessions will engage participants in project aspects of conceptualizing adaptation projects and programmes based on strong climate rationale, and emphasising linkages with adaptation planning and monitoring. The sessions will introduce elements of sectoral guidance and new financing modalities being prepared for each sector, in preparation for GCF's replenishment. Dialogues will be held in break out rooms for the following sectors: climate information and early warning systems; integrated and resilient infrastructure; water security; health and well-being; agriculture and food security; and ecosystems and ecosystems services.

Parallel Sessions 4: ADAPTATION IN SELECTED KEY SYSTEMS

Session 4.1: Transformative agriculture – Part 1 (WRI)

Introduction

WRI with support from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, is conducting in-depth research to support adaptation planners, funders and policy makers to plan for longer-term, more systemic - i.e. transformative - changes to agricultural systems that will be required when incremental adaptation approaches are no longer adequate to meet the challenge of feeding a growing population.

Objective

- Engage participants to crowdsource agricultural adaptation priorities, methods and technologies, discuss how transformative adaptation could be integrated into NAPs and other agricultural development plans and priorities, learn from the experiences of countries that are already doing this, and brainstorm on opportunities to accelerate transformative adaptation planning.
- Share the results of research and recommendations on four key agricultural areas where transformative adaptation will be needed: crop research and development, livestock production, water management and climate information services.

Expected outcomes

At the end of the session, participants will have gained an understanding of:

- What it is, why it's needed, how it differs from agricultural transformation;
- Where current adaptation efforts may not be enough to address projected climate impacts;
- Whether and how these concerns are being addressed in NAPs – and if not, why, and what are key challenges.

Session 4.2: Adaptation in mountain systems (ICIMOD, UNU)

Introduction

Worldwide mountain regions cover approximately 24 percent of the earth's surface carrying about 13 percent of the world's population in 120 countries. In other words, more than 900 million people live in mountainous regions, which are considered the most sensitive regions regarding global warming and the worldwide observed intensifying climate variability. It is very likely that climate change has particularly fast and direct consequences on the frequency and intensity of natural hazards occurring in these regions. Article 4.8 of the UNFCCC recognizes that fragile mountain ecosystems are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in developing countries, and that such vulnerability must be recognized for all mountainous areas worldwide, without prejudice to the common but differentiated

responsibilities and the respective capabilities principle, as enshrined by article 3 of the UNFCCC (Mountain Partnership 2015).

Against this background this session will focus on specific issues regarding climate change adaptation planning and implementation within mountain countries based on solid experiences from the Hindu Kush Himalaya and other regions of global relevance (Africa, South America). This comparative approach will also provide an opportunity for the different regions to learn from each other. In addition, the session will address the entire adaptation cycle from assessment to plans, implementation and evaluation of progress with special reference to the global UN conventions and frameworks such as the Paris Climate Agreement, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the SDGs, and the framework for Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN).

Objectives:

- To foster an interactive forum on NAPs for mountain countries to share experience, best practices and lessons learned, including discussions on how to advance the acceleration of progress towards successful formulation of NAPs, and their effective implementation within mountain countries;
- To capture and map specific challenges faced in formulating appropriate NAP in the global mountain context: shortage of adequate data/information, lack of accessibility and outreach, difficult economies etc.;
- To explore the scope of adequate and sustainable solutions to successfully overcome these challenges.

Expected outcome:

At the end of the session, participants will have gained an understanding of:

- How a mechanism for sharing/learning among mountain countries could emerge to effectively represent and address mountain systems and issues in the formulation and implementation of NAPs and their effective implementation;
- How to explore the establishment of a 'Global Mountain Alliance', based on existing international structures such the Mountain Partnership, the Mountain

Research Initiative, ICIMOD, GLOMOS, and other regional programmes, to emphatically raise the ‘mountain voice’ at global for as for (a) pressing for global commitments to ensure the 1.5 °C target, and (b) to advocate for increased climate financing for mountains.

Session 4.3: Technology and NAPs in coastal zones (CTCN)

Introduction

Most of the world’s megacities are in coastal areas, and many of these are also found on large deltas where combinations of specific economic, geographic and historical conditions to date attract people and drive coastal migration. This phenomenon is not limited to coastal cities alone – high rates of urban land conversion in the coastal zone are observed globally, with the highest occurring in China and Southwest Asia.

However, the continuing deterioration of coastal ecosystems, under increasing stress from both climatic and non-climatic drivers, will have far reaching impacts not only on the global economy but also food security and nutrition. Over 500 million people depend – directly or indirectly – on fisheries and aquaculture for their livelihoods. Aquatic foods provide essential nutrition for 4 billion people and at least 50% of animal protein and minerals to 400 million people in the poorest countries.

Populations living in low lying coastal areas, and relying on vulnerable ecosystems for food and livelihoods, will bear the brunt of multiple climate change risks from storm surge, submergence, coastal flooding, and coastal erosion.

Addressing these require coherent and comprehensive approaches that enable countries and even subregions to address the complex challenges brought about by multiple climate change risk. Moreover, it is also imperative that actions on the ground are implemented as soon as possible. While not every climate change problem requires a technological solution,

the application of climate technologies can accelerate the implementation of adaptation actions in coastal zones. There are already available technologies that can help decision makers can use in adaptation planning, to promote the spread of knowledge, to lessen the impact of climate change.

This session will explore an example of such a technology and will use the experience of the Technical

Assistance to build the capacity of stakeholders in coastal zones to design and access resources to support their own needs and objectives.

Objectives

- Demonstrate how climate technologies are being used to reduce coastal vulnerability and support in the planning and implementation of adaptation options
- Increase awareness and understanding of the participants on how CTCN can help countries in accelerating the development and/or implementation of NAPs

Expected outcomes

By the end of the session, participants will have gained an understanding of how to:

- Describe how climate technologies can support data collection and use to enhance NAP planning and implementation in coastal zones;
- Access CTCN support for climate technology development, transfer, deployment and dissemination;
- Identify opportunities for the application of climate technologies in their own countries / circumstances.

Session 4.4: Water security in NAPs (GWP)

Introduction

Water drives climate adaptation action: according to a 2016 UNFCCC survey of adaptation components of 137 NDCs, water is the most-cited pathway through which countries experience climate impacts; it is also the most-often prioritized sector through which countries seek to build resilience in their

economies, their populations, and their natural ecosystems. A subsequent in-depth analysis of adaptation components of 80 NDCs by the GWP showed that 90 percent of countries prioritized investing in water infrastructure, institutions, or governance for adaptation. While 86 percent of countries condition the delivery of their NDC commitments on international support in the form of finance, technology development, and capacity building, only 10 percent have detailed project proposals that be packaged to access the external support countries say they need to implement needed adaptation action. Overcoming this ‘appetite–design’ gap is an urgent need of the day, particularly in the most vulnerable countries where climate change is exacerbating existing water insecurities that threatens people’s wellbeing, their livelihoods, and valuable developmental progress.

Now at the cusp between the Global Stocktake of the NDCs in 2018, and the first round of revised, more ambitious NDCs in 2020, we are faced with a dual challenge – how do we ensure that countries are able to access the financial, technical, and capacity building support they need to translate their waterrelated adaptation priorities to action on the ground? And how do we do so in the most effective and efficient way, in a context of multiple global agenda faced by countries at the national level – the Paris Agreement, the SDGs, and the Sendai Framework – all of which aim to achieve sustainable, climate resilient development?

The process to formulate and implement NAPs can play a critical role in addressing this dual challenge.

Water, as a major channel through which climate impacts are experienced, can offer significant opportunity to build cross-sectoral resilience; ensuring that the NAP includes specific steps towards strengthening management and governance structures for water are critical to avoid costly consequences in terms of affected lives and livelihoods and foregone economic growth due to climate change.

The GWP’s Water Supplement to the UNFCCC’s NAP Technical Guidelines aims to support countries in mobilizing their NAP to translate their water–

related resilience priorities to action, sustain outcomes, and to do so in ways that coherently deliver on the Paris Agreement, SDGs, and Sendai Framework.

Objectives

This session will share experiences and lessons from countries and development partners in two areas, in the context of applying the Water Supplement in the process to formulate and implement NAPs:

- How do we ensure that countries are able to access the financial, technical, and capacity building support they need to translate their water-related adaptation priorities to action on the ground?
- And how do we do so in the most effective and efficient way, in a context of multiple global agenda faced by countries at the national level – the Paris Agreement, the SDGs, and the Sendai Framework – all of which aim to achieve sustainable, climate resilient development?

Expected outcomes

This session is expected to:

- Enhance understanding of how the Water Supplement to the NAP Technical Guidelines can be useful for countries to integrate water perspectives effectively in national adaptation planning and decision-making processes, and access finance for implementation;
- Share experiences and lessons on how countries have accessed climate finance, adopted technology, and built capacity to design and implement water-related adaptation priorities;
- Enhance understanding of what forms of technical and financial support are available to countries to strengthen integration of water perspectives into the design and implementation of NAPs.

Session 4.5: Results and lessons learned from Open NAP workouts (NAP Technical Working Group)

Introduction

Open NAP cases have been advanced for Malawi and the Philippines, and these will be presented as a proof of concept, highlighting key results and lessons learned, and potential next steps.

Under Session 3.5 on Open NAPs, interested countries will have started to work through steps under the NAP–SDG iFrame to frame their NAP, and will continue to do so under this session.

Objectives

- Present results and lessons from past efforts on Open NAPs for Malawi and the Philippines;
- Offer countries interested in Open NAPs an opportunity to develop their ideas further, guided by the earlier experiences.

Expected outcome

Better understanding of the potential for broader application of the Open NAP concept to advance learning and cooperation in adaptation between different countries and different actors and stakeholders.

Parallel Sessions 5: ADAPTATION IN SELECTED KEY SYSTEMS

Session 5.1: How programmatic approach to building resilience can bring transformation:

Lessons from the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (CIF)

Introduction

The use of a programmatic approach is often cited as a distinct feature and comparative advantage of the CIF. The CIF is the only climate fund to date to prioritize a programmatic approach as its primary model of delivery. Under the CIF's PPCR, the programmatic approach provided an opportunity to several countries most vulnerable to climate change to create an enabling environment and improve capacity of institutions to mainstream adaptation

into national planning, sectoral strategies and project investments. This in turn enabled or reinforced some of the dimensions of transformational change—relevance, scaling, systemic change, and sustainability.

Objectives

The overall objective of this session is to allow panellists and participants, using their country context and experience, to discuss the merits and challenges in implementing the programmatic approach to deliver systemic impacts and build resilience.

Specifically, the session is aimed at discussing the following key questions:

- What activities or processes have you implemented differently and possibly more effectively because of the programmatic approach? What do you think are the key elements of this approach that enabled you to do this?
- What are and have been the challenges you encountered in implementing the programmatic approach and how did you overcome these challenges?
- What do you think are the valuable lessons emerging from the application of programmatic approach in PPCR that are relevant to countries preparing and executing their NAPs? What synergies can be explored between PPCR and the NAPs?

Expected outcomes

- The presentation and discussion during the session hopes to offer useful insights on how a programmatic approach – through country-led process, broad stakeholder engagement, and long-term and strategic arrangement of linked investment projects and activities aimed at achieving large-scale impacts – can spur transformation and lead countries to a climate-resilient development path;
- It will establish a clear linkage on how the experience and knowledge in the PPCR process can be useful for the countries to facilitate formulation and implementation of the NAPs.

Session 5.2: Transformative agriculture – Part 2 (WRI)

Continued from session 4.1

Objectives

This session will consider the following:

- Lessons from integrating transformative adaptation in agriculture into NAPs;
- How does existing support for agricultural adaptation address transformative adaptation;
- Opportunities to accelerate transformative adaptation planning;

Expected outcomes

By the end of the session, participants will have gained an understanding of:

- Country experiences from transformative adaptation needs as articulated in their NAPs and NDCs and under the Koronivia joint work on agriculture;
- NAP–Ag guidance and support and GCF priorities in agriculture;
- Opportunities to integrate transformative adaptation in agriculture into NAPs.

Session 5.3: Mediated modeling: using systems dynamics to build collaborative tools (GERICS, NAP technical working group)

Introduction

Science is not the only source of knowledge for adaptation to climate change. Non-formal tacit knowledge at different geographical dimensions, but mostly at the local level, should also be included in the array of existing knowledge needed for adapting to climate change. Integrated completed knowledge based on transdisciplinary inputs is key for increasing the robustness of adaptation solutions and also for being able to understand better the adaptation context and the possible ambiguities and uncertainties that might arise. Transdisciplinary knowledge hybridizing provides a strong foundation for more effective adaptation management.

For the development of climate services for adaptation, we explore the application of an Integrative Knowledge Integration Framework (IKI). IKI is intended to address the incomplete knowledge of a complex system dynamic to support well-informed decisions and policy making.

The backbone of IKI is participatory system dynamics modelling. Participatory modelling is key in system dynamic modelling, providing the basis for the inclusion of all complex system perspectives. We argue that participatory modelling is essential to obtain data coming from formal and non-formal sources. In essence, this approach builds a quantitative modelling structure for a given decision context (e.g., a water resources management problem) allowing the analysis of multiple decision drivers and their interactions. It supports the inclusion of transdisciplinary knowledge through the participation in the model creation process of stakeholders and researchers. The participants actively go through the problem structuring and identification phases and support the model creation including assumptions related to local needs and conditions.

Objective and expected outcome

This session will introduce participatory system dynamics modelling (Integrative Knowledge Integration Framework – IKI) and show examples from past projects and will engage participants in exploring how new applications could be developed to support the process of formulating and implementing NAPs.

Session 5.4: (Session to be announced)

Session 5.5 Adaptation Forum: Engagement of the private sector in adaptation planning processes, including NAPs (Adaptation Committee)

Session 1 – Challenges:

Introduction

The AC convened a workshop in 2018 on fostering engagement of the agri-food sector in resilience to climate change, co-organized with the International Trade Centre. The Adaptation Forum will share the key outcomes of the workshop and facilitate dialogues on challenges and solutions with key actors from diverse perspectives. The 2019 Adaptation Forum will be organized in two sessions, with the first one focusing on the challenges and the second one focusing on the opportunities in engaging the private sector in adaptation planning processes, including NAPs, in particular beyond the implementation phase.

Objectives

This session will consider:

- Barriers for governments to include the private sector in NAPs;
- Barriers for the private sector to engage in NAPs;
- Involvement of the private sector beyond the formulation and implementation of NAPs;
- Concrete measures to overcome the challenges.

Expected outcome

By the end of the session, participants will have explored the barriers around the engagement of the private sector in adaptation planning processes, and possible ways to overcome those.

6. CYBER HOUR - webinars, technical meetings, workshops, demos

Session 6.1: Methodologies for climate rationale for adaptation (WMO, GCF)

Introduction

The Paris Agreement calls for “Strengthening scientific knowledge on climate, including research, systematic observation of the climate system and early warning systems, in a manner that informs climate services and supports decision-making (Article 7, paragraph 7 (c))”. The WMO in coordination with

the GCF has developed a concept, called Climate Rationale, which is based on scientific methodology, guidelines, data and other technical resources, and implementation approach for enhancing the climate rationale of all GCF-financed projects and activities. A climate rationale requires data on the past and current behavior of the climate system as well as predictions and projections concerning its future behavior. The climate rationale has been established as a foundational piece of GCF operational policies to ensure consistency with the rest of GCF operational policies and the related elements of its Strategic Plan.

Objectives

- This knowledge-sharing session will showcase how climate information and indicators on the current climate and future climate change scenarios support a science-based adaptation planning and implementation.
- It will further show the full value chain of which the climate science basis and climate rationale in part becomes complete only when the actions based on it result in improved climate-related societal outcomes. Realizing the value from the climate information, and the rationale to which it contributes, therefore, also entails successful execution of the measures informed by the rationale.

Expected outcomes

This session is expected to:

- Enhance information on partnerships between climate scientists and financial sectors supporting adaptation, government departments, international and non-governmental organizations and, where appropriate and possible, the private sector and civil society;
- Inform about the provision of better data coverage and information processing, higher resolution models and more precise and useful specialized products for societal benefits, including opportunities to better support government and other decision-makers regarding safety, the economy and security;
- Encourage NMHSs through interaction with stakeholders to continue their active role in preparing and implementing NAPs.

Session 6.2: Marine fisheries: focus on tuna (CI)

Introduction

This session will build on the keynote address by Johann Bell of Conservation International on Importance of fisheries in National Adaptation Plans – a case study from the Pacific Islands to further explore ideas and options for advancing understanding of the future of tuna fisheries, and how nations that rely on tuna economically can factor in associated risks in their planning. Emerging science gaps will be discussed, along with ideas for regional to global cooperation in improving our understanding the future dynamic of tuna fisheries under climate change.

Objective

- Explore how to advance science and research on tuna fisheries through regional and international collaboration.

Expected outcomes

- Better and deeper understanding of tuna fisheries and potential impacts on livelihoods and economies of countries in the Pacific;
- Better understanding of local impacts of regional/global dynamics of tuna, as an example of transboundary climate risk.

Session 6.3: CLIMADA model demo (ETH Zurich)

Introduction

Facing (usually monetary) constraints, the decision on a specific set of adaptation measures to counter climate-related hazards needs to be backed by thorough appraisal of options and their performance.

Within the framework of the Economics of Climate Adaptation (ECA) methodology, climate risk quantification and adaptation measure parametrization are vital steps. CLIMADA, an open source and – access probabilistic risk modelling and adaptation economics platform tackles these and provides assistance to decision makers: The model, running on Python, encompasses a growing set of natural hazards (currently tropical cyclones,

winter storms, with flood, drought and landslides under development). It provides developers with a versatile platform and allows users to experiment with different scenarios and measures.

Objective

To demonstrate the possibilities regarding natural hazard risk quantification and adaptation measure appraisal with CLIMADA.

Expected outcome

Participants will receive an insight into the CLIMADA model, know where and how to access it, and obtain a feeling for the possibilities that it offers and the technical and data-related requirements that come with its application.

Session 6.4: Open NAPs: NAP writing workshop (LEG, Jean Palutikof; Kristie Ebi; Leo Zulu, Johann Bell)

Introduction

This session will continue to work with interested developing countries in producing paper outlines as a contributing towards an edited book on NAPs being produced by the LEG, building on work from Session 3.5.

Session 6.5: Adaptation Forum: Engagement of the private sector in adaptation planning processes, including NAPs (Adaptation Committee): Session 2 - Opportunities Continued from session 5.5

Objectives

The session will consider:

- How do governments benefit from including the private sector in the formulation and implementation of NAPs, good practices and lessons learned for mutually beneficial involvement;

-
- What role can international, business and civil society organizations play in this regard. Expected outcomes

By the end of the session, participants will have explored the opportunities for the engagement of the private sector in adaptation planning processes.

Parallel Sessions 7: ADAPTATION IN SELECTED KEY SYSTEMS

Session 7.1: Global Youth Adaptation Dialogue (Emmanuel Dlamini)

Introduction

Young people around the world take great interest in adaptation and resilience-building to safeguard their futures in the face of worsening climate change impacts. Youth groups are active under the UNFCCC, and they play an active role in raising awareness of the need to take a medium- to long-term approach in efforts at addressing climate change. Young persons early in their careers are also increasingly taking an interest in climate change issues, including those in the private sector. This session offers a venue for conversation about the youth in the context of adaptation and NAPs in particular. While it was not possible to get a large number of youth from diverse backgrounds to participate in the Expo, this session will offer a place to launch a global conversation about key questions that relate to young people and their potential involvement in the NAPs.

The session will include presentations from young persons from Korea and Malawi to kick off a dialogue by all participants.

Objective

The session will initiate an open conversation that looks into the future of adaptation through NAPs from a youth perspective that allows for options and shared courses of action, for example, on:

- What does climate change mean for the youth and their evolving livelihoods?

- How can young people in various stages participate in the process of formulating and implementing NAPs that is mainly championed by state actors?
- How can modern technologies that appeal more to the youth advance climate change adaptation and resilience building?
- How can young people help shape long-term adaptation goals?

Expected Outcomes

By the end of the session, participants would have a better appreciation of how the adaptation planning can engage young people and their concerns, whether they are present or not.

Session 7.2: Assessing progress in adaptation in vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems (NWP, LEG)

Introduction:

The session will discuss how to measure progress of adaptation of vulnerable communities, groups and ecosystems to the impacts of climate change. More specifically, such aspects of measuring progress of adaptation could help answer whether and how adaptation interventions helped: vulnerable groups, communities maintain or improve their adaptive capacity or resilience, and reduce their vulnerability in the face of climate change; vulnerable ecosystems restore, maintain or enhance the capacity of to continue to provide ecosystem goods and services for local communities, and allow ecosystems to withstand both current and future (anticipated) climate change impacts and other stressors.

Objectives

By sharing their expertise, experience and/or relevant case studies, participants will discuss:

- Metrics and indicators for measuring progress of adaptation of vulnerable communities, groups and ecosystems;
- Which of these could be utilized and reflected in the outputs of the

process to formulate and implement NAPs, to facilitate the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the consideration of vulnerable communities, groups and ecosystems, while ensuring that they are appropriate to the context and incorporate the perspectives of the vulnerable communities, groups and ecosystems;

- Practical steps for countries to use such indicators and metrics, including those at regional and global level to support the national efforts;
- Specific challenges in assessing and measuring progress in adaptation of vulnerable communities, groups and ecosystems.

Expected outcomes

By the end of the session, participants will have explored the following:

- Determining how adaptation interventions have allowed communities to maintain or improve their adaptive capacity or resilience, and reduce their vulnerability in the face of climate change;
- Determining how adaptation interventions have helped restore, maintain or enhance the capacity of ecosystems to continue to provide services for local communities, and allow ecosystems to withstand both current and future (anticipated) climate change impacts and other stressors.

Session 7.3: A systems approach to the integration of the agriculture sectors in the NAPs: what will it take? (FAO)

Introduction

Most countries that have integrated an adaptation component in their nationally determined contribution (NDC), defined a long-term goal or vision to guide it (UNFCCC, 2015). These goals are closely intertwined with development objectives such as poverty eradication, economic development or improvement of living standards, security and human rights; in some cases, mentioning explicitly the Sustainable Development Goals. Several countries mentioned the objective of becoming an emerging country with a middle-income economy by 2030. For instance, the NDC of the

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia combines ambitious objectives for development, mitigation and adaptation with a central place given to the agricultural sectors, including protecting and re-establishing forest for their economic and ecosystem services, with a target of more than 7 million ha afforested or reforested. Such goals are likely to orient the preparation of the corresponding NAPs. In fact, as the NAP is a broad national process, oriented towards the future, it needs to take into account national medium and long-term objectives. Contrary to the NAPAs that address the most urgent needs of the LDCs, the NAPs are long-term and need to consider adaptation of a country that is itself evolving.

This is why, considering also the intrinsic links between adaptation and the achievement of the SDGs, the LEG invites to adopt an Integrative Framework for National Adaptation Plans and Sustainable Development Goals – the NAP–SDG iFrame – to help integrate approaches, and the explicit consideration of how to contribute to addressing the Sustainable Development Goals through NAPs (UNFCCC, 2017).

The LEG notes that integrative systems approaches are helpful in addressing the coherence and synergy of adaptation action at multiple scales and levels, including over time, considering other relevant frameworks such as the SDGs and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (UNFCCC, 2018).

A systems approach to adaptation can greatly facilitate and strengthen the integration of forestry in NAPs, leveraging its potential for transformational change. Forests and other tree formations themselves need to be considered as systems. They are closely linked to, and often integrated in other agricultural systems. Through the ecosystem services they provide, forests are also linked to several other broad systems: biodiversity, water, energy production, human settlements, to use the themes identified by countries themselves. A systems approach enables better consideration of the contributions of forests to these sectors. It also enables the articulation of different scales at which the sectors/systems interact, in particular landscapes and even households.

Such an integrated approach also facilitates the integration of various objectives and commitments regarding forests and land restoration like the UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2017–2030 and the Bonn challenge on restoration.

Objectives

The session will consider:

- Relations between agriculture sectors (agriculture, forestry and fisheries) in the formulation of a NAP;
- Coordination between the agriculture sectors and other sectors (e.g. land use planning, water, energy, biodiversity conservation) in the formulation of the NAP;
- Integration at landscape scale of relations between sectors to optimize their contribution to adaptation.

Expected outcomes

By the end of the session, participants will have explored the following issues:

- Interrelations between the agriculture sectors (agriculture, forestry and fisheries) in the preparation of the NAP;
- Experience of coordination arrangements between the agriculture sectors and other sectors (for instance land use planning, water, energy, biodiversity conservation) in the preparation of the NAP;
- The role of the agriculture sectors to adaptation.

Session 7.4: Synergy between the UNFCCC and UNCCD: Achieving the Co-Benefits of Climate Change Adaptation and Land Degradation Neutrality (UNCCD)

Introduction

Both the UNCCD National Action Programmes and UNFCCC National

Adaptation Plans are largely dependent on healthy productive land. Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) under the UNCCD, the new global paradigm for keeping land in balance, is defined as “a state whereby the amount and quality of land resources necessary to support ecosystem functions and services and enhance food security remain stable or increase within specified temporal and spatial scales and ecosystems”. The goal of LDN is to maintain or enhance land-based natural capital, and its associated ecosystem services such as provision of food and regulation of water and climate, while enhancing the resilience of the land-dependent communities.

LDN encourages a dual-pronged approach promoting sustainable land management (SLM) to avoid or reduce land degradation, combined with strategic effort in land restoration and rehabilitation to reverse degradation on degraded lands and thereby deliver the target of “no net loss” of productive land. LDN has generated tremendous positive momentum towards transformation at the country level, with 120

(mostly affected developing) countries formally committed to set LDN targets. One of the guiding principles of LDN is that planning and implementation should be aligned with and incorporated into existing planning processes, including both UNCCD and UNFCCC NAPs. For National Adaptation Plans, there is also a guiding principle that promotes consideration of vulnerable ecosystems as well as the integration of National Adaptation Plans in various national developing plans and strategies. As countries are still in the early stages of formulating their National Adaptation Plans, there are many opportunities for promoting synergy between the two processes, including during implementation to fully deliver co-benefits of SLM and climate change adaptation.

Against this background the session will focus on overcoming the challenges and accelerating the opportunities of working towards climate change adaptation and achieving land degradation neutrality simultaneously in an integrated manner. The first half of the session will include an introduction to LDN as a framework which can help countries optimize interventions

and navigate the inevitable trade-offs entailed by competing demands for land. This will be followed by presentations from experts who are working at the country and project levels who will share their experiences in pursuing climate change adaptation and LDN in an integrated manner. The second half of the session will be dedicated to a participatory exercise designed to collaboratively identifying barriers and incentives to working in a more synergistic way across the two issues. The challenges and opportunities will ultimately be contributed to the UNCCD Science-Policy Interface (SPI) which is working on developing policy-oriented recommendations for consideration at UNCCD COP 14 in October 2019 (New Delhi, India).

Objectives

- To introduce Land Degradation Neutrality and explore entry points in the LDN framework for climate change adaptation community initiatives.
- To learn about country and project-level experience of pursuing climate change adaptation and LDN targets in an integrated manner.
- To facilitate an effective exchange between different regions on leverage points for integrating climate change adaptation and LDN targets.
- To foster an interactive forum for synergies in UNCCD and UNFCCC NAPs, so that LDN and climate change adaptation co-benefits can be achieved.
- To capture and map opportunities and challenges in realizing LDN and climate change adaptation co-benefits.

Expected outcomes

At the end of the session, participants will have gained an understanding of how to:

- Raise awareness of how it is possible to design transformative projects and programmes which can achieve climate change adaptation ambitions and LDN targets simultaneously, ultimately advancing the implementation of both UNCCD and UNFCCC NAPs;
- Contribute the outcomes of the interactive session to the Science-Policy Interface (SPI) of the UNCCD for consideration in their reports and policy-oriented recommendations that will be considered at UNCCD COP 14 in October 2019;

- Continue to work synergistically on climate change adaptation and LDN through appropriate mechanisms.

Session 7.5: Regional TEM–A – Part I (GCF): Maximizing Synergies in the Climate Finance Architecture: Lessons learned, opportunities and challenges

Introduction

The 2018 Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows (BA) prepared by the UNFCCC Standing Committee on Finance estimated total climate finance flows at USD 681 billion in 2016, of which only 2.6 billion were channeled through climate funds. The role of climate funds in promoting synergies and piloting ideas is of paramount importance. Synergies can take place in the form of blended projects, but also in projects that build on each other consecutively, and potentially in parallel projects funded by different mechanisms through different agencies.

The discussion will focus on bringing complementarity and coherence in action by discussing the perspectives of countries, entities, and representatives of Funds. The event will explore instances of successful blending of resources from different climate funds, the drivers behind the success, and the role and experiences of governments and accredited entities.

Objectives

- Discuss how financial flows from the different climate finance mechanisms can be used synergistically in the support of developing countries climate action under the Paris Agreement;
- Reflect on country experiences to discuss how climate funds and experiences, and lessons in maximizing the use of resources and the impacts achieved.

Expected outcomes

-
- Share best practices and experiences;
 - Identify barriers, needs and gaps according to each panellist perspectives and experiences;
 - Portray challenges and means to overcome them;
 - Distinguish opportunities and means to seize them;
 - Provide a cross-cutting adaptation and resilient perspective.

Parallel Sessions 8: CROSS-CUTTING THEMES

Session 8.1: Monitoring, evaluation and learning (GIZ, NAP-Ag (FAO/UNDP))

Introduction

The importance of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of climate change adaptation has been highlighted at global level, including under the UNFCCC Paris Agreement, SDGs and the Sendai agendas.

Simultaneously, adaptation M&E systems are beginning to emerge at the national level in the context of national planning and budgeting processes, including NAPs. To date, there is some experience in building M&E systems for adaptation planning at sectoral level, including for the agriculture sectors, in the context of an overall national M&E system for adaptation. This session aims to capture some of these initial experiences, best practices and lessons learned.

Objectives

- To share experiences, best practices and lessons learned on M&E and learning in the context of medium- to long-term adaptation planning, and the formulation and implementation of NAPs;
- To share experiences from M&E in the agriculture sector and launch a training guide for designing M&E frameworks that enhance adaptation planning in agriculture.

Expected outcomes:

- An outcome summary of experiences and lessons learned on M&E in the

context of medium- to long-term adaptation planning, and NAPs;

- Results of a mapping on countries that have an M&E system in the context of NAPs, scale, successes and challenges.

Session 8.2: Multi stakeholder participation in NAPs (NAP GN, SV, KACCC, LAPE/Malawi, Red Stripe/Jamaica)

Introduction

The formulation and implementation of NAPs involves three broad set of stakeholders: 1) actors who are most directly involved in the process of formulation and implementation of NAPs; 2) actors who provide knowledge, experience, expertise and funds to the process; and 3) actors who directly benefit from or are directly affected by the outcomes of these adaptation efforts. Involvement of multiple actors, or stakeholders, in the Process to formulate and implement NAPs is therefore crucial to ensure that the National Adaptation Plan will strengthen the resilience of all groups and sectors of society, including and particularly those most marginalized and vulnerable.

The session will feature discussions with representatives from Civil Society and government who will share best practices, experiences and lessons resulting from their active engagement with stakeholders at all levels of adaptation planning and implementation.

Objectives

- To identify approaches for how to plan an inclusive NAP process, including key elements and challenges;
- To highlight government representatives' experiences on multi-stakeholder engagement in the NAP process;
- To identify entry points for civil society and vulnerable communities' involvement in the NAP process and clarify the role of Joint Principles for Adaptation (JPA).

Expected outcomes

-
- Key success factors and challenges in stakeholder engagement related to NAP processes will be documented;
 - Recommendations will be provided for institutions engaging in the NAP process on how to address stakeholder engagement and overcome existing gaps.

Session 8.3: Subnational adaptation (UNCDF, KACCC)

Introduction

The negative impacts of climate change are disproportionately borne at the local level by the rural and urban poor in developing countries, where they exacerbate existing development challenges.

Adaptation finance should be channelled to enhance the resilience and adaptive capacity of the countries and communities that are most vulnerable to climate change. Local communities and stakeholders have a key role to play in delivering adaptation results as they are uniquely positioned to know their vulnerabilities and needs, and because they have a stake in the outcome of any adaptation intervention and therefore, if appropriately empowered, the incentive to ensure that interventions are efficient, effective and impactful.

However, according to some global studies, less than 10% of climate finance reaches the local level.

Several studies have explored the factors that can improve the effectiveness of adaptation finance in reducing vulnerability – including strengthening transparency and responsiveness of donor funding, strengthening ownership and participation of local communities, building the capacity of local stakeholders and of local financial structures to manage finance and deliver adaptation results, addressing issues of equity, in particular the gender dimension, and incentivizing the private sector to invest in adaptation. There is growing recognition of the need to channel climate finance to the local level.

The GCF, which has set an ambitious target to make 50% of its investments in adaptation, enables national and subnational institutions to access finance directly, building on a model piloted by the Adaptation Fund. This is a welcome development, but there is still significant progress to be made towards ensuring that climate finance responds to the needs of the most vulnerable.

Discussion topics

- Importance of devolving planning, decision making, and access to finance to local levels.
- What are the barriers to channeling adaptation finance to the local level?
- What approaches are being tested to ensure that adaptation finance responds to the needs of the most vulnerable, and what are some of the lessons learned to date?
- What are the barriers to engaging the private sector in delivering adaptation results at the local level? How could public funds be effectively deployed to address these barriers?

Session 8.4: Digital agriculture and future innovations and trends: digitalization, big data, Artificial Intelligence (CCAFS, Thinking Machines)

Introduction

Digital agriculture encompasses an array of technologies, channels, and analytic capabilities that are applied to make farming more precise, productive, and profitable. Digitization of farming systems, based on true interactivity with farmers over digital channels, is becoming critical for adaptation to climate change. The precise management of production factors made possible by digital technologies can improve the cost-efficiency of input use while helping to boost productivity per unit of land.

Big data, generated in the pursuit of farming intensification on individual farms, can enable analyses on a larger scale that can inform adaptation planning across landscapes or regions. Combining climate information with good quality, site-specific data on factors such as on soil fertility and erosion risk enables implementers to make decisions which take into account

the sustainable productive potential of land in the near and long term. However, until today the opportunities offered by digital agriculture have not been effectively utilized for adaptation decision making in developing countries. This session will outline the key opportunities to apply digital agriculture solutions in adaptation planning, provide examples of successful implementation and discuss challenges and opportunities to achieve scale.

Objectives

- Showcase opportunities offered by digital agriculture to leapfrog adaptation pathways;
- Identify challenges and opportunities to achieve scale with digital agriculture.

Expected outcomes

Secure inputs from stakeholders to a forthcoming supplement to the NAP technical guidelines, with a focus on digital agriculture.

Session 8.5: Regional TEM-A - Part II (GCF): Private sector investment

Introduction

Adaptation efforts will require huge investments in the next 30 years. Public finance will not be enough to cover the needs in developing countries. Other sources, including private finance, will need to be mobilized to cover the finance gap for adaptation. Private Sector Facility (PSF) of the GCF has the unique mandate to use its concessional funds to mobilize and catalyze private investments for adaptation.

Objectives

- Discuss the opportunities for private investment in adaptation and the ways for PSF to promote such investments;
- Showcase PSF adaptation projects;
- Provide guidance for support adaptation planning to include private sector in

NAPs and Readiness.

Expected outcomes

- Increase in Private Sector related readiness proposals;
- Increased number of adaptation Private Sector Project Preparation Facility (PPF) application;
- Structural involvement of Private Sector in NAPs.

Parallel Sessions 9: COUNTRY RECOGNITION PLATFORM AND TEM-A

Session 9.1: Public presentation of country NAPs (Emmanuel Dlamini, Tomasz Chruszczow) (Grand Ballroom A)

Introduction

As at 3 April 2019, thirteen developing countries have submitted their NAPs to the UNFCCC secretariat.

At this session, these countries will be recognized and given the spotlight to present their key findings on their key vulnerabilities and risks, and priorities for adaptation action, including early measures of progress where possible.

Objectives

- To offer countries a platform to present their NAPs.

Expected outcomes

- Good understanding of the key vulnerabilities and climate risks that countries have identified, and the main solutions that are being prioritized under their adaptation plans.
- Improved sharing of experiences and progress being made on NAPs.

Session 9.2: Regional TEM-A- Part III (GCF): Impact of adaptation investments for increasing resilience and reducing risk

Introduction

This session will focus on adaptation investments for high impact, based upon improved metrics. The session will address appropriate access modalities for adaptation financing, starting from project design based upon adaptation planning, country programming and prioritization. Operationalization of adaptation metrics will be discussed in relation to GCF monitoring, evaluation, and reporting frameworks. The session will also discuss good practices in addressing barriers to adaptation finance by implementing effective adaptation monitoring.

Objectives

- Sharing latest developments on climate adaptation in the water and agriculture sectors;
- Introducing a GCF proposed methodology for successful adaptation project design;
- Facilitating discussion with Accredited Entities and NDAs for producing adaptation programmes and projects based upon climate rationale;
- Sharing knowledge towards operationalisation of adaptation metrics.

Expected outcomes

- Strengthen understanding of global processes for promoting the paradigm shift towards climate resilience, through adaptation policies, plans, programmes, and projects;
- Increase understanding of the project design process;
- Clarify requirements for investment criteria indicators for GCF financing;
- Outline adaptation indicators for results-based monitoring.

10 CYBER HOUR – webinars, technical meetings, workshops, demos, etc. Session 10.1: Vulnerability modeling in coastal areas (CTCN)

Introduction

The continuing deterioration of coastal ecosystems, under increasing stress

from both climatic and nonclimatic drivers, will have far reaching impacts not only on the global economy but also livelihood, food security and nutrition.

Coastal regions are already home to about 40 % of the world's population, and this proportion is expected to continue to grow in the future. Around 50 % of all international tourists travel to coastal areas. In some developing countries, notably Small Island Development States, tourism accounts for over quarter of their GDP.

Moreover, more than 500 million people depend – directly or indirectly – on fisheries and aquaculture for their livelihoods. Aquatic foods provide essential nutrition for 4 billion people and at least 50% of animal protein and minerals to 400 million people in the poorest countries.

This session will lead participants through a step by step process to understand how modeling coastal vulnerability requires not just looking at the coast, but also inland. The session will provide a hands-on example of how connecting land-based drivers of vulnerability to coastal modeling can enhance climate adaptation outcomes in coastal zones.

Objectives

- Lead participants through a step by step process to understand how modeling coastal vulnerability requires not just looking at the coast, but also inland;
- Provide a hands-on example of how connecting land-based drivers of vulnerability to coastal modeling can enhance climate adaptation outcomes in coastal zones.

Expected outcomes

By the end of the session, participants will:

- Understand both the benefits and the risks of modeling coastal vulnerability from a coastal perspective only;
- Learn how land-based modeling can strengthen our understanding of coastal vulnerability.

Session 10.2: Google Earth Engine NAP Data Catalog (NAP Technical Working Group, MSU)

Introduction

Good data is a fundamental to adaptation assessments and planning, and is a major component of any planning effort. Managing data over the long-term is a challenge for many organizations, especially when data is collected as part of a project with a fixed term life. Most data is collected, managed and analysed using geospatial technologies. There is a rich collection of data at the regional and global level, along with national collections that offer a great basis for formulation and implementation of NAPs. The Google Earth Engine (GEE) is a freely available geographic information system (GIS) software, with capabilities of powerful but expensive GIS systems, with the added value of offering online/cloud storage for data (for free) and powerful computing power through the cloud as well.

This working session will explore how GIS can be used to build up fundamental datasets and analyses to support work on NAPs, including during the Open NAP initiative discussed in earlier LEG sessions. The overall goal of this work is to work towards development of a NAP Data catalog, building on readily available online datasets, and also new and specialized datasets produced by countries and researchers that are not so readily available to the adaptation community.

Objectives

- Discuss how geospatial data can be best used to support NAPs;
- Advance planning and efforts towards development of common shared datasets to support the Open NAPs initiative at different levels (subnational, to national, basin and continental levels) under the Google Earth Engine.

Expected outcomes

- Better understanding of the spatial dimensions of NAPs and how geospatial

technologies can assist, including a broad survey of quality datasets available globally that countries can utilize in their adaptation work;

- Strengthen collaboration under Open NAPs to build common and shared resources to support NAPs.

Session 10.3: LIFE-AR and LTS initiative (LDC Group)

Introduction

As climate disasters increase in number and intensity, LDCs continue to suffer significant and detrimental effects on their economies, societies and environment. The IPCC's Special Report on 1.5 confirmed what they are already experiencing - for LDCs, climate change has already moved from science to reality and it is a struggle to deal with its impacts. Nevertheless, LDCs are committed to finding more solutions to protect communities and economies.

The LDC Group has developed several initiatives to support the transition towards a climate resilient future. These initiatives focus on several key areas central to LDCs, including access to renewable energy, effective adaptation, resilience and development. Each of these initiatives aim to build upon each other, harnessing synergies and complementing work at international, national and local level.

Message

The world's least developed countries, whilst contributing the least to climate change, suffer the most from its effects. Yet, LDCs are some of the most ambitious countries in the fight against climate change and have become innovative in their approaches.

By leading on initiatives, such as the LDC Initiative for Effective Adaptation and Resilience (LIFE-AR) and the development of Long-Term Strategies, LDCs taking up the mantle as ambitious climate leaders and are showing

the world they are serious about implementing the Paris Agreement. In so doing, LDCs also identify drivers for success including pro-poor and gender-responsive approaches.

To do so, they are putting emphasis on local, on-the ground-action and establishing funding mechanisms, innovative and bold thinking on solutions, and piloting mainstreaming. Business-as-usual climate finance does not work for LDCs, and there are numerous projects underway to get money to where it matters and to delivery transformation at scale.

Objectives

- To test and develop the LDCs' ideas for expressing their ambition and the innovative interventions to support delivering this ambition as a clear statement of their leadership in delivering the SDGs in a climate changed world;
- To share information on how the LDC group is developing an ask of the international community and offer of political leadership and innovating in effective mechanisms to deliver their ambition.

This is in preparation for the UNSG Climate Summit and to support updating NDCs and developing long term low carbon, climate resilient development strategies and NAPs, recognising the unprecedented challenges they face to develop in a climate changed world and in support of their unparalleled leadership on climate.

Session 10.4: LEG/Open NAP writing workshop (LEG, Jean Palutikof; Kristie Ebi; Leo Zulu, Johann Bell)

Introduction

This session will continue to work with interested developing countries in producing paper outlines as a contributing towards an edited book on NAPs being produced by the LEG, building on work from

Sessions 3.5 and 6.4.

Session 10.5: Regional TEM-A - Part IV (GCF): Sectoral Roundtables on Successful Adaptation Programmes and projects

Introduction

This set of sectoral roundtable discussions will focus on practical elements of project design and development, based on strong climate science and emphasizing country priorities and context.

Roundtables will be organized for the following themes: climate information and early warning systems; integrated and resilient infrastructure; water security; health and well-being; and natural resource management.'

Objectives

Roundtable discussions on practical elements of project design and development, based on strong climate science and country priorities on the following:

- Climate information and early warning systems;
- Integrated and resilient infrastructure;
- Water security;
- Health and well-being;
- Natural resource management.

Expected outcomes

- Increased understanding of the project design process.

Parallel Sessions 11: CROSS-CUTTING THEMES

Session 11.1: Gender in NAPs (NAP GN, NAP-Ag (FAO/UNDP))

Introduction

Many countries are already making an effort to integrate gender considerations in their Process to formulate and implement NAPs. However, more needs to be done for consistent and deeper integration of gender issues in climate adaptation planning processes. A gender-responsive Process to formulate and implement NAPs involves:

- Recognition of gender differences in adaptation needs, opportunities and capacities;
- Equitable participation and influence by women and men in adaptation decision-making processes;
- Equitable access to financial resources and other benefits resulting from investments in adaptation between women and men.

A key step to enable countries to undertake gender-responsive process to formulate and implement NAPs is to develop a more comprehensive and context-specific understanding of gender issues in relation to climate change. This session will highlight recent experiences in undertaking gender analysis to inform adaptation planning and action. Following a framing presentation, an interactive panel discussion will focus on approaches, emerging results and lessons learned from conducting NAP-focused gender analyses. Participants will then have an opportunity to discuss amongst themselves in an interactive component of the session.

Objectives:

- Increase understanding of gender-responsive process to formulate and implement NAPs;
- Share perspectives, experiences and lessons learned on gender analyses to inform the process to formulate and implement NAPs

Session 11.2: Climate Resilience Roadshow (Climate Centre)

Introduction

The Climate Resilience Roadshow is a platform for discussion on how to deliver climate resilience at scale, and in vulnerable contexts, building on

evidence from three of the biggest investments in this area.

This event is part of a series of interactive dialogues that were held throughout 2018 – London in July;

Singapore in July (during the Asia Pacific Climate Week); Manila in October (during the APAN forum); Nairobi in October; and Dakar in November – all of which were Regional TEM-A.

The session will bring local voices and lived experiences to those making critical decisions on adaptation planning and resilience building investments. Participants will hear from the following climate resilience initiatives:

- Action on Climate Today (ACT);
- Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters (BRACED);
- Partners for Resilience (PfR).

These initiatives are nearing conclusion (or have recently concluded), and are drawing out key lessons from project activities to inform global communities of practice what works, what doesn't, and how to structure necessary changes. Initiatives such as BRACED have emphasized an engagement at the community level; ACT has focused sharply on delivering technical assistance to governments for policy enhancement and institutional strengthening; and PfR has focused on policy dialogue and advocacy approaches for achieving integrated risk management at scale. Together they bring complementary and comprehensive insights on enhancing climate adaptation and delivering resilience at scale.

Objectives

- Share replicable lessons, frameworks and insights on 'what works' to enhance adaptation and build resilience at different scales;
- Unpack what incentives could be put in place to make the changes necessary to raise ambition for immediate action on adaptation and address barriers in the system;
- Explore approaches for accessing and managing financial resources for delivering adaptation and resilience at scale in vulnerable communities;

-
- Determine ways to ensure wider uptake of models and tools for that have proven successful in reducing risk and vulnerability in different contexts – all of which are essential in the NAP process.

Expected outcomes

Insights on enhancing climate adaptation and delivering resilience at scale.

Session 11.3: Experience on enhancing institutional arrangements and support for the NAP (KACCC)

Introduction

Many countries have initiated the NAP formulation, and some have completed the process and put into action. Due to the unique features of NAP such as a wide range, various stakeholders, long-term perspective and uncertainty, it is quite challenging to establish and implement the NAP with a strong drive. This session will share the speakers' experience on institutional arrangements and support for the NAP, and discuss what would the enabling environment be for the NAP.

Objectives

- Increase understanding of the role of on institutional arrangements and support for the NAP;
- Share knowledge, experiences, lessons learned and insights on institutional arrangements and support for the NAP;
- Explore the opinions on the most effective institutional arrangements and support for the NAP.

Expected outcomes

- Better understanding of the role of on institutional arrangements and support for the NAP;
- Type of the effective institutional arrangements and support for the NAP identified by discussion.

Session 11.4: Open NAPs: Developing collaborations for the future (LEG, NAP Technical Working Group)

Introduction

This session follows from earlier sessions on Open NAPs where interested developing countries would have expressed their interest to participate in the initiative. Concrete new collaborations will be discussed for specific elements of the Open NAPs, with groups formed and plans made to advance the work in the coming months and years. A broad value proposition for Open NAPs will be discussed by partners, and used to underpin future priority activities.

Objectives

- Consolidate further plans and collaborations for Open NAPs among interested countries and partners;
- Agree on a value proposition for Open NAPs.

Expected outcomes

- A way ahead for Open NAPs.

Session 11.5: (Session to be announced)

Parallel Sessions 12: CROSS-CUTTING THEMES

Session 12.1: Strategic communication (NAP GN)

Introduction

This session will focus on how strategic communications can support the process to formulate and implement NAPs. By working to ensure that the right messages reach the right audiences through the right communications channels, NAP teams can advance their goals throughout the Process to formulate and implement NAPs, whether their aim is to build high-level support for the NAP, to engage colleagues across ministries, to raise donors' awareness of their adaptation priorities, or to better engage citizens.

This session will present examples of governments that are already effectively using strategic communication approaches to support their Process to formulate and implement NAPs, and session participants will work together to put their communications skills to the test through an interactive activity.

Objectives

- To present key considerations for how strategic communications can support the process to formulate and implement NAPs;
- To present examples of communications strategies related to countries' Process to formulate and implement NAPs;
- To share approaches for setting communications objectives, identifying key audiences to influence to achieve those objectives, and proposing messaging and communications channels to reach those audiences.

Expected outcomes

- Increased awareness of international examples and good practices on communication related to the Process to formulate and implement NAPs;
- Improved understanding of strategic communications approaches to build capacity for NAP teams to develop communications strategies to support their Process to formulate and implement NAPs.

Session 12.2: Coordinating technical support for NAPs through the NAP Technical Working Group (LEG, FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNCDF, NAP GSP, NAP GN, etc.)

Introduction

Through various COP decisions, constituted bodies under the UNFCCC, UN organizations, specialized agencies and other relevant organizations, as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies have been mandated to support support developing countries in the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

Consequently, since 2010, these entities have provided and are continuing to provide technical support to the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

The LEG has put in place a suite of tools including the technical guidelines,

training, NAP Expos, Open NAPs, NAP Central, Global NAP Calendar in collaboration with a wide range of partners to support developing countries to formulate and implement their NAPs. Other bodies and programmes under the UNFCCC including the AC, the NWP, the SCF, and the TEC have also engaged in various ways to support NAPs.

A number of support programmes and networks have been established by organizations to provide support to the developing countries on specific areas of the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

The NAP Technical Working Group is a platform for all relevant bodies, organizations, centres and networks supporting NAPs to come together to share information and coordinate their activities. The LEG convenes the group during events like the Expo as well as during UNFCCC climate change conferences.

Objectives

- To present to countries an overview of available technical support;
- To explore ways to further enhance coordination of support for the successful formulation of NAPs by 2020 and the implementation of policies, projects and programmes identified.

Expected outcomes

- Better understanding of available support and who to contact for further information;
- Common vision for supporting the developing countries to advance their NAPs;
- Further ways to enhance coordination of support.

Session 12.3: Reserved for special meetings (to be announced)

Session 12.4: Reserved for special meetings (to be announced)

Session 12.5: Reserved for special meetings (to be announced)

Guide to parallel sessions aggregated by theme

The list below provides a clustering of the NAP Expo sessions by themes to help connect the different sessions. The descriptions that are given in chronological order in the section that follows (Many sessions would fit under multiple themes, and that's left to the reader to arrange their own journey through the programme).

A. Country Adaptation Efforts

- Session 9.1: Public presentation of country NAPs – from NAP writing workshop (Emmanuel Dlamini, Tomasz Chruszczow) (Grand Ballroom A)
- Session 10.3: LIFE-AR and LTS initiative (LDC Group)

B. Sectoral Issues

- Session 1.2: Adaptation of urban systems (Porous City)
- Session 2.4: Integrating human settlements in NAPs (UN-HABITAT)
- Session 4.1: Transformative agriculture – Part 1 (WRI)
- Session 5.2: Transformative agriculture – Part 2 (WRI)
- Session 4.2: Adaptation in mountain systems (ICIMOD, UNU)
- Session 4.3: Technology and NAPs in coastal zones (CTCN)
- Session 10.1: Vulnerability modeling in coastal areas (CTCN)
- Session 4.4: Water security in NAPs (GWP)
- Session 5.1: How programmatic approach to building resilience can bring transformation: Lessons from the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (WB/CIF)
- Session 6.2: Marine fisheries: focus on tuna (CI)
- Session 7.4: Synergy between the UNFCCC and UNCCD: Achieving the Co-Benefits of Climate Change Adaptation and Land Degradation Neutrality (UNCCD)
- Session 8.4: Digital agriculture and future innovations and trends: digitalization, big data, Artificial Intelligence (CAAFS, Thinking Machines)
- Session 11.3: Experience on enhancing institutional arrangements and support for the NAP (KACCC)

C. Multiple Stakeholders including youth, gender, private sector

- **ADAPTATION FORUM:** Session 5.5 Adaptation Forum: Engagement of the private sector in adaptation planning processes, including NAPs (Adaptation Committee) Session 1 – Challenges:
- **ADAPTATION FORUM:** Session 6.5: Adaptation Forum: Engagement of the private sector in adaptation planning processes, including NAPs (Adaptation Committee): Session 2 – Opportunities
- Session 7.1: Global Youth Adaptation Dialogue (Emmanuel Dlamini)
- Session 8.2: Multi stakeholder participation in NAPs (NAP GN, SV, KACCC, LAPE/Malawi, Red Stripe/Jamaica)
- Session 11.1: Gender in NAPs (NAP GN, NAP–Ag (FAO/UNDP))

D. Korean sessions

- Session 1.3: Session 1.3: Experience with demand-based risk assessment in Korea (Kyunghee University)

E. Financial support

- Session 2.1: Country approaches in designing the formulation of NAPs and experience with accessing GCF readiness support for the formulation of NAPs under the NAP Global Support Programme (NAP GSP)
- GCF Sessions
 - **PLENARY: ACCESSING FUNDING FROM THE GCF FOR THE FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF NAPS (GCF SECRETARIAT):** Part 1: GCF support for the formulation of National Adaptation Plans and/or other adaptation planning processes
 - **PLENARY: ACCESSING FUNDING FROM THE GCF FOR THE FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF NAPS (GCF SECRETARIAT):** Part 2: GCF support for the implementation of adaptation action
 - **GCF Regional TEM–A:** Financing implementation of countries adaptation priorities
 - Session 7.5: Regional TEM–A – Part I (GCF): Maximizing Synergies in the Climate Finance Architecture: Lessons learned, opportunities and challenges
 - Session 8.5: Regional TEM–A – Part II (GCF): Private sector investment
 - Session 9.2: Regional TEM–A– Part III (GCF): Impact of adaptation investments for increasing resilience and reducing risk
 - Session 10.5: Regional TEM–A – Part IV (GCF): Sectoral Roundtables on

Successful Adaptation Programmes and projects

F. LEG/NAP Technical Working Group

- Session 1.5: LEG/NAP Technical Working Group: A systems approach for the framing and formulation of NAPs in the context of the SDGs and the Sendai Framework – introducing the NAP–SDG iFrame
- Session 3.5: LEG/Open NAP workout – NAP writing workshop (LEG; Jean Palutikof; Kristie Ebi; Leo Zulu, Johann Bell)
- Session 4.5: Results and lessons learned from Open NAP workouts (NAP Technical Working Group)
- Session 6.4: Open NAPs: NAP writing workshop (LEG, Jean Palutikof; Kristie Ebi; Leo Zulu, Johann Bell)
- Session 10.2: Google Earth Engine NAP Data Catalog (NAP Technical Working Group, MSU)
- Session 10.4: LEG/Open NAP writing workshop (LEG, Jean Palutikof; Kristie Ebi; Leo Zulu, Johann Bell)
- Session 11.4: Open NAPs: Developing collaborations for the future (LEG, NAP Technical Working Group)

G. Technical analysis including climate data and projects, risk and M&E

- Climate data analysis and projections
 - Session 1.1: Integrating current climate risk Information in NAPs (WMO)
 - Session 2.3: The Copernicus climate data store (Copernicus)
 - Session 3.3: Climate data and projections with a focus on <2°C (GERICS)
 - Session 6.1: Methodologies for climate rationale for adaptation (WMO, GCF)
- Risk analysis
 - Session 2.5: Introduction to quantitative climate risk analysis (ETH Zurich, NAP Technical Working Group)
 - Session 6.3: CLIMADA model demo (ETH Zurich)
- Systems Approaches
 - Session 5.3: Mediated modeling: using systems dynamics to build collaborative tools (GERICS, NAP technical working group)
 - Session 7.3: A systems approach to the integration of the agriculture

sectors in the NAPs: what will it take? (FAO)

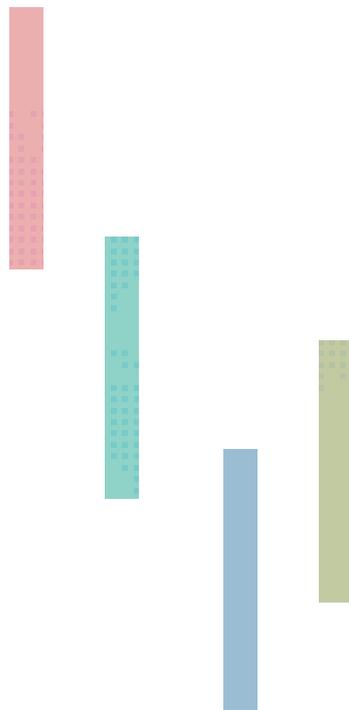
- See also NAP-SDG iFrame
- M&E
- Session 7.2: Assessing progress in adaptation in vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems (NWP, LEG)
- Session 8.1: Monitoring, evaluation and learning (GIZ, NAP-Ag (FAO/UNDP))

H. Technical support and support programmes

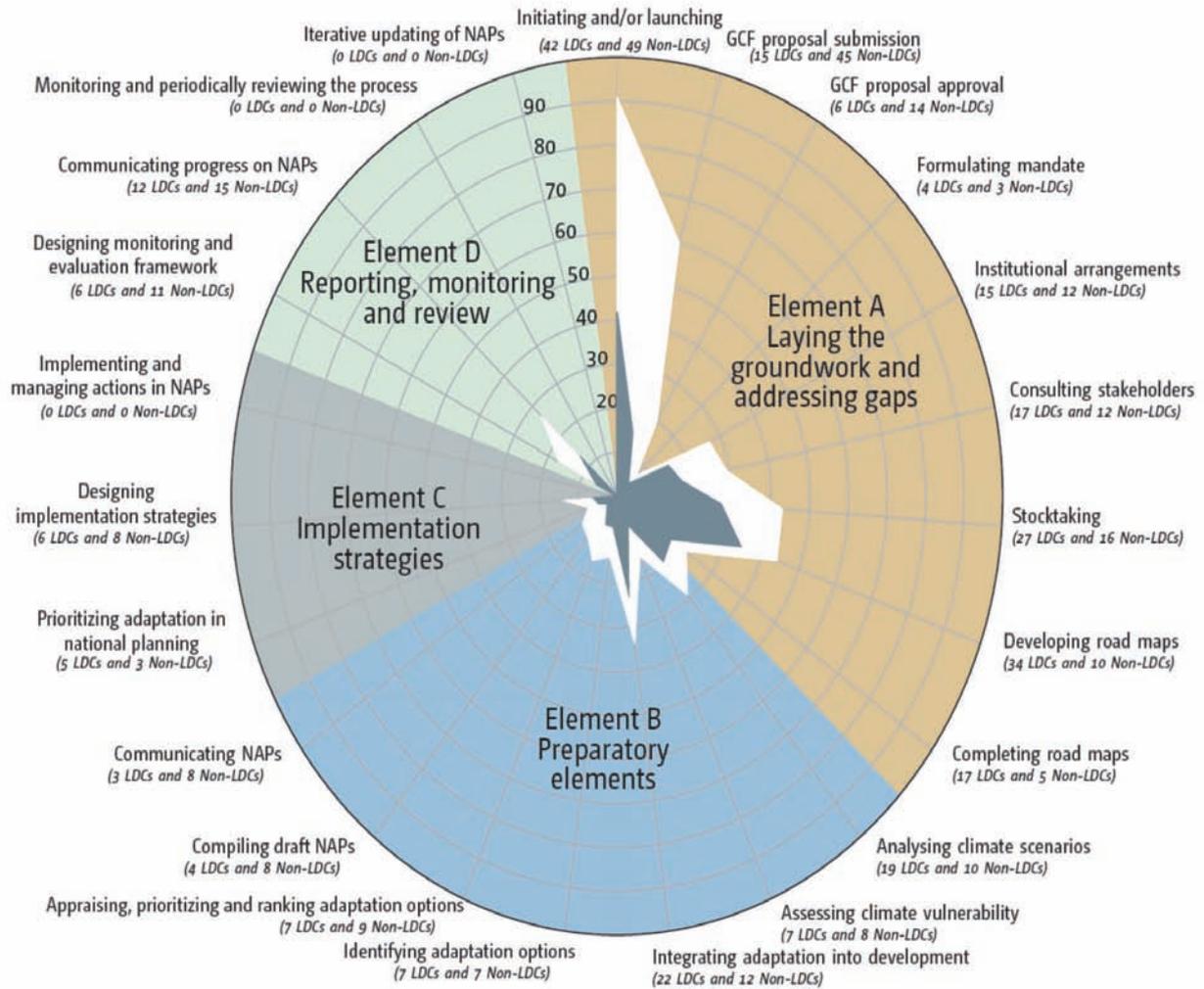
- Session 3.1: Developing lasting and effective processes to support the iterative formulation and implementation of NAPs (NAP GSP)
- Session 3.2: Adaptation and Development: Advancing climate-resilient development through alignment of country efforts under the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework (NAP Global Network, LEG)
- Session 3.4: Development of supportive tools for Climate Change Adaptation Plans (KACCC, MOTIVE)
- Session 12.2: Coordinating technical support for NAPs through the NAP Technical Working Group (LEG, FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNCDF, NAP GSP, NAP GN, etc.)
- Session 11.2: Climate Resilience Roadshow (Climate Centre)
- Session 12.1: Strategic communication (NAP GN)

Important information

- ▶ Sessions start promptly at 09:00hrs each day (10:00hrs on Monday)
- ▶ Tea/coffee breaks:
 - Monday- 11:00 to 11:30, 16:00 to 16:30hrs
 - Tuesday to Friday – 10:30 to 11:00, 15:30 to 16:00hrs
- ▶ Lunch is from 12:30 to 14:00hrs each day (13:00 to 14:30hrs on Monday)
- ▶ Presentations and daily update can be found at <http://napexpo.org/2019>



Progress in NAPs



The LDC Expert Group (LEG)

The LEG was established in 2001 as part of the suite of support to the LDCs under the Convention. Over the years, the group has developed and implemented several activities on adaptation by virtue of its mandate to provide technical guidance and support to LDCs on adaptation. In its repertoire of mandate includes the provision of technical guidance and advice to countries (LDCs) on the formulation and implementation of NAPs. It also includes the preparation and implementation of the NAPAs and the implementation of the LDC work programme under the UNFCCC. The LEG is also mandated to provide technical guidance and advice on accessing funding from the GCF for the process to formulate and implement NAPs, in collaboration with the GCF secretariat.

The LEG meets twice a year to develop and review progress on the implementation of its work programme. It implements its work programme through a variety of modalities including technical guidance and advice to the countries, technical guidelines, technical papers, training activities, workshops, expert meetings, NAP Expos, case studies, capturing and sharing of experiences, best practices and lessons learned, NAP Central, monitoring of progress, effectiveness and gaps, collaboration with other bodies, programmes and organizations, and promotion of coherence and synergy.

As its vision, by 2020, the LEG would have supported the achievement in the LDCs of:

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

Its current two-year rolling work programme is structured around the following broad areas:

1. DIRECT SUPPORT TO COUNTRIES IN DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING ADAPTATION ACTION BY:

- Providing technical guidance and support for the formulation and implementation of NAPs, as well as the achievement of the SDGs through the integrative framework for NAPs and SDGs (NAP –SDG iFrame), through the work of the **NAP Technical Working Group**
- Conducting **Open NAP** case studies in open collaboration with countries, interested partner organizations and experts, to promote learning and facilitate the

application of technical approaches to support the work on NAPs at the national level;

- Reviewing and providing feedback to countries on their national plans (NAPs and NAPAs) and other relevant outputs and outcomes;
- Facilitating the use of **NAP Central** to help countries advance their work;
- Interaction with national country teams during events held in their countries, involving senior policymakers and technical experts, to discuss and provide advice, as appropriate, on progress made, experience, challenges, gaps and needs;
- Facilitating the application of **NAP guidelines** and tools for supporting countries at the national level.

2. COLLABORATION, INCLUDING THE PROVISION OF INPUTS TO ORGANIZATIONS AND PROCESSES THAT PROVIDE SUPPORT TO THE LDCS, INCLUDING:

- Working with the GCF secretariat in supporting countries to access funding from the GCF for the formulation of NAPs and the implementation of policies, projects and programmes identified in the NAPs;
- Working with the **GEF** to support the countries in accessing funding from the LDCF for the implementation of the **LDC work programme** and activities to facilitate the process to formulate and implement NAPs;
- Working with NAP support programmes and networks and other relevant programmes in designing and providing support to the countries on the formulation and implementation of NAPs;
- Engagement of a wide range of organizations, regional centres and networks in providing and/or facilitating access to technical and financial support to the countries.

3. PROVISION OF SUPPORT TO THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROCESS ON ADAPTATION AND OTHER ISSUES RELATED TO THE LDCS BY:

- Supporting the assessment of progress in the implementation of the LDC work programme and future revisions and updates;
- Supporting the assessment by the SBI of progress made in the process to formulate and implement NAPs;
- Supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement by addressing mandates to the AC and the LEG from decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 41 and 45;

4. SUPPORTING NAPs AND ADAPTATION MORE BROADLY BY:

- Supporting technical work on NAPs in developing countries through the NAP Technical Working Group

-
- Convening NAP Expos to advance the process to formulate and implement NAPs by promoting the exchange of experience and fostering partnerships between a wide range of actors and stakeholders;
 - Knowledge management in support of adaptation planning and implementation through NAP Central;
 - Use of the Open NAPs to promote learning and offer opportunities for proof-of-concept on various technical methods to support effective adaptation planning and implementation;
 - Development and wide dissemination of technical papers, guidelines and information papers on various topics, including on experiences, best practices and lessons learned, gender, vulnerable communities, groups and ecosystems, regional approaches and monitoring and assessment.

More information about the LEG including its work programme is available at <https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/constituted-bodies/least-developed-countries-expert-group-leg>

The LEG is composed of 13 members: 10 from LDC Parties and 3 from Annex II Parties. Below are the current members of the LEG.



Mr. Erwin Künzi,
Austria (Annex II)



Ms. Sonam LhadenKhandu,
Bhutan (LDCs)



Mr. Idrissa Semde,
Burkina Faso (Africa)



Ms. Nikki Lulham,
Canada (Annex II)



Mr. Kenel Delusca,
Haiti (SIDS)



Ms. Michelle Winthrop,
Ireland (Annex II)



Mr. Benon Yassin,
Malawi (Africa)
- Anglophone rapporteur



Mr. Ram Prasad Lamsal,
Nepal (Asia)



Mr Choi Yeeting,
Republic of Kiribati SIDS



Ms. Hana Hamadalla Mohamed,
Sudan (Africa)



Mr. Adao Soares Barbosa,
Timor Leste (Asia)
- Lusophone rapporteur



Ms. Mery Yaou,
Togo (Africa)
- Francophone rapporteur



Mr. Fredrick Manyika,
Tanzania (Africa)

Partners

The following entities helped fund NAP country participants from the developing countries

Climate Investment Funds
Climate Technology Centre and Network
Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
Green Climate Fund secretariat
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
Global Water Partnership
NAP Global Network (administered by the IISD)
NAP Global Support Programme (administered by UNDP and UN Environment)
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
United Nations Capital Development Fund
World Resources Institute

The following organizations helped organize specific sessions at the NAP Expo

CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security
Climate Investment Funds
Climate Technology Centre and Network
Conservation International
Copernicus Climate Change Service
ETH Zurich
Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
GCF secretariat
Climate Service Center Germany (GERICS)
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
Global Water Partnership
International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development

IFRC Climate Centre
Korea Adaptation Center for Climate Change
Kyunghee University
NAP Global Network
NAP Global Support Programme
NAP–Ag Programme (by FAO and UNDP)
Porous City Network
Southern Voices on Adaptation
Thinking Machines
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
United Nations Capital Development Fund
United Nations Human Settlements Programme
United Nations University
World Meteorological Organization
World Resources Institute