



# PROCEEDINGS REPORT: TRAINING ON PREPARING NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS IN SOUTH ASIA 5-6 NOVEMBER 2012, KATHMANDU, NEPAL



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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The two day Training on National Adaptation Plans now mandated for countries was organised by Climate Action Network South Asia in very timely manner. While the LDC in the region is done with NAPAs, there is confusion on value addition of NAPAs and thus the sessions were organised to answer the un-answered questions. The efforts were made through a thoughtful agenda design that participants will be able to share their own experiences of preparing NAPAs that will to larger extent be able to provide answers. This worked as expected. The knowledge gained by officials will be handy for each country to build NAPAs based on lessons learnt from NAPAs process and carry forward the successes rather than re-inventing the wheel.

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## BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

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Adaptation efforts in South Asia have so far been fragmented, lacking a strong link between national climate change strategies, plans, and existing disaster risk reduction, agricultural, and other relevant policies. This disconnects partly stems from a lack of conceptual understanding and partly due to the on-going debate as to what constitutes adaptation, and what represents good and sustainable development.

The international community, through the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) process, has approved the preparation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) by the Developing Countries. The consequent National Adaptation Plans of Action would be guided by, amongst others, the principles of sustainable development and complementary approaches in the national development strategies of the Least Developed Countries. Though the National Adaptation Plans of Action are meant to identify immediate and urgent needs, they should be considered as a first step in a long-term adaptation process and be fully integrated as part of any national development strategy.

The development approach has traditionally focused on implementing projects to realize specific objectives, rather than on looking at their macro-linkage and addressing the underlying issues that improve policy frameworks and governance structures. In a similar manner, policies and institutions focusing on the short-term exploitation of natural resources, often to maximize immediate benefits, has led to mal-adaptation of different kinds. Past experience also indicates, though, that adaptive capacity and resilience are closely associated with effective governance, economic wellbeing, human and social capital, sustainable resource management and participatory disaster preparedness. So a sustainable development strategy that promotes improved governance, economic growth, poverty reduction and improved resource management is key to the adaptation to climate change.

Thus there is a clear need for development and poverty reduction strategies to work in concert with climate policies. The ultimate goal is to ensure societal, not merely technical, adaptation through enhancing the resilience of the larger society against climate shocks. Planned adaptation also requires harmonization of sectoral goals, among which there are conflicting provisions. These aims can only be successfully achieved through Mainstreaming adaptation into the national development strategy.

Recognising the need to adopt ecosystem based approaches, SAARC declaration already envisaged coordinated research and programmes for the understanding the dynamics of the various ecosystem and the impacts of climate change from scientific and socio-economic perspectives. While the SAARC declaration limits itself to studies related to understanding of nature and socio-economic linkages, it is important we move further and develop National Adaptation Plans in each South Asian Countries for the future keeping in mind the intricacies of such linkages. It is necessary that stakeholders in South Asia also explore linkages

between cross cutting issues like Ensuring food security and livelihoods; Securing the natural fresh water systems of the Himalayas; Securing biodiversity and ensuring its sustainable use; Ensuring energy security and enhancing alternative technologies.

Climate Action Network of South Asia (CANSAs) and its partners in the region propose to organize a two day training on preparing National Adaptation Plans at national level inviting experts as resource persons that will also deliberate upon the cross cutting issues that should form the core of regional climate policies. The Policy Makers with multi-disciplinary background will be invited to participate in the technical sessions that will build capacity in terms of methodology to be followed; sectors need to be studied and incorporated; institutional mechanisms required; climate finance opportunity for NAPs, etc... The objective of the discussion will be:

- (a) To share best practices and steps need to be followed at local and national level inputting into 10-year road map for adaptation to climate change, through consultative approach materialising into a NAPs.
- (b) To map key sectors that need to be prioritised in respective countries and criteria's to short list the sectors based on vulnerability due to climate change.
- (c) To initiate regional cooperation and coordination through exchange of Knowledge, Skills and Resources for strengthening Climate actions across South Asian Countries.

### **Outcomes – The consultation will ensure:**

- Increased understanding of policy makers on steps to be followed at policy to prepare NAPs
- Lessons learnt from existing best practices and information gathered on research findings available in the context of Vulnerability that need to be addressed.
- Stakeholders identified at National and Regional Level to partner with for strategizing Adaptation.
- Map ideas to initiate joint research and collection of data that will ensure informed decision making in future.

## **SESSION 1: WELCOMING AND OPENING**

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### **Welcome Remarks , Ugan Manandhar, WWF Nepal**

Welcoming the participants as CANSAs Board Member, the speaker reminded the process of preparing NAPAs in LDCs of the region that already mobilised efforts in the direction. Building on the existing initiatives, it is time to gear up for NAPAs that will mainstream Climate Actions in development Objectives boosting the efforts towards Sustainable development goals. In absence of ambitious emission reductions, it is evident that the cost of adaptation will be higher and thus workshop need to bring common understand on framing NAPAs in each South Asian country.

### Special Remarks, Dr. Madhav Karkee, ICIMOD

As one of the co-organiser of the event, Dr. Karkee welcomed the participants and stressed on need for NAPs as smart response in each country. Due to increasing vulnerability on key sectors like Agriculture, Biodiversity, etc. within South Asia, it is necessary to build on the available opportunities like regional cooperation and also created by International Negotiations like Cancun Adaptation Framework, Durban call for enhanced action on Adaptation Plans, etc. While framing the policies, he advocated for Equity principles to be the basis and efforts to be shared as per CBDR.

He also appealed that 'time of blame game has gone' and now we need to work together through regional cooperation. He outlined his expectation from two day workshop as mapping the country priorities; identified action oriented response; find win-win solutions with No regret solutions; build capacity for DRR and strengthen synergies among countries through capacity building, exchange of information and frequent dialogues/consultations. He suggested an approach of framing NAPs based on local adaptation practices.



### Special Remark, Dr. Mozaharul Alam, UNEP

Reminded in his address that training is a forum for learning and experience sharing that will expand the community of adaptation workers to meet the demand of actions among vulnerable communities. Added capacity is needed in Ministries and Concerned Departments that can undertake implementation of new decisions and progress made in international negotiations. South - South cooperation is need for hour that needs to facilitate learning from regions. E.g. from Glacier melting issue Nepal can learn from Bhutan or Pakistan and vice-versa.

He emphasised that there is a lot of knowledge within South Asia and now is a time for sharing our knowledge. Adaptation is very central to South Asia in terms of Climate Change. Agriculture and Water sectors are common and central issues in the region. LDCs have prepared NAPAs and Cancun Outcome calls for preparing NAPs by LDCs and other developing countries for midterm and long term adaptation needs.

He also outlined that the training is not for learning methodology but for learning on process need to carried out for framing NAP that requires a combined



approach on institutionalisation of adaption process in ministries; shared learning on priorities and to identify through APAN where the need felt are common.



### Launch of Assessment of Thimphu Climate Seclaration, by Hon Minister Keshab man Shakya, Ministry of Environment, Government of Nepal

The Assessment report was launched by Hon Minister as civil society inputs in SAARC Regional Climate Strategy.

### Keynote Address, Keshab Man Shakya, Honourable Minister, MoEST, Nepal

Hon Minister welcomed the initiative as this adds the capacity to undertake policy actions. The issue National Adaptation Plans is of concern to governments along with civil societies and communities. He informed that Nepal government is working on its own to rationalize actions based on NAPs. The Government is in process of consultation to frame national adaptation plans

He acknowledged that Climate Change has impacted the regional climate system in the Himalayas and mountain are becoming darker due to less snow, snow line is shrinking and since the Himalayas are water towers of South Asia, the impacts will be more severe in near future. Some of the impacts already being faced were shared by him like Citrus plants are dying because of high temperature or because of seasonal changes or moisture. He expressed concern that these kinds of impacts on cash crops will impact 50 years of investments and will be very difficult for government and private sector to yield profits.

Thus as an approach he suggested to also facilitate participation on communities in planning. He invited external organizations to help into adaptation plans like NAPs. He shared the Nepal's institutional setup where the highest body in Climate change council headed by PM. He also agreed that the Government Planning will need support from regional organizations working on environmental and climate.



### Thank you note, Manjeet Dhakal

Manjeet as CANSA Nepal Member thank the inaugural panellists for paying down the ideas for technical sessions. He acknowledged that it is a good start for training on NAPs expressed hope to work together in building on the expertise at the regional level through learning from each other.

### Objectives and Outputs of the Meeting, Dr. Puja Sawhney, APAN-IGES

The training workshop started with an introduction on impacts of climate change in South Asia that emphasised on need for structured and inclusive Adaptation Actions through a Strategy. (Refer slides in Annex for details). The inputs set the training agenda successfully.

### Mapping Expectations

The presentation was followed with mapping the expectations of participants, so that the technical sessions can be tuned accordingly. Few expectations mapped were as follows –

- Learn from each other to prepare NAP, identify area of common interest for capacity building needs.
- How NAPAs can be complemented by NAPs?
- How CC be integrated in national plans?
- Opportunity to Share and learn through platform for learning from each other on national processes currently under implementation.
- Support Sri Lanka's process of preparing NAPA
- How NAPA activities can be up scaled in NAP process?
- How to make adaptation efforts effectively including addressing disasters
- How to make programs inclusive to most vulnerable groups

## SESSION 2: ARCHITECTURE FOR NAPs

### Presentation one: NAPAs to NAPs-efforts to scale up! Mr Batu



The technical presentation was made by resource to ensure that details of National Adaptation Plans for Actions, already prepared by all LDC countries in South Asian region form the basis of NAPs. The experience gained in NAPAs is used rather than reinventing the wheel. The few highlights of technical inputs on Nepal NAPA process are -

- We are compelled to adapt with CC, it's a survival issue for us.
- Focus of the presentation: LDC perspective
- NAPA- Genesis: Article 4.9 of the convention: parties shall take full account of the specific needs and special situation of the LDCs in their actions with regard to funding.
- COP 7 in 2001: separate work program for LDCs, LDC fund, guidelines for NAPA preparation, LEG
- 47 NAPAs prepared by July 2012-11-05
- LDCF- about 20 million for each LDCs
- Nepal's NAPA has programmatic approach
- NAPA guidelines: easy to understand, action oriented and country driven-urgent and immediate adaptation needs of the country, participatory process, multi-disciplinary approach, public review and revision
- Nepal's NAPA preparation process :started in May 2009 completed in Sept. 2010—two approaches: thematic working group and consultations at regional to national levels and theme based: 9 priority projects: one currently under implementation
- NAPAs to NAPs: NAP deal with plan and NAPA deal with programs, NAP is a process. NAPA is Marrakesh decision, NAP is Cancun decision. NAPA: most urgent adaptation needs, NAPs mid and longer term adaptation needs. NAPs build upon experience of preparing and implementing NAPAs.
- Initial guidelines for NAPs formulation in LDCs: laying the groundwork, preparatory elements, implementation strategies, reporting, monitoring and review.
- NAP is a process not a stand-alone programme or project

The discussion followed the presentation and queries were answered with technical knowhow by the Resource Person. The discussions were primarily focussed to understand the NAPA preparation process and challenges faced by Country teams. The discussion excerpts below –

- Babu asked whether the learning has been documented from the NAPA process by LEG, if not do you feel that something need to be done.
  - o Answer: LEG is publishing the best practices, Nepal's practices will also be published, and there is LDC portal with relevant information. LEG is also focusing on implementation part
- Sri Lanka: Sri Lanka is not included in LDCs category, can it prepare NAPA and NAP.
  - o Answer: Any country can prepare NAP but there is no guideline to prepare NAP for developing countries but can use the initial guidelines. NAPA was prepared by LDCs because it was prerequisite for accessing fund from LDCF
- Sonam from Bhutan asked 'How NAPAs can complement NAPs as how urgent and immediate needs can be linked to mid and longer term needs?'
  - o Answer: the information, knowledge developed from NAPA can complement NAPs implementation. Implementation of NAPA will provide information on what worked and what did not that will help NAP be more realistic.
- Puja, IGES: for countries like Sri Lanka which require assistance for adaptation works implementation, which funding sources can they access?
  - o Answer: two categories of funding one inside the convention regime and other outside the convention. But many developing countries are interested to access outside the regime funding, as there is limited finance inside the UNFCCC regime for example in LDCF, Special Climate Change fund, CIF or bilateral sources can be accessed by non LDCs. Adaptation Fund and Green Climate Fund under the convention can also be accessed by non LDCFs.
- Sunil: Why are we preparing NAPs at a time there is very slow progress on implementation of NAPAs?
  - o Answer: NAPs process should not block the implementation of NAPA...some countries are in the process of updating NAPAs but it is upto the country to do so..... it is a great concern for us on how we can implement the NAPAs....the experience of preparing and implementing NAPAs can be used for NAPs....there are several risks such as we might be given some fund for engaging in the process...but we have to take it to the next level
- Pakistan asked for more information on LAPA and how it can be framed?
  - o Answer: During the NAPA preparation process we discussed on how to Operationalize and implement adaptation programs in local or community level, the LAPA framework is used to identifying vulnerabilities, identifying and implementing adaptation needs at community level. Nepal has prepared 70 LAPAs (69 at the smallest government level that is Village Development committee and one in municipality level). Implementation will start early 2013, and then we will know if the framework is good enough to scaled-across the country. LAPA is basically a framework to engage government and other organizations.



### Presentation two: NAPs in UNFCCC- Analysis of Durban Road Map, Mr Mozharul Alam

In the Session 1 on 'Architecture of NAPs' – The second presentation was made to share the Durban Analysis of UNFCCC Negotiations, where NAPs for all countries has been agreed in Durban Outcome and the presentation shared the Analysis and genesis of the idea of NAPs. The presentation also attempted to share the difference between NAPAs and NAPs, etc...

#### Discussion –

- Manjeet: While the Durban decision says that NAPs funding will be through LDCF and for other developing countries, they can start the NAP process but the implementation funding will be decided later.
  - o Answer: Developing countries can start the NAP process...however the wordings in the decision say that they are 'invited' but not 'requested'.
- Batu shared hear apprehension 'starting the process and documenting information will be useful for moving the process ahead. There is no clarity but the issue of co-financing for other developing countries may put LDCs in problem'.
- Puja: have any countries documenting the process:
  - o Answer – In Bangladesh, such initiatives has been taken.
- Timila, Nepal: Do the performance of NAPA implementation hinder accessing funding for NAPs?
  - o Answer: Both processes are different: even the available funding under LDCF has not been accessed by LDCs

## SESSION 3: VULNERABILITY AND ADAPTATION NEEDS IN SOUTH ASIAN COUNTRIES



**Talk one:** Vulnerability and Adaptation needs in South Asian Countries, Dr. Erling Valdemar Holmgren, ICIMOD – spoke about the scientific findings on extent to which crucial natural resource sectors are vulnerable. His talk stressed on need for a coordinated Adaptation Strategy soon and the role NAPs can play in increasing the resilience. The highlights of his talk are as follows:

1. It is utmost important to improve communication on climate change as there are a lot of jargons, different stakeholders, scientists, policy makers, journalist, gender, practitioners, etc Thus communicating the same language is important.
2. It is necessary to map the most vulnerable location because Adaptation is area specific. It is important to identify the most vulnerable groups, how livelihoods are being affected, etc... The Documentation and sharing of this information act as baseline.
3. Interdisciplinary approach is must to ensure cross cutting strategy with capacity to achieve multi-objectives and to be executed through regional partnerships. He also emphasised again on need to bring people on the same table and learn from each other within South Asian region.
4. The need of hour is to adopt people centric approach that will lead towards inclusive development agenda. Adaptation agenda need to reach local level, government plans or organization plan or project plans should build on form local experience to reflect that on policies.

**Country Presentations:** Official delegates from South Asian Countries were invited to share the climate induced vulnerability already perceived in respective countries and measures being undertaken in near future to build resilience in crucial sectors through policy frameworks. The objective was to map the adaptation practices being introduced and how these can be basis of NAPs in each country?

**1. Bangladesh:** Md. Jafar Siddique and Ms. Ilyia Sumana - Vulnerabilities of Bangladesh has increased manifold and is evident with increased number of severe flood, erratic rainfall-resulting in landslide and flood, recurrence of flood frequency is increasing, increased frequency of cyclones, temperature extremes, sea level rise leading to displacement of people, decline in rice production.

Government response to Climate Change: CCTF, NAPA, CC issues are addressed in sixth 5 year plan 2011-15, Initial National and Second National plan ready, sectoral national policies have been updated by incorporating climate issues, vision 2020 is being prepared towards integration of development and climate change issues.

**2. Bhutan:** Tashi Delek: Country is Vulnerable from frequent GLOF, Land Degradations, Flash floods, intense rainfall, Droughts-drying up of water sources, Wind and Thunder storms, Pest and diseases.

The country has developed Adaptation strategy based on biodiversity and ecosystem services. Bhutan's NAPA is implemented from 2004 to 2006 through multi-sectoral task force and working groups. The approach for implementation has been intensive regional consultations and FGDs based on which NAPA is now being updated. It was acknowledge that there is minimal understanding on architecture of NAPA. Dependence on external consultants, lack of meteorological data, attributing everything to Climate Change, trying to mainstream Climate Change, balancing environment and poverty into national plans and policies are other challenges outlined in the input presentation.

**3. Nepal:** Sujan Subedi - Temperature is increasing but this trend is not uniform across the country. Frequency of precipitation is increasing in shorter duration leading to intense rains.

Adaptation is the priority for us as we are natural resource based economy. Total 9 Project are priority from NAPA and the projects are being implemented through LAPA approach. Climate Change Policy has given direction to our efforts and second national communication is under preparation that will be completed by December, 2012.

**4. Pakistan:** There is increased exposure to extreme climatic events and floods are frequent and intense. Country is facing problem in terms of Water availability, public health and impacts on forests.

Adaptation Efforts are being made to ensure water security, food security, forest-rangeland and degraded land management, capacity building.

**5. Sri Lanka:** Nilamani – Major CC impacts are sea level rise, temperature rise, droughts, rainfall intensity, salt water intrusion, increased thunder activity, agriculture productivity, human health and burden on transport infrast



Main strategies and actions for Adaptation of climate change are National climate change policy has been developed, National Adaptation Strategy for Sri Lanka 2011-2016 prepared. While Major Constraints have been low adaptive capacity, short of expertise, limited availability of studies and research, low awareness. Possible and feasible measures are collaboration among awareness, preparation of NAP and its implementation, conduction of Technology needs assessment

### **Discussion**

After vulnerability and policy related inputs, the discussion were carried out in a facilitated mode to assess the problems and how the lessons learnt from NAPA can be integrated to formalise NAPs process in each country. The direct questions to policy makers like 'What is required to move to next step particularly in order to prepare NAP?; 'What are types of tools and methods, knowledge, capacity building would be required for preparing adaptation plans at various level in your country?, etc... were asked. The inputs/suggestions received were based on day to day observations from Government Officials in South Asian Countries and can referred below –

- o It is important that a country team to work on NAPs
- o Guidelines and committed funds are important like it was in NAPA
- o NAPs Sectoral Needs to be derived from lessons learnt
- o Coordination and linkages are must to make NAPs result oriented
- o Dissemination of info on Adaptation to line ministries is must
- o Capacity building in important in ministries for mainstreaming CC



- o Retaining Institutional memory is important to continue building on experience gained.
- o Development partners acknowledging the national institutional set-up and process
- o Frequent transfer of personnel in ministries does hinder the process of planning and strategising
- o Different sectoral plans and national plan needs to be integrated
- o Long term research and understanding of the problem
- o What is the issue, capacity building, understand the long term impacts on science based researches
- o Use the current vulnerability information to go for the next step
- o Methods to catch the local level information
- o Translating information from difficult text to simple understandable ones and languages
- o Prioritization of the issues and Connect the problem to the mass

## SESSION 4: INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS IN A COUNTRY FOR EFFECTIVE NAPs

### Presentation One - Mapping Institutions at National Level for NAPs –Mr. Sanjay Vashist, CANSA



The presentation shared the institutional processes through which adaptation related policy frameworks have been framed. The criteria's used and monitoring mechanisms designed to ensure effective implementation. The input also shared various institutional mechanisms in place and relevance of institutions to channelize the funds from International Mechanisms.

### Presentation Two - Relevance of National Implementing Entity for Adaptation Finance – Mr. Manjeet Dhakal, CEN

The inputs were made in terms of accessing the finance for Adaptation through Institutional Mechanisms like National Implementing Entity in each country. The fact that only in one country of South Asia Region has established NIE reflects the poor preparedness of impacted countries in the region. Manjeet shared the

details of NIE and how it can be established by Countries with accreditation from Adaptation Fund Board.

## SESSION 5: SHARING EXISTING NATIONAL INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE IN COUNTRIES

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The participants through input oriented shared the policy framework in place or being introduced in each respective country. It was a learning experience to get to know the policies and focus in countries on addressing climate change. Though the approach differed in countries but need for Adaptation was recognised as common priority. The presenters followed the given outline that ensured consistent inputs with easy comparable understanding –

- Map the current policies and institutional setup dealing with climate change
- Map the Institutions and role with responsibilities for Adaptation
- Share thought on required policies and institutional setup required to formulate and deliver NAPs, ideas on how to scale up Adaptation?
- How Regional Organisations can provide technical support?
- On what aspects institutional capacity is required?

### 1. Bangladesh:

- Institutions
  - o National Environment Committee (headed by PM for strategic guidance and oversight)
  - o National Steering Committee on CC
  - o Climate Change Unit under Ministry of Environment and Forests
  - o Climate Change focal point in every sectoral ministries
- Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2009
- Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund under climate change trust Act 2012---entirely resourced from government's own budget
- Multi-Donor Trust Fund named as Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF)
- Measures and activities to address CC: Intervention type and facilitating type(capacity building) measures
  - o Projects currently underway include: climate change in curriculum in secondary and tertiary level, coastal afforestation, adaptation information dissemination to vulnerable communities, development of eco-specific adaptation knowledge, resilience of urban infrastructure and industries, promotion of research on drought, flood and saline tolerant varieties of crops, adaptation to fisheries in flood prone areas, exploring options for insurance and other emergency preparedness measures to cope with climatic disaster
- Using Permanent Institutions for effective climate actions
  - o Mainstream administration
  - o Coordination committees at division, district, Upazilla levels
  - o Local Government Organizations- Union Porishad (UP) chairmen, members
- For future actions get strengthened by new knowledge



## 2. Bhutan:

- Institutions:
  - o National Environment Commission (chaired by PM –advise and approve all policies with regard to CC)
  - o NEC Secretariat
  - o Multi Sectoral Technical Committee on Climate Change (MSTCCC): coordinate and advice on CC relate issues to avoid duplication among sectors
  - o Climate Change Division at the NECS-coordinate and formulate policies related to CC
- Policies: NAPA, National Strategy and Action Plan for Low Carbon Development, National Environment Strategy being revised to incorporate climate resilience components, planning to formulate a CC strategy including both adaptation and mitigation

## 3. Nepal:

- Policies and programs:
  - o NAPA, LAPA, Climate Change Policy –main focus integrating climate change in the development planning
- Institutions Under Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology
  - o Climate Change Management Division
  - o Climate Change Secretariat
  - o CDM section
  - o Climate change section
- Policy guiding institutions
  - o Climate Change Council headed by PM, Multi-stakeholder climate change initiative coordination committee (MCCICC)
- Research and allied institutions
  - o Department of Hydrology and Meteorology
  - o Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPIC)
- Other sectoral institutions engaged in CC
  - o Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local development
  - o National Planning Commission
- o Ministry of Home Affaris (for Disaster related works)

## 4. Pakistan:

- Current Policies
  - o National Env't Policy 2005

- o National Energy Conservation Policy 2006
- o National Climate Change Policy 2012
- o Sustainable Development Strategy being formulated
- o Other rules and regulations
- Institutional Setup
  - o Ministry of Climate Change-assisted by National Disaster Management Authority
    - o Global Change Impact Studies Centre---working but yet to be approved: it will be mandated to keep track of the current and likely future trends of global change
- Supporting set up for MoCC
  - o Pakistan Metrological Institute
- Institutional Capacity Requirements:
  - o The development of Pakistan CC Action Plan task in hand
  - o National Climate Change Policy in draft stage

## 5. Sri Lanka:

- Institutional Setup dealing with CC
  - o Ministry of Environment
  - o Climate Change Division (DNA for CDM, DA for Adaptation Fund, coordinating entity for CC related works with other stakeholders)
    - o Two National Expert committee for adaptation and mitigation
    - o Sri Lanka Carbon Fund
- Policies and Plans
  - o National Environment Policy
  - o National Climate Change Policy and Strategy
  - o National Environmental Action Plan
  - o Disaster Risk Management Framework
- Adaptation in Sri Lanka
  - o National CC Policy, National Adaptation Strategies, Vulnerability Profile
- Possible ways forward
  - o Preparation of National Action Plan
  - o Technology needs assessment
- Challenges:
  - o Low adaptive capacity, less research, short of expertise,
- Improving Institutional Capacity
  - o Capacity building for relevant officers (vulnerability mapping and modelling)
  - o Research and data analysis
  - o Financial support

## Discussion:

- o There were similarities in objectives across the countries
  - o Ministry of Climate Change only in Pakistan
  - o Good initiatives like carbon neutral development strategies in countries like Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Maldives
- How much climate change policies are country needs driven and how much are driven by international negotiations and processes?

- o For example in Pakistan before devastating floods adaptation was largely international driven but after floods it was felt that cc adaptation is country need
- o Bangladesh is taking initiatives to address problems in its own rather than guided by international authorities and sometimes international process driven (combination of both)
- o Owing to the vulnerabilities, it is country need for countries like Bhutan but we are dependent on finance form international community's or countries
- o Enlisting climate change in national budget is important
- o Internationally driven process have given the platform to initiate the country driven process
- o We need to think at how to integrate both the process- bringing the two process together is the challenge as there is no provision for budgetary allocation by international financing
- o Highest level intervention is important--at institutional level line ministries should be involved

## SESSION 6: CLIMATE FINANCE FOR ADAPTATION IN SOUTH ASIA

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### Presentation One: Future and Access to GCF plus eligibility to access funds for adaptation activities, Mozaharul Alam

Shared Overall objective of Green Climate Fund and Governing instruments that has 24 members balanced representation from developed and developing countries, special seats for LDCs and SIDS, decision making process by 24 member board. He also shared eligibility and access - all developing countries under the convention are eligible to receive resources from the Fund.

#### Q and A:

- Will the low carbon price in international market hamper Adaptation Fund?
  - o Yes, because its main source of money has been 2% levy on CDM
- Why are there a number of funds rather than creating an umbrella fund?
  - o GCF will be a kind of umbrella fund and other funds will dry out (Babu's personal experience)

### Presentation Two - Sources of Finance – Dr. Puja Sawhney, APAN-IGES

Puja shared Importance of climate finance: because there are other issues like economic growth, poverty alleviation and social welfare overriding priorities and thus additional resource must be earmarked from climate finance to these issues. The presentation shared the climate finance opportunity and need to mobilise such funds at regional level by SAARC Member Countries. The technical presentation also share some of the taxing options through the climate finance

can be collected for scaling the Adaptation Actions through a Strategic Plans like NAPs / NAPAs. Alternative sources for climate financing in South Asia - Financial Transaction Taxes (FTT) and bank transaction taxes.



### Discussion –

- Is anything happening with raising finance in countries in SA?
  - o In Nepal there is a provision to tax petroleum products and utilize in environmental conservation; We need to search alternative sources of climate finance as we cannot wait for eternity for developed countries to provide the finance; Time to look at SAARC platform to set up south Asian climate change fund-discussions requires among countries

## SESSION 7: MAPPING NEXT STEPS, REFLECTION OF THE SESSIONS ON DAY 1 AND 2 (GROUP DISCUSSION) AND ENDORSEMENT BY THE FLOOR

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**Groups Work** – was organised to ensure the experience sharing that played an important role in building capacity on NAPs preparation process and mapping next steps towards NAPs. The questions like ‘What next for preparing NAPs?; How to involve line/sectoral ministries?; What are Gaps?; How to Prioritization of issues by government; etc... were posed in the working group exercise. The outputs are as follows –

What next for preparing NAPs?

- Country team to be established with coordinating committee that is mandated for NAPs
  - o Develop if required and/or strengthen the existing
  - Guidelines are drafted clearly with committed funds
  - Strengthening existing institutions Or Setting up new Structure?
  - o Strengthening Ministry of Environments
  - o Long term research and understanding the problem with science prespective.
  - o Building national capacity

o Institutional memory is important and should be retained.

How to involve line/sectoral ministries?

- The team need to be engaged from the start
- Need to identify and put in place the appropriate way to disseminate information to line/sectoral ministries
- Capacity building of line ministries in mainstreaming CC in development policy
- Clustering of ministries- personnel to move within certain ministries only to retain institutional memory
- Placing officers from MOE to other ministers
- Need to understand what and how to integrate

What are the Gaps?

- Need new cadre of people who can communicate important scientific information to the policy makers
- Communication officer in each ministry in order to communicate information in an open and transparent manner
- Communicating information to General Public
- Create awareness among educated people
- Conduct workshops
- Telecast/broadcast
- Recent findings updated in school curriculum



## CLOSING SESSION

**Evaluation** – Participants were given evaluation forms to be filled in anonymity, so that organisers can improve such trainings in future. The training was rated overall ‘Good’ and Some of the inputs received were –

- o The training was effective and is important to maintain the consistency of participants.
  - o NAPs should be sectoral
- o More such meetings should be organised and more regularly
- o The Organisers should keep track of follow up
- o There should be Central Secretariat at SAARC level for effective coordination on flow of information

- Sanjay shared the overview of the workshop explaining the objectives of two day event and its relevant. He also shared the key highlights of each session and interest generated on the issues through technical inputs by resource persons.

- Closing remarks by Babu: explained the two parallel processes of NAPAs/ National communication process and other being how to integrate cc in national development planning. He also acknowledges the importance of this initiative that through informal discussions dig out commonality and differences of the issues and priorities.

- Participants were invited to share their perspective on two day training sessions that is summarise as - was seen as helpful process in understanding the scenario in regional level, important learning lessons from fellow participants, program helpful in understanding what needs to be done when we go back to our countries, sharing of experience of preparing NAPA and scaling up to NAPs gave us a lot to learn, very good platform to realize the need to initiate the NAPs process





- Concluding Remarks by Hon Environment Secretary Keshab Bhattarai, Government of Nepal - He reminded the commonalities in impacts among South Asia due to Climate Change and thus emphasise on need to collaborate among SAARC region. He also acknowledged the ongoing initiatives at SAARC and national levels but look to learn from each other as we have similar issues and impacts to confront. He suggested on need to work on coordination at national and regional level. He also suggested that National government should allocate certain budget in our own capacity from the national treasury. He agreed that Capacity building is important and access to the funds is important even if funds exist. He expressed hope on upcoming 3 year interim plan that will incorporate climate change issues such as NAPs. He recommended that these types of programs need to be continued in the days to come.



- o Handing over of Thimpu Assessment Report prepared by CANSA to the Hon Secretary.
- o Thank you note: Puja thanks all participants and resource person for making the last two days very informative and since this was first training of its kind on NAPs, accepted that the issue is complex and thus was not easy to impart training. She expressed hope that this knowledge accumulated will be useful in initiating NAPs in each country.

## ANNEX 1 - AGENDA

### AGENDA

#### Training on Preparing National Adaptation Plans in South Asia

5-6 November 2012

Soaltee Plaza, Kathmandu, Nepal

#### ----DAY 1: 5<sup>th</sup> November----

8:30 – 9:00      **Registration**

#### **Session 1: Welcome and Opening (9:00 – 10:30)**

9:00- 9:05	<b>Welcome Address</b> – Mr.UganManandar, <i>Climate Action Network South Asia</i>
9:05- 9:20	<b>Opening Remarks</b> - Mr.MozaharulAlam, <i>UNEP ROAP</i>
9:20- 9:40	<b>Special Remarks</b> –Dr.MadhavKarki, ICIMOD - Thematic Node
9:40-9:50	Launch of Assessment of Thimphu Climate Declaration
9:50- 10:15	<b>Inaugural Speech</b> –Mr.Keshav Man Shakya, Hon Minister of Environment, Government of Nepal
10:15-10:30	Thank you Note

10:30-10:45 - *Tea Break*

10:45- 11:00	<b>Objectives and Expected Outputs of the Meeting</b> , Dr.Puja Sawhney, <i>APAN- IGES</i>
11:00-11:30	<b>Mapping Expectations</b> – <i>rotating mike</i>

#### **Session 2: Architecture for NAPs (11:30 – 13:00)**

11:30-11:50	NAPAs to NAPs – efforts to scale up !, Mr.Batu Krishna Uprety, Vice Chair, LEG
11:50-12:15	NAPs in UNFCCC – Analysis of Durban Road Map, Mr.MozharulAlam
12:15-13:00	Q & A and Discussions

13:00-14:00 *Lunch*

#### **Session 3: Vulnerability and Adaptation Needs in South Asian Countries (14:00 – 15:30)**

14:00 – 14:20	Vulnerability and Adaptation Needs in South Asian Countries, Dr. Dhruvad Choudhury or Dr. Erling Valdemar Holmgren, ICIMOD
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*(Presentations from Country experts) – 10 mins each*

Bangladesh	<i>Country representatives will be requested to contribute in the sessions through exchange of assessment of vulnerabilities and adaptation actions being carried out in countries and share adaptation needs.</i>
Bhutan	
Maldives	<p><i>Proposed Outline of Presentation from Country Representatives –</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What is the Vulnerability Assessed in Your respective Country?</li> <li>- What is the primary Adaptation needs identified?</li> <li>- How Adaptation Regime is being framed through Policy Interventions?</li> <li>- Share experiences on NAPAs and/ or other national adaption strategies and action plan developed as well as highlights challenges faced (e.g. lack of knowledge, application of tools and methodologies, etc.)</li> <li>- What is required to move to next step particularly in order to prepare NAP?</li> <li>- What types of tools and methods, knowledge, capacity building would be required for preparing Adaptation Plans at various levels in your country</li> </ul>
Nepal	
Pakistan	
Sri Lanka	

15:30-15:45 - Tea Break

#### **Session 4: Institutional Mechanisms in a Country for Effective NAPs (15:45 – 17:00)**

15:45-16:10	Mapping Institutions at National Level for NAPs – Mr. Sanjay Vashist, <i>CANSA</i>
16:10-16:30	Relevance of National Implementing Entity for Adaptation Finance – Mr. Manjeet Dhakal, <i>CEN</i>

16:30-17:00	Q & A and Discussions
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----DAY 2: 6<sup>th</sup> November ----

**Session 5: Sharing Existing National Institutional Structure in Countries (9:30-11:00)**

*(Ongoing examples to be shared by participants)*

Bangladesh	<i>Participants will be requested to share the existing institutional structure to formulate, implement and mainstream Adaptation with development Objectives for cross learning purpose.</i>
Bhutan	
Maldives	<p><i>Proposed Outline of Presentation from Country Representatives –</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Map the current policies and institutional setup dealing with climate change</li> <li>- Map the Institutions and role with responsibilities for Adaptation</li> <li>- Share thought on required policies and institutional setup required to formulate and deliver NAPs, ideas on how to scale up Adaptation?</li> <li>- How Regional Organisations can provide technical support?</li> <li>- On what aspects institutional capacity is required?</li> </ul>
Nepal	
Pakistan	
Sri Lanka	
Discussion	

11:00-11:15 - Tea Break

**Session 6: Climate Finance for Adaptation in South Asia (11:15-13:00)**

11:15-11:35	Sources of Finance – Dr.Puja Sawhney, APAN- IGES
11:35-12:15	Future and Access to Green Climate Fund plus Eligibility to access funds for Adaptation Activities - Mr.MozaharulAlam, UNEP
12:15-13:00	Q & A and Discussions

13:00-14:00 - Lunch

**Session 7: Mapping Next Steps (14:00-15:30)***(Moderated Discussions on next steps to initiate NAPs)**15:30-15:45 - Tea Break***Closing Session (15:45-17:00)**

15:45-16:00	Evaluation
16:00-16:30	Closing Remarks - Secretary Environment , Government of Nepal
16:30-17:00	Thank Note – CANSA

**ANNEX 2 - LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

1	Ms. I H C Nilmini	Sri Lanka
2	K KShyamali Priyanthie	Sri Lanka
3	Mr.Zammath Khaleel	Maldives
4	Mr.Afsal Hussain	Maldives
5	Dr. Puja Sawhney	Bangkok
6	Mr.Mozharul Alam	Bangkok
7	Mr. Sanjay Vashist	India
8	Mr.Sonam Dagay	Bhutan
9	Mr.Tshering Tashi	Bhutan
10	Mr.Jafar Siddique	Bangladesh
11	Ms.Iliya Sumana	Bangladesh
12	Naresh Sharma	Nepal
13	SujanSubedi	Nepal
14	Dr.Madhav Karki	Nepal
15	Dr. DhruPAD Choudhury	Nepal
16	Dr.Erling Valdemar	Nepal
17	Manjeet Dhakal	Nepal

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