

May 23, 2012

## SB36 Side Event Report

Overseas Environmental Cooperation Center, Japan (OECC)  
Prepared by Jiro Ogahara

This is a report of a side event held at the 36th Session of the Subsidiary Bodies of the UNFCCC from May 14th to 25th 2012, in Bonn, Germany.

- Title : WORK OF THE LEG IN SUPPORTING NAPAs AND NAPs IN LDCs
- Day : 18:15 – 19:45, Tuesday, May 15, 2012
- Organizer : UNFCCC
- Venue : Solar (MoE)
- Facilitator: Pepetua Latasi, Chair of the Least Developing Country Expert Group(LEG)
- Speakers :
  1. Pepetua Latasi, Chair of the LEG
  2. Thinley Namgyel, Member of the LEG
  3. Pa Ousman Jarju, Chair of the LDC
  4. Marianne Karlsen, Norway
  5. Bruno T. Sekoli, Lesotho
  6. Bonizella Biagini, GEF Secretariat

### ■ Summary

1. P. Latasi: “Update on the work of the LEG”
  - The speaker gave an outline of the work of the LEG and explained priority activities planned for 2012-2013.
  - The Technical Guidelines for the NAP process are scheduled to finish on October 2012.
  - As for the LEG regional training workshops for 2012-2013, the first regional workshop is expected to be conducted at the end of September 2012.
2. T. Namgyel: “The NAP process (Work of the LEG on the NAP process)”
  - The speaker explained about the NAP process and its relation with NAPAs.
  - The aim of NAPs is to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity and resilience, and to facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation.

- The speaker showed the example of Bangladesh, as one successful case of introduction of NAPAs, and move forward into NAPs in a progressive way through the establishment of an enabling environment.
3. O. Jarju: “An LDC perspective of the NAP process”
- The NAP process is a continuous and iterative adaptation process with multiple periodic outputs. This process is established for any interested developing countries.
  - Preparatory elements are considered to include developing strategy, framework of plan; strengthening human and institutional capacities; etc.
  - As for the implementation, it is necessary to consider the building of capacities.
  - As for reporting, monitoring and review, the submission of the NAP core document to UNFCCC is considered and also to integrate the NAP outputs into national planning.
  - Timelines: Guidelines completed by end of 2012; financial support laid out by 2012; global launch of the NAP process in early 2014; implementation process starts in 2015.
4. M. Karlsen: “Climate change adaptation in Norway”
- The speaker provided a brief explanation on how adaptation was being implemented in some cities of Norway.
5. B. Sekoli: “Lesotho perspective on the NAP process”
- The speaker presented the situation of Lesotho with respect to adaptation to climate change.
  - As a reference, the status of implementation of NAPA shows that they already have 2 NAPA projects funded through the LDCF; and other adaptation projects such as the Africa Adaptation Programme, other under bilateral agreements with Japan and EU.
6. B. Biagini: “The LDCF and the NAPA experience”
- Many myths around adaptation and management of adaptation funds.
  - As of today, the LDCF has approved 64 NAPA implementation projects in 42 countries totaling 244.3 million USD, and LDCF grants allocated making 1.33 billion for development initiatives of climate resilient.
  - On average it has taken countries a 1 year and 7 months between NAPA

completion and approval of the first NAPA implementation project. In sum, 42 countries have at least one NAPA implementation project.

#### ■ Q&A

Q. [Bangladesh]: to Norway. Focus in adaptation for industrial countries make developing countries more vulnerable. Do you have numbers in relation to how much is spent in Norway?

A. [Karlsen]: I do not have all the numbers but I can mention 600 thousand USD spent for coordination and another 3.5 million in research, but I cannot tell you how much is spent on adaptation. I just want you to understand that we also are struggling to get budget for adaptation, as this is not an attractive issue among politicians.

Q. [Uganda]: Regarding the timeframe implementation of the NAPA process it seems 2015 is too far. What are we waiting for? Is it possible to put forward the process?

A. [Jarju]: It is necessary to make a clarification. NAPAs are already implemented, what we have discussed today are NAPs. Meanwhile you can access more resources by submitting other application for NAPAs.

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English:

[http://www.mmechanisms.org/e/relation/details\\_oecc\\_SB36report.html](http://www.mmechanisms.org/e/relation/details_oecc_SB36report.html)