



West Africa Coastal Climate Change National Adaptation Planning Workshop

June 18-20, 2013
Accra, Ghana

Workshop Proceedings



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Ibila Djibril and Kadio Ahoussane, “Overview of the NAP Process”

Jeremiah Daffa, “NAP Process – the Tanzania Experience”

Jonathan Cook, “NAP Process – the Jamaica Experience”

Bougonou K. Djeri-Alassani, “Approaches Towards Addressing Coastal Development Challenges in the ECOWAS Region”

George Wiafe, “Coastal Issues in West Africa”

Isabelle Niang, “Climate Change Impacts in West Africa”

Issaka Hachimou, “Key Institutions and Initiatives Relevant to Coastal Adaptation in West Africa”

Mbaiguedem Miambaye, “Overview of ACMAD Capacities and Contributions to Development in West Africa”

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Finally, the workshop’s success would not be possible without the creativity, commitment, and participation of the many talented professionals who attended the workshop and contributed in plenary and breakout group discussions.

2. Executive Summary

The *West Africa Coastal Climate Change National Adaptation Planning* workshop, hosted by USAID West Africa (USAID/WA) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), in collaboration with USAID's Global Climate Change Office and its Climate Change Resilient Development (CCRD) Program and the Water Office's Sustainable Coastal Communities and Ecosystems (SUCCESS) Program, implemented by the University of Rhode Island/Coastal Resources Center, took place at La Palm Hotel in Accra, Ghana from June 18 - 20, 2013. Thirty participants representing 11 coastal ECOWAS countries, academia, and key regional institutions attended, as well as a representative from Tanzania to share that country's experience with the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process and a similar workshop.

The objectives of the workshop were to demonstrate and refine methods for national adaptation planning and facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation into development plans, processes, and strategies, as well as to agree on a road map for a regional plan of action that supports the NAP process in each country. Finally, the workshop aimed to document experiences to inform and influence the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and other relevant international processes.

The workshop focused on the cross-sectoral nature of climate change impacts, specifically on the coastal and marine environment, and actions and institutions that could help society adapt. United Nations guidance on the NAP process states that the planning should be based on nationally identified priorities, and coordinated with national development objectives, plans, policies, and programs. Therefore, the workshop used a methodology that starts with key economic sectors and their development objectives, understands how they are vulnerable to climate and non-climate stressors and threats, and identifies adaptation actions to support those development objectives.

The workshop began with inspirational and challenging opening remarks by USAID/WA, ECOWAS, and Ghana's Honorable Deputy Minister of Environment, Science Technology and Innovation. Following overviews of the NAP process and coastal development objectives and issues in West Africa, Days One and Two of the workshop were organized around five breakout group sessions. These were informed by the presentations of regional experts on each theme. Each of the five tables received an economic sector to consider, which included Infrastructure, Water Resources, Fisheries, Tourism, and Agriculture/Food Security. Two or three countries were assigned to each sector and worked on that thematic area with other participants throughout the three days.

The breakout sessions asked the sector tables to:

1. Build a map of relationships among coastal economic sectors and the inputs and enabling conditions they depend upon
2. Map climate and non-climate threats and constraints to the key inputs/conditions identified in Breakout Session 1
3. Determine the impacts of the climate threats and constraints identified in Breakout Session 2
4. Identify measures, policies, and institutions to address climate impacts identified on its map

In addition to discussing national issues, participants discussed relevant regional and transboundary elements at each step of the process.

Key messages that came out of the sessions included:

1. Many sectors rely on the same inputs and enabling conditions. Resource management, laws and policies, energy, infrastructure, water, skilled workforce, equipment, and funds were among the most common. In addition, participants found that some of the inputs were given the status of “sectors,” highlighting their importance to coastal priorities. For example, in addition to being its own important economic sector, infrastructure is a critical input for the agriculture and food security, fisheries, water resources, and tourism sectors. Furthermore, a large majority of the inputs and conditions for all sectors were found to be important in supporting sectors more broadly in West African countries. This highlights the similarities between West African countries and hints at the interconnectedness of the West African regional coastal system.
2. When looking at the transboundary and regional context, the climate threats were relatively consistent across these coastal countries. Some of the issues mentioned in regards to the regional non-climate threats and constraints included inconsistent policies and enforcement across the region, transboundary water usage, and population migration between countries.
3. Participants found that most of the priority impacts identified for their country are impacts that are either common in other countries in the region and/or are transboundary. Thus, there are opportunities to learn from their colleagues throughout the region, and to coordinate actions to address transboundary issues. Participants also highlighted the cross-sectoral nature of actions, policies, and institutions needed to support a single sector. For example, in The Gambia, the tourism sector needs regional institutional support from Ministries of Finance, Planning and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Response, among others.

Day Three of the workshop was devoted to planning next steps at the country and regional levels, and to identifying support from institutions in the region that can benefit countries in their NAP processes. The consensus recommendation was that countries would be able to make progress on initiating their NAP processes and report back on specific actions taken at a reconvening of this workshop group in six to eight months (i.e., following the next UNFCCC COP meeting in November 2013).

Following closure of the workshop at lunchtime, an afternoon working group session composed of UNFCCC national focal points and regional resource participants consolidated the workshop findings and developed lessons learned for sharing with national, regional, and international forums, including the UNFCCC.

Most West African countries are at the very beginning of their NAP processes. The workshop proved to be both timely and practical as countries initiate activities to raise awareness and engage stakeholders in their country processes. This was demonstrated by a message received from Liberia the following week:

“Yesterday, 28 June 2013, we ended our multi-stakeholders Inception Workshop on the preparation of Liberia Second National Communication (SNC). The meaningful ideas acquired during the NAP Workshop in Accra were very useful.”

3. Overview

3.1 Introduction

The *West Africa Coastal Climate Change National Adaptation Planning* workshop took place in at the La Palm Hotel in Accra, Ghana on June 18, 19, and 20, 2013. The workshop was hosted by USAID/WA and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), in collaboration with USAID's Global Climate Change Office and its Climate Change Resilient Development (CCRD) Program and the Water Office's Sustainable Coastal Communities and Ecosystems (SUCCESS) Program, implemented by the University of Rhode Island/Coastal Resources Center. The event was attended by 30 participants. They represented 11 coastal ECOWAS countries (Senegal, The Gambia, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Cape Verde, Ghana, Togo, Benin, and Nigeria) and included the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) national focal points and other leading government officials. Seven West African representatives from academia and key regional institutions also participated.

This report provides a detailed synthesis of the workshop: its design, objectives, information shared, and outcomes. The appendices provide relevant workshop materials, including the agenda, participant list, speakers' PowerPoint presentations, posters mapping relevant regional data prepared in advance of the workshop, and outputs of small group exercises.

3.2 Workshop Objectives

The objectives of the workshop were to:

- Identify priority issues for coastal adaptation at national and sub-regional levels
- Demonstrate and refine methods for national adaptation planning
- Facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation into development plans, processes, and strategies
- Agree on a road map for a regional plan of action that supports the NAP process in each country
- Document experiences to inform and influence the UNFCCC and other relevant international processes

3.3 Background

The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process is directed by the UNFCCC. The UNFCCC Decision on NAPs states that the planning should be based on nationally identified priorities, and coordinated with national sustainable development objectives, plans, policies, and programs. So, rather than starting with climate impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation measures, this workshop was designed to demonstrate a methodology that starts with development objectives and considers climate change adaptation in the larger context of other development stressors and gaps in enabling conditions. Recognizing that the NAP process is continuous, progressive, and iterative, and must be country-driven, this workshop aimed to encourage participants to reflect on how the approach they explored at the workshop can be locally driven and complement existing plans, timing, and priorities of the participating countries and the region.

Building on lessons learned from national workshops convened by USAID in Jamaica and Barbados in 2012 and Tanzania in February 2013, USAID/WA and ECOWAS hosted this multi-country West Africa coastal workshop. It aimed to demonstrate, model, and consolidate best practices for sharing with broader audiences

nationally and with the international community on the use of a methodology that starts with development objectives and identifies adaptation actions to support those objectives. The workshop also aimed to serve ECOWAS and USAID/WA in defining an approach towards developing a Regional Development Strategy to address the complexities of climate change adaptation mainstreaming in the coastal zone.

3.4 Workshop Methodology and Structure

The methodology used for the workshop, illustrated in the graphic below, is based on the climate-resilient development approach developed by USAID’s CCRD Program. The approach starts with development objectives. Next is to identify needed inputs and enabling conditions, and understand how they might be vulnerable to climate and non-climate threats. Then, adaptation actions to reduce climate threats and other development actions to address non-climate threats and with co-benefits are determined. This approach enabled participants to identify key ways in which climate change and other threats could affect the long-term development goals of their countries and of West Africa, as well as to identify and prioritize critical actions and institutional roles necessary to respond to these threats and achieve a country’s development vision. The methodology helped to raise awareness of the need to mainstream climate change into national development planning, generate support and buy-in for a cross-sectoral approach to mainstreaming climate change adaptation, and improve coordination by emphasizing the need to involve a wider group of stakeholders. In the case of this workshop that included national as well as transboundary and regional stakeholders.



To engage the individuals most intensely involved in their country’s NAP process in this methodology, invitees included the UNFCCC national focal points from each of the 11 coastal ECOWAS countries and another colleague from each country knowledgeable about and involved in coastal climate change adaptation planning at the national level. Resource persons from key institutions in the West Africa region that provide support to countries for coastal development planning and climate change adaptation were also invited to provide critical input on the common challenges facing many of the countries, as well as to highlight opportunities for collaboration in addressing both shared and transboundary issues.

Following overviews of the NAP process and coastal development objectives and issues in West Africa, each of the five tables received an economic sector to consider. Economic sectors that represent the most critical sectors to coastal development issues formed the foundation of the workshop’s breakout session exercises. These included Infrastructure, Water Resources, Fisheries, Tourism, and Agriculture/Food Security. Two or three countries were assigned to each sector and worked on that thematic area with other participants throughout the three days.

The first day, participants mapped the critical inputs and conditions upon which their assigned economic sectors depend. On Day Two, following a presentation on coastal climate stressors and impacts in West Africa, participants considered climate and non-climate threats to those key inputs and then identified key climate-related impacts. Based on the medium- to long-term impacts (which are the focus of the NAP), participants selected those they considered to have the most significant economic, social or cultural consequences. Following presentations on key institutions and initiatives relevant to climate change adaptation in West Africa, groups first brainstormed *existing* national, sub-national and local capacities, processes, and institutions that can contribute to addressing the impacts identified for each sector. They then brainstormed actions and policies *needed* to address these impacts. Participants studied the ideas generated at the other tables, and identified potential areas of collaboration or overlap. Regional and transboundary elements were considered by each sector group at each stage of this process. Finally, a participatory exercise to further prioritize the most significant regional actions identified over the first two days was conducted to highlight the difficult choices that countries will be faced with when allocating limited resources in their NAP processes.

Day Three of the workshop was devoted to planning next steps at the country and regional levels and identifying support from institutions in the region that can benefit countries in their NAP processes. Following closure of the workshop at lunchtime, an afternoon working group session composed of UNFCCC national focal points and regional resource participants consolidated the workshop findings and developed lessons learned for sharing with national, regional and international forums, including the UNFCCC going forward.

4. Opening Remarks

Gha Proverb: Eicho kome eya ajina. Two heads are better than one.

The workshop opened with remarks from high-level officials who reinforced the importance of bringing climate change to the forefront of development. Opening remarks were made by:

- USAID/WA: Anne Dix, Director of Environment
- ECOWAS: Johnson Boanuh, Director of Environment
- Government of Ghana, Guest of Honor: Honorable Deputy Minister of Environment, Science , Technology and Innovation, Dr. Bernice Heloo

4.1 Anne Dix, USAID West Africa

Anne Dix opened by saying that the improvement of quality of life is a challenge in all of Africa, especially in West Africa, and climate change is exacerbating this challenge. As a result, USAID is supporting initiatives to build resilience to climate change throughout the region. Many West African countries have put together National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs), and this workshop serves as a platform to consolidate work to identify actions and priorities for implementing effective medium- and long-term actions to adapt to climate change. The process will ideally result in a roadmap on the national level to put in place climate change adaptation.

4.2 Johnson Boanuh, ECOWAS

Johnson Boanuh spoke on behalf of the ECOWAS Commissioner, Agriculture, Environment and Water Resources. He commented on the unique opportunity presented by the workshop to work together and focus collaboration on building the resilience of economies and the environment to climate change. Climate change is a real issue with real effects in West Africa, with floods, droughts, desertification, and increased frequency of extreme events affecting inhabitants of the region. These impacts are particularly present in the coastal region, and the workshop can help set the stage for collaborating and developing common frameworks across West Africa to address these issues. Dr. Boanuh closed his remarks by thanking the United States Government and the workshop organizers on behalf of the ECOWAS commission for putting together the workshop.



Mr. Johnson Boanuh, ECOWAS

4.3 Dr. Bernice Heloo, Honorable Deputy Minister of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation

Dr. Bernice Heloo opened by sharing words of a song from her childhood:

“The way in which God creates
the world has not changed,
God has made the Earth, the air,
and all those things in his own
wisdom,
But it is human beings who have
changed the world.”

This, Dr. Heloo reflected, is what is happening referring to climate change. Although she has focused primarily on HIV/AIDS, in her current position she



Hon. Deputy Minister, Dr. Bernice Heloo (left) and Anne Dix, USAID.

noted that many linkages exist across countries' activities. For example, algae is currently growing rapidly along the coast of Côte D'Ivoire and is moving towards Ghana. If action is taken in Ghana without thinking about what is happening in Côte D'Ivoire, the problem will likely not be solved. Thus, there is a need for considering issues from a broader perspective.

Although Africa is responsible for less than 4% of greenhouse gases emitted into the atmosphere each year, the continent and its development objectives are disproportionately affected by climate change impacts. They can exacerbate water stress, food insecurity, and the prevalence of disease. In the coastal region, flooding and

sea level rise may cause population displacement. Additionally, human activities have placed further stress on already affected sectors.

Dr. Heloo noted how the workshop provides a platform for national leaders in West Africa to collaborate on initiatives to address both national and regional climate change issues. Mainstreaming climate change adaptation into sub-regional planning strategies will increase resilience to climate change at all levels. Therefore, Dr. Heloo thanked all of the participants for contributing effectively and actively and for sharing experiences on moving forward on the various issues that arise during the workshop. In closing, Dr. Heloo expressed her hope that the workshop would help bring the participants to a turning point for Africa and the West African sub-region.

5. Overview of the Workshop

Jonathan Cook, USAID Global Climate Change Office, provided an overview of the workshop and its objectives:

- Identify priority issues for coastal adaptation at national and sub-regional levels
- Demonstrate and refine methods for national adaptation planning
- Facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation into development plans, processes, and strategies
- Agree on a road map for a regional plan of action that supports the NAP process in each country
- Document experiences to inform and influence the UNFCCC and other relevant international processes



Mr. Jonathan Cook (USAID/Washington).

Mr. Cook further explained the importance of NAPs. The United States is strongly supportive of the NAP process for several reasons. While the NAPAs focused on short-term needs, the NAP process helps countries to consider medium- and long-term needs. Also, as the NAP process provides an opportunity to integrate adaptation into sectoral planning (often referred to as mainstreaming), thereby addressing climate risks in development plans and ensuring development in the face of climate change. Finally, the process is an effective way to build institutional capacity and improve enabling environments.

The workshop's development-first approach is broken down into four breakout sessions for each table of participants:

- **Breakout Session 1** – Each table will build a map of relationships among coastal economic sectors and the inputs and enabling conditions they depend upon
- **Breakout Session 2** – Each table will map climate and non-climate threats and constraints to the key inputs/conditions identified in Breakout Session 1
- **Breakout Session 3** – Each table will determine the impacts of the climate threats and constraints identified in Breakout Session 2
- **Breakout Session 4** – Each table will identify measures, policies, and institutions to address climate impacts identified on its map

This approach helps countries to begin a process of defining adaptation priorities, a key initial step in the NAP process. The workshop serves as an opportunity to test the approach. While it will focus specifically on coastal issues, the larger approach is flexible and can be used across sectors and regions. In addition to discussing national issues, the workshop also seeks to discuss relevant regional and transboundary elements at each step of the process.

6. The NAP Process and Coastal Development Priorities in West Africa

6.1 Overview of the NAP Process

This presentation was prepared by Ibila Djibril and presented by Kadio Ahoussane, the UNFCCC national focal points for Benin and Cote D'Ivoire respectively. The presentation briefly described the NAP process and its history in the UNFCCC. The NAP process seeks to strengthen institutions and put in place a system so that countries can better identify climate change challenges, needs, and adaptation strategies. The **process** has four steps:

1. Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps
2. Preparatory elements
3. Developing an implementation strategy
4. Reporting, monitoring, and evaluation

A number of considerations should inform the process. For example, the process should be iterative. There should be a strong and detailed monitoring and evaluation method in place, and a variety of stakeholders, especially women, should participate. A successful NAP can help to support objectives to reduce poverty and address climate change.

During the question and answer period of the presentation, questions over the difference between NAPs and NAPAs arose. Through the discussion that followed, participants and facilitators discussed the fact that NAPAs are project-based and assist least developed countries address immediate adaptation issues in the short term. NAPs, on the other hand, look at the medium- to long-term adaptation goals of a country. Under the NAP process, climate change adaptation is integrated into national development strategies, plans and policies.

6.2 The Tanzania Experience

Jeremiah Daffa, Senior Advisor to the USAID/Pwani Project in Tanzania and moderator for the Coastal Climate Change NAP Workshop supported by USAID and hosted by the Tanzanian Vice President's Office in February 2013, shared Tanzania's experience and the role the workshop played in the larger NAP context. The workshop helped to build momentum and lay the groundwork for the NAP process in Tanzania and focused on the cross-sectoral nature of climate change impacts on the coastal and marine environment and identifying actions to address these impacts. The workshop followed a similar process as the West Africa



Mr. Kadio Ahoussane

workshop, as outlined by Jonathan Cook, and focused on the sectors of Fisheries, Human settlements, Tourism, Forestry, and Agriculture through the lens of coastal development.

Tanzania has made progress on developing its NAP since the workshop. A Roadmap and Technical Guidelines for the NAP process have been formulated, which will guide the sequence of activities and inform identification of resources needed for the NAP process. Resources required for the NAP process in Tanzania are estimated to be US\$790,000. **Next steps** in the Tanzania NAP process include:

- Development of criteria for selecting priority NAP projects
- Identification of thematic/sectoral areas that require further assessment
- Assessment and development of appropriate medium- and long-term adaptation needs, and proposal of relevant interventions including institutional and policy measures



Mr. Jeremiah Daffa (Tanzania).

6.3 The Jamaica Experience

Jonathan Cook briefly shared lessons learned from a similar workshop held in Jamaica in July 2012, highlighting the role the workshop played in the larger context of NAP development. In Jamaica's Vision 2030 National Development Plan, climate change is considered a separate sector rather than a cross-cutting issue. While the country has this long-term development plan and other assets to address climate change, it also faces a number of challenges, such as scattered responsibility across ministries and under-resourced meteorological services.

Mr. Cook outlined the process and findings from the July 2012 workshop, using the Tourism sector as an example. The presentation highlighted the inputs and enabling conditions for good development identified by participants, most notably water, labor, energy, and infrastructure. Participants also identified various threats and constraints, including crime and violence, population growth, and tropical storms and hurricanes.

Following the workshop, Jamaica developed a new approach to addressing climate change, creating a policy framework for mainstreaming adaptation into other ministries instead of locating climate change in a single institution. This approach was shared with the UNFCCC meeting in Bonn, Germany, in May 2013.



Images from the Jamaica workshop.

From this experience, Mr. Cook shared the following **lessons learned**:

- Start with development priorities, not climate projections
- Be strategic, and prioritize where climate change matters most
- Look ahead to identify risks that require longer-term adjustments

- Think across sectors and include all stakeholders, to avoid unintended consequences and identify actions with multiple benefits
- A NAP is a process. Workshops establish buy-in on priorities that guide next steps, ownership, and action

Following the presentation, several questions were posed regarding funding sources, timeframes, and moving from planning to implementation. In response to these questions, Mr. Cook explained that Jamaica is currently preparing its policy framework and treating this as its NAP process, thereby leveraging funds to support both national goals and the NAP. He noted that questions of resources and timing are important. The Jamaica workshop was the first step in a larger process that will need to be tied to a timeframe and funds.

6.4 Approaches Towards Addressing Coastal Development and Climate Change Challenges – ECOWAS 2030 Vision and Strategic Plan

Bougonou K. Djeri-Alassani of the ECOWAS Commission provided an overview of coastal-related elements of and development objectives laid out in the ECOWAS Vision 2020. Within its environmental policy, strategic axes include strengthening environmental governance, promoting sustainable management of natural resources, controlling pollution and waste disposal, and promoting information-sharing. Mr. Djeri-Alassani also discussed coastal elements of ECOWAS's 2010 Strategic Program for Vulnerability Reduction and Adaptation to Climate Change, whose overall objective is to develop and strengthen resilience in the sub-region to address climate change and extreme weather events by 2030. The West African sub-region does not yet have a specific strategy for the inclusion of climate risks in the management of coastal zones; A strategy should build upon existing activities and initiatives with national and regional components. Mr. Djeri-Alassani highlighted the importance of integrating aspects of climate change into policies, strategies, programs and projects on both the national and sub-regional levels as a component of the ECOWAS Strategic Program and of the project, which starts in 2013 for implementation of the initial activities of the Program.



Mr. Djeri-Alassani.

Questions following the presentation related to the harmonization of climate change plans across ministries and countries as well as ECOWAS's communication of ongoing coastal initiatives. Mr. Djeri-Alassani explained that ECOWAS hopes to establish a general strategy for the environment and climate change that includes adaptation and mitigation measures, including for the coastal region. This will be done taking into account the ongoing Integrated Marine Strategy of ECOWAS, under which strategic objective three focuses on management of the marine environment.

6.5 Coastal Issues in West Africa

Dr. George Wiafe, Department of Marine and Fisheries Sciences at the University of Ghana, stressed the immense potential of the coastal areas of West Africa, highlighting the diverse ecosystems, beaches, cultural heritage, ports, and tourism potential in the region. However, non-climate stressors, such as unplanned development, pollution, and over-exploitation of fish stocks, are putting significant pressure on the coastal zone. Climate change impacts are likely to exacerbate the effects of these stressors. Dr. Wiafe therefore noted the importance of managing non-climate stressors, often in the transboundary context, in order to achieve development goals, reduce poverty, and help reduce vulnerability. He also urged participants to move past the stage of report writing to ensure implementation of strategies that promote the sustainability of coastal resources.



Dr. George Wiafe (University of Ghana).

During the question and answer session, Dr. Wiafe touched upon issues of conflicting use of coastal resources, particularly between fisheries and offshore oil sites. Discussion noted the need for management that balances the needs of these and other sectors so that they can continue to access necessary resources. A need for a workshop on developing political will was highlighted, as participants observed that politicians might need additional encouragement to take action to improve sustainable natural resource management.

6.6 Group Exercise: Countries' Coastal Development Priorities, NAPA Implementation Highlights, and NAP Process Status

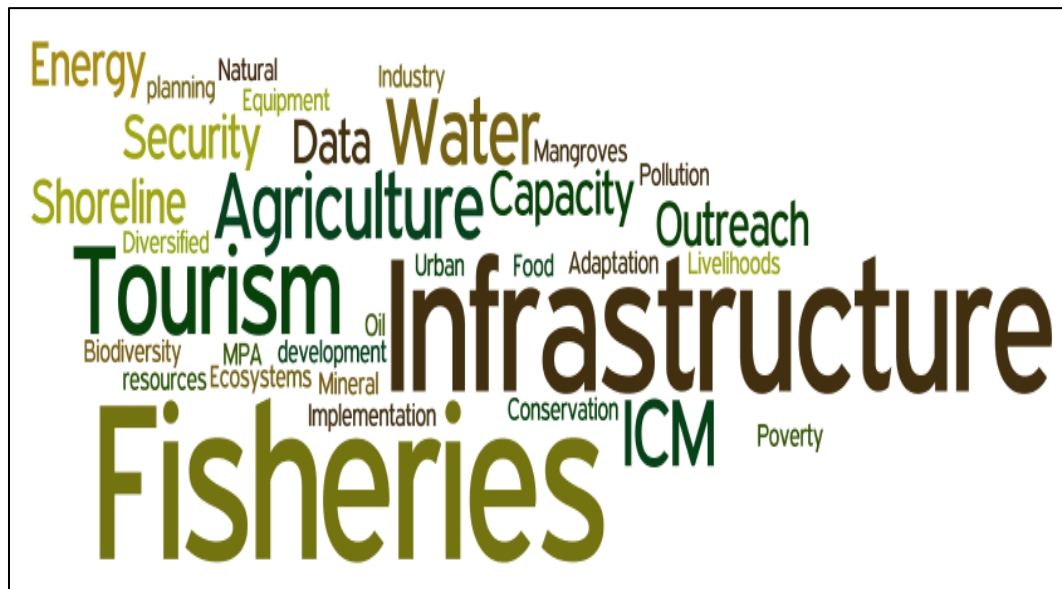
The objectives of this group exercise were to: 1) understand countries' coastal development priorities, 2) share successes and lessons learned from NAPA implementation, and 3) summarize where countries are in the NAP process. The knowledge exchanged in this session formed the foundation for subsequent workshop sessions.

This group exercise was divided into three parts. In the first part, participants were asked to identify their countries' coastal priorities. Country representatives recorded each coastal priority on a post-it note and placed it on a pre-labeled flip chart sheet. Figure 1 shows an example of Ghana's and Nigeria's coastal priorities. One of the key messages that emerged in the first part of this group exercise was that many of the West African countries present at the workshop have similar coastal priorities. The word map in Figure 2 shows the relative frequency with which coastal priorities were mentioned across countries. Fisheries, infrastructure, water tourism, agriculture, and integrated coastal management were among the most common.

Figure 1. Example of Coastal Priorities

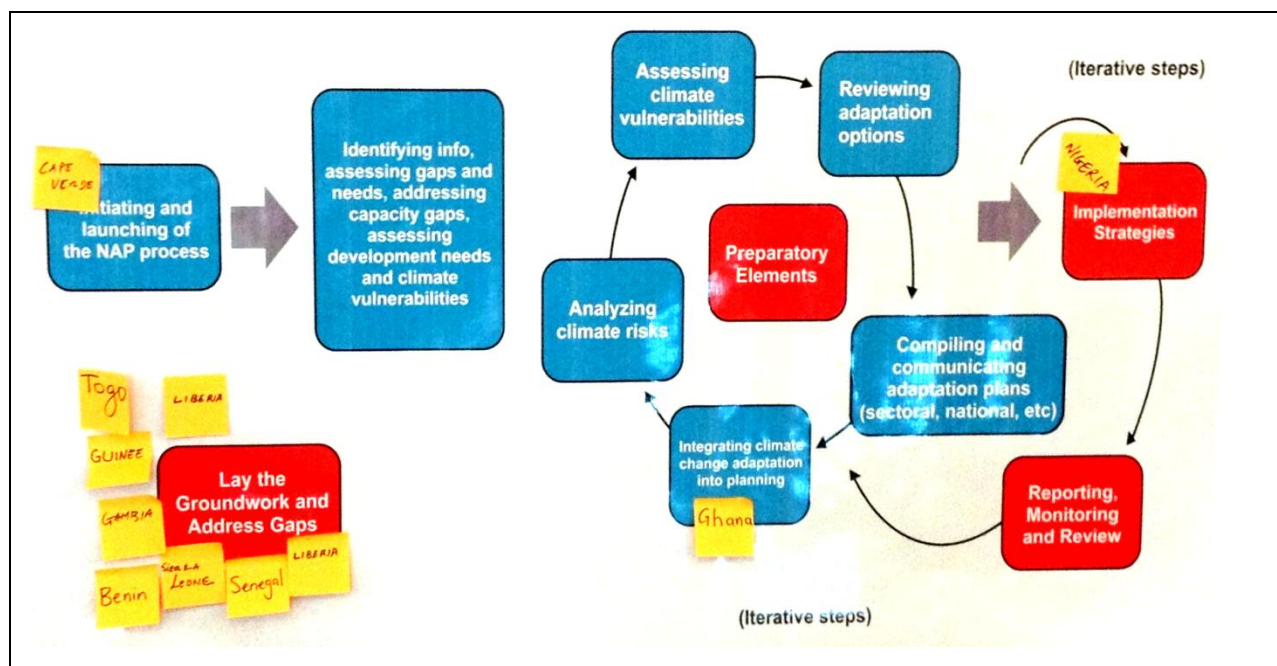


Figure 2. Coastal Priority Word “Map”



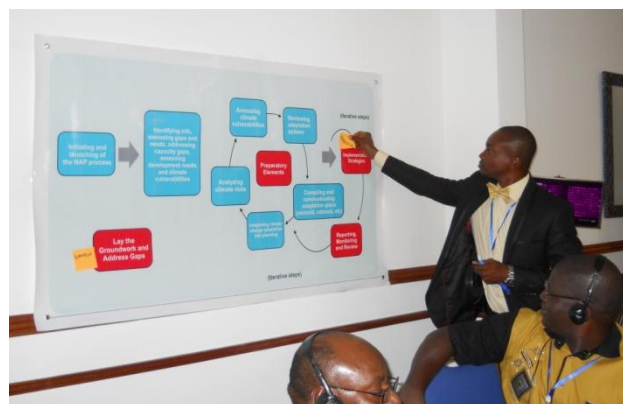
In the second part of this exercise, the facilitator introduced the NAP process to participants by showing a large graphical representation of the process from *The NAP Process: a brief overview* (http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/nap_overview.pdf). Participants were then asked to indicate where their country is in the NAP process by placing a post-it note with their country name on the graphical representation. Figure 3 shows where each country was in the NAP process at the time of the workshop. It illustrates that most countries are in the early stages of the NAP process, focused on laying the groundwork and addressing gaps. Ghana was the only country in the preparatory stages of the NAP process, integrating climate change adaptation into planning, while Nigeria was at the implementation stage.

Figure 3. Results of NAP Process Exercise



In the last part of this exercise, countries were asked to share and reflect on their experiences with the NAPA process and provide insight into how they might apply lessons learned to their NAP process. **Highlights** from the discussion are outlined below.

- Countries that already went through the NAPA process should use the NAPA framework as a starting point for the NAP.
- It is important to have a stakeholder-driven process for the NAPA, and the same will be true for the NAP.
- Since a country’s vulnerabilities may have changed over time, it is important to reevaluate sectoral vulnerabilities with the NAP.



A representative from Nigeria indicating the country’s current stage in the NAP process

- Challenges in the NAPA process included collection of information/data.
- Countries can apply lessons learned on prioritization from the NAPA to the NAP process.
- The NAP process should be iterative, in contrast to the NAPA.
- Countries can help others move forward on the NAP process and exchange best practices related to specific issues.
- The NAP promotes integration of climate change considerations into national policies.

Lessons from Ghana and Nigeria's Experience

Because Ghana is not a least developed country (LDC), Ghanaians were not required to go through the NAPA process. Instead, they developed a [national climate change adaptation strategy](http://www.theredddesk.org/countries/ghana/info/plan/national_climate_change_adaptation_strategy_ghana). The 10-year planning document focused on 10 sectors and incorporated feedback from diverse stakeholders, including the private sector and general public. Ghana is currently trying to integrate climate change considerations into the national planning process by looking at how climate change might impact the various sector goals.

Nigeria developed the National Adaptation Strategy and Plan of Action on Climate Change for Nigeria (<http://nigeriaclimatechange.org/naspa.pdf>). The document was based on a template from the NAPA and best practices from around the world but it was developed independently of the NAP process. The document was developed in collaboration with critical stakeholders, such as NGOs, and includes areas of research, advocacy, and an implementation plan for sectors such as agriculture, natural resources, health and sanitation, infrastructure, and cross-cutting issues, including gender. Nigeria is planning to review the NAP guidelines in the context of what they have already done to identify any differences/gaps that exist.

6.7 Panel Discussion: NAP Versus NAPA

Previous sessions highlighted that coastal West African countries are at various stages of implementing their NAPAs, and that timeframes are longer than originally planned. Most countries are learning about the NAP process and the new LDC NAP guidelines and are just beginning to plan for awareness raising and to initiate the process. The objective of this panel discussion, added to the agenda on Day Two at the request of participants, was to allow more time for country representatives to have their specific NAP and NAPA questions answered by the participants most familiar with the UNFCCC NAPA and NAP Guidelines. The panel consisted of Mr. Ibila Djibril of Benin, Mr. Kadio Ahoussane of Cote d'Ivoire, and Mr. Antwi Boasiako Amoah of Ghana.



(From the left) Mr. Antwi Boasiako Amoah, Mr. Ibila Djibril, and Mr. Kadio Ahoussane

The **key points** are summarized below.

1. The NAP is appropriate for all countries. While the LDC expert working group has provided guidelines, the principles and methodologies can be used by all developing countries. The checklist provides an outline for developing and implementing the NAP.
2. The NAP is more than a plan, it is an iterative and adaptive process that is owned by the country and requires a clear level of commitment. The NAP provides a roadmap to help countries progress in climate smart development. Rooted in national priorities and integrated within institutional frameworks and budgets, the NAP can, thus, move forward fully supported and institutionally integrated within the country agenda.
3. The NAP is intended to align with and support a country's development goals. The NAP process is an opportunity to focus adaptation actions and interventions within priorities established in National Communications and other development agendas. Thus, the NAP provides a strategic way forward on climate change adaptation, linked with national priorities.
4. The NAP builds upon lessons learned from the NAPA. Countries can capitalize on NAPA best practices, successful approaches, and lessons learned. There are also new international and national processes to inform the NAP. During the NAP Groundwork phase, it is useful to reflect upon these lessons and practices to apply to the NAP.
5. National Communication processes can contribute to the NAP. They can be used to lay the groundwork and support the NAP. The NAP can build upon the information generated and experience gained through past National Communications processes and can inform development of future National Communications. The NAP can be an activity of the National Communication and can communicate progress.
6. A broad range of sectors and stakeholders should be engaged in the NAP process, so that issues related to different sectors and different levels of administration can be included. A process for continued engagement of stakeholders beyond a small committee of national government officials should be established.
7. The vulnerability assessments under the NAP aim to move beyond generalized or theoretical risk commonly presented in NAPAs, so that risk can be assessed at the country and community levels and for priority sectors. This may require new studies as part of the NAP process. The NAP process provides an opportunity to build upon and update existing studies to better understand vulnerability in priority sectors.
8. The NAP is focused on medium- and long-term risks, vulnerability, and adaptation actions (20-25 years) while the NAPA focused on identifying immediate adaptation needs and short-term actions to respond to these needs. Countries will continue to implement their NAPAs as they develop their NAPs.
9. As attaining development will not be possible if climate change is considered in isolation, the NAP aims to integrate climate change considerations into national development programs at all levels and into the work and programs of line agencies. The NAP builds upon other sectoral plans, such as poverty alleviation, and tourism development, with a mainstreaming climate component.

10. Funding for the NAP and its implementation is best achieved through leveraging, integrating, and prioritizing. This can include funding climate change adaptation through sector development projects and national budgets allocated to the sectors. It may also be possible to leverage funds for preparing the National Communication to support the NAP elaboration process. Having a clearly outlined budget is important. The elaboration of NAP for LDC Parties will be funded by the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) under the Global Environmental Facility (GEF). The amount is not yet fixed. Some funds to elaborate the NAP may come from sources such as the NAP Global Support Programme “Assisting LDCs with country-driven processes to advance National Adaptation Plans,” http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/gsp_nap_expo_presentation_2013.pdf. For other developing countries, funding will be through the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF). NAP implementation support will be from sources such as the Green Climate Fund that will be available by 2020.

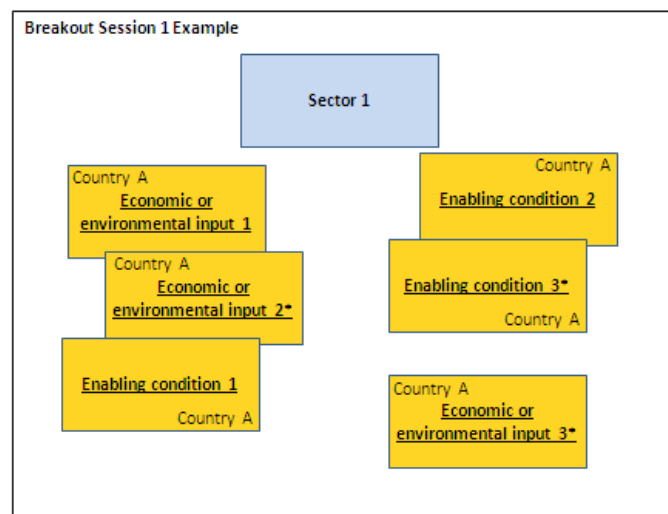
7. Breakout Sessions: Identifying Inputs and Enabling Conditions for Development Objectives, Climate Change Stressors, Impacts, and Priority Measures and Actions

7.1 Breakout Session 1: Build a map of relationships among coastal economic sectors and the inputs and enabling conditions they depend upon

The objective of Breakout Session 1 was to produce a map of relationships among economic sectors for use in later exercises and analyses. Each table was assigned one economic sector of importance for coastal areas. The sectors covered were Agriculture and Food Security, Fisheries, Tourism, Water Resources, and Infrastructure. Participants answered the question “What economic and environmental inputs and enabling conditions are required for success in this sector?” Economic and environmental inputs include land, labor, capital, infrastructure, water, and enabling conditions are the regulations, laws, capacities, and policies that enable the responsible use of economic and environmental inputs.

This breakout session was divided into two parts: a country-specific component and a regional component. Figure 4 provides an example of the results of Breakout Session 1.

For the country-specific component, country groups wrote the inputs and conditions needed to support their assigned sector in their country on post-it notes and placed them on the flip chart. They then grouped the inputs and conditions that are similar and/or have interlinkages. After that, each country identified the three input and condition groupings that are most important to their country and underlined them on their flip chart.



Looking regionally, each table reviewed the inputs and conditions placed on the map by the different countries and jointly started the inputs and conditions needed to support the sector in the West Africa region. Participants considered inputs and conditions that depend on neighboring countries, can be affected by actions in neighboring countries, and are transboundary.

Figure 4. Example of Breakout Session 1



One of the key messages that came out of Breakout Session 1 was that many sectors rely on the same inputs and enabling conditions. The word map in Figure 5 shows the relative frequency with which inputs were mentioned in the different groups; resource management, laws and policies, energy, infrastructure, water, skilled workforce, equipment, and funds were among the most common. Some inputs were identified as sectors in their own right, highlighting their importance to coastal priorities. For example, in addition to being its own important economic sector, infrastructure is a critical input for the agriculture and food security, fisheries, water resources, and tourism sectors.

Another important conclusion that emerged from the Breakout Session 1 discussion was that countries that were assigned the same sector saw many parallels between their maps. Furthermore, many inputs and conditions were found to be important in supporting all sectors in the countries across the region. This

highlights the similarities between West African countries and hints at the interconnectedness of the West African regional coastal system.

Figure 5. Inputs & Enabling Conditions Word “Map”



7.2 Coastal Climate Change Stressors and Impacts in West Africa

To provide context for the next breakout session and to update participants on current scientific findings, Dr. Isabelle Niang, Department of Geology at the University of Dakar, provided an overview of climate stressors and impacts in coastal areas of West Africa.

Sea level has not remained constant over time and is currently rising due to melting ice at the Earth’s poles and sea expansion caused by higher global temperatures. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change projects an average rise of 48 cm by 2100. This is likely to result in both biophysical impacts, such as accelerated coastal erosion, flooding of low-lying areas, salinization of soil and water, degradation and modification of ecosystems, and changes in groundwater levels, as well as socioeconomic impacts, such as infrastructure losses, forced migration, reduced economic activity, and increased health risks.

Coastal communities will need to adapt by retreating, accommodating, or protecting vulnerable assets. Adaptation measures consist of structural and non-structural solutions, planning and management, and information, communication, and education. Although the costs of adaptation measures may be significant, studies have shown that the costs of protection are lower than the economic value of land lost. Dr. Niang closed with a list of coastal management recommendations, including the following:

- Create or strengthen observational networks
- Encourage planning options (blueprints, integrated coastal zone management)



Dr. Isabelle Niang

- Where it is necessary, make a good choice of protection options
- Develop policies for integrated coastal zone management
- Better integrate local decision makers and populations
- Improve advocacy, information, and education

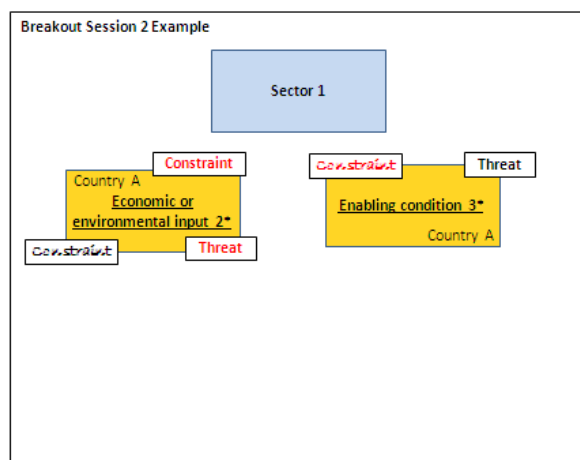
During the question and answer period, comments arose on what options exist for populations and infrastructure along the coast that are already highly vulnerable. Dr. Niang responded to these comments by calling for moving past short-term issues and starting to talk about long-term issues, especially through a regional lens.

7.3 Breakout Session 2: Identify threats and constraints to the sector “map”

Senegal Proverb: Petit à petit l’oiseau fait son nid. Little by little, the bird builds its nest.

The objective of Breakout Session 2 was to identify climate and non-climate threats and constraints that could affect the economic/environmental inputs and enabling conditions, identified in Breakout Session 1, for each of the sectors. Participants reviewed their priority inputs and enabling conditions and labeled each with relevant threats and constraints. Examples of climate threats are warmer temperatures, droughts, floods, storms, and sea level rise. The Tourism and Infrastructure tables focused their concerns on sea level rise, while the Agriculture, Water, and Fisheries tables were more concerned with changes in temperature and precipitation and drought. Non-climate threats include pollution, overharvesting of resources, high population growth, and migration to urban areas and coastal regions (non-climate threats). Constraints include high energy costs, inadequate funding for basic services and infrastructure, unenforced regulations, and a shortage of skilled labor and design services (i.e. for infrastructure).

When looking at the regional context, countries found that many of them face similar climate threats and that some climate threats have transboundary consequences. Issues mentioned in regards to regional non-climate threats and constraints included inconsistent policies and enforcement across the region, transboundary water useage, and population migration between countries.

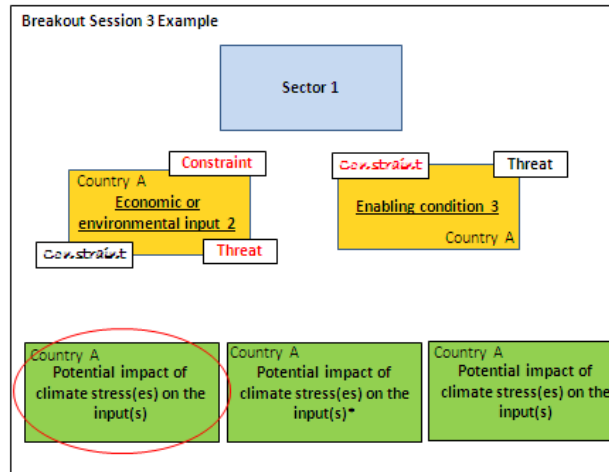


Participants found that certain threats and constraints were more common than others. In particular, increases in temperature, heat waves, changes in precipitation, flooding, and drought were frequently identified as potential threats. Land use change, population growth, and pollution were other threats that were common across sectors. Some of the groups noted that governance was a major constraint, suggesting the need for better enforcement of existing policies and regulations. Insufficient political will and social capital were also highlighted.

7.4 Breakout Session 3: Determine the key climate-related impacts and consequences associated with the sectors

The objective of Breakout Session 3 was to determine and prioritize the potential national and regional impacts, or consequences, of the climate threats and constraints identified in Breakout Session 2. Of the impacts identified, participants prioritized the three that were likely to have the greatest economic, social, or cultural consequences in their country. They also identified the three most important impacts that are shared with the other country/countries at their table and/or are transboundary. Figure 6 below provides examples of the results of Breakout Session 3. Examples of priority impacts included:

- **Agriculture and food security** – Drought can lead to decreased agricultural production, land degradation, and population displacement
- **Fisheries** – Drought can reduce water availability, resulting in inadequate water supply for fish farming
- **Infrastructure** – Increased rainfall can cause erosion along the coasts, and also increase water availability. More flooding can constrain funding available for infrastructure development. Sea level rise and flooding can increase salinization of coastal resources, affecting the maintenance and reconstruction of infrastructure and resulting in revenue loss
- **Tourism** – Sea level rise can cause beach erosion and/or loss, ecosystem degradation, and destruction of coastal infrastructure. Drought can result in population displacement. Sea level rise and greater rainfall intensity can result in higher stormwaters and increase disaster risk. Higher temperatures, drought, and sea level rise can disrupt the ecosystem cycle
- **Water** – Increased temperatures, changes in rainfall, and droughts can reduce the availability of ground- and surface-water resources, leading to water scarcity, human and sectoral conflicts, and adverse effects on economic competitiveness. Sea level rise can cause salinization of water, reducing water quality, and increasing the cost of treatment. Higher temperatures and coastal storms can disrupt the production of energy needed to treat and distribute water, pushing energy and water prices up. Tropical storms and hurricanes can result in high costs to restore infrastructure and improve water quality, as well as disrupt water supply resulting in diseases. Coastal flooding can pollute water resources.



Participants found that most of the priority impacts identified for their respective countries are impacts that are either common to other countries in the region and/or are transboundary. Thus, there are opportunities to learn from colleagues throughout the region, and to coordinate actions to address transboundary issues.

Figure 6. Impacts and consequences from the Water resources and Infrastructure tables.



7.5 Key Institutions and Initiatives Relevant to Coastal Adaptation in West Africa

To provide context for Breakout Session 4 and to update participants on recent initiatives, Mr. Issaka Hachimou, Head of the Environment Commission of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU), provided an overview of the organization's and its member states' efforts to address coastal erosion. Member states include Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Togo. Fighting coastal erosion is one of WAEMU's five main areas of focus, and they have been addressing coastal erosion since its first regional erosion control program in 1999. This program has evolved over time to include non-WAEMU countries and to be validated by institutional stakeholders in the sub-region. In 2007, WAEMU initiated the Regional Program of Coastal Erosion Control (PRLEC). The program, with a budget of US\$310,687,900, consists of four components: development research, education for execution of works, construction of protection and/or development infrastructure, and development of a blueprint of the West African coast. Mr. Hachimou provided numerous examples of coastal erosion along the West African coast and highlighted PRLEC projects designed to mitigate these impacts, including shoreline stabilization work with groynes in Togo and coastal protection work in the Dakar region.

Mr. Mbaiguedem Miambaye of the African Center for Meteorological Application for Development (ACMAD) provided an overview of the organization's capacities and contributions to development in the West African region. Established in 1987, ACMAD seeks to contribute to the sustainable development of key socioeconomic sectors in Africa through the provision of weather, climate, and environmental information. Its areas of focus include food security, water resources, health, environmental protection, civil security, and renewable energy. It contributes to vulnerability assessment by evaluating the extent of current climate risks. Its work includes examination of:

- Temperature, precipitation, and wind variability
- Thermal indices – an extreme daily maximum temperature values, number of hot and cold days, and duration of heat waves
- Indices of precipitation – values of extremes (rainfall and drought), number of heavy precipitation events, periods of severe drought, and ranking of drought severity
- Identification of future climate risks and their impacts on sectors using scenarios, performance analysis models, projections of extremes trends

ACMAD disseminates this information in the form of bulletins and newsletters, and also provides seasonal forecasts and alerts of potential droughts, floods, and heat waves. Mr. Miambaye closed with an overview of the ACMAD project, Monitoring of Environment and Security in Africa (MESA), which covers 47 African countries and seeks to help African policymakers and planners in the design and implementation of regional, national, and continental policies and development plans. In closing, he reminded participants of ACMAD's wealth of scientific information, tools, and expertise that countries can use to implement policies and plans.

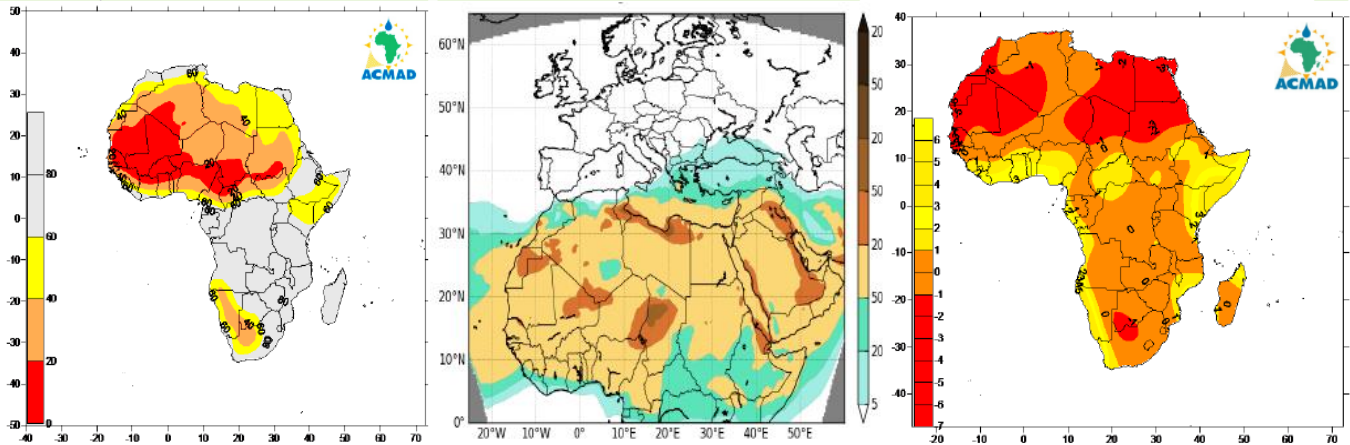
CLIMATE & HEALTH BULLETIN: MENINGITIS VIGILANCE ZONES

African Centre of Meteorological Application for
Development
Centre Africain pour les Applications de la Météorologie



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ACMAD Climate & Health Bulletin

7.6 Breakout Session 4: Identify measures, policies and institutions to address climate impacts

In their sector table groups, participants first identified existing national, sub-national and local capacities, as well as institutions and processes to leverage to address the climate impacts identified in their map (first example below). They then suggested needed actions, policies, and resources (second example below). Actions are things that people or institutions can do, such as replicating the community-based forestry model in the coastal zone to improve mangrove conservation and protection. Policies include laws, regulations, strategies, and plans. Next, groups were asked to identify actions, policies, and institutions that are relevant to addressing transboundary or commonly shared issues in the West Africa region. Participants also identified national, sub-national, and local capacities, institutions, and processes that could serve as a model for action in other West African countries.

Figure 8. Breakout Session 4 Example

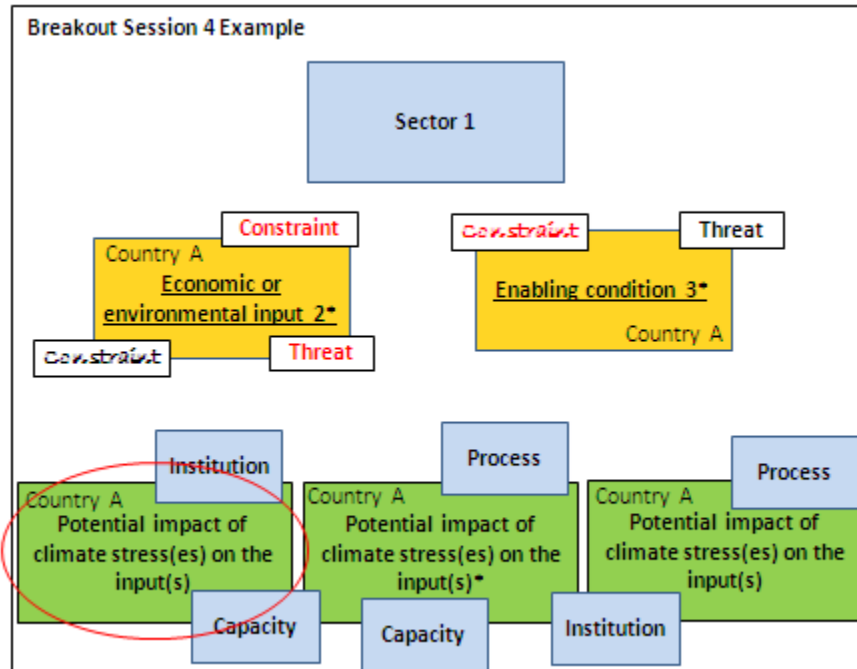
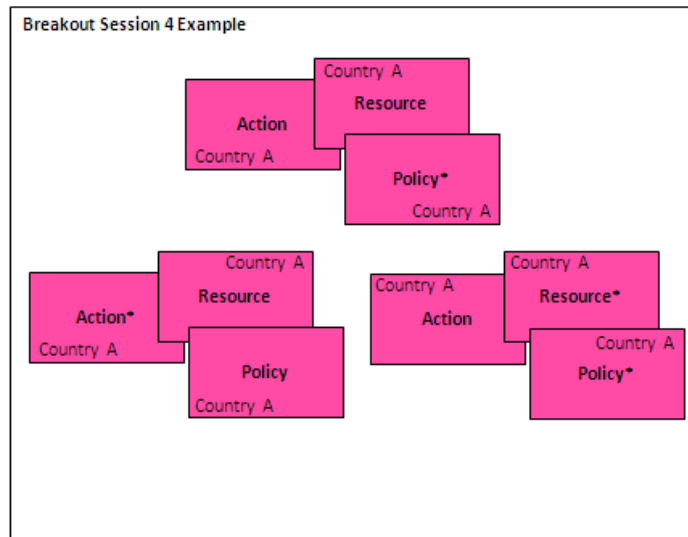


Figure 9. Breakout Session 4 Example



Actions discussed in multiple groups included national data generation and sharing. For transboundary and regional issues, participants identified institutional capacity building to assess and incorporate climate change vulnerability and adaptation, early warning systems, and protection of infrastructure that support all sectors (i.e., energy and transportation infrastructure). As a representative from ECOWAS noted, “I saw that infrastructure came up across the sectors as inputs. Infrastructure for fisheries, settlements, water, tourism, etc. would all be impacted by climate change.” Groups also highlighted the need for general policies (e.g., a

climate policy) and harmonized laws that take climate change adaptation into account, as well as awareness and understanding of those laws by legal professionals and the general public. Participants also highlighted the cross-sectoral nature of actions, policies and institutions needed to support a single sector. For example, in The Gambia, the tourism sector needs regional institutional support from Ministries of Finance, Planning and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), and Response among others. The need for coordination and harmonization of actions, policies, and institutions among actors working on issues such as water resources management was illustrated in an example from Cape Verde, where the government is currently working to reduce duplication of efforts and maximize synergies in this sector. The majority of actions and policies were found to have transboundary or regional relevance.

Akan Proverb: Anoma entua obuada. When the bird does not fly, it doesn't get anything to eat.

To stimulate cross-sectoral dialogue and sharing, during the coffee break, participants visited other tables and reviewed their work. Country representatives brought back ideas from other sectors that they found relevant to their sector and added them to their map. Regional resource participants added actions, policies, and institutions to the sector maps where they identified gaps. ECOWAS noted that it is monitoring climate information on the coast, working on issues related to capacities, networks, information-sharing, governance, and issues of harmonization. It is also providing support for vulnerability assessment and enforcement of regulations.



Gallery Walk

Table 1. Actions Discussed by the Groups

	National	Regional
Infrastructure (Nigeria, Ghana)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-agency synergy • Ground water monitoring • Capacity building of legal courts • Institution for regional coordination • Grassroots people and community involvement • Knowledge exchange and technology transfer • Medical information outreach network systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data generation and sharing • Enforcement, implementation, and mechanism • Fine, penalty levels review • Coastal laws transboundary harmonization • Regional framework for climate services • Ground water map (update and review), quality and quantity • West Africa Gas pipeline monitoring • Early warning system heat etc. information outreach • Enhanced capacity – information shared and research
Water Resources (Cape Verde, Liberia, Sierra Leone)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dam • Dike • Reservoir construction (under or above ground) • Adaptation pilots • Water efficiency in Agriculture • Improve drainage system • Adequate sanitation policies • Groundwater monitoring • Education/sensibilities increased • Energy efficiency increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional capacity development • Regional coordination of climate change • Technical assistance • Transfer of technology • Research methods for climate proofing • Enforcement of regional policy • Climate change mainstreamed in water policy • Regional dissemination of information • Response to changes in climate • Early warning systems • Stakeholder engagement awareness and outreach • Integrated resource management
Fisheries (Côte d'Ivoire)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (CSRP) • EXITE • Political coordination • Cost of impact evaluated • Site for livestock created • Small-scale fishing controlled • Capacity of research organizations strengthened • Education, awareness raising, and information • Institutional capacity strengthened 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agency for Niger and Volta river basins • Personnel strengthened in equipment and capacity

	National	Regional
Tourism (Gambia, Senegal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing laws revised • Institutional capacity increased • Training • Finance • ICZM Framework • Climate weather info used for tourism • Planning • Climate resilient development • Community involvement • Finance • Research and development • Data sharing increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designs based on future information • Good management practices • Regional cooperation • Financial resources • Bilateral cooperation/organization • Cooperation among sub-regional and international
Agriculture & Food Security (Benin, Togo)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change Law • Vulnerability of Agriculture sector evaluated • Relevant environmental indicators elaborated • Actors trained in tools and methodologies related to climate change • Basic climate change data put in place • Integrated climate change plans developed • Soil maps • Scheme for coastal management • Scheme for water sector • Meteorological Organization • Regional climate cooperation developed • Integration of climate change programs and projects • Regional capacities reinforced • PRESAO ACMAD AGRYMET • Sectoral vulnerability evaluated • Information and Communication Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional meteorological observation reinforced • Regional and international climate cooperation developed • Management of Mono River watershed

A summary of key observations from each sector table about the process of identifying measures, policies, and institutions to address climate change impacts included the following:

- **Infrastructure: Nigeria and Ghana** looked at coastal infrastructure where many of the inputs identified were based on governance such as laws, policies, and regulations. Both countries shared their concern for non-climate stressors affecting infrastructure, including design capacity, application and enforcement of regulations, and a trained workforce. In terms of actions, there was agreement that harmonizing policies across the region would be useful, where model ordinances and regulations, as well as good management practices for design and building would be beneficial. These regional actions could support projects such as the West African Gas Pipeline and Highway. They also identified insurance as a tool that is not widely used today, but could be useful in addressing risk and financing recovery for public and private investments.

- **Water Resources: Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Cape Verde:** Representatives from the water resources table noticed that while their countries are very different in a number of ways (e.g., Cape Verde is an island state while Sierra Leone and Liberia are located on the African continent) they share many similarities in their table maps. For example, both groups found that they share similar inputs and enabling conditions, which are critical to water resources in their respective countries. Additionally, each of the countries represented at the table experience similar impacts from climate and non-climate stressors in the water sector. Furthermore, while the table highlighted a number of existing institutional capacities at the beginning of Exercise 4, many of the additional actions focused on strengthening and enhancing these institutions in order to facilitate effective adaptation. It should be noted that the representatives from Liberia and Sierra Leone developed a shared map of water resources while Cape Verde produced a map independently.
- **Fisheries: Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea** tackled the fisheries sector, and there were three notable trends from discussions related to mapping stressors, defining institutions, and coordinating regionally. On mapping climate vs. non-climate stressors, the representatives experienced a challenge in separating stressors from one another. In particular, the group found that the relative importance of climate change on physical impacts of the fisheries, such as the state of stocks or ports, were very poorly understood.

On identifying institutions, both countries identified a large number of research and government institutions engaged in fisheries management, though there was a lack of civil society and NGOs operating in the sector. As a result, the main challenge related to responding to impacts was existing institutions' limited capacity and ability to enforce rules and regulations.

On regional coordination, the representatives noted the different scales at which coordination would be necessary. They highlighted that political coordination may be undertaken bilaterally or among countries of the Guinea current, but that capacity building efforts could be addressed at the regional level.

- **Tourism: Senegal and The Gambia:** Due to their unique geographic relationship, Senegal and The Gambia share similar impacts on the tourism sector. Both countries identified damage to infrastructure and beaches as impacts from climate-related stressors. As a result, they identified bilateral communication and information sharing between the two countries, and regional coordination among West African countries as priorities.



John Snyder reporting on Group 4 – Tourism: Senegal and The Gambia.

- **Agriculture and Food Security: Togo and Benin:** The representatives from Benin and Togo prioritized enabling conditions in Breakout Session 1, highlighting the importance of sustainable management of natural resources for the success of the agriculture sector and food security in both countries. In Breakout Session 3, it became clear that both countries are dealing with similar issues. Some impacts, such as population displacement, can have transboundary consequences. Breakout Session 4 highlighted the fact that both countries possess significant capacity that can be drawn on to respond to the priority impacts. The actions identified by both countries emphasized integration of climate considerations into agriculture and food security activities, and the need for regional coordination or cooperation.

8. Next Steps

8.1 Linking the Workshop Process to the NAP Process

The facilitator reviewed the workshop process that was followed over the previous two days and stressed that this process could be used to support an individual country's NAP process.

Using the Workshop Approach to Support the NAP Process

- Getting the NAP process going.
- Raising awareness that the NAP process needs to be integrated into national development planning—that development and climate change are not separable.
- Encouraging a broader view of who needs to be involved in the process, especially across sectors, and get them to see why they need to be involved.
- Harnessing the power of small group work to deepen comprehension across sectors.
- Accomplishing the “Laying the Groundwork and Addressing Gaps” step and moving to the “Preparatory Elements” step (see diagram on p. 19)
- Raising awareness of the need to engage and cooperate with neighboring countries and harness regional institutional capacities.

8.2 Country Level Next Steps for NAP

The objective of this plenary session was to identify goals and next steps in each country’s NAP process with a focus on the coastal sector. Countries were asked to describe how they would begin to develop their NAP process and what they have already done under the NAPA process that is relevant. Since most of the countries represented at the workshop were at the first stage of the NAP process, many of the responses focused on laying the groundwork, and in particular, steps for initiating and launching the NAP process. The **key points** provided by country representatives are summarized below.

- Representatives will first need to *make the case* to decision-makers by showing the importance of the NAP process and the need to start working on preparatory elements.
- One of the first steps will be to organize a meeting of key stakeholders to determine how to move the process forward.
- It will then be necessary to put together a national body to lead the NAP process (this may include the body that was in charge of leading the NAPA).
- Another important preliminary step will be to determine a vision for the NAP by soliciting opinions from stakeholders.
- As part of framing the vision, it is also crucial for countries to identify key actors/stakeholders, including the public and private sectors, NGOs, etc., and categorize their specific roles in the NAP process.
- Raising awareness among stakeholders on the NAP process and country vision is a particularly key element of laying the groundwork. This includes communicating important information to key Ministries, such as the Finance Ministry.
- It is also important for countries to identify funding to move the NAP process forward and to ensure sufficient financing to complete the process.
- Some countries may use the NAPA and National Communications to begin a stocktaking process particularly to assess current vulnerabilities of critical sectors.

The facilitators summarized statements by the country representatives and highlighted similarities across countries’ responses. They drew attention to the fact that a number of the next steps discussed by country representatives included raising awareness of stakeholders, bringing people together, and gaining support from decision-makers. The responses also demonstrated the importance of consolidating lessons learned

from the NAPA and applying them to the NAP process, while recognizing the differences between the objectives of the NAPA and NAP. It was also recognized that the steps laid out in the NAP guidelines were a useful place for countries to start.

Finally, the facilitators emphasized that participants could bring the workshop approach back to their respective countries and use it to support a number of the steps in the NAP process, particularly in the first stage to help lay the groundwork for the process. USAID may be able to provide technical support to participants if they are interested in using the approach to support the NAP in their countries. It was recommended that participants discuss this initially with the USAID/WA Regional Mission.

8.3 Prioritizing

Participants identified many priority actions for addressing climate change adaptation in the coastal zone at the national, transboundary, and regional levels. This participatory exercise aimed to demonstrate that prioritization is a necessary, significant, and on-going element of the planning process. This is especially true in the context of least developed and developing countries that have limited capacity and resources. The 10 most significant actions of regional importance identified in Breakout Session 4 were posted on flip charts and participants had three votes each to distribute as they chose among the 10 actions. Table 2 summarizes the results.



Examples of priority actions that received many votes (right) and some with none (left).

Table 2. Priority Regional Actions

Regional Actions	Votes
Mainstreaming climate change into policy	15
Coastal erosion control measures	13
Regional coordination for harmonizing policy	9
Integrated natural resource management (e.g., fisheries and watershed)	8
Regional coordination for sharing data	3
Research and development/adaptation pilots	3
Enforcement of regulation	2
Outreach/communication/awareness	1
Climate proofing infrastructure	0
Risk mitigating measures (e.g., insurance)	0

Participants overwhelmingly chose mainstreaming climate change into policy and coastal erosion control measures as the most important actions. It is interesting to note that participants had previously identified actions such as climate-proofing infrastructure and risk mitigating measures as important, but when forced to prioritize, other actions took precedence. Participants commented that in selecting mainstreaming climate change into policy they were anticipating that this would encompass actions such as climate-proofing of infrastructure. Others noted that there is often discussion of policy actions, but a tendency to shy away from actual implementation of policy and enforcement. Enforcement is a major problem, and it has not been raised in these priorities. ECOWAS noted that perhaps some of these issues, such as enforcement, are potentially more national than regional. It is important to note that this exercise was a demonstration of the need to prioritize and the considerations it raises. Due to the limited country representation at the workshop, it cannot be considered a definitive prioritization. The above findings might serve as a starting point for further discussion of national and regional priorities.



Mr. Issaka Hachimou of UEMOA ranking his priorities.

8.4 Regional Institutions and Their Role

The objective of this session, facilitated by Dr. Anne Dix, Director of Environment of USAID/WA and Dr. Johnson Boanuh, Director of Environment of ECOWAS, was to understand the capacities of regional institutions to support countries on climate change adaptation issues and countries’ needs for support.

Dr. Dix clarified that USAID/WA is committed to finding a way to work with ECOWAS to move this process forward on a regional level. She informed the group that the feedback USAID/WA is getting from

this workshop is being rolled into USAID’s regional strategic planning in West Africa. She elaborated that currently, USAID/WA has the following primary areas of focus: Economic growth (where the Environment team sits); environmental programming including climate change adaptation; biodiversity; and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH).

Dr. Dix explained that over the past five years, the money coming to West Africa through USAID has quadrupled. The challenge is that West Africa is a very large region, and the West Africa Mission cannot finance any projects that operate in only one country. USAID/WA sees West Africa as a larger union of countries, so they are looking at the interdependencies and relations across countries when planning the West Africa Mission’s programs. Dr. Dix highlighted that the Mission needs to know what will be relevant across the region and wants to hear from the regional institutions and countries present at the workshop.

The regional institutions at the workshop briefly presented their capacities related to development and climate change adaptation in the coastal zones, and the country representatives then expressed the needs of their countries in terms of regional support. These inputs are summarized in the table below. Participants were encouraged to highlight opportunities for cross-country collaboration and coordination, but did not specifically identify these opportunities due to time constraints.

Table 3. Country NAP Regional Support Needs and Opportunities

Country NAP needs / next steps	Opportunities for regional support (Regional and international institutions, development partners)	Opportunities for cross-country coordination, collaboration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Côte d’Ivoire – forums to discuss key issues with other countries; need for research to inform forums; training of students on how to address erosion, etc.; opportunity to identify shared problems can help to facilitate regional integration • Togo – mechanism (matrix) for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) to measure progress; can help to motivate progress and provide opportunity for countries to share best practices • Benin – understand competitive advantage of different regional partners in order to determine best resources for various stages • Liberia – coordinating mechanism by ECOWAS to help manage support from different regional institutions • Ghana – require capacity and finances to mainstream climate – need support from regional institutions; common approach to data; coordination mechanism – strengthen ECOWAS, improve data at national and regional levels • Gambia – support from regional institutions to continue to move NAP process forward • Nigeria – continued regional coordination; West African Science Center on Adaptive Land Use (WASCAL); identify areas where can draw on existing capacities, resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USAID – can support broader regional initiatives • FAO – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ EPIC program (political and economic analysis of sectors to facilitate climate smart development) ○ UN REDD+ ○ Fisheries support group – production, capture fisheries – climate smart, regional ○ Climate smart agriculture to support food security • ACMAD – work with communities to manage climate, natural disasters; put in place disaster response plans; compile climate data • UEMOA – regional coastal project; enhance Niger basin; fisheries activities; build on activities that have already taken place • ECOWAS – climate change project – integrating climate considerations into national programs/policies in sub-region; focus on coastal zones, agriculture; integrated strategy for coastal zone management; AGRIMET – water availability for rangelands and ag; extended to cover marine; masters and 	<p>Needs to be considered in next steps at the country and regional level.</p>

Country NAP needs / next steps	Opportunities for regional support (Regional and international institutions, development partners)	Opportunities for cross-country coordination, collaboration
<p>and build on to develop comprehensive program to further progress toward harmonized policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guinea – support needed at both regional and national levels re NAP, as most countries are at the beginning of the process • Senegal – for effective regional coordination, need to have identified key sectors at national level first • Cape Verde – need to better access research, data from continent – stocktaking of regional institutions and their capabilities; special considerations as island state 	<p>doctorate program on climate related areas, WA universities linked to universities in Germany. Currently 80-100 Master's and PhD students currently studying climate sciences, which will be useful in coming years, to help build the scientific capacity of the region. USAID and other regional actors can help build/use this capacity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOs: we can also call on national, regional, and international NGOs on the ground to help. They are not represented here at the workshop. 	

In conclusion, Dr. Anne Dix reminded the group that working regionally is always a challenge and asked, “How can we best be inclusive of various concerns when trying to move forward?” She informed the participants that USAID meets regularly with ministers of trade, agriculture, etc. and that she is open to assisting participants to move processes forward in their countries by using such meetings and contacts to help motivate and drum up political will among their countries’ leaders. She reiterated that there is a significant need for coordination, that “You are not alone in facing these challenges,” on coordination, and that the relationships built with regional actors can help move the climate change agenda forward.

Finally, Dr. Dix challenged each country representative to come up with three key actions they would do in the next six months to address the top two priorities voted on in the earlier session.

Swahili Proverb: Ukiona vyaelea vimeundwa. If you see vessels afloat, remember they have been built.

8.5 Timeframe for Reconvening and Assessing Progress

The objective of this discussion was to have country representatives consider the most realistic and strategic timeframe for reconvening this group. Participants were asked to consider both the time realistically needed to take some concrete and significant steps in the NAP process in their country and the timing of other national or international events either nationally or internationally that provide strategic opportunities. Participants raised the following points:

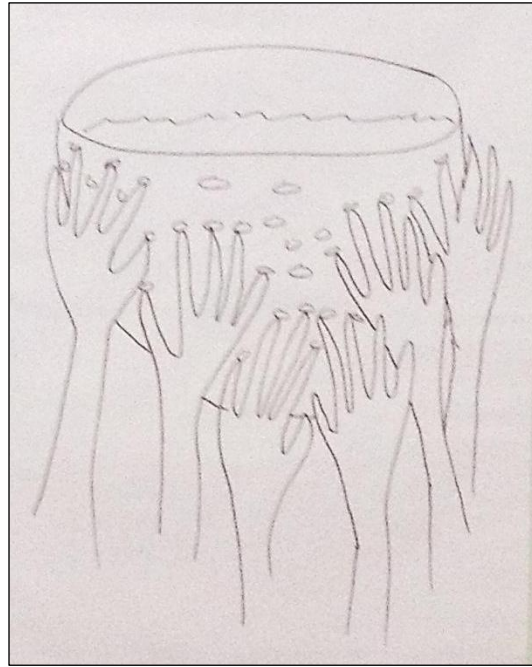
- Consider the Warsaw Conference of Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC on November 5-22, 2013 when negotiators and others involved in climate change will be engaged in preparations and not readily available. Some participants (Liberia) suggested meeting before the COP to potentially have an influence on negotiations. Others (The Gambia) suggested meeting after the COP (December/January).
- In any event, the group should reconvene within six-eight months of the workshop after a briefing of colleagues and planning of initial actions with a broader stakeholder group in country.

- Would also like more country-specific workshops in each country to go through this process. National Climate Committees deal with most of these mainstreaming issues/action plans.
- Benin has a relatively well developed plan for moving through their NAP process with milestones and will be able to report progress in six-eight months.

9. Closing Remarks



Poor planning/capacity “overloaded”ⁱ



Working together in solidarity

Facilitator Karen Kent began the closing remarks by stating that only as a community can we achieve what we need and address the many challenges and opportunities of climate change adaptation in our countries.

Nicodeme Tchamou, USAID/WA, thanked the participants for the work they accomplished over the course of the workshop. Of the five workshop objectives, four were achieved, and the fifth was to be covered in the smaller Working Group session in the afternoon. He then confirmed that research was an important foundation for many of the adaptation actions identified by participants and that actions supported by the regional USAID office should be cross-cutting and cross-border programs.

Johnson Boanuh, ECOWAS, closed by providing a brief overview of the concepts discussed throughout the workshop, and noted that the workshop had been a very important learning platform for everyone, with a variety of views and country expectations brought to the table. He expressed ECOWAS’s commitment to develop the agenda of the region as a community and his optimism that there is a way that regional institutions can help countries achieve their objectives. He then thanked the workshop coordinators, USAID, and participants for coming, contributing, and bringing ideas.

10. Working Group Sessions: Consolidating Outcomes

UNFCCC national focal points and regional participants stayed for a smaller Working Group session on the afternoon of Day Three to consolidate the outcomes of the workshop. They worked separately in two groups before coming together in plenary.

10.1 Regional Group

Based on the needs and next steps identified in plenary during the morning sessions, the group of regional institutions sought to identify ways in which they could support the countries in their NAP processes. The participants discussed the importance of strengthening the enabling environment for integrating climate considerations into development throughout the region. This would require actions such as harmonizing policies, understanding gaps in meeting countries' needs, delineating roles and responsibilities of specific institutions, engaging relevant regional actors, and coordinating actions among institutions.



Mr. Miambaye addressing the regional working group.

The priority **next steps** identified by the regional group were:

- Define countries' benchmarks in the NAP process.
- Conduct a mapping of institutions, including organizations that are coordinating efforts relevant to coastal climate change adaptation, and forums and initiatives in other areas that may be leveraged.
- Establish a regular call every six to eight weeks for the regional institutions to touch base. The first one will be set up by USAID; responsibility for subsequent calls will rotate, with different regional institutions taking turns hosting.
- Set up a regional clearinghouse for research relevant to coastal climate change adaptation, to be organized by sector.

The group agreed that two important initial activities would be to define the benchmarks that countries are working against in their NAP processes, and to map institutions conducting work relevant to climate change adaptation in coastal areas. The first would ensure that the countries and regional institutions had a shared understanding of key steps in the NAP process as well as of countries' technical and financial needs. The second would enable the institutions to understand the gaps in meeting countries' needs, determine the competitive advantage of their respective organizations, and identify opportunities for collaboration with other regional entities. The mapping would include ECOWAS, USAID, FAO, UNDP, UEMOA, ACMAD, universities and research institutions, advocacy organizations, and other entities working on or coordinating coastal climate change adaptation-related initiatives throughout the region. Forums in other areas that could

be leveraged to promote regional coordination on climate change adaptation issues would also be considered. One example is the environmental assessment platform that ECOWAS is working with to create a harmonized regional approach to environmental assessment.

The difficulty of coordinating research and giving policymakers access to the scientific information they need across the region was also highlighted. USAID suggested establishing a regional database that could serve as a clearinghouse allowing researchers to share their research, and development and sectoral policymakers and practitioners to access needed data and information.

10.2 Country Group: UNFCCC National Focal Points

10.2.1 Developing an Action Plan

The objective of this session was to discuss an Action Plan for initiating and advancing the NAP process with the UNFCCC focal points from each country. In a smaller group, the country focal points engaged in discussion about concrete next steps their countries would likely be able to take in the next six months to initiate the NAP process. The table below lays out the results of this discussion on the potential steps countries may take.

The country representatives made a few important points in this session that have overarching implications for these steps. In particular, they all noted that each country has the flexibility to develop its NAP in the way that suits their context and fits their capacity. They also agreed that countries should develop their NAP in ways that are consistent with existing national development planning activities. Additionally, representatives stressed the differences in timeline between the NAPA and the NAP and the need to focus on longer-term action. Finally, they all acknowledged that ownership of a country's NAP process is particularly important in to gain present and future support for the NAP.



Country Working Group.

Table 4. Lay the Groundwork and Address Gaps

<p>1. Initiating and launching of the NAP process</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct an Inception Workshop/Launch Meeting to establish a mandate for the NAP and make sure it is a national process. The goals of this meeting would be multi-faceted and would include briefing colleagues on the NAP process and UNFCCC guidelines and ensuring there is sufficient political and sector buy-in among stakeholders. The meeting would also help to gather stakeholder feedback on the NAP process and determine next steps. • Set up a national body to act as a “steering committee.” This committee would have a mandate to complete the subsequent steps, so they would be held accountable. The committee would coordinate all the actions and activities of the NAP and assign and delegate responsibility to stakeholders. It is important that this group ensures the NAP process continues in an iterative manner in the future. • The steering committee would: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Establish a national vision for the NAP. ○ Develop a list of actions and activities needed to complete the NAP process (e.g., a roadmap to keep the process on track). ○ Create an associated timeline for NAP activities. ○ Identify roles and responsibilities, including identification of experts and expert groups. ○ Identify/establish coordinating and financing mechanisms for the NAP. ○ Develop and disseminate Terms of Reference with associated assignments and timeline. • Conduct stakeholder consultations to provide feedback on the NAP process and solicit input on the activities mentioned above, which are led by the steering committee. • Continue to communicate information on the process and the status of activities to all stakeholders throughout the process. • Hold a regional meeting to review progress.
<p>2. Stocktaking: identifying available information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation, and assessing gaps and needs of the enabling environment for the NAP process</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the NAPA, National Communications, and other relevant documents to determine what information can be used in the NAP process. • Assess the status of the NAPA. As part of this assessment, take into account the information that was gathered and the lessons learned from developing the NAPA. • Hold more detailed/follow-up stakeholder consultations. • Utilize consultancies to synthesize knowledge, information, and data; conduct assessments; and provide recommendations. • Conduct institutional capacity needs assessment for the NAP process to identify: 1) the type of capacity that exists, 2) the type of capacity that is needed, and 3) the institutions that are important in the NAP process. • Conduct a barrier analysis. • Prioritize key sectors for the NAP.
<p>3. Addressing capacity gaps and weaknesses in undertaking the NAP process</p>	
<p>4. Comprehensively and iteratively assessing development needs and climate vulnerabilities</p>	

10.2.2 Feedback to UNFCCC and Other Relevant International Processes

The objective of this session was to record a few key points that could be used as feedback for other countries via the UNFCCC and other relevant international processes. Country representatives participated in a group brainstorming session to determine themes/points/activities that were generated from the workshop that may have value for the broader community of countries who are about to embark on the NAP process.

- NAP Guidelines do not include any information on regional elements of coordination and collaboration. Countries could benefit from coordinating around issues that affect more than one country.
- Encourage regional coordination of high-level leadership (e.g., coordinate Ministries of Finance). Create opportunities to strategize as a region and include participation of high-level leadership in order to ensure a consistent message is coming across during important international meetings (e.g., an opportunity to strategize may be the African Group of negotiators meeting before the COP/Warsaw meeting).
- Think regionally, act locally.
- Transboundary systems are important at the local level. It is crucial to link local adaptation to these transboundary issues as they influence one another. Decision-makers, donors, and development commission teams need to know that local adaptation and transboundary issues are interlinked and that tools are needed to identify the transboundary nature of systems and associated management.
- All stakeholders need to be continually involved and informed. They all need to be at the same level of understanding in order to move forward.
- Because the NAP is about mainstreaming climate change it is important that the NAP process is not centralized in one ministry but that diverse stakeholders are involved throughout the process. For example, the “steering committee” should be an inter-ministerial committee that brings together different groups, such as national planning commissions, finance ministers, researchers, technicians, local community members, private sector, etc.
- Make sure all stakeholders (in particular, sector experts and decision-makers) feel ownership of the national process/project. It needs to be relevant to their mandate in order for them to engage. Ensure that their input has been collected and integrated into the process and that there are clearly defined roles for them.
- Create continuity at the steering committee level so that information is maintained within the process and not dissolved as individuals leave. This will ensure linkages between past and future activities.
- Recommend that the NAP process is institutionalized through a decree or a law so that turnover will not setback activities.
- Utilize strategies to get buy-in from leadership. For example, present climate change as an opportunity as opposed to just a challenge; characterize it in terms of what a Minister can deliver to the population (e.g., livelihoods); showcase potential resources that can be obtained from engagement.
- In order for the NAP process to be successful it is critical that a reporting platform is created to monitor progress. The process must be transparent and accountability must be maintained.

10.3 Working Group Plenary

A summary of next steps for regional institutions was reported to the group. Country representatives expressed the need for more information on the proposed database. They stated that the NAP process embodies many sectors so an integrated database would be helpful. They also mentioned that it will be important to understand how the information will be accessed and disseminated throughout the region.

USAID/WA stated that they were going to work with ECOWAS and West African countries to establish benchmarks. The benchmarks listed above may need to go through a few iterations to ensure there is consensus. Furthermore, USAID also stated that the inputs from this workshop will be incorporated into USAID/WA’s regional development plan. The Mission’s contributions will fund actions that support regional activities. USAID/WA can also help countries and regional institutions leverage other sources of funding in order move these processes forward.

11. Evaluations

Participants filled out evaluation forms at the end of the workshop, which asked questions about the workshop’s effectiveness, its most and least useful aspects, and next steps for countries to plan and implement climate change strategies.

The results were largely positive among respondents, with many commenting on the effectiveness of the mix of breakout sessions, speakers, and group discussions. Some participants noted that they came into the workshop with a strong understanding of climate change threats and adaptation strategies but that the workshop approach brought out these concepts in a creative, methodological, and engaging way. Others would have appreciated more time for group discussions.

Several participants found the regional focus of the workshop the most useful aspect for their countries’ planning on climate change. They emphasized the importance of regional cooperation to improve data-sharing across sectors and borders, and thus valued the opportunity to share experiences and perspectives with key national and regional stakeholders to was valuable. One participant suggested that more regional representatives participate in future workshops, and another suggested a workshop for only for regional institutions. Similarly, participants expressed appreciation for the cross-sectoral nature of the workshop and noted that sectors will need to work in an integrated manner to implement climate change planning.

“This workshop provided the opportunity to underline that climate change impacts concern every country, so we need to congregate efforts to face these threats, namely on the regional level.”

–Workshop participant

The workshop was deemed a useful starting point for countries to begin their NAP process. Participants appreciated discussions on NAP process guidelines and the differences between the NAP and NAPA, and noted a need for subsequent workshops to further discuss NAP guidelines. Important next steps for developing climate change planning included gathering more information on the planning process, securing funds and other necessary resources, and sensitizing the government and related stakeholders to the NAP process. These planning needs were aligned with perceived implementation needs, and several participants noted that financial constraints and a lack of political will would need to be overcome in order to bring NAPs to the implementation stage.

ⁱ From ACMAD’s presentation

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