

NAP GSP SOUTH-SOUTH KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE FORUM

**Building the capacity of the Lao PDR Government to advance
the National Adaptation Planning process**

TOPIC 2: Development of NAP road map and NAP formulation

28 June – 1 July 2021



NAP Planning Process rationale

- **Climate Change Projections Indicate:**
 - Increasing temperatures : *Effect: Increased evapotranspiration*
 - Changing rainfall patterns: shift in the onset of Monsoons, slight increase in average rainfall, and increase in extreme rainfall events : *Effects: Increased incidence of floods and droughts*
- **Effects on Sectors:** Agriculture, Water Resources, Health, Transport & Infrastructure – affecting life, livelihoods and economy.
- **Problem:** Weak integration of Climate Change Adaptation based on medium to long-term scenarios, into national and sectoral planning, financing and coordinated implementation.



NAP Planning Process rationale cont.



Barriers:

- knowledge and information to inform long-term CCA planning processes;
- institutional and technical capacities to develop and implement policies, strategies and plans that integrate CCA;
- relevant institutional structures to coordinate cross-sectoral and sectoral planning;
- access to climate change sources of funding.



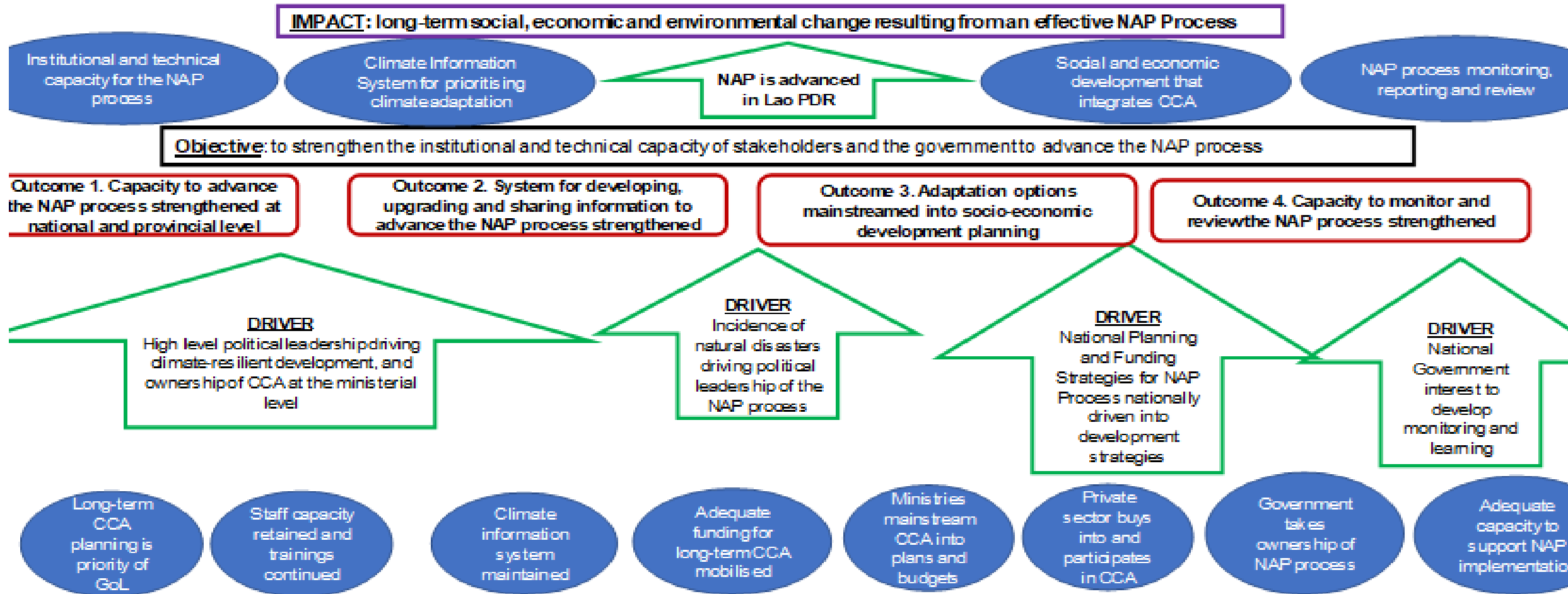
NAP Preparation Phase (Sept 2018 – June 2021)



Milestones to date

- Inception Workshop 1st October 2018
- 3 Provincial workshops on the National Adaptation Plan process & 3 in-country missions by UN Environment Consultants
- Draft Project Proposal by 15th February 2019
- Submission to GEF Secretariat – June 2019
- Approval on December 2020

Proposed NAP Theory of Change





Objective: to strengthen the institutional and technical capacities to advance the NAP

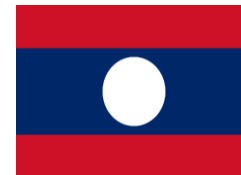
- i. strengthen the national technical and institutional capacity to plan, implement and monitor long-term CCA ;
- ii. strengthen national and subnational level CCA information and knowledge systems ;
- iii. steer the NAP Process from project-based adaptation towards an approach where CCA is integrated into routine national development planning and budgeting processes;
- iv. increase access to international and domestic sources of funding;
- v. track and improve the effectiveness of adaptation activity under the NAP in an iterative manner.



Stakeholders



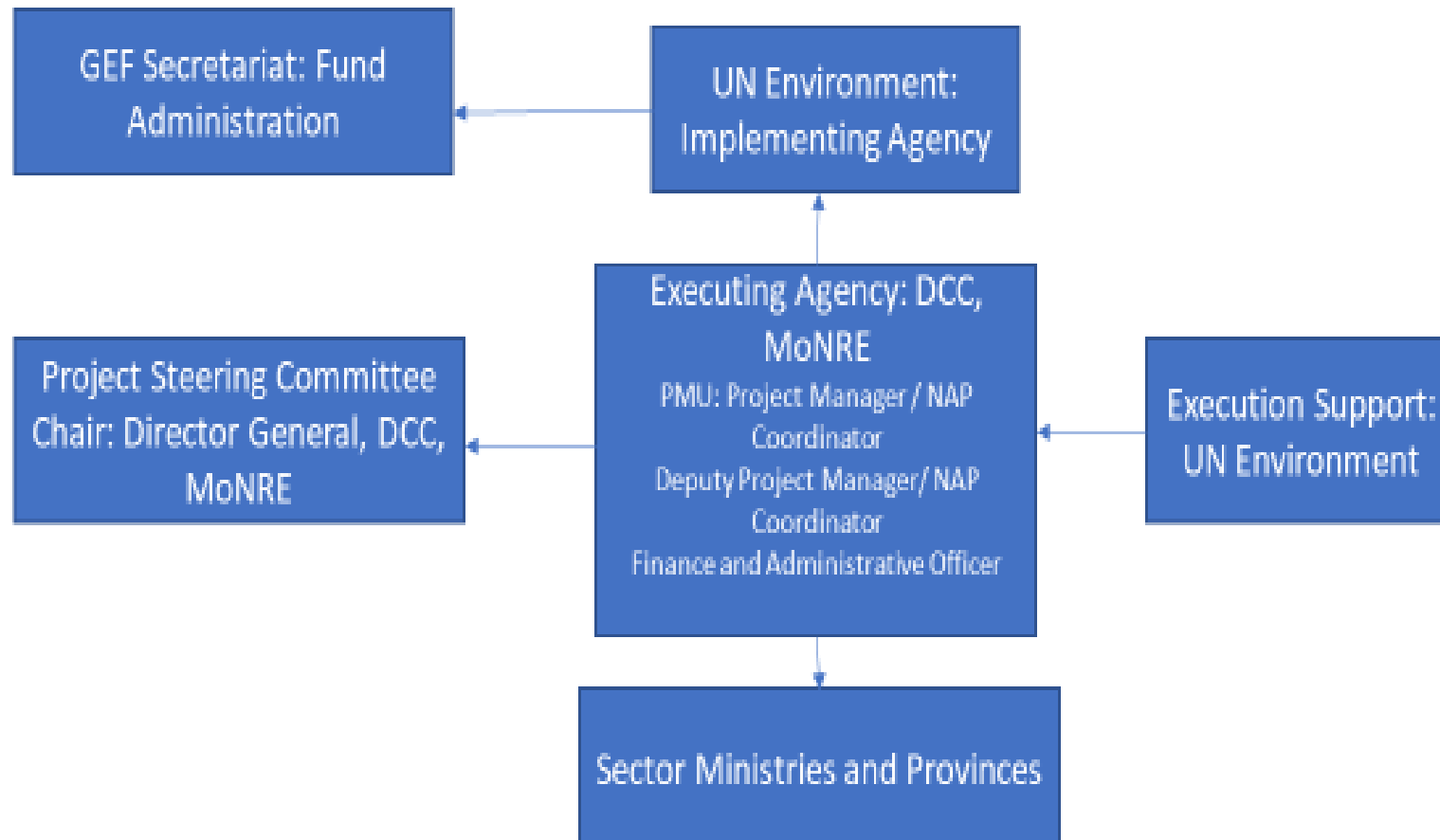
National Entities	Sub national	Civil Society	private sector	International Organisations
1: Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MoNRE)	1: PoNRE	1: - Lao Womens' Union Lao Federation of Trade Unions	1: Financial institution	1: UNEP
2: Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI)	2: DAFO	2: Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union	2: Hydropower company	2: , UNDP
3: Ministry of Finance;	3: DPWT	3: etc....	3: Environment Company	3: Mekong River Commission
4: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF)	4: etc...		4:	4: CSO....
5: Ministry of Public Health,				
6: Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT)				



Components and Outcomes

Project Components	Project Outcomes
1: Institutional and technical capacity for the NAP process in Lao PDR.	1: Capacity of stakeholders to advance the NAP process strengthened at the national level and across 18 provinces of Lao PDR.
2: Climate information systems for prioritising adaptation needs.	2: System for developing, upgrading and sharing information to advance the NAP process strengthened
3: Social and economic development in Lao PDR that integrates adaptation to climate change (CC).	3: Climate change adaptation is mainstreamed into social and economic development planning in Lao PDR
4: Monitoring, reviewing and reporting on the NAP process in Lao PDR.	4: Capacity to monitor and review the NAP process in Lao PDR strengthened.

Project Implementation Arrangements



The NAP- a strategic instrument

Vulnerability assessment finding:

- **Effects on Sectors:** Agriculture, Water Resources, Health, Transport & Infrastructure – affecting life, livelihoods and economy.

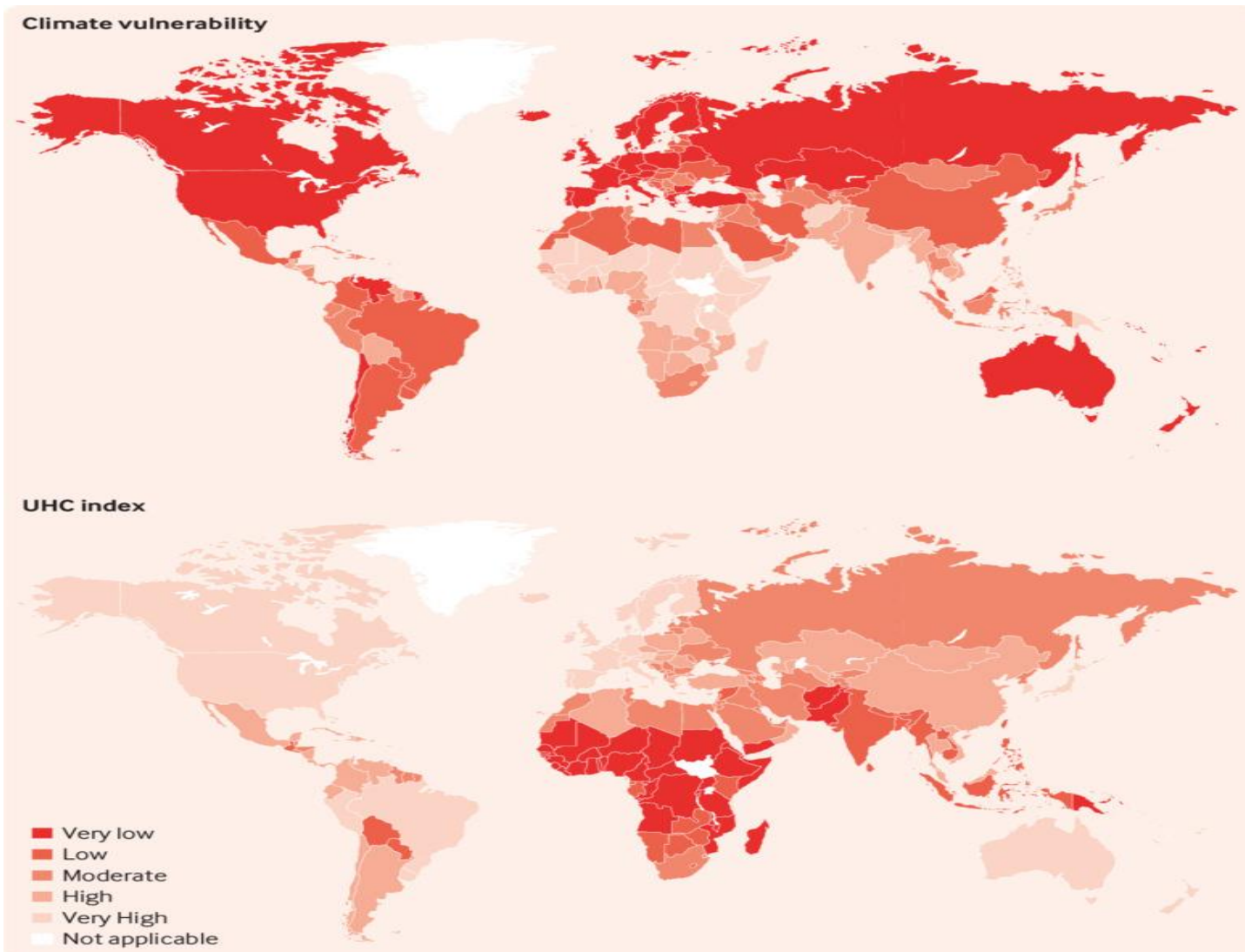


Effectuated Sectors included in the NDC



Sector Specific Adaptation Plans

Example of Health sector: CCH Strategy and Adaptation Plans to strengthen health system resiliency = reduce climate vulnerability



- Lao PDR is one of the country with low coverage of UHC Index and Climate Vulnerability

Climate change in Lao PDR

South: mean annual rainfall (10–30%)

North: flash floods

Flood: rainy season gets shorter with more intense.

Droughts: dry seasons are getting longer, hot spell

Reference: Climate change threatens the achievement of effective universal healthcare. Renee N Salas, affiliated faculty¹ and Ashish K Jha, faculty director¹

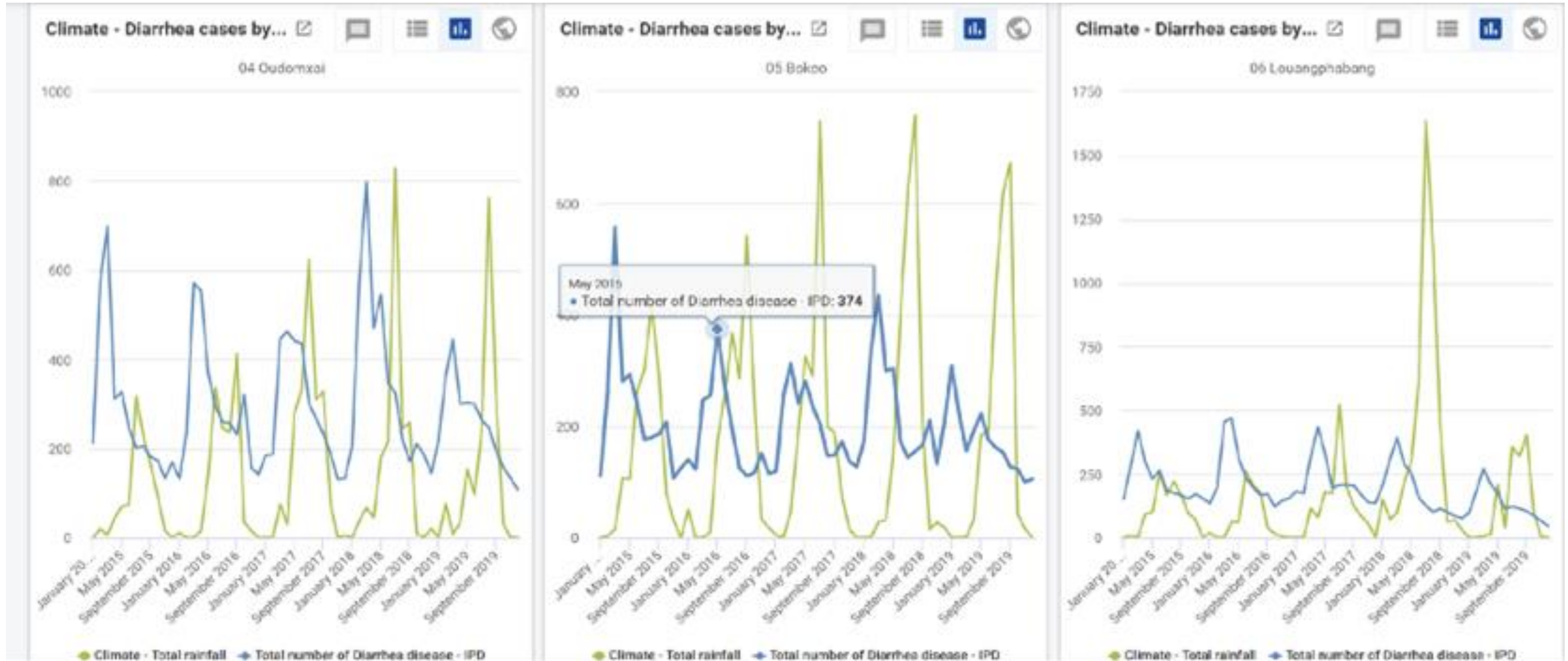
BMJ. 2019; 366: I5302.. Published online 2019 Sep 23.
Universal Health Coverage

CC Impact on Health sector



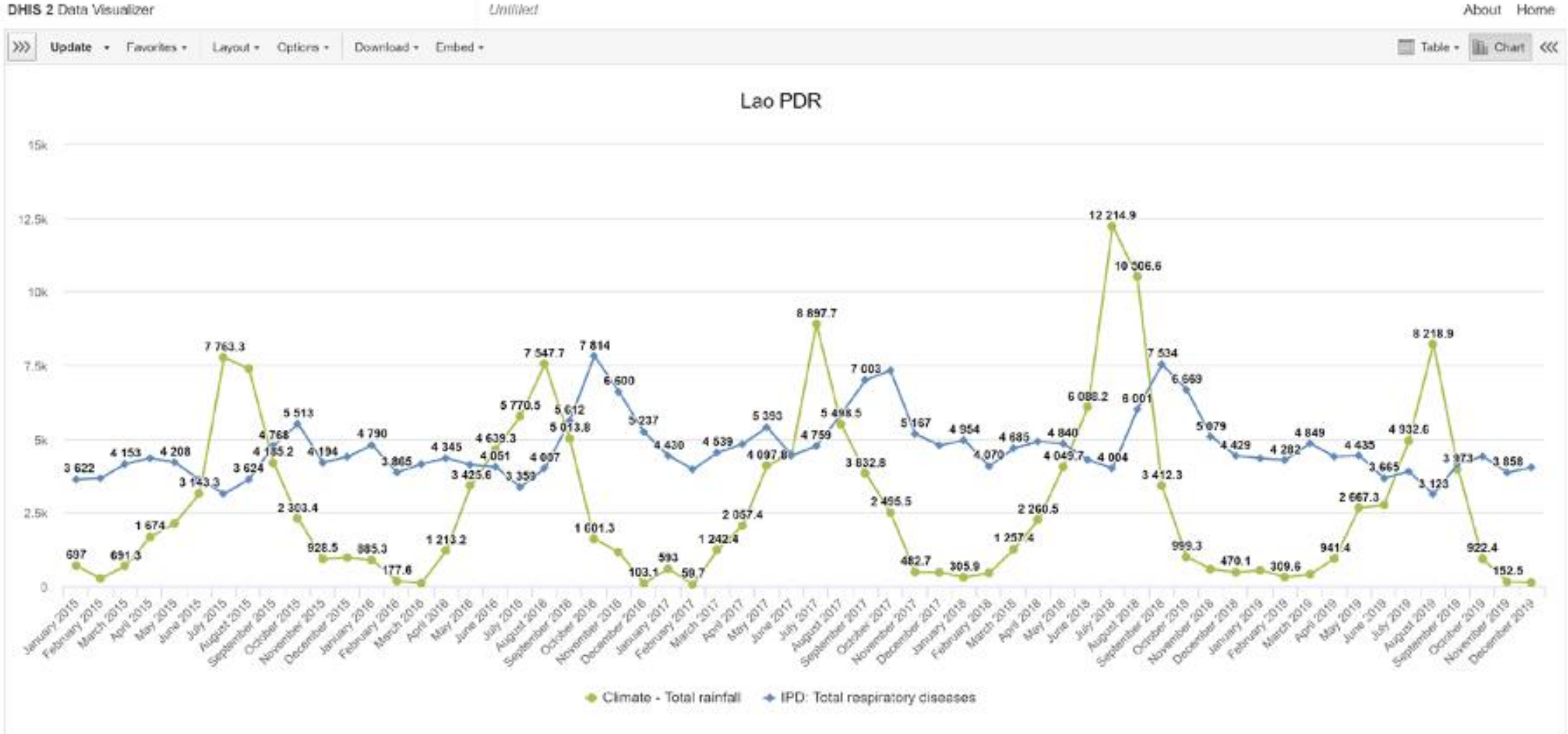
- ❑ **Direct health impacts caused by CC**
 - ❑ series of deadly floods coupled with a tropical cyclone in last decade (Direct affect in 2018: over 600,000 people, 1700 houses)
- ❑ **Disrupted/damaged basic infrastructure and health and water services**
 - ❑ In 2018, 37 HCs, 2 DHs, over 14000 WASH facilities damaged
- ❑ **Increased cases of climate sensitive diseases/risks and changed pattern**
 - **WDB:** increases in dry season (11% of deaths among children under 5)
 - **Undernutrition:** 80 % of rural populations at risk
 - **Air pollution: new challenges – related to** increased frequency of forest fire during extreme hot and dry spell
 - **Respiratory diseases** and other NCDs

For example: Changed pattern of Climate Sensitive Diseases:



Relationship Between Precipitation and Diarrheal Disease

Relationship Between Precipitation and Respiratory Disease



CCH Strategy and Adaptation Plans to strengthen health system resiliency = reduce climate vulnerability

- **National Determined Contribution (NDC, Lao PDR) update:** included CCH Strategy and Adaptation Plans
- **Lao MOH Climate Change and Health Strategy:** to build climate resilient health system (2018-2023)
- **Current and further climate impacts on health** assessed by MOH
- **Most vulnerable 14 districts identified in 2019**
- **Health specific Adaptation Plans (HNAP)** guided by CC Strategy developed:
- **Adaptive options designed** for PHC, WASH, Health Care Facility and Community Resiliency in 14 districts
- **Establishing national and subnational adaptive capacity** is supported by GEF UNDP WHO project (2019-2023)



Integrate adaptation in development planning and budget processes of Health sector:

Establishing an integrated risk monitoring and early warning and response system



Establishing data sharing mechanism to integrate climate, health and air quality data



Air quality and climate/weather data collected in past 5 years



A feasibility study for establishing early warning and response system ongoing



Climate data integrated with DHIS2 system for monitoring of climate sensitive diseases and risks and performance



Piloting prediction model to assess further climate change risks on health



Lao P.D.R

