

# **Liberia's National Adaptation Plan Process**

## **Stocktaking report and preliminary road map for advancing Liberia's NAP process**

## Table of contents

|                                                                                            |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Acknowledgments .....                                                                      | 1  |
| Executive Summary .....                                                                    | 2  |
| Introduction.....                                                                          | 4  |
| Overview of National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process .....                                   | 4  |
| Added value of a NAP process to Liberia.....                                               | 5  |
| Analyzing the NAP-relevant setting, processes and actors in Liberia .....                  | 5  |
| a. Vulnerability of Liberia to Climate Change .....                                        | 5  |
| b. Policy and planning entry points for Climate Change Adaptation .....                    | 6  |
| c. Institutional Mechanisms: National Climate Change Secretariat (NCCS) .....              | 8  |
| d. Existing Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Initiatives of Relevance to NAP ..... | 8  |
| e. Stakeholder Mapping.....                                                                | 9  |
| f. Stocktaking of the NAP (SNAP) Analysis .....                                            | 11 |
| g. Capacity Development Needs Assessment in Liberia .....                                  | 12 |
| h. Gap Analysis of existing climate change adaptation initiatives in Liberia.....          | 17 |
| Deriving entry points and strategic intervention areas for the NAP process .....           | 17 |
| Suggestions for a roadmap for Liberia's NAP process.....                                   | 18 |
| The role of the EPA in the NAP process and implementation of the Road Map .....            | 26 |
| References .....                                                                           | 27 |
| Annex 1: List of Workshop Participants (Day 1 and 2).....                                  | 28 |
| Annex 2. Liberia's National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) .....                    | 31 |
| Annex 3. Assessment of success factors of the SNAP Tool.....                               | 33 |
| Annex 4. Results of Work Group Exercises for the NAP process in Liberia .....              | 35 |
| Annex 5. Summary of Liberia's NAP preparatory process workshop: Days 1 & 2 .....           | 40 |

## List of figures

|                                                                                                                   |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Figure 1: Environment and Climate Change Policy Process in Liberia, 1972-2015 .....                               | 6  |
| Figure 2: Organization of National Climate Change Secretariat (NCCS).....                                         | 8  |
| Figure 3: Stakeholder map for the NAP process in Liberia.....                                                     | 10 |
| Figure 4: Results of Stocktaking of the NAP (SNAP) Analysis for Liberia .....                                     | 11 |
| Figure 5: Gaps to be addressed in the NAP process for Liberia using the framework of the LEG NAP Guidelines ..... | 17 |

## List of tables

|                                                                                             |    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Table 1: National Budgeting Process Steps in Liberia .....                                  | 7  |
| Table 2: Precursors to Climate Change Strategies/Policies National Instruments.....         | 7  |
| Table 3: SWOT-Analysis of existing Climate Change Adaptation processes in Liberia .....     | 11 |
| Table 4: Institutional and individual capacity development needs assessment in Liberia..... | 14 |
| Table 5: Strategies to overcome institutional constraints in Liberia.....                   | 16 |

|                                                             |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Table 6: Preliminary NAP Process Road-Map for Liberia ..... | 19 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|----|

|                                                                |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Table 7: Preliminary NAP Roadmap Activities and Timeline ..... | 24 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|----|

### **Acronyms and Abbreviations**

|            |                                                                               |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| AfDB       | African Development Bank                                                      |
| AFT        | Agenda for Transformation                                                     |
| AMCEN      | African Ministers Conference on the Environment                               |
| AU         | African Union                                                                 |
| BFP        | Budget Framework Paper                                                        |
| BOP        | Budget Option paper                                                           |
| BPN        | Budget Policy Notes                                                           |
| CARI       | Central Agricultural Research Institute                                       |
| CC         | Climate Change                                                                |
| CCA        | Climate Change Adaptation                                                     |
| CCAP       | Climate Change Action Plan                                                    |
| CIRDev/EWS | Climate Information for Resilient Development/Early Warning System            |
| CSOs       | Civil Society Organizations                                                   |
| COP        | Conference of the Parties                                                     |
| ECOWAS     | Economic Community of West African States                                     |
| EPA        | Environmental Impact Assessment                                               |
| FAO        | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations                       |
| FDA        | Forestry Development Authority                                                |
| FCPF       | Forest Carbon Partnership Fund                                                |
| FFI        | Fauna and Flora International                                                 |
| GEF        | Global Environment Facility                                                   |
| GHG        | Greenhouse gas                                                                |
| HIV        | Human Immunodeficiency Virus                                                  |
| IDRC       | International Development Research Centre                                     |
| IFAD       | International Fund for Agricultural Development                               |
| IPCC       | International Panel on Climate Change                                         |
| LDCs       | Least Developed Countries                                                     |
| LDCF       | Least Developed Countries Fund                                                |
| LEG        | Least Developed Countries Expert Group                                        |
| LINGO      | Liberia's International Non-Governmental Organization Forum                   |
| LMA        | Liberia Maritime Authority                                                    |
| LINA       | Liberia News Agency                                                           |
| LISGIS     | Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services                  |
| LWSC       | Liberia Water and Sewage Corporation                                          |
| MACs       | Ministries, Agencies & Commissions                                            |
| MFDP       | Ministry of Finance & Development Planning                                    |
| MGCSP      | Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection                            |
| MIA        | Ministry of Internal Affairs                                                  |
| MICAT      | Ministry of Information, Cultural Affairs and Tourism                         |
| MLME       | Ministry of Land, Mines and Energy                                            |
| MoA        | Ministry of Agriculture                                                       |
| MHSW       | Ministry of Health and Social Welfare                                         |
| MoT        | Ministry of Transport                                                         |
| MPEA       | Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs                                     |
| MPW        | Ministry of Public Works                                                      |
| MRU        | The Mano River Union                                                          |
| M&E        | Monitoring and Evaluation                                                     |
| NARC       | National Disaster Management Commission (within Ministry of Internal Affairs) |
| NAP        | National Adaptation Plan                                                      |

|         |                                                                 |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| NAP-GSP | National Adaptation Plan – Global Support Programme (UNDP-UNEP) |
| NAPA    | National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change       |
| NCCS    | National Climate Change Secretariat                             |
| NCCSC   | National Climate Change Steering Committee                      |
| NDRR    | Natural Disaster Risk Reduction                                 |
| NEP     | National Energy Policy                                          |
| NGO     | Non-governmental Organization                                   |
| NOCAL   | National Oil Company of Liberia                                 |
| NPA     | National Port Authority of Liberia                              |
| NTPS    | National Transport Policy Strategy                              |
| PIF     | Project Identification Form                                     |
| RREA    | Rural Renewable Energy Agency                                   |
| REDD+   | Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation    |
| SNAP    | Stocktaking of National Adaptation Plan                         |
| SWG     | Sector Working Group                                            |
| SWOT    | Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats Analysis          |
| UNDP    | United Nations Development Programme                            |
| UNECA   | United Nations Economic Commission for Africa                   |
| UNEP    | United Nations Environment Programme                            |
| UNFCCC  | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change           |
| USAID   | United States Agency for International Development              |

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## Executive Summary

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of the Government of Liberia (GoL) requested support from UNDP to conduct a workshop to start their National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process. The workshop would provide with entry points for the GoL to institutionalize Liberia's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process. In response, UNDP led Global Support Programme on NAPs<sup>1</sup> (NAP-GSP) agreed to support the Government to facilitate the startup of the NAP process in Liberia and conduct the workshop and a stocktaking of Liberia's activities relevant to the NAP process.

The main results from the NAP workshop and its stocktaking exercise were as follows:

- **Climate Information.** There is limited scientific data and information on climate impacts, without a climate projection plan. There is limited knowledge of current climate variability and no early warning data. There is a need to develop and disseminate a set of standard scenarios for Liberia. There is also limited information on vulnerability studies.
- There is a Global Environmental Facility (GEF) project "*Strengthening Liberia's Capability to Provide Climate Information and Services to Enhance Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change*" which will provide the equipment and coverage to generate the necessary climate data that can be used to support the NAP process. However, this will not be fully implemented until 2017. The project has been CEO Endorsed, with EPA and the Ministry of Transport (MoT) as executing agencies and UNDP as GEF Agency.
- **Human and Institutional Capacities.** There is an inadequate level of technical knowledge on adaptation to climate change of staff of sectoral ministries. The Climate Change Secretariat does not have adequate staff competency. It was identified that the relevant ministries do not have the experts and technicians, and there is limited training on climate change issues. Related to climate services, there is limited capacity to monitor, forecast, archive, analyze and communicate hydro-meteorological and climate change information.
- **Long Term Vision and Mandate.** There is not a coherent existing national plan/ strategy on adaptation or a long term plan on climate change. There is a lack of planning for future climate change impacts. There are plan/strategies that are not sync with each other, such as the National Disaster Relief Strategy and the National Climate Framework. The institutional arrangements in place that can sustain the NAP process in the long term do not have adequate financial and technical support. The EPA is in charge of coordinating and implementation of the national climate change agenda. The National Climate Change Secretariat (NCCS) is the operational arm of the National Climate Change Steering Committee (NCCSC), is weak and not working properly.
- **Implementation.** The National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) (EPA, 2008) represents the first systematic adaptation actions taken in Liberia with a focus on coastal defense and agriculture. The coastal defense pilot project is led by the Ministry of Land, Mines and Energy (MLME), the agriculture pilot project (with a focus on a small number of counties) led by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), and the Climate Information for Resilient Development/Early Warning System (CIRDev/EWS) Project, executed by the MoT. Although this advances, the volume of existing adaptation projects is limited to the NAPA pilot program. At the same time, the existing NAPA pilot projects have a limited intervention (e.g. working in 600 meters of coastal line in Buchanan), and are inadequate in terms of the needs in Liberia. There is also limited capacity for implementation.
- It is expected that the NAP will build on the experience on the NAPA, scaling up the pilot projects on coastal defense and agriculture, and including additional sectors such as energy, forestry and waste management & health. However, there are limitations to assess and prioritize adaptation options in these new areas.
- **Mainstreaming.** Climate change has been integrated into the national development document, the Agenda for Transformation (AFT) 2030, in a limited way. In the AFT, climate change is included in Pillar V, Cross-cutting Issues, as part of Environment, and among other issues such as HIV/AIDS, Human Rights and Labor and Employment. As there will be a change in Government in 2017, there is an opportunity to better integrate climate change into the national development agenda. As for sectoral development documents, climate change is only identified in the Food and Agriculture Policy and Strategy (2008) of the Ministry of

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<sup>1</sup> Financed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF).

Agriculture where there is a focus on food security, sustainable agriculture and climate change resilience. As for other sectors, there is no integration of climate change in the development planning and implementation processes. There is lack of capacity of sectoral ministries to integrate adaptation into their strategies.

- Participation. There is limited stakeholder participation in national planning for adaptation. However, there are opportunities to use the current processes to integrate adaptation into national planning, as there are many national policies that go through consultation processes (e.g. National Development Agenda).

Under this local context, the GoL drafted a Road Map to address these issues under the NAP. The road map, foresees short term, medium term and long-term activities that account for political, organizational and operational factors and issues. The drafting of this road map followed the main objectives of a NAP process as suggested by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) Technical Guidelines, including to take a medium- and long-term approach to reducing vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change and to facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation (CCA), in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate.

The road map has several short-term activities (1-6 months) that may be conducted by the GoL independently and takes advantage of the NAP Workshop momentum. It is recommended that EPA leads these short term activities, with the participation of the other relevant Ministries and stakeholders identified during the workshop.

## Introduction

The Government of Liberia (GoL) through the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requested support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to conduct a workshop to startup their National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process. The workshop would identify entry points for the GoL to institutionalize Liberia's NAP process. In response, a NAP workshop and stocktaking exercise was held in Buchanan at the Bassa Women Development Association Training Center between Wednesday May 13 and Friday May 15.

A total of 40-50 representatives of various institutions participated in the workshop (see Annex 1). The agencies and organizations represented at the workshop included the EPA and the National Climate Change Secretariat (NCCS), Ministry of Finance & Development Planning (MFDP), Ministry of Land, Mines and Energy (MLME), Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), National Disaster Management Commission of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (NARC-MIA), Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MGCSP), Ministry of Public Works (MPW), Ministry of Transport (MoT), Liberia Water and Sewage Corporation (LWSC), Liberia Maritime Authority (LMA), Land Commission, National Port Authority (NPA), Liberia News Agency (LINA) and the UNDP country office.

The goal of the workshop was to identify the necessary steps to start Liberia's NAP process through multi-stakeholders engagement. The specific objectives of the workshop included:

- Enhance understanding of the NAP process with key stakeholders in the GoL according to UNFCCC/LEG Technical Guidelines;
- Discuss lessons learnt from ongoing climate mainstreaming and relevant initiatives, such as the National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change (NAPA);
- Discuss the potential entry point for the NAP process in Liberia taking into account the political economy, including existing policies/ planning/strategic/budgeting processes and related projects and programmes;
- Identify specific technical and institutional needs and priorities to support the integration of medium and long-term climate change adaptation into existing national and sub-national planning processes;
- Draft a road map to advance the NAP process;
- Establish a framework for drafting a Project Identification Form (PIF) to support the NAP preparation.

The result of the workshop and UNDP mission was a draft roadmap to operationalize the NAP process in Liberia. The roadmap was elaborated by the participants of the workshop and validated through integrative discussions with all relevant actors for the NAP process present at the workshop. The road map, foresees short term (1-12 months), medium term (1-2 years) and long-term (2+ years) activities that account for political, organizational and operational factors and issues.

## Overview of National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process

The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process was established in 2010 as part of the Cancun Adaptation Framework to complement the existing short-term orientated, "urgent and immediate" focused, National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs). The NAP process is to support all developing countries, especially the least developed countries (LDCs), in meeting their medium- and long-term adaptation needs. The NAP process is meant to play a critical role in reducing vulnerability and, building adaptive capacity by mainstreaming adaptation into all sector-specific and national development planning. The Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) has published the NAP Technical Guidelines to help countries put in place a system to implement their NAP process.

The main objectives of a NAP process according to UNFCCC and LEG Technical Guidelines are:

- To take a medium- and long-term approach to reducing vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change.
- To facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new

and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate.

### Added value of a NAP process to Liberia

As suggested by the UNFCCC and the Technical Guidelines provided by the LEG, there are some characteristics that the NAP process in any country should fulfil.

The NAP process should:

- Follow a country-driven fully transparent approach;
- Be based and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, traditional and indigenous knowledge;
- Not be prescriptive, nor result in the duplication of efforts undertaken in-country, but rather facilitate country-owned, country-driven action.

The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process for Liberia seeks to build upon the foundation laid by the experience from the NAPA, to scale up the programmes under that initiative and expand into new areas. Thus, the NAP process can add value by identifying gaps and areas for greater strengthening, and tap opportunities for more effective climate responsive planning and budgeting.

### Analyzing the NAP-relevant setting, processes and actors in Liberia

#### a. Vulnerability of Liberia to Climate Change

Liberia, like other developing countries, especially Least Developed Countries (LDCs), is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. While Liberia has a low carbon footprint, the impact and effects of climate change may have severe consequences in multiple sectors and areas. According to USAID (2013), expected changes in temperature and precipitation by 2050 and 2080 for most of the country, including Monrovia, are of warmer and wetter climate. The most conservative estimates have Monrovia warming by an estimated average of 1.3°C by 2050 and 1.90°C by 2080. These changes in temperature and precipitation may affect several sectors and areas across Liberia, including agriculture, fisheries, forests, energy production related to the availability of water resources, coastal areas and health. Some of these cases are presented next:

- **Agriculture, Fisheries and Forests.** In Liberia, as much as 70% of the population depends on agriculture for their livelihoods. Rural areas, which are as much as 80% vulnerable to food insecurity (EPA, 2013) depend mainly on production of rice and cassava, with bushmeat and fish being the main sources of protein. Climate projections suggest that rice will be negatively impacted by higher temperatures, even with adequate precipitation. Upland rice, the predominant cropping system, will be impacted by changes in seasonality of precipitation. Cassava is a more resilient crop, adapted to high temperatures, drought and erratic rainfall. Geographically, agricultural production in the counties of Bong, Lofa, and Nimba will most likely be affected due to climate change (USAID, 2013).
- **Fisheries** will also be affected by climate change due to the increase in sea temperature, and will depend on the type of ecosystem and fishery. Changes in precipitation and evapotranspiration could also affect inland waters. Climate change will impact tropical **forests** due to changes in aridity. Some projections to 2050 indicate that forests in eastern Liberia are the most likely to be impacted due to drier climate.
- **Coastal Areas.** The 350 miles coastal land areas in Liberia are very much populated and can easily be affected by climate change. The combined effects of ongoing coastal erosion, climate change induced sea level rise, change in the frequency and intensity of storms, increases in precipitation and warmer ocean temperatures. Erosion, coastal flooding and water pollution can affect coastal areas. According to USAID (2013), an increase of 1m in sea level about 50% (48 km<sup>2</sup>) of the total land loss due to inundation will be the sheltered coast. Parts of Monrovia (Hotel Africa areas and Bushrod Island),

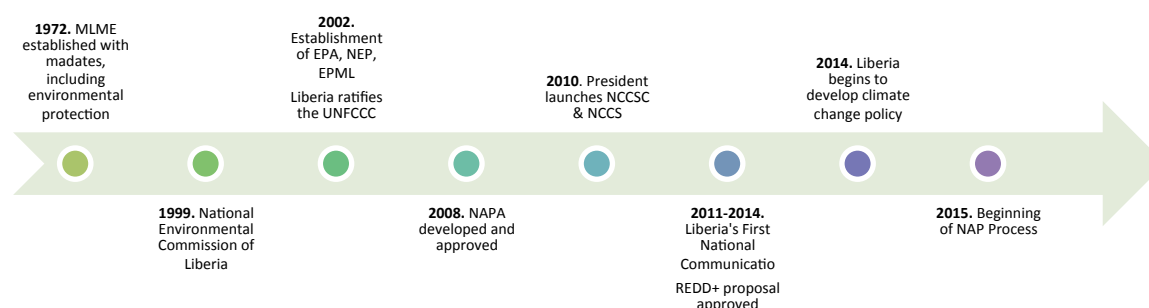
West Point, New Kru Town, River Cess, Buchanan, and Robertsport would be greatly affected as they are less than 1m above sea level.

- **Health:** For Liberia, the experience of the Ebola outbreak is still very fresh. This event uncovered the deficiencies of Liberia's health system and the need for improvement. On the other hand, many diseases, such as malaria and dengue, are linked to climatic variations. According to Liberia's Initial National Communication (2013), changes in rainfall will lead to increased vulnerability to malaria, cholera and diarrheal diseases, as well as increased incidences of Lassa fever, schistosomiasis, lymphatic filariasis, yellow fever, hepatitis A, and intestinal worms. The incidence geographic area of dengue fever could affect Liberia, as it may expand from neighbouring Côte d'Ivoire.
- **Energy and Water Resources:** It is expected that the water flow in the St. Paul River Basin will be reduced by 0.7%–25% in the 2020s, which will likely reduce hydroelectricity production from the Mount Coffee hydropower plant located in the basin (Liberia Initial National Communication, 2013). At the same time, water supply to Monrovia, the capital city, could also be affected.

## b. Policy and planning entry points for Climate Change Adaptation

Figure 1 shows the evolution of environmental and climate change policy in Liberia from 1972 and 2015. As with other countries in the region, climate change policy is fairly recent, with the establishment of the governing structures around the last decade. The EPA, the National Energy Policy (NEP) and the Environmental Protection and Management (EPML) Act were established in 2002. The first action directly related to climate change was the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), which was launched in 2008 (EPA, 2008). Later, in 2010, the National Climate Change Steering Committee (NCCSC) and the National Climate Change Secretariat (NCCS) were launched by the President of Liberia. In 2012, Liberia presented its first National Communication and in 2014, Liberia began the development of its climate change policy.

**Figure 1: Environment and Climate Change Policy Process in Liberia, 1972-2015**



**National Planning Framework:** Climate change has been integrated into the national development document, the 2012-2017 Agenda for Transformation (AFT) 2030, in a limited way. In the AFT, climate change is included in Pillar V, Cross-cutting Issues, as part of Environment, and among other issues such as HIV/AIDS, Human Rights and Labor and Employment. As there will be a change in Government in 2017, there is an opportunity to better integrate climate change into the national development agenda. The next National Planning exercise 2017-2022 may offer a new opportunity to mainstream climate change into the National Planning and budgeting framework.

During the NAP process, between 2015 and 2017, it is expected that climate change will be included in the budget policy, a process that will require the coordination between MFDP and EPA. Table 1 shows the national budgeting process in Liberia. It is expected that climate change should be introduced during the first stages of phase I, supported by the timely appraisal of individual adaptation options for each sector, through each for the sector working groups (SWG).

To reach this stage, it is important that the identification, categorization and appraisal of adaptation options has taken place, including economic, ecosystem and social costs and benefits and possibilities for possible positive and negative impacts from adaptation measures. Some of the challenges include: a) lack of data and information to support the categorization and appraisal of adaptation options; and b) Limited coordination among relevant ministries to include climate change adaptation options (and associated funding).

**Table 1: National Budgeting Process Steps in Liberia**

| STAGES                                                                          | OBJECTIVE                                                                        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Phase I</b>                                                                  |                                                                                  |
| 1. Establishment of Sector Working Group (SWG)                                  | Launch the SWG, set meeting schedules and venues                                 |
| 2. Conduct revenue estimation and project costing                               | MFDP to provide revenue estimate based on forecast report                        |
| 3. Draft Budget Option paper (BOP) for cabinet                                  | Priority setting and agreement, with associated costing                          |
| 4. Budget call Circular1 drafted                                                | Inclusion of all necessary adjustments from Cabinet                              |
| 5. Ministries, Agencies & Commissions (MACs) prepares Budget Policy Notes (BPN) | MACs will draft projects and recurrent activities based on approval from Cabinet |
| 6. Cabinet Approve draft Budget Framework Paper (BFP)                           | Drafted budget framework for cabinet approval                                    |
| 7. Presentation of BPN to Legislature                                           | Cabinet approved BPN sent to Legislature                                         |
| <b>Phase II</b>                                                                 |                                                                                  |
| 8. Budget Call Circular 2                                                       | Will constitute the adjusted projects and recurrent activities                   |
| 9. Spending Agencies submit detailed budget                                     | Detailed budget submitted by MACs                                                |
| 10. Budget hearing by MFDP                                                      | Justify the need for increment or otherwise                                      |
| 11. Legislature reviews budget thru hearings                                    | Hearing of all spending MACs by the legislature                                  |

### Sector strategies

Table 2 shows the policies, strategies and laws that support climate change policy in Liberia, for both mitigation and adaptation. The table shows that for sectoral development documents, climate change is only identified in the Food and Agriculture Policy and Strategy (2008) of the Ministry of Agriculture where there is a focus on food security, sustainable agriculture and climate change resilience. As for other sectors, there is no integration of climate change in the development planning and implementation processes. There is lack of capacity of sectoral ministries to integrate adaptation into their strategies.

**Table 2: Precursors to Climate Change Strategies/Policies National Instruments**

| Policy/Strategy/ Law                                         | Endorsement / Approval date | Ministry / Agency | Sectorial Focus                                                                       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Environmental Protection and Management (EPML) Act           | <b>2002</b>                 | EPA               | Environment protection, biodiversity conservation, low emission, etc.                 |
| Forestry Reforms Law (2006)                                  | <b>2006</b>                 | FDA               | Forestry, sustainable livelihood                                                      |
| National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)               | <b>2008</b>                 | EPA, MLME, MoA    | Adaptation: Environment, Agriculture, Coastal defense                                 |
| National Energy Policy (NEP)                                 | <b>2009</b>                 | MLME              | Accessible and sustainable energy, low emission                                       |
| REDD+ Readiness Preparation proposal for support of the FCPF | <b>2011</b>                 | FDA, EPA          | Carbon sequestration, reforestation and avoided deforestation, sustainable livelihood |
| First National Communication                                 | <b>2013</b>                 | EPA               | Emission tracking, climate change vulnerability and adaptation                        |
| Petroleum Law 2013                                           | <b>2015</b>                 | NOCAL             | Petroleum exploration and production, energy use, environmental protection            |
| Food And Agriculture Policy And Strategy                     | <b>2008</b>                 | MoA               | Food security, sustainable agriculture, climate change resilience, etc.               |

|                                                                          |      |            |                                                                |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Policy and Action Plan of Liberia | 2006 | RREA, MLME | Renewable energy, affordable and suitable energy, low emission |
| National Transport Policy Strategy (NTPS)                                | 2009 | MoT        | Efficient and affordable transport, low emissions              |

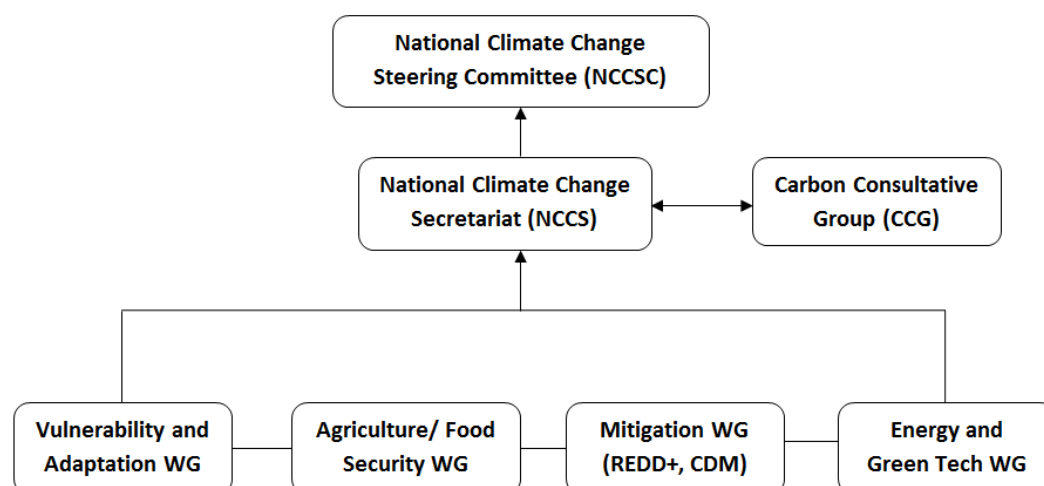
### c. Institutional Mechanisms: National Climate Change Secretariat (NCCS)

The National Climate Change Secretariat (NCCS), is the operational arm of the National Climate Change Steering Committee (NCCSC). For the past several years, the NCCS and NCCSC were not operative due to lack of funding to support staff and operations. This situation changed in 2014 through the National Adaption Plan for Action framework under the UNFCCC platform. Under that, the need to re-activate the NCCS and NCCSC was stressed and catalytic funding from the GEF/LDCF/UNDP projects was allotted to jumpstart the NCCS. The NCCS was re-activated in September 2014 and operational since October, 2014; and is currently housed at the EPA.

Under the current structure, the chairman of the NCCS was the Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs (MPEA), with members including MLME, MoA, MoF, Ministry of Gender and Development, Forestry Development Authority (FDA), EPA, National Investment Commission, Liberia Maritime Authority, MIA, World Bank, University of Liberia and Fauna & Flora International (FFI).

Under a new proposed structure, the Office of the President or Office of the Vice President would be the Chairman, with the MFDP and the EPA as Co-Chairmans. Members of the NCCS would include MoA, MGCSP, FDA, MLME, National Investment Commission, LMA, MIA, World Bank, UNDP, Association of Liberian Universities, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a Civil Society Organization and FFI. The new structure will have an organizational structure as presented in Figure 2: Organization of National Climate Change Secretariat (NCCS) Figure 2.

**Figure 2: Organization of National Climate Change Secretariat (NCCS)**



### d. Existing Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Initiatives of Relevance to NAP

**NAPA.** The National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) (EPA, 2008) represents the first climate change initiative and the first set of systematic adaptation actions taken in Liberia with a focus on three areas: 1) Coastal defence, led by the MLME; 2) Integrated cropping/livestock farming (with a focus on a small number of counties) led by the MoA; and 3) Climate Information for Resilient Development/Early Warning System (CIRDev/EWS) Project, executed by the MoT. Please see Annex 2 for more details.

The **Coastal Defence** project, called “Enhancing Resilience of Vulnerable Coastal Areas to Climate Change Risks in Liberia” has the objective to reduce the incidence of floods, erosion, siltation and degraded landscape. The project covers areas of Monrovia, Buchanan and Robertsports. It started on 2012 for a period of 3 years and a cost of USD 60 million. The expected results of the project are to protect beaches from erosion, increase socio-economic potential of the affected areas, improve the use of coastal resources and established urban growth planning schemes.

The **Climate Change Adaptation Agriculture** Project has the objective to reduce vulnerability of farmers to climate change by diversifying crop farming through the cultivation of soybeans, lowland rice and small ruminants rearing. It is for 2 years at a cost of USD 5 million. The expected results are to strengthen the capacities of rural communities, increase the sustainability of livestock and crop production and reduce the poverty levels of affected communities.

The **Climate Information for Resilient Development/Early Warning System** (CIRDev/EWS) Project has the objective to generate hydrometeorological data and improved networking for the measurement of climatic parameters. The project started in 2013 for 2 years at a cost of USD 3 million. The expected results are to increase the availability of hydrometeorological data, strengthened the national capability to forecast climatic events thereby reducing level of vulnerability to climate hazards and to strengthen the coordination among climate related institutions.

There is a Global Environmental Facility (GEF) project “*Strengthening Liberia’s Capability to Provide Climate Information and Services to Enhance Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change*” which will provide the equipment and coverage to generate the necessary climate data that can be used to support the NAP process. However, this will not be fully implemented until 2017. The project has been CEO Endorsed, with EPA and MoT as executing agencies and UNDP as GEF Agency.

It is expected that the NAP will build on the experience on the NAPA, scaling up the pilot projects on adaptation activities, and including additional sectors such as energy, forestry and waste management & health to address medium and long-term adaptation priorities. However, there are limitations to assess and prioritize adaptation options in these new areas. There is also the need to mainstream these adaptation initiatives into national development plans and policies and include climate change finance into national budget.

**National Communication to UNFCCC:** Liberia provided its Initial National Communication to the UNFCCC in 2013. The document presents the national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory, and assessments for GHG mitigation, climate change and vulnerability and technology transfer and technology.

**REDD+:** In 2011, Liberia finished its the REDD+ readiness preparation proposal from the Forest Carbon Partnership Fund (FCPF).

**Priority Sectors for NAP.** Priority sectors have been identified for the NAP process. These are: a) Coastal development and management; b) Agriculture; c) Energy (hydropower); d) Forest (landscape management for climate resilience); e) Health and waste management. Some of these sectors such as coastal management and agriculture are a continuation of the NAPA, where the objective is to scale up the current NAPA pilot projects.

#### e. Stakeholder Mapping

For an overview of the different actors relevant for the NAP process, a stakeholder mapping was determined during the workshop through interactive participation with the workshop participants (see Figure 3).<sup>2</sup> The mapping is divided into four types of actors that are highly relevant for a successful NAP process: (i) Government institutions, (ii) Non-Government organizations, (iii) private sector, and (iv) donors and international organizations. The mapping shows the most important institutions and actors for the NAP process

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<sup>2</sup> For complete results of working group sessions and a summary for the first two days of the workshop, please see Annex 4 and Annex 5, respectively.

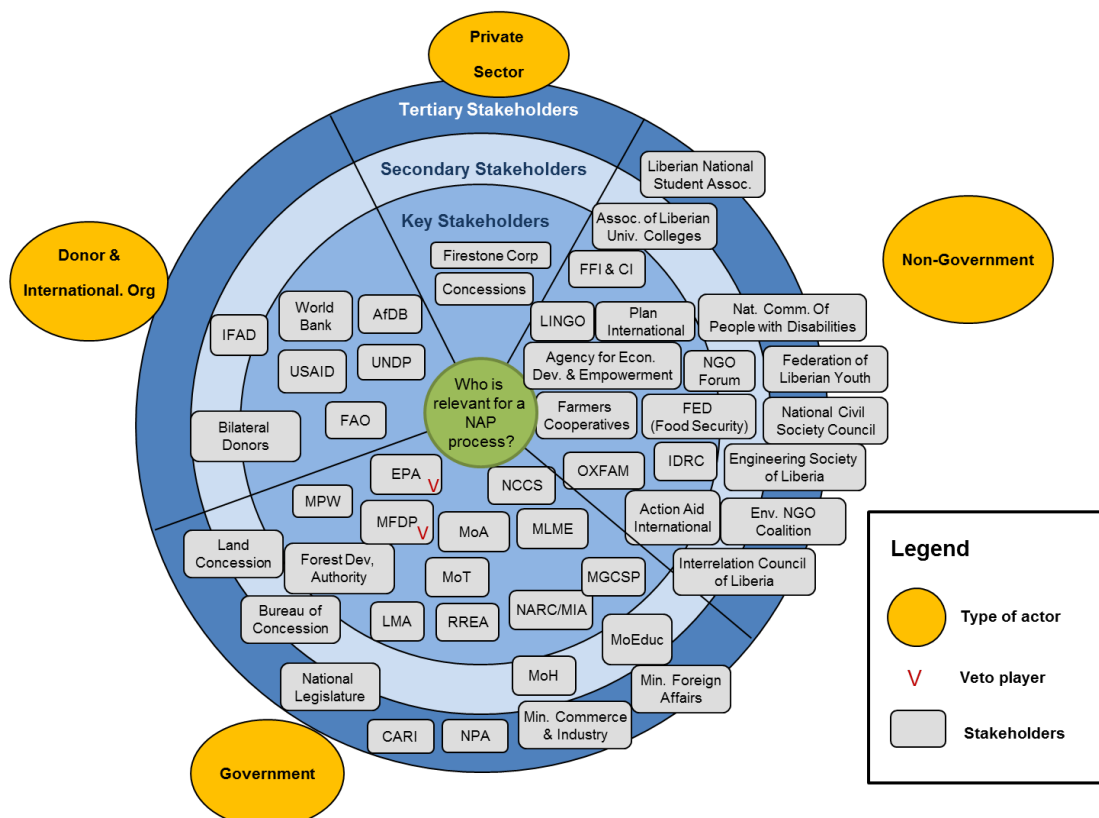
towards the center, and the least important actors and stakeholders towards there periphery. Some actors have been identified as veto players, namely those institutions or agencies from which the NAP process may depend greatly, and where without them, the process would fail.

The most important **government institutions** include the EPA, NCCS, MoA, MLME, MoT, MPW, MIA, MGCSP, Forest Development Authority and RREA. Other government institutions include the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Information, Cultural Affairs and Tourism (MICAT), Land Commission, Bureau of Concession and the National Investment Commission. Other government institutions relevant to the process, but not as relevant include the National Port Authority, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Central Agricultural Research Institute (CARI) and the National Legislature. Of these institutions, the veto players identified, those stakeholders who are critical for the NAP process were the EPA and the MFDP. Other important players were MoA and MLME.

As for the **Non-Governmental** actors, they include non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as Liberia's International Non-Governmental Organization Forum (LINGO), international NGOs (Oxfam, Action Aid International, the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Conservation International, Fauna and Flora International (FFI), among others), farmer cooperatives, civil society and universities. For the **private sector**, two actors were identified, Concessions and the Firestone Corporation.

As for **Donors and International Organizations**, those identified as key players were UNDP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the African Development Bank (AfDB), the World Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and bilateral donors.

**Figure 3: Stakeholder map for the NAP process in Liberia**

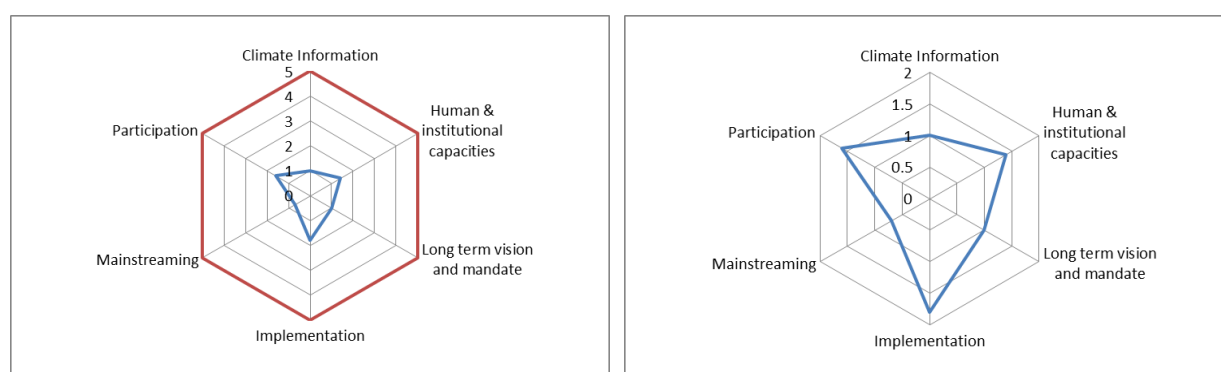


## f. Stocktaking of the NAP (SNAP) Analysis

An assessment of the key areas for the NAP process was conducted. Figure 4 summarizes the results of the assessment of these areas, which include: i) climate information; ii) Human and institutional capacities; iii) Long term vision and mandate; iv) Implementation; v) Mainstreaming; and vi) Participation. Please see Annex 3 for a complete overview of the SNAP results.

Overall, the rating on the capacities for the NAP process is relatively low, between 0.5 and 2 out of 5 (Figure 4). In the view of the stakeholders of the process, the strength is in **implementation of adaptation projects**, as there is some experience with the NAPA projects in coastal management, agriculture and early warning systems. However, the volume of existing adaptation projects is limited to the three NAPA pilot programmes. At the same time, the existing NAPA pilot projects have a limited intervention (e.g. working in 600 meters of coastal line in Buchanan), and are inadequate in terms of the needs in Liberia. There is also limited capacity for implementation. The other area that is rated above average is **participation** of stakeholder groups involved in national planning for adaptation as many national policies go through consultation processes.

**Figure 4: Results of Stocktaking of the NAP (SNAP) Analysis for Liberia**



The areas which rate lower are human and institutional capacities, the long term vision and mandate and the availability of climate information. In terms of the **human and institutional capacities**, the technical knowledge on adaptation to climate change of staff of sectoral ministries is inadequate, as the relevant ministries do not have the experts and trained technicians on climate change adaptation. One of the reasons is that there is limited training on climate change issues. At the same time the NCCS does it is not adequately staffed. Related to climate services, there is limited capacity to monitor, forecast, archive, analyze and communicate hydro-meteorological and climate change information.

In terms of **climate information**, the level of availability of existing climate projections is limited, without a climate projection plan. There is a need to develop and disseminate a set of standard scenarios for Liberia. There is also limited information regarding the level of availability of existing vulnerability studies.

The lowest rated component is the **mainstreaming** of adaptation issues into the national development strategy and sectoral strategies. As mentioned earlier, climate change has been marginally integrated into national development agenda (AFT 2030) as a cross-cutting issue among other sectors. At the sectoral level, climate change has only been identified in the Food and Agriculture Policy and Strategy. Other sectors do not integrate climate change into their development planning and implementation processes. Based on this stocktaking, a strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) analysis is presented in Table 3.

**Table 3: SWOT-Analysis of existing Climate Change Adaptation processes in Liberia**

| Strengths (internal origin)                     | Weaknesses (internal origin)                                                              |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| NCCSC and NCCS established                      | Limited climate information (no early warning data or scientific data on climate impacts) |
| On-going experience with implementation of NAPA |                                                                                           |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>projects</p> <p>Stakeholders already identified and their goodwill; they are motivated</p> <p>Inclusion of climate change on Agenda for Transformation (National Development Plan) as a transversal issue</p> <p>Available information</p>                                                                   | <p>NCCS is not adequately staffed</p> <p>Institutions are weak and underfunded</p> <p>Weak institutional capacity; Relevant ministries do not have expert technicians</p> <p>Lack of financial support</p> <p>Lack of political will</p> <p>NAPA intervention is minimal; lack of implementation capacity; not much implementation power</p>    |
| <b>Opportunities (external origin)</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | <b>Threats (external origin)</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <p>Donor's funding;</p> <p>Liberia is working to add the political will to complete the beginning of the NAP process by October 2015</p> <p>Forthcoming National Development Plan in 2017</p> <p>National policies go through consultation process</p> <p>Experience from NGOs of climate change adaptation</p> | <p>Sustainability; no long term plan on climate change; no policy on the books</p> <p>Future political will (by 2017)</p> <p>Limited institutional coordination</p> <p>Lack of financial support the next phase</p> <p>Limited time for information</p> <p>Outside of agricultural, lack of inclusion of CC on sectoral strategies or plans</p> |

### g. Capacity Development Needs Assessment in Liberia

As identified in the previous section, there is a lack of institutional and technical capacity on climate change adaptation in Liberia. To better understand the level of capacities and the type of activities to overcome these barriers, we looked into the policy, organizational and operational level (Table 4).

At the **policy** level (society's goals, rules and laws), the view is that the institutional capacities needed involve the mainstream of climate change into national policies which would benefit by having first clear adaptation and mitigation policies and laws for financing climate change actions. This process would benefit from information on existing instrument gaps and assessment of adaptation options, and the involvement of MACs and relevant stakeholders. To strengthen these capacities, climate change should be elevated to a debatable political issue through the involvement of high level political participation, such as include it in the agenda for the African Ministers Conference on the Environment (AMCEN). To include climate change into national policies, integrate climate change in the review and formulation process of national policies and coordinate inter-sectoral policy dialogue with the participation of all stakeholders to complement the process, including information of the cost and benefits of adaptation options.

At the **organizational** level (structures, processes and cooperation among stakeholders and key institutions), there are three main areas. First, there is the need to provide stronger political clout for the NCCS and integrate climate change into legislative committees for emerging development issues. Second, the need for enhancing institutional capacity such as the integration of CCA into training programmes in academic/research institutions, country-based learning platforms, fostering research initiatives and creation of synergies among climate change programs. And third, in terms of coordination, the need of CCA coordination mechanisms within sectors and between agencies and among working groups at county, district and clan level.

To strengthen these capacities, first include CC into cabinet discussions, create house committees on climate change, natural disaster risk reduction (NDRR) and green/sustainable development and have consultative meetings to review institutional policies. To development capacity and training, include climate change into

curriculum development and provide hands-on training opportunities and mentoring. For coordination, set up technical working groups/units on CC within agencies and think-tanks and CC networks in counties. This should be informed by conducting case studies, vulnerability/risks assessments and site visit and surveys, etc. There should be regular and periodic monitoring and reporting on all these issues.

Finally, at the **operational** level (financing, implementation and oversight), there is the need for a high level oversight for climate change, ensuring an effective management team. To strengthen this capacity, it has been identified that the Vice President head the NCCS and include these activities into the national budget. There is also need to provide adequate funding to support implementation, as well as secure GoL co-financing for internationally funded projects. Inclusion of CC into the planning and national budget process should secure funding from the very beginning of the process. There is also the need for a favorable tax regime (e.g. public private partnerships (PPP) and payments for environmental services (PES)). Engagement and capacity building of tax administrators (LRA/MFDP) on CC should engage them on these issues. Finally, there is also the need for crafting an effective monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework.

**Table 4: Institutional and individual capacity development needs assessment in Liberia**

| Level of capacities                                                | What institutional and individual capacities would be needed?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Which activities (training and beyond training) could strengthen capacities?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Policy</b><br><br>Societal values, goals, rules and laws        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mainstream climate change in national policies</li> <li>• Clear policy on adaptation (NAP)</li> <li>• Clear policy on mitigation (REDD+)</li> <li>• Create awareness at county and national level</li> <li>• Legislation for financing climate change adaptation or mitigation</li> <li>• Review existing instruments and establish gaps</li> <li>• Information (cost/benefits of adaptation in dollars) to inform policy action</li> <li>• Involving MACs/relevant Stakeholders</li> </ul>                                                                                                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make climate change a debatable political issue</li> <li>• Coordinate inter-sectorial policy dialogue</li> <li>• Review and integrate climate change activities in national policies</li> <li>• African Ministers Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) high level participation</li> <li>• Surveys on cost/benefits of adaptation</li> <li>• Visitation to climate related disastrous issues due to climate change</li> <li>• Participation of all stakeholders</li> </ul>                                                                                                                |
| <b>Organizational</b><br><br>Structures, processes and cooperation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stronger political clout for NCCS</li> <li>• Legislative committees for emerging development issues</li> <li>• CCA coordination mechanisms within sectors and between agencies</li> <li>• CCA coordination (working groups) at clan, districts and county level</li> <li>• Create synergies among climate change programs</li> <li>• Enhancing institution manpower development</li> <li>• Climate change training programmes in academic/research institutions</li> <li>• Fostering research initiative</li> <li>• County-based learning platforms</li> <li>• Provision of logistical support</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cabinet discussions</li> <li>• Create house committee on climate change, NDRR, green/sustainable development</li> <li>• Consultative meeting to review institutional policies</li> <li>• Curriculum development</li> <li>• Provision of hands-on training opportunities and mentoring</li> <li>• Technical working groups/units on CC</li> <li>• Set up think-tanks and CC networks in counties</li> <li>• Conducting case study and site visit, survey, etc.</li> <li>• Vulnerability assessment or risks assessments</li> <li>• Regular and periodic monitoring and reporting</li> </ul> |
| <b>Operational</b><br><br>Financing, implementing and oversight    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High level oversight for climate change</li> <li>• Ensuring effective management team</li> <li>• GoL co-financing</li> <li>• Provision of adequate funding to support implementation</li> <li>• Local country resource mobilization</li> <li>• Tax regimes (eg. PPP, PES)</li> <li>• Crating effective monitoring and evaluation framework</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vice President head NCCS</li> <li>• National budget</li> <li>• Engage/build capacity of tax administrators (LRA/MFDP)</li> <li>• Designing programs and projects</li> <li>• Establishing think-tank</li> <li>• Inclusion of climate change in county development agenda</li> <li>• Carryout monitoring and evaluation</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

From the previous discussion, it is evident that there are some institutional constraints that need to be resolved. To complement the previous analysis,

Table 5 shows an evaluation of the **potential strategies to overcome these institutional constraints** in various areas, namely financial resources for climate change, institutional mandates, technical skills and knowledge and coordination across government institutions (inter-ministerial coordination).

For **financial resources**, the main challenge observed is that climate change has not been a factor in the national budget, resulting into low budget appropriation and GoL co-financing for externally funded projects. This is a consequence of the limited awareness among line ministries and agency about climate change funding and the lack of buy-in from policy makers and politicians. Some of the strategies identified to mainstream climate change into the national development processes is to articulate a strong case for climate change funds into the national budget by increasing the awareness among policy makers and line ministries of the social and economic impacts of climate change in their specific sectors, as well as climate change funding. This should be done with increased coordination among key actors, experts and stakeholders on climate change in Liberia.

At the same time, it is viewed that **institutional mandates** are fragment among ministries and agencies, due to not specific legislation on the matter, among other things. To overcome this, there need to be a review of the legislation and the mandates of line ministries and agencies and revoke unnecessary mandates to avoid ambiguity. Workshop participants identified the need to take lessons learned from workshop to our relevant institutions.

The barriers on the **technical skills and knowledge** is the limited availability of specialized professionals, limited training opportunities, the lack of academic programs with CC in their curriculum and inadequate support to research institutions and limited capacity of extension support services. To overcome these barriers some of the things identified are to provide more training to technical personnel at line ministries and agencies, research institutions and extension staff, develop curriculum in academic and learning institutions and link extension services to climate change information.

In terms of **inter-ministerial and inter-agency coordination**, there is poor coordination between sectors and any synergies of coordination are weak. This is due to the absence of a functional technical working group (TWG) on climate change, MACs do not have adequate knowledge about the impact of CC and lack technical experts on climate change adaptation. There is also limited knowledge sharing among MACs, which makes assessing information from line ministries a big challenge. To overcome these barriers, first there is a view that the GoL needs to strengthen and empower the National Climate Change Secretariat (NCCS), reflected in budget and staffing. A strengthened NCCS should enhance coordination among relevant institutions. The NCCS should provide comprehensive periodic coordination meeting and provide the platform for knowledge sharing. At the same time, this would provide the environment to establish a functional technical group in the sector, with focal persons assigned to each line ministry, providing access to information and data collection from each MAC. Finally, synergies should be created amongst donor partners and GoL to ensure harmonization of climate change adaptation initiatives.

**Table 5: Strategies to overcome institutional constraints in Liberia**

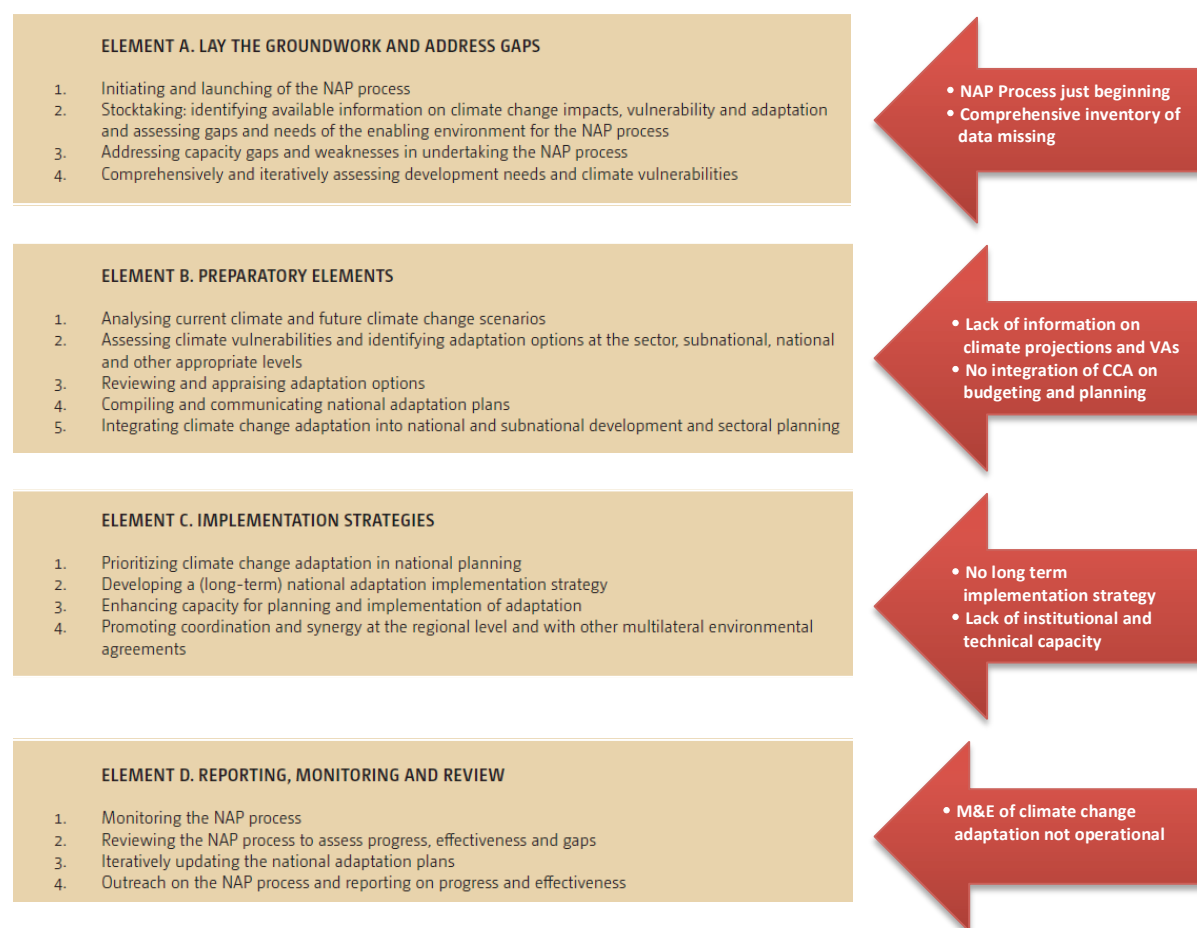
| Area                                                                               | Nature of barriers in Liberia                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Strategic responses to overcome barriers                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Financial resources for climate change</b>                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited efforts to articulate climate change activities</li> <li>Climate change has not been factor in the national budget (low budgeting appropriation and GoL co-financing)</li> <li>Lack of buy-in and commitment from politicians, policy maker and/or decision makers</li> <li>Limited information on climate change funds</li> <li>Awareness among line ministries and agency for climate change funding</li> <li>Limited financial data</li> </ul>                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mainstreaming climate change into national development processes</li> <li>Take stock of existing climate change funds</li> <li>Articulate strong case for climate change funds in national budget</li> <li>Increase advocacy and campaigning for policy makers. Explain policymakers the social damages and economic benefits of climate change</li> <li>Increase awareness among line ministry and climate change funding</li> <li>Widen financial data information</li> <li>Increase coordination among key actors (experts and stakeholders)</li> </ul> |
| <b>Institutional mandates</b>                                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Issues of fragment mandates especially existing among ministries and agencies</li> <li>There are several MACs concern with climate change related function</li> <li>The existing legislation carved</li> <li>No information on data collection on climate change issue in Liberia</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Need to review the mandate of line ministries and agencies to avoid ambiguity</li> <li>Revoke unnecessary mandates</li> <li>Fast-strike ongoing decentralization and reform processes</li> <li>Review legislations to identify over lapping mandates</li> <li>Need to take lessons learned from workshop to our relevant institutions</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>Technical skills and knowledge</b>                                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited capacity of extension support services</li> <li>Lack of CC program in academics and research institutions; less expert in the sector</li> <li>Limited specialized professionals</li> <li>Misplacement of professionals</li> <li>Inadequate support to research institutions</li> <li>Limited training opportunities</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training of extension staff; Need to train more people on climate change</li> <li>Need to link extension to climate change information</li> <li>Develop curriculum in academic and learning institutions</li> <li>Build capacities of research institution; material support into research</li> <li>Harmonization of existing policies</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Dialogue and coordination across government (interministerial-coordination)</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clarity of sector lead absent</li> <li>Poor coordination between sectors; synergies of coordination are weak</li> <li>Absent of functional technical working group (TWG)</li> <li>MACs do not have adequate knowledge about the impact of CC</li> <li>Lack of technical experts in climate change adaptation</li> <li>Assessing information from line ministries is a big challenge</li> <li>Limited knowledge sharing</li> <li>Lack of synergies between donors and GoL</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen and empower the National Climate Change Secretariat (NCCS) (budget, staffing)</li> <li>Enhance coordination among relevant institutions</li> <li>Create comprehensive periodic coordination meeting; Create a loop involving drop box, emails to share information</li> <li>Establish a functional technical group in the sector</li> <li>Focal person assign to line ministry for data collection</li> <li>Create synergies amongst donor partners and GoL to ensure harmonization</li> </ul>                                                  |

## h. Gap Analysis of existing climate change adaptation initiatives in Liberia

Comparing process elements envisaged in the four steps of the NAP Guidelines with the situation in Liberia described in the previous sections of this report, we can identify some shortcomings and gaps, as presented in Figure 5. The value added of the NAP process for Liberia would be to address the key gaps, and develop strategies to address those gaps.

In this process, there needs to be a comprehensive stocktaking of existing climate information and vulnerability studies. Also, there needs to be mechanisms and instruments to mainstream climate change on planning and budgeting at the national and subnational level, involving key sectors such as agriculture, coastal management, energy, health, public works, etc. For that, an assessment and valuation of adaptation options is required. There is also a lack of institutional and technical capacity and no long term implementation strategy for adaptation. Finally, monitoring and evaluation for adaptation processes is also lacking.

**Figure 5: Gaps to be addressed in the NAP process for Liberia using the framework of the LEG NAP Guidelines**



## Deriving entry points and strategic intervention areas for the NAP process

As discussed in the previous sections, currently Liberia does not have specific national climate change adaptation policies in place. Liberia seeks to utilize the NAP process to mainstream climate change into their current development policies, and influence various government departments to drive the process. There is also a need to have a system or framework to update medium to long term plans and processing adaptation information. Liberia is also seeking to build capacity to conduct adaptation assessments to start the NAP process. The GoL plans to utilize existing institutional structure to conduct assessments to help identify the

countries vulnerabilities to climate change. Also, the need to establish a strong M&E system would provide the general support for the process.

As elaborated in the SWOT analysis, the most salient feature of the adaptation experience in Liberia is the implementation of the pilot projects under the NAPA. However, these processes need to be strengthened during the NAP process. Another potential entry point is the budgeting process as Liberia aims to integrate climate change concerns into their national development planning and budgeting.

Based on an analysis of existing relevant CCA processes and capacities in Liberia, there are several gaps that should be addressed by a successful NAP process. To fill these gaps, there are various **strategic intervention areas** that need to be addressed. A NAP process that integrates activities to address these gaps will provide added value to existing CCA initiatives. It is important to note that the implementation of these strategic intervention areas requires the engagement of key stakeholders and actors, as well as engaging politicians and policy makers to have the political backing. The strategic intervention areas are:

- I. **Climate Information.** Generate base information on climate projections, vulnerability studies and economic assessment of adaptation options.
- II. **Capacity development.** Support measures to build institutional and technical capacity.
- III. **Intersectoral coordinated implementation.** Need to strengthen the NCCS and coordination with line Ministries.
- IV. **Planning and Financing.** Integrate climate change into planning and budgeting, matching financing needs with sources.
- V. **Implementation of M&E system for CCA.** Establish M&E system at EPA to ensure tracking of progress of climate change adaptation process.

### Suggestions for a roadmap for Liberia's NAP process

As part of the results of the workshop, a draft roadmap of the NAP process was established (Table 6), identifying the key aspects of the NAP process relevant for Liberia and associated activities that need to be undertaken, identifying the responsible institutions for those activities. A tentative list of outputs for each activity and a timeframe were identified, as well as possible sources of financing. It is worth noting that this table will probably need to be revised when Liberia formally proceed with the NAP process.

Each of the activities have been classified as short term (3, 3-6, 6-12 months), medium term (1-2 years) and long term (3-5 years), suggesting a period of 2015-2019. Table 7 presents these activities in a tentative timeline to be carried out. Specific institutional roles and responsibilities have been identified for each of the activities identified in the road-map.