



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: FULL-SIZED PROJECT

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: LDCF

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Building capacity for LDCs to participate effectively in intergovernmental climate change processes.		
Country(ies):	Global, Least Developed Countries	GEF Project ID: ¹	5615
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP, UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	UNDP: 5318 UNEP: 01215
Other Executing Partner(s):	UNITAR	Submission Date:	15.11.2013
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change Adaptation	Project Duration (Months)	30
Name of parent program (if applicable):	N/A	Agency Fee (\$):	380,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/> • For SGP <input type="checkbox"/> 			

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK²:

Focal Area Objectives	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
CCA-2: Increasing adaptive capacity. Increase adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change, including variability, at local, national, regional and global level	LDCF	4,000,000	19,671,396
Total Project Cost		4,000,000	19,671,396

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective:						
Project Component	Grant Type ³	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
Component 1: The role of LDCs in intergovernmental climate change processes (overseen by UNDP).	TA	Outcome 1: Capacity of LDCs to participate effectively in intergovernmental climate change processes enhanced.	Output 1.1: LDCs have skills to effectively participate in intergovernmental climate change processes. Output 1.2: LDCs have national institutions to support an effective participation in intergovernmental climate change processes.	LDCF	\$1,843,318	9,065,159
Component 2: National systems to collect, analyse, interpret and archive climate change data	TA	Outcome 2: Capacity of LDCs to collect, analyse, interpret and archive climate change data and information is	Output 2.1: LDCs have national systems to collect, analyse interpret and archive climate change data	LDCF	\$921,659	4,532,580

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

² Refer to the reference attached on the [Focal Area Results Framework](#) when completing Table A.

³ TA includes capacity building, and research and development.

and information. (overseen by UNEP)		strengthened.	and information to support integration of climate change into development and report under UNFCCC.			
Component 3: Knowledge Management (overseen by UNEP)	TA	Outcome 3: Knowledge generated by the project is collected and disseminated.	Output 3.1: LDCs have access to and disseminate the knowledge and experience generated through the project	LDCF	\$921,659	4,532,580
Subtotal					3,686,636	18,130,319
Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁴					313,364 ⁵	1,541,077
Total Project Cost					4,000,000	19,671,396

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
Other Multilateral Agencies	UNITAR	Grant	1,054,000
GEF Agency	UNEP	Grant	2,400,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	1,153,609
Other Multilateral Agencies	UN-Habitat	In-kind	1,918,137
GEF Agency	UNEP and UNDP	Grant ⁶	11,858,380
Other Multilateral Agencies	IIED	In kind	1,287,270
Total Cofinancing			19,671,396

D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES (\$) REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Grant Amount (\$) (a)	Agency Fee (\$) (b) ²	Total (\$) c=a+b
UNDP	LDCF	Climate Change	Global	2,000,000	190,000	2,190,000
UNEP	LDCF	Climate Change	Global	2,000,000	190,000	2,190,000
Total Grant Resources				4,000,000	380,000	4,380,000

¹ In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table. PMC amount from Table B should be included proportionately to the focal area amount in this table.

² Indicate fees related to this project.

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)⁷

Please check on the appropriate box for PPG as needed for the project according to the GEF Project Grant:

⁴ To be calculated as percent of subtotal.

⁵ Given the global context and complexity of the problem addressed by the project a higher PMC cost is requested. The figure which is subject of adjustments during the PPG is based on similar types of projects.

⁶ This refers to a project on "GCF Readiness" funded by BMU and implemented jointly by UNDP and UNEP. For more information, see Section A.1.2.

⁷ On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

- No PPG required.
 - (upto) \$50k for projects up to & including \$1 million
 - (upto)\$100k for projects up to & including \$3 million
 - (upto)\$150k for projects up to & including \$6 million
 - (upto)\$200k for projects up to & including \$10 million
 - (upto)\$300k for projects above \$10 million
- | <u>Amount Requested (\$)</u> | <u>Agency Fee for PPG (\$) ⁸</u> |
|------------------------------|---|
| -- 0-- | --0-- |
| | |
| 150,000 | 14,250 |
| | |
| | |

PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY(IES) FOR MFA AND/OR MTF PROJECT ONLY

Trust Fund	GEF Agency	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in \$)		
				PPG (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c = a + b
UNDP	LDCF	Climate Change	Global	75,000	7,125	82,125
UNEP	LDCF	Climate Change	Global	75,000	7,125	82,125
Total PPG Amount				150,000	14,250	164,250

MFA: Multi-focal area projects; MTF: Multi-Trust Fund projects.

⁸ PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the GEF Project Grant amount requested.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION⁹

A. PROJECT OVERVIEW

A.1 Project Description

A.1.1 The problem and barriers that need to be addressed

The Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in Asia, Africa, the Pacific, and the Caribbean face severe socio-economic and environmental problems that threaten sustainable development. Challenges include: i) significant financial constraints; ii) technical capacity constraints; iii) political instability; iv) regional conflicts; and v) ecosystem degradation. According to the IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report (AR4), observed and predicted effects of variability and climate change – including increase in temperatures, changes in precipitation patterns, sea level rise and an increase in frequency and intensity of extreme weather events – have currently exacerbated and are expected to further exacerbate these challenges. The effect of climate change is likely to deprive large sections of populations living in LDCs of their livelihoods, condemning them to perpetual poverty.

LDCs are more exposed than other countries to the effects of climate change. Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹⁰ (UNFCCC) acknowledge LDCs under Articles 4.8 and 4.9 as being the most vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. Other articles of the Convention and relevant decisions – such as those related to finance, adaptation, mitigation technology and other elements of the climate regime – are of great importance for, and affect, LDCs. Therefore the effective engagement of LDCs into this process is key and requires greater ownership of the implementation of the UNFCCC from LDCs. Most of the important global decisions on climate change policies are being adopted and implemented without proper and vocal participation from the LDCs. This is due partly to the fact that their negotiators lack resources and often the necessary capacity to effectively represent their countries in the global UNFCCC process. Despite several attempts to support LDCs in their engagement with this process, gaps still exist in their capacity to effectively participate. This is explained mainly by the: i) growing pace of the UNFCCC negotiations; ii) increasing number of negotiating tracks, proliferated agendas and institutions; iii) lack of sufficient capacity to follow these negotiations including the *ad-hoc* arrangements for engaging with climate change process at all levels. For this reason, LDCs need to strengthen and sustain national coordinating mechanisms to facilitate the knowledge, awareness sharing and integration of climate change information into development planning and effective participation in the intergovernmental process. This will allow them to establish sustainable institutional arrangements for coordinating mitigation and adaptation efforts¹¹ at global, regional and national levels.

In 2001, during COP-7¹² LDCs established a work programme which reflects priority needs identified through a broad consultative process for:

- (a) strengthening existing and, where needed, establishing national climate change secretariats and/or focal points to enable the effective implementation of the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol in LDCs;
- (b) providing training, on an ongoing basis, in negotiating skills and language, where needed, to develop the capacity of negotiators from LDCs to participate effectively in the climate change process;
- (c) supporting the preparation and implementation of NAPAs;
- (d) promoting public-awareness programmes, to ensure the dissemination of information on

⁹ Part II should not be longer than 5 pages.

¹⁰ As described in Decision 9/CP.17.

¹¹ As described in GEF/LDCF.SCCF.13/Inf.05.

¹² Decision 5/CP.7.

climate change issues;

(e) development and transfer of technology, particularly adaptation technology in accordance with decision 4/CP.7); and

(f) strengthening the capacity of meteorological and hydrological services to collect, analyse, interpret and disseminate weather and climate information to support the implementation of NAPAs.

Out of the six elements of the LDC work programme, priority for funding from the LDCF was given to point (c) i.e. supporting the preparation and implementation of NAPAs. A great deal of progress has therefore been made in terms of identifying and implementing the most urgent and immediate needs for adaptation. At COP-17 in 2011, it was recognised that sufficient progress on the remaining elements of the work programme (other than those under point (c)) had yet to be realised, and that specific support was required to enable LDCs to participate more effectively in the UNFCCC¹³ process. Subsequent COP guidance has requested the GEF, through the LDCF, to also support the remaining elements of the LDC work programme (decisions 5/CP.144 and 5/CP.165). To address the remaining elements of the LDC work programme, the GEF Secretariat, in collaboration with LDC Parties and its Agencies, and in close coordination with LEG, has considered options for a Global Support Programme (GSP). This GSP would seek to address the shortfalls in awareness, as well as in institutional and technical capacity that prevent LDCs from assuming greater ownership of the implementation of the UNFCCC, and from establishing sustainable institutional arrangements for coordinating their adaptation and mitigation efforts. This was translated into guidance from the GEF to its Agencies on how to address the shortfalls and constraints mentioned above for LDCs¹⁴. In response to the needs of LDCs, a GSP, subject to LDCF funding, is hereby designed by UNDP and UNEP to provide the following:

- Support to national climate change coordination mechanisms to effectively participate in the climate change intergovernmental process; and
- Access to and application of the best available information, science and technology to integrate climate change into development planning and reporting to the UNFCCC.

The **problem that this project seeks to address** is therefore that many of the LDCs currently have insufficient capacity to effectively respond to climate change. This constraint is typically a function of numerous factors including: i) weak or non-existent national climate change coordination mechanisms to support their effective participation into the intergovernmental process; ii) limited knowledge of topics and work streams being negotiated at intergovernmental climate change processes which are becoming increasingly complex¹⁵; iii) limited climate change negotiating skills¹⁶; and iv) limited application of state-of-the-art technology and scientific knowledge to support the integration of climate change mitigation and adaptation into development planning. There is an overall need to move from project-by-project based mechanisms to coherent, coordinated, long-term institution-building.

The **preferred solution** is to strengthen the capacities of LDCs to: i) participate effectively in intergovernmental climate change processes under the UNFCCC, using informed positions; and ii) use best available climate change information, science and technology for the implementation of mitigation and adaptation interventions. Such strengthened capacity will enable: i) negotiation positions to be based on the most up-to-date information available; ii) negotiations to be formulated based on triangulation of priorities drawn from relevant sectors and stakeholder groups; and iii) mitigation and adaptation priorities to be included in national development planning across a range of sectors (e.g. water, agriculture, energy,

¹³ Decision 9/CP.17.

¹⁴ "Support for Elements of the Least Developed Countries Work Programme other than the NAPAs" LDCF/SCCF Council Information Document. GEF/LDCF.SCCF.13/Inf.05.

¹⁵ Such as annual Conferences of Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC, its Subsidiary Bodies (SBI and SBSTA) and ad hoc working groups established under negotiating platforms such as the ADP (Ad-Hoc Working Group under Durban Platform for Enhanced Action).

¹⁶ FCCC/SBI/2012/7.

health).

Barriers to achieving the solution include: i) insufficient or lack of coordination mechanisms and collaboration between government institutions and departments – and between government and other sectors – to develop appropriate negotiating positions and skills; ii) limited institutional memory on climate change negotiations as a result of small size of LDC delegations; and iii) poorly developed mechanisms for sharing state-of-the-art science and technology within and between countries.

A.1.2 The baseline scenario and associated baseline projects

Preparing for and participating in the intergovernmental climate change process requires coordination at national and international level, negotiating skills and access to the best available information on global, regional and national climate change topics.

Component 1: Capacity of LDCs to participate effectively in intergovernmental climate change processes enhanced.

The majority of LDCs have used their NAPA preparation and Initial National Communication projects to establish national climate change secretariats and/or focal points to enable the effective implementation of the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol¹⁷. The UNFCCC focal points are usually located within the Ministries of Environment. The secretariats are at different stages of full functionality and usually oversee the following: i) provision of support for the development of a regulatory framework that would underpin a country's response to climate change under the Convention; ii) regular support for addressing basic human, institutional and resource needs to coordinate national climate change programmes; and iii) communication of incoming climate change information and requests for input and programmes with relevant stakeholders at the national level. Following the closure of the above-mentioned projects, the secretariats have stopped functioning.

NAPA formulation and implementation, funded by LDCF, has also contributed towards the establishment and development of mechanisms/institutions that aim to oversee and promote regulatory support for climate change adaptation. Some of these institutions are constrained in terms of effective participation in intergovernmental climate change processes by: i) limited ability to develop negotiating positions based on national priorities; ii) limited negotiation skills; iii) under-resourced bureaucracies; iv) limited institutional memory; and v) inadequate knowledge transfer on international negotiation processes. Negotiators have minimal opportunity to present their individual country's priorities at intergovernmental climate change negotiations.

LDCs currently prepare for intergovernmental climate change processes in an *ad hoc* manner. There is often reliance on the individual memory of the designated UNFCCC focal point, particularly in cases where the same person attends successive intergovernmental climate change meetings. Negotiation positions tend to be informed by *ad hoc* discussions, and few representatives from LDCs are able to draw on formal training to conduct negotiations effectively. Furthermore, knowledge of the architecture of intergovernmental climate change processes – including the various Workstreams – and how previous COP decisions affect current negotiations is limited. This is partially because LDC delegations are often limited in number because of scarce financial resources that are constrained by the increasing pace of the climate change negotiations. As a consequence, one or two individuals from any particular country have to cover and record multiple negotiation topics, which happen to be negotiated mostly at the same time. Outcomes of previous negotiations are seldom analysed to establish how the negotiation processes led to certain decisions being reached. Furthermore, limited coordination between climate change secretariats and other

¹⁷ Report of the 21st meeting of the LEG.

ministries – as well as between government agencies and other sectors¹⁸ – impedes inter-ministerial and cross-sectoral collaboration on climate change efforts. Consequently, few decision-makers within LDCs are aware of UNFCCC processes and how the current topics under negotiation relate to the countries' socio-economic development. This restricts the capacity of LDCs to reduce their vulnerability to climate change, hindering national development and poverty reduction. With limited access to training materials, methods and toolkits – as well as insufficient support for utilising existing capacity-building resources – LDCs will continue to be constrained in participating effectively in intergovernmental climate change processes.

There is therefore a need to establish a sustainable mechanism that ensures that LDC government negotiators are as informed as possible on the Workstreams of critical importance to their respective countries/negotiating blocs. Upon the conclusion of negotiations, countries must address climate change issues within the framework of the decisions reached.

There are other ongoing initiatives relevant to this component which are identified as baseline projects for this LDCF project.

The interventions under component 1 are built upon the following baseline projects:

1. **UNITAR's e-Learning course Climate Change Diplomacy** provides training for negotiators and other officials for participation in intergovernmental climate change processes. The training develops upon request, participants' understanding of climate change risks, negotiation processes and international climate change mechanisms. This is an ongoing initiative which strengthens participants' knowledge and capacity for decision-making and for representing their countries' interests when negotiating climate change commitments. UNITAR also conducts training events tailored to national circumstances in specific countries. The LDCF project will build upon this initiative by working together with UNITAR to expand it for all LDCs and tailor it to as per their needs and national circumstances. Out of US \$80,000/year which is the overall budget for this initiative, UNITAR will contribute US \$54,000 (in total) as co-finance to the LDCF project.
2. **UNITAR's One UN Training Service Platform on CC (UN CC:Learn)** supports member States, UN Agencies and other development partners in designing and implementing results-oriented and sustainable learning to address climate change. This platform is now supporting five pilot projects in Benin, the Dominican Republic, Indonesia, Malawi and Uganda, and this is expected to be expanded to other countries and LDCs. The LDCF project will help expand this initiative with focus on climate change issues. This platform has an overall budget of US \$1,000,000, which will be used as co-finance for the LDCF project.
3. The **Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)** is the operational component of the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism. It is hosted and managed by UNEP in collaboration with UNIDO and is supported by a consortium of 11 Centres of Excellence located in developing and developed countries. The CTCN 's mandate is to : i) build or strengthen the capacity of developing countries to identify technology needs; ii) facilitate the preparation and implementation of technology projects and strategies to support mitigation and adaptation interventions; and iii) promote low-emission and climate-resilient development. The center has started its operations in mid-2013, following the Doha CoP's decision and UNEP's Governing Council of 2013. The proposed LDCF project will build on this initiative by facilitating the exchange of the state-of-the-art information on climate change technology to support integration of climate change into development. The center currently operates under a budget of more than US \$5 million out of which US \$1 million were deemed relevant to the LDCF project and claimed as co-finance.

¹⁸ E.g. private sector.

4. **UNDP Knowledge, Innovation, and Capacity Group (KICG), Bureau of Development Policy (BDP)** provides a range of policy and technical advisory services that can be utilized towards the successful implementation of the LDCF project. Informed by a rigorous body of evidence drawn from many years of experience on the ground, KICG helps develop policy guidance, collects and provides evidence on what works and what doesn't, conducts research and analysis, and works as the in-house resource team for training country office and country team colleagues. On-the-ground technical support is provided in conducting capacity assessments, designing and executing capacity development responses, and helping set up systems that measure change in capacity over time. KICG also supports development initiatives by integrating state-of-the-art knowledge sharing approaches as an integral part of UNDP's services, looking to and beyond technology platforms in this pursuit. The proposed LDCF project will build and take further on a number of KICG's ongoing initiatives with a total budget of \$120,000 USD including:
 - the application of UNDP's core approach to capacity development, capacity assessment and measurement of capacity results;
 - the application of a support package on Collaborative Capacities; and
 - the establishment of knowledge platforms to gather and share information throughout the negotiation and development processes.
5. The International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) is engaged in a project entitled "**Building the capacity, knowledge and expertise of LDC negotiators to ensure more equitable outcomes for the countries they represent**"¹⁹. The project aims to support negotiators from LDCs by: i) increasing the understanding of key legal and technical issues and building stronger representation of LDCs in the UNFCCC process; ii) increasing LDCs' capacity to contribute to global climate change negotiations; iii) ensuring better coordination of the LDC group; and iv) increasing the group's representation at other forums, including high level political meetings. The LDCF project will build on the legal and technical focus of IIED programme to incorporate lessons learned from ongoing and previous LDCF/SCCF- funded projects on CC adaptation in terms of their influence in policy and legal reforms, as well as on-the-ground results in developing countries. This initiative will contribute £760,000 (US \$1,207,808) to the LDCF project.
6. **European Capacity Building Initiative Workshop Programme (ecbi)**, also managed by IIED, is an initiative for sustained capacity building in support of international climate change negotiations, that creates a "playing field" between government delegations to the international climate change negotiations. Part of this initiative is the ecbi Workshop Programme, launched in 2005, which works alongside IIED's above-mentioned capacity building project, with the aim of supporting the international climate change negotiations by building and sustaining capacity amongst developing country negotiators, and by fostering trust between both developed and developing country negotiators. The workshop programme has run as a series of events, with 76 events being run since 2005. Participants include negotiators, policy makers and policy implementers. This LDCF project will build on these workshops' negotiating tools to facilitate dialogue and encourage constructive argumentation for successful understanding and adoption of "coalition building" skills amongst participants. This initiative will contribute £50,000 or US \$79,462 to the LDCF project. Hence, the total contribution from IIED is US\$1,287,270.

¹⁹ Available from: <http://www.iied.org/supporting-climate-change-negotiators-least-developed-countries>.

Component 2: National systems to collect, analyse, interpret and archive climate change data and information.

At present, there is a flow of information from different channels on climate change science and technology which feeds into decision making processes at all levels – national and international – for all countries, including LDCs. These LDCs have also used their NAPA and Initial National Communication projects to access and increase their knowledge and awareness on such information available. They have also contributed to the available climate change science and information, with the data and information collected through their NAPA and national communication projects. Information on climate change technology, scenarios, and emissions of greenhouse gases, has also been flowing through the national communications, NAPAs and Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs). However, institutional arrangements, for a sustainable and continuous flow of such information to and from LDC climate change teams, do not exist and in many cases national teams, along with the technical and institutional capacity and memory, vanish as these projects come to an end. Therefore in many cases LDCs have minimal capacity and knowledge on how to apply science and technology to effectively integrate climate change concerns into development planning and report to the UNFCCC process in continuous basis.

In the run-up to the development and implementation of the new climate change treaty, LDCs must be equipped with knowledge and information on climate change and technologies for mitigation and adaptation. The fifth IPCC report will be released in 2013/2014 to support UNFCCC Parties, including those from LDCs, in their long-term cooperative action on climate change. The first report for Policy Makers released in September 2013 was considered as a wake-up call for urgent responses to keep the emissions below safe levels. In order to fully respond to what the science is telling to the world, stronger capacity to negotiate, absorb and use the latest scientific information to inform the negotiations is required, as well as implementation of relevant actions at national and local levels. In this regard, there is still a need to build and/or strengthen, where it exists, the capacity of LDCs²⁰ related to: i) collecting and utilising the most relevant, up-to-date knowledge; ii) building on experiences of other countries concerning mitigation and adaptation; and iii) improving the national systems for reporting to the UNFCCC²¹.

Baseline project initiatives related to Component 2 are listed below:

7. **The NIE Direct Access Project**, implemented by UNEP, aims to strengthen developing countries' institutional and financial capacity of their National Implementing Entity (NIE) towards accreditation to the Adaptation Fund and other international climate funds for direct access. The project provides support on identification of key capacities that already exist and additional capacities that may be needed of an appropriate entity; as well as on supporting the entities to prepare a capacity development strategy to address those gaps (these may include capacities for financial management, procurement, monitoring and evaluation). UNEP further provides support services to NIEs in preparing an application for accreditation and technical assistance in developing adaptation project proposals under the direct access modality. The LDCF project will help advance this capacity building initiative through the setting up or strengthening of new national institutional mechanisms for climate change in LDC countries. US \$700,000 will be used as co-finance for the LDCF project.

²⁰ As described in *inter alia* FCCC/SBI/2012/7, FCCC/SBI/2013/8 and GEF/LDCF.SCCF.13/Inf.05.

²¹ E.g. National Communications.

8. UNEP and UNDP joint initiative: **The Green Climate Fund (GCF) Readiness Programme** is currently in inception phase (with a total budget of Euro 10 million, split among UNDP, UNEP and WRI). It offers needs-oriented support to countries for accessing and using the GCF once it is fully operational. It is implemented by UNDP, UNEP, WRI and the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (BMU). This programme will include: i) specific capacity building programmes in 6 target countries; ii) the development of national project pipelines on the basis of existing and potential specific national plans and policies; and iii) the development of in-country monitoring tracking systems for climate finance and its effectiveness, together with feeding back shortcomings identified with GCF processes to support the work of the GCF board. The programme is currently working with stakeholders in each country through scoping missions to develop a readiness plan which will be based primarily on an assessment of capacities around the pillars of climate finance readiness. The proposed LDCF project will build on this initiative by strengthening national capacities to: i) support integration of climate change into development planning; and ii) participate in intergovernmental climate change processes, including reporting to UNFCCC and accessing funding for climate change mitigation and adaptation. The overall cost of the relevant initiatives from this program to be used as co-finance is EU 9 million, or US \$11,858,380.

There are other relevant initiatives which cannot be described as baseline projects and therefore claimed as source of co- finance because they are funded by GEF/ LDCF/ SCCF resources. These include National Communications, Biannual Inventory Reports, NAPAs, NAPA implementation projects, and Technology Needs Assessment. However, a description of these projects is provided in section A.4.

Component 3: Knowledge Management

Partnerships, networks and platforms for knowledge exchange between global/regional institutions and LDC governments are also limited. Consequently, there is little opportunity to transfer lessons learned and good practices for applying science and technology on climate change in development planning, including through South-South and North-South exchanges. For example, development planners do not have access to scientific information that is well-organised and appropriately communicated. Without increased knowledge and awareness development planners will continue to develop climate change strategies that are not informed by robust, scientific data and evidence-based technologies.

There are past and on-going initiatives that provided or are providing support, such as training sessions and capacity-building, for developing countries including Asian, African, and Pacific LDCs. It is also noted that there are LDCs whose needs have not been fully met, and which require further support on an on-going basis²². Current initiatives – some funded by LDCF resources – have paved the way for LDCs to establish systems for generating relevant information and setting up such coordination mechanisms. However, further action is needed to overcome this capacity deficit to develop sustainable coordination mechanisms so as to support LDCs in continuous manner. Finally, lessons learned from successful development planning for climate change are rarely collated and disseminated for use in informing negotiation positions, as well as replicating and upscaling initiatives.

Baseline project initiatives related to Component 3:

²² Report on the twenty-first meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, FCCC/SBI/2012/7, April 2012.

9. **UNDP and UNEP Knowledge Management Initiatives** apply knowledge and technology to support climate change adaptation. These networks coordinate and facilitate the exchange of climate change information. This includes: i) improving collaboration for innovation; ii) collating knowledge in tailored packages; iii) supporting strategic planning and policy processes; and iv) building capacity for climate change adaptation. The proposed LDCF project will build on these initiatives by promoting the sharing of knowledge on climate change negotiations, integrating climate change into development planning and reporting according to UNFCCC requirements among LDCs and non-LDCs.
- a) **UNEP: (total contribution = US \$700,000):** Asia-Pacific Adaptation Network: (US \$500,000); and Africa Adaptation Knowledge Network (US \$200,000).
 - b) **UNDP: Adaptation Learning Mechanism (US \$200,000).**
10. **UN-Habitat's Cities and Climate Change Initiative (CCCI)** seeks to enhance the preparedness and mitigation activities of cities in developing and LDCs. It emphasizes good governance, responsibility, leadership and practical initiatives for local governments, communities and citizens. CCCI is developing a suite of tools to support city-leaders and practitioners in addressing the impact of climate change (adaptation) and to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions (mitigation). The following LDCs in Asia -Pacific and Africa currently participate in the initiative (amongst other 40+ cities in the world): Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Uganda, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Rwanda, and Mozambique. Lessons learned from cities in these countries can be replicated into other LDCs. The initiative is currently undergoing Phase III (2012-2013). The Knowledge Centre on Cities and Climate Change (K4C) is responsible for the knowledge component of CCCI. It is a joint initiative of UNEP, Cities Alliance, UN-Habitat and the World Bank. This internet platform helps climate change practitioners remain up to date on knowledge relating to cities and climate change, by serving as a mechanism for sharing experiences and best practices, as well as facilitating exchange of innovative initiatives. The proposed LDCF project will build on this initiative by further promoting and broadening knowledge sharing on climate change negotiations, integrating climate change into development planning and reporting according to UNFCCC requirements. It will build on CCCI by incorporating relevant decision-making tools to strengthen the capacity of national coordinating mechanisms in LDCs to participate in climate change negotiations based on national development priorities and national/subnational adaptation options. The CCCI initiative will contribute with 1,918,136 USD to the LDCF project.
11. **UNDP Caribbean Risk Management Initiative (CRMI) Phase II (2011- 2013)** consists of a knowledge network designed to build capacity across the Caribbean region for the management of climate-related risk between different linguistic communities, led by UNDP's Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) and the Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean (RBLAC). This regional initiative is designed to facilitate the development of policies and mechanisms for improved management, recovery and development in SIDS. CRMI focuses on increasing capacity through south-south collaboration and the identification and exchange of existing technical capacities. Documentation and dissemination of best practices and lessons learned in different aspects related to disaster risk management and adaptation to CC. It is funded

by the: i) Italian Ministry of the Environment, Land, and Sea; ii) Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs; iii) UNDP-Spanish Trust Fund; iv) UNDP Gender Thematic Trust Fund; and v) UNDP Core funding from RBLAC and BCPR. The proposed LDCF project will build on this initiative by further promoting South-South and North-South exchange of knowledge on climate change negotiations, integrating climate change into development planning and reporting according to UNFCCC requirements. This project is contributing \$833,609 to this LDCF project.

A.1.3 The proposed alternative scenario

An effective response to climate change in LDCs is dependent on aligning national climate change interventions with intergovernmental climate change processes. This project, financed by the LDCF, will establish a GSP for LDCs across the globe to deliver three integrated and complementary components:

Component 1 – overseen by UNDP – will increase the institutional and technical capacity of LDCs to participate more effectively in intergovernmental climate change processes. This will be achieved by: i) holding e-Learning courses on skills required to participate effectively in climate change negotiations; ii) disseminating information briefs on state-of-the-art information on science and technology in climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as past and current climate change negotiations; iii) disseminating guidelines and toolkits on formulating negotiating positions based on national priorities and adaptation options; and iv) providing institutional support for strengthening national coordination mechanisms.

Component 2 – overseen by UNEP – This component will allow LDCs to establish national systems to collect, analyse, archive and interpret climate change data and information, which will facilitate integration of CC into national development planning, as well as reporting to UNFCCC. This will be achieved by first of all identifying institutional and technical capacities disseminating guidelines and toolkits on: i) the collection, analysis, archiving, interpretation and dissemination of information on climate change to inform development planning; and ii) improving the national systems for continuous reporting according to UNFCCC requirements.

Component 3 – overseen by UNEP- This component will strengthen platforms to promote exchange of knowledge and good practices, including the guidelines and toolkits developed by this GSP. It will be implemented in collaboration with on-going national communication and TNA project activities.

A detailed description of the adaptation scenario funded by LDCF resources is presented in Section A.1.4 with indicative activities presented in Annex II.

The three components are designed to provide complementary support to guide coordination of climate change interventions in LDCs (see Figure 1). A successful and continuous **national response** to climate change depends on informed development planning and policy-making. A successful **international response** to climate change requires that LDCs: i) secure financing for implementing national adaptation interventions; ii) effectively advocate for mitigation measures; and iii) have a national system to support reporting on climate change according to UNFCCC requirements. To achieve these results, national developmental priorities and climate change risks must inform positions in intergovernmental negotiation processes. In addition, LDC negotiators require further developed skills for effective participation at UNFCCC events.

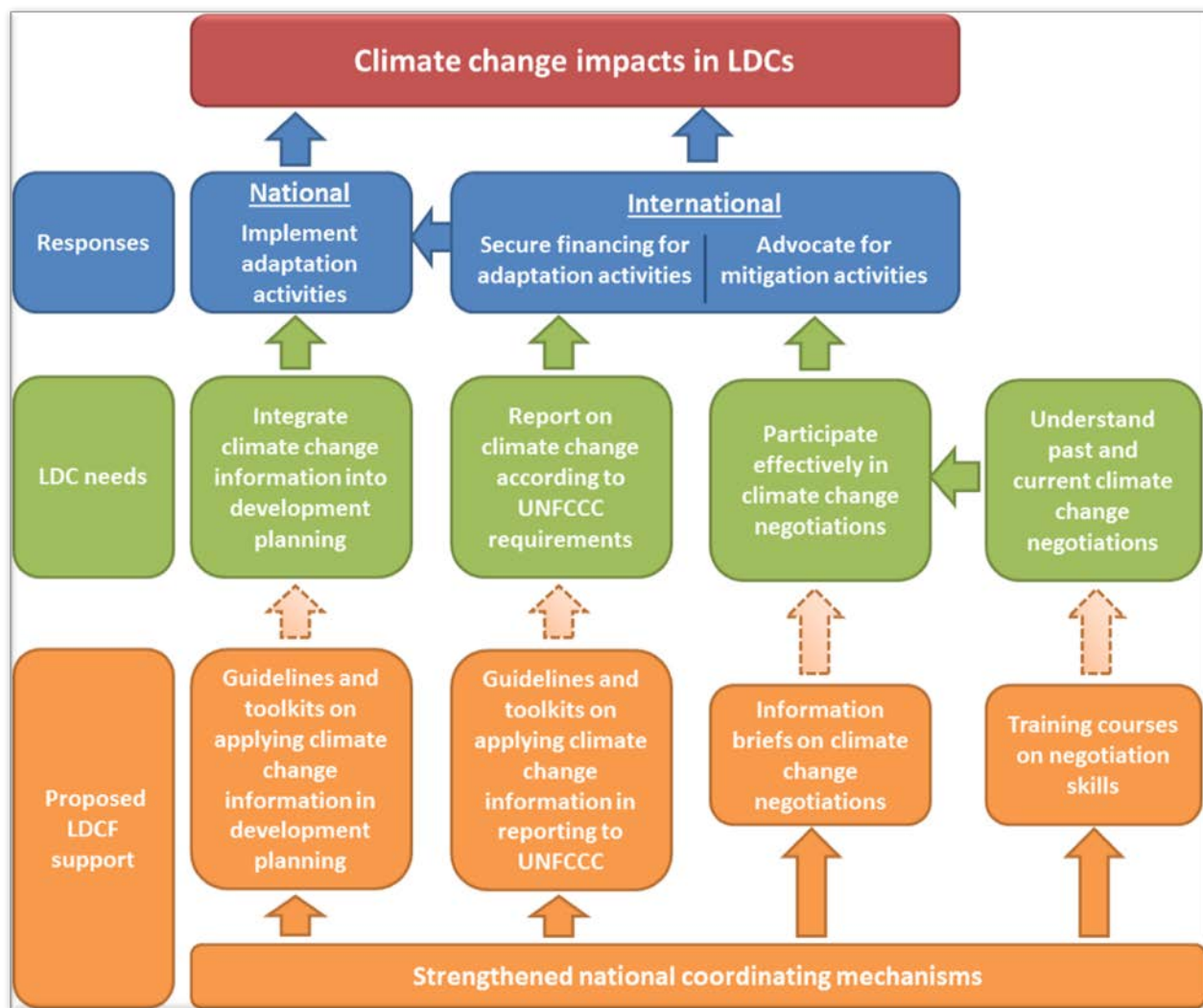


Figure 1. A conceptual model of the support provided by the proposed LDCF project. Dashed arrows denote the contributions that the project will make – using US\$ 4 million of LDCF resources – to capacity building in Asian and Pacific LDCs.

A.1.4. Additional Cost Reasoning and expected contributions from baseline

The additionality rationale of this LDCF project as related to the baseline initiatives and the baseline scenario, lies in the presumption that the baseline interventions listed under Section A.1.2 will allow for shifting from project-based and ad hoc support (e.g. trainings on negotiation taking place during COPs) into a more sustainable and coherent support and partnership building. The project can serve as a vehicle to promote changes in behavior in LDCs and ways to go about national planning and development agendas, so as to be able to have a sustainable system in place to address climate change through stronger local capacity for negotiating, designing, and implementing additional climate change finance. The project’s aim is to enable LDC’s own institutional processes to become better coordinated so that long-term adaptation and mitigation processes could be fully coordinated and these institutions would not remain as project-based.

The project will provide a flexible package of support tailored as per the national circumstances and specific needs of LDCs which will be identified and further validated during the PPG phase. Further, this project will bring coherence among ongoing relevant initiatives which provide ad hoc support to LDCs on relevant issues through building partnerships and harnessing synergies similar to the ones under the NAP GSP and their experience, particularly given national context.

Additional Cost Reasoning as related to each Component is explained below:

Component 1: The role of LDCs in intergovernmental climate change processes (overseen by UNDP).

Baseline scenario: (see Section A.1.2).

Additional cost reasoning:

LDCF resources will be used to support effective participation of LDC negotiators in intergovernmental climate change processes by strengthening national technical and institutional capacities relating to the themes described below:

Effective participation in international climate change negotiations

The proposed LDCF project will provide support to LDCs to:

- i) Identify individuals/groups to take part in capacity building activities to improve negotiation skills. This will include delegation members from government as well as from other sectors with an interest in negotiation outcomes (e.g. private sector, civil society).
- ii) Train in negotiation and coalition building skills. This training will be primarily provided to present delegations of climate change negotiators, but the project will also develop innovative options for supporting a 'next generation' of negotiators.
- iii) Sustain training courses, both through follow ups with participants as well as by exploring options for institutionalising training courses in national institutions with appropriate mandates (e.g. tertiary education institutions, civil service academies).
- iv) Utilise information on (i) the state of the art information on climate change science, technology and finance and (ii) past and current climate change negotiations to inform negotiation positions. This will build capacity in LDCs to analyse outcomes of climate change negotiations and foster dialogue between relevant national institutions and sectors.

National coordinating mechanisms

Underpinning both negotiations and integration of climate change into development planning are mechanisms for coordinating climate change activities across institutions and sectors. Support will be provided to LDCs for the strengthening of coordinating mechanisms between climate change secretariats and relevant line ministries (e.g. water, meteorology, agriculture). The proposed LDCF project will provide support to:

- i) Disseminate guidelines and toolkits on good practices for national coordination mechanisms²³.
- ii) Evaluate country-specific structural options to improve coordination of climate change activities.
- iii) Look beyond present mandates and structures to implement change management processes to improve effectiveness and efficiency.
- iv) Establish national coordinating mechanisms between climate change secretariats and relevant line ministries.
 - v) Strengthen national capacities to collaborate across various boundaries, to make sense of diverse perspectives and agendas. Strengthening joint ownership of the negotiation process will reinforce LDCF project interventions to improve LDCs' capacity to utilise information from

²³ These good practices will be identified from other multi-lateral agreements and conventions.

- past negotiations.
- vi) Develop strategies for setting up and where existing strengthening and sustaining national coordination mechanisms to support effective participation in intergovernmental process.

The activities and support initiatives described under Component 1 will be underpinned by a start-up activity to identify priority skills for effective participation in climate change negotiations.

In order to adequately respond to national priorities and circumstances, a stock-taking exercise will be conducted during PPG phase of the project, whereas capacity needs and opportunities are assessed and national progress in the area of climate change negotiations is taken into account.

In addition, participating LDCs will be supported to identify participants to benefit from capacity building on climate change negotiation. These two activities will generate ownership by LDCs while at the same time diagnosing capacity challenges to be addressed through the proposed LDCF project. This will provide a comprehensive overview of not only individual capacity needs (e.g. gaps in individual negotiation skills), but also more systemic issues (e.g. coordination bottlenecks, mandate overlaps, inadequate knowledge sharing systems). The process will also have a strong element of fostering dialogue between LDCF project participants – including individuals as well as representatives from different agencies and sectors – towards establishing clear and mutual goals for what will be achieved through the project activities. This will be captured in a results framework designed to measure changes in capacity through the project's support. The assessment process will also provide an early opportunity to ensure synergies and complementarities between capacity building activities of this project.

Component 2: National systems to collect, analyse, interpret and archive climate change data and information (overseen by UNEP).

Baseline scenario (see Section A.1.2).

Additional cost reasoning:

LDCF resources will be used to provide guidance LDCs on how to apply state-of-the-art science and technology concerning climate change mitigation and adaptation interventions. This will include how to set up a national system to sustain such a process in on-going basis. National capacity of development planners for applying this knowledge to inform national climate change strategies and development plans will be strengthened. The proposed LDCF project will provide this support by disseminating guidelines and toolkits on the collection, analysis, interpretation and archiving of information to: i) support integration of climate change into development planning²⁴; and ii) support to a national system for reporting according to UNFCCC requirements²⁵. LDCF resources will build on the baseline initiatives listed under Component 2, in Section A.1.2, to achieve strengthened capacity-building outputs detailed in this proposal.

Component 3: Knowledge Management (overseen by UNEP).

Baseline scenario (see Section A.1.2).

Additional cost reasoning:

The project will facilitate the sharing of knowledge on applying climate change science and technologies. This will be achieved through: i) an online training platform; ii) knowledge platforms for South-South and North-South exchange (including a support website, quarterly newsletter and forum of experts); iii) regional workshops; iv) thematic discussions, including webinars; v) sharing success stories at COPs/Subsidiary Body (SB) meetings; and vi) training materials, methods and tools, including lessons

²⁴ E.g. NAPAs, NAPs.

²⁵ E.g. national communications.

learned and good practices. Improved access to scientific and technical knowledge will allow LDCs to identify priority sectors and projects for climate change adaptation, which will be communicated at intergovernmental negotiations. This will strengthen the ability of LDCs to: i) communicate more effectively at climate change negotiations; ii) attract international funding; and iii) implement the necessary adaptation interventions to increase the climate-resilience of their respective countries.

A.1.5. Adaptation benefits

The support provided by the proposed LDCF project for participating effectively in intergovernmental climate change processes will enable LDCs to capitalise on climate change negotiations at COPs and other UNFCCC processes (e.g. SBs, LEG meetings and *Ad hoc* Working Groups on Long-term Cooperative Action). The project will build the capacities of LDCs to effectively manage complex development processes based on national priorities. This will enable countries to integrate climate change mitigation and adaptation measures – such as REDD+ and CDM – into national strategies²⁶. The integration of climate change considerations into long-term development planning – using a rigorous, evidence-based approach – will generate multiple social, economic and environmental co-benefits in LDCs. The proposed LDCF project will also support LDCs to effectively implement adaptation measures in priority sectors through improved institutional coordination. These measures will contribute to sustainable development in LDCs in achieving UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). As such, project activities can be considered ‘no regrets’ measures, since they will improve baseline socio-economic conditions and strengthen key national capacities, even in the case where climate change effects are less severe than anticipated.

The proposed LDCF project will include a focus on gender equity and will promote gender-sensitivity during the implementation of project activities. This will be aligned to the relevant national gender equity targets of participating countries and international agreements, such as the third MDG.

A.1.6. Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

The proposed LDCF project will apply innovative concepts in implementing the remaining elements of the LDC work programme, including:

- i) training that is conducive to concrete capacity building actions, and based on pioneering yet proven approaches (e.g. UNITAR’s e-Learning model);
- ii) a holistic approach to capacity development, with a focus on ensuring that activities to provide training and tools to LDCs are complemented by a comprehensive approach to ensuring the uptake and sustainability of investments by the LDCF project;
- iii) negotiating language support – specific to climate change negotiations – to enable LDCs to derive increased value from participation in intergovernmental climate change processes;
- iv) sharing of climate change information, state-of-the-art science and technology – including lessons learned and good practices – to support development planning at national levels in LDCs;
- v) simultaneous capacity development of climate change negotiators and technical staff to improve engagement in policy and technical matters at the intergovernmental and national levels;
- vi) development of mechanisms to promote the coordination of climate change initiatives at the intergovernmental, regional and national levels; and
- vii) development of mechanisms to support coordination and collaboration between public sector (Government agencies and departments in various sectors) and other sectors (private sector; civil society sector) in the formulation of national negotiation positions, as well as in the translation of negotiation outcomes into national level responses and development planning processes.

²⁶ For example NAPAs and NAPs.

To enhance the sustainability of these efforts, activities will be built into the proposed LDCF project to plan for and access future funding (e.g. a plan for sustaining the knowledge transfer process after project completion). Funding sources may include: i) national budgets, to support more effective climate change secretariats; ii) the donor community and private sector, to maintain national coordinating mechanisms; and iii) additional GEF funding. Strengthening national coordination mechanisms will promote the inclusion of climate change mitigation and adaptation activities in national budgets and financial planning processes.

The strengthening of capacity will be institutionalised in participating LDCs. Materials disseminated through the regional knowledge-sharing mechanisms will remain available after project completion, allowing countries to derive ongoing benefit from these resources. Participating LDC countries will also receive support to integrate and utilise the materials and training provided through the LDCF project by exploring linkages with relevant national institutions, such as research institutes, public service academies, and tertiary education institutions. This sharing of lessons learned and good practices will also promote upscaling of similar interventions in non-participating LDCs and other developing countries.

A.2 Stakeholders

Key stakeholders and their responsibilities for the implementation of the proposed support mechanism are outlined in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Relevant partners and stakeholders identified for engagement by project outcome/output.

Outcome	Output	Oversight Responsibility	Key Partners	Targeted institutions	Key Responsibilities
Outcome 1: Capacity of LDCs to participate effectively in intergovernmental climate change processes enhanced.	<i>Output 1.1:</i> <i>LDCs have skills to effectively participate in intergovernmental climate change processes.</i>	UNDP	UNITAR	National climate change secretariats, national planning ministries, finance ministries, line ministries	Prioritise skills required to effectively participate in climate change negotiations. Identify participants to benefit from negotiation capacity building activities. Hold e-Learning courses on formulating negotiating positions and negotiation skills (prior to COP, SBI and SBSTA meetings). Develop and disseminate information briefs on current and past climate change negotiations and other relevant meetings. Develop and disseminate guidelines and toolkits on formulating negotiating positions to reflect national development priorities and national adaptation options.
	<i>Output 1.2:</i> <i>LDCs have national</i>	UNDP	UNITAR	National climate change secretariats,	Identify good practices from other multilateral agreements/conventions for

	<i>institutions to support an effective participation in intergovernmental climate change processes.</i>			national planning ministries, line ministries	strengthening the capacity of national coordination mechanisms to effectively participate in intergovernmental climate change processes. Develop and disseminate guidelines and toolkits on strengthening national coordination mechanisms, based on good practices and case studies.
Outcome 2: Capacity of LDCs to collect, analyse, interpret, and archive climate change data and information is strengthened.	<i>Output 2.1: LDCs have national systems to collect, analyse, interpret, and archive climate change data and information to support integration of climate change into development and report under UNFCCC.</i>	UNEP	UNITAR	National climate change secretariats, national planning ministries, line ministries	Identify institutional and technical capacities required to collect, analyse, interpret and disseminate information to: i) support integration of climate change into development planning; and ii) report according to UNFCCC requirements. Develop and disseminate guidelines and toolkits on the collection, analysis, interpretation and dissemination of information to strengthen institutional and technical capacities.
Outcome 3: Knowledge generated by the project is collected and disseminated.	<i>Output 3.1 LDCs have access to and disseminate the knowledge and experience generated through the project</i>	UNEP	UNITAR	National climate change secretariats, national planning ministries, line ministries	Host regional training workshops and side events at COP/SB meetings to share experiences on climate change negotiations, integrating climate change into development planning and reporting according to UNFCCC requirements. Develop web-based knowledge platforms to disseminate knowledge products for strengthening national capacities relating to climate change negotiations, integrating climate change into development planning and reporting according to UNFCCC requirements. Promote South-South and North-South exchange of knowledge on climate change negotiations,

					<p>integrating climate change into development planning and reporting according to UNFCCC requirements through existing platforms.</p> <p>Institute thematic discussions through new and existing knowledge platforms on climate change negotiations, integrating climate change into development planning and reporting according to UNFCCC requirements.</p> <p>Develop a funding mechanism/strategy to sustain these knowledge platforms beyond the implementation phase of the project.</p>
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In addition, the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) was consulted on the PIF and will be further involved in the formulation of the full project document in the PPG phase.

A.3 Risks

Broadly speaking, major risks involve the sustainability of national coordination mechanisms/ climate change secretariats, beyond the project's completion. However, this project has envisioned as a key element of a sustainability strategy, the institutional partnership building approach, as opposed to an ad hoc support on stand-alone trainings or tool development. The purpose of this project's initiatives is precisely to engage government institutions on building sustainable mechanisms to strengthen national capacities in the context of climate information collection, analysis and intergovernmental negotiation.

Risks to the proposed LDCF project, potential consequences and proposed mitigation measures are detailed in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Risks, rating and proposed mitigation measures.

Identified risks	Potential consequence	Risk rating L: Likelihood I: Impact	Mitigation measures	Risk category
Limited cooperation between stakeholders in providing the required data	Incomplete data collection Delay in the completion of the outputs	L: 3 I: 5	Clear commitment of national partners/government institutions to provide data	Political/organisational
Governments unable to fund national mechanisms/climate change secretariats after the proposed LDCF project ends	Threat to project sustainability	L: 2 I: 5	Awareness-raising among decision-makers for sustained funding Outreach to potential donors to secure funding	Financial
Conflicts among	Uncoordinated approach to	L: 3	Detailed stakeholder	Political/organisational

stakeholders regarding roles in the proposed LDCF project	project activities Threat to project implementation	I: 3	involvement plans outlining stakeholder roles clearly	
Lack of political will to support the proposed LDCF project	Threat to project sustainability	L: 2 I: 4	Awareness-raising among decision-makers Detailed stakeholder involvement plans outlining support to the project Support for consultations on project progress at key stages to maintain government ownership and interest in the project Collaboration with other cooperation projects to maintain political visibility	Political/strategic
Poor coordination of project activities	Delays in deliverables	L: 3 I: 3	Clear project management arrangements	Organisational
Frequent staff turnover and limited capacity within relevant ministries	Limited/delayed project implementation/completion	L: 3 I: 2	Strengthened institutional and technical capacity through building on existing initiatives; emphasize importance of and develop network and partnership building.	Political/strategic
Limited internet facilities constrain access to e-Learning courses	Reduced participation of targeted negotiators	L: 2 I: 5	Alternatives to online resources explored and made available where necessary	Organisational

A.4. Coordination with relevant GEF financed and other initiatives.

The proposed LDCF project will collaborate with and build on the lessons of a range of related UNDP and UNEP initiatives. The table below provides a description of initiatives with which the proposed LDCF project will establish strong mechanisms for coordination. Coordination arrangements with these and other potential complementary initiatives will be established and explored further during PPG phase.

Table 3. UNDP and UNEP initiatives of relevance to the proposed LDCF project.

Elements of the GSP	Relevance of initiatives
<i>1. Effective coordination of climate change efforts in LDCs.</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In 2001, UNDP and UNEP, in partnership with the GEF and under the guidance of the UNFCCC COP, supported LDCs in identifying and addressing their urgent and immediate needs related to adaptation. 2. In 2010 and 2011, UNDP allocated over 20% of all programmatic resources (approximately US \$2 billion) to activities to be carried out in LDCs. In particular, these resources were focused on programmes to: i) reduce poverty and achieve the MDGs; ii) foster democratic governance; iii) prevent and recover from crises; and iv) support work on environment and sustainable development. 3. During the biennium 2010-2011, UNEP supported LDCs through its six sub-programmes,

	<p>namely: i) climate change; ii) disasters and conflicts; iii) harmful substances and hazardous waste; iv) environmental governance and ecosystem management; v) resource efficiency; and vi) sustainable consumption and production.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. UNEP Risoe has developed guidebooks for adaptation through the TNA project. The publications support and promote good adaptation planning and actions in three main areas/sectors, namely coastal, water and agriculture. 5. Technical officers across different ministries in LDCs were supported by UNDP and UNEP to implement priority activities towards the finalisation of NAPAs in a technically robust, cost-effective and timely manner. 6. UNDP and UNEP have provided technical support to LDCs to implement NAPA priorities with funding from the LDCF and other sources. There are currently over 50 such initiatives being implemented in LDCs. UNDP supports more than 35 initiatives in 27 countries, while UNEP supports more than 15 initiatives in 10 countries. These projects are creating enabling environments for: i) integrating climate change into policy formulation; ii) developing technical competencies; iii) creating knowledge products; and iv) facilitating knowledge sharing within and between LDCs. UNDP and UNEP are therefore supporting ongoing work in LDCs in areas such as food security, water resources management, coastal resources, and infrastructure. 7. UNDP/UNEP/FAO: The UN-REDD Programme helps countries to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in order to generate funds that could be used by communities. The programme promotes sustainable management of forests, strengthens the role of conservation, encourages alternative development pathways in the forestry sector and supports biological diversity and community livelihoods. 8. UNDP's Ecosystems and Biodiversity work focuses on maintaining and enhancing natural ecosystems in order to secure livelihoods, store carbon and avoid emissions from land use change. This programme is helping 23 LDCs to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity, thereby securing ecosystem services that are vital to human welfare. It is also steering development efforts by: i) providing sound policy advice; ii) developing and implementing programmes that demonstrate sound on-the-ground practices; and iii) building capacity to sustain them. 9. UNEP's Ecosystem Based Adaptation (EbA) programme increases the capacity of communities to adapt to the negative effects of climate change through ecosystem restoration and conservation. In addition to protection from climate change hazards, benefits are provided to communities through the maintenance and enhancement of ecosystem services crucial for livelihoods and human well-being, such as food and clean water. EbA can also contribute to climate change mitigation by reducing emissions from ecosystem loss and degradation, and enhancing carbon sequestration.
<p>2. Effective participation in intergovernmental processes.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UNDP and UNEP, in partnership with the GEF, have assisted over 150 countries to develop their National Communications to the UNFCCC. These organisations have provided technical services and overseen the development of vulnerability and adaptation assessments, many of which play a critical role in directing finance towards priority interventions. 2. The UNDP-funded Strategic Initiative to Address Climate Change in LDCs provides technical and policy support to 23 LDCs, across three key areas: i) assistance to the international climate negotiations; ii) capacity building to access and use climate finance; and iii) integrating climate change into national plans, policies and strategies to ensure that development is both low-emission and climate resilient. 3. UNDP and UNEP have developed joint support programmes for the last twenty years, including <i>inter alia</i>: i) National Capacity Self-Assessments; ii) National Communications Support Programme; iii) Biodiversity Planning Support Programme for National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans; iv) Technology Needs Assessment for climate change technologies; v) the Country Support Programme; and vi) the National Dialogue Initiative.
<p>3. Effective integration of climate change</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UNDP, in collaboration with USAID's ADAPT Asia-Pacific Programme is working to strengthen the capacity of technical officers in Ministries of Planning/Finance as well as

<p><i>information into long-term sectoral planning.</i></p>	<p>line Ministries (Environment, Agriculture, Water, Public Works, and others) to understand the economics of adaptation as it relates to medium- and long-term national, sub-national and sectoral development plans. The programme will also provide training to technical officers in the public and private sector to apply economic cost-benefit tools in evaluating various adaptation investment projects for financing by different funds. This capacity building program was launched in Asia to produce a cadre of practitioners who can prepare high-quality economic analyses related to climate change adaptation projects and programs. In coordination with other on-going and planned UNDP initiatives, the programme is also expected to strengthen governments' capacity to more fully integrate climate change adaptation into national, sub-national and sector planning and budgeting.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The joint UNDP/UNEP project 'Integrating climate change risks into national development processes and UN Country Programming' supports UNDP Country Offices and UN Country Teams and their government counterparts to integrate climate change considerations into national development plans. 3. Since 2005, the UNDP/UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative has supported country-led efforts to mainstream poverty-environment linkages into national development planning and budgeting. Financial and technical assistance is provided to government partners to set up institutional and capacity strengthening programmes in the poverty-environment context, including climate change adaptation. 4. UNDP supports climate finance and development work in developing countries through 'Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Reviews'. This approach integrates climate finance discussions into national development planning, budgeting and expenditures. The studies are led by Ministries of Finance and/or Ministries of Planning, in coordination with Ministries of Environment and other line ministries. 5. The joint UNDP/UNEP LDCF-funded programme 'Assisting Least developed Countries (LDCs) with country-driven processes to advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPS)' will establish support around three main pillars: institutional support, technical support and knowledge brokering. The goal of the programme, which was approved in 2013, is to facilitate effective medium- to long-term planning for adaptation to climate change in LDCs. 6. The UNEP-LIVE portal is a conceptual framework and technology platform to manage knowledge and capacity-building activities for environmental assessment, monitoring and reporting. It can be used by countries, including LDCs, to obtain access to environmental information held by UNEP and its partners world-wide.
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The proposed LDCF project will also coordinate and build partnerships with the other relevant initiatives, including those detailed below, which include a focus on strengthening capacity of negotiators and/or decision-makers from LDCs. These and other initiatives (i.e. UNFCCC-supported platforms and tools relevant to this project), will be further explored in the PPG phase to ensure appropriate coordination mechanisms.

International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD)

The center is intended to support growing capacity of Bangladesh stakeholders, while enabling people and organizations from outside to benefit from training in Bangladesh, where they can be exposed to the climate change adaptation and increasing knowledge from this emerging field. International participants will gain direct knowledge of the issues in a real-world context and build a strong practitioners' "alumni network". Through the expertise of ICCCAD and its local partners, international organizations will be exposed to relevant and grounded knowledge that can be shared and transmitted around the world for the benefit of other LDCs and their governments, donors, and international NGOs. Courses typically run for seven days in Bangladesh; 25 participants (similar backgrounds and expertise but different nationalities, particularly Asia and Africa) receive training from three international resource people. ICCCAD has

piloted this model in a “mobile” modality in Africa (tailoring the workshops’ topics to region-specific needs and challenges), and is exploring conducting it in other countries in the future. Piloting a mobile modality of this initiative will be further explored during preparatory phase of this project, to existing networks in other countries in Africa and Asia, principally.

CDKN

The Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) supports decision-makers in designing and delivering climate compatible development by combining research, advisory services and knowledge management in support of locally owned and managed policy processes. CDKN works in partnership with decision-makers in the public, private and non-governmental sectors nationally, regionally and globally. The network is funded over an initial five-year period from March 2010 by the UK Department for International Development (DfID). Additional funding commitment has since been made by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Numerous initiatives are active in Asian and Pacific LDCs. These initiatives will be further explored during the preparatory phase of the project, so that it can make use of the significant lessons and knowledge resources under CDKN.

Survive Project

The Survive Project is a joint initiative between Climate Analytics and the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research e.V. (PIK). This initiative aims to provide science and policy support for SIDS and LDCs to participate in international climate negotiations, enabling low carbon, sustainable development and supporting adaptation needs. One of the main activities is the provision of strategic, technical, policy and scientific and legal support for negotiators from SIDS and LDCs for and during the UNFCCC negotiations. The Survive Project provides support based on the latest science and policy analysis in relation to mitigation, adaptation, finance and MRV, with the goal of achieving an effective and legally binding international climate agreement by 2015. It is funded by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) as part of its International Climate Initiative (ICI).

CVFTF

Climate Vulnerability Forum Trust Fund (CVFTF) provides an international platform for cooperation, coordination, advocacy and knowledge-building among developing countries, including LDCs, that face significant insecurity due to climate change. The aim of the CVFTF is to facilitate the administration and management of activities and to ensure sustainable resource flows, now and in the future, to achieve the following goals: i) unity and consensus promotion – development of common approaches to policy questions of mutual interest/concern, promoting consensus and increasing opportunities for favourable outcomes in critical international fora or with respect to key actors; ii) awareness raising – enhanced quantitative and qualitative contributions to the public debate on climate change, articulating collective or complementary viewpoints; iii) increased accountability – a greater degree of accountability on major emitters and all countries through improved tracking of progress and heightened visibility, analysis/scrutiny and political attention for headline policy concerns; and iv) knowledge building – enhanced knowledge of best practices through a cross-fertilization of member experiences as well as targeted research and policy analysis that empower the Forum/member countries.

UNITAR Capacity Development

UNITAR has begun a programme entitled *Strengthening Capacity of Policy-makers in Tajikistan for their Effective Participation in the UNFCCC Process in 2013*. This capacity development programme provides step-by-step support for UNFCCC COP participants, including preparation before and follow-up after the event. This will develop the awareness of decision-makers on how UNFCCC negotiations relate to national development. While the programme currently only supports Tajikistan, it is envisaged that the

approach will be upscaled to other Central Asian countries and could be successfully applied to LDCs as well.

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

B.1. National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable.

The proposed LDCF project will address the needs of LDCs to effectively mainstream climate change efforts into national development and participate in intergovernmental processes. The project is well aligned with global and regional frameworks such as: i) UNFCCC; ii) Hyogo Framework for Action; iii) Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD); iv) United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD); v) MDGs; vi) LDC Expert Group (LEG); and vii) Adaptation Committee. This includes related national policies such as: i) National Communications, NAPAs and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs); ii) UNCCD National Action Programmes; and iii) CBD National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans. The proposed LDCF project will engage a range of guiding documents²⁷ and strategies²⁸ related to ongoing work in LDCs. This will ensure alignment of project activities with global and regional frameworks and related national policies.

NAPAs and NAPs serve as important national policy tools that articulate short-, medium- and long-term adaptation needs. Increased support for applying climate change information, science and technology to inform development planning will allow LDCs to bolster their adaptation efforts relating to NAPAs and NAPs. The regional approach to training and knowledge sharing (see Output 2.2) will support the requisite intergovernmental, regional and national capacity for coordination of climate change efforts. This capacity development will occur within the national contexts in each LDC in terms of *inter alia*: i) the presence of climate change secretariats and their ability to negotiate effectively; ii) existing institutional and technical capacities; and iii) support already extended by bi- and multi-lateral initiatives to support climate resilient development.

Institutional arrangements for coordination of national responses to climate change will integrate with existing intergovernmental, regional and national development planning processes. This will facilitate: i) appropriate planning, budgeting and financing of the interventions; ii) establishment of mechanisms for coordinating and implementing climate change efforts; and iii) the capturing and dissemination of lessons learned in order to further refine and strengthen the coordination of climate change efforts. Furthermore, the proposed LDCF project will contribute towards creating an enabling environment for achieving the MDGs.

Country-Drivenness and Addressing National Priorities

This LDCF project's rationale is rooted in the UNFCCC process and specifically in the LDCF Work Program which was an outcome of a country-driven and broad consultative process; thus, the project reflects national needs and priorities. As explained under section A.1.4., during PPG phase of the project, a stock-taking exercise (i.e., in the form of a key-stakeholder survey) will take place, which will allow to further narrow down the needs to provide flexible support to address them.

Further, country stakeholder participation, including CSO's, will be ensured by engaging with LDC stakeholders including during COPs, SBIs, LEG events, LDC Group meetings, etc., who would be thoroughly consulted. The engagement will start in the PPG phase which will serve to chart all stakeholder groups to be engaged and consulted in the full project implementation.

²⁷ E.g. Risoe, National Capacity Self-Assessments, National Communications, CPEIRs (see Sections A.4 and B.3).

²⁸ E.g. NAPAs, NAPs.

B.2. LDCF strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities.

The proposed LDCF project will contribute to the following LDCF/SCCF Focal Area Objective:

CCA-2: Increase adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change, including variability, at local, national, regional and global level.

Output 2.2.1: Adaptive capacity of national and regional centres and networks strengthened to rapidly respond to extreme weather events.

Output 2.3.1: Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities.

Table A indicates the funds that are allocated to the relevant Focal Areas under the Results-Based Management Framework.

Eligibility Criteria

As mentioned in Section A.1, during COP-7 (Marrakesh, 2001) it was decided to establish a work programme for LDCs to further the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 9 of the UNFCCC²⁹. This LDC work programme includes *inter alia*: i) strengthening of national climate change secretariats and/or focal points; ii) providing training in negotiating skills to develop the capacity of negotiators from LDCs; and iii) supporting the preparation of NAPAs (Section A.1.1 for the full list of priorities).

Efforts to address immediate and urgent climate change impacts through the NAPA process in LDCs have progressed. However, the elements relating to strengthening of climate change secretariats and negotiators have not yet been operationalized. At COP-17 (Durban, 2011), it was recognised that the implementation of the other elements of the LDC work programme (apart from NAPAs) will further enable LDCs to participate effectively in the UNFCCC³⁰. The LEG was subsequently requested to report on support pledged to LDCs for the implementation of these elements. At the 36th meeting of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (Bonn, 2012), LDC Parties were encouraged to consider options highlighted in the LEG report to address the elements of the LDC work programme, including the submission of proposals to the LDCF and relevant bi- and multi-lateral organisations.

At the 13th GEF LDCF/SCCF council meeting (Washington D.C., 2012), a GSP that addresses institutional and technical capacity gaps that hinder LDCs in coordinating climate change efforts was discussed³¹. This GSP would seek to address the shortfalls in awareness, as well as in institutional and technical capacity that prevent LDCs from assuming greater ownership of the implementation of the UNFCCC, and from establishing sustainable institutional arrangements for coordinating their adaptation and mitigation efforts. It would include models for establishing and maintaining secretariats that have been successfully implemented by other multi-lateral agreements and conventions³². This was translated into guidance from the GEF to its Agencies on how to address the shortfalls and constraints mentioned above for LDCs³³. In response to the needs of LDCs, a GSP, subject to LDCF funding, is hereby designed by UNEP and UNDP. The support programme will target LDC governments in Asia and the Pacific that have ratified the UNFCCC. As non-Annex I Parties, all LDCs are fully eligible to access GEF/LDCF resources and thus to receive assistance from the support mechanism. The proposed LDCF project is consistent with the needs described at the abovementioned discussions. The priority needs include:

²⁹ Decision 5/CP.7.

³⁰ Decision 9/CP.17.

³¹ GEF/LDCF.SCCF.13/Inf.05.

³² E.g. UNCCD, CBD.

³³ "Support for Elements of the Least Developed Countries Work Programme other than the NAPAs" LDCF/SCCF Council Information Document. GEF/LDCF.SCCF.13/Inf.05.

- an overall focus on concrete actions, notably on training for technical aspects;
- strengthened capacity of climate change secretariats (including negotiating skills);
- technology transfer; and
- access to climate data (e.g. building on LDCF work on early warning systems).

As presented here, the proposed LDCF project has been developed to include these considerations and is well aligned with the GEF/LDCF eligibility criteria and priorities.

B.3. The GEF Agency’s comparative advantage for implementing this project:

Building climate resilience

As part of the GEF Partnership, UNDP and UNEP have provided support to LDCs for combining and sequencing programmes and projects, and for accessing finance for climate change mitigation and adaptation. Additionally, LDCs have been provided with technical, financial and capacity development assistance in order to facilitate the coherent integration of climate change risks into national policies – particularly in development and environmental planning processes – across numerous sectors and at different geographic scales.

The support that UNDP and UNEP will extend to LDCs will: i) foster an enabling environment for pursuing sustainable climate-resilient development; ii) ensure that adaptation measures are environmentally sound and sustainable in the medium- to long-term; and iii) use effective capacity development approaches to maximise sustainability of results and ensure national ownership of processes. UNDP and UNEP’s support will draw from:

- i) in-house advisory services on climate resilient development, such as multi-dimensional poverty reduction, economics of adaptation, climate scenario analysis, and disaster risk reduction;
- ii) in-house advisory services on innovative approaches to increasing development impact through capacity development and knowledge management;
- iii) experience from delivering technical and financial support to LDCs cost-effectively and at a range of scales;
- iv) on-the-ground experience of links between climate change adaptation and poverty reduction, environmental sustainability and gender and social development agendas; and
- v) combining, sequencing and accessing finance from multiple sources, including public and private funds.

Global Support Programmes

UNDP and UNEP have worked together in providing technical assistance to countries through the Global Support Programme on National Communications, and the National Capacity Self-Assessments. Furthermore, UNDP and UNEP have successfully secured LDCF funding for a global support programme for the period 2013-2015, to assist LDCs in the preparation of their National Adaptation Plans³⁴. The long and successful partnership between the two agencies will continue, as they ensure that countries receive adequate and timely technical backstopping during the implementation of the proposed LDCF project.

Bali Road Map

UNDP’s *Capacity Development for Policy Makers to Address Climate Change* programme assists developing countries to address climate change within the context of long-term co-operative action (the so-called “Bali Road Map”). It is strengthening capacity to: i) co-ordinate priorities across various sectors; ii) participate in UNFCCC processes; and iii) negotiate positions within the Bali Road Map. To date, the project has produced a number of toolkits and information packages for climate change

³⁴ ‘Assisting Least Developed Countries (LDCs) with country-driven processes to advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPS)’, GEF ID 5320.

negotiators³⁵. These toolkits include a Background for Beginners, a news page for recent announcements concerning climate negotiations, and an archive containing summaries of climate change negotiations and other relevant meetings.

UNDP initiatives

The *Regional Climate Change, Energy and Ecosystems Project* ran from 2008-2011, promoting climate change mitigation and adaptation at the policy and development planning level as well as at the project level. This included mainstreaming climate change considerations into national development strategies and strengthening institutional capacity for managing climate change.

The *Strategic Initiative to Address Climate Change in LDCs* – also known as *Boots on the Ground* – provides 23 LDCs with institutional and technical support related to: i) intergovernmental climate change negotiations; ii) accessing climate finance; and iii) integrating climate change concerns into national plans, policies and strategies for development. This capacity development project delivers country-level policy advice relating to climate change.

The *Asia Young Leaders in Governance (AYLG)*³⁶ initiative ran from 2005-2008 and involved the development of leadership modules jointly by UNDP and Lead International, an international NGO working in the field of leadership and change. Modules were created on the subject of: i) negotiation and conflict resolution; ii) systems thinking for transformational change; iii) cross-cultural communication; iv) team building; and v) leadership styles. Over 180 leaders from 20 countries participated in the AYLG initiative. This led to the rollout of leadership pilots by course fellows in five countries.

UNEP initiatives

The *UNEP-LIVE* portal³⁷ is a conceptual framework and technology platform to manage knowledge and capacity-building activities for environmental assessment, monitoring and reporting, developed by UNEP's Division for Early Warning and Assessment (DEWA). It can be used by countries, including LDCs, to obtain access to environmental information assets held by UNEP and its partners world-wide. Furthermore, it can be used to collect, manage and share data to support environmental assessment processes according to national priorities, as well as to move towards dynamic data-driven state of the environment reporting and updating. It will also contribute important climate data towards and build on the 'My country Gateway' feature. In this function, UNEP-LIVE can be drawn on to support Component 2 activities in particular on increasing the institutional and technical capacity of Asian and Pacific LDCs to apply state-of-the-art information on science and technology in climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Cooperative initiatives

Climate Change Public Expenditure and Institutional Reviews (CPEIRs) – part of the collaborative UNEP-UNDP Poverty Environment Initiative – are supporting the integration of climate change into decision-making in fiscal policy and planning. CPEIRs are assessing whether national climate change objectives are delivered through public expenditure, and how institutional arrangements can be adjusted to improve the coherence, delivery and monitoring of climate finance activities. UNDP oversaw the development of five pilot CPEIRs in Bangladesh, Cambodia, Nepal, Samoa and Thailand. These CPEIRs provide a departure point for long-term dialogue on how to coordinate increased financing with national climate change responses to climate change.

Technical Guides

³⁵ <http://www.undpcc.org/en/climate-negotiations>.

³⁶ <http://asia-pacific.undp.org/practices/capacitydevelopment/projects-AYLG.html>.

³⁷ <http://www.uneplive.org/uneplive/catalog/main/home.page>.

UNDP has developed a series of technical guides on climate change mitigation and adaptation, drawing from its experience in over 140 countries over the course of two decades. These guides describe UNDP's successes and lessons learned on transforming national frameworks to integrate climate change concerns into policies and development planning. These guides include:

- *Catalyzing Climate Finance*, which provides guidance on assessing the assistance required for countries to catalyse climate capital in response to regional, national and local contexts. It forms part of UNDP's comprehensive portfolio on policy and financing options relating to climate capital.
- *Making Sense of Climate Finance*, which provides guidance on how international climate financing can complement national budgets to support policy interventions and priorities. This guide builds common understanding on financing climate change policy between government officials in finance/planning ministries and those in climate change/environmental ministries.
- *Readiness for Climate Finance*, which outlines national capacities required to plan for, access, deliver and report on climate finance. Furthermore, it describes how climate finance can be integrated with national development priorities to aid the achievement of the MDGs. The guide capacitates policy-makers in developing countries to establish systems for management of climate finance that are nationally appropriate.
- *Practitioner's Guide: Capacity Development for Environmental Sustainability*, which provides practical guidance to UNDP staff, partner countries, and other development partners on the nature of environmental capacity and how to support capacity development for environmental sustainability (CDES).
- *Capacity Development Needs Assessment (CDNA) Process Note*, includes methodology and tools to strengthen institutional capacities to address the challenges of climate change.

Capacity Development Resources

UNDP is well recognized globally for its depth of expertise and comparative advantage in supporting capacity development in partner countries. In addition to country-specific and thematic initiatives, UNDP has developed a range of methodological guidance and tools which will be can be drawn on in support of achieving the project's specific objectives, as well as ensuring that project activities are implemented in a way that is consistent with global good practice of capacity development. Relevant UNDP resources include the following:

- *Practice Notes*³⁸ on *Capacity Development*, *Capacity Assessment*, and *Capacity Measurement* (framing and measuring results of capacity development interventions).
- Service offering on *Collaborative Capacities*³⁹.
- Service offering on *Adaptive Capacities*⁴⁰.

³⁸ <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/capacity-building.html>.

³⁹ <https://undp.unteamworks.org/CollaborativeCapacities>.



⁴⁰ <https://undp.unteamworks.org/node/355900>.

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

- A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):** (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template. For SGP, use this [OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
NA	NA	NA	NA

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for project identification and preparation.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
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A. Annex I

List of Least Developed Countries in Asia and the Pacific with respective UNFCCC National Focal Points.

Least Developed Country	UNFCCC National Focal Point Institution
Afghanistan	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Bangladesh	Ministry of Environment and Forests
Bhutan	National Environment Commission
Cambodia	Ministry of Environment
Kiribati	Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Administration
Myanmar	Ministry of Transport
Nepal	Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment
Samoa	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Solomon Islands	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management & Meteorology
Timor-Leste	Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Environment
Tuvalu	Government of Tuvalu
Vanuatu	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and External Trade
Yemen	Environment Protection Authority

B. Annex II:

Indicative activities for each project component.

Outcome	Output	Activity
Component 1: The role of LDCs in intergovernmental climate change processes (overseen by UNDP).		
Outcome 1: Capacity of LDCs to participate effectively in intergovernmental climate change processes enhanced.	<i>Output 1.1: LDCs have skills to effectively participate in intergovernmental climate change processes.</i>	Identify highest priority skills required to effectively participate in climate change negotiations.
		Provide support to identify participants from a wide range of institutions and sectors – including ‘next generation’ negotiators – to benefit from negotiation capacity building activities
		Develop guidelines and toolkits on formulating negotiating positions to reflect: i) national development priorities (e.g. gathering information from multiple – including state and non-state – stakeholders, building coalitions across sectors); and ii) national/subnational adaptation options in the medium- to long-term.
		Develop e-Learning courses on formulating negotiating positions and negotiation skills to effectively participate in climate change negotiations.
		Hold above e-Learning courses bi-annually (prior to COP, SBI and SBSTA meetings) through knowledge platforms developed under Output 2.2.
		Develop information briefs on (i) state of the art information on climate change science, technology and finance (ii) current and past climate change negotiations and other relevant meetings.
	Disseminate above information briefs through existing knowledge platforms developed under Output 3.1	
	<i>Output 1.2: LDCs have national institutions to support an effective participation in intergovernmental climate change processes.</i>	Identify good practices from other multilateral agreements/conventions for strengthening the capacity of national coordination mechanisms to effectively participate in intergovernmental climate change processes.
		Develop guidelines and toolkits on setting up and where existing strengthening national coordination mechanisms, based on good practices and case studies.
		Disseminate above guidelines and toolkits through existing knowledge platforms developed under Output 3.1.
Develop strategies for setting up and where existing strengthening and sustaining national coordination mechanisms to support effective participation in intergovernmental process.		
Component 2: National systems to collect, analyse, interpret and archive climate change data and information. (overseen by UNEP)		
Outcome 2: Capacity of LDCs to collect, analyse, interpret and	<i>Output 2.1: LDCs have national systems to collect, analyse interpret and archive climate change data and information to</i>	Identify institutional and technical capacities required to collect, analyse, interpret and archive information to: i) support integration of climate change into development planning; and ii) report according to UNFCCC requirements.
		Develop guidelines and toolkits on the collection, analysis, interpretation and dissemination of

archive climate change data and information is strengthened.	<i>support integration of climate change into development and report under UNFCCC.</i>	information to: i) support integration of climate change into development planning; and ii) report according to UNFCCC requirements.
		Disseminate above guidelines and toolkits through existing knowledge platforms and those developed under Output 3.1.
Component 3: Knowledge Management (overseen by UNEP)		
Outcome 3: Knowledge generated by the project is collected and disseminated.	<i>Output 3.1: LDCs have access to and disseminate the knowledge and experience generated through the project.</i>	Host regional training workshops and side events at COP, SBI SBSTA meetings to share experiences on climate change negotiations, integrating climate change into development planning and reporting according to UNFCCC requirements.
		Develop web-based knowledge platforms (e.g. e-Learning website) for strengthening national capacities relating to climate change negotiations, integrating climate change into development planning and reporting according to UNFCCC requirements. This will include disseminating knowledge products developed under previous outputs.
		Promote South-South and North-South exchange through existing platforms (e.g. AAKNet, REGATTA regional workshops) of knowledge on climate change negotiations, integrating climate change into development planning and reporting according to UNFCCC requirements. This will include disseminating knowledge products developed under previous outputs.
		Institute thematic discussions (e.g. webinars, e-Discussions) through new and existing knowledge platforms on climate change negotiations, integrating climate change into development planning and reporting according to UNFCCC requirements.
		Develop a funding mechanism/strategy to sustain these knowledge platforms beyond the implementation phase of the project.