



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: SCCF

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Assisting non- LDC developing countries with country-driven processes to advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)		
Country(ies):	Global	GEF Project ID: ¹	5683
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP, UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	UNEP: 01247 UNDP: 5347
Other Executing Partner(s):	UNEP and UNDP in partnership with UNITAR, FAO, WHO, Global Water Partnership	Submission Date: Re-submission Date:	2014-01-10 Jan. 23, 2014
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	36 months
Name of parent program (if applicable): • For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/> • For SGP <input type="checkbox"/>	n/a	Agency Fee (\$):	UNDP \$ 213,750 UNEP \$ 213,750

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK²:

Focal Area Objectives	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
CCA-1: Reduce vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change, including variability, at local, national, regional and global level	SCCF-A	2,250,000	17,300,000
CCA-2: Increase adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change, including variability, at local, national, regional and global level	SCCF-A	2,250,000	17,300,000
Total Project Cost		4,500,000	34,600,000

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for iterative development of comprehensive NAPs in non- LDCs ³						
Project Component	Grant Type ⁴	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
Component 1: Institutional support to develop national-level roadmaps (overseen by UNDP)	TA	Outcome 1: Non- LDC developing countries are capacitated to advance medium to long-term adaptation planning processes in the context of their national development strategies and budgets.	Output 1.1: Information and processes that are of relevance to the NAP process in the country are taken stock and key gaps to integrate climate change into medium to long-term planning processes are identified .	SCCF-A	1,388,889	27,000,000

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 By 'non-LDCs', this PIF refers to developing countries which are not least developed countries (LDCs) under the list of Non-Annex I parties to the UNFCCC.

⁴ TA includes capacity building, and research and development.

			<p>Output 1.2: Technical support towards national and sub-national institutional and coordination arrangements in non-LDCs, including financial and other requirements for advancing medium-to-long term adaptation planning and budgeting.</p> <p>Output 1.3: National roadmaps on the NAP process are formulated, including elements for monitoring the progress of their implementation.</p>			
Component 2: Training on relevant tools and methods to support effective climate planning (overseen UNEP)	TA	Outcome 2: Capacity to support key steps of the National Adaptation Plan process is developed and accessible to all non-LDC developing countries	<p>Output 2.1. Tools, methods and guidelines to advance the NAP process are developed/ adopted for non-LDCs in partnership with other agencies and organizations</p> <p>Output 2.2 National teams are trained in the use of tools and approaches to advance the NAP process and budgeting, through regional thematic workshops.</p> <p>Output 2.3. Web-based training materials prepared for use by countries as they commence their respective NAP processes.</p>	SCCF-A	1,388,889	3,500,000
Component 3: Knowledge Dissemination to Enhance International and Regional Cooperation (overseen by UNEP and UNDP)	TA	Outcome 3: Exchange of lessons and knowledge through South-South and North-South cooperation to enhance international and regional	<p>Output 3.1: Knowledge and information system established (overseen by UNEP)</p> <p>Output 3.2 South-</p>	SCCF-A	1,388,889	1,537,037

		cooperation to formulate and advance NAP process	South and North-South transfer of technical and process-oriented information on experiences and lessons relevant to medium to long-term national, sectoral and local plans and planning and budgeting processes are captured, synthesized and made available to all non- LDC developing countries. (overseen by UNDP)			
Subtotal					4,166,667	32,037,037
Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁵				SCCF-A	333,333 ⁶	2,562,963
Total Project Cost					4,500,000	34,600,000

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	30,000,000
GEF Agency	UNEP	In-kind and Grant	1,600,000
UN organization	UNITAR	Grant	3,000,000
Total Co-financing			34,600,000

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
UNEP	SCCF-A	Climate Change Adaptation	Global	\$2,250,000	\$213,750	\$2,463,750
UNDP	SCCF-A	Climate Change Adaptation	Global	\$2,250,000	\$213,750	\$2,463,750
Total Grant Resources				\$4,500,000	\$427,500	\$4,927,500

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.

⁵ To be calculated as percent of subtotal.

⁶ Given the global context and complexity of the problem addressed by the project, a higher PMC cost is requested. Considering that there is already a NAP GSP for LDCs, taking into account economies of scale, efforts will be made to keep this figure lower than 10%; hence it was agreed to cap PMC at 8% for this project. The figure is subject of adjustments during the PPG phase, in which efforts will be made to raise co-financing from bilateral sources, in the understanding that SCCF is mandated to catalyze additional resources.

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:

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

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
SCCF- A	UNDP	Climate Change Adaptation	Global	75,000	7,125	82,125
SCCF- A	UNEP	Climate Change Adaptation	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.

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

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

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION⁹

Project Overview

A.1. Project Description

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

1. Climate change and associated climate variability will impact future development and pose a serious challenge to poverty reduction efforts and sustainable development in developing countries. National and sectoral planning processes, a central means by which public policy responses are formulated, budgeted and implemented, have not systematically incorporated climate change risks and opportunities. Countries now need to consider medium- to long-term planning within the framework of national priorities for low emissions and climate resilient development. The **primary problem** is that these countries do not presently have the required institutional structures, knowledge and technical capacity for initiating a functional, cross-sectoral and iterative process to take climate into account in planning.

2. The **preferred response** is to support countries to strengthen appropriate institutional frameworks, technical expertise, managerial capacity and decision-making processes so that climate change can be systematically addressed in planning. In order to do so, a number of **barriers** have to be addressed, including:

- Planning officials are not fully sensitized on the complex nature of climate change impacts.
- Technical officers in line ministries and other government institutions have not had the opportunity to strengthen relevant technical capacities to support climate planning.
- Difficulty in gathering and making good use of accurate climate data for planning purposes and inadequate use and availability of evidence-based methodologies and toolkits.
- Disconnect between political cycles, planning cycles and long-term vision required to address climate change issues, and limited coordination among ministries. Climate-resilient development is not considered as top priority.
- Budgetary support is not in place to advance adaptation planning process.
- Absence of regional cooperation/communication for knowledge sharing in addressing climate change.

A.1.2 The baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

3. An effective response to the primary problem identified in Section A.1.1 will build on a number of relevant national and subnational level initiatives:

Relevant initiatives for strengthening national institutions

4. In terms of national institutions' capacity on adaptation planning, most non-LDCs have developed plans for adaptation during the course of National Communications and Technology Needs Assessments. However, most of these plans remain limited to a single ministry domain and therefore climate change is not fully integrated across all economic sectors' planning. Climate change is usually taken into account in a cursory manner during planning and budgeting process. The required medium- to long-term and cross-sectoral planning that would enable a comprehensive assessment of the benefits and trade-offs of climate change adaptation interventions for society is seldom undertaken.

⁹ Part II should not be longer than 5 pages.

5. In this sense, there are a number of relevant baseline initiatives in place in developing countries aimed to strengthen their institutions' planning capacity to address climate change¹⁰:

- A) *Low-Emission Capacity-Building (LECB) Programme* (UNDP): This project builds capacities in developing countries to design and implement Low Emission Development in the public and/or private sectors.
- B) *The Green Climate Fund (GCF) Readiness Programme* (UNDP and UNEP). This programme offers needs-oriented support to countries for accessing and using the GCF once it is fully operational.

Relevant initiatives that have developed tools and methods to support effective climate planning

6. Planning ministries in developing countries seldom have well-organized, user-friendly and robust scientific data and evidence-based technical guidelines on managing climate change risks and/or do not command the requisite national ownership when developing climate policies and strategies. As a result, appropriate measures for medium- to long-term climate change adaptation are not included in national, sectoral and local policies and plans. The National Communication process for non-LDCs has contributed to a basic knowledge on climate change impacts, vulnerability, and appropriate cost-effective, economically-efficient, and socially-appropriate adaptation interventions. UNFCCC guidelines developed by CGE for National Communications options exist, which include prioritising and designing national programmes covering key sectors, but mainstreamed support to operationalise and applying these guidelines is not available. Some baseline initiatives that aim to strengthen countries' technical capacities on gathering and analysis climate information are¹¹:

- A) *PROVIA* (UNEP): This programme provides more cohesive and coordinated global research support and accessibility of Vulnerability Impact Assessment knowledge to policy-makers and other stakeholders.
- B) *Capacity Development for Adaptation to Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Mitigation (C3D+ project)* (UNITAR): C3D+ develops and tests tools and methods that help developing countries to make planning decisions that take climate change into account.
- C) *Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)* (UNEP): CTCN is the operational component of the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism.

Relevant initiatives that generate knowledge and create opportunities for regional cooperation to support climate-resilient planning

7. Currently, there are limited partnerships, communication and outreach strategies that exist between developing country governments and global and regional institutions, networks and platforms for addressing adaptation needs, in a collaborative manner (e.g., ALM, GAN). Collaboration is necessary in order to exchange lessons on NAP development and coordination. For countries that share borders, regional cooperation is extremely important as climate change does not respect political boundaries (i.e., the Mekong River basin, Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna river basin, etc.). South-south exchange is critical as developing countries can identify with each other on common needs, barriers, and problems as well as common solutions and best practices.

8. Some baseline initiatives are currently in place to support North-South and South-South partnerships and communication of lessons learned including¹²:

¹⁰ For more information on these baseline initiatives please see Annex I.

¹¹ For more information on these baseline initiatives please see Annex I.

¹² For more information on these baseline initiatives please see Annex I.

- A) *Global Adaptation Network (GAN)* and its regional wings Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN), Regional Gateway for Technology Transfer and Climate Change Action in Latin America and the Caribbean (REGATTA) and Africa Adaptation Knowledge Network (AAKNet) (UNEP): This network coordinates and facilitates the exchange of climate change information.
- B) *Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM)* (UNDP): This knowledge management initiative seeks to provide stakeholders with a common platform for sharing and learning, the ALM bridges knowledge gaps by bringing relevant knowledge and stakeholders together to exchange information, experiences, and expertise. It has also been serving as the main knowledge platform for dissemination of lessons and experiences derived from the ongoing GSP-NAPs for LDCs.

Other relevant baseline projects associated with medium and long-term integration of adaptation in national planning

9. Other relevant baseline activities include other GEF/ LDCF / SCCF and bilaterally funded national projects (under preparation and implementation) as well as global projects such as the NAP GSP for LDCs (under implementation), NCs Umbrella program (under implementation), NC GSP (under formulation); TNA Umbrella Programme (under implementation); GSP other elements of LDC WP (under formulation) as well as single country National Communications, TNAs and NAPA implementation.

10. It is important to note that, given that the non-LDCs targeted in this programme are at very different stages in regards of medium and long-term planning for adaptation, this programme will allow for the diversity of needs to be met in a flexible manner. In other words, different baseline initiatives currently available in non-LDCs will be taken into account to tailor support from the proposed project. Some non-LDCs are fairly advanced on their efforts of planning for medium to long term adaptation. Such is the case of Mexico, Ghana, Tonga, Cook Islands, Brazil, and China. On this regard, careful consideration of the variety of needs expressed by different countries will be undertaken during PPG, in order to design a flexible strategy that allows for targeted support to all non-LDCs.

A.1.3 The proposed alternative scenario

11. The goal of this SCCF-funded UNDP/UNEP project is to facilitate effective medium- to long-term planning for adaptation to climate change in non-LDCs. A global support programme will be established with the objective of strengthening institutional and technical capacities for iterative development of comprehensive NAPs in non-LDCs. This will operationalize the request by parties to the COP for the establishment assistance with their long-term adaptation planning needs.

12. The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process established under the Cancun Adaptation Framework (CAF) is one of several processes that created both the political and financial space for countries to make systematic efforts to mainstream climate change into national development planning processes. This process is to be country-driven, continuous, participatory, progressive and iterative, multi-stakeholder oriented, and based on and guided by the best available science, rigorous collection and analysis of appropriate data, and consideration of experiences and good practices within, and outside, countries. The process will enable developing countries to identify, finance and implement appropriate measures to ensure that medium- to long-term adaptation needs are taken into account in key sectors at national, sub-national and local levels.

13. Specifically, SCCF resources will be used to establish a technical support mechanism through three main pillars/ components: (i) institutional support, (ii) technical capacity-building, and (iii) knowledge brokerage. The technical support will be provided to all non-LDCs upon request and will be flexible enough to be tailored as per their needs and national circumstances.

14. This programme will complement and build upon the UNDP/UNEP global support programme that is already supporting LDCs to advance their NAPs, in implementation as of June 2013 and operational since August 2013. In the course of the first 6 months of its implementation several lessons have been learned:

- **Budget:**
 - The need for a larger budget¹³ to serve all interested countries, hence why a budget of 6 million USD has been requested to respond to the needs of all non-LDCs upon their request.
 - Given the high level of interest from LDCs with regards to the NAP GSP as well as the COP19 decision¹⁴ which invites UN agencies as well as other relevant organizations to continue to enhance financial and technical support to the national adaptation plan process for LDCs, there have been very preliminary discussions on the possibility of expanding the NAP GSP for LDCs.
- **Duration:**
 - 24 months as a project duration has appeared to be insufficient for a NAP GSP therefore a longer proposed duration of 36 months has been suggested.
- **Project preparation:**
 - A project preparation grant is needed in order to properly address the specific needs of participant countries in a flexible and coherent manner, unlike the NAP GSP (which was developed as a 1-step MSP initially meant to provide one on one support for a limited number of countries), which is why a PPG has been requested for this project.
- **PMC:**
 - Given the larger number of participant countries and the complexity of the project given its global nature, a higher PMC has been requested.

Further lessons following from the implementation of the NAP GSP for LDCs will continue to be drawn, and will feed into the PPG phase of the project in order to ensure a smooth and efficient implementation.

15. The project objective will be achieved by supporting countries to: i) develop national-level roadmaps/ strategies for advancing the NAPs; ii) train technical and policy officers from planning ministries on relevant tools and approaches to advance key steps of the NAP process; and iii) exchange lessons learned and knowledge through South-South and North-South Cooperation on effective adaptation planning, as per the three components of the project.

A.1.4 Additional Cost Reasoning and expected contributions from baseline

Without the proposed support mechanism, there may be limited planning for climate change adaptation in the medium- to long-term in non-LDCs. Even if certain non- may have a national adaptation planning process underway that they are trying to integrate into national development strategies, planning to address climate change impacts in developing countries seldom include medium- to long-term considerations, but instead are often restricted to urgent and immediate climate change adaptation. This lack of focus on medium- to long-term planning for climate change adaptation is a fundamental gap in the international community's approach to climate change. Furthermore, lessons learned from successful climate change planning in the medium- to long-term are rarely collated and disseminated for replication

¹³ This is particularly pertinent given that 2 million USD were estimated for direct support to only 12 LDCs at the time of submission of the original NAP GSP for LDCs.

| ¹⁴ FCCC/SBI/2013/L.10, available from:<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/sbi/eng/l10.pdf>

elsewhere. This global support programme will also build on and further existing nationally owned processes to help them result in NAPs that use commonly agreed good global and regional practices.

The proposed support mechanism will assist non-LDCs to adapt to the impacts of climate change by providing these countries with an enhanced capacity to plan, finance, and implement adaptation to climate change in a medium- to long-term framework.

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

Component 1: Institutional support to develop national-level roadmaps (Overseen by UNDP)

Baseline scenario (see Section A.1.2)

16. Outcome 1: Non-LDCs are capacitated to advance medium- to long-term adaptation planning processes in the context of their national development strategies, budgets and systems. SCCF resources will be used towards the provision of the technical support towards the following on:

- Stock-take of information and processes that are of relevance to the NAP process in the country and identification of key gaps to integrate climate change into medium- to long-term planning and budgeting processes as well as country systems to manage climate finance. This will help facilitate key stakeholders to be engaged in taking stock of on-going initiatives of relevance to NAPs, defining the scope of key requirements and expectations, and assessing the gaps and needs – in terms of information, skills and institutional capacity – for advancing medium- to long-term planning and budgeting processes for adaptation in the context of country specific planning processes and guidance emerging from the COP.
- National and sub-national institutional and coordination arrangements including financial and other requirements for advancing medium- to long-term adaptation planning and budgeting.
- NAP roadmaps/strategies including elements for monitoring the progress of their implementation.

Co-financing to this Component is contributed from the following baseline initiatives:

- A) *Low-Emission Capacity-Building (LECB) Programme (UNDP)*: Total project budget of this project is \$40 million and indicative co-financing to is the proposed SCCF project is USD \$30 million¹⁵, supporting components 1 and 3 (US \$28 M to Component 1). Lessons from LECB will be useful for this proposed project, which can also build on LECB initial groundwork on political dialogue, partnership building, and awareness raising. LECB Programme is currently assisting countries in making appropriate tools and training available to support NAMAs, LEDS, and MRV in the context of national priorities. The programme has also started substantial work to build up capacities in countries in climate assessments, facilitating public-private partnerships for low-emission development, as well as establishing knowledge-sharing mechanisms. In short, LECB has commenced a number of initiatives relevant for the NAP agenda as well. The activities of the GSP-NAPs in non-LDCs will ideally be fully aligned with current efforts that are also supported by the LECB programme in targeted countries. There are a range of activities on which the NAP GSP would build on, to address further needs that countries have on medium and long-term integration of adaptation in national planning. For example, one of the likely activities supported by the NAP-GSP will be for countries to undertake a stock-taking exercise of needs to advance the NAP process. This will mean that the ongoing and planned activities of the LECB initiative in these same countries will need to be looked at closely and complemented. For example, in Philippines, LECB is strengthening national capacities in thematic areas of public sector on GHG inventory systems, MRV, NAMAs and LEDS; it also acts as a vehicle for establishing links and improving coordination mechanisms in order to ensure comprehensive, cross-sectoral (economic and Environmental) policy integration on climate change. National

¹⁵ This figure may be further adjusted after consultations with LECB programme, during PPG phase.

stakeholders involved in this effort include the departments of Energy, Transport, Agriculture, Industry, Waste, Forestry, Budget and Management, Finance, and Environmental and Natural Resources. Building on these links and cross-sectoral effort, the NAP-GSP will be able to, should Gov't request support, assist with engaging these stakeholders in an economy-wide roadmap for medium to long-term adaptation planning. The NAP GSP would therefore build on the efforts commenced through this "vehicle" to ensure that the support is aligned with current national efforts.

Further details will be elaborated in the more detailed proposal submitted for CEO-Endorsement, once in-country consultations have taken place to identify details relating to the LECB programme activities, and country-specific needs in context of NAPs are determined. Every effort will be made to not duplicate the work financed by the LECB programme.

Component 2: Training on relevant tools and methods to support effective climate planning (Overseen by UNEP)

Baseline scenario (see Section A.1.2)

14. UNEP helps developing countries to reduce vulnerabilities and build resilience to the impacts of climate change. UNEP builds and strengthens national institutional capacities for vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning, and supports national efforts to integrate climate change adaptation measures into development planning and ecosystem management practices.

15. Outcome 2: This component is designed to build capacity of non-LDCs to advance the NAP process through: (i) tools and methods which will be developed mainly through the adoption of the existing tools, methods and guidance developed so far for LDCs to advance their NAPs, (ii) training of the NAP teams in the use of the tools and methods and development of (iii) web based materials.

16. SCCF resources will be used towards the following:

- Tools, methods and guidelines to advance the NAP process are developed/ adopted for non-LDCs in partnership with other agencies and organizations. This support programme will seek the possibility of adopting the tools and methods developed for LDCs rather than developing new ones. Cooperation with the Adaptation Committee will be sought in this regard given its mandate on this matter.
- Efforts will be made to develop technical guidance tools and detailed methodologies by sector, policy materials, guiding principles, case studies on lessons and good practices made accessible in local languages and usable formats to all developing countries, developed in partnership with relevant stakeholders. Effort will also be made to use and build on existing sectoral guidance and support, as is being developed by other organisations, rather than create new ones.
- Training materials and a training strategy for the NAPs for non-LDCs will be prepared for use by non-LDCs as they commence their respective NAP processes.
- Training workshops on the use of the tools and approaches to advance to medium- to long-term planning process.

Co-financing to this Component is contributed from the following baseline initiatives:

- A) *PROVIA* (UNEP): *PROVIA* is a global initiative which aims to provide direction and coherence at the international level for research on vulnerability, impacts and adaptation (VIA). *PROVIA* has partnered with the on-going NAP GSP for LDCs and the LEG on supporting the VIA at the NAP context. Given *PROVIA*'s scope which is broader than supporting LDCs, but rather non-LDCs as well, the proposed SCCF project will build upon the non-LDC relevant products and make use of them for the purpose of the NAP process. This project will also make use of the

partnership built with PROVIA under the NAP GSP for LDCs to better inform its technical capacity-building strategies when targeting non-LDCs. The indicative co – finance for this SCCF project would be US\$ 300,000 which will be generated from the staff salaries and therefore will be in kind.

- B) *Capacity Development for Adaptation to Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Mitigation (C3D+ project)* (UNITAR). Tools and methodologies developed within C3D+ will be used as basis for the design of training activities that target developing country decision-makers to be undertaken by the SCCF project, which will also take advantage of lessons and best practices of South-South and North-South collaborations, learned during the first phase of C3D+, concluded in 2013. C3D+ is undergoing its second phase (2014-2017), with a total budget of \$ 3 million (funded by EU) which will be allocated as co-financing for this SCCF project.
- C) *Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)* (UNEP): The proposed SCCF project will build on this initiative by facilitating the exchange of the state-of-the-art information on climate change adaptation technology to support integration of climate change into development. Efforts will be made to integrate the NAP elements into the adaptation portfolio of the center so as for countries to use the CTCN as another tool for advancing the NAP process. The center currently operates under a budget of more than US \$5 million out of which US \$1 million were deemed relevant to the SCCF project and claimed as co-finance.

Component 3: Knowledge dissemination to enhance international and regional cooperation (South –South and North - South): Overseen by UNEP and UNDP.

Baseline scenario (see Section A.1.2)

17. UNDP and UNEP both support networks that disseminate knowledge on climate change adaptation. The proposed support mechanism will build on already-existing online knowledge-sharing platforms and networks dedicated to climate change and targeting developing countries, as a solid base and structure upon which NAPs-related best practices and lessons learned can be exchanged. Synergies and ways that different knowledge sharing networks such as REGATTA with its associated ‘Communities of Practice’¹⁶ can be built on, will be explored in order to strengthen these networks in a way to serve as knowledge sharing platforms for NAPs.

18. Outcome 3: Exchange of lessons and knowledge through South-South and North-South Cooperation to enhance capacities and regional cooperation in terms of integrating adaptation planning across all sectors more efficiently. SCCF resources will be used towards:

- Establishment of knowledge and information system. This includes a NAP support programme website, quarterly newsletter and LISTSERVE and promotion of thematic discussions through existing networks by identifying topics for discussion and appointing facilitators (overseen by UNEP)
- South-South and North-South transfer of technical and process-orientated information on experiences, good practice, lessons and examples of relevance to medium- to long-term national, sectoral and local plans and planning and budgeting processes are captured, synthesised and made available to non-LDCs to utilise in advancing the NAP process (overseen by UNDP).

Co-financing to this Component is contributed from the following baseline initiatives:

1. *Global Adaptation Network (GAN) and its regional wings (APAN, REGATTA and AAKNet)* (UNEP). The proposed SCCF project will build on these initiatives by promoting the sharing of knowledge on the NAPs including in the context of South-South cooperation which is a new

¹⁶ <http://cambioclimatico-regatta.org/index.php/en/communities-of-practice/category/adaptacion-2>

- dimension for the GAN and its regional wings. The indicative co-finance would be in grant form US \$ 300,000 from GAN's regional wings (APAN, REGATTA, and AAKNet).
2. *Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM)* (UNDP): As mentioned in section A.1.2. this knowledge management initiative provides stakeholders with a common platform for sharing and learning. ALM is now the main knowledge platform for dissemination of lessons and experiences derived from the ongoing GSP-NAPs for LDCs. The SCCF proposed project will feed from the experiences of this effort to fast-track support regarding regional, North-South, and South-South coordination and knowledge exchange for non-LDCs. SCCF will build on these efforts, however, no cash co-financing, as such, is to be contributed by ALM.
 3. *Low-Emission Capacity-Building (LECB) Programme* (UNDP): Lastly, SCCF project will also build on this co-financing initiative by catalyzing knowledge management and institutional cooperation through the current knowledge center initialized by the LECB programme. Currently focused on mitigation, NAMAs and MRV topics, this hub is constantly updating information that is valuable to participating countries (and the general public) from different academic sources, international development partners, national governments, etc. The proposed project can capitalize on this hub and can expand it to also take into account latest publications, research, and databases on medium and long-term planning of adaptation in national development systems and processes. This initiative is providing an indicative co-financing amount of US \$2 million to Component 3 of this project.

19. This component is designed to facilitate the exchange of lessons and facilitation of regional, North-South and South-South cooperation among non-LDCs in terms of integrating medium and long-term adaptation into national planning. Building on current knowledge exchange platforms (including ALM, GAN through its regional wings (APAN, AAKNET, REGATA) , and LECB) and partnerships, this GSP will address the additional needs of Non-LDCs to engage in North- South and South-South dialogue to better inform their adaptation processes. The current NAP GSP for LDCs is already successfully providing lessons and experiences on planning and budgeting of adaptation through its domain in UNDP ALM, (an alternative that will also be explored for expansion to support this SCCF project, during PPG). However, as it stands, this is focused on LDCs. As mentioned before, the fact that non-LDCs are at different stages of development in terms of adaptation planning, makes the case for an expanded, information- richer platform, for which current efforts need to be escalated. Specific mechanisms to ensure that the knowledge produced from this project is disseminated in the most effective way and will ensure additional regional or South-South cooperation on adaptation planning will be explored further during PPG stage.

20. As stated above, the project will also build upon and collaborate with other GEF/ LDCF / SCCF and bilaterally funded national projects (under preparation and implementation) as well as global projects such as the NAP GSP for LDCs (under implementation), NCs Umbrella program (under implementation), NC GSP (under formulation); TNA Umbrella Programme (under implementation); GSP other elements of LDC WP (under formulation) as well as single country National Communications, TNAs and NAPA implementation. For more information about these projects see section A.4 and Annex II.

A.1.5. Adaptation benefits

21. The activities implemented by this support programme will facilitate non-LDC developing countries ability to advance to strategic planning for climate change adaptation in the medium to long-term, in line with national developmental priorities. Building on the extensive body of work that countries have already undertaken with the support of UNDP and UNEP and those led by UNITAR, IFAD, WHO, FAO and others, the targets that this SCCF initiative aims to achieve at the end of the programme include:

- Non-LDCs are better informed and have increased awareness concerning NAP process and relevant methodologies and tools, as well as linkages to on-going medium- to long-term national and sectoral planning processes, building on relevant baseline initiatives, including the ongoing

- NAP GSP for LDCs and engaging with partners in order to catalyze efforts and ensure maximization of benefits to non-LDCs;
- Assessment of gaps in key information, institutions and technical skills to start advancing the NAP process;
 - Development of an operational roadmap, based on stakeholder engagement, for medium- to long-term planning processes for adaptation in the context of other relevant on-going initiatives;
 - Institutional and coordination arrangements for advancing the NAP process established in non-LDCs;
 - National teams trained on the use of the tools and approaches for advancing NAP processes in non-LDCs. Preparation of technical and policy materials, guiding principles and case studies on lessons learned and good practices for the benefit of all non-LDCs;
 - Web-based training materials prepared for use by countries when the support facility is not available for the benefit of non-LDC;
 - Population of an online database of national and regional experts who can support the NAP process for the benefit of non-LDCs;
 - Partnerships with global and regional institutions established to deliver support to countries in formulating operational roadmaps to advance medium- to long-term adaptation planning processes for the benefit of non-LDCs;
 - Communications and outreach strategy implemented, including a newsletter (building on the strengths and weaknesses of existing outlets). This will include reporting materials to disseminate to the Adaptation Committee and other UNFCCC processes for the benefit of non-LDCs; and
 - South-South and North-South transfer of lessons learned, knowledge, experience, good practices and case studies for medium- to long-term planning for climate resilient development (if available), or alternately in the context of other development priorities for the benefit of non-LDCs.

The proposed SCCF 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 relevant international agreements, such as the third MDG.

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

22. The project supports the NAP process as outlined and decided upon by the COP, which is itself an innovative process emerging from the need to adapt to climate change impacts in the medium and long term. The project itself is designed to provide flexible support to non-LDCs that are in different stages of mainstreaming climate change into national development.

23. With the support provided, countries should then be in a position to articulate a clear plan of action, including budgetary requirements, timelines, and indicators to track progress to advance their NAPs. Countries should then be more empowered to access the necessary finance from a variety of resources and means (including directly or indirectly). UNDP and UNEP, and partners, including national and international CSOs will assist countries in identifying potential linkages between the climate change enabling activity and other relevant UN-supported initiatives by providing national teams with pertinent information. The stocktaking activities to be supported through this project will provide an opportunity to establish adequate linkages with these initiatives at the early stages of NAP preparation process.

24. Standardised protocols to guide medium- to long-term planning for adaptation will be collated, synthesised and disseminated through a web-based platform established under the support mechanism. This will facilitate effective up-scaling, which also will be enabled by building capacity for planning and financing medium- to long-term planning for adaptation.

25. The active participation of government line ministries in the programme will encourage the development of national planning and strategies that advance medium- to long-term adaptation planning that is country-specific and aligned with national priorities. Capacity building in these countries will promote replication and up-scaling of activities related to the NAP process.

26. By developing fully operational roadmaps for countries, institutional mechanisms for the NAP process will be capacitated. This way, developing countries will be able to develop a long-term national strategy for maintaining sustainable institutional and financial arrangements for medium- to long-term planning and budgeting for climate change adaptation that will continue after project implementation.

27. It is further emphasized that during PPG and implementation phase, efforts will be made to solidify partnerships with bilateral donors, CSO's and private sector in order to catalyze additional financial resources to maximize the GSP support across all non-LDCs that request it. By building on and scaling up ongoing efforts such as the NAP-GSP for LDCs, existing tools and knowledge hubs (as explained in detail under A.1.4.) it is expected that the proposed SCCF programme will benefit from substantial bases to be catalytic, sustainable, and scaled up,

A.2. Stakeholders.

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

Outcome	Output	Lead Institution	Key Partners	Key Responsibilities
Outcome 1: Non-LDCs are capacitated to advance medium to long-term adaptation planning processes in the context of their national development strategies and budgets.	Output 1.1 Information and processes that are of relevance to the NAP process in the country are taken stock and key gaps to integrate climate change into medium to long-term planning processes are identified .	UNDP	IFAD, FAO, WHO, UNITAR, national and international CSOs, regional cooperation organizations, National planning ministries, line ministries	Revitalise national teams to lead the NAP process and identify key stakeholders Stocktaking of on-going and completed initiatives of relevance to the NAP process Conduct stakeholder consultations, including national CSOs, to identify expectations for advancing medium- to long-term planning for adaptation Identify institutional and technical capacity needs for medium- to long-term adaptation planning aligned with national development priorities Document stakeholder consultations so that countries can build and act upon priorities Regional cooperation organizations will be consulted for support in institutional coordination.
	Output 1.2 Technical support towards national and sub-national	UNDP	IFAD, FAO, WHO, UNITAR, national and international	Identify key institutions relevant to the NAP process Identify / strengthen country

	institutional and coordination arrangements are established in non-LDCs, including financial and other requirements for advancing medium-to-long term adaptation planning and budgeting.		CSOs, National planning ministries, line ministries	<p>specific coordination mechanism for climate change that will drive the NAP process</p> <p>Strengthen leadership (especially in finance and planning) on medium- to long-term adaptation planning</p> <p>Conduct outreach activities (potentially engaging national or international CSOs that already have outreach/ awareness systems in place) with the donor community and the private sector for funding of the NAP process</p> <p>Develop an in-country strategy for maintaining sustainable institutional arrangements for medium- to long-term adaptation planning</p>
	Output 1.3 National roadmaps on the NAP process are formulated, including elements for monitoring the progress of their implementation.	UNDP	IFAD, FAO, WHO, UNITAR, National planning ministries, line ministries	<p>Hold stakeholder consultations to draft and finalise the NAP roadmap</p> <p>Formulate the NAP roadmap and identify potential sources of financing the implementation of the NAP</p>
Outcome 2: Capacity to support key steps of the National Adaptation Plan process is developed and accessible to all non- LDC developing countries	Output 2.1 Tools, methods and guidelines to advance the NAP process are developed/ adopted for non-LDCs in partnership with other agencies and organizations	UNEP	IFAD, FAO, WHO, UNITAR, international CSOs, National planning ministries, line ministries	<p>Undertake a survey to assess the needs for materials, methods and tools</p> <p>Promote the use of existing training materials, methods and tools on the basis of the needs identified</p>
	Output 2.2 National teams are trained in the use of tools and approaches to advance medium to long-term planning the NAP process and budgeting, through regional thematic workshops. on implementation of the NAP process	UNEP	IFAD, FAO, WHO, UNITAR, National planning ministries, line ministries	Organise thematic regional training workshops on implementation of the NAP process

	Output 2.3 Web-based training materials prepared for use by countries as they commence their respective NAP processes.	UNEP	IFAD, FAO, WHO, UNITAR, National planning ministries, line ministries	Develop web-based training materials for the NAP process
Outcome 3. Exchange of lessons and knowledge through South-South and North-South cooperation to enhance international and regional cooperation to formulate and advance NAP process	Output 3.1 Knowledge and information system established	UNEP	IFAD, FAO, WHO, UNITAR, National planning ministries, line ministries, Regional Knowledge Centres of Knowledge and Technology ¹⁷	Establish a NAP knowledge management system Develop a NAP support programme website, quarterly newsletter and LISTSERVE
	Output 3.2 South-South and North-South transfer of technical and process-oriented information on experiences and lessons relevant to medium to long-term national, sectoral and local plans and planning and budgeting processes are captured, synthesized and made available to all non- LDC developing all countries	UNDP	ICCAD, PROVIA, CEEPA, AMCEN, SOPAC, ADAPT Asia-Pacific, GWP, CARICOM, regional and international CSOs	Promote thematic discussions through existing networks by identifying topics for discussion and appointing facilitators Develop materials with good practices and case studies for dissemination Synthesise information from discussions, and share this information through the quarterly newsletter, networks, website and LISTSERVE Share NAP good practices in side events during COP and/or SBs

¹⁷ Such as those established under the REGATTA network.

A.3. Risk

Risks and countermeasures for the SCCF project are detailed in the table below.

#	Description of the risk	Potential consequence	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Type (Risk category)	Probability & Impact (1-5)
1	Problems related to involvement and cooperation of stakeholders to work together in mainstreaming climate change into national/sectoral plans	National/Sectoral development plans and budgets will not fully take into account climate change risks and opportunities	Clear commitment of the Ministry of Planning on data collection and use by all national partners	Political and organisational	P=3 I=5
2	Governments will not have funds to sustain the national arrangements, once the project ends	Sustainability of a NAP process will be compromised.	Secure commitment of Planning and Finance Ministries to allocate domestic as well as external resources to support the NAP process.	Financial	P=2 I=5
3	Conflicts among stakeholders as regards roles in the NAP process.	Uncoordinated approach to tackling climate change Compromise expected results of this initiative	Stakeholder involvement detailed clearly in stakeholder involvement plan and consensus reached on roles/responsibilities of each	Political and organisational	P=3 I=3
4	Lack of political will to support the project	Endangered project sustainability	Awareness-raising among the decision-makers. Develop leadership/champions for change.	Political and strategic	P=2 I=4
5	Poor coordination and management of project activities	Leading to delays in deliverables	Clear Project Management arrangements and oversight by UNDP and UNEP	Operational	P=3 I=3
6	Limited capacity within relevant ministries/insufficient qualified human capacity.	May limit/delay project implementation/completion.	A major part of the project is to strengthen institutional and regulatory capacity, building on existing country-based initiatives, for example those with national climate change learning strategies already in place.	Political, strategic	P=3 I=2

A.4. Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF financed and other initiatives:

28. The proposed SCCF project will coordinate and build partnerships with the following relevant initiatives¹⁸:

- UNDP and UNEP joint support programmes including inter alia: 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.
- UNDP/UNEP LDCF-funded programme “Assisting Least developed Countries (LDCs) with country-driven processes to advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPS)”
- UNDP/ADAPT Asia-Pacific Capacity Building Programme on the “Economics of Climate Change Adaptation Programme in Asia and the Pacific”
- UNITAR-led capacity-building activities on climate change decision-making.
- UNDP/GWP Capacity Building Programme on the “Economics of Climate Change Adaptation Programme in Africa”
- UNDP/UNEP project ‘Integrating climate change risks into national development processes and UN Country Programming’
- UNDP/UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative
- UNDP EEG/Governance project on “Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Reviews”
- The UNEP-LIVE portal
- The UN-REDD Programme supported by UNDP/UNEP/FAO
- UNDP’s Ecosystems and Biodiversity work
- UNEP’s Ecosystem Based Adaptation (EbA)

B.1 Description of the consistency of the project with: National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, Biennial Update Reports, etc.:

29. The proposed project will address the needs of non-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 and SDGs; vi) CGE and vii) Adaptation Committee. This includes related national policies such as: i) National Communications, Technology Needs Assessment; ii) UNCCD National Action Programmes; and iii) CBD National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans. The proposed project will engage a range of guiding documents and strategies related to on-going work in non-LDCs. This will ensure alignment of project activities with global and regional frameworks and related national policies.

B.2. GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities:

30. Climate change planning has yet to systematically address longer term adaptation needs. Consequently, a process was initiated at COP-16 (Cancun) to enable LDCs to formulate and implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). Some non-LDCs have already successfully embarked and completed a NAP process. However, remaining developing countries still need and have expressed this need for additional support from a GSP in the same manner that LDCs are currently doing through the LDCF-funded NAP GSP.

¹⁸ For a description of activities, see Annex II.

31. This SCCF project is a response to this call for a dedicated process to formulate NAPs. As such, the project will contribute to Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) Focal Area Objective 1: “Reduce vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change, including variability, at local, national, regional and global level”, and to CCA Focal Area Objective 2: “Increasing Adaptive Capacity: Increase adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change, including variability, at local, national, regional and global level”. Table A above indicates the funds that are being allocated to the relevant Focal Areas under the Results-Based Management Framework.

32. This SCCF project’s rationale is rooted in the UNFCCC process driven by Parties to the UNFCCC including non –LDC developing countries and thus the project reflects national needs and priorities. The proposed programme is consistent with the needs, in the context of planning for medium- to long-term adaptation activities for advancing NAPs, expressed by non-LDCs during COP-19 meetings in Warsaw on November 2013. During the 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.

33. Country stakeholder participation, including civil society organizations (CSOs), will be ensured by engaging with relevant stakeholders including during COPs, SBIs, CGE, LEG, Adaptation Committee, etc., who will 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. As it is presented in this proposal, the support mechanism architecture and the instruments through which such assistance is provided have been elaborated taking into account these priorities expressed by non-LDCs.

34. Moreover, the programme strategy and activities seek to assist countries ensure consistency of the medium- to long-term adaptation process with national, sectoral and local development priorities, processes, plans and strategies. The programme is designed to complement past initiatives and enabling activities, which are by design nationally driven. In particular, it should be noted that an integral part of the support is to assist national partners facilitate national consultations to identify gaps and capacity/information needs that are specifically tailored to national circumstances.

35. The key principles guiding the NAP process are that NAPs should be:
- (a) Participatory, country-owned, country-driven and fully transparent;
 - (b) Multidisciplinary, leading to integration of adaptation into development;
 - (c) Complementary to existing plans, programmes and mechanisms;
 - (d) Oriented towards sustainable development;
 - (e) Guided by sound environmental management;
 - (f) Guided by a gender-sensitive approach;
 - (g) Considerate of vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems;
 - (h) Guided by best available science;
 - (i) Cost-effective in the wider context of sustainable development; and
 - (j) Iterative, flexible, dynamic and continuous with clearly set time frames.

The above aligns well with the GEF/SCCF eligibility criteria and priorities.

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

Building Climate Resilience

36. As part of the GEF Partnership, UNDP and UNEP have provided support to non-LDCs for combining and sequencing programmes and projects, and for accessing finance through vertical funds and other sources. Additionally, these countries have been provided with technical, financial and capacity development assistance in order to facilitate the coherent integration of climate change risks and uncertainties into relevant new and existing national policies, programmes – particularly in development and environmental planning processes – within all relevant sectors and at different levels. Finally, these two agencies have already started supporting LDCs in advancing their NAPs through an LDCF-funded global support programme which became operational in August 2013. Therefore, these GEF agencies have enough experience to not only implement the proposed programme but also to build from past initiatives in the countries themselves.

37. The support that UNDP and UNEP will extend to developing countries 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 developing countries 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

38. UNDP and UNEP have worked together in providing technical assistance to countries through the Global Support Programme on National Communications, National Capacity Self-Assessments. As mentioned above, 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 NAPs, and more recently, for a joint initiative aimed to strengthen the capacities of LDCs to participate effectively in intergovernmental climate change processes under the UNFCCC, namely: “Building capacity for LDCs to participate effectively in intergovernmental climate change processes.”

Bali Road Map

39. 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 negotiators¹⁹. 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.

¹⁹ <http://www.undpcc.org/en/climate-negotiations>.

UNDP initiatives

40. 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.

41. 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.

42. The Asia Young Leaders in Governance (AYLG)²⁰ 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

43. The UNEP-LIVE portal²¹ 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

44. 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

45. 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.

²⁰ <http://asia-pacific.undp.org/practices/capacitydevelopment/projects-AYLG.html>.

²¹ <http://www.uneplive.org/uneplive/catalog/main/home.page>.

- *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

46. 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*²² on *Capacity Development*, *Capacity Assessment*, and *Capacity Measurement* (framing and measuring results of capacity development interventions).
- Service offering on *Collaborative Capacities*²³.
- Service offering on *Adaptive Capacities*²⁴.

47. The support provided by UNDP and UNEP includes experience and technical expertise that exists within the two organisations in assisting countries, to foster an enabling environment for pursuing sustainable climate-resilient development, and making sure that adaptation measures are environmentally sound and sustainable in the medium- to long-term. The proposed initiative is aligned to UNDAF Outcome 4: Strengthened capacity of developing countries to mainstream climate change adaptation policies into national development plans. As this is a global project, it is not possible to outline the support mechanism's concordance with any single country's UNDAF priorities. However, the basis of the support mechanism is a country-specific approach whereby medium- to long-term planning for climate change adaptation is aligned with national strategies, policies and priorities for development that is sustainable. As such, the support mechanism will contribute effectively towards the achievement of national development strategies and priorities within the participating countries while at the same time enhancing climate resilience at the national, sectoral and local levels, in all relevant sectors.

48. UNDP and UNEP have worked together in the provision of technical assistance to countries through the GSPNC and the National Capacity Self-Assessments. The long and successful partnership between the two agencies will continue, as they ensure that countries follow consistent guidelines during the transitioning period, and receive adequate and timely technical backstopping during the implementation of the support mechanism.

²² <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/capacity-building.html>.

²³ <https://undp.unteamworks.org/CollaborativeCapacities>.



²⁴ <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)
N/A			

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/yy yy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Maryam Niamir-Fuller Director GEF Coordination Office		01/23/2014	Ermira Fida Manager, UNEP-GEF Adaptation Portfolio	+254-20- 762-3113	Ermira.fida@unep.org
Adriana Dinu Executive Coordinator and Director a.i., UNDP/GEF		01/23/2014	Pradeep Kurukulasuri ya, Head- Adaptation UNDP-GEF	+66 (2) 304 9100 Ext. 2595	Pradeep.kurukulasuriya@undp.org

Annex I- Baseline Projects

1. *Low-Emission Capacity-Building (LECB) Programme* (UNDP): Total project budget of this project is \$40 million and indicative co-financing to is the proposed SCCF project is USD \$30 million²⁵, supporting components 1 and 3 (US \$28 M to Component 1). Lessons from LECB will be useful for this proposed project, which can also build on LECB initial groundwork on political dialogue, partnership building, and awareness raising. LECB Programme is currently assisting countries in making appropriate tools and training available to support NAMAs, LEDS, and MRV in the context of national priorities. The programme has also started substantial work to build up capacities in countries in climate assessments, facilitating public-private partnerships for low-emission development, as well as establishing knowledge-sharing mechanisms. In short, LECB has commenced a number of initiatives relevant for the NAP agenda as well. The activities of the GSP-NAPs in non-LDCs will ideally be fully aligned with current efforts that are also supported by the LECB programme in targeted countries. There are a range of activities on which the NAP GSP would build on, to address further needs that countries have on medium and long-term integration of adaptation in national planning. For example, one of the likely activities supported by the NAP-GSP will be for countries to undertake a stock-taking exercise of needs to advance the NAP process. This will mean that the ongoing and planned activities of the LECB initiative in these same countries will need to be looked at closely and complemented. For example, in Philippines, LECB is strengthening national capacities in thematic areas of public sector on GHG inventory systems, MRV, NAMAs and LEDs; it also acts as a vehicle for establishing links and improving coordination mechanisms in order to ensure comprehensive, cross-sectoral (economic and Environmental) policy integration on climate change. National stakeholders involved in this effort include the departments of Energy, Transport, Agriculture, Industry, Waste, Forestry, Budget and Management, Finance, and Environmental and Natural Resources. Building on these links and cross-sectoral effort, the NAP-GSP will be able to, should Govt request support, assist with engaging these stakeholders in an economy-wide roadmap for medium to long-term adaptation planning. The NAP GSP would therefore build on the efforts commenced through this “vehicle” to ensure that the support is aligned with current national efforts. Further details will be elaborated in the more detailed proposal submitted for CEO-Endorsement, once in-country consultations have taken place to identify details relating to the LECB programme activities, and country-specific needs in context of NAPs are determined. Every effort will be made to not duplicate the work financed by the LECB programme.

SCCF project will also build on this co-financing initiative by catalyzing knowledge management and institutional cooperation through the current knowledge center initialized by the LECB programme. Currently focused on mitigation, NAMAs and MRV topics, this hub is constantly updating information that is valuable to participating countries (and the general public) from different academic sources, international development partners, national governments, etc. The proposed project can capitalize on this hub and can expand it to also take into account latest publications, research, and databases on medium and long-term planning of adaptation in national development

²⁵ This figure may be further adjusted after consultations with LECB programme, during PPG phase.

systems and processes. This initiative is providing an indicative co-financing amount of US \$2 million to Component 3 of this project.

2. UNEP- “Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)”. 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 SCCF project will build on this initiative by facilitating the exchange of the state-of-the-art information on climate change adaptation technology to support integration of climate change into development. Efforts will be made to integrate the NAP elements into the adaptation portfolio of the center so as for countries to use the CTCN as another tool for advancing the NAP process. The center currently operates under a budget of more than US \$5 million out of which US \$1 million were deemed relevant to the SCCF project and claimed as co-finance.
3. “Green Climate Fund (GCF) Readiness Programme” (UNEP and UNDP). This 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 SCCF project will build on this initiative by strengthening national capacities to: i) support integration of climate change into development planning and accessing funding for climate change mitigation and adaptation. (This baseline initiative is not providing co-financing to this project).
4. *PROVIA* (UNEP): is a global initiative which aims to provide direction and coherence at the international level for research on vulnerability, impacts and adaptation (VIA). Launched with the support of leading scientists and decision-makers, PROVIA responds to the urgent call by the scientific community for a more cohesive and coordinated approach, and the critical need to harmonize, mobilize, and communicate the growing knowledge-base on VIA. This programme provides more cohesive and coordinated global research support and accessibility of Vulnerability Impact Assessment knowledge to policy-makers and other stakeholders. PROVIA acts as a new and growing network of scientists, practitioners and decision-makers working towards identifying research gaps and meeting policy needs in climate change vulnerability, impact and adaptation

research. Acknowledging emerging policy strategies, new scientific developments and lessons learnt from past programmes, PROVIA promises to deliver, in collaboration with its implementing partners, improved coordination of international research on the impacts of and responses to climate change, and provide the credible scientific information that is being increasingly requested by the world's decision makers. PROVIA has partnered with the ongoing NAP GSP for LDCs and the LEG on supporting the VIA at the NAP context. Given PROVIA's scope which is broader than supporting LDCs, but rather non-LDCs as well, the proposed SCCF project will build upon the non-LDC relevant products and make use of them for the purpose of the NAP process. The project will also make use of the partnership built with PROVIA under the NAP GSP for LDCs to better inform its technical capacity-building strategies when targeting non-LDCs. The indicative co-financing for this SCCF would be US \$300,000, which will be generated from the staff salaries and therefore will be in kind.

5. *Capacity Development for Adaptation to Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Mitigation (C3D+ project)* (UNITAR). This project addresses capacity needs of developing countries on climate change issues, through a South-South partnership of training and research institutions²⁶. C3D+ develops and tests tools and methods that help developing countries to make planning decisions that take climate change into account. It also develops the individual skills and institutional capacities to use these tools for decision making. It supports developing countries to engage with UNFCCC by strengthening the capacity of national training and research institutions. The service areas supported by C3D+ include: climate science and information, climate vulnerability and adaptation, climate mitigation and mainstreaming, with capacity-building cutting across each area. Tools and methodologies developed within C3D+ will be used as basis for the design of training activities that target developing country decision-makers to be undertaken by the SCCF project. The SCCF project will also take advantage of lessons and best practices of South-South and North-South collaborations, learned during the first phase of C3D+, concluded in 2013. C3D+ is undergoing its second phase (2014-2017), with a total budget of \$ 3 million (funded by EU) which will be allocated as co-financing for this SCCF project.
6. *Global Adaptation Network (GAN) and its regional wings (APAN, REGATTA and AAKnet)* (UNEP). 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 SCCF project will build on these initiatives by promoting the sharing of knowledge on the NAPs including in the context of South-South cooperation which is the new dimension for GAN and its regional wings. The indicative co-finance would be US \$300,000 from GAN's regional wings (APAN, REGATTA, and AAKNet).

²⁶ The South-South-North network of nine organizations includes: Caribbean Community Climate Change Center (CCCCC), Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), Climate Systems Analysis Group – University of Cape Town (CSAG-UCT), Environnement et Developpement du Tiers Monde (ENDA-TM), Energy Research Centre- University of Cape Town (ERC-UCT), International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), Munasinghe Institute for Development (MIND), Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI).

7. *Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM)* (UNDP): In response to the current climate change information gap and to address existing adaptation knowledge needs, UNDP along with other agency partners, launched the Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM) in 2007. UNDP is facilitating the ALM in close partnership with the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), UNEP, the World Bank and specialized UN agencies including FAO. The ALM represents a collaborative, global learning process, with leadership, facilitation and strong participation by Southern institutions. Seeking to provide stakeholders with a common platform for sharing and learning, the ALM bridges knowledge gaps by bringing relevant knowledge and stakeholders together to exchange information, experiences, and expertise. ALM is now the main knowledge platform for dissemination of lessons and experiences derived from the ongoing GSP-NAPs for LDCs. The SCCF proposed project will feed from the experiences of this effort, however, no cash co-financing, as such is to be contributed by ALM.

Annex II - Other relevant GEF financed and other initiatives that SCCF project will coordinate with

1. The UN-REDD Programme supported by UNDP/UNEP/FAO which 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.
2. 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.
3. 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. 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.
4. UNDP and UNEP joint support programmes including inter alia: 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; and the Global Support Programme on National Adaptation Plans for LDCs (see below).
5. 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 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.
6. 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.

7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 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 and launched in 2013, is to facilitate effective medium- to long-term planning for adaptation to climate change in LDCs. It is currently under implementation.
10. 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.
11. UNITAR-led capacity-building activities on climate change decision-making: e-Learning course Climate Change Diplomacy, CC: Learn, and *Strengthening Capacity of Policy-makers in Tajikistan for their Effective Participation in the UNFCCC Process in 2013*. (This latter programme provides step-by-step support for UNFCCC COP participants, including preparation before and follow-up after the event. 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.