



# PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: FULL-SIZED PROJECT

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: LDCF

## PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Expanding the Ongoing Support to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) with country-driven processes to advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)		
Country(ies):	Global, Least Developed Countries	GEF Project ID: <sup>1</sup>	5868
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP, UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	UNDP: 5399 UNEP: 01306
Other Executing Partner(s):	NAP GSP partner organizations	Submission Date:	10 July 2014
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change Adaptation	Project Duration (Months)	36 months
Name of parent program (if applicable):	N/A	Agency Fee (\$):	\$589,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>• For SGP <input type="checkbox"/></li> </ul>			

### A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK<sup>2</sup>:

Focal Area Objectives	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
CCA-1	LDCF	\$3,100,000	\$4,200,000
CCA-2	LDCF	\$3,100,000	\$4,200,000
Total Project Cost		\$6,200,000	\$8,400,000

### B. INDICATIVE PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: Strengthen the institutional and technical capacities of LDCs to start and/or advance their National Adaptation Plan process						
Project Component	Grant Type <sup>3</sup>	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
Component 1: Direct country support	TA	Outcome 1: LDCs have enhanced capacities to advance medium to long-term adaptation planning processes in the context of their national development strategies and budgets.	Output 1.1 Tailored on-on-one support to LDCs to initiate or advance in their NAP process, including but not limited to, support to develop NAP roadmaps.	LDCF	\$3,300,000	\$5,780,000
Component 2: Technical Support	TA	Outcome 2: Tools and approaches to support and implement elements of the National Adaptation Plan process are harnessed and accessible to all LDCs	Output 2.1: Training, guidance, and training packages/manuals, user friendly tools tailored to the NAP process, for national teams on advancing the NAP process in LDCs, based on the experience gained through the trainings organized by NAP GSP and its partners.	LDCF	\$2,000,000	\$500,000
Component 3: Knowledge brokering and scaling -up	TA	Outcome 3: Knowledge on advancing the NAP process is captured, shared and sustained	Output 3.1: Information from North and South experiences, good practices and lessons of relevance to medium- to long-term national, sectoral and local	LDCF	\$604,762	\$2,120,000

<sup>1</sup> Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

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

<sup>3</sup> TA includes capacity building, and research and development.

			planning and budgeting processes are captured, synthesized and made available to all LDCs (UNEP)			
			Output 3.2: Develop exit strategy for knowledge sharing and sustaining North-South, South-South, and an extended network of partners' cooperation (UNDP)			
Subtotal						\$5,904,762
Project Management Cost (PMC) <sup>4</sup>						\$295,238
Total Project Cost						\$6,200,000
						\$8,400,000

**C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE**

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
GEF Agency	UNDP-ADAPT	In kind	\$1,150,000
GEF Agency	UNDP- KICG initiatives	In-kind	\$30,000
GEF Agency	UNDP-APRC	In kind	\$4,600,000
GEF Agency	UNDP/COP	In-kind	\$120,000
GEF Agency	UNEP-PROVIA	In kind	\$500,000
GEF Agency	UNEP-APAN	Grant	\$1,500,000
GEF Agency	UNEP-AAKNet	Grant	\$500,000
<b>Total Cofinancing</b>			\$8,400,000

**D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES (\$) REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY<sup>1</sup>**

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Grant Amount (\$) (a)	Agency Fee (\$) (b) <sup>2</sup>	Total (\$) c=a+b
UNDP	LDCF	Climate Change	Global	\$3,800,000	\$361,000	\$4,161,000
UNEP	LDCF	Climate Change	Global	\$2,400,000	\$228,000	\$2,628,000
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>				\$6,200,000	\$589,000	\$6,789,000

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Indicate fees related to this project.

**E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)<sup>5</sup>**

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 (\$) <sup>6</sup></u>
• (upto)\$200k for projects up to & including \$10 million	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

<sup>4</sup> To be calculated as percent of subtotal.

<sup>5</sup> On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

<sup>6</sup> PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the GEF Project Grant amount requested.

UNDP	LDCF	Climate Change	Global	75,000	7,125	82,125
UNEP	LDCF	Climate Change	Global	75,000	7,125	82,125
<b>Total PPG Amount</b>				<b>150,000</b>	<b>14,250</b>	<b>164,250</b>

## PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION<sup>7</sup>

### 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, but especially in Least Developed Countries (LDCs). LDCs are highly vulnerable to climate impacts, poorly equipped for managing climate change risks due to a variety of factors including, but not limited to, their limited technical capacities to plan for and adapt to unfolding and emerging climate change impacts. National and sectoral planning systems and processes, a central means by which public policy responses are formulated, budgeted and implemented, have not systematically incorporated climate change risks and opportunities. The **primary problem** is that least developed countries do not presently have the required institutional structures, knowledge base and technical capacity for initiating a functional, cross-sectoral and iterative process to take climate risks into account in national, sub-national and sectoral planning and budgeting processes.

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

- Climate resilient development planning is not currently ‘business-as-usual’ for national development planners and economic-decision-makers.
- Weak horizontal (cross-sectoral) and vertical (national/sub-national) coordination.
- Limited financing for appropriately trained personnel in key public sector institutions, who have the skills and mandates needed to support climate resilient planning, and financing
- Low diffusion and poor application of policy guidance as LDCs transition from urgent and immediate adaptation actions to medium- to long-term adaptation planning and financing.
- Very limited availability of knowledge on evidence-based good practices for assessing: i) economic and social vulnerability to current and future climate change; ii) adaptation needs that are also aligned to green growth and poverty reduction objectives; and iii) economically and socially viable options in the context of uncertainty in the medium to long-term.
- There are few individuals within LDC governments that have the political influence and technical capacity to champion adaptation planning.
- There is an insufficient South-South and North-South knowledge- and experience-sharing that is relevant for medium- to long-term climate resilient planning and budgeting in LDCs.
- Currently, no communication and awareness-raising strategies exist for providing LDCs with relevant information regarding medium- to long-term planning for climate change adaptation.

##### 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 primarily on the ongoing global support programme implemented by UNDP and UNEP and funded by LDCF, “Assisting Least Developed Countries (LDCs) with country-driven processes to advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPS)”, or NAP GSP. The proposed expanded programme will build on the achievements of the ongoing NAP GSP, as follows:

*Relevant baseline for strengthening national institutions (Component 1: Direct Country support)*

4. Baseline scenario: All LDCs have developed and are implementing urgent and immediate priority projects based on the outcomes of their respective NAPA process. They are also aligned with other related climate change strategies (e.g. NCs

<sup>7</sup> Part II should not be longer than 5 pages.

and TNAs). As part of the NAPA process, the majority of LDCs have started various initiatives to create coordination mechanisms to support the integration of adaptation into sectoral and sub-national processes. However, most of these plans are limited to a single ministry domain. In addition, budgetary allocations made by the central finance ministries also do not comprehensively factor in resources necessary for addressing adaptation. At present, line ministries submit their plans to finance/planning ministries, which then allocate budgets accordingly. Climate change is usually only taken into account in a cursory manner during this planning and budgeting process. While NAPA interventions are largely at the sector level, addressing climate change in the medium and long term will also require programmatic approaches within sectors and cross-cutting processes involving environment, planning and finance. It will require a comprehensive assessment of the benefits and trade-offs of different types of climate change adaptation interventions for society over different time scales. Further, local government communities, private sector and academia often excluded or limited in their engagement in framing key policy, will need to be more integrated into the planning cycle.

5. The following baseline initiatives from UNDP are providing capacity-building support to national government institutions towards improved development planning vis-à-vis social, environmental, and climate change-induced risks:

- a. UNDP/USAID-funded ADAPT Asia-Pacific: “Economics of Climate Change Adaptation – Supporting National/Sub-national Adaptation Planning and Action”. This programme is training government representatives of least developed countries and developing countries across Asia, in cost-benefit analyses of adaptation projects and integration of economics of adaptation into national development planning processes, to directly support countries in designing their NAPs.
- b. UNDP Knowledge, Innovation, and Capacity Group (KICG) initiatives. KICG’s work is relevant to the formulation of the NAPs in that mainstreaming climate risks into medium and long term planning and budgeting processes will require a focus on strengthening capacities of multiple institutions: by improving institutional arrangements and coordination; investing in leadership development; strengthening and clarifying accountability mechanisms; and putting in place appropriate knowledge sharing systems. KICG initiatives that are relevant to the NAPs involve capacity development of government and local institutions in areas of environment, disaster risk reduction/management, climate change, and sustainable development.
- c. UNDP Asia-Pacific Regional Centre initiative, “Strengthening the Governance of Climate Change Finance to benefit the poor and vulnerable”. UNDP APCR is developing the capacities of ministries of finance and planning to integrate climate change into the national planning and budget system, strengthening existing in-country delivery modalities and accountability for public finance, and convene regional dialogue to exchange experiences.

6. Baseline support from ongoing NAP GSP: LDCs have called for support with identifying capacity gaps and strengths in terms of undertaking a NAP process, as well as technical assistance in “drafting” NAP work plans or roadmaps. In response, the NAP-GSP has started to support a limited number of countries establishing institutional and coordination arrangements. Given the level of awareness and capacities, dedicated in-country targeted assistance is currently provided by the NAP GSP (and its partner agencies). Face to face technical expertise has been provided, as well as remote support for inter alia: developing terms of reference for laying the groundwork for the NAP process such as stock-takings; convening and conducting national consultations on the NAP process involving different Ministries and institutional coordination; mobilizing national or international experts; building up capacities to access and/or direct/re-direct climate finance to support the NAP process; and harnessing technical skills (sector level vulnerability analysis, economics and appraisal of medium- and long-term adaptation options, reviewing planning and budgeting, addressing political economy considerations, etc.)<sup>8</sup>. In regards to the work plan of the ongoing NAP GSP in the context of Component 1, it is expected that by the end of its lifetime, at least 12 countries<sup>9</sup> would have received one-on-one virtual and/or mission support towards: a) stocktaking of capacity gaps and needs, b) facilitating institutional coordination arrangements to initiate a NAP roadmap, and/or c) providing technical assistance on different NAP elements, including support towards formulating bankable proposals to access finance for such NAP elements and/or roadmaps.

7. It is important to recognize that the baseline scenario described herein is in fact dynamic, as LDCs keep making progress in regards of their NAP processes and/or national adaptation strategies that go beyond NAPA, with or without the

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<sup>8</sup> Further details on lessons learned can be found in Annex I: “Submission by UNDP and UNEP on the establishment and implementation of a Global Support Programme for assisting Least Developed Countries with country-driven processes to advance their National Adaptation Plans, as per the invitation from 18/CP.19 paragraph 4 & 5”.

<sup>9</sup> The approved work plan of the GSP specifies that 12 countries have to be supported under Component 1. To date, NAP GSP has received 26 official requests from countries for support. The NAP-GSP team has been responding to the requests on a first-come-first-serve basis. Additional resources are needed in order to extend one-on-one support to a current and expected increase in demand (beyond the group of 12).

support of the NAP GSP. It is for this reason that NAP GSP provides a tailored one-on-one support that first and foremost takes stock of the current status of the country, instead of providing a one-size-fits-all solution. It is also noted that during the PPG phase of this project a more detailed stocktaking of the baseline scenario as it relates to the status of LDCs in their NAP processes, will serve to better inform the tailored support that will be extended to each of the LDCs that request GSP support.

*Relevant baseline for building capacities of LDCs (Component 2: technical support)*

8. *Baseline scenario:* LDCs currently have a nascent base of knowledge on climate change impacts, climate vulnerability, and appropriate cost-effective, economically efficient and socially appropriate adaptation interventions. Consequently, planning and finance ministries do not have access to knowledge that is well-organized, appropriately communicated and easily understood. Guidelines for assessing climate change impacts and designing and evaluating adaptation options exist, including for prioritizing and designing national programmes covering key sectors, but support to operationalize and apply these guidelines is limited. Furthermore, policy guidance for integrating climate change adaptation into existing national development planning processes is weak. Consequently, planning ministries develop policies and strategies that are not informed by robust, scientific data and evidence-based technical guidelines on managing climate change risks, and/or do not command the requisite national ownership. As a result, appropriate measures for medium- to long-term climate change adaptation are not included in national, sectoral and local policies and plans, or are only done so in a cursory manner to fulfill various obligations under the Climate Change Convention.

9. The Programme of Research on Climate Change Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation (PROVIA) addresses this problem through the provision of a more cohesive and coordinated global research support and accessibility of Vulnerability Impact Assessment knowledge to policy-makers and other stakeholders. PROVIA provides a baseline initiative that aims to strengthen national institutional capacities for vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning, and support national efforts to integrate climate change adaptation measures into development planning and ecosystem management.

10. *Baseline support from ongoing NAP GSP:* More than 120 policy and technical officers from ministries of finance, planning and environment were sensitized on the NAP process during the ongoing NAP GSP. Region-based South-South exchanges were organized (through the modality of workshops) in collaboration with all NAP GSP partners, tailored to the needs of LDCs identified through an online survey. Sessions focused on understanding the UNFCCC NAP technical guidelines, sharing country-based experiences, assessing requirements, opportunities and challenges, multi-sectoral approaches, in the context of mainstreaming adaptation planning into national development planning processes and strategies. Asian government ministerial representatives from 8 LDCs met in Thailand in Feb 2014, followed by meetings of African government ministerial representatives from more than 30 least developed African countries in Ethiopia in April 2014. These regional training events are being followed up by specific national level technical and institutional support, in partnership with the NAP-GSP collaborating organizations and participating LDCs. Countries that have benefited from the regional workshops included the following::

- Asia-Pacific LDCs (17-20 February, Pattaya, Thailand). Participating countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, East Timor, Lao PDR, Nepal, and Yemen.
- Anglophone Africa LDCs (14-17 April, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia). Participating countries: Angola, Ethiopia, Gambia, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.
- Francophone Africa LDCs (21-24 April, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia). Participating countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, CAR, DRC, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Chad, and Togo.

11. Support was provided to LDCs with regards to applying relevant existing tools and methods in, i.e., designing comprehensive and operational NAP roadmaps and further advancing the NAPs process. Examples include drawing from existing packages of relevant tools and methods on specific technical issues (e.g. PROVIA guidance on vulnerability impact assessments, economics of adaptation, Decision support framework tool for Ecosystem-based Adaptation, Climate Public Expenditure and Investment Reviews (CPEIRs), assessment of growth and multi-dimensional poverty impacts of climate change as well as adaptation interventions that are pro-development and pro-poor, and gender and vulnerability considerations). Under the current NAP GSP, a user companion was prepared for supporting NAP development with the PROVIA Guidance. This provides additional guidance about choosing and applying methods and tools for NAP steps and activities. During the PPG phase, a thorough stock-taking will serve to capture other ongoing initiatives that could be further promoted, adapted and/or disseminated through this expanded NAP GSP. This includes for instance a supplementary guidance on Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) currently in development by Conservation International and a host of other partners to promote EbA as a tool to medium- and long-term adaptation. In addition the development of a set of tailored training modules building on what is currently available in the PROVIA guidance on NAPs is currently being discussed.

According to the work plan for the ongoing GSP, one more workshop for LDCs (island states) in the Asia Pacific region is planned to take place in the second half of 2014 to ensure policy and technical officers from all LDCs are sensitized to the NAP process. This workshop will also serve to gain further inputs on the specific situation of these LDCs and identify specific training needs that can be addressed in the expanded NAP GSP.

*Relevant baseline for Knowledge brokering and North-South and South-South cooperation (Component 3: Knowledge brokering and scaling –up)*

12. *Baseline scenario (as indicated in ongoing NAP GSP):* Government entities and other stakeholders in LDCs have limited knowledge on advancing medium- to long-term adaptation planning processes in the context of national development strategies. Furthermore, limited partnerships exist between LDC governments and global and regional institutions, networks and platforms for implementing urgent and immediate adaptation needs, while no such partnerships exist for medium- to long-term adaptation planning. In addition, there are no communication and outreach strategies providing support to medium- to long-term adaptation planning. Consequently, medium- to long-term planning continues in a manner that does not take into account important lessons learned from adaptation planning processes elsewhere. Instead, planning ministries conduct planning exercises that are not cross-sectoral, nor based on best practices. As a result, appropriate climate change adaptation interventions are not integrated into new and existing national policies and strategies.

13. The following baseline initiatives address this problem through supporting networks that disseminate knowledge on climate change adaptation and can serve as a solid platform through which to promote medium- to long-term adaptation planning knowledge:

- a. Global Adaptation Network (GAN), which has a global function mobilising knowledge and technologies to support adaptation, including linking the APAN and AAKNet initiatives
  - i. The Asia-Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN) provides and shares knowledge and information on adaptation in the region, facilitates developing countries' access to international adaptation finance mechanisms, informs development planning and investment decisions to support adaptation, and develops the capacity of national and local planners, development partners and communities in adaptation.
  - ii. Africa Adaptation Knowledge Network (AAKNet) helps coordinate, facilitate, harness and strengthen the exchange of information and knowledge; build new alliances to enhance collaboration and innovation; foster and support strategic planning and policy processes in African countries.
- b. Communities of Practice (CoPs) within the Asia-Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN) and ADAPT- Asia Pacific "Knowledge Sharing Strategies and Platform" which serves to promote cross-learning among climate change adaptation (CCA) practitioners and contributes over the long-term to a higher quality of CCA action in Asia and the Pacific.

14. *Baseline support from ongoing NAP GSP:* In order to address these constraints, the ongoing NAP GSP has invested substantially in enhancing knowledge sharing on NAPs and ensuring that LDCs make use of reliable, updated, and user-friendly products to better understand the NAP process and relate to other countries undertaking similar processes. The programme has launched an interactive web platform, housed currently on UNDP's Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM) portal. This platform features programme and partners' news on NAP-related events for LDCs, comprehensive materials from NAP-GSP Regional Training Workshops, LDC programme country profile sections focusing on specific national support, and a library of publications, tools and guidelines to support NAP process and learning. The portal supports North-South and South-South knowledge exchange and provides links to relevant practitioners' networks on NAPs – providing a hub for NAP knowledge. The content focusses on user-friendly and visual presentation of information, with a variety of interactive tools (maps, timelines, presentation slideshows) and multimedia options (country focused films and photo slideshows). It is available on: <http://www.undp-alm.org/nap-gsp-countries>. The NAP GSP monthly e-newsletter reaches more than 1,900 subscribers disseminating key NAP-GSP related updates and links to further information and resources. It is also important to note here that the baseline scenario in terms of knowledge management is dynamic and the relevant programmes in place (including this GSP) must allow for constant updating of information and upscaling of efforts to ensure optimal learning opportunities. Regarding the work plan of the ongoing NAP GSP, it is expected that the web platform will continue to be upgraded and improved, with a particular focus to enhance online training aspects. Further, the programme aims to integrate NAPs into other learning modules from partner agencies and link these to the online platform. Finally, future plans of ongoing GSP also involve setting up a mechanism for piloting webinars to cover follow-up aspects from the regional workshops training.

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

15. Other relevant baseline activities include other GEF/ LDCF / SCCF and bilaterally funded national projects (under preparation and implementation) as well as the National Communications Umbrella program (under implementation), NC GSP (under formulation); and the TNA Umbrella Programme (under implementation). The LDCF will also build on the other global projects funded by LDCF, jointly implemented by UNDP and UNEP, which are currently under preparatory phase, but expected to be operational during the lifetime of this project: “Building capacity for LDCs to participate effectively in intergovernmental climate change processes” and “Assisting non- LDC developing countries with country-driven processes to advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)”. Synergies with these initiatives will be explored during PPG phase.

**A.1.3 The proposed alternative scenario**

16. The objective of this LDCF-funded UNDP/UNEP proposal is to strengthen the institutional and technical capacities of LDCs institutions to start and/or advance their National Adaptation Plan process. This will operationalize the request by parties to the COP for assistance with long-term adaptation planning needs of LDCs.

17. The project objective will be achieved through three outcomes: i) LDCs have enhanced capacities to advance medium to long-term adaptation planning processes in the context of their national development strategies and budgets; ii) Tools and approaches are harnessed and made available to all LDCs to support and implement elements of the National Adaptation Plan process; and iii) Knowledge on advancing the NAP process is captured, shared and sustained.

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

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

19. Without the proposed expanded NAP GSP, it would not be possible to effectively extend the ongoing support to the remaining LDCs in the context of one-on-one support, as demand is already increasing and is expected to increase further. It would also not be possible to carry out the “next steps” captured from the regional workshops, by which several LDCs now request follow-up on targeted technical training on specific NAP elements; adequate tools and methodologies ought to be adopted to the NAP context or freshly developed and made available to LDCs for this purpose. Therefore, it has become evident that, additional LDCF resources are needed in order to build on the ongoing support and expand its scope, towards improving adaptation benefits for LDCs.

20. Regarding co-financing from baseline activities, the expanded NAP GSP will continue to build on the co-financing initiatives of the ongoing NAP GSP, as all of these are highly relevant to the activities outlined below which will be implemented during the expanded phase of the GSP. Table 1 summarizes these co-financing initiatives and their contribution to total co-financing. All initiatives address the baseline situation as described in Section A.1.2. These baseline projects will be further analysed and updated, and additional co-financing from bilateral donors, UN agencies, and other partners will be explored during PPG phase. Additional cost reasoning is explained below for each Component:

**TABLE 1: CO-FINANCING INITIATIVES FOR EXPANDED NAP GSP**

<b>Name of initiative</b>	<b>Total co-financing provided</b>
UNDP/ USAID-funded ADAPT Asia-Pacific Capacity Building Programme: “Economics of Climate Change Adaptation – Supporting National / Sub-national Adaption Planning and Action	\$1,150,000
UNDP Knowledge, Innovation, and Capacity Group (KICG) initiatives	\$30,000
UNDP Asia-Pacific Regional Centre: Strengthening the Governance of Climate Change Finance to benefit the poor and vulnerable	\$4,600,000
UNDP Communities of Practice (CoPs) within the Asia-Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN) and ADAPT- Asia Pacific “Knowledge Sharing Strategies and Platform	\$120,000
UNEP Programme of Research on Climate Change Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation (PROVIA)	\$500,000
UNEP Global Adaptation Network (GAN): Asia-Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN)	\$1,500,000
UNEPAfrica Adaptation Knowledge Network (AAKNet)	\$500,000
<b>TOTAL indicative co-financing</b>	<b>\$8,400,000</b>

### **Component 1 (led by UNDP):**

21. Additional cost reasoning: One-on-one support that is tailored to the needs of every LDC, as explained in section A.1.2, has proven very demanding in terms of time investments to work closely with requesting country clients to pinpoint the support they need, and conduct consultations with country stakeholders. This requires substantial involvement of GSP staff, partners and consultants as technically intensive tasks need to be planned and resourced adequately if meaningful results are to be achieved. In-country support including assistance with stocktaking, facilitating dialogue between different ministries, and organizing information in a coherent structure that will allow effective follow-up is required. In light of the in-depth assistance and follow-up needs and an increase in the demand for support from LDCs (see Annex II) the ongoing scope of support needs to be scaled-up. Therefore, additional LDCF resources are being requested to provide adequate and meaningful technical support to an increasing number of LDCs that request it.

22. Outcome 1 of this project will support the remaining LDCs (beyond the original group of 12) *if and when they officially request support from GSP*, including in, but not limited to the following areas: a) stocktaking of capacity gaps and needs; b) facilitating institutional coordination arrangements to initiate a NAP roadmap; and/or c) providing technical assistance on different NAP elements, including support towards formulating bankable proposals to access finance for such NAP elements and/or roadmaps. The nature of the support will depend on the nature of the specific requests from the country and its status (in terms of NAP process) at the time of the request. Additional LDCF resources will build on lessons captured and relevant ground work achieved thus far in regards to ongoing one-on-one support, aiming for a more catalytic approach in building adequate capacities and facilitating the coordination of relevant ministries as they advance in their NAP process. During PPG phase, a more detailed stocktaking will be conducted in order to set the targets in terms of one-on-one support to additional LDCs *and follow-up support to originally supported LDCs*.

23. The project may potentially partner with UNFPA's Demographic Explorer of Climate Adaptation (DECA) tool, which is used to integrate a wide variety of data at high resolution, using the social geography of census neighborhoods and villages as a common base for data joining. DECA may be used to integrate the full range of relevant data and information that is vital for climate adaptation planning and therefore preparation of NAPs. This partnership alternative will also be explored during PPG phase.

### **Component 2 (led by UNEP):**

24. Additional cost reasoning: workshops organized during the ongoing NAP GSP proved very effective in terms of provision of training and capacity-building on the NAPs to the LDCs and garnered excellent feedback from LDC participants in terms of enhancing their understanding of the NAP process and information on the variety of tools that can support their NAP process. While regional trainings held during the ongoing NAP GSP have helped tremendously to set the foundations of basic understanding the NAP process among LDCs, the continued targeted and focused support for LDCs to respond to their growing specific needs and priorities identified during or/ and after the workshops or in-country missions (when they have taken place) still needs to be organized. A new series of at least 6 targeted training workshops with at least 3 participants per country will be designed in collaboration with NAP GSP partners to address different issues that have emerged as priority needs such as stocktaking, mainstreaming of adaptation into development, accessing finance, developing and implementing the NAP etc. These workshops will be organized at the regional/sub-regional/thematic/actors level.

25. User friendly tools and methods will continue to be adopted or modified as per the NAP context and offered for use to LDCs to address their NAP relevant specific needs. There will be an emphasis on harnessing existing tools and manuals developed by NAP GSP partners rather than developing new ones. For example, the PROVIA companion guidance will be further developed and tested to guide the VIA assessment for specific sectors. Guidance will be provided on legal aspects of the NAPs during this phase which will be mainly built upon the work that UNEP is doing with regards to legal aspect of adaptation. Additional guidance is required to addresses specific needs of different actors involved in elements of NAP processes. Details of the above workshops and tools to be used will be further elaborated during the PPG and in consultation with countries, the LEG, Adaptation Committee LDC group and NAP GSP partner organizations including PROVIA and Technical Experts involved in designing PROVIA and additional user companion. During the PPG phase, a thorough stock-taking will serve to capture other ongoing initiatives that could be further promoted, adapted and/or disseminated through this expanded NAP GSP. This includes for instance the UNEP EbA Decision Support Framework tool as well as the supplementary guidance currently in development by Conservation International and a host of other environmental NGOs on using EbA as a tool to medium- and long-term adaptation as well as development of a set of tailored training modules on how to use PROVIA guidance in NAP development.

26. As a result of the ongoing NAP GSP, some countries have nominated NAP Focal Points. In the expanded proposed project would aim to go further and increase the number of countries who have nominated a NAP focal point and a NAP Team (ideally, composed of individuals from finance, planning, and environment ministries). Further knowledge exchange



would be generated to enable peer reviewers (1 or 2 in each LDC) to review other countries' NAPs, thus setting up another knowledge sharing mechanism.

**Component 3 (led by UNEP and UNDP):**

27. Additional cost reasoning: Additional LDCF resources are needed to maintain and scale-up the communication and knowledge exchange achievements of the ongoing NAP GSP. Additional resources will focus on gathering and sharing examples of best practice and programme impact, to enhance knowledge exchange. Further interactive materials and outreach including interactive NAP tools and multimedia will be developed to demonstrate NAP support and enhance South-South and North-South learning and exchange.

28. In regards to a sustainable “exit strategy” it has become evident that knowledge management must not only provide an interactive platform for exchange, but also focus on virtual training mechanisms which are more cost effective and can be documented, accessed, and replicated in a much easier way. Additional LDCF resources will be therefore used to ensure that the cumulus of experiences in regards to the NAP process that has been so far documented is further analyzed to inform training modules, with the collaboration of the wide network of GSP partners. Building up on the piloted webinar mechanism expected to be completed during ongoing GSP, a series of regular webinars will be designed to disseminate technical expertise and provide ‘virtual partnering’ to participating LDC governments - developed and coordinated by UNDP with input from programme partners. The potential for offering NAP technical and institutional support via dedicated online forums will also be scoped out. Finally, it is envisioned that existing Climate Change Adaptation training modules from programme partners and associated networks will be enhanced, to integrate the best available NAP learning and technical guidance – relevant to LDCs. The specific details of these virtual trainings, webinars, and the overall exit strategy for knowledge management will be further fine-tuned during PPG.

29. While no separate workshops will be held under this Component 3, the knowledge generated and discussions held in the course of training workshops held under Component 2 will be captured and integrated into training and communication materials available on the knowledge sharing platform. In turn other knowledge products, best practices and lessons learned with respect to long term planning and budgeting will be disseminated to all LDCs using the workshops organized under Component 2.

**A.1.5. Adaptation benefits**

30. The activities implemented by this support mechanism will facilitate LDCs in their ability to advance to strategic planning for climate change adaptation in the medium- to long-term that is in line with national developmental priorities. Building on the extensive body of work that countries have already undertaken with the support of the ongoing NAP GSP, other initiatives from UNDP and UNEP and those led by UNITAR, IFAD, WHO, FAO and others, the proposed expanded NAP GSP aims to achieve the following benefits:

- LDC Government stakeholders across relevant ministries are better capacitated to advance medium to long-term adaptation planning processes in the context of their national development strategies and budgets;
- Government stakeholders, from those LDCs which actually request it and, depending on the country’s context, are better equipped to initiate or advance an operational NAP roadmap;
- Increased inter-ministerial participatory dialogue in the context of NAP;
- National teams trained on the use of the tools and approaches for advancing NAP process in regards to NAP elements;
- Web-based training materials prepared for use by countries when the support facility is not available for the benefit of all LDCs;
- Communications and outreach strategy implemented, including reporting materials to disseminate to the LEG, AC and other UNFCCC processes for the benefit of all 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.

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

31. Taking into account that this proposal is specifically for scaling up current efforts under the NAP GSP, and that another LDCF-funded GSP is currently under preparation for supporting non-LDCs in their NAP processes, it is evident that the modalities and methodologies of this GSP are demanded, effective, and have significant potential for sustainability and scaling up. NAP GSP partners and other stakeholders have expressed interest in contributing to expand the current support provided to LDCs. Thus, further co-financing opportunities are being explored with bilateral and multilateral funding sources; this effort will continue during PPG phase. Innovative approaches are being used in the different components of the current NAP GSP (including targeted one-on-one trainings; interactive workshops; multi-media learning platforms; webinars; etc.) and the same rationale will be used to achieve the outcomes under the new proposal. Further, herein is important to note

that the ongoing NAP GSP has made significant efforts in involving different partner organizations, with diverse comparative advantages and expertise. This participatory approach allows for more flexibility in the design of the support mechanisms and incentivizes partners to contribute fresh and innovative solutions to these needs.

### **A.2. Stakeholders.**

32. Key stakeholders and their responsibilities for the implementation of the proposed support mechanism are outlined in the table below:

<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Lead Institution</b>	<b>Key Partners</b>	<b>Key Responsibilities</b>
<b>Outcome 1</b>	Output 1.1	UNDP	All GSP partners (additionally, partnerships with UNICEF and UNFPA may be explored during PPG)	<p>Stocktaking of on-going and completed initiatives of relevance to the NAP process</p> <p>Conduct stakeholder consultations to identify expectations for advancing medium- to long-term planning for adaptation</p> <p>Identify institutional and technical capacity needs for medium- to long-term adaptation planning aligned with national development priorities</p> <p>Hold stakeholder consultations and support the formulation of NAP roadmaps</p> <p>Support the submission of NAP roadmap to donors for financing support to implement the NAP roadmap</p>
<b>Outcome 2</b>	Output 2.1	UNEP	GSP partners	<p>Identify sector and actors-specific and targeted training needs for LDCs</p> <p>Design training modules/agendas for different training workshops (regional/sub-regional, sectoral and actors)</p> <p>Identify appropriate tools and methods relevant to the NAP process that can be further modified as per the NAP context</p> <p>Develop guidance on using the tools and methods in the context of the NAPs</p>
<b>Outcome 3</b>	Output 3.1	UNEP and UNDP	GSP partners	<p>Continue collection and dissemination of experiences, events, best practices and progress on NAP processes of each LDC to promote knowledge sharing and regional cooperation. Plan for an exit strategy for knowledge sharing and sustaining North-South and South-South cooperation</p>

33. Further, it is worth noting that CSOs have participated in the in-country missions conducted under Component 1 to ensure inclusion across stakeholders in regards to incorporating climate change in medium and long-term planning in the countries. The expanded proposed programme will continue to include CSOs in this fashion. Furthermore, CSOs will be consulted during PPG phase, in order to assess further contributions at the country level, as well as in terms of tools and methods that countries may apply in their NAP processes (for instance, the supplementary guidance on EbA in the NAP process being developing by Conservation International and other partners).

### **A.3. Risk**

34. Risks for this LDCF project are detailed in the table below:

<b>Description of the risk</b>	<b>Potential consequence</b>	<b>Countermeasures / Mngt response</b>	<b>Type (Risk category)</b>	<b>Probability &amp; Impact (1-5)</b>
Problems related to involvement and cooperation of stakeholders to provide	<p>Incomplete data collection</p> <p>Delay in the completion of the outputs</p>	Clear commitment of the Ministry to data collection and hand over of data	Political and organisational	<p>P=3</p> <p>I=5</p>

the project team with data				
Governments will not have funds to sustain the national arrangements, once the project ends	Endangered project sustainability	Awareness-raising among the decision-makers.  Outreach potential donors	Financial	P=2 I=5
Conflicts among stakeholders as regards roles in the project.	Uncoordinated approach to tackling climate change  Threat to successful project implementation	Stakeholder involvement detailed clearly in stakeholder involvement plan and stakeholders are held to their roles.	Political and organisational	P=3 I=3
Lack of political will to support the project	Endangered project sustainability	Awareness-raising among the decision-makers. Develop leadership/champions for change. A strong stakeholder involvement plan will be developed during the PPG (and will be confirmed during the Inception Workshop) to provide support to the project. Support will be given to governments to organise consultations on project progress at key stages in order to maintain government ownership and interest in the project. Collaboration with other cooperation projects which will help to maintain political visibility.	Political and strategic	P=2 I=4
Poor coordination.	Leading to delays in deliverables	Clear Project Management arrangements	Political	P=3 I=3
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:

35. Primarily, the expanded GSP will be closely coordinated with the ongoing NAP GSP. Activities will also be closely coordinated with the two LDCF-funded projects also under preparation: “Building capacity for LDCs to participate effectively in intergovernmental climate change processes” and “Assisting non- LDC developing countries with country-driven processes to advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)”. Synergies with these initiatives will be explored during PPG phase.

36. The LDCF project will collaborate with and build on the lessons of a range of related UNDP and UNEP initiatives with which the ongoing NAP GSP is already coordinating with (see Annex III for these initiatives). In addition for activities under Component 1, both UNEP and UNDP initiatives, as well as initiatives from all GSP partners and beyond, within each

of the target countries will be integrated into the country's NAP planning to obtain a holistic view of ongoing adaptation-related initiatives and activities in the country.

**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, NAs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, Biennial Update Reports, etc.:**

37. The LDCF project will address medium- to long-term adaptation needs for LDCs. The project is aligned with global and regional frameworks such as: UNFCCC; HFA; CBD; UNCCD; MDGs; LEG; and Adaptation Committee. This includes related national policies such as: i) National Communications (INC, SNC, TNC), NAPAs and LDC work programmes; ii) UNCCD National Action Programmes; and iii) CBD NBSAPs. The LDCF project will engage with and use various global and regional strategies and guiding documents for LDCs. This will ensure alignment and consistency of the LDCF project's enabling activities with global and regional frameworks and related national policies.

38. While NAPAs will continue to serve as important national policy tools that articulate adaptation needs, the NAP process will allow additional support to LDCs to specifically bolster their medium- to long-term adaptation planning capacity within existing national planning process at the national, sectoral and local level. In some LDCs, other bilateral and multilateral support (e.g. countries belonging to the CIF's Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience, receiving support from the SCCF, AF as well as the LDCF) has provided an opportunity to tackle systemic needs in the medium- to long-term, but this has benefited only a few.

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

39. Progress has been made to address immediate and urgent climate change impacts through the NAPA process in LDCs. However, 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). LDC information submissions regarding the NAP process made to the UNFCCC in 2012 indicated that they lack institutions, capacity and solid knowledge to inform the medium to long term planning. They further indicated that the NAP process requires urgent attention and upscaling in the light of current and emerging climate change effects. These submissions called for a dedicated process for enabling activities for the formulation of NAPs – including for the building of national institutional capacity – and declared that the establishment of necessary arrangements to undertake enabling activities needs to be accelerated.

40. This LDCF project is a response to this call for a dedicated process to formulate NAPs. As such, the project will contribute to Climate Change Adaptation Focal Area Objectives 1 and 2. Table A, above, indicates the funds that are being allocated to the relevant Focal Areas under the Results-Based Management Framework.

41. Following the COP-17 decision, the proposed support mechanism will target LDC governments that have ratified the Climate Change Convention. As non-Annex I parties, all LDCs are fully eligible to access GEF/LDCF resources and thus to receive assistance from the support mechanism. While most LDCs have completed their NAPA process and have likewise completed, or are in the process of completing, the Initial NCs to UNFCCC, non-completion of these reporting requirements does not preclude LDCs from receiving support from the proposed support mechanism. Activities envisaged under the mechanism will heavily draw on the experience from these two exercises, and the steady progress that LDCs have made in this regard is important to note in gauging their willingness and potential for successful and meaningful implementation of activities through the support mechanism.

42. 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 LDCs during the meetings in Vientiane and Durban in 2011, in the subsequent submission of collective views of LDCs in response to the invitation from the decision 1/CP.16 and 5/CP.17, as well as in a series of consultations between UNDP/UNEP and representatives of LDCs, particularly in the recent regional workshops (ongoing NAP GSP). In particular, the priority needs identified through these fora include:

- a specific and dedicated process for enabling activities;
- financial, institutional and technical support; and
- taking stock and learning lessons, inter alia, from the NAPA formulation and implementation.

43. 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, as called for in the Durban decision on NAPs. 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.

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



44. 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.

45. 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.

46. 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 two other global support programmes in addition to the ongoing NAP GSP, namely: “Building capacity for LDCs to participate effectively in intergovernmental climate change processes” and “Assisting non-LDC developing countries with country-driven processes to advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)”.

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

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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## **Annex I- Submission by UNDP and UNEP on the establishment and implementation of a Global Support Programme for assisting Least Developed Countries with country-driven processes to advance their National Adaptation Plans**

### **I. Background**

1. At the Seventeenth Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP17) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (Durban, December 2011)<sup>10</sup>, Parties adopted a decision on National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). Through this decision the Parties *invited* United Nations (UN) agencies, amongst others, to consider establishing support programmes within their mandates, which could facilitate financial and technical support to the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to advance the NAP process.

2. At the Nineteenth Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP19) of the UNFCCC, Parties again invited developed country Parties, United Nations organizations, specialized agencies and other relevant organizations, as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies, to continue to enhance financial and technical support to the NAP process for the LDC Parties, and other interested developing country Parties that are not LDCs; Parties also invited United Nations organizations, specialized agencies and other relevant organizations, as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies, to consider establishing or enhancing support programmes for the NAP process within their mandates, as appropriate, which could facilitate the provision of financial and technical support to developing country Parties that are not least developed countries, and to submit to the secretariat, by 26 March 2014, information on how they have responded to this invitation.

3. Parties further invited relevant organizations to submit, by 26 March 2014, information on their experience with the application of the initial guidelines for the formulation of NAPs<sup>11</sup>, as well as any other information relevant to the formulation and implementation of the NAPs, for compilation by the secretariat into a miscellaneous document, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its fortieth session in June 2014.

4. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) welcome the opportunity granted by the Parties to the UNFCCC to share information on the how they have responded to the CoP invitation to assist both Least Developed Countries (LDCs) as well as non-LDCs<sup>12</sup> with their respective NAP processes.

47.

5. This submission builds upon the previous joint submission made in early 2012 by UNDP and UNEP, following the invitation made by COP 17. It further builds upon submissions, updates and presentations made to the recent LDC Expert Group (LEG) and Adaptation Committee on the NAPs held respectively in February and March 2014.

### **II. Responding to the invitations made by the CoP on the NAPs for LDCs**

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<sup>10</sup> Contained in paragraphs 22 to 24 of the decision text included in document FCCC/CP/2011/L.8/Add.110.

<sup>11</sup> FCCC/CP/2011/9/Add.1, available from:

[http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/cancun\\_adaptation\\_framework/national\\_adaptation\\_plans/application/pdf/nap\\_initial\\_guidelines\\_annex\\_to\\_decision\\_5cp17\\_eng.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/cancun_adaptation_framework/national_adaptation_plans/application/pdf/nap_initial_guidelines_annex_to_decision_5cp17_eng.pdf)

<sup>12</sup> By non-LDCs, this submission refers to developing countries which are not least developed countries (LDCs) under the list of Non-Annex I parties to the UNFCCC.

(a) NAP Global Support Programme (GSP) for LDCs - general information:

6. In response to the invitation made by the COP 17 to the UNFCCC, in June 2013, UNDP and UNEP established a Global Support Programme for assisting LDCs with their respective country-driven efforts to advance the NAP process. The programme is commonly referred to as NAP GSP and is currently exclusively financed by the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) as per a grant endorsed by the LDCF Council on 29 May 2013.

7. The NAP GSP is a collaborative support programme with a number of agencies and entities involved in different capacities. FAO, GIZ, GWP, IFAD, UNISDR, UNITAR, and WHO are actively involved as collaborating organizations. The GEF Secretariat and the UNFCCC Secretariat (including the LEG), work closely with UNDP and UNEP staff to ensure alignment of NAP GSP activities with the objectives of the LDC Fund, as well as LEG technical guidelines<sup>13</sup> on NAPs. Other joint programmes of UNDP and UNEP, such as the Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI), National Communications Support Programme, Green Climate Fund Readiness Programme and PROVIA are also capitalized on to ensure that countries receive well-coordinated support that is also anchored on sound science and knowledge. UNDP's ongoing work on supporting readiness, access to and governance of climate change finance, Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Reviews (CPEIRs), capacity development for economics of adaptation, and the Boots on the Ground programme are complementary initiatives. NAPs support is being extended in conjunction with these initiatives.

8. The support provided by UNDP and UNEP through the NAP GSP draws from over 20 years of experience and technical expertise<sup>14</sup> in assisting countries, especially LDCs, to foster an enabling environment for pursuing sustainable climate resilient development and making sure that adaptation measures are environmentally sound and sustainable in the long-term.

9. The goal of the programme is to facilitate effective medium- to long-term planning for adaptation to climate change in LDCs. The technical support facility is based on three main pillars: i) institutional support; ii) technical support; and iii) knowledge brokering. The objective of these pillars is to strengthen institutional and technical capacities for iterative development of comprehensive NAPs in LDCs, ensuring that these are country-driven, and based on existing national development priorities and strategies and processes. The goal and objective of the NAP GSP will be achieved when LDCs have taken steps on their own to: i) develop work plans to advance their respective NAP process, and start to integrate medium- to long-term adaptation planning processes within existing national and sub-national development plans; ii) use existing tools and approaches available to support key steps in the NAP process; and iii) exchange lessons learned and knowledge through South-South and North-South Cooperation.

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<sup>13</sup> Available from: [http://unfccc.int/adaptation/workstreams/national\\_adaptation\\_programmes\\_of\\_action/items/7279.php](http://unfccc.int/adaptation/workstreams/national_adaptation_programmes_of_action/items/7279.php)

<sup>14</sup> UNDP and UNEP have provided technical, administrative and financial support to countries, including LDCs, to enable them to meet their obligations and commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants through support for National Capacity Self-Assessments (NCSAs), National Communications (NCs), National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs) for climate change technologies, National Reporting for CBD, and UNCCD Country Support Programme (CSP) and the National Dialogue Initiative (NDI) National Adaptation Plans for both UNCCD and the Stockholm Conventions.

10. The support available under the programme is intended to benefit all LDCs. Thus far, requests for assistance have been received from a total of 26 LDCs in Africa and Asia (including West Asia).<sup>15</sup> Given current resource constraints, initial support will be provided to a handful of these countries while additional resources are being secured.

48.

(b) Progress of the NAP GSP to date:

Since its inception, the NAP GSP partners have assisted a number of countries directly under the 1st pillar of the programme (institutional support):

- In August 2013, support was extended to Malawi and in October 2013, to Benin to sensitize their Governments and discuss entry points for advancing NAP processes. In Malawi, UNDP is engaged with supporting the government on NAP development through the National Climate Change Programme. In Benin, UNEP facilitated the discussion of the potential entry points for the NAP process and did a rapid stock-take of activities supporting the NAP process to date, that include the set-up of a multidisciplinary national NAP team.
- In February 2014, staff had initial discussions with the Government of Nepal to introduce the NAP process and identify the priority needs for support which included revitalizing national teams, stock-taking, and the development of a NAP road-map. Support will be provided jointly with PEI, other ongoing programmes such as the ECCA program, and UNDP's climate finance and readiness initiatives.
- In February 2014, the NAP GSP in collaboration with GIZ undertook a mission in Cambodia to undertake a stock take for the NAP process and draft a road-map for the NAP process.
- In January 2014, discussions were held with the Ministry of Environment, Niger for defining the scope for a stock-taking exercise for the NAP process which will be undertaken in the second quarter of 2014.
- Also in February 2014, NAP GSP provided a technical review of the draft NAP for Burkina Faso, with the support of GWP, GIZ and UNITAR.
- In March 2014, staff briefed the Ministry of Environment of the Gambia on laying the groundwork for the NAP process through an inter-ministerial discussion at the working level so as to identify needs for technical assistance on work-planning or stock-taking.
- Initial discussions were undertaken in February 2014 with the Ministry of Environment of the Comoros, on initiating the NAP process. Forthcoming country support is expected contribute to drawing up a draft road-map for NAP and focusing on capacity development for the NAP process.
- In-country missions are going to take place during April-June 2014 in Niger, Timor Leste, Lao PDR, Tanzania, Sudan, Senegal, and Bhutan.

11. Under the second pillar of the programme (technical support) the NAP GSP and its partners brought together 8 LDCs from Asia (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Timor-Leste, Lao PDR, Nepal, and Yemen), with 3 participants per country representing Ministries of Environment, Finance, and Planning in a regional workshop which took place between 17-20 February, 2014 in Pattaya, Thailand.

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<sup>15</sup> The 26 countries as of 1 March 2014, are Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo (DRC), Djibouti, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Tanzania, Sao Tome e Principe, Senegal, Sudan, Uganda and Yemen.



12. The objective of this 4-day training workshop was to facilitate a regional exchange and provide technical support in the form of explaining existing guidance and tools, including the LEG technical guidelines, to support policy makers and technical officials to advance the NAP process within their countries. The feedback from workshop participants and partners was positive and lessons learnt from the first regional training are being fed into the upcoming trainings scheduled for African LDCs, to take place in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 14-17 April for Africa (Anglophone countries) and 21-24 April 2014 for Africa (Francophone countries), with Haiti also invited to participate. The African Lusophone countries have been invited to participate in either of the two trainings based on their preference.

13. A “User Companion Document” to support NAP development with PROVIA guidance was launched by the PROVIA team at the Asia regional training workshop. UNITAR contributed an E-introduction to the NAP process and conducted thematic interviews with participants, whereby they expressed their views on potential entry points of the NAP GSP in their countries.

49.

14. Under the third pillar of the programme (knowledge brokering):

50.

The programme has launched an interactive web platform, housed on UNDP’s Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM) portal. This platform includes partners’ news on events/ workshops/ national support; dissemination of tools; North-South, South-South knowledge exchange; and links to practitioners’ networks. The web platform is available from: <http://www.undp-alm.org/nap-gsp-countries>. The NAP GSP monthly e-newsletter reaches more than 1,300 subscribers.

(c) Lessons learnt from 8 months of implementation of NAP GSP:

15. Fostering country-driven NAP processes is important while laying the groundwork for the NAP process. There is no “one size fits all” approach, and so depending on national context, approaches for NAP processes need to be customized. Countries require support to identify existing national and sub-national institutional mechanisms for climate mainstreaming that can offer a foundation to build on. In some cases, ongoing work related to implementing priorities identified through the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) process, may also offer elements that could be harnessed to advance the NAP process. Using the framework of the LEG technical guidelines, it is critical for a country to undertake a gap analysis and identify how these can be addressed in a cost-effective way that avoids duplication and parallel processes. Addressing these gaps through technical and financial support will bring value-added for each country.

16. The NAP process needs overarching efforts and partnerships between Planning, Finance and Environment Ministries. This requires investment and focused effort towards making sure that all stakeholders are aware of their respective role in the NAP process and are able to forge such partnerships. Medium- and long-term national adaptation planning requires greater coordination between these three key structures and their functions in government. Not all country level government representatives consulted to date by the NAP GSP are sufficiently aware of the broad institutional nature of the NAP process. How exactly the NAP process differs from the NAPA, in terms of process, outputs and rewards, is also not sufficiently understood by all those who must be part of medium- and long-term planning.

Certain sectoral ministries such as those for Agriculture, Water, Infrastructure and Local government also have to play a key role in the NAP process. Existing institutional coordination mechanisms such as climate change councils and climate working groups provide a basis that can be leveraged. An enabling

institutional environment that supports joint efforts will be better able to capitalize on NAP-related activities such as technical assessments and stakeholder discussions to advance the NAP agenda via existing in-country coordination mechanisms.

17. South-South and North-South exchange can support countries for learning and exchanging solutions. Exchange of information and experiences between non-LDCs and LDCs offers opportunities to make different steps in the NAP process more tangible at country level through learning from case studies. Regional exchange between policy makers, decision makers, specialized institutions, public and private organizations within and across Asia and Africa (and other countries such as Haiti), offers an important entry point for advancing the NAP process. Experiences from the North show alignment of their National Adaptation Planning process with the LEG technical guidelines.

18. One-on-one country support is essential. LDCs require one-on-one support for identifying capacity gaps and strengths in terms of undertaking a NAP process, as well as technical assistance in “drafting” NAP workplans. Given the level of awareness and capacities, dedicated in-country targeted assistance has been requested from the NAP GSP. This requires technical expertise to provide face-to-face and remote support for inter alia: developing terms of reference for laying the groundwork for the NAP process such as stock-takings; convening and conducting national consultations on the NAP process involving different Ministries and institutional coordination; mobilising national or international experts; building up capacities to access and/or direct/re-direct climate finance to support the NAP process; and harnessing technical skills (sector level vulnerability analysis, economics and appraisal of medium- and long-term adaptation options, reviewing planning and budgeting, addressing political economy considerations, etc.). These are time-consuming and technically intensive tasks that need to be planned and resourced adequately if meaningful results are to be achieved.

19. Regional thematic workshops provide an avenue for technical training as well as South-South Exchange. Regional and sub-regional training and exchange provide countries with an opportunity to learn about and exchange experiences on specific aspects of the NAP process. This includes interpreting the LEG technical guidelines, hearing from experts on methodologies and tools that could be applied, and sharing solutions on what has worked in different countries.

20. Knowledge management complementing one-on-one support and regional thematic workshops is important for continuity and improving access to tools and experts. The significant efforts of the programme in terms of knowledge exchange and promoting communities of practice through monthly e-newsletters, updates in the web portal, and workshops allows not only for more systematic awareness-raising, but also enables LDCs to proactively coordinate and engage in the NAP process.

21. Key considerations arising from the lessons learnt to date:

- There is considerable demand from countries, particularly LDCs, for one-on-one support for their NAP processes which needs to be planned for and addressed.
- Scaling-up of existing support mechanisms will be required more than ever as countries now seek technical assistance to “map out” and budget for required activities that need to be implemented in order to further advance their NAP process. Scaling up is also needed to extended support to all LDCs. As more countries move from NAP-planning to NAP-implementation, additional resources for technical assistance and for financing implementation will also be required.

- More opportunities for enhanced knowledge exchange, face-to-face and through web-based tools such as the website, networks and webinars will be important to support countries to advance their own NAP process and require dedicated support.

51.

### III. Responding to the invitations made by the CoP on the NAPs for non-LDCs

#### (a) NAP Global Support Programme (GSP) for non LDCs – general information:

22. In response to the invitation made by the COP19 to the UNFCCC, in January 2014, UNDP and UNEP submitted a PIF for a Full Size Project for a Global Support Programme for assisting non-LDCs with country-driven processes to advance National Adaptation Plans, subject to funding from the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF). The duration of the NAP GSP for non-LDCs is expected to be 3 years. The PIF is built upon the model, lessons learnt, and partnerships forged under the NAP GSP for LDCs. The PIF has been endorsed by the GEF CEO and is awaiting the GEF Council Approval. Arrangements for the start of the PPG implementation are under way.

#### (b) Further considerations:

52.

23. UNDP and UNEP welcome the guidance from the Adaptation Committee on the applicability of the LEG technical guidelines for non-LDCs. UNDP and UNEP are further willing to work closely with the Adaptation Committee through its NAP Task Force towards the implementation of its work plan.

### IV. Next steps towards scaling up the support to LDCs

24. Given the growing number of requests by LDCs to receive one-on-one support from the NAP GSP and the invitation from COP 19 to continue to enhance support to LDCs, the intention of UNDP and UNEP, as discussed with GEF Secretariat, is to extend the one-on-one support to all LDCs as well as the regional trainings. This will assist with strengthening local understanding and skills development that will, in turn, help move the NAP process forward. To-date, discussions have taken place with the GEF Secretariat on submitting a Full Size Project for scaling up support to LDCs with financing from the LDCF. Efforts are also underway to respond to requests from LDCs that have expressed interest to receive one-on-one support under the NAP GSP by leveraging resources from other sources including bilateral sources, and through partnerships.

## **Annex II: List of countries that have requested official support from NAP GSP as of May 2014**

- Bangladesh
- Benin
- Burkina Faso
- Cambodia
- Comoros
- Congo
- Djibouti
- Gambia
- Lesotho
- Malawi
- Mali
- Mauritania
- Mozambique
- Niger
- Rwanda
- Sudan
- Tanzania
- Central African Republic
- Guinea Bissau
- Liberia
- Madagascar
- Nepal
- Senegal
- Sao Tome and Principe,
- Uganda,
- Yemen

\*\* Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Lao RDR, Timor Leste, South Sudan, Bhutan, Somalia, Eritrea, and Zambia have all expressed interest and/or are in the process of requesting official support.

## Annex III- Coordination with other relevant GEF financed and other initiatives

Elements of NAPs <sup>16</sup>	Relevance of initiatives
<p><b>1. Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps</b></p> <p><i>Activities undertaken under this element would be planned with a view to identifying weaknesses and gaps in enabling environments, and addressing them as necessary, to support the formulation of comprehensive adaptation plans, programmes and policies, through, inter alia:</i></p> <p><i>(a) Identification and assessment of institutional arrangements, programmes, policies and capacities for overall coordination and leadership on adaptation;</i></p> <p><i>(b) Assessment of available information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation, measures taken to address climate change, and gaps and needs, at the national and regional levels;</i></p> <p><i>(c) Comprehensive, iterative assessments of development needs and climate vulnerabilities.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In 2001, under the guidance of the UNFCCC COP, UNDP and UNEP, in partnership with the GEF, led support to LDCs with identifying and addressing their urgent and immediate needs related to adaptation.</li> <li>2. UNDP and UNEP, again in partnership with the GEF, have assisted over 150 countries to develop their first, second and third National Communications to the UNFCCC. As part of this support, the organisations, using the mechanism of a Support Programme (that is, a mechanism to make available dedicated staff to assist countries on an individual and/or as groups), 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. UNDP and UNEP are currently in the process of assisting a number of countries with the preparation of their Third National Communications to the UNFCCC.</li> <li>3. UNDP/ Government of Japan financed Africa Adaptation Programme (AAP): This regional programme, led by UNDP's Regional Bureau for Africa and Arab States in partnership with the Environment and Energy Group, along with United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Programme (WFP) works with 20 countries in Africa, of which half are LDCs. The AAP Programme supports the participating governments to achieve transformational change designed to shift climate change adaption planning and interventions from siloed, single-sector project approaches to a comprehensive, strategic approach characterised by multiple-sector integrated planning.</li> <li>4. In 2010 and 2011, UNDP invested a large share of its core resources in LDCs, with over 20% of all programmatic resources (approximately \$2billion) allocated for activities in LDCs<sup>17</sup>. In particular, 24% of such resources were focused on programmes to reduce poverty and achieve the MDGs, 26% on programmes to foster democratic governance, 19% on activities aimed at crisis prevention and recovery and 17% to support work on environment and sustainable development.</li> <li>5. Similarly, UNEP, whose mandate<sup>18</sup> is inclusive of LDCs, has put LDCs in the centre of its mid-term strategy and programme of work. A significant portion of UNEP's overall capacity building budget benefits directly and indirectly LDCs. During the biennium 2010-2011, UNEP continued to support LDCs through its six sub-programmes such as climate change, disasters and conflicts, harmful substances and hazardous waste, environmental governance ecosystem management, resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production.</li> </ol>
<p><b>2. Preparatory Elements</b></p> <p><i>In developing NAPs, consideration would be</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. More than 45 LDCs were assisted by the two organisations to access and programme funding through the GEF-managed LDCF, and then, most importantly, to prepare their own country specific National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA)<sup>19</sup>. UNDP and UNEP are supporting these efforts through a suite of services including on scoping, identifying, sourcing/vetting of ideas, due diligence,</li> </ol>

<sup>16</sup> As adopted through UNFCCC Decision 5/CP.17

<sup>17</sup> SG's Report on the "Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020" (IPOA) 2012 Substantive Session of the ECOSOC and 67th Session of the GA

<sup>18</sup> To be the leading global environmental authority for setting the global environmental agenda that promotes the coherent implementation of global environmental dimension of sustainable environment within the United Nation system and that serves as an authoritative advocate for global environment.

<sup>19</sup> UNDP has supported 31 LDCs to prepare their NAPAs, and UNEP has assisted an additional 15 LDCs with financing from the GEF-managed LDCF. To-date, UNDP has helped 33 LDCs to access approximately \$190m in climate financing and implement 49 adaptation development projects funded by the Least Developed Country Fund (LDCF, Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), Adaptation Fund, European Commission, Government of Germany (BMU), and Government of Australia (AusAID). Similarly, UNEP's portfolio on adaptation with a strong focus on LDCs as mandated by its governing council including the GEF-managed finance counts over 120 projects implemented/under implementation with a total funding of over \$100m.

<p><i>given to identifying specific needs, options and priorities on a country-driven basis, utilising the services of national and, where appropriate, regional institutions, and to the effective and continued promotion of participatory and gender-sensitive approaches coordinated with sustainable development objectives, policies, plans and programmes. Activities may include:</i></p> <p><i>(a) Design and development of plans, policies and programmes by considering decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 14 (a), to address the gaps and needs referred to in paragraph 2 above;</i></p> <p><i>(b) Assessments of medium- to long-term adaptation needs, and, as appropriate, development needs and climate vulnerabilities;</i></p> <p><i>(c) Activities aimed at integrating climate change adaptation into national, sectoral and local development and sectoral planning;</i></p> <p><i>(d) Participatory stakeholder consultations;</i></p> <p><i>(e) Communication, awareness-raising and education.</i></p>	<p>appraisal, partnership development, oversight and implementation support, financial management, results management and evaluation.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. UNEP/UNDP: CCDARE, with the support of the Danish government, provides timely technical and financial support on a demand-driven basis to countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and Small Island Developing States to address the mainstreaming of climate change into planning, policy formulation.</li> <li>3. One of these critical UNDP-core funded programmes is a US\$5.6 million Strategic Initiative to Address Climate Change in LDCs, also known as ‘Boots on the Ground’. This initiative provides technical and policy support to 26 countries globally, including 23 LDCs, across three key areas: 1) assistance to the international climate negotiations; 2) capacity building to access and implement climate finance; and 3) effectively integrating climate change into a country’s national plans, policies and strategies to ensure development is both low-emission and climate resilient.</li> <li>4. UNEP Risoe has developed guidebooks for adaptation through the TNA project. The guidebooks address Climate change adaptation in three main areas/sectors - coastal, water and agriculture. The publications aim to support good adaptation planning in the three main areas/sectors:</li> <li>5. Technologies for Climate Change Adaptation – Coastal Erosion and Flooding. This publication aims to support good adaptation planning in the coastal sector. It covers thirteen major adaptation technologies that reduce impacts of coastal erosion and flooding due to climate change. For each, the technology is described, advantages and disadvantages assessed, costs and benefits estimated, institutional or organisational requirements outlined, and detailed examples provided that illustrate how the technology can be applied. This comprehensive approach will make the guidebook a useful reference for policy makers and coastal zone project planners. Its reader-friendly style and extensive coverage also make it a good resource book for anyone interested in the topic. <a href="http://tech-action.org/Guidebooks/TNA_Guidebook_AdaptationCoastalErosionFlooding.pdf">http://tech-action.org/Guidebooks/TNA_Guidebook_AdaptationCoastalErosionFlooding.pdf</a></li> <li>6. Technologies for Climate Change Adaptation – The Water Sector. This guidebook aims to provide expert information on the technologies most relevant for climate change adaptation in the water sector in developing countries. It is meant to be a practical tool for use by a broad range of stakeholders, including those in governmental agencies, water utilities, community water boards, non-governmental organisations, and private sector companies. The guidebook first reviews the projected impacts of climate change on the water sector. It then addresses the role of adaptation in the water sector and six typologies under which available strategies are categorised. Eleven technologies and practices are given detailed treatment in this guidebook and four others are covered briefly. While these do not constitute all of the adaptation technologies available in the water sector, they do represent many of the most important adaptation technologies for developing countries. <a href="http://tech-action.org/Guidebooks/TNA_Guidebook_AdaptationWater.pdf">http://tech-action.org/Guidebooks/TNA_Guidebook_AdaptationWater.pdf</a></li> <li>7. Technologies for Climate Change Adaptation – Agriculture Sector. This guidebook provides information on 22 technologies and options for adapting to climate change in the agriculture sector. It describes what policy makers, development planners, agriculture experts and other stakeholders in countries should consider while determining a technology development path in agriculture. NGOs, rural communities and agricultural practitioners could examine and include appropriate options in their portfolios of technologies and options for agriculture. The guidebook is expected to stimulate further work on identifying options for climate change adaptation in the agricultural sector in different parts of the world. <a href="http://tech-action.org/Guidebooks/TNA_Guidebook_AdaptationAgriculture.pdf">http://tech-action.org/Guidebooks/TNA_Guidebook_AdaptationAgriculture.pdf</a></li> <li>8. The Financing Guidebook reviews options for international financing of adaptation activities and projects in developing countries. It examines both public and private sources of funding and presents the most important technical criteria and concepts used by public donors and private financiers in evaluating proposals.</li> </ol>
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<p><b>3. Implementation strategies</b></p> <p><i>Activities carried out as part of the implementation strategies would take into consideration:</i></p> <p>(a) <i>Prioritising work according to development needs and climate change vulnerability and risk;</i></p> <p>(b) <i>Strengthening institutional and regulatory frameworks to support adaptation;</i></p> <p>(c) <i>Training and coordination at the sectoral and local levels;</i></p> <p>(d) <i>Public dissemination of information on the national adaptation plan process, to be made available to the public and to the UNFCCC secretariat,</i></p> <p>(e) <i>Considering other relevant multilateral frameworks and international programmes and initiatives, with a view to building on and complementing existing adaptation planning.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Technical officers across different ministries in LDCs were supported by UNDP and UNEP to implement activities (e.g. analysis of climate change scenarios, prioritisation of adaptation options, conducting stakeholder consultations in a multi-sectoral, multi-disciplinary settings, etc) so that countries could finalise their NAPA in a technically robust and cost-effective and timely manner. Peer-to-peer learning and exchange was also facilitated by the organisations, in partnership with other Agencies and technical institutions, which was critical to ensure that countries learned from each other and this reflected in the form of improved quality of the NAPA.</li> <li>2. UNDP and UNEP have provided specialised technical support to LDCs to implement those NAPA priorities that the countries' chose to implement with funding from the LDCF as well as other sources such as the SCCF, AF and/or bilateral funds. There are currently over 50 such initiatives under implementation across LDCs, with UNDP supporting more than 35 initiatives in 27 countries, and UNEP supporting more than 10 countries. These projects, often with average funding between \$4-6 million each (over 3-4 year periods), and leveraging substantially much more, are advancing the integration of climate change into policy formulation, creating of enabling environments for climate resilient practices by the public and private sector as well as households, developing technical competencies, creating knowledge products, facilitating and sharing knowledge within countries and between countries and so on. In the context of these initiatives, UNDP and UNEP are supporting on-going work in LDCs in key areas such as food security, water resources management, coastal resources, and infrastructure.</li> <li>3. UNEP/UNDP/IUCN Ecosystem Based Adaptation Programme with funding from the German Government: The project is to strengthen the capacities of Nepal, Peru and Uganda for ecosystem resilience to promote ecosystem based adaptation (EBA) options and to reduce the vulnerability of communities, with particular emphasis on mountain ecosystems.</li> <li>4. 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 to improve sustainable management of forests, strengthen the role of conservation, shift the forest sector to alternative development pathways, and support biological diversity and livelihoods.</li> <li>5. One UN MDG-F(with joint UNEP and UNDP implementation and execution)/ Government of Spain finance: <i>the project 'Integrating climate change risks into national development processes and UN Country Programming' (Climate Risk Project) between 2008 and 2011. The project was implemented in Cape Verde, Colombia, El Salvador, Panama, Peru, Turkey, Malawi, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Egypt, China, Philippines and Nicaragua, with the objective of supporting UNDP Country Offices and UN Country Teams and their government counterparts to integrate climate change considerations into national development plans</i></li> <li>6. UNDP and UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI): Since 2005. UNDP/UNEP PEI supports 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 adaptation.</li> <li>7. UNDP's Ecosystems and Biodiversity (EBD) work focuses on maintaining and enhancing the beneficial services provided by natural ecosystems in order to secure livelihoods and the provision of food, water and health, and to reduce vulnerability to climate change, store carbon and avoid emissions from land use change. By providing sound policy advice, and developing and implementing programmes that help demonstrate sound ecosystem and natural resource management practices on-the-ground and build capacity to sustain them, UNDP EBD is currently helping 23 LDCs to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity, and to secure ecosystem services that are vital to human welfare and their development efforts. An additional 12 LDCs will soon be supported by projects that are now in the pipeline. These projects are financed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), bilateral</li> </ol>
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	<p>donors, and UNDP core funds.</p> <p>8. UNEP’s Flagship programme – Ecosystem Based Adaptation (EBA) uses biodiversity and ecosystem services as part of an overall adaptation strategy to help people and communities adapt to the negative effects of climate change at local, national, regional and global levels. In addition to protection from climate change impacts, EbA also provides many other benefits to communities, for example through the maintenance and enhancement of ecosystem services crucial for livelihoods and human well-being, such as clean water and food. Appropriately designed ecosystem management initiatives can also contribute to climate change mitigation by reducing emissions from ecosystem loss and degradation, and enhancing carbon sequestration. Through the Ecosystem-based Adaptation Programme, UNEP works to develop effective EbA approaches, and helps vulnerable communities adapt to climate change through good ecosystem management practices and their integration into global, regional, national and local climate change strategies and action plans. UNEP’s EbA Flagship is being implemented in diverse ecosystem settings, including mountains, river basins, dry-lands and low-lying coasts. The work is delivered through three main overarching components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Assessments and knowledge support;</li> <li>ii) Capacity building and demonstration; and</li> <li>iii) Integration of EbA options into national development and adaptation plans.</li> </ol> <p>9. UNEP’s Ecosystem Management Programme is centred on the functioning and resilience of the ecosystems and the services they provide. The programme aims to support countries and regions to: (a) increasingly integrate an ecosystem management approach into development and planning processes; (b) acquire the capacity to use ecosystem management tools; and (c) realign their environmental programmes and financing to tackle the degradation of selected priority ecosystem services. The programme is guided by five major interlinked elements: human well-being, indirect and direct drivers of change, ecosystem functioning and ecosystem services. As ecosystem services are interlinked and cannot be treated in isolation, UNEP promotes a holistic perspective for dealing with bundles of interlinked services to reverse their decline through improved ecosystem functioning and increased resilience.</p> <p>10. UNDP, in collaboration with USAID’s <a href="#">ADAPT Asia-Pacific</a> 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 including the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), Adaptation Fund (AF) and the emerging Green Climate Fund. This capacity building program, initially launched in Asia, aims 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 financed by the LDCF, SCCF, AF and bi-lateral sources, as well as other UNDP-led programmes such as Climate Public Expenditure Institutional Review initiative, the program is also expected to strengthen governments’ capacity to more fully integrate climate change adaptation into national, sub-national and sector planning and budgeting. Specifically, the approach adopted in this capacity building programme will result in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical officers at the national and sub-national level trained to estimate the economic costs and benefits of climate change impacts as well as adaptation options</li> <li>• Technical officers at the national and sub-national level, including others, assess the costs and benefits of climate change adaptation options in key</li> </ul>
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	<p>sectors in more than 10 Asian countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of a region-based training programme within a suitable centre of excellence in Asia that can provide continuous technical advisory support to countries</li> <li>• Convene policy dialogue forums with Ministries of Planning/Finance and line Ministries at the country and regional level to discuss the economics of adaptation in the context of national and sub-national medium and long-term national development plans</li> <li>• Develop and nurture a virtual community of practice of technical officers working on the economics of adaptation in Asia</li> </ul> <p>For more information, please visit <a href="http://www.undp-alm.org/projects/cca-economics">http://www.undp-alm.org/projects/cca-economics</a></p> <p>11. Over the last two years, UNDP has supported climate finance and development effectiveness work in a number of developing countries. A key component of this work has been “climate public expenditure and institutional reviews” (CPEIR). The main reason for using expenditure reviews as an approach is the need to put discussions on climate finance squarely within the context of national development planning, budgeting and expenditures. Such processes are typically led by ministries of finance or planning with which, historically, we have not worked nearly enough. To date, UNDP has supported the completion of 5 studies in the Asia-Pacific region: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Nepal, Samoa and Thailand. Studies in Indonesia and Viet Nam are on-going. In all countries, the studies have been led by Ministries of Finance and/or Ministries of Planning, in coordination with Ministries of Environment and other line ministries. This work stream is relevant to the NAP related initiative. Many related off-shoots of this pioneering work can be made available to LDCs including: i) World Bank and UNDP are developing a sourcebook on CPEIRs that other LDCs can use; ii) the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat has incorporated CPEIR into their Climate Finance Readiness Assessment Framework, which will then be rolled out in the Pacific; iii) DfID will finance the Overseas Development Institute to undertake CPEIRs in Tanzania, Uganda and Ethiopia; and, finally, iv) UNDP is likely to expand CPEIR related work in in Southeast Asia.</p> <p>12. UNEP-facilitated Global Adaptation Network and regional adaptation networks in Asia-Pacific, Latin America and West Asia as well as UNDP’s ALM work to improve countries’ access to knowledge and resources for adaptation decision-making and action, through online knowledge portals, knowledge-sharing, training and capacity building events, advisory services, and institutional and technical support.</p> <p>13. IFAD’s Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP) was launched in 2012 to make climate and environmental finance work for smallholder farmers. ASAP has a 300 million US\$ multi-year and multi-donor financing window, providing a new source of co-financing to scale up and integrate climate change adaptation across IFAD’s approximately US\$1billion per year of new investments. These investments include: i) strengthening structural robustness of processing facilities and access to markets, small water-harvesting infrastructure, flood protection measures, rural water supply, water storage facilities (over and underground) and water-use efficient irrigation systems; ii) investments in natural infrastructure such as improved resilience of riparian areas; and iii) investments in ‘software’ such as the development of knowledge, data and decision support tools on climate resilient cropping systems, adaptation policies, institution building at relevant levels, establishment of farmer associations, enhanced institutional capacities and accountability systems, and disseminating knowledge on climate-smart agriculture into national planning processes (i.e. poverty reduction strategies, agricultural policies, climate change policies).</p> <p>14. As a GEF and AF implementing agency, IFAD provides specialised technical support to LDCs to implement NAPA priorities with funding from the LDCF as well as other sources such as the SCCF and the AF. IFAD is currently designing/implementing 42 GEF-funded projects for a total funding envelope of 160 Million USD. The projects cover 35 countries across 5 regions.</p>
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	<p>LDCF/SCCF/AF projects are fully blended with IFAD loan programmes, therefore leveraging substantial additional resources. IFAD provides implementation support, financial management, results management and evaluation.</p> <p>15. IFAD has a long history of supporting pro-poor research-for-development and capacity-building programmes through its grant programme. Many grants have provided support to research institutes and other bodies to test, adapt and disseminate technology in order to address climate variability, which is a source of valuable lessons for mainstreaming adaptation to climate change. Examples of IFAD-supported research that are especially relevant for adaptation to climate change include: developing stress-tolerant maize varieties in sub-Saharan Africa, improvements in ‘neglected’ food crops (for example, cassava) of poor rural people, formulation and testing of integrated strategies to domesticate and market high-value agroforestry tree species in West and Central Africa, and research and development for salt-tolerant forage crops and saltwater irrigation techniques in West Asia and North Africa. IFAD-supported research has also focused on finding synergies between indigenous/local knowledge and applied scientific research, and on promoting empowering action learning processes towards this end. In the recent years, IFAD has stepped up its efforts to build scientific capacity and influence policy and institutional reform to facilitate the adoption of improved responses to climate change threats, as well as help in the transition to improved land management practices.</p> <p>16. As part of IFAD’s Environment and Natural Resources Management Policy (2011) implementation process, the Fund is mainstreaming environmental and climate change issues into Country Strategic Opportunities Programmes using Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). The process of piloting SEAs started in 2011 with SEA in Kenya, Egypt and Honduras in the framework of the Finnish-supported project “Strengthening IFAD’s capacity to mainstream environmental and social issues in its projects and programmes” and has been expanded in 2012 to eight additional countries. This shows increased recognition of the need to better support ENRM and Climate change-related activities in the policy and programme development processes. SEAs resulted in: (i) the assessment of environmental and climate issues particularly in the agricultural sector; (ii) the identification of links with the other sectors policies, strategies and plans; (iii) the provision of recommendations including opportunities for environmental and climate-change integration in RB-COSOPs and project designs.</p> <p>17. TerrAfrica is a multi-partner platform of which IFAD is an active member, which pursues common sustainable land management objectives in an integrated and comprehensive manner. The TerrAfrica strategic approach focuses on strengthening African leadership in building coalitions, sharing knowledge and aligning and leveraging investment responses to address land degradation and improve natural resource-based livelihoods in a sustainable way. Besides directly supporting specific SLM programmes under the TerrAfrica initiative, in some countries, such as Eritrea and Ethiopia, IFAD is a member of the SLM platform at the national level.</p>
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	<p>18. IFAD is an active member of the Poverty and Environment Partnership (PEP), a network of development agencies, international environmental NGOs and representatives from various developing countries' ministries which seeks to improve the coordination of work on poverty reduction and the environment within the framework of internationally agreed principles and processes for sustainable development. The annual PEP meetings provide an arena for sharing knowledge and operational experiences and improve collaboration and promotion of joint activities among partners, in particular to support government partners to set up institutional and capacity strengthening programmes in the poverty-environment context including climate adaptation.</p> <p>19. UNITAR has been supporting implementation of the UN CC:Learn partnership since 2011, a growing network of 33 international organisations on climate change learning. This initiative provides: a One UN package of climate change learning resources including both introductory and advanced learning modules; a global knowledge sharing platform (<a href="http://www.unccllearn.org">www.unccllearn.org</a>) generating more than 15,000 hits from 190 countries from 2011/12; support for regional and global climate change learning events (such as the recent ground breaking African Dialogues on climate change finance and development effectiveness); and a country support programme to develop national learning human resource strategies to advance green, low emissions and climate resilient development. These strategies are under implementation in five countries at present with plans to service an increasing demand globally for these services.</p>
<p><b>4. Reporting, monitoring and review</b></p> <p><i>These activities, including national adaptation plan documents, could be included in national strategies and plans, as appropriate.</i></p> <p><i>Under this element, countries should undertake a regular review, at intervals to be determined by countries:</i></p> <p><i>(a) To address inefficiencies, incorporating the results of new assessments and</i></p>	<p>1. Specifically, these country-led NAPA initiatives aimed to achieve the following key results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) develop methods and tools to support decision making process;</li> <li>ii) develop technical capacities at the national, sub-national, community as well as sectoral levels to undertake prospective exercises in order to identify climate change risks and opportunities, and prepare response strategies for risk management;</li> <li>iii) internalise climate change risks into planning, budgeting, management and decision-making of key economic sectors;</li> <li>iv) revise and formulate national and sectoral policies and establish appropriate institutional support mechanisms;</li> <li>v) test whenever possible innovative approaches and technologies for climate change risk management in key sectors at the national and sub-national levels; and</li> <li>vi) codify and disseminate knowledge and good practices.</li> </ul>

<p><i>emerging science and reflect lessons learned from adaptation efforts; (b) To monitor and review the efforts undertaken, and provide information in their national communications on the progress made and the effectiveness of the national adaptation plan process.</i></p>	<p>2. The experience gleaned from supporting countries with meeting their needs for the national communications, but also ensuring that information generated through these on-going efforts are brought bear on making medium- to long-term planning process climate resilient will also be necessary to ensure cost-effective and efficient use of scarce human and financial resources at the country level.</p> <p>3. The two organisations also have been developing joint support programmes for the last twenty years, with examples ranging from support for National Capacity Self-Assessments (NCSAs), National Communications Support Programme (NCSP), Biodiversity Planning Support Programme for National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) for climate change technologies, the Country Support Programme (CSP) and the National Dialogue Initiative (NDI) to list a few. These initiatives assist countries with long-term goals, monitoring and review capacities and processes.</p>
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In addition to the above related initiatives, relevant toolkits and guidance materials of relevance to medium- to long-term planning will be built upon, including:

1. Catalysing Climate Finance

This UNDP guidebook is offered as a primer to countries to enable them to better assess the level and nature of assistance they will require to catalyse climate capital based on their unique set of national, regional and local circumstances.

URL:[http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/environment-energy/low\\_emission\\_climateresilientdevelopment/in\\_focus/catalyzing-climate-finance/](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/environment-energy/low_emission_climateresilientdevelopment/in_focus/catalyzing-climate-finance/)

2. Preparing Low Emission Climate Resilient Development Strategies - Executive Summary

This UNDP report serves as the Executive Summary to a series of manuals and guidebooks that UNDP is offering in support of Low-Emission and Climate-Resilient Development Strategies (LECRDS). It provides a brief outline of the approach and methodologies that these materials treat in detail.

URL:[http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/environment-energy/low\\_emission\\_climateresilientdevelopment/in\\_focus/preparing-lecrds--executive-summary/](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/environment-energy/low_emission_climateresilientdevelopment/in_focus/preparing-lecrds--executive-summary/)

3. Applying Climate Information for Adaptation Decision-Making

This UNDP guidance document intends to provide countries with a practical tool on using climate information in their decision-making processes. This guide addresses these issues of adaptation planning under uncertainty of observed and projected climate change.

URL:[www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/environment-energy/low\\_emission\\_climateresilientdevelopment/applying-climate-information-for-adaptation-decision-making/](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/environment-energy/low_emission_climateresilientdevelopment/applying-climate-information-for-adaptation-decision-making/)

4. Formulating Climate Change Scenarios

This UNDP guidebook offers project managers and decision-makers, who are working with a team of scientific and technical experts, a framework for the development of a prospective range of climate scenarios in their regions. It aims to empower project managers and decision-makers to engage in discussions on climate-scenario development, including involvement in science-based decisions on the availability, applicability, and robustness of various climate-scenario approaches.

URL:[www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/environment-energy/low\\_emission\\_climateresilientdevelopment/in\\_focus/formulating-climate-change-scenarios/](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/environment-energy/low_emission_climateresilientdevelopment/in_focus/formulating-climate-change-scenarios/)

5. Mapping Climate Change Vulnerability

This UNDP guidebook assists planners working at the sub-national levels to identify and map the nature of current and future vulnerability to long-term climate change so that appropriate policies and intervention can be designed and implemented.

URL:[http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/environment-energy/low\\_emission\\_climateresilientdevelopment/mapping-climate-change-vulnerability/](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/environment-energy/low_emission_climateresilientdevelopment/mapping-climate-change-vulnerability/)

6. Stocktaking of Tools and Guidelines to Mainstream Climate Change Adaptation

This UNDP report provides a summary of existing tools and good practices from a range of organisations to guide development practitioners in their climate change mainstreaming efforts. The components and

entry points of the mainstreaming process are explored; Key climate change adaptation and mainstreaming concepts are defined; and a comparative overview of existing tools and guidelines is provided.  
URL:[www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/environment-energy/climate\\_change/integrating\\_climatechangeintodevelopment/stocktaking-of-tools-and-guidelines-to-mainstream-climate-change-adaptation/](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/environment-energy/climate_change/integrating_climatechangeintodevelopment/stocktaking-of-tools-and-guidelines-to-mainstream-climate-change-adaptation/)

7. Designing Adaptation Initiatives Toolkit

This UNDP guide supports the design of measurable, reportable and verifiable adaptation initiatives. It provides step-by-step guidance in designing climate change adaptation projects.

URL:[www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/environment-energy/low\\_emission/climateresilientdevelopment/designing-adaptation-initiatives-toolkit/](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/environment-energy/low_emission/climateresilientdevelopment/designing-adaptation-initiatives-toolkit/)

8. Blending Climate Finance through National Climate Funds

An important tool that can help countries to make the most of climate finance is a National Climate Fund (NCF). An NCF is a country-driven mechanism that supports the collection, blending, coordination of, and accounting for climate finance at the national level. This guidebook presents a process for designing and establishing an NCF and provides a simple, robust and transparent method for meaningful stakeholder engagement. In this way, countries are better equipped to manage climate finance and achieve results.

URL:[www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/environment-energy/low\\_emission/climateresilientdevelopment/blending\\_climatefinancethroughnationalclimatefunds/](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/environment-energy/low_emission/climateresilientdevelopment/blending_climatefinancethroughnationalclimatefunds/)

9. Mainstreaming Poverty-Environment Linkages into development planning: A handbook for practitioners

UNEP/ UNDP capacity building resource- is designed to serve as a guide for champions and practitioners engaged in the task of mainstreaming poverty-environment linkages into national development planning. It draws on a substantial body of experience at the country level and many lessons learned by UNDP and UNEP in working with governments especially ministries of planning, finance and environment- to support efforts to integrate the complex interrelationships between poverty reduction and improved environmental management into national planning and decision making.

URL: [http://www.unep.org/publications/search/pub\\_details\\_s.asp?ID=4042](http://www.unep.org/publications/search/pub_details_s.asp?ID=4042)

10. Ecosystem Based Adaptation Decision Support - Moving from Principles to Practice

This new UNEP EBA Decision Support Framework (EBA-DSF) serves to assist national and local planners and decision-makers select, design, implement and track EBA as part of wider adaptation strategy. The EBA-DSF centers around four iterative steps and strategic considerations: Setting Adaptive Context – Selecting Appropriate Adaptation Options – Design for Change – Adaptive Implementation. The EBA-DSF provides a capacity building platform to support the implementation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and other adaptation actions.

URL:<http://www.unep.org/climatechange/adaptation/Ecosystem-BasedAdaptation/EBADecisionSupportFramework/tabid/102163/Default.aspx>

11. Ecosystem Based Management Guidance

This UNEP capacity-building resource - ‘Taking Steps toward Marine and Coastal Ecosystem-Based Management - An Introductory Guide’ – aims to assist planners and practitioners getting started on EBM, from strategic planning to on-site implementation. The Guide outlines practical considerations in an accessible language, drawing upon experiences and lessons across the globe. An important message is that EBM is an incremental process; it can evolve from existing capacity; and there are different paths toward EBM. The guide will assist future national and regional training workshops and demonstration projects.

URL:<http://www.unep.org/ecosystemmanagement/Publications/Publication/tabid/439/language/en-US/Default.aspx?BookID=6200>

12. PROVIA – The Programme of Research on Climate Change Vulnerability , Impacts and Adaptation

This UNEP global initiative 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 harmonise, mobilise, and communicate the growing knowledge-base on VIA. PROVIA provides scientific information to the UNFCCC and assist to mobilise the Adaptation Fund. At present, PROVIA has two important deliverables 1) Global research priorities in

VIA (Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation) and 2) Revised Guidance of VIA assessment tool. Both products are very important at global, regional and national levels. These products will be communicated to governments and international agencies in order to provide scientific information on VIA to the UNFCCC and assist in developing procedures and guidance leading to the development of National Adaptation Plans. The PROVIA secretariat is currently hosted by UNEP.

URL: <http://www.provia-climatechange.org/>

13. IEA Training Manual – Climate change Vulnerability and Impact Assessment in Cities

This new UNEP developed module analyses the results of recent research on climate change, its impact on cities and options for responding. Its primary aim is to foster debate and present methodologies for evaluating the level of vulnerability and the adaptation capacity of urban centres. In recent years, as part of the process of improving the GEO Cities Methodology, and responding to important natural events, it was decided to supplement the GEO Cities Methodology with a module addressing vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, to increase the capacity of cities to analyse and prepare for future climate impacts. This module aims to strengthen awareness on possible impacts of climate change, while providing decision makers with a range of instruments to evaluate those impacts. It also provides examples of adaptation policies that could be applied by government institutions and other sectors of society.

URL: [http://www.unep.org/dewa/Portals/67/pdf/VIA\\_Methodology.pdf](http://www.unep.org/dewa/Portals/67/pdf/VIA_Methodology.pdf)

14. UNEP Handbook on Methods for Climate Change Impact Assessment and Adaptation Strategies

The UNEP methodology establishes a generic framework for thinking about and responding to the problems of sea level rise and climate change. The key output for this Handbook is the evaluation of a range of user-selected impacts of sea level rise and potential adaptation strategies according to both socioeconomic and physical characteristics.

URL: [http://unfccc.int/adaptation/nairobi\\_work\\_programme/knowledge\\_resources\\_and\\_publications/items/5503.php](http://unfccc.int/adaptation/nairobi_work_programme/knowledge_resources_and_publications/items/5503.php)

15. Africa Series policy briefs and training modules

The Africa Series of thematic policy briefs and training modules on gender and climate change, including, a general overview, adaptation, agriculture and food security, equitable energy access and climate finance. The knowledge products are designed to facilitate the work of regional and national cadres of national experts, practitioners, policy makers and other partners in mainstreaming gender into climate change policy and programming.

URL: <http://alturl.com/v48dn>

16. Gender, Climate Change and Community Based Adaptation Guidebook

This handbook presents a wealth of experiences and examples taken from the UNDP-GEF Community-Based Adaptation Programme that are being piloted throughout the world. The Guidebook will be useful for any community-based practitioners who wish to review successful cases of gender mainstreaming in community-based adaptation projects.

URL: <http://alturl.com/cnyhr>

17. Ensuring gender equity in climate change financing

This publication was launched at COP-17 in Durban. It examines the links between gender equality, climate change and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, and suggests how climate financing can be structured to promote gender equality and women's empowerment.

URL: <http://alturl.com/fsdkg>

18. The Potential for Scale and Sustainability in Weather Index Insurance for Agriculture and Rural Livelihoods

Building on the experience of the IFAD-WFP Weather Risk Management Facility (WRMF) and the analysis of 37 index insurance programmes around the world, this paper identifies eight key principles to help weather index-based insurance reach scale and sustainability. It also includes nine case studies (the following countries are covered: Mexico, India, Ethiopia, China, Canada, United States, Ukraine, Brazil) on index insurance programmes and outlines how donors and governments can support the sector.

URL: <http://www.ifad.org/ruralfinance/pub/weather.pdf>

19. Weather Index-based Insurance in Agricultural Development – A technical guide  
A technical guide that translates the findings and experience of IFAD to date into practical decision-making steps for donors interested in promoting this risk mitigation tools.  
URL: <http://www.ifad.org/ruralfinance/pub/weather.pdf>
20. Climate-smart smallholder agriculture: What's different?  
IFAD occasional paper suggesting three major changes in smallholder agriculture practices as a result of climate change.  
URL: <http://www.ifad.org/pub/op/3.pdf>
21. Participatory mapping  
A series of tools for involving poor rural communities in planning managing and making decisions on natural resources, increasingly affected by the changes brought about by climate variability and change.
- Evaluating the impact of participatory mapping activities (2011)  
URL: [http://www.ifad.org/pub/map/pm\\_iv.pdf](http://www.ifad.org/pub/map/pm_iv.pdf)
  - Participatory mapping and communication (2010)  
URL: [http://www.ifad.org/pub/map/pm\\_iii.pdf](http://www.ifad.org/pub/map/pm_iii.pdf)
  - The IFAD adaptive approach to participatory mapping (2010)  
URL: [http://www.ifad.org/pub/map/pm\\_ii.pdf](http://www.ifad.org/pub/map/pm_ii.pdf)
  - Good practices in participatory mapping (2009)  
URL: [http://www.ifad.org/pub/map/PM\\_web.pdf](http://www.ifad.org/pub/map/PM_web.pdf)
22. Livestock thematic papers – tools for project design series
- Livestock and renewable energy  
URL: <http://www.ifad.org/lrkm/factsheet/energy.pdf>
  - Women and Pastoralism  
URL: [http://www.ifad.org/lrkm/factsheet/women\\_pastoralism.pdf](http://www.ifad.org/lrkm/factsheet/women_pastoralism.pdf)
  - Livestock and climate change  
URL: <http://www.ifad.org/lrkm/factsheet/cc.pdf>
  - Emergency livestock interventions in crisis and post-crisis situations  
URL: <http://www.ifad.org/lrkm/factsheet/emergency.pdf>
  - Integrated crop-livestock farming systems  
URL: <http://www.ifad.org/lrkm/factsheet/integratedcrop.pdf>
23. Fisheries thematic paper  
A tool for project design concerning the impact of climate change on fisheries and aquaculture in the developing world, including opportunities for adaptation  
URL: <http://www.ifad.org/lrkm/pub/fisheries.pdf>
24. Community-based natural resource management: How knowledge is managed, disseminated and used  
Natural resources are the foundation from which rural poor people can overcome poverty. However, planners and implementers of natural resource development projects do not always profit from the lessons learned – either information is lost or it is not easily accessible or changing circumstances may limit its value. Whatever the reason, learning from the past still makes sense. Knowledge does not wear out – although it is sometimes difficult to find, synthesise and use. It is against this challenging background that IFAD has targeted learning as one of its key products.  
URL: <http://www.ifad.org/pub/other/cbnrm.pdf>
25. Water management  
Tools and approaches for water management in countries affected by water stress
- Challenges and opportunities for agricultural water management in West and Central Africa: lessons from IFAD experience  
URL: <http://www.ifad.org/pub/pa/field/3.pdf>
  - Les petits barrages de décrue en Mauritanie - Recommandations pour la conception et la construction  
URL: <http://www.ifad.org/pub/pa/mauritania.pdf>
26. Gender:

A series of thematic briefs on mainstreaming gender in natural resources management programming and policy

- Gender and desertification: Expanding roles for women to restore drylands  
URL: [http://www.ifad.org/pub/gender/desert/gender\\_desert\\_leaf.pdf](http://www.ifad.org/pub/gender/desert/gender_desert_leaf.pdf)
- Strengthening women's access to land into IFAD projects: Experiences from the field  
URL: [http://www.ifad.org/english/land/women\\_land/WomenAndLand\\_SynthesisReport\\_Eng.pdf](http://www.ifad.org/english/land/women_land/WomenAndLand_SynthesisReport_Eng.pdf)
- Gender and desertification: Making ends meet in dry lands  
URL: [http://www.ifad.org/pub/gender/desert/gender\\_desert\\_leaf.pdf](http://www.ifad.org/pub/gender/desert/gender_desert_leaf.pdf)
- Gender and water  
URL: [http://www.ifad.org/gender/thematic/water/gender\\_water.pdf](http://www.ifad.org/gender/thematic/water/gender_water.pdf)

27. [Multidimensional poverty assessment tool \(MPAT\): A new framework for measuring rural poverty](http://www.ifad.org/mpat/index.htm)  
[MPAT is a multi-purpose tool that can be used to assess and support rural poverty alleviation efforts in developing countries. It focuses on assessment methods focused on rural livelihoods.](http://www.ifad.org/mpat/index.htm)  
[URL: http://www.ifad.org/mpat/index.htm](http://www.ifad.org/mpat/index.htm)
28. [Capacity building: UNITAR's guidance note "Developing a National Strategy to Strengthen Human Resources and Skills to Advance Green, Low Emission, Climate Resilient Development" \(UNITAR, 2012\).](#)  
[This guidance note provides suggestions to assist interested countries in taking a strategic approach to climate change learningcapacity building, with the goal to foster a green, low emission and climate resilient development. It is based on the premise that the capacity development challenges associated with climate change are so tremendous that a special, long term and programmatic effort is required in Member States, as called for under article 6 of the UNFCCC. It responds specifically to requests from more than 30 countries who have expressed a formal interest toin developing a National Strategy to Strengthen Human Resources and Skills.](#)