



GEF-6 REQUEST FOR PROJECT ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

PROJECT TYPE: FULL-SIZED PROJECT

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: LDCF

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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, LDCs	GEF Project ID: ¹	5868
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP, UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID:	UNDP: 5399 UNEP: 01306
Other Executing Partner(s):	UNEP and UNDP in partnership with UNITAR, FAO, IFAD, WHO, Global Water Partnership, UNFCCC and UNISDR.	Submission Date: Resubmission Date:	21 April 2016 18 May 2016
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change Adaptation	Project Duration (Months)	36 months
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/> Corporate Program: SGP <input type="checkbox"/>		
Name of Parent Program	[if applicable]	Agency Fee (\$) UNDP	361,000
		Agency Fee (\$) UNEP	228,000

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES²

Focal Area Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
CCA-2	Outcome 2.3	LDCF	4,100,000	12,900,000
CCA-3	Outcome 3.1	LDCF	2,100,000	800,000
Total project costs			6,200,000	13,700,000

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: To strengthen the institutional and technical capacities of LDCs to start and/or advance their National Adaptation Plan process.						
Project Components/Programs	Financing Type ³	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in US\$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing
Component 1: Direct country support (overseen by UNDP)	TA	Outcome 1: LDCs have enhanced capacities to advance medium and long-term adaptation planning processes in the context of their national development strategies and budgets.	Output 1.1 Tailored one-on-one support to LDCs to initiate or advance their NAP process, including but not limited to, support to develop NAP roadmaps.	LDCF	3,300,000	8,000,000
Component 2: Technical support (overseen by UNEP)	TA	Outcome 2: Tools and approaches to support and implement elements of the National Adaptation Plan process are	Output 2.1 Training packages – including tools, methods and guidelines – developed for LDCs to advance their NAP process.	LDCF	742,500	800,000

¹ Project ID number remains the same as the assigned PIF number.

² When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on [GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF](#).

³ Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

		accessible to all LDCs.	Output 2.2 National technicians from LDCs trained on assessing long-term vulnerability to climate change and relevant adaptation options through targeted training workshops.	LDCF	1,169,500	
Component 3: Knowledge brokering and scaling up (overseen by UNEP and UNDP)	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 planning and budgeting processes are captured, synthesized and made available to all LDCs (UNEP).	LDCF	304,762	4,900,000
			Output 3.2 Develop exit strategy for knowledge sharing and sustaining North-South, South-South, and an extended network of partners' cooperation (UNDP).	LDCF	300,000	
Monitoring and Evaluation (UNEP)				LDCF	88,000	
Subtotal					5,904,762	13,700,000
Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁴ – UNDP portion				LDCF	200,000	
Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁵ – UNEP portion				LDCF	95,238	
Total project costs					6,200,000	13,700,000

C. CONFIRMED SOURCES OF **CO-FINANCING** FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Please include evidence for [co-financing](#) for the project with this form.

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
Donor Agency	BMUB – Supporting developing countries to integrate the agricultural sectors into National Adaptation Plans (Agricultural NAPs)	Grant	4,000,000
Donor Agency	Australian Government – Pacific Risk Resilience Programme (PRRP)	Grant	4,000,000
Donor Agency	Danish Government/UNEP DTU – Adaptation Mitigation Readiness Project (ADMIRE)	Grant	800,000

⁴ For GEF Project Financing up to \$2 million, PMC could be up to 10% of the subtotal; above \$2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

⁵ For GEF Project Financing up to \$2 million, PMC could be up to 10% of the subtotal; above \$2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

GEF Agency	UNDP – Strategic Initiative to Address Climate Change in Least Developed Countries (aka Boots Programme)	Grant	4,900,000
Total Co-financing			13,700,000

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country Name/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee ^{a)} (b) ²	Total (c)=a+b
UNDP	LDCF	Global	Climate change	(select as applicable)	3,800,000	361,000	4,161,000
UNEP	LDCF	Global	Climate change	(select as applicable)	2,400,000	228,000	2,628,000
Total Grant Resources					6,200,000	589,000	6,789,000

a) Refer to the [Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies](#)

E. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS⁶

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

N/A

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF⁷

No significant changes in alignment with the project design of the original PIF have been made. However, based on substantial consultations carried out during PPG phase with numerous country representatives and development partners during international and regional climate change-related events (see Annex B off the UNDP PD and Annex 18 of the UNEP PD), sections of the project design have been updated to reflect changing circumstances since the PIF was developed. The following section summarises changes in terms of GEF Focal Area outcomes, baseline projects and co-financing, and the project's outcomes/outputs.

The PIF was aligned with two GEF 5 Focal Area objectives – CCA-1 and CCA-2. Since the PIF was developed, the revised results framework for the GEF 6 Adaptation Programme was introduced. The focal area objectives that the project aligns with have therefore been revised according to the AMAT of GEF6. The Expanded NAP GSP now aligns with CCA-2 – Outcome 2.3 and CCA-3 – Outcome 3.1, which reflect better the NAP related outcomes.

Based on stakeholder consultation, the baseline projects identified in the PIF have been removed as they were: i) completed or nearing completion; and/or ii) had been used as co-financing for another GEF proposal. These baseline projects have been replaced with four other relevant and ongoing initiatives, namely: i) Agricultural NAPs; ii) Pacific Risk Resilience Programme (PRRP); iii) ADMIRE; and iv) Boots Programme (see Section 2.4 of the UNDP PD and Section 2.6 of the UNEP PD). The total amount of co-financing provided by these projects (US\$16,400,000) is higher than that indicated in the PIF (US\$8,400,000).

⁶ Update the applicable indicators provided at PIF stage. Progress in programming against these targets for the projects per the *Corporate Results Framework* in the [GEF-6 Programming Directions](#), will be aggregated and reported during mid-term and at the conclusion of the replenishment period.

⁷ For questions A.1 –A.7 in Part II, if there are no changes since PIF , no need to respond, please enter “NA” after the respective question.

The wording of the project Outcomes has remained the same as in the PIF. Similarly, Outputs 1.1, 3.1 and 3.2 remain the same as stated in the PIF. However, Output 2.1 from the PIF has been split into two Outputs in the PD/CEO to separate the goods (training material) from the services (regional training workshops) provided under Outcome 2 by the Expanded NAP GSP. The changes to Output 2.1 are detailed in the table below:

PIF	PD/CEO
Expected outputs⁸	Expected outputs
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.	Output 2.1 Training packages – including tools, methods and guidelines – developed for LDCs to advance their NAP process. Output 2.2 National technicians from LDCs trained on assessing long-term vulnerability to climate change and relevant adaptation options through targeted training workshops.

A.1. Project Description. Elaborate on: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing; 5) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and 6) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

1) Global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

Climate change (including climate variability) is having detrimental effects on human well-being across the developing world. For example, increasing temperatures, altered precipitation regimes, rising sea levels and an increasing frequency and intensity of extreme weather events are adversely affecting *inter alia* ecosystem functioning, water resources, food security, infrastructure and human health⁹. These effects are predicted to worsen in the future. The ability to adapt to the negative effects of climate change has far-reaching implications for sustainable development in most countries, but especially in Least Developed Countries (LDCs). These countries are inadequately equipped for managing the effects of climate change because of a variety of factors including *inter alia* their limited financial and technical capacities to plan for and adapt to climate change. Without the capacity to manage medium- to long-term climate change risks and opportunities, negative effects of climate change will undermine years of progress on advancement towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDG)¹⁰, future progress on achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and economic growth prospects.

To increase the capacity of LDCs to manage medium- to long-term climate change risks, a Global Support Programme (GSP) was implemented in June 2013 by UNDP and UNEP – financed by LDCF – titled “Assisting Least Developed Countries (LDCs) with country-driven processes to advance National Adaptation Plans” (Ongoing NAP GSP). This ongoing GSP has provided considerable support to a number of LDCs to initiate or advance the NAP process by familiarizing them with the NAP Technical Guidelines¹¹, developing tools to support the NAP process and disseminating other existing tools, and by providing one-on-one tailored support to certain LDCs to advance their NAP processes. However, there are still gaps in the capacity of LDCs to implement and/or advance the NAP process, and the demand for the support to advance the NAP process provided through the Ongoing NAP GSP is increasing.

Given the above, the **primary problem** that the project seeks to address is that LDCs require additional support – beyond what has been offered so far – to advance their medium to long-term adaptation planning processes. Specifically, LDCs require further support to develop the required institutional structures, knowledge base and technical capacity for initiating a functional, cross-sectoral and iterative process to integrate adaptation to climate change into national, sub-national and sectoral planning and budgeting processes.

⁸ In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund, no need to provide information for this table.

⁹ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. 2007. *Fourth Assessment Report: Climate Change*.

¹⁰ United Nations. 2007. *The Millennium Development Goals Report*.

¹¹ Available from: http://unfccc.int/adaptation/workstreams/national_adaptation_programmes_of_action/items/7279.php

The **preferred solution** to the problem is to provide additional support to further strengthen the institutional and technical capacities of LDCs to start and/or advance (in those countries where these processes have already kicked off) their medium to long-term adaptation planning process.

There are several barriers to advancing medium- to long-term planning for climate resilient development in LDCs. By addressing the barriers to long term adaptation planning process, the Expanded NAP GSP will contribute to the achievement of the preferred solution. These barriers are listed here (see Section 1.3 in UNDP PD and Section 2.3 in UNEP PD for a full description of the barriers).

The long-term preferred solution would be that climate change is taken into account in a coherent, aligned and iterative manner within new and existing development policies and processes. This type of planning would result in climate-resilient sustainable development in LDCs. Such a process would require the involvement and commitment of decision-makers at national, sectoral and local levels.

- Climate-resilient development planning is not currently ‘business-as-usual’ for national development planners and economic-decision-makers.
- The multi-faceted and complex nature of climate change impacts is not well understood.
- Weak horizontal (cross-sectoral) and vertical (national/sub-national) coordination for medium- to long-term climate change adaptation planning.
- 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.
- Insufficient policy guidance for the NAP process.
- Limited availability of evidence-based methodologies and tools for the NAP process.
- Few political champions for the NAP process.
- Limited awareness, communication and knowledge-sharing of the NAP process among LDCs.

To overcome the above-detailed barriers, the Expanded NAP GSP will expand the support provided through the Ongoing NAP GSP by delivering additional technical support to overcome capacity gaps to an increased number of LDCs. The Expanded NAP GSP will further strengthen the institutional and technical capacities of LDCs to advance their NAP process by: i) expanding technical support such that at least twenty LDCs benefit from tailored one-on-one support provided through this project; ii) building on the Ongoing NAP GSP project to further develop and disseminate tools and methodologies that support important steps of the NAP process in LDCs; iii) organising an additional six targeted training workshops on key elements of the NAP process; and iv) further facilitating the exchange of knowledge and lessons learned – through South-South and North-South cooperation – with a view to enhancing the capacity for advancing the NAP process within LDCs.

2) *Baseline scenario and associated baseline projects*

The baseline scenario has been updated since the PIF. Additionally, new baseline project projects have been identified. The baseline scenario and baseline projects associated with each component of the Expanded NAP GSP are detailed below (see also Section 2.4 of UNDP PD and Section 2.6 of UNEP PD).

Component 1: Direct country support

All LDCs – except South Sudan¹² – have developed urgent and immediate priority projects based on the outcomes of their respective NAPA process. As part of the NAPA process, most LDCs have started various initiatives to create coordination mechanisms to support the integration of climate change adaptation into sectoral and sub-national plans. However, most of these plans are limited to a single ministry domain, and often budgetary allocations made by the central finance ministries do not comprehensively take into account the resources required for adaptation. Addressing climate change in

¹² South Sudan is currently in the process of finalizing its National Adaptation Programme of Actions which outlines its urgent and immediate adaptation actions.

the medium- and long-term requires programmatic approaches within sectors and cross-cutting processes between sectors, particularly environment, planning and finance. Currently, inadequate technical, institutional and financial support to facilitate this coordination and integration results in limited medium- and long-term planning for adaptation in LDCs.

LDCs have called for support¹³ to address some of the above-mentioned capacity gaps in undertaking the NAP process and for technical assistance in drafting NAP work plans or roadmaps. In response, the Ongoing NAP GSP, in collaboration with its partner agencies¹⁴, has provided dedicated in-country targeted assistance to a limited number of countries. One-on-one technical expertise and remote support has been provided for *inter alia*: i) developing terms of reference for laying the groundwork for the NAP process, such as stock-takings; ii) convening and conducting national consultations on the NAP process involving different ministries; iii) facilitating institutional coordination arrangements to initiate a NAP roadmap; iv) mobilising national or international experts within the NAP process; v) developing capacities to access and/or direct/re-direct climate finance to support the NAP process; vi) harnessing technical skills for sectoral vulnerability analyses and economic appraisals of medium- and long-term adaptation options; vii) reviewing planning and budgeting for adaptation, and viii) formulating bankable proposals to access finance for NAP elements and/or roadmaps. The Ongoing NAP GSP provided direct one-on-one support towards one or more of these topics in 15 LDCs¹⁵.

During the Ongoing NAP GSP, the one-on-one support for LDCs described above has required considerable time investments to work closely with requesting countries to pinpoint the support they need. This has required substantial involvement of NAP GSP staff, partners and consultants as technically intensive tasks need to be planned and resourced adequately if meaningful results are to be achieved. This investment of time and expertise has meant that the Ongoing NAP GSP has not been able to attend to all of the requests for support received from LDCs. Indeed, as of December 2015 the programme had received an additional 15 requests for support (over and above the 12 countries that were targeted for direct technical support, therefore 27 requests in total) and this number is likely to increase as more countries begin to undertake the NAP process. Without additional resources, the Ongoing NAP GSP will be unable to attend to all of these requests as it is currently closing. Consequently, the NAP process in those unsupported LDCs risks remaining constrained unless other ongoing initiatives provide particular assistance towards their NAP process.

The technical support requested by LDCs is varied, as different countries are in different stages of the NAP process. Many LDCs – including *inter alia* Angola, Haiti, South Sudan, Lao PDR and Lesotho – have yet to officially begin or launch their NAP process. Other LDCs, including Malawi, Nepal and Cambodia, are in the initial stages of the process. Those who have progressed furthest, including Burkina Faso, Ethiopia and Sudan, have produced draft NAP documents (see Annex B of the UNDP PD and Annex 20 of the UNEP PD for further information regarding the progress that different LDCs have made in the NAP process). Whether or not a country has officially begun the NAP process, most countries have completed certain activities that will contribute to medium- and long-term planning for adaptation as a result of the Ongoing NAP GSP. These activities include: i) multi-stakeholder workshops on the NAP process in Benin, Togo and Tanzania; ii) stocking-taking of available information on climate change impacts and vulnerability in Cambodia, Lesotho and Niger; iii) establishing interministerial NAP committees to mainstream adaptation into policies and strategies in Zambia and Malawi; iv) the development of draft NAP roadmaps in, *inter alia*, Bangladesh, Liberia and Tanzania¹⁶; v) vulnerability and risk assessments in Lesotho and Tanzania; and vi) capacity-building to promote the integration of climate change considerations into development planning in *inter alia* Bhutan, Mali and Mozambique. Understanding the different baseline contexts in each targeted LDC with regards to progress in their NAP process is necessary to inform the one-on-one technical support supplied by the Ongoing and Expanded NAP GSP.

It is also important to recognise that the baseline context underpinning requests for support is dynamic, as countries will continue to make progress in their NAP process and/or receive support from other ongoing initiatives. Recognizing this dynamic baseline, the Ongoing NAP GSP provided a tailored one-on-one support that first takes stock of the status of the country, instead of providing a one-size-fits-all solution. A similar approach will be followed in the Expanded NAP GSP.

¹³ Decision 5/CP.17

¹⁴ UNITAR, FAO, IFAD, WHO, Global Water Partnership, UNFCCC and UNISDR.

¹⁵ The countries that have received one-on-one support are: Angola; Cambodia; Djibouti, Niger; Malawi; Comoros; DRC; Gambia; Mauritania; Tanzania; Mozambique; Madagascar; Senegal, Bangladesh and Burkina Faso.

¹⁶ Draft NAP roadmaps have also been developed in Burkina Faso, Malawi, Niger and Togo.

Co-financing initiatives

The following baseline initiatives from UNDP are providing capacity-building support to national government institutions in LDCs and are considered as cofinancing initiatives for the Expanded NAP GSP.

The 4-year **Supporting developing countries to integrate the agricultural sectors into National Adaptation Plans (Agricultural NAPs)** project (\$12,000,000), which is currently under implementation, is funded by the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB). Implemented by UNDP and FAO, the project aims to integrate climate change risks and opportunities as they pertain to agriculture sector-related livelihood options within existing national planning and budgeting processes in three LDCs (Nepal, Uganda and Zambia) and five non-LDCs (Kenya, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, and Uruguay). The project will achieve this goal through four main pillars, namely: a) strengthening the institutional capacity of key ministries (Agriculture, Environment and Planning) and local government on NAPs; b) developing integrated roadmaps for agriculture sector NAPs; c) improving evidence-based results for NAPs using experimental design frameworks; and d) conducting knowledge sharing and advocacy on NAPs.

The Expanded NAP GSP will benefit from the Agricultural NAPs project in several contexts: i) applying best practices and lessons from developing NAP roadmaps for the agriculture sector in LDCs; ii) building on the technical expertise being mobilized by the ICI programme – the Expanded NAP GSP will benefit from a cadre of professionals in the fields of science, technology, gender and economics of adaptation; and iii) capitalizing on the knowledge exchange activities planned under the ICI programme, including regional exchanges on science and technology as well as global outreach regarding UNFCCC processes and the Green Climate Fund. In overlapping programme countries, the Expanded NAP GSP will also coordinate with the BMUB project to promote complementarity to support medium- to long-term planning for the agriculture sector, particularly with regard to developing agricultural sector NAP roadmaps and institutional capacity building (including in-country trainings and development under Outcome 1 and application of tools/training material under Outcome 2). The Expanded NAP GSP will also build on the work that the Agricultural NAPs is planning about increasing awareness of gender issues and mainstreaming gender concerns in the agricultural sector, and extend this to the entire NAP process. The Agricultural NAPs project will contribute co-financing of US\$4,000,000 to the Expanded NAP GSP.

The Australian Government provided US\$16,000,000 of funding for the **Pacific Risk Resilience Programme (PRRP)** (2013–2018), implemented through a partnership between UNDP and Live & Learn Environmental Education (LLEE). The goal of the programme is to strengthen the resilience of Pacific island communities to climate change and disaster related risk. To do this, the programme's objective is to support a strong enabling environment for risk governance, to empower communities to identify risks and needs, and formulate and implement sustainable responses. In particular, the programme will promote: i) the integration of disaster risk management and climate change adaptation into national development planning and budgeting; and ii) community-level risk management through strengthened resilience and small-scale implementation of the programme's initiatives. PRRP is currently implemented in four Pacific island pilot countries – Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Tonga and Fiji – selected because of their high-risk profile and potential to demonstrate successful models for regional replication. The programme may be expanded to other Pacific Island countries in 2016.

The Expanded NAP GSP will benefit from the ongoing work of the PRRP to integrate disaster risk management and climate change adaptation into different economic sectors. Lessons learned and best practice from the PRRP will inform the technical support provided through Outcome 1 to advance medium- and long-term planning, particularly in Pacific island LDCs. Furthermore, the Expanded NAP GSP will draw on the technical expertise of PRRP staff, as well as the coordination mechanisms among Pacific island countries facilitated by the programme, to deliver Asia-Pacific regional training workshops under Outcome 2. The PRRP will contribute co-financing of US\$4,000,000 to the Expanded NAP GSP.

Component 2: Technical support

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 have limited 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 important sectors – but support to operationalize and apply these guidelines is limited. Moreover, policy guidance for integrating climate change adaptation into existing national development planning processes is often projectized and restricted to the sectors in which these initiatives are focussed. For example, an LDCF project focussed on climate change adaptation in fisheries may only provide policy recommendations specific to that sector. Consequently, planning ministries continue developing 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 fulfil various obligations under the UNFCCC.

To promote medium- and long-term planning for adaptation, various initiatives (see Section A.6) are providing support to developing countries to advance their NAP processes. These initiatives provide *inter alia* economic guidance (e.g. *Economics of Climate Change Adaptation* and *Green Climate Fund (GCF) Readiness Programme*), sector-specific guidance (e.g. *FAO-ADAPT* for the agricultural sector and *Strengthening technical skills in Africa to advance NAPs* through GWP for water sector) and tools (e.g. *Climate Protection Programme for Developing Countries* and *PROVIA*) for the NAP process. In addition, the LEG provides overall guidance for the NAP process through publications and training workshops. The NAP Expo, which has taken place annually from 2013, also serves as a platform to introduce aspects of the NAP process and facilitate the exchange of knowledge and best practice among LDCs, international organizations, bilateral and multilateral agencies, as well as individual adaptation experts and practitioners.

In addition to these ongoing initiatives, the Ongoing NAP GSP sensitized more than 130 policy and technical officers from ministries of finance, planning and environment on the NAP process. To achieve this, region-based South-South exchanges were organized – through the modality of workshops – in collaboration with all NAP GSP partners. These workshops were tailored to the particular needs of LDCs, as identified through an online survey that took place in the inception phase of the ongoing project. Sessions focused on presenting and understanding the UNFCCC NAP technical guidelines and the elements contained therein, 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 technical and institutional support, in partnership with collaborating organizations and participating LDCs of the Ongoing NAP GSP. Nearly all LDCs¹⁷ have benefited from the regional workshops, which include 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.

Workshops organized during the Ongoing NAP GSP proved very effective for provision of training and capacity-building on the NAPs to the LDCs and received very good feedback. In particular, LDCs mentioned that these enhanced their understanding of the NAP process and provided information on the variety of tools that can support the NAP process in each particular country (see Annex B of the UNDP PD and Annex 20 of the UNEP PD). The regional trainings that have

¹⁷ The only LDC to not benefit from regional training workshops was Eritrea, due to government representatives not being able to travel to the regional training workshop in Addis Ababa.

been undertaken during the Ongoing NAP GSP have set the foundations of basic understanding the NAP process among LDCs.

Support was also provided to LDCs through the Ongoing NAP GSP to apply relevant existing tools and methods¹⁸. A skills assessment approach was developed by UNITAR, under the umbrella of the ongoing NAP GSP, which may be implemented in countries that request training on NAP-related tools and methodologies. Furthermore, the Ongoing NAP GSP prepared a user companion for supporting NAP development with PROVIA Guidance. This provides additional guidance about choosing and applying methods and tools for NAP steps and activities that can be further built on.

Despite the support provided through the Ongoing NAP GSP and other related initiatives, many LDCs remain with a nascent understanding of the NAP process. During the consultations conducted for this project, many countries reported an understanding of the principles of the NAP process but remain uncertain about how to apply this knowledge. This is particularly the case for countries that have not benefitted from one-on-one technical support from the Ongoing NAP GSP or related initiatives. Without additional targeted and in-depth training, the integration of climate change adaptation into medium- and long-term planning will remain limited.

The application of tools to support the NAP process also remains limited in LDCs. In many instances, only those tools that a country has received specific training on are applied. Additional guidelines, methodologies and tools relevant to the NAP process are currently available or being developed by a range of organisations, including *inter alia* UNDP, UNEP, LEG, UNFCCC, GIZ, FAO and UNITAR (see Annex I of the UNDP PD and Annex 17 of the UNEP PD) and this project will continue to oversee other tools that may be developed in the course of its implementation.. However, these tools and approaches are not all applicable to the contexts of LDCs. Without a coordinated approach to synthesising these methodologies, making them readily available, contextualising them for LDCs and providing training on how to apply them, many of these tools will remain underutilised in these countries.

Co-financing initiatives

The following baseline initiative from UNEP is considered as a cofinancing initiative for the Expanded NAP GSP.

The Danish government has provided US\$3,500,000 for the UNEP DTU Partnership's *Adaptation Mitigation Readiness Project (ADMIRE)* (2014–2016). The objective of the ADMIRE project is to facilitate and provide assistance for private sector involvement in the design, implementation and financing of concrete implementable Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) and actions to support National Adaptation Plans. To do this, the project collaborates with applicants, local experts and national government representatives to identify appropriate models for private sector engagement. All developing countries are eligible for support through the project, including LDCs.

By providing support for private sector involvement in NAMAs and NAPs in developing countries, the ADMIRE project is aligned with and will support the objective of the Expanded NAP GSP to strengthen the institutional and technical capacities of LDCs to advance their NAP process. The Expanded NAP GSP will benefit from best practices and lessons learned regarding NAPs through the ADMIRE project and apply these through Outcome 2 of the project. The Expanded NAP GSP will also build on the technical expertise developed and mobilized in the private sector through the ADMIRE project and utilize this in the training workshops supported under Outcome 2. The ADMIRE project will contribute cofinancing of US\$800,000 to the Expanded NAP GSP.

Component 3: Knowledge brokering and scaling up

The sharing of knowledge on advancing medium- to long-term adaptation planning processes in the context of national development strategies between government entities and other stakeholders in LDCs is limited. Consequently, medium-

¹⁸ 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).

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.

To address the constraints described above, the Ongoing NAP GSP has invested substantially in enhancing knowledge sharing on NAPs. During this project, LDCs have been provided with 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, until it is transferred to an independent website which will group all UNEP-UNDP GSPs together. 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 content on this portal 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)¹⁹. The NAP GSP monthly e-newsletter reaches more than 1,900 subscribers disseminating important NAP GSP related updates and links to further information and resources. The portal also supports North-South and South-South knowledge exchange and provides links to relevant practitioners' networks on NAPs.

There are several other networks disseminating information relevant to the NAP process, including CDKN, GAN, APAN and AAKNET however in a piecemeal fashion (see Section A.6). There are also networks dedicated to the NAP process, including the UNFCCC NAP Portal and the GIZ/USAID/JICA NAP Global Network. LDCs therefore have access to information about the NAP process. However, knowledge management is dynamic and the relevant programmes in place – including the Ongoing NAP GSP – must allow for constant updating of information and upscaling of activities to promote optimal learning opportunities. Additionally, the relevant knowledge networks should be coordinated to facilitate improved sharing of lessons learned and present an integrated body of knowledge products. Currently these dynamic knowledge management and coordination mechanisms are not fully in place. Without this, LDCs will continue to access knowledge in a piecemeal fashion and have limited opportunity to share lessons learned and best practice between networks.

Co-financing initiative

UNDP provided US\$4,900,000 of funding to implement the **Strategic Initiative to Address Climate Change in Least Developed Countries** (aka Boots Programme) (2014–2017). This on-the-ground initiative aims to build capacity for climate change policy in least developed and low-income countries. In particular, the Boots Programme works towards achieving the following outcomes: i) support governments and civil society in their preparations for negotiations with UNFCCC on themes that include climate finance; ii) improved capacity of governments and other stakeholders to integrate and implement climate change concerns into development planning and policy processes; iii) mainstream climate change in the UNDP portfolio; iv) improve UNDP's knowledge management and communication of climate change policy; and v) enhance the Country Offices climate change portfolio. To achieve these outcomes, UNDP focused on strengthening the capacity of their Country Office to provide policy advice on climate change at the country level. The Expanded NAP GSP will utilise the improved knowledge management and communication mechanisms established through the Boots Programme to advance knowledge on the NAP process in LDCs. The Boots Programme will contribute co-financing of US\$4,900,000 to the Expanded NAP GSP.

3) The proposed alternative scenario, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project.

The proposed alternative scenario has been updated since the PIF. The revised proposed alternative scenario for each component of the Expanded NAP GSP is detailed below (see also Section 2.4 of UNDP PD and Section 3.3 of UNEP PD).

¹⁹ This information is available on: <http://www.undp-alm.org/nap-gsp-countries>.

Component 1: Direct country support (overseen by UNDP)

Outcome 1: LDCs have enhanced capacities to advance medium and long-term adaptation planning processes in the context of their national development strategies and budgets.

Co-financing amount for Outcome 1: US\$8,000,000

LDCF Project grant requested: US\$3,300,000

With LDCF resources, Outcome 1 of this programme will provide tailored one-on-one technical support to LDCs to assist them to advance their medium to long-term adaptation planning processes in the context of their national development strategies and budgets. This technical support will:

- follow up on the initial support provided to requesting countries by the Ongoing NAP GSP with more in-depth training in specific areas in collaboration with aligned initiatives (Section A.6) to address capacity gaps identified through the programme;
- provide technical support to requesting countries not covered under the Ongoing NAP GSP including those that have already requested support but have yet to receive it and others that officially request support from the programme at a later time;
- be tailored to the specific national context of each recipient LDC; and
- address capacity gaps identified by each LDC, including *inter alia*: i) stocktaking of climate information required to formulate a NAP; ii) analysis of climate scenarios and climate models; and iii) cost-benefit analyses of different adaptation options (See Annex B of the UNDP and Annex 20 of the UNEP PD for additional information on the technical needs identified by LDCs).

The tailored one-on-one technical support will therefore include *inter alia*, the following activities:

- stocktaking of capacity gaps and needs;
- stocktaking of policy frameworks, existing thematic and sectoral assessments;
- stocktaking of policy frameworks for gender mainstreaming and strengthening the enabling environment for gender equality in climate change adaptation;
- facilitating NAP stakeholder dialogues;
- delivering UNDP/UNITAR/GIZ country level training package for interministerial NAP teams;
- conducting gender analyses and facilitating the mainstreaming of gender considerations into climate change adaptation plans;
- training on the economics of climate change adaptation – and cost-benefit analyses of adaptation options;
- appraising adaptation interventions;
- providing technical assistance on different NAP elements, including support towards formulating bankable proposals to access finance for such NAP elements and/or roadmaps;
- tracking and coding of adaptation expenditure and budgeting for adaptation in development plans;
- analysing climate scenarios and climate models;
- training on gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation of the NAP process;
- training on the application of climate information for improved planning; and
- facilitating institutional coordination arrangements to initiate a NAP roadmap.

Importantly, the Expanded NAP GSP will build on lessons learned from the ongoing programme, with the objective of applying a more catalytic approach in building adequate capacities and facilitating the coordination of relevant ministries as they advance in their NAP process. The specific output and activities include:

Output 1.1 Tailored one-on-one support to LDCs to initiate or advance their NAP process, including but not limited to, support to develop NAP roadmaps.

Activity 1.1.1: Conduct a stocktaking of completed/ongoing initiatives and undertake stakeholder consultations to identify gaps and needs in key institutional and technical capacities required for the NAP process. Stock-taking can also include gender analyses and sectoral or thematic assessments.

Activity 1.1.2: Facilitate inter-ministerial dialogue and in-country training – to key national and sub-national institutions – on integrating climate change into medium- and long-term planning.

Activity 1.1.3: Formulate NAP roadmaps in consultation with relevant national stakeholders. These stakeholders should include women's groups.

Activity 1.1.4: Provide tailored, in-depth follow-up support to requesting LDCs in areas such as adaptation appraisal, applying gender analysis to ongoing programmes and climate information and modelling to support countries that are more advanced in the NAP process. This support can also include sectoral or thematic assessments to assess feasibility of adaptation options to be scaled up through financing sources such as the GCF.

Component 2: Technical support

Outcome 2: Tools and approaches to support and implement elements of the National Adaptation Plan process are accessible to all LDCs.

Co-financing amount for Outcome 2: US \$800,000

LDCF Project grant requested: US\$2,000,000

Under Outcome 2, user-friendly tools and methods will continue to be adopted or modified as per the NAP context and offered for use to LDCs to inform a comprehensive and iterative NAP process. There will be an emphasis on harnessing existing tools and manuals developed by NAP GSP partners rather than developing new ones (see Annex I of the UNDP PD). For example, the PROVIA companion guidance will be further developed and tested to guide the VIA assessment for specific sectors. There will also be an emphasis on tools and manuals to mainstream gender considerations into climate change adaptation strategies, such as the IUCN/UNDP/GGCA Training Manual on Gender and Climate Change²⁰.

The tools and guidelines provided through the Expanded NAP GSP will cover topics identified in consultation with LDCs such as: a) development and application of climate scenarios; b) vulnerability and risk assessments; c) cost-benefit analyses of adaptation interventions; d) CPEIRs; e) financial costing of adaptation interventions; and f) decision support frameworks for choice of adaptation options in various contexts. The programme will enhance access to training and knowledge on the application of tools for the NAP process by: a) reviewing and updating the current available tools; b) promoting the use of the revised tools; c) developing a training package; and d) promoting knowledge sharing on the application of the tools across sectors. This will enhance capacity to undertake the NAP process through improving the availability and awareness of the tools as well as increasing national stakeholders' technical skills to apply the relevant tools to inform medium- to long-term adaptation planning. For instance, tools developed will be piloted under Outcome 1 during the provision of one-on-one support to LDCs.

The regional trainings that have been undertaken during the Ongoing NAP GSP have developed a foundational understanding the NAP process among LDCs as well as the elements of the NAP Technical Guidelines. Through the Expanded NAP GSP, enhanced and in-depth training will be provided to LDCs through a new series of targeted training workshops. These workshops will be hosted at the regional level in collaboration with NAP GSP partners. The training provided at these workshops will address different topics that have emerged as priority during the Ongoing NAP GSP and stakeholder consultations including *inter alia* i) adaption planning and climate change finance; and ii) long-term, sector-specific vulnerability assessments and identification of appropriate adaptation options. The regional training workshops will be conducted with the following guiding principles.

- Separate training workshops will be convened for the West Africa (Francophone Africa), Southern/East Africa (Anglophone Africa) and the Asia/Pacific regions. Haiti, a French-speaking Caribbean nation, will be invited to join the West Africa workshop.

²⁰ Other tools include the UNDP guidebook: Gender, Climate Change, and Community-Based Adaptation: A Guidebook for Designing and Implementing Gender-Sensitive Community-Based Adaptation Programmes and Projects

- A total of 6 training workshops – two per region – will be convened over the course of the project.
- At least three participants from each LDC will be invited for training. LDCs will be supported by project staff and workshop facilitators to identify participants. Relevant national gender equity targets of participating countries and international agreements, such as the Fifth Sustainable Development Goal²¹, will guide the recruitment of participants. The project will promote the identification and nomination of female participants.
- A training module on gender and adaptation planning will be developed and delivered at least once in each of the three regions. This will be further explored with partners (UN Women and GGCA).
- The agenda for the training will include – but will not be limited to – priority topics identified by LDCs during the stakeholder consultations: i) gender mainstreaming; ii) adaption planning and climate change finance; and iii) long-term, sector-specific vulnerability assessments and identification of appropriate adaptation options. Additional training topics will be identified through a survey of LDCs to identify newly emerging priority training needs.
- The training provided will be based on interactive and participatory learning approaches.
- Existing expert networks (such as those established by the Ongoing NAP GSP and other related projects) will be used to invite workshop trainers and facilitators.

The workshops and tools provided through the Expanded NAP GSP will build on the achievements of Ongoing NAP GSP. The expansion of this ongoing support to advance the NAP process will provide the opportunity for all LDCs to advance their NAP process beyond the sensitisation stage. Specific outputs and activities under this outcome are described below.

Output 2.1 Training packages – including tools, methods and guidelines – developed for LDCs to advance their NAP process.

Activity 2.1.1: Undertake a survey directed at LDCs to identify newly emerging priority training needs for the NAP process.

Activity 2.1.2: Identify new and existing training materials, methods and tools (building on those identified during the first phase of NAP GSP and including those tools that have been since developed) that could be used for advancing the NAP process and adapt them for LDCs.

Activity 2.1.3: Promote the use of existing training materials, methods and tools through intergovernmental processes (e.g. side events at SBIs/SBSTAs and NAP Expo) and the knowledge and information systems established through Output 3.1. to further the NAP process in LDCs.

Activity 2.1.4: Develop training packages, including existing/adapted tools methods and guidelines, for specific priority needs identified.

Output 2.2 National technicians from LDCs trained on assessing long-term vulnerability to climate change and relevant adaptation options through targeted training workshops.

Activity 2.2.1: Organise regional targeted training workshops for: i) national technicians from planning and finance ministries on adaptation planning and climate change finance; and ii) national technicians from climate change vulnerable sectors, such as agriculture and water, on long-term vulnerability assessments and identification of appropriate adaptation options.

Activity 2.2.2: Disseminate the training materials and information generated through the regional training workshops on the NAP-GSP website.

Component 3: Knowledge brokering and scaling up

Outcome 3: Knowledge on advancing the NAP process is captured, shared and sustained.

Co-financing amounts for Outcome 3: US\$4,900,000

²¹ Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

LDCF project grant requested (UNEP): US\$304,762
LDCF Project grant requested (UNDP): US\$300,000

Additional LDCF resources are needed to maintain and scale-up the communication and knowledge exchange achievements of the Ongoing NAP GSP. These resources will be used to: i) gather and share examples of best practice and programme effect; and ii) enhance knowledge exchange. Moreover, additional 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.

During the Ongoing NAP GSP, 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 easily. During the Expanded NAP GSP, an exit strategy will be designed – with the collaboration of the wide network of GSP partners – to promote further analysis of experiences gained through the Ongoing NAP GSP and inform training modules. Building on the piloted webinar mechanism developed within the Ongoing NAP GSP, a series of regular webinars will be designed to disseminate technical expertise and provide ‘virtual partnering’ to participating LDC governments. These webinars will be developed and coordinated by UNDP with input from programme partners, such as UNITAR. Moreover, NAP technical guidance relevant to LDCs will be integrated into existing training modules on adaptation to climate change from programme partners and associated networks.

While no separate workshops will be held under Outcome 3, the knowledge and training packages generated under Outcome 2 (including those on gender and adaptation planning) will be collated and integrated into knowledge-sharing platforms under Outcome 3. The web platform established under the Ongoing NAP GSP will continue to be upgraded and improved, with a particular focus on enhancing online training aspects. Moreover, links that have been established through the Ongoing NAP GSP to integrate NAPs into other learning modules from partner agencies (for example the UNFCCC NAP Portal and the NAP Global Network) will be strengthened. In addition, knowledge products, best practices and lessons learned on the NAP process – including long term planning and budgeting – will be disseminated to all LDCs through the workshops within Component 2.

Finally, as part of the exit strategy, this Outcome will coordinate with and build on the platform for public-private partnership established through the SCCF NAP GSP “Assisting non-LDC developing countries with country-driven processes to advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)” to provide technical expertise to identify entry points for engagement of private sector in adaptation technologies/businesses. Some entry points could include: private-sector involvement in formulation of national or sectoral plans/scenarios, corporate programmes to achieve resilience, venture capital investments in adaptation technologies or studies on investment opportunities. Along with these entry points, the project can provide technical guidance to a few selected LDCs to: a) clearly articulate “business cases” to involve the private sector in adaptation investments as part of the overall NAP process; and b) make recommendations to formulate policy frameworks that attract active engagement of the private sector in the overall NAP process. The lessons learned through this process will be shared through with all LDCs through the strengthened knowledge-sharing platforms to promote South-South and North-South exchange, as well as partnerships and investment opportunities with the private sector.

Output 3.1 Information from North and South experiences, good practices and lessons of relevance to medium- to long-term national, sectoral and local planning and budgeting processes are captured, synthesized and made available to all LDCs (UNEP).

Activity 3.1.1: Promote thematic discussions through existing networks – such as APAN and AAKNet – by identifying topics for discussion and appointing facilitators.

Activity 3.1.2: Develop knowledge products with good practices and case studies for medium- to long-term adaptation planning.

Activity 3.1.3: Synthesise information generated through the NAP-GSP activities and share this information through quarterly newsletter, networks, websites and LISTSERVE.

Activity 3.1.4: Share NAP good practices in side events during COP and/or SBs and at NAP Expo.

Output 3.2 Develop exit strategy for knowledge sharing and sustaining North-South, South-South, and an extended network of partners' cooperation (UNDP).

Activity 3.2.1: Synthesise lessons learned and experience gained through the NAP-GSP to inform NAP training modules, in collaboration with NAP-GSP partners

Activity 3.2.2 Work with regional platforms for South-South face to face and virtual exchange for science/policy interface, adaptation knowledge exchange and climate finance issues.

Activity 3.2.3: Develop web-based training materials, which will continue to be available after the project finishes, for the NAP process with partner institutions such as UNITAR.

Activity 3.2.4: Host webinars and knowledge exchange forums (in collaboration with regional knowledge platforms) to disseminate technical expertise.

Activity 3.2.5: Identify entry points and formulate business cases for private sector involvement in NAP processes in at least 3 applicable LDCs – coordinating with the platform for public-private partnership established through the SCCF NAP GSP “Assisting non-LDC developing countries with country-driven processes to advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)” – and share lessons learned.

4) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing

The additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the LDCF and co-financing has been updated since the PIF. This revised additional cost reasoning for each component/outcome of the project is detailed above (Section A.1.3). The broad additional cost reasoning of the project is further described below (see also Section 3.7 of the UNEP PD).

The effects of climate change occur at regional, national, sectoral and local levels. Climate change already poses a threat to development of LDCs, and this threat is likely to increase in the future as the effects of climate change intensify. Sectors that are negatively affected by climate change include inter alia water, energy, agriculture, tourism and health. For example i) decreased rainfall reduces crop yields; and ii) human health is affected when floods contaminate drinking water sources with sewage. Local communities in LDCs are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change as they rely strongly on ecosystems for their livelihoods and have limited financial capacity to cope with losses inflicted by climate change. For example, intact ecosystems provide these communities with vital services such as clean drinking water and Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs). The effects of climate change compromise such services and therefore threaten livelihoods. As a result of the reliance that many local communities in LDCs have on subsistence agriculture, the effects of climate change – such as failing crops in areas vulnerable to droughts – can be devastating.

Without LDCF resources, there will be limited planning for climate change adaptation in the medium- to long-term in LDCs that have not yet received support to advance their NAP process. Currently, adaptation planning in LDCs does not adequately include medium- to long-term considerations because of poor institutional arrangements and/or limited access to climate information, knowledge and lessons learned. Moreover, without LDCF resources, those LDCs that have taken part in the Ongoing NAP GSP will have limited support to take the “next steps” to advance their NAP process, which has started in part as a result of the Ongoing NAP GSP.

The Expanded NAP GSP will assist LDCs to adapt to the negative effects of climate change by providing these countries with an enhanced capacity to plan, finance, and implement cross-sectoral adaptation plans to climate change in a medium- to long-term framework.

5) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF).

Adaptation benefits

The Expanded NAP GSP will increase the technical and institutional capacity of LDCs to integrate medium- to long-term adaptation into development planning across sectors and at all levels of government. This integration will lead to increased

climate resilience of local communities, ecosystems and economic infrastructure within non-LDCs. The project will therefore result in benefits at the national, regional and global level. For example, appropriate medium- to long-term planning for climate change can: i) generate multiple social co-benefits in LDCs; ii) contribute to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, including species of global significance; iii) increase the resilience of local livelihoods and the national economy; and iv) contribute to climate change mitigation²². Enhancing medium- to long-term planning for climate change will also achieve adaptation benefits for various sectors such as health, agriculture and water. This will contribute to sustainable development in LDCs and will support poverty reduction and the ability of LDCs to achieve the United Nations' SDGs.

6) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

Based on stakeholder consultation, the sustainability of replicability of the Expanded NAP GSP has been updated since the PIF and is detailed below (see also Sections 2.7 and 2.9 of the UNDP PD and Sections 3.8 and 3.9 of the UNEP PD).

Innovativeness

The Expanded NAP GSP represents an innovative effort to allow LDCs to integrate climate change adaptation into their medium and long-term development planning processes in a continuous, progressive, gender-sensitive and iterative manner. The project will draw on state-of-the art knowledge and resources on climate-resilient planning and the economics of adaptation, and it includes an innovative component aiming to foster South-South cooperation .

Sustainability

The Expanded NAP GSP is designed to build technical capacity and provide the knowledge, skills and tools necessary for countries to continue to advance their NAP process beyond the duration of this particular project. This includes follow-up support with in-depth training to further enhance the capacities of countries that benefitted from one-on-one support during the Ongoing NAP GSP. Therefore, the design of the project emphasises sustainability.

Transitioning from addressing urgent and immediate climate change needs to medium- and long-term climate planning will differ from country to country. For this reason, the support provided through the Expanded NAP GSP will strengthen the institutional and technical capacity within national systems to support and implement a comprehensive national development process that is climate-resilient. For example, by supporting countries to develop NAP roadmaps (under Outcome 1), gaps in institutional and financial arrangements to support the NAP process will be identified. Potential measures and means to address those gaps will also be detailed, thus supporting countries to continue advancing their NAP process after the project. In addition, the Component 2 will collate tools and manuals developed by NAP GSP partners, produce guidance to fill identified gaps, and collate information on good practices, which can be utilised beyond the project timeframe. Information, tools and manuals will be made available through the dedicated web-based platform that was established during the Ongoing NAP GSP. This platform will be strengthened to assist with the NAP process for LDCs and will promote the use of the NAP tools and guidance beyond the duration of the project. In particular, the web-based platform will promote sharing of lessons learned from individual countries' experiences – through all ongoing NAP projects – and will contribute to the growing body of knowledge. Moreover, the exit strategy that will be developed for this – and other knowledge-brokering mechanisms – will promote sustainability of knowledge sharing beyond the project lifespan.

Institutionalisation of capacity will be achieved through a series of targeted training activities for key government officials, including those from the Ministries of Planning, Finance and Environment. Building on the Ongoing NAP GSP and a number of completed and on-going climate change adaptation related initiatives – rather than commencing yet another stand-alone process – is an effective step to promote sustainability of the outcomes achieved through this programme. The Expanded NAP GSP will also assist country teams in identifying, accessing and sequencing other sources of climate finance, notably the GCF. This will enable countries to mobilise additional resources that may be necessary – depending on country circumstances – to undertake additional elements to advance their NAP processes, especially NAP implementation, beyond the project duration.

²² Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity. 2009. Connecting Biodiversity and Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation: Report of the Second Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Biodiversity and Climate Change. Montreal, Technical Series No. 41, 126 pages.

Potential for scaling up

Technical capacity building in countries will promote replication and up-scaling of activities related to the NAP process. Firstly, government line ministries will attend sub-regional and thematic workshops on the application of tools for the NAP process. The content of the workshop will be informed by the needs of the attending representatives. The result is improved accessibility and usability of tools for the NAP process – including the development of supplementary online training material – which will promote the replication of activities for the NAP process. Secondly, the active participation of government line ministries in the sub-regional and thematic workshops will promote national support for the development of national planning and strategies that advance medium- to long-term adaptation planning that is country-specific and aligned with national priorities. As they will be available online and therefore accessible to government staff who were unable to attend the targeted training workshops, the training material on NAP tools will promote further training activities at all levels of government. Finally, through improved mechanisms for sharing knowledge and lessons learned, LDCs will be able to access information on best practice for NAP development. Learning how other countries have overcome barriers to the NAP process will promote the replication of NAP related activities in LDCs.

Case studies of country experiences related to the NAP process, including innovative financial approaches to improve access to finance, will be shared through Outcome 3. These case studies will also highlight potential approaches for engagement of the private sector based on lessons learned on public-private partnerships through activities under Output 3.2 and from complementary activities in the SCCF NAP GSP²³. This will support countries at earlier stages of the NAP process both during and beyond the duration of the project.

A.2. Child Project? If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

N/A

A.3. Stakeholders. Elaborate on how the key stakeholders engagement, particularly with regard to civil society and indigenous people, is factored in the preparation and implementation of the project.

The implementation strategy for the project is dependent on comprehensive stakeholder participation. In addition to UNDP and UNEP, other organisations will be involved in this initiative as responsible parties and collaborative partners. National partners will include relevant planning ministries (e.g. Finance and Planning/Development), as well as key line ministries (e.g. Agriculture, Water, Public Works, Energy, Environment, Health, Women’s Affairs and Forestry). The relevant partners and stakeholders per project outcome/output are detailed below. A stakeholder involvement plan will be developed during the project inception phase to ensure that all stakeholders and partners are clear about their roles in the Expanded NAP GSP and can be held accountable to their roles.

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

Outcome	Output	Lead Institution	Key Partners	Key Responsibilities
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 one-on-one support to LDCs to initiate or advance their NAP process, including but not limited to, support to develop NAP roadmaps.	UNDP	FAO, IFAD, GIZ, GWP, UNISDR, UNITAR, WHO, GGCA, UN Women, national and international CSOs, bilateral/multilateral organizations, regional cooperation organizations, national	Stocktaking of on-going and completed initiatives of relevance to the NAP process. Conduct stakeholder consultations, including national CSOs, to identify expectations for advancing medium- to long-term planning for adaptation. Identify gaps and needs in key institutional and technical capacities to

²³ Project no: 5354 - Assisting non-LDC developing countries with country-driven processes to advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)

Outcome	Output	Lead Institution	Key Partners	Key Responsibilities
			<p>planning ministries, line ministries.</p>	<p>fully embark on medium- to long-term planning and budgeting for adaptation linked and aligned to national development priorities.</p> <p>Document the results of various stakeholder consultations.</p> <p>Identify key institutions relevant to the NAP process.</p> <p>Facilitate inter-ministerial dialogue, to integrate climate change into medium and long term planning and/or bring existing sectoral plans under a comprehensive NAP.</p> <p>Provide in-country training on identified needs.</p> <p>Strengthen leadership (especially in finance and planning) on medium- to long-term adaptation planning.</p> <p>Promote gender mainstreaming into adaptation plans.</p> <p>Formulate NAP roadmaps, including requirements for reporting (in line with LEG technical guidelines in local contexts).</p>
<p>Outcome 2: Tools and approaches to support and implement elements of the National Adaptation Plan process are accessible to all LDCs.</p>	<p>Output 2.1: Training packages – including tools, methods and guidelines – developed for LDCs to advance their NAP process.</p>	<p>UNEP</p>	<p>IFAD, FAO, WHO, GIZ, UNITAR, GGCA, UN Women, bilateral/multilateral organizations, international CSOs, national planning ministries, line ministries.</p>	<p>Undertake a survey as part of the gap/needs assessment for tools, methods, guidelines and their supplements.</p> <p>Promote the use of existing tools, methods, guidelines and their supplements on the basis of the needs identified.</p> <p>Promote the tools, methods, guidelines and their supplements in side events during COP and/or SBs.</p> <p>Promote gender and climate change manuals and guidance.</p>

Outcome	Output	Lead Institution	Key Partners	Key Responsibilities
	Output 2.2: <i>National technicians from LDCs trained on assessing long-term vulnerability to climate change and relevant adaptation options through targeted training workshops.</i>	UNEP	IFAD, FAO, WHO, GIZ, UNITAR, GGCA, UN Women, bilateral/multilateral organizations, national planning ministries, line ministries.	Organise thematic/sub-regional working groups and attend ‘exchange of experiences’. Organise thematic/sub-regional workshops on the use of tools, application of methods and NAP guidelines, and relevant elements of the Adaptation Committee work programme. Update tools, methods, guidelines and their supplements based on workshop feedback. Develop gender and climate change adaptation training modules.
Outcome 3: <i>Knowledge on advancing the NAP process is captured, shared and sustained.</i>	Output 3.1: <i>Information from North and South experiences, good practices and lessons of relevance to medium- to long-term national, sectoral and local planning and budgeting processes are captured, synthesised and made available to all LDCs.</i>	UNEP	UNDP, IFAD, FAO, WHO, UNITAR, GGCA, UN Women, bilateral/multilateral organizations, national planning ministries, line ministries, global and regional knowledge platforms.	Establish NAP knowledge and information systems. Establish/build upon and participate in existing communities of practice. Promote thematic discussions through existing networks by identifying topics for discussion and appointing facilitators. Synthesize information from discussions, and share this information through the established/enhanced knowledge and information systems.
	Output 3.2: <i>Develop exit strategy for knowledge sharing and sustaining North-South, South-South, and an extended network of partners’ cooperation.</i>	UNDP	UNEP, bilateral/multilateral organizations, national counterparts, ALM, Chambers of Commerce and private sector.	Develop materials with good practices and case studies for dissemination. Conduct outreach activities with the private sector for involvement in the NAP process. Collect and disseminate knowledge and information from piloted activities.

A.4. Gender Considerations. Elaborate on how gender considerations were mainstreamed into the project preparation, taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of men and women.

Comprehensive consideration of gender issues is a prerequisite for sustainable development. The Expanded NAP GSP will build on some of the lessons learned from the Ongoing NAP GSP in order to improve gender mainstreaming in the projects. The project will mainstream gender considerations through the approaches described below.

- Participation from relevant ministries in all of the programme’s activities will be encouraged to ensure that the needs and challenges of women, youth, and other marginalised population groups are represented in the NAPs national teams (e.g. inclusion of relevant ministries and women’s group).
- One-on-one technical support provided to countries will include gender analyses and facilitating the mainstreaming of gender considerations into climate change adaptation plans, as well as the sensitization to the need to integrate this.
- LDCs will be encouraged to invite female participants to the regional targeted training workshops, in line with relevant national gender equity targets of participating countries and international agreements, such as the Fifth Sustainable Development Goal.

- A separate training module on gender and long-term adaptation planning will be developed and delivered at least once in each of the three regions.
- Training sessions and workshops will be delivered with gender sensitivity to ensure that: a) both male and female participants are empowered to participate meaningfully in the trainings; and b) all participants are made aware of their responsibility to respect the views of all of their colleagues during training sessions. Trainers will be required to have the skills and experience necessary to plan and facilitate gender-sensitive training.
- Partnerships with relevant organisations, such as UN Women and GGCA, will be explored to ensure that the technical support and training provided through the programme is gender-sensitive and inclusive.
- Knowledge generated by the project will be gender-sensitive, ensuring inclusion and sensitivity towards differences among target audiences.
- Expanded NAP GSP will use appropriate access and communication channels to reach men and women equally when disseminating knowledge and training material. In particular, national climate and gender advocacy groups will be enrolled in the knowledge dissemination network.
- Gender specific indicators and targets have been included in the project results framework to monitor the progress of gender mainstreaming in the programmes activities.
- Gender-specific allocations are specified in the budget (see budget notes).

The Technical Support Unit (TSU) will be responsible for monitoring and reviewing gender sensitivity in the project activities. In addition to gender, the project will also ensure that the needs of other vulnerable groups as the elderly, youth, children and less-abled will be prioritised.

A.5 Risk. Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

Table 2 below describes the risks that have been identified, their associated impacts and countermeasures.

Table 2: Identified risk, associated impacts and counter-measures.

#	Description	Date Identified	Type ²⁴	Impact & Probability ²⁵	Countermeasures / Management response
1	Problems related to involvement and cooperation of stakeholders providing the project team with data	PPG	Political and organisational	P=3 I=5	Clear commitment of the Ministry to data collection and dissemination of data
2	Governments will not have funds to sustain the national arrangements, once the project ends	PPG	Financial	P=1 I=5	Awareness raising among decision-makers Outreach potential donors Actors will be targeted in the Expanded NAP GSP including ministries of finance Partnerships with bi-laterals, private sector, and other entities will be actively promoted and sought during the project implementation

²⁴ Organizational, Financial, Operational, Environmental, Strategic, Regulatory, Security, Political, Other

²⁵ Impact and Probability Scale, 1-5 (from very low to very high)

#	Description	Date Identified	Type ²⁴	Impact & Probability ²⁵	Countermeasures / Management response
3	Conflicts among stakeholders with regard to roles in the project	PPG	Political and organisational	P=2 I=3	<p>Stakeholder involvement detailed clearly in stakeholder involvement plan and stakeholders are held to their roles</p> <p>Lessons learned through the Expanded NAP GSP are integrated into stakeholder involvement plans and consultations; ii) provide a timeline for the NAP process; iii) indicate support; and iv) include elements for monitoring the progress of implementation.</p>
4	Lack of political will to support the project	PPG	Political and strategic	P=1 I=4	<p>Awareness raising among the decision-makers.</p> <p>Building on lessons learned during the Ongoing NAP GSP</p> <p>Develop leadership/ champions for change.</p> <p>A strong stakeholder involvement plan has been developed (and will be confirmed during the Inception Workshop) to provide support to the project</p> <p>Support will be given to government to organise consultations on project progress at key stages in order to maintain government ownership and interest in the project</p> <p>Collaboration with other cooperation projects which will help to maintain political visibility</p>
5	Poor coordination	PPG	Leading to delays in deliverables	P=3 I=3	Clear Project Management arrangements
6	Limited capacity within relevant ministries/ insufficient qualified human capacity	PPG	May limit/delay project implementation/ completion	P=3 I=2	A focus 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

A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination. Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

Institutional arrangements

UNDP and UNEP will be the GEF Implementing Agencies (IAs) for this programme. Two project documents outline the distinct responsibilities of each agency within the common logical framework.

Outcome 1 and Outcome 3/Output 3.2 will be implemented following UNDP's Direct Implementation Modality (DIM)²⁶. UNDP-Bangkok Regional Hub (BRH) has agreed to function as a responsible party. UNDP-BRH will be responsible for services related to recruitment of project staff and consultants, travel, sub-contracting, organization of regional and national workshops. Related costs of UNDP-BRH services will be borne from the Project Management Cost budget.

UNDP-GEF will delegate spending authority to the BRH, the budget will be set up by UNDP-GEF under B0441 BRH B-dept. UNDP-GEF will approve the budget, and UNDP-BRH can spend within the approved spending limits established by UNDP-GEF. The UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Specialist will provide oversight, while a Lead Technical Specialist will be recruited using LDCF funds to assume responsibility for the day-to-day management of the project. The Lead Technical Specialist will be supported by an Investment Finance Specialist who will provide technical and policy advice to countries related to addressing barriers to access investment financing (domestic and external) for the appraised adaptation options as part of the NAP process. This Investment Finance Specialist position is created in direct response to requests from LDCs during the Ongoing NAP GSP for support to access funds for important adaptation priorities related to the NAP process.

Outcome 2 and Outcome 3/Output 3.1 will be implemented by UNEP DEPI. The project will be executed by UNEP ROAP, who will be responsible for services related to recruitment of project staff and consultants, travel, sub-contracting, and organisation of regional workshops, in collaboration with relevant UNEP divisions and regional offices. The costs of UNEP ROAP execution services will be borne from the Project Management Cost budget. UNEP DEPI will delegate spending authority to ROAP through annual sub-allotments and UNEP Climate Change Adaptation Unit (CCAU) will monitor expenditures and process sub-allotments. UNEP CCAU will approve on a yearly basis the budget that UNEP ROAP can spend within the approved spending limits. The project will be overseen by a UNEP GEF Task Manager while day-to-day management will be undertaken by a Technical Specialist based in ROAP who will be recruited and paid for by the project.

Close collaboration between UNDP and UNEP will ensure linkages to other related projects, which are either in development or commencing activities during the implementation of the Expanded NAP GSP. Execution of the project on UNDP's side by UNDP-BRH will ensure teamwork with the UNEP ROAP team who are implementing and executing the project in Bangkok.

²⁶ For more information on the UNDP DIM modality, please visit: <https://info.undp.org/global/popp/frm/pages/direct-implementation-dim-modality.aspx>

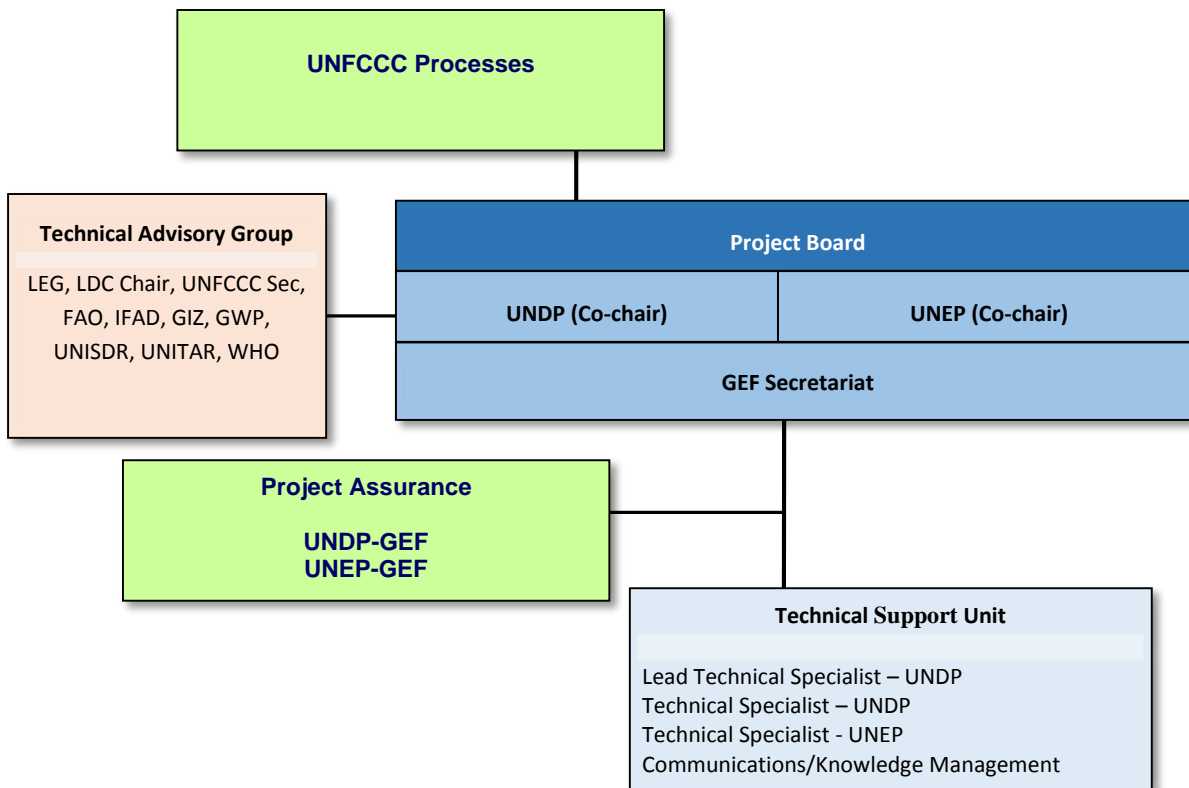


Figure 1. Project Operational Structure

Project Board: A Project Board (PB) will be the strategic decision-making body of the project. It will provide overall guidance and direction to the project and be responsible for making decisions on a consensus basis, when high-level strategic guidance is required, including the approval of major revisions in project strategy or implementation approach. The PB will meet once per year, within the margins of UNFCCC events and/or LEG events and/or virtually, and consist of:

- one representative from UNDP (Co-chair);
- one representative from UNEP (Co-chair); and
- one representative from the GEF-LDCF Secretariat.

Other relevant stakeholders may participate in meetings as observers as needed or – upon approval by the PB – as Board members. The PB will review progress towards project implementation at regular intervals (at least annually), or as required at the request of the Lead Technical Specialist. The PB will also approve the annual work plan prepared by the Lead Technical Specialist with the assistance of the Technical Support Unit. The annual work plan will be the instrument of authorisation through which the Lead Technical Specialist and his/her team will deliver results. Additional functions of the PB are to: i) ensure that LDCF resources are committed exclusively to activities that relate to the achievement of approved project objective and outcomes and in line with approved annual work plans; ii) arbitrate significant conflicts within the project; and iii) negotiate a solution to major problems that may arise between the project and external bodies. To ensure accountability for project results, PB decisions will be made in accordance to standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. PB members, and associated travel, are not funded through this project. As far as possible, PB meetings will be coordinated with the regularly planned Adaptation Committee meetings and other events where PB members are present.

Technical Advisory Group: The Technical Advisory Group provides technical guidance to project activities, including review of the annual work plan with recommendations, for endorsement by the PB. The Technical Advisory Group will

meet annually and consist of representatives from the UNFCCC Secretariat, LEG, LDC Chair and development partners engaged in activities to support the NAP process in countries (e.g. UNITAR, GIZ, FAO, IFAD, WHO, etc).

Responsible Parties: Other organisations involved in this initiative as Responsible Parties (e.g. UNITAR) and/or collaborative partners will be engaged to implement activities and deliver outputs that are under their mandate, in accordance with the Stakeholder Involvement Plan, which will be finalised in the project’s inception phase and aligned with the project’s first annual work plan. Responsible Parties will assume responsibility for the delivery of project Outputs, under the direction of the Technical Support Unit and based on agreed Terms of Reference. The Technical Support Unit will facilitate the selection of an appropriate Responsible Party for the relevant Outputs and Outcomes.

Technical Support Unit (TSU): UNDP and UNEP will provide co-located office space for the project staff, the costs of which will be borne by the project. These staff will include:

- Lead Technical Specialist – UNDP;
- Investment Finance Specialist – UNDP;
- Technical Specialist – UNEP; and
- Communications/Knowledge Management Specialist – UNEP.

Technical expertise (e.g. economists to conduct specialised training, local consultants for roadmap development) and logistical support will also be contracted on a consultancy basis as needed.

The Terms of Reference (ToRs) for key project staff are included as Annex E in the UNDP PD and Annex 10 of the UNEP PD.

Project Assurance: UNDP-GEF will provide financial and technical oversight services for UNDP-implemented outcomes and outputs of the project. UNDP will ensure that project monitoring and evaluation run according to an agreed schedule, and in line with UNDP and GEF requirements. Similarly, UNEP will provide technical oversight services for the UNEP-implemented outcomes and outputs of the project, including management of its financial resources and tracking of indicators.

Coordination with other initiatives

The Expanded NAP GSP will collaborate with, and build on the lessons learned from a range of related initiatives and bodies. These initiatives include a focus on strengthening the capacities of LDCs to integrate climate change adaptation into medium- to long-term planning. Moreover, a number of such initiatives have developed useful tools and guidance.

Initially, the Expanded NAP GSP will be closely coordinated with the Ongoing NAP GSP, facilitating a smooth transition from one support programme to the next. Activities will also be closely coordinated with the SCCF-funded project support programme “Assisting non-LDC developing countries with country-driven processes to advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)”, also implemented by UNDP and UNEP. This project aims to promote medium- to long-term planning for climate change adaptation in non-LDC developing countries. Lessons learned, coordination mechanisms, partnerships, training materials, expertise and implementation modalities will be shared across these global support programmes.

The Least Developed Country Expert Group (LEG) was established as part of the Marrakesh Accords during COP-7. The objective of the LEG is to advise LDCs concerning their preparation and implementation of NAPAs. Subsequent to this, the LEG has developed the guidelines for the NAP process in LDCs. Similarly to the Ongoing NAP GSP, the Expanded NAP GSP will apply the guidelines in LDCs, tailoring as necessary to the local context. Additionally the project will collaborate closely with development partners on related efforts. These include the initiatives described below.

The objective of the LDCF-funded “Building capacity for LDCs to participate effectively in intergovernmental climate change processes” project (2015-2017) is to strengthen institutional and technical capacities in LDCs for more effective participation in intergovernmental climate change negotiations and coordination of climate change efforts. This project is implemented by UNDP and UNEP and is aligned with Expanded NAP GSP as it: i) provides support to countries to

enhance adaptation planning at the national level; ii) facilitates the establishment of national systems for collecting, analysing disseminating and archiving climate change information – information that will inform national adaptation plans; and iii) builds the capacity of negotiators, which will improve access to knowledge and increase the likelihood of accessing climate finance. The Expanded NAP GSP will collaborate with this project to strengthen institutional capacity for integrated adaptation.

The GEF-funded Global Support Programme for the Preparation of National Communications and Biennial Update Reports for non-Annex I Parties under the UNFCCC – jointly implemented by UNEP and UNDP – provides institutional and technical support to non-Annex I countries to implement these reporting guidelines on demand and in support of UNFCCC requirements. The Expanded NAP GSP will build on the institutional and technical capacities that have been strengthened for adaptation through this programme.

The Programme of Research on Climate Change Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation (PROVIA) provides a cohesive and coordinated global research support and accessibility of Vulnerability Impact Assessment knowledge to policy-makers and other stakeholders. PROVIA aims to strengthen national institutional capacities for vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning, and support national efforts to integrate adaptation measures for climate change into development planning and ecosystem management. The Expanded NAP GSP will utilise guidance and expertise from PROVIA to deliver training on vulnerability impact assessments.

The Government of Japan provided US\$2 million to support Preparedness for Resilient Recovery (PRR). This project, implemented by UNDP, aims to prepare governments, civil society and communities for the challenges associated with long-term recovery from climate-related disasters in Ecuador, Bolivia, Cape Verde, Burkina Faso, Niger, Rwanda and Angola. In particular, PRR will provide technical input for policy and institutional frameworks on preparedness for recovery from natural disasters. In participating LDCs, the Expanded NAP GSP will build on the work of the PRR project to integrate long-term planning for adaptation, as well as disaster risk management, into national development plans.

The objectives of the Low-Emission Capacity Building (LECB) Programme – supported by UNDP, the European Union, the Government of Germany, and the Government of Australia – are to: i) facilitate cross-sectoral political dialogue on nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMA); and ii) strengthen technical capacity and facilitate public-private partnerships. The LECB programme lays a critical foundation from which work can be undertaken, including inter alia: a) climate scenarios and adaptation planning in light of agreed mitigation interventions at the country level (Outcome 1); and b) further public-private collaboration to finance technological investments related to adaptation (Outcome 1 and Output 3.2). Moreover, the LECB programme is currently developing a methodology for providing technical assistance to countries on identifying, tracking and monitoring the allocation, management and results of public expenditures related to climate change (in line with UNDP support on Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Reviews [CPEIR]) and carrying out private sector assessments in Chile, Mexico, Thailand, Indonesia, and Vietnam. This methodology will be included in workshops/trainings undertaken within Component 2 of the Expanded NAP GSP.

The UNEP LIVE²⁷ portal – launched in January 2014 – offers a dynamic platform to collect, process and share environmental science and research. This portal will provide data access to both the public and policy makers using distributed networks, cloud computing, big data and improved search functions with the objective of filling gaps between data providers and consumers. UNEP LIVE will also support streamlining of national monitoring, reporting and verification of data for global and regional environmental goals. The portal includes communities of practice that gather experts in various fields relating to the environment and bring them on a common platform that provides access to discussion and exchange. Expanded NAP GSP will build on these communities of practice – such as GEO SIDS and SFP COP – by sharing good practices, useful tools developed by other UNEP initiatives and lessons of relevance to medium- to long-term national, sectoral and local planning and harnessing expertise relevant to the NAP process through Outcome 3.

²⁷ <http://www.uneplive.org/>

The UNEP Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) facilitate the international cooperation, development and transfer of technology for climate change adaptation and mitigation. Expanded NAP GSP will build on this initiative by facilitating the exchange of knowledge and skills for adaptation technology. In particular, training packages and workshops for the application of adaptation technology will promote the transfer of this technology. Moreover, the CTCN will integrate NAP elements into its adaptation portfolio. The CTCN will then be available to countries as an additional support mechanism for advancing the NAP process. The CTCN can help securing further technical assistance where requests are beyond the reach of NAP GSP (via a third party CTCN Consortium or Network Member) and can serve as an easy access mechanism for technical assistance support on top NAP priorities that will be presented to LDCs under this project..

The Climate Protection Programme for Developing Countries (CaPP) is funded by the GIZ. The programme provides tools that have a thematic focus to support the LEG guidelines on the NAP process. Under this programme, GIZ has developed the Stocktaking for National Adaptation Planning (SNAP) tool. This tool enables stocktaking of the planning capacities within a country and thereby identifies entry points for the NAP process. In addition GIZ, in collaboration with UNDP and UNITAR, has developed a NAP country-level training tool (which will be further amended in 2016 to reflect the outcomes of COP21 and its implications on the NAP process) organised through a series of modules and aligned with the main elements of the NAP process (as per the LEG Technical Guidelines), which can be used when providing countries with support to address their particular needs. This tool is already being used in providing countries with one-on-one support under the Ongoing NAP GSP and it will continue being used under the Expanded NAP GSP. The themes for the tools developed through the CaPP include: i) climate information; ii) mainstreaming; and iii) mandate/institutional capacities. The Expanded NAP GSP will build on and promote the GIZ/UNDP/UNITAR Country level NAP Training Programme and other GIZ tools – in particular SNAP – through Outcomes 1 and 2.

The Expanded NAP GSP will work with the following organisations:

The World Health Organisation (WHO)

WHO has developed a support platform providing guidance to protect health from climate change through health adaptation planning. This guidance promotes an iterative and cross-sectoral process to integrate the health risks of climate change into the NAP process. The guidance to develop a health component of the NAP includes vulnerability assessments, economic tools, gender, early-warning systems, indicators for health system resilience and other health sector-related NAP guidance. The Expanded NAP GSP will promote this guidance as part of a cross-sectoral approach to advancing the NAP process.

The Global Water Partnership (GWP)

GWP is implementing a number of programmes that support NAP processes relating to water in LDCs, for example the Strengthening technical skills in Africa to advance NAPs programme. The Expanded NAP GSP will build on these programmes through further technical capacity development within the water sector. Moreover, the GWP has established a number of platforms for knowledge sharing within the water sector. The Caribbean Water and Climate Knowledge Platform is an example of such a platform. The Expanded NAP GSP will publish knowledge on good practices, lessons learned and case studies from the water sector under Outcome 3, thereby building on these platforms.

Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

Through the framework programme FAO-Adapt, FAO is promoting medium-to long-term adaptation to climate change in agriculture, fisheries and forestry. FAO provides information and technical guidance – including access to a network of technical experts on genetic resources for food and agriculture – that supports LDCs to advance the NAP process. The Expanded NAP GSP will work closely with the FAO to leverage this information, knowledge and technical expertise to promote medium- to long-term adaption in LDCs. For example, relevant knowledge will be disseminated into – and drawn from – dedicated knowledge and programming initiatives undertaken by the FAO on climate smart agriculture.

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

IFAD's Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP) – funded by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) – was launched in 2012 to use climate and environmental finance for improve smallholder farmers' access to technical information and tools. ASAP has a US\$300 million 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\$1 billion per year of new investments. These investments target *inter alia*: i) strengthening infrastructure²⁸; ii) enhancing natural infrastructure, such as increasing the resilience of riparian areas; and iii) developing information/'software' infrastructure²⁹. The Expanded NAP GSP will increase and disseminate the information, knowledge and technical guidance provided by IFAD, through knowledge-sharing activities under Component 3.

UNITAR

One UN Climate Change Learning Partnership (UN CC:Learn) implemented by UNITAR is a collaborative initiative involving 33 multilateral organizations which supports countries in designing and implementing country-driven, results-oriented and sustainable learning to address climate change. The initiative was launched at the 2009 Copenhagen Climate Change Summit and has recently been extended with a further phase of funding (2014-2017). Learning material from this and other UNITAR initiatives will be utilised in the training provided the Expanded NAP GSP.

The Expanded NAP GSP will coordinate with the following networks to disseminate knowledge on climate change adaptation to promote medium- to long-term adaptation planning knowledge:

- NAP Global Network;
- Global Adaptation Network (GAN);
- The Asia-Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN);
- Africa Adaptation Knowledge Network (AAKNet); and
- Communities of Practice (CoPs) within the Asia-Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN) and ADAPT- Asia Pacific "Knowledge Sharing Strategies and Platform".

The Expanded NAP GSP will build on the following initiatives to improve knowledge sharing and promote South-South and North-South cooperation on medium-to long-term adaptation planning:

- UNEP's African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) is a forum which convenes every second year and provides advocacy in African countries for environmental management as well as guidance on political events relating to environmental management.
- The Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SOPAC) Applied Geo Science and Technology Division has the objective to apply geoscience and technology to promote development and data-driven adaptation within Pacific Island countries. The Division provides assistance to member countries through the following technical programmes: i) Oceans and Islands Programme; ii) Water and Sanitation Programme; and iii) Disaster Reduction Programme. Technical support is provided across member countries that promote South-South and North-South cooperation on technical themes, including natural resource economics, GIS and remote sensing, technical equipment and services and data management.
- The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat promotes the achievement of a number of economic development goals. Among other objectives, the secretariat improves knowledge sharing in the Caribbean region.
- The Forum of Ministers of Latin America and the Caribbean is a forum which convenes every year – provides advice to countries in the LAC region on advocacy for environmental management as well as guidance on political events relating to environmental management.
- The International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD) supports growing capacity of Bangladesh stakeholders, while enabling international stakeholders and organisations to benefit from training in Bangladesh, where they are exposed to knowledge from the growing field of climate change adaptation. Through the expertise of ICCCAD and its local partners, international organisations will be exposed to relevant and grounded knowledge that can be shared and transmitted around the world for the benefit of other LDCs and their governments, donors, and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs). Courses typically run for seven days in Bangladesh; 25

²⁸ Including *inter alia* processing facilities, small water-harvesting infrastructure, flood protection measures, rural water supply, water storage facilities (above-ground and underground) and efficient irrigation systems.

²⁹ Including *inter alia* 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).

participants – with similar backgrounds and expertise but with different nationalities, particularly Asian and African – receive training from three international resource experts. ICCCAD has piloted this model in a “mobile” modality in Africa (tailoring the workshops’ topics to region-specific needs and challenges), and is exploring conducting it in other countries in the future. The Expanded NAP GSP will integrate information from ICCCAD into training and workshop materials that are developed within Components 2 and 3.

- The [Nazca Climate Action portal](#) – launched with a first group of non-state actors – will progressively showcase the extraordinary range of game-changing actions being undertaken by thousands of cities, investors and corporations for adaptation to climate change. Many of these actions – ranging from increases in energy efficiency and deployment of renewables to carbon pricing policies and investments in adaptation – are happening in partnership with governments, organisations and international bodies, including the United Nations.
- UNITAR and the University of Geneva’s online courses on National Adaptation Plans and climate change adaptation in Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

Additional Information not addressed at PIF Stage

A.7. Benefits. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

See Section A1.5 above for a description of the socio-economic and adaptation benefits of the Expanded NAP GSP.

A.8. Knowledge Management. Outline the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings, conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document in a user-friendly form (e.g. lessons learned briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.

Learning from other initiatives

Learning from other initiatives is a strong design principle in the Expanded NAP GSP. The project will build on the knowledge and experience gained during the implementation of the Ongoing NAP GSP, and well as the strong relationships built with partner organisations. NAP GSP partners (see Section A.3 for further details) and representatives from relevant ongoing projects (see Section A.6) will be invited to contribute to and participate in the regional training workshops organised by the Expanded NAP GSP. In addition, the Expanded NAP GSP will draw on the network of technical experts established through the Ongoing NAP GSP and partners. These technical experts are already trained and experienced in delivering training on the NAP process to LDCs and will be able to share knowledge and experience gained through related ongoing initiatives.

Sharing experience and expertise with relevant stakeholders

A core function of the Expanded NAP GSP will be to share experience and expertise regarding the NAP process with relevant stakeholders in LDCs. This will be done through both the one-on-one support delivered under Component 1 and the regional training workshops delivered under Component 2.

In addition, Component 3 of the Expanded NAP GSP is focussed on ensuring that knowledge on the NAP process – generated by this project as well as other relevant initiatives – is captured, shared and sustained. In this regard, the project will: i) promote thematic discussions on existing networks; ii) develop knowledge products with good practices and case studies for the NAP process; iii) share information through quarterly newsletters and on relevant websites; iv) facilitate South-South knowledge exchange in workshops and virtually; v) develop web-based training materials; and vi) host webinars and knowledge exchange forums.

The LDCF project will contribute to the following SDGs:

- SDG 1 – End poverty in all its forms everywhere, by reducing the vulnerability of poor communities in LDCs to climate change;
- SDG 5 – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, by promoting gender equity throughout the project and targeting women in training workshops;
- SDG 10 – Reduce inequality within and among countries, by providing technical support to LDCs in particular;
- SDG 13 – Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts, specifically:
 - 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries, by helping LDCs in medium and long-term planning for climate change;
 - 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning, by capacity building and strengthening of coordination mechanisms of countries and facilitating the dissemination of knowledge and tools of how to do this, and;
- SDG 16 – Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide justice access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

B.1. Consistency with National Priorities. Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, etc.:

As a global project, the Expanded NAP GSP is consistent with the following global frameworks and conventions:

- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC);
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR);
- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD);
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD);
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); and
- Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS).

In addition to the above, a majority of LDCs have submitted their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs), a new type of instrument under the UNFCCC through which Parties intend to submit their commitments for the post-2020 period. Although the guidelines regarding the scope of the INDCs only specified the content of their mitigation aspect, a majority of countries have also chosen to voluntarily include adaptation goals in their submitted INDCs. During support offered to LDCs under the Expanded NAP GSP, INDCs and the adaptation goals and actions contained therein will be consulted so as to ensure the NAP process aligns with what countries have included as voluntary targets in their INDCs.

For additional information see Section 2.1 of the UNDP PD and Section 3.6 of the UNEP PD.

B.2. Fund Strategies. GEF focal area³⁰ and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities.

The project has been designed to align with the GEF VI programming strategy for LDCF/SCCF projects, which captures the two objectives of the NAP process, as defined by the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC at its seventh session:

- a) to reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience; and
- b) to facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors at different levels, as appropriate (decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 18).

The LDCF-financed project will contribute to the following LDCF Focal Area Objectives:

³⁰ For biodiversity projects, please describe which [Aichi Target\(s\)](#) the project will directly contribute to and what indicators will be used to track progress towards achieving these specific Aichi target(s).

- Objective 2: Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change adaptation.
- Objective 3: Integrate climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes.

For additional information see Section 21 of the UNDP PD and Section 3.1 of the UNEP PD.

C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN

Table: 2 Costed Monitoring and Evaluation plan

Type of M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ <i>Excluding project team staff time</i>	Timeframe
Inception Workshop and Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead Technical Specialist • Project team 	8,000 ³¹	Within first 2 months of project start up
Measurement of Means of Verification of project Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead Technical Specialist will oversee the hiring of specific support as appropriate and delegate responsibilities to relevant team members. 	Continuous by project team	Start, mid and end of project (during evaluation cycle) and annually when required.
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Progress on output and implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversight by Lead Technical Specialist • Project team 	To be determined as part of Annual Work Plan prep.	Annually prior to ARR/PIR and to the definition of annual work plans
ARR/PIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead Technical Specialist and team • UNDP and UNEP 	None	Annually
Periodic status/ progress reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead Technical Specialist and team 	None	Quarterly
Mid-term evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead Technical Specialist and team, • UNDP and UNEP • External Consultants (mixed local/int. team) 	35,000 ³²	At the mid-point of project implementation (Year 2).
Final Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead Technical Specialist and team, • UNDP and UNEP • External Consultants (mixed local/int. team) 	45,000 ³³	At least three months before the end of project implementation
Audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP 	Indicative cost per year: US\$3,000	Yearly budget for UNDP only

³¹ To be organized by UNEP, costs are captured under the UNEP sections of the budget.



³² Costs are captured under the UNEP sections of the budget. Execution and timing of evaluations must adhere to the M&E rules, guidelines and procedures of both UNDP and UNEP. The MTR will be managed by UNEP in close collaboration with UNDP.

³³ Costs are captured under the UNEP sections of the budget. Execution and timing of evaluations must adhere to the M&E rules, guidelines and procedures of both UNDP and UNEP. The TE will be managed by UNEP in close collaboration with UNDP.

TOTAL Indicative Cost	UNEP: \$88,000 UNDP: \$9,000	
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PART III: GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies³⁴ and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for CEO endorsement under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Adriana Dinu Executive Coordinator, UNDP-GEF		18 May 2016	Srilata Kammila, Regional Technical Specialist - Adaptation, UNDP-Global Environment Finance	66-2304-9100 ext 5264	srilata.kammila@undp.org
Brennan van Dyke Director GEF Coordination Office		19 April 2016	Barney Dickson, Head, Climate Change Adaptation Unit, UNEP-DEPI	+254-20-762-3545	barney.dickson@unep.org

³⁴ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF
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Annex A: Project results framework

Objective/Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	End-of-project target	Source of verification	Risks/Assumptions
Project objective: Strengthen the institutional and technical capacities of LDCs to start and/or advance their National Adaptation Plan process.	Change in institutional and technical capacity of LDCs to start and/or advance their National Adaptation Plan process. ³⁵ .	The current functional and operational institutional capacities to advance medium- to long-term National Adaptation Plans among LDCs are varied and countries have received differing amounts of support from Ongoing NAP GSP as well as the other bilateral and multilateral projects.	At least 20 LDCs have been supported to increase their institutional and technical capacity to start and/or advance their National Adaptation Plan process and have progressed in the capacity assessment score as evidenced by radar charts.	<p>A spidergram will be constructed for each country to measure how institutional and technical capacity has changed between the beginning of the project interventions to the end of project intervention period. This scoring methodology is adapted from that suggested by the LDCF/SCCF AMAT. The scoring is based on three criteria (separate for measuring institutional and technical capacity, respectively) expressed as questions (these criteria will be further validated at inception phase):</p> <p>Institutional capacity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Has an authoritative body been tasked with coordination of the NAP process in-country? (ii) Are those arrangements based on clear and strong mandate(s); (iii) Do those arrangements include broad stakeholder participation across numerous relevant, climate-sensitive sectors? <p>Technical capacity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) adaptation options are identified; (ii) adaptation options are prioritized; (iii) implementation of adaptation options has started. <p>For institutional and technical capacity the following scoring scale will be used. For each criterion: not at all (= 0), partially (= 1) or to a large extent/completely (= 2). The list of criteria is not exhaustive, and may be adjusted given the nature of the support provided to countries and the context of interventions. An overall score per country is estimated, with a</p>	<p>Effective coordination at national level.</p> <p>LDC government representatives and stakeholders recognise the value of project-related training initiatives.</p>

³⁵ This indicator is aligned with AMAT indicator 11: Institutional arrangements to lead, coordinate and support the integration of climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes.

Objective/ Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	End-of-project target	Source of verification	Risks/ Assumptions
				maximum score of 6 (maximum per institutional and technical capacity, respectively) given three criteria, preferably visualized in a spidergram.	
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 (led by UNDP).	Number of LDCs receiving tailored support to advance their NAP.	15 ³⁶ countries received tailored support to advance their NAP during the Ongoing NAP GSP.	At least 20 ³⁷ additional countries receive tailored support to advance their NAP process	In-country workshops, mission reports produced and training materials disseminated.	Coordination with development partners on NAP-related support activities

³⁶ The workplan for the Ongoing NAP GSP targeted 12 countries, however, 3 additional requests were able to be supported by the project.

³⁷ Resources under the expanded project will also fund follow-up support to at least 6 countries as targeted under the Ongoing NAP GSP that request follow-up support.
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Objective/ Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	End-of-project target	Source of verification	Risks/ Assumptions
Outcome 2: Tools and approaches to support and implement elements of the National Adaptation Plan process are accessible to all LDCs (led by UNEP).	Number of LDCs capacitated with increased knowledge of tools and methods available to advance the NAP process.	LDCs have gained an understanding of the fundamental elements of the NAP process and a basic knowledge of the tools currently in existence as a result of regional trainings undertaken under the Ongoing NAP GSP. However, the capacity of relevant government technicians in LDCs to apply tools, methods and guidelines to undertake key steps in the NAP process is limited.	By the end of the project, all LDCs (specifically at least 3 government technicians from each participating LDC) have increased knowledge of tools and methods available to advance the NAP process.	<p>Surveys and post-workshop evaluations (tests³⁸, questionnaires and interviews) before and after training. Follow-up surveys a few months after trainings.</p> <p>The surveys will establish if government technicians are able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the NAP process and how it differs from short-term adaptation planning. • Identify relevant sectors in-country that should be included in the NAP process. • Identify tools and methods required to advance medium- to long-term planning for adaptation. 	Strong coordination with development partners on NAP-related support activities.
	Number of training packages developed/updated for LDCs to advance their NAP process.	Ongoing NAP GSP, LEG, UNFCCC, GIZ, WHO, UNITAR and others have developed training materials and guidelines on the NAP process. No training packages compiling	By the end of the project, at least 2 comprehensive thematic training packages – containing updated tools, methods or guidelines - developed for LDCs to advance their NAP process.	Training packages produced. Review of the training documents produced and distributed to the relevant government staff.	

³⁸ The option to use the Kirkpatrick evaluation model will be explored when designing the surveys.

Objective/ Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	End-of-project target	Source of verification	Risks/ Assumptions
		different training materials and tools have been developed to date for LDCs.			
	Number of regional targeted training workshops conducted.	4 regional training workshops were conducted during the Ongoing of NAP GSP. These regional training workshops focussed on enhancing LDCs understanding of the NAP process and NAP technical guidelines. They provided information on the variety of tools that can support the NAP process. The LEG has also conducted 4 regional training workshops (Asia, Pacific Islands, Anglophone Africa and Francophone Africa).	By the end of the project, at least 6 additional targeted training workshops conducted on priority themes of the NAP with the participation of all LDCs.	Workshop reports. Training material delivered at the workshops. Attendance registers from the workshops.	LDC representatives will have the time to attend the regional targeted training workshops.

Objective/ Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	End-of-project target	Source of verification	Risks/ Assumptions
	Percentage of participants in the regional targeted training workshops that are women.	20% of the participants in the regional training workshops conducted during the first phase of NAP GSP were women.	At least 40% of the participants in the regional targeted training workshops are women.	Workshop reports. Attendance registers from the workshops.	Women participants are selected by individual LDCs.
Outcome 3: Knowledge on advancing the NAP process is captured, shared and sustained.	Percentage of participants in the online thematic discussions, web-based trainings and webinars who report interest and/or uptake of lessons learned and best practices.	Lessons learned and best practices are sometimes shared regionally on an ad-hoc basis (e.g. amongst Pacific Island states), but there is limited sharing of lessons learned and best practices among all LDCs.	By the end of the project at least 70% of the participants in the online thematic discussions, web-based trainings and webinars report interest and/or uptake of lessons learned and best practices shared.	Surveys conducted at the outset of the project and at regular intervals – including at mid-term and end of the project –with the participants of the online thematic discussions, web-based trainings and webinars.	Sufficient cooperation between relevant government agencies and stakeholders in the sharing of relevant information. Sufficient cooperation between external donors to align initiatives of relevance to the NAP process.
	Number of case studies for medium- to long-term adaptation planning developed.	3 country briefing notes will be produced by August 2015 through Ongoing NAP GSP. In addition, 5 NAP Roadmap posters will be produced through Ongoing NAP GSP.	By the end of the project, at least 10 additional country case studies for medium- to long-term adaptation planning developed.	Review of case studies developed. Review of information available through the knowledge-sharing platforms.	

Annex B: Responses to project reviews

#		Comment	Response
		Council Comments	
1		<p>With reference to the project of “Expanding the Ongoing Support to Least Developed Countries (LDC) with Country Driven Processes to Advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)” applying for the GEF, the project plans to initiate or advance in their NAP process in the Component 1. In this regard, Japan has already extended financial contribution to a UNDP project, titled “Preparedness for Resilient Recovery”, covers Burkina Faso, Niger, Rwanda and other Sub-Sahara African countries. This UNDP project will also provide technical inputs for policy and institutional frameworks on preparedness for recovery from natural disaster. It is essential to ensure better coordination among stakeholders of both projects to avoid duplication of activities and to produce any positive achievement through collaborative activities between the projects, if it is needed.</p>	<p>This project has been included as an aligned initiative (see Section A.6 above, Section 2.3 of the UNDP PD and Section 2.7 of the UNEP PD).</p> <p>The Technical Support Unit (TSU) of the Expanded NAP GSP (which includes UNDP staff) will coordinate with the UNDP PRR project to capitalise on opportunities for collaboration and avoid duplication of activities.</p>
		GEF Review Comments	
		N/A	
		STAP Review Comments	
1		<p>In the full proposal STAP recommends considering including more information on how relevant and useful technical information will be identified, packaged, and communicated. The PIF notes that continuous updating of information and data will be necessary, but does not indicate how that will be accomplished. It would be useful for the full proposal to describe how the project will balance the needs of funding development of more user-friendly, finer scale information and providing the one-on-one support the PIF indicates many LDCs need.</p>	<p>Further information on how useful technical information will be identified, packaged, communicated and updated has been provided (please see descriptions under Component 2 and 3 in Section A1.4). In addition, relevant information and tools are identified in the “Tools and Guidance” annex (Please see Annex H of the UNDP PD and Annex 19 of the UNEP PD).</p> <p>The development of user-friendly, finer scale information will be undertaken through Component 2 of the Expanded NAP GSP. This will be in the form of updated, NAP-specific tools and guidelines. One-on-one technical support will be provided through Component 1 of the project, and will involve direct support through in-country missions.</p>

2		<p>While not explicitly discussed, medium to longer-term adaptation options require consideration of projected changes in climate change, including extreme weather and climate events, and consideration of how development patterns could alter vulnerability. UNEP and UNDP could consider developing regional and/or sectoral scenarios including emission pathways (RCPs) and shared socioeconomic pathways (SSPs) that can inform identifying adaptation options robust against a range of future climates and societal changes. Further information on the development of these new climate scenarios can be found at http://www2.cgd.ucar.edu/research/iconics.</p>	<p>The Expanded NAP GSP is designed to offer support that directly corresponds to the needs expressed by participating LDCs. Therefore the development of RCPs and SSPs will be considered if this is requested by participating LDCs. The training provided under both Component 1 and 2 on climate information and scenario modelling will provide an overview these pathways, and so further training may be supplied if requested. In addition, the project will liaise with other initiatives and partners – such as WMO, UNDP Climate Information regional project and CTCN – that will help to set up climate monitoring capacities in-country and feed into it.</p>
3		<p>STAP also recommends the full proposal expand on how coordination will be facilitated across the wide range of UN agencies, NGOs, and other organizations the project intends to include. It would not be practical to include all possible actors in the PIF, but the full proposal could indicate how it would build on adaptation capacity building work being supported by the various UN agencies, START, CDKN, and others. Further, Annex III fails to mention initiatives by WHO and has limited coverage of initiatives by FAO, the World Bank, and the regional banks. Presumably initiatives by other UN organizations also are incomplete. STAP recommends further consideration in the full proposal of how the proposed project will fit in with similar efforts, to ensure maximum coordination.</p>	<p>Coordination with other initiatives will be facilitated by the TSU, and will build on the existing relationships and partnerships developed by the Ongoing NAP GSP and the NAP GSP for non-LDCs, funded by the SCCF, which will further strengthen existing partnerships and identify new ones.</p> <p>A full stocktaking of related initiatives has been undertaken during the PPG and, recognizing the baseline situation is currently very dynamic, the project will continue to keep monitoring ongoing initiatives during its implementation to ensure they are accounted for. These initiatives, including those by WHO and FAO, are detailed in Section A6 of the CEO, Section 3 of the UNDP PD and Section 2.7 of the UNEP PD.</p>
4		<p>The PIF states in paragraph 7 that PROVIA has an initiative to strengthen national institutional capacities for vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning and to support national efforts to integrate climate change adaptation measures into development planning. However, all other statements indicate that what PROVIA has produced in a vulnerability assessment guidance document. It would be useful in the full proposal to clarify PROVIA's role.</p>	<p>PROVIA's role has been described in the full proposal. The Ongoing NAP GSP developed a NAP user companion linking PROVIA vulnerability assessment guidelines to the NAP process. However, currently this companion is only available as a booklet and PDF. In the Expanded NAP GSP, there are plans for this user companion to be further developed in order to provide an online interactive tool for countries to use. Please see the description under Component 2 in Section A1.3.</p>
5		<p>STAP recommends that the full proposal include approaches to ensure the NAPs include all sectors. Many NAPAs focused on a limited number of sectors, which often meant that</p>	<p>The Expanded NAP GSP includes several approaches to ensure that the NAPs include all sectors. Firstly, the in-country NAP stakeholder dialogues</p>

		<p>critical areas of the economy and of well-being were not included in adaptation planning processes, thus limiting efforts to increase resilience. For example, paragraph 16 notes the importance of including planning, finance, and environment ministers in the NAP process. Disaster risk management, health, and other sectors also need to be included.</p>	<p>that will be facilitated through the one-on-one technical support (Component 1) will focus on raising knowledge and awareness of the NAP process among all sectors. This involvement of multiple sectors, including agriculture, DRR, planning and finance, in the NAP process will ensure that the NAPs are multi-sectoral. Secondly, technicians from various ministries and sectors will be included in the targeted training workshops under Component 2. Thirdly, the project will coordinate with various other ongoing initiatives that focus in different sectors (for example the PRRP project working in disaster risk reduction) to promote the inclusion of many different sectors in the NAP. Finally, the project has partnered with organizations – such as UNISDR, WHO, WMO, FAO and IFAD – that are able to provide targeted assistance for the NAP process across a range of sectors. Some of these organizations have already, or are in the process of developing sector-specific guidelines that the Expanded NAP GSP will include as part of the training package to help assist countries in the use of these tools.</p>
6		<p>The full proposal also should include discussion of how support for the NAP process will ensure representation of women and other vulnerable groups. STAP hopes the gender aspects will be further developed and specified in the full proposal.</p>	<p>Gender considerations are included in the project design. These include, <i>inter alia</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation from relevant ministries in all of the programme’s activities will be encouraged to ensure that the needs and challenges of women, youth, and other marginalised population groups are represented in the NAPs national teams. • One-on-one technical support provided to countries will include gender analyses and facilitating the mainstreaming of gender considerations into climate change adaptation plans, as well as the sensitization to the need to integrate this. • LDCs will be encouraged to invite female participants to the regional targeted training workshops, in line with relevant national gender equity targets of participating countries and international

			<p>agreements, such as the Fifth Sustainable Development Goal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender specific indicators and targets have been included in the project results framework to monitor the progress of gender mainstreaming in the programmes activities. <p>Please see Section A.4 for a full description of gender considerations in the project.</p>
7		There are several mentions of the importance of capturing best practices and lessons learned, but without description of the criteria that will be used to determine a practice is "best" and by whom.	Relevant technical experts, drawn from the cadre of experts assembled and developed by the Ongoing NAP GSP, will develop training modules and reference documents capturing best practice and lessons learned. Best practice will refer to tried and tested techniques that have consistently delivered successful results, and will emerge from stock-takings, consultations and in-country experiences from this and related GSP projects.
8		It would be helpful for the full proposal to provide the criteria that will be applied to determine which LDCs will be supported.	LDCs will be informed, through UNFCCC NAP focal points where applicable and through relevant international forums (e.g. NAP Expo), about the continued one-on-one support available through the Expanded NAP GSP. LDCs who have yet to request assistance from the Ongoing NAP GSP will be invited to submit official requests for support identifying the nature of the assistance required. A database of these requests will be established, including outstanding requests for support from LDCs to the Ongoing NAP GSP. LDCs that have already received support will also be approached to check if they require further support in specific areas. All LDCs will therefore have an opportunity to request and receive support from the Expanded NAP GSP.
9		STAP recommends that project indicators be developed for the full proposal. Further, it would be helpful to include an evaluation of the proposed project at the end of the project to capture lessons learned that could be used to inform future adaptation support.	<p>A full set of SMART (and gender-sensitive) indicators have been developed for the full proposal. Please see the Project Results Framework in Annex A.</p> <p>A Terminal Evaluation is planned and budgeted for at the end of the project.</p>

Annex C: Status of implementation of project preparation activities and the use of funds³⁹

A. Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

UNDP

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: US\$ 75,000 (UNDP portion)			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GEF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
1. Stocktaking of on-going and planned activities of the active NAP GSP for LDCs and technical assessment of baselines and co-financing activities	28,000.00	16,000.00	12,000.00
2. Formulation of full-sized project documents - defining institutional arrangement; defining detailed logical framework and M&E framework; preparing multi-year budget; exploring multilateral and bilateral co-financing opportunities	34,000.00	16,048.28	17,951.72
3. Pre-launch and communication/coordination	13,000.00	1,518.25	11,481.75
Total	75,000.00	33,566.53	41,433.47

UNEP

PPG Grant Approved at PIF:			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GEF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
International consultants – stocktaking	44,500	17,000	27,500
Travel	20,000	10,000	10,000
Meetings and workshops	10,500	9,000	1,500
Total	75,000	36,000	39,000

³⁹ If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue to undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities. Agencies should also report closing of PPG to Trustee in its Quarterly Report.

Annex D: Calendar of expected reflows (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Trust Fund or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

N/A