



United Nations

ADVANCE VERSION

FCCC/SBI/2023/17



Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Distr.: General
21 September 2023

Original: English

Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Fifty-ninth session

United Arab Emirates, 30 November to 6 December 2023

The 44th meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

Report by the secretariat

Summary

At the 44th meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), which took place in Maseru from 14 to 17 August 2023, the LEG discussed progress in implementing its activities for 2023–2024. The meeting included discussions with the Chair of the Least Developed Countries Group on those countries' priorities and needs for support and with representatives of the Green Climate Fund and relevant organizations on providing support to the least developed countries. This report includes information on the status of formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans in the least developed countries; ongoing activities of the LEG in supporting the least developed countries; technical guidance and support for national adaptation plans; the response of the LEG to mandates from the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of Parties to the Paris Agreement; integrating a gender perspective into the work of the LEG; and the collaboration of the LEG with other UNFCCC constituted bodies.

Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
AF	Adaptation Fund
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
COP	Conference of the Parties
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEO	Group on Earth Observations
LDC	least developed country
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
NAP	national adaptation plan
NAP Global Network	National Adaptation Plan Global Network
NAPA	national adaptation programme of action
NDC	nationally determined contribution
PA-ALIGN tool	Paris Agreement alignment tool
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
SB	sessions of the subsidiary bodies
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

I. Mandate

1. COP 26 decided to extend the mandate of the LEG under its current terms of reference¹ and that the next review of the mandate will take place at COP 36.² COP 27 and CMA 4 gave the LEG additional mandates.³ In this context, the LEG is mandated to, inter alia:

(a) Provide technical guidance, support and advice to the LDCs in relation to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, implementing NAPAs, and specific matters such as regional approaches to adaptation planning, and strengthening gender considerations and considerations regarding vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems in relation to adaptation;

(b) Support implementation of the least developed countries work programme;

(c) Provide technical guidance and advice to the LDCs on accessing funding from the GCF for the process to formulate and implement NAPs, in collaboration with the GCF secretariat;

(d) Continue formulating recommendations on ways to facilitate the mobilization of support for the formulation and implementation of NAPs with a view to addressing the challenges experienced by developing country Parties in accessing funding and support from the GCF for the formulation and implementation of NAPs, and submit the recommendations to the SCF for consideration;

(e) Continue to support the LDCs in integrating gender considerations into the formulation and implementation of NAPs;

(f) Enhance provision of support to the LDCs for aligning NAPs and NDCs;

(g) Engage UNFCCC constituted bodies, the GCF, the GEF and its agencies, regional centres and networks, and a wide range of organizations in implementing the LEG work programme.⁴

2. In addition, CMA 1 mandated the LEG to undertake activities to facilitate implementation of the Paris Agreement, including preparing synthesis reports in the context of recognizing the adaptation efforts of developing countries and contributing to the development of methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support.⁵

3. Furthermore, COP 22 requested all constituted bodies to include in their regular reports information on progress towards integrating a gender perspective into their processes.⁶

4. Finally, the LEG is mandated to report on its work to the SBI at each of its sessions.⁷

II. The 44th meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

A. Proceedings

5. At LEG 44, held in Maseru from 14 to 17 August 2023, the LEG discussed providing support to the LDCs for formulating and implementing NAPs; establishing an effective and

¹ Decisions 29/CP.7, 7/CP.9, 4/CP.11, 8/CP.13, 6/CP.16, 5/CP.17, 12/CP.18, 3/CP.20, 19/CP.21, 8/CP.24, 16/CP.24 and 7/CP.25.

² Decision 15/CP.26, paras. 1–2.

³ Decisions 9/CP.27, para. 5; 10/CP.27, paras. 12–13; and 11/CMA.4, paras. 12–13.

⁴ FCCC/SBI/2023/7, annex IV.

⁵ Decisions 11/CMA.1, paras. 5, 13, 35 and 36.

⁶ Decision 21/CP.22, para. 14.

⁷ Decision 6/CP.16, para. 3.

iterative process to formulate and implement NAPs; developing the technical guidance on NAPs and the work of the NAP technical working group; tracking and monitoring progress in formulating and implementing NAPs; engaging and collaborating with the AF, the GCF and the GEF regarding LDCs' access to funding; supporting the LDCs in effectively and efficiently implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement; supporting global and regional outreach events on NAPs; collaborating with other bodies and organizations on the provision of support to the LDCs; integrating a gender perspective into its work; and prioritizing activities for 2023–2024.

6. The LEG extended an invitation to participate in the meeting to the Chair of the LDC Group to lead a discussion on LDCs' priorities and needs for support. In addition, the LEG engaged with representatives of the GCF and other organizations to discuss providing support to the LDCs.

7. The LEG welcomed Caoimhe Sweeney (Ireland) as a new member, who is temporarily replacing Jennifer Hobbs (Ireland).

8. The LEG appointed the following members to cover both new and renewed appointments in its ongoing collaborative activities with other constituted bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement:

(a) Dominique Auger (Canada), Adao Soares Barbosa (Timor-Leste) and Hana Hamadalla Mohamed (Sudan) in the AC NAP task force;

(b) Kenel Delusca (Haiti), Payai Manyok John (South Sudan), Hana Hamadalla Mohamed and Jamie Ovia (Tuvalu) in the joint working group of the AC, the LEG and the SCF on methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support;

(c) Dominique Auger, Kenel Delusca, Mokoena France (Lesotho) and Richard Mfumu Lungu (Zambia) in work with the Consultative Group of Experts and the PCCB;

(d) Mokoena France, Payai Manyok John and Jamie Ovia in work with the Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform;

(e) Fredrick Manyika (United Republic of Tanzania), Mery Yaou (Togo) and Benon Yassin (Malawi) in work under the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change;

(f) Laurie Ashley (United States of America), Fredrick Manyika and Idrissa Semde (Burkina Faso) in work with the SCF and providing inputs under the ad hoc work programme on the new collective quantified goal on climate finance;

(g) Laurie Ashley, Buddi Sagar Poudel (Nepal) and Gersom van der Elst (Kingdom of the Netherlands) in work with the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network;

(h) Adao Soares Barbosa, Caoimhe Sweeney and Idrissa Semde in the task force on displacement of the WIM Executive Committee;

(i) Caoimhe Sweeney, Gersom van der Elst and Benon Yassin in the expert group on non-economic losses of the WIM Executive Committee;

(j) Gabriel Kpaka (Sierra Leone), Richard Mfumu Lungu and Mery Yaou in work with the Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures.

9. A list of the members of the LEG as at 14 September 2023 is provided in annex I.

B. Intersessional activities

10. The LEG took note of its activities since LEG 43 (see also chap. III below), including:

(a) Continuing through NAP country dialogues to advance the formulation and implementation of NAPs;

(b) Updating the compilations of project ideas submitted under the NAP implementation pipeline development initiative⁸ and of adaptation priorities identified in NAPs;⁹

(c) Further developing the technical guidelines for the implementation of NAPs;

(d) Proactively engaging in meetings and events at SB 58, including by engaging in the LDC Group preparatory meeting, holding the regular side event on the work of the LEG in supporting the LDCs, convening a meeting with the GCF secretariat, and participating in the sixth workshop under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation;

(e) Updating NAP Central¹⁰ as the repository for submitted NAPs and managing NAP-related information and knowledge;

(f) Holding teleconferences among LEG members on 5 May and 19 July 2023 to discuss, inter alia, the outcomes of the NAP Expo 2023, the technical guidelines for the implementation of NAPs, the engagement of the LEG at SB 58, and the agenda and approach for LEG 44.

C. Status of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

1. Progress of the least developed countries

11. A key mandate of the LEG is to track the progress of the LDCs in formulating and implementing NAPs, which it undertakes through, for example, the NAP country dialogues.

12. The LEG noted that, as at 14 September 2023, as presented in figure 1, 20 LDCs¹¹ had submitted NAPs, bringing the total number of NAPs on NAP Central to 47.¹² In addition, 16 LDCs were in the process of formulating NAPs, of which 2 having completed drafts¹³ and 14 in the process of drafting,¹⁴ with support provided either under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme or alternative support programmes, and were expected to submit them between 2023 and 2025; 8 LDCs had not yet initiated NAP formulation and were working with delivery partners and agencies to submit funding proposals to the GCF or the LDCF;¹⁵ and 2 LDCs¹⁶ had yet to provide an update on progress.

⁸ The initiative was launched by the LEG in 2022 to support all the LDCs in moving towards successful adaptation by helping each LDC to initiate and submit project proposals to the GCF and other sources of funding, for implementing adaptation priorities associated with their NAPs. It is being implemented with the support of the NAP implementation support subgroup.

⁹ Available at <https://napcentral.org/projectcatalogues>.

¹⁰ <https://napcentral.org>.

¹¹ Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Haiti, Kiribati, Liberia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sudan, Timor-Leste and Togo.

¹² <https://napcentral.org/submitted-naps>.

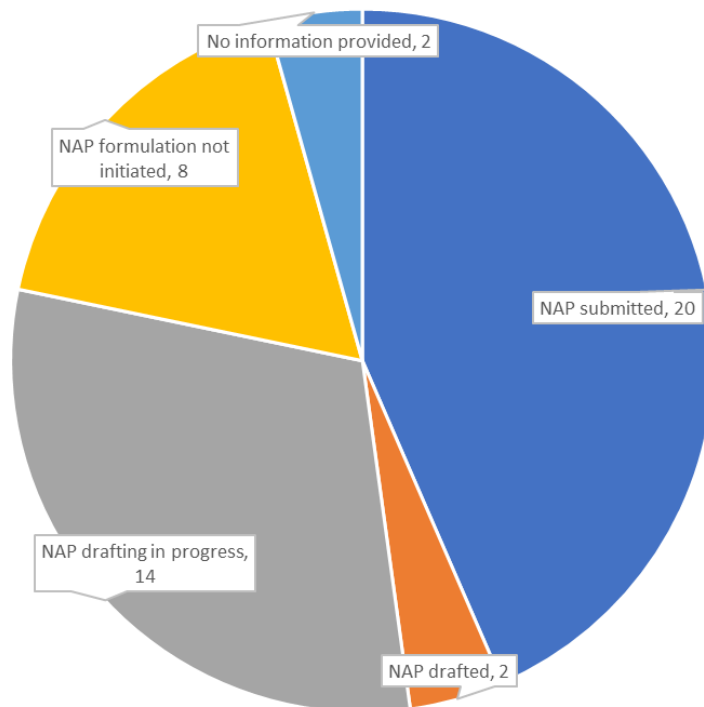
¹³ Bhutan and Senegal.

¹⁴ Burundi, Comoros, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

¹⁵ Angola, Djibouti, Eritrea, Gambia, Mali, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Yemen.

¹⁶ Afghanistan and Myanmar.

Figure 1
Status of the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans by the least developed countries, by number of countries, as at 14 September 2023



13. The LEG also noted the key challenges faced by the LDCs in advancing NAP formulation, such as uncertain and delayed access to funding, particularly GCF NAP readiness support. Where proposals for NAP readiness projects are approved by the GCF, the actual NAP is usually produced at the latter end of the project cycle, two to three years after project launch. Although most of the LDCs that are in the process of formulating NAPs had projects approved as early as 2019, the NAPs are expected to be produced up to four years later owing to delays in project implementation.

14. The LEG further noted that all 20 LDCs that had submitted NAPs had also prepared and submitted proposals for accessing funding from the GCF for implementing priority actions identified therein. Of the 41 proposals approved by the GCF Board, as referred to in paragraph 16 below, 19 relate to addressing climate change impacts in the areas of agriculture and food security, early warning systems, energy, health and water resources, and 22 are considered cross-cutting between adaptation and mitigation.

2. Progress in relation to support provided

15. Table 1 presents the status, as at 31 July 2023, of project proposals for formulating NAPs submitted by developing countries for accessing funding from the GCF (under its Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme), which provides up to USD 3 million per country,¹⁷ and from the LDCF (managed by the GEF).

¹⁷ See GCF Board decision B.13/09, para. (e). Available at <https://www.greenclimate.fund/boardroom/decisions>.

Table 1
Status of project proposals submitted by developing countries for accessing funding from the Green Climate Fund and the Least Developed Countries Fund for formulating national adaptation plans as at 31 July 2023

<i>Funding source</i>	<i>Region</i>	<i>Number of submitted proposals</i>	<i>Number of proposals approved/in approval process</i>	<i>Number of projects with funds disbursed</i>
GCF	Africa	53 (34)	35 (21)	32 (20)
	Asia and the Pacific	37 (11)	29 (8)	25 (6)
	Eastern Europe	11	10	10
	Latin America and the Caribbean	35 (1)	29 (1)	24 (1)
Total		136 (46)	103 (30)	91 (27)
LDCF	Africa	8	8	6
	Asia and the Pacific	1	1	1
	Latin America and the Caribbean	0	0	–
Total		9	9	7

Notes: (1) Figures in parentheses are for the LDCs; (2) The GCF secretariat's updated classification has been applied for the Asia-Pacific and Eastern European countries, resulting in numbers in this table differing from those presented in previous LEG reports, although the totals were not affected. A more detailed table with lists of the submitting countries is available at https://napcentral.org/accessing_funding_for_NAPs.

16. Annex II lists the projects and programmes that the GCF Board has approved in order for the 20 LDCs referred to in paragraph 14 above to access funding from the GCF to support the implementation of policies, projects and programmes identified in their NAPs and relevant national adaptation priorities. As at 31 July 2023, the GCF Board had approved 41 projects and programmes covering LDCs that had submitted their NAPs to the UNFCCC,¹⁸ committing USD 2.467 billion from the GCF. The projects referred to in paragraph 18 below that are being funded through the LDCF also address adaptation priorities associated with NAPs.

17. As at 31 March 2023, LDCF funding related to the formulation of NAPs amounted to USD 60.33 million.

D. Status of implementation of adaptation projects in national adaptation programmes of action and related strategies and plans supported by the Least Developed Countries Fund

18. The LEG took note of the approval by the LDCF and the Special Climate Change Fund Council in June 2023 of five full-sized projects (i.e. each receiving more than USD 2 million), accounting for USD 60.13 million in funding,¹⁹ as part of the second work programme of the eighth replenishment cycle of the GEF. The projects, which are drawn from or aligned with NAPAs and related strategies and plans, address climate risks in coastal zones, urban landscapes and communities, rural communities, water resources, rangelands and natural ecosystems.

19. Since the inception of the LDCF in 2001, 384 projects, including preparing NAPAs, have been approved for funding under the LDCF for a total of USD 1.75 billion.

¹⁸ See <https://napcentral.org/submitted-naps>.

¹⁹ One project each in Bhutan, Comoros, Djibouti and Zambia, and one global project.

III. Ongoing activities and next steps

A. Direct country support

1. Supporting the least developed countries in submitting national adaptation plans

20. The LEG noted the request from SBI 58 for the LDCs that have formulated NAPs to submit them to the UNFCCC as soon as possible after completion.²⁰ It also noted its continuing progress in providing support to the LDCs, under the Open NAP initiative²¹ and through the NAP writing workshops, NAP country dialogues and NAP technical working group, to enable them to submit their first NAP.

21. The LEG agreed to continue assisting the LDCs in formulating and submitting NAPs,²² and to proactively engage with the LDCs that require support for finalizing and submitting them.

2. Supporting the least developed countries in initiating project proposals and submitting them for funding from the Green Climate Fund and other sources

22. The LEG took note of its progress in providing support for developing NAP implementation projects since 2022, including with the support of the NAP implementation support subgroup.

23. A NAP writing workshop for Asian LDCs was held in Kathmandu from 11 to 14 September 2023 for developing existing project ideas and formulating new ones.²³

24. As at 14 September 2023, 40 of the 46 LDCs had developed a total of 92 project ideas, of which 3, by the Central African Republic, Ethiopia and Togo, had been submitted for funding to the GCF and 4 had been developed into GCF concept notes.²⁴ One project idea from Bhutan had been successfully converted into a project proposal with a corresponding request for funding submitted to and approved by the GEF for funding under the LDCF.

25. Noting the difficulties encountered by many LDCs in securing delivery partner(s), agency(ies) or designated authority(ies) to support project development, the LEG agreed to:

(a) Continue discussing with the GCF secretariat ways of providing technical assistance to the LDCs for securing delivery partner(s), agency(ies) or designated authority(ies);

(b) Extend invitations to national direct access entities from the LDCs to attend the NAP writing workshop referred to in paragraph 23 above;

(c) Continue to advise the LDCs on widely communicating NAP project ideas with all national stakeholders in the context of national development priority-setting and resource mobilization;

(d) Mobilize technical assistance for enhancing the understanding of the LDCs in areas related to project development, such as climate science information, adaptation pathways and theory of change, with the support of the NAP implementation support subgroup.

3. Supporting the least developed countries in establishing an effective and iterative process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

26. The LEG took note of the ongoing provision of support to the LDCs for establishing an effective and iterative process to formulate and implement NAPs, including its essential functions and characteristics. The LEG agreed to continue collaborating with relevant

²⁰ FCCC/SBI/2023/10, para. 81.

²¹ The aim of the initiative is to offer comprehensive support to the LDCs and other interested countries for formulating NAPs and implementing associated adaptation projects.

²² The related actions are set out in document FCCC/SBI/2023/7, para. 21, and annex IV.

²³ See <https://napexpo.org/workshops/asianap2023>.

²⁴ A compilation of the project ideas is available at <https://napcentral.org/projectcatalogues>.

organizations to help to ensure that the LDCs receive support in an efficient and effective manner that avoids duplication of activities. It also agreed to provide an update on the landscape of technical assistance available to the LDCs in this regard and to identify ways to further enhance collaboration between the different actors with the support of the NAP technical working group.

4. Roster of experts from the least developed countries

27. The LEG took note of the roster of experts from the LDCs published on NAP Central.²⁵ The roster contained 34 experts as at 14 September 2023 and provides information on their areas of expertise in relation to the formulation and implementation of NAPs. Present and former members of the LEG are added to the roster as appropriate.

28. The LEG agreed to continue encouraging applications for inclusion on the roster by disseminating relevant information through various communication channels and encouraging organizations, wherever possible, to engage rostered experts in implementing activities related to the formulation and implementation of NAPs. The LEG also agreed to keep rostered experts up to date on the work of the LEG, NAPs and support for the LDCs, for example through newsletters, webinars and targeted workshops.

B. Technical guidance and support for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

1. National adaptation plan technical working group and subgroups

29. The LEG took note of the progress of three of the four NAP technical working group subgroups:

(a) The NAP implementation support subgroup met twice virtually between LEG 43 and 44 to provide inputs to the development of the technical guidelines for the implementation of NAPs and discuss ways of addressing the challenges identified by the LDCs in developing their adaptation project ideas into concept notes or project proposals to be submitted for funding;

(b) The NAP tracking subgroup initiated work on developing metrics for measuring the outcomes and impacts of adaptation actions. It will take into consideration in developing the metrics the experience from the GEO4NAPs project, where satellite data are used to track the impacts of adaptation efforts,²⁶ and relevant examples of metrics from countries and other organizations;

(c) The multi-stakeholder forums subgroup considered the strategy for and design of the event on multi-stakeholder forums held at the regional NAP Expo for Asia and the Pacific (see para. 45 below), as well as the sequencing of its activities in 2023, which include further work on strengthening gender considerations in NAPs and ensuring the effective engagement of Indigenous Peoples and values in the formulation and implementation of NAPs.

30. The NAP technical guidelines subgroup will support the LEG in providing inputs to the development of supplements to the technical guidelines for the implementation of NAPs (see chap. III.B.3 below).

31. The LEG agreed to ensure its proactive engagement in guiding the work of the subgroups.

2. Technical guidelines for the implementation of national adaptation plans

32. The LEG took note of progress in further developing the technical guidelines for the implementation of NAPs, which are informed by the ongoing work of the LEG, including in relation to the essential functions and uses of a NAP, the characteristics of a NAP, adaptation priorities that are ready to be developed into project proposals to access funding for

²⁵ <https://napcentral.org/roster-of-experts>.

²⁶ See <https://geo4naps.org>.

implementation and the latest scientific resources available on climate risk and vulnerability management.

33. The purpose of the guidelines is to assist countries in effectively and efficiently implementing the policies, projects and programmes identified in their NAPs, not to provide guidance on assessing the information contained in NAPs.

34. The LEG agreed on the following elements of the guidelines:

- (a) Defining the overall strategy for NAP implementation;
- (b) Identifying and/or strengthening institutional arrangements and legal frameworks for NAP implementation;
- (c) Mobilizing resources for NAP implementation (finance and technology transfer);
- (d) Implementing adaptation policies, projects and programmes;
- (e) Monitoring the adaptation process and implementation of related projects and programmes, evaluating progress and effectiveness, and ensuring continuous learning on implementing adaptation actions.

35. The guidelines are being developed with the support of the NAP technical working group and in collaboration with the secretariats of the AF, the GCF and the GEF, and are scheduled to be finalized by the end of 2023.

3. Supplements to the national adaptation plan technical guidelines

36. The LEG took note of the supplements to the technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs that are under development, namely on:

- (a) Risk-based approaches, led by the LEG;
- (b) Water sector transformation, led by the University of Pennsylvania;
- (c) Nature-based solutions for climate resilience in informal urban areas, led by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme;
- (d) Building resilience through urban landscapes and architecture, led by the International Federation of Landscape Architects;
- (e) Coastal adaptation, led by the Climate Service Center Germany and GEO Blue Planet.

37. The LEG agreed to continue considering how the supplements are being used to promote good practices on formulating and implementing NAPs.

C. Tracking and monitoring progress in formulating and implementing national adaptation plans

38. The LEG took note of the work initiated by the NAP tracking subgroup on developing metrics for measuring the outcomes and impacts of adaptation actions.

39. The LEG also took note of its ongoing work on compiling and synthesizing information from NAPs, as well as information from the LDCs on aspects of the process to formulate and implement NAPs, in order to provide data on progress, challenges, gaps and needs related to the formulation and implementation of NAPs as a core input to the consideration of NAPs by the SBI and the COP. It further took note of products being maintained or actively developed by the LEG, including the NAP (progress) tracking tool, NAP country profiles, the global NAP dashboard, a catalogue of projects based on NAPs, and an analysis of adaptation projects under the AF, the GCF and the LDCF to facilitate learning in implementing adaptation.

D. Collaborating with the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism on access to funding

1. Green Climate Fund

40. The LEG noted that accessing funding from the GCF continues to be the primary challenge faced by the LDCs in implementing NAPs. It took note of the following needs identified by the LDCs for initiating the process to access funding from the GCF:

(a) Support for identifying and securing delivery partners to assist in developing and submitting project concept notes and proposals for accessing funding;

(b) Resources for effectively engaging all stakeholders at the national level in activities aimed at informing and facilitating project development and associated learning;

(c) Support for fully applying available climate science information in order to identify effective adaptation solutions;

(d) Support for developing paradigm-shifting adaptation actions and programmatic approaches to design and implement adaptation actions.

41. The LEG noted that, as at 14 September 2023, 15 LDCs²⁷ had completed and published GCF country programmes, which contain information on a country's climate change priorities, including a pipeline of projects that the country is seeking to develop with the GCF.

42. The LEG also noted that, as at 31 July 2023, 15 of the 62 accredited national direct access entities in developing countries were in the LDCs (see table 2). It further noted that about half of these direct access entities had yet to access funding from the GCF.

Table 2

Direct access entities in the least developed countries accredited by the Green Climate Fund as at 31 July 2023

Country	Accredited entity	Project size accreditation ^a	Number of approved projects	Financing (USD million)
Bangladesh	Infrastructure Development Company Limited	Medium	1	256.48
Bangladesh	Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation	Small	3	76.84
Benin	National Fund for Environment and Climate	Micro	0	–
Bhutan	Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation	Micro	0	–
Cambodia	National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development	Micro	0	–
Ethiopia	Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation	Small	1	45.00
Nepal	Alternative Energy Promotion Centre	Small	1	21.13
Nepal	National Trust for Nature Conservation	Micro	0	–
Rwanda	Ministry of Environment	Small	1	32.79
Senegal	Ecological Monitoring Centre	Micro	1	7.61
Senegal	Bank Agricole of Senegal	Small	0	–
Uganda	Ministry of Water and Environment	Small	0	–
United Republic of Tanzania	CRDB Bank PLC	Medium	1	100.00
Zambia	Development Bank of Zambia	Medium	0	–
Zambia	Zambia National Commercial Bank PLC	Small	0	–

^a Accredited entities may only submit funding proposals for projects up to the size for which they have been accredited; for example, entities accredited for "medium" can submit funding proposals for medium-, small and micro-sized projects or programme activities but not for large projects or programme activities (micro = accredited for funding of up to USD 10 million; small = up to USD 50 million; medium = up to USD 250 million; and large = USD 250 million or more).

²⁷ Bangladesh, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Haiti, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo and Zambia.

2. Least Developed Countries Fund

43. The LEG noted that most LDCs have yet to initiate efforts or request support to access the resources available to them of up to USD 20 million per country under the LDCF in the eighth replenishment cycle of the GEF (2022–2026). Table 3 lists the three LDCs that had accessed such funding for projects as at 14 September 2023.

Table 3

Least developed countries that had accessed funding under the Least Developed Countries Fund in the eighth replenishment cycle of the Global Environment Facility as at 14 September 2023

<i>Country</i>	<i>Project title</i>	<i>LDCF grant funding (USD million)^a</i>
Bhutan	Enhancing the Climate Resilience of Urban Landscapes and Communities in Thimphu-Paro Region of Bhutan	19.67
Cambodia	Climate Resilience Enhancement for Building Adaptive Capacity in Agri-Value Chains in Cambodia	5.30
Comoros	Strengthening Climate Resilience on the Comoros Coastal Zone Through Ecosystem-based Adaptation	9.77

^a Including project management fees by the agencies

44. The LEG agreed to continue raising awareness among the LDCs of available funding under the LDCF and to engage with the GEF and its agencies in assisting the LDCs in accessing such funding.

E. Conducting global and regional outreach events on national adaptation plans

45. The LEG took note of the preparations for the regional NAP Expo for Asia and the Pacific held in Songdo, Republic of Korea, from 28 to 30 August 2023²⁸ as part of Korea Global Adaptation Week 2023.²⁹

46. The regional NAP Expo was conducted with the support of the NAP technical working group. In addition to the events conducted by the LEG, technical sessions were co-organized by FAO, the GCF, SLYCAN Trust, UNCDF, UNDP, UNEP and the World Meteorological Organization. FAO, UNCDF, UNDP and UNEP also supported the participation of representatives of the LDCs.

47. The event focused on topics aligned with the theme of Korea Global Adaptation Week 2023 and key climate hazards in the Asia-Pacific region:

- (a) Showcasing transformative adaptation action in Asia and the Pacific;
- (b) Addressing early warning systems in NAPs;
- (c) Addressing food security in NAPs;
- (d) Considering regional approaches in implementing NAPs;
- (e) Addressing multi-stakeholder engagement in NAPs;
- (f) Accessing adaptation finance through national and regional entities;
- (g) Scaling up support for transformational adaptation action at the local level in the Asia-Pacific region: experience and lessons learned from the Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility;

²⁸ See <https://napexpo.org/asia2023>.

²⁹ See <https://www.koreaadaptweek.org>.

(h) Maximizing the potential of climate risk and vulnerability assessments for scaling up adaptation action.

48. The LEG noted that it is preparing a publication that will capture highlights from and the knowledge catalysed through the NAP Expos held since 2013.

F. Addressing mandates from the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement

49. The LEG discussed progress and next steps in addressing the following mandates from the COP and the CMA:

(a) Preparing synthesis reports every two years on specific adaptation themes, focusing on lessons learned and good practices in developing country Parties in the context of recognizing adaptation efforts.³⁰ The 2022 synthesis report focuses on the efforts of the LDCs in implementing adaptation projects under NAPAs, NAPs and programmes under the Financial Mechanism;³¹

(b) Advising on the implementation of NAPs.³² The LEG is further developing the technical guidelines for the implementation of NAPs as part of addressing this mandate (see chap. III.B.2 above);

(c) Continuing to provide channels for Parties to provide information on progress in formulating and implementing NAPs and summarizing the results in country profiles on NAP Central, LEG reports and annual progress reports and publications on NAPs.³³ The LEG noted that there are various channels for Parties to provide such information, such as the online questionnaire on NAPs,³⁴ country surveys, and engagement with the secretariats of the GCF and the GEF, the AF Board and relevant organizations to exchange information on progress and support provided. It agreed to continue supporting and promoting these channels;

(d) Contributing to the compilation of methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support with the AC and in collaboration with the SCF.³⁵ A joint working group of the AC, the LEG and the SCF has facilitated the update of a background paper to inform the joint work, developed the framing and sources of information to guide the work, and identified a potential set of actions to continue the work. The LEG agreed to consider the outcomes under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation in undertaking further work in this regard;

(e) Supporting the LDCs in addressing adaptation-related provisions of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including the submission and updating of adaptation communications.³⁶ The LEG agreed to discuss with the LDCs any specific needs for submitting and updating adaptation communications. It also agreed to continue using the PA-ALIGN tool to promote the identification of potential synergies with other national climate-related activities;

(f) Enhancing the support provided to the LDCs for aligning NAPs and NDCs.³⁷ The LEG agreed to prepare a technical paper on possible approaches and processes for aligning NAPs and NDCs with the support of the NAP technical working group and other actors;

³⁰ Decision 11/CMA.1, para. 13.

³¹ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/631046>.

³² Decision 7/CP.25, para. 11.

³³ Decisions 5/CP.17, paras. 32–36; 4/CP.21, para. 12(b); and 8/CP.24, para. 23.

³⁴ <https://napcentral.org/nap-questionnaire>.

³⁵ Decision 11/CMA.1, para. 35.

³⁶ Decisions 19/CP.21, para. 2(d); and 15/CP.26, para. 12.

³⁷ Decision 10/CP.27, para. 12.

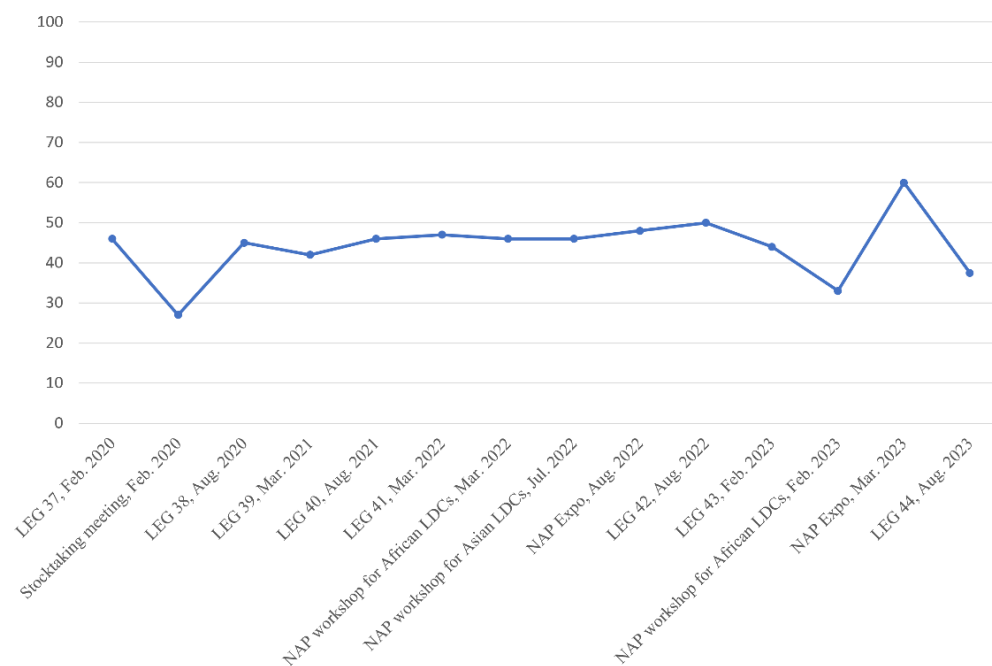
(g) Supporting the LDCs in integrating gender considerations into the formulation and implementation of NAPs.³⁸ The LEG agreed to continue conducting technical sessions on this matter at the annual NAP Expos. It also agreed to continue engaging the multi-stakeholder forums subgroup in identifying and implementing relevant action.

G. Consideration of gender

50. The LEG took note of its ongoing provision of technical guidance and support to the LDCs related to strengthening gender considerations in adaptation, and of progress in integrating a gender perspective into its work. It noted that the rules of procedure of the LEG are the first under the UNFCCC to contain provisions accommodating the short-term absence of members owing to family or other important matters. The LEG also noted that it is successfully integrating gender considerations into all its technical products and activities, including by incorporating specific chapters on gender into the technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs and its synthesis reports and technical papers, consistently conducting technical sessions on gender considerations at the NAP Expos, adding gender as a cross-cutting topic of the NAP writing workshops, and performing gender analysis of NAPs submitted and adaptation projects implemented by the LDCs. Figure 2 provides information on the participation of women in LEG meetings in 2020–2023.

Figure 2

Percentage share of women participating in meetings of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group



51. The LEG agreed to continue providing technical guidance and support to the LDCs for strengthening gender considerations in adaptation and to continue integrating a gender perspective into its work, and to engage with the national gender and climate change focal points from the LDCs in this regard, including through webinars or technical meetings, as appropriate.

H. Collaboration under the UNFCCC

52. The LEG took note of its ongoing collaborative activities and potential areas for further collaboration under the UNFCCC:

³⁸ Decision 10/CP.27, para. 13.

- (a) Addressing the mandates contained in decision 11/CMA.1 in collaboration with the AC and the SCF, continuing to engage in the AC NAP task force and engaging the AC in the NAP Expos;
- (b) Collaborating with the SCF on matters relating to the LDCs accessing funding under the Financial Mechanism for the process to formulate and implement NAPs;
- (c) Collaborating with the WIM Executive Committee by participating in its task force on displacement and expert group on non-economic losses, noting that their products are relevant to the LDCs for adaptation planning, and noting the potential to enhance collaboration on gender consideration with the WIM Executive Committee;
- (d) Developing activities to increase the participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the process to formulate and implement NAPs and sharing progress in this regard with the Facilitative Working Group;
- (e) Engaging with Nairobi work programme partner organizations in addressing knowledge gaps related to formulating and implementing NAPs, contributing to the Open NAP initiative and continuing to promote opportunities for engagement with the LDCs in the thematic areas of the Nairobi work programme in order to ensure that its knowledge products are aligned with ongoing technical support for and guidance on formulating and implementing NAPs;
- (f) Contributing to the work of the PCCB by continuing to provide inputs on capacity-building support for the LDCs for the annual progress report of the PCCB, providing inputs to PCCB e-booklets and presenting the PA-ALIGN tool at relevant PCCB events.

53. The LEG agreed to continue engaging in these collaborative activities, including through active participation by the LEG members referred to in paragraph 8 above. It also agreed to invite the constituted bodies to provide inputs to the development of the technical guidelines for the implementation of NAPs.

I. Discussion with representatives of the least developed countries

54. The LEG discussed priorities and needs for support with representatives of the LDCs, who emphasized that adaptation is a priority for the LDCs and provided the following additional actions for consideration by the LEG to include in its work in addressing the LDCs' priorities and needs for support:

- (a) Enhancing support for countries that are struggling to make swift progress towards submitting NAPs;
- (b) Enhancing provision of support to the LDCs for implementing adaptation priorities identified in their NAPs, and considering how to further scale up adaptation in the LDCs through long-term programmatic approaches, and enhancing support for direct access to funding;
- (c) Continuing to engage in the work under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation, when invited, by providing information on specific experience and examples of adaptation planning and implementation focused on the LDCs;
- (d) Continuing to capture and disseminate information on the progress of the LDCs, the challenges they face and their needs in implementing the provisions of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, which serves as valuable input to Parties' deliberations on, inter alia, matters relating to the LDCs.

55. The LEG and representatives of the LDCs agreed on the following actions:

- (a) The LEG engaging in meetings and events of the LDC Group to provide up-to-date information on the support available to the LDCs;
- (b) The Chairs of the LEG and the LDC Group discussing with the GEF secretariat continuing the practice of inviting representatives of the LEG and the LDC Group to attend GEF Council meetings at which the LDCF is discussed;

(c) The LDC Group Chair continuing to facilitate communication of key updates and deliverables of the LEG to the LDCs. In that regard, the LEG is to share information on the roster of experts from the LDCs to be communicated to all LDCs.

J. Discussion with representatives of organizations

56. The LEG engaged the representatives of organizations participating in the meeting in discussion on scaling up the provision of support to the LDCs, with a focus on accelerating the formulation and implementation of NAPs, on strategies and actions for supporting implementation of formulated NAPs and on considering doubling adaptation finance in the context of the LDCs:

(a) The GCF reported that various forms of support to developing country Parties continue to be available, including GCF country programming advisory support; regional desks and technical assistance to support national designated authorities and delivery partners; support to candidate direct access entities from the LDCs and other countries; and regional dialogues to facilitate close engagement with the LDCs. It provided highlights of the Strategic Plan for the Green Climate Fund 2024–2027³⁹ in relation to GCF support for the formulation and implementation of NAPs that include strengthened support to developing countries in translating their NDCs, NAPs and long-term climate strategies into climate investments and programming, and doubling the number of direct access entities with approved GCF funding;

(b) GEO reported that countries can access technical assistance and capacity development from GEO to establish national agriculture monitoring systems and develop proposals to access funding from the GCF in that regard. It also highlighted ongoing work in expanding its knowledge hub and resources in the provision of data and its analysis. It further provided highlights on planned webinars, starting in October 2023, on agriculture monitoring and early warning;

(c) The German Agency for International Cooperation reported that it continues to support countries, including the LDCs, in formulating and implementing NAPs, including through its support to the NAP Global Network, and that it will continue to coordinate its support with that provided through the NDC Partnership, the Africa Adaptation Initiative and the Global Shield initiative, among others. It is also supporting countries in preparing their adaptation communications, on which five LDCs have expressed interest;

(d) The Global Water Partnership reported that it is providing support to the LDCs in developing adaptation project pipelines related to water, piloting local adaptation actions, and integrating gender equality in climate resilience and water security, capacity-building and knowledge materials. It is supporting Zambia in preparing a sectoral NAP on water;

(e) SLYCAN Trust reported it continues to provide technical support and capacity-building to several countries in Africa and Asia on adaptation and formulating NAPs, including in the areas of risk management, human mobility, entrepreneurship, multi-stakeholder engagement and youth engagement;

(f) The NAP Global Network reported that it continues to provide technical support through its country support hub, under which a total of 55 countries had received support. It is currently providing five countries, of which two are LDCs,⁴⁰ long-term technical assistance;

(g) UNDP reported that its overall strategy is focused on development impacts that these projects bring to the LDCs, including in climate-resilient livelihoods, agricultural systems and food security, ecosystem-based adaptation, coastal adaptation, climate information and early warning systems, urban resilience, resilient infrastructure and health. It has successfully supported 12 LDCs in submitting their NAPs⁴¹ and 12 LDCs in accessing

³⁹ Available at <https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/strategic-plan-green-climate-fund-2024-2027>.

⁴⁰ Rwanda and Senegal.

⁴¹ Bangladesh, Benin, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Liberia, Madagascar, Niger, Sierra Leone, South Sudan and Timor-Leste.

GCF readiness support for formulating NAPs.⁴² UNDP is also contributing towards the implementation of the adaptation pipeline accelerator initiative launched by the United Nations Secretary-General in 2022, under which six countries⁴³ are receiving support for developing a pipeline of sustainable projects;

(h) UNEP reported that it is supporting nine LDCs⁴⁴ in formulating their NAPs and is working with an additional four LDCs⁴⁵ to access funding from the GCF. It will continue to support countries in completing the formulation of their NAPs and in initiating implementation of the priorities identified therein;

(i) UNCDF reported that it is assisting 29 LDCs in integrating the process to formulate and implement NAPs into planning and budgeting systems at the local government level through the Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility, with active pilot programmes having been initiated in 18 of those countries and local financing for adaptation interventions rolled out in 2 of them;

(j) The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction reported that it is continuing to roll out a comprehensive risk management approach with a view to building and harnessing synergies between NAPs and disaster risk reduction plans, moving towards integrated adaptation and disaster risk reduction plans, reducing trade-offs in adaptation actions and ensuring risk-informed climate-resilient development;

(k) The World Food Programme reported that it is providing different levels of support to the LDCs in building their capacity around climate adaptation and climate risks and linking them to food security and nutrition. Focus areas include community-based adaptation, climate-resilient infrastructure, monitoring climate action, shock-responsive social protection, anticipatory action and climate risk insurance;

(l) The World Meteorological Organization reported that it is providing support to countries through its Climate Science Information for Climate Action initiative,⁴⁶ aimed at systematically strengthening the capacity of stakeholders to incorporate climate science information into climate adaptation plans, policies and investments. Through the initiative, the organization will roll out tools, capacity development programmes and hands-on support for providing climate science information to countries. Among the tools being applied are Climpact⁴⁷ and the Climate Information Platform.⁴⁸

57. The LEG emphasized the need to support the LDCs in preparing their NAPs as soon as possible and the importance of providing urgent support to countries that have not yet received any support for preparing their NAPs or are in the initial stages of doing so, namely Angola, Djibouti, Eritrea, the Gambia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu.

58. In the context of the consideration of the terms of reference and activities of the subgroups of the NAP technical working group, the organizations represented at the meeting confirmed their interest in contributing to the work of the subgroups.

⁴² Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Liberia, Madagascar, Niger, Somalia and United Republic of Tanzania.

⁴³ Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Mali, Rwanda, and Sao Tome and Principe.

⁴⁴ Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritania, Myanmar, Nepal, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, and Uganda. The project in Myanmar is currently on hold.

⁴⁵ Comoros, Eritrea, Gambia and South Sudan.

⁴⁶ <https://public.wmo.int/en/media/news/climate-science-information-climate-action>.

⁴⁷ <https://climpact-sci.org>.

⁴⁸ <https://climateinformation.org>.

IV. Priority activities of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group for 2023–2024

59. The LEG agreed to continue prioritizing its activities for 2023–2024 in line with its vision,⁴⁹ the areas of support identified in the LEG 41 report,⁵⁰ the needs for support of the LDCs (see para. 54 above) and the availability of resources. It also agreed to continue advancing its work through modalities such as virtual meetings to discuss specific activities and products.

⁴⁹ FCCC/SBI/2023/7, paras. 17–19.

⁵⁰ FCCC/SBI/2022/6, para. 21.

Annex I**Members of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group
as at 14 September 2023**

Laurie Ashley	United States of America
Dominique Auger	Canada
Adao Soares Barbosa	Timor-Leste
Kenel Delusca	Haiti
Mokoena France	Lesotho
Payai Manyok John	South Sudan
Gabriel Kpaka	Sierra Leone
Richard Mfumum Lungu	Zambia
Fredrick Manyika	United Republic of Tanzania
Hana Hamadalla Mohamed	Sudan
Jamie Ovia	Tuvalu
Buddi Sagar Poudel	Nepal
Idrissa Semde	Burkina Faso
Caoimhe Sweeney	Ireland
Gersom van der Elst	Kingdom of the Netherlands
Mery Yaou	Togo
Benon Yassin	Malawi

Annex II

Approved project proposals submitted by the least developed countries for accessing funding from the Green Climate Fund for implementing policies, projects and programmes identified in their national adaptation plans as at 31 July 2023

<i>Country/ies</i>	<i>Project title/description</i>	<i>Delivery partner/implementing agency</i>	<i>Cost (USD million)</i>	<i>Concept note submission date by accrediting entity</i>	<i>Approval date</i>
Bangladesh	Climate Resilient Infrastructure Mainstreaming	KfW Development Bank	81.0	3 Aug. 2015	28 Feb. 2017
	Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate change induced salinity	UNDP	32.9	29 Aug. 2015	1 Mar. 2018
	Global Clean Cooking Program	World Bank	40.0	30 Jun. 2017	1 Mar. 2018
	Resilient Homestead and Livelihood support to the vulnerable coastal people of Bangladesh	Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation	49.9	16 Mar. 2018	13 Jul. 2023
	Extended Community Climate Change Project – Flood	Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation	13.3	25 Jun. 2018	14 Nov. 2019
	Extended Community Climate Change Project – Drought	Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation	29.9	25 Nov. 2019	13 Jul. 2023
Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Colombia, Côte d’Ivoire, Djibouti, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Madagascar, Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Philippines, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Uganda	Climate Investor Two	Dutch Entrepreneurial Development Bank	880.0	11 Mar. 2022	20 Jul. 2022
Bangladesh, El Salvador, Kenya, Malawi, North Macedonia, Panama, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, Sri Lanka	Cooling Facility	World Bank	879.8	17 Sep. 2020	7 Oct. 2021
Benin	Enhanced climate resilience of rural communities in central and north Benin through the implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation in forest and agricultural landscapes	UNEP	10.0	23 Nov. 2017	28 Feb. 2019

<i>Country/ies</i>	<i>Project title/description</i>	<i>Delivery partner/implementing agency</i>	<i>Cost (USD million)</i>	<i>Concept note submission date by accrediting entity</i>	<i>Approval date</i>
	Ouémé Basin Climate-Resilience Initiative	FAO	35.3	30 Mar. 2021	20 Jul. 2022
Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Togo, Uganda, Zambia	Hardest-to-Reach	Acumen	250.0	9 Jan. 2023	13 Jul. 2023
Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Nigeria	Programme for integrated development and adaptation to climate change in the Niger Basin	African Development Bank	209.9	8 Jun. 2017	20 Oct. 2018
Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania	Transforming Financial Systems for Climate	French Development Agency	714.4	3 Jun. 2018	20 Oct. 2018
Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Togo, Zambia	Infrastructure Climate Resilient Fund	Africa Finance Corporation	765.1	7 Apr. 2022	16 Mar. 2023
Brazil, Cameroon, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Zambia	Green Fund: Investing in Inclusive Agriculture and Protecting Forests	Dutch Entrepreneurial Development Bank	981.6	13 Jun. 2022	13 Jul. 2023
Burkina Faso	Africa Hydromet Program – Strengthening Climate Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa: Burkina Faso Country Project	World Bank	31.0	1 Oct. 2016	1 Mar. 2018
Burkina Faso, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan	Inclusive Green Financing Initiative: Greening Agricultural Banks and the Financial Sector to Foster Climate Resilient, Low Emission Smallholder Agriculture in the Great Green Wall Countries – Phase I	International Fund for Agricultural Development	194.1	30 Mar. 2021	29 Mar. 2022

<i>Country/ies</i>	<i>Project title/description</i>	<i>Delivery partner/implementing agency</i>	<i>Cost (USD million)</i>	<i>Concept note submission date by accrediting entity</i>	<i>Approval date</i>
Burkina Faso, Chad, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal	The Africa Integrated Climate Risk Management Programme: Building the resilience of smallholder farmers to climate change impacts in seven Sahelian countries of the Great Green Wall	International Fund for Agricultural Development	143.3	12 Dec. 2018	19 Mar. 2021
Cambodia	Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project	Asian Development Bank	141.0	28 Mar. 2017	1 Mar. 2018
	Public–Social–Private Partnerships for Ecologically Sound Agriculture and Resilient Livelihoods in the Northern Tonle Sap Basin	FAO	42.9	18 Dec. 2019	16 Mar. 2023
Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles	Building Regional Resilience through Strengthened Meteorological, Hydrological and Climate Services in the Indian Ocean Commission Member Countries	African Development Bank	71.4	27 Jul. 2018	19 Mar. 2021
	Ecosystem-based Adaptation in the Indian Ocean	African Development Bank	49.2	27 Jun. 2018	21 Aug. 2020
Côte d’Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Nigeria, Rwanda, Uganda, Zambia	KawiSafi II	Acumen	210.0	10 Nov. 2022	13 July 2023
Ethiopia	Responding to the increasing risk of drought: building gender-responsive resilience of the most vulnerable communities	Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation	49.9	12 June 2017	2 Oct. 2017
	Resilient Landscapes and Livelihoods Project	World Bank	297.2	27 Feb. 2018	21 Aug. 2020
Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Seychelles, Somalia, Tajikistan, Tunisia	Sustainable Renewables Risk Mitigation Initiative (phase 2: focus on resilience)	World Bank	1 100.0	27 Mar. 2021	16 Mar. 2023
Haiti	Enhanced climate resilience in the Trois-Rivières region of Haiti through integrated flood management	UNDP	31.2	23 Jul. 2021	13 Jul. 2023
	Scaling Smart, Solar, Energy Access Microgrids in Haiti	Nordic Environmental Finance Corporation	45.7	17 Jun. 2019	12 Mar. 2020
Kiribati	South Tarawa Water Supply Project	Asian Development Bank	58.1	23 Dec. 2017	20 Oct. 2018
Liberia	Enhancing Climate Information Systems for Resilient Development in Liberia	African Development Bank	11.4	30 Jan. 2020	13 Nov. 2020
	Monrovia Metropolitan Climate Resilience Project	UNDP	25.6	13 Feb. 2017	19 Mar. 2021

<i>Country/ies</i>	<i>Project title/description</i>	<i>Delivery partner/implementing agency</i>	<i>Cost (USD million)</i>	<i>Concept note submission date by accrediting entity</i>	<i>Approval date</i>
Madagascar	Sustainable Landscapes in Eastern Madagascar	Conservation International	19.3	20 Mar 2016	14 Oct. 2016
Madagascar, Mozambique, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania	Blue Action Fund (BAF): GCF Ecosystem Based Adaptation Programme in the Western Indian Ocean	KfW	60.1	17 June 2019	14 Nov. 2019
Nepal	Improving Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems in the Gandaki River Basin, Nepal	International Union for Conservation of Nature	32.7	25 Feb. 2018	21 Aug. 2020
Niger	Building a Resilient Churia Region in Nepal	FAO	47.3	13 Feb. 2019	14 Nov. 2019
	Hydro-agricultural development with smart agriculture practices resilient to climate change in Niger	West African Development Bank	49.8	23 Jan. 2020	7 Oct. 2021
Sudan	Inclusive Green Financing for Climate Resilient and Low Emission Smallholder Agriculture	International Fund for Agricultural Development	12.5	15 Mar. 2019	14 Nov. 2019
	Building resilience in the face of climate change within traditional rain-fed agricultural and pastoral systems in the Sudan	UNDP	41.2	18 Apr. 2016	21 Aug. 2020
	Gums for Adaptation and Mitigation in the Sudan: Enhancing adaptive capacity of local communities and restoring carbon sink potential of the Gum Arabic belt, expanding Africa's Great Green Wall	FAO	10.0	4 May 2017	13 Nov. 2020
Timor-Leste	Enhancing early warning systems to build greater resilience to hydrometeorological hazards in Timor-Leste	UNEP	21.7	5 Sep. 2019	7 Oct. 2021
	Safeguarding rural communities and their physical and economic assets from climate induced disasters in Timor-Leste	UNDP	59.4	24 Jun. 2018	8 Jul. 2019

Note: This is an update of annex III to document FCCC/SBI/2023/7.