

NAPA implementation: Submitting projects under the LDCF



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From NAPA preparation to NAPA implementation: 4 operational steps

- The NAPA must be completed;
- After NAPA completion, each LDC is invited to develop and submit project proposal/s to address the urgent and immediate needs prioritized by their NAPA;
- In the case of the LDCF, both existing and new modalities may be utilized for project implementation;
- How to proceed?

STEP ONE:



Choosing the IA (existing modality)

• The IA assists the LDC in preparing a project proposal and during its implementation

• The IA should be selected consistent with its operational expertise on the ground in the vulnerable sector identified by the NAPA

 The IA may or not be the same that supported NAPA preparation (i.e. AfDB, ADB, IFAD, FAO and the World Bank may be selected as well)

<u>STEP TWO</u>:



Preparing a project proposal

To prepare the project proposal, the LDCs may utilize PPG (project preparation grant) resources (existing modality)

PPG- up to \$25,000 for MSPs
PPG - up to \$350,000 for FSPs

STEP THREE:



Developing a project proposal

Basic concepts and principles to be included in a project proposal:

- Goals, objectives, outcomes and outputs
- Context: country's vulnerability to cc and description of urgent and immediate needs as identified by the NAPA
- Project components (related to the adaptation measures to be implemented)
- Additional cost = Full cost of adaptation
- Compliance with review criteria

What costs can be covered by the LDCF?



 Additional Cost (in cases where adaptation is integrated into existing development activities)

 Full Cost (in cases where adaptation is 'stand alone', and not related to existing development activities)



Additional Cost

• Definition: the costs imposed on vulnerable countries to meet their immediate adaptation needs (Decision 3/CP.11)

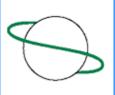
The additional cost approach includes:

- A baseline scenario => what development activities would be undertaken also in absence of cc (baseline costs)
- An adaptation scenario => which includes additional activities to be implemented to address the adverse impacts of climate change in the vulnerable sector selected for the project (baseline costs + additional costs)
- → The LDCF will finance only the additional costs imposed on vulnerable LDC countries to meet their (urgent and immediate) adaptation needs, as identified by their NAPAs.



Additional Cost (continues)

• In the large majority of cases, climate change impacts key development sectors, such as agriculture, water and health. In these cases, the baseline costs (or cofinancing) are covered by *existing* development financing (resources that the country already has) and the additional costs for adaptation are covered by the LDCF grant.



Example of additional cost Project: Building a new water supply system

Baseline costs → Baseline costs are met through the water agency's development budget, to fund activities that would be implemented anyway, also in absence of climate change	Baseline activities: Construction, operation and maintenance, training communities for its operations
Additional cost Urgent and immediate adaptation measures needed to address the adverse impacts of climate change, including variability and extremes	Adaptation activities: Measures to conserve more water; to improve drought planning and preparedness; to provide access to alternative sources of fresh water in extreme water-stress conditions



How to calculate the additional cost?

Two options:

- Additional cost reasoning => explaining what are the baseline costs and the additional costs
- 2. Sliding scale as a shortcut => agreed % of baseline and additional costs



Sliding Scale for the LDCF

0 > \$300,000 (total cost) => 100% LDCF
 \$300K > \$500K (total cost) => 75% LDCF
 \$500K > \$6 M (total cost) => 50% LDCF
 \$6 M > \$18 M (total cost) => 33% LDCF
 Total cost over \$18M => 25% LDCF

Full Cost



 In case there is *no link to development* and the proposed project is *stand alone adaptation*, the LDCF will cover the full costs (Decision 6/CP.9).

 Insofar, all projects submitted under the LDCF for NAPA implementation are linked to development, and therefore apply the additional cost approach.

<u>STEP FOUR</u>: Project submission

- A completed project concept (including the basic concepts, principles and criteria outlined above) is now ready to be submitted for pipeline entry through the selected IA.
- How long will it take to access the LDCF resources?



The LDCF Streamlined Project Cycle

- Submission on a rolling basis
- MSP modality for up to \$2 M
- No objection-based approval 4 written objections
- Approval phase in one step (plus PPG)
 faster access to GEF/LDCF funding



Outlook: Financial resources for NAPA implementation

- Existing LDCF resources: over \$150 M
- Pledging meetings
- Contributions are continuing
- Rough estimate of resources needed for the first round of NAPA implementation:

\$3 M average in 47 countries with finished NAPAs or NAPAs under preparation => \$141 M (for the first 3 years)

General observations: challenges and opportunities



- Increased focus on *development*
- Give priority to *urgent and immediate action*
- How to *integrate climate change risks* and adaptation measures into development projects and activities
- Seek for a wide range of *expertise* and experience on the ground
- Enhancing *partnerships and networks of stakeholders*, with expertise on water, agriculture, health, disaster risk management ad other vulnerable development sectors
- Importance of an ongoing dialog with the LDCs at all stages
- enough with studies and assessments: the time for adaptation action is now!





Thank you

GEF Adaptation-related papers <u>www.thegef.org</u> GEF projects database: <u>www.gefonline.org</u>