



United Nations

FMCCC/SBI/2015/19



Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Distr.: General
26 October 2015

Original: English

Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Forty-third session

Paris, 1–4 December 2015

Item 6 of the provisional agenda

Matters relating to the least developed countries

Report on the 28th meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

Note by the secretariat

Summary

This is a report on the 28th meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), held in Antananarivo, Madagascar, from 12 to 16 September 2015. At the meeting, the LEG reviewed progress on the implementation of its work programme for 2015, with a focus on the following activities: status of implementation of the national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs); status of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAPs); technical guidance and support for the process to formulate and implement NAPs, including regional training workshops; outreach on NAPAs and the process to formulate and implement NAPs; gender considerations in adaptation planning and implementation in the least developed countries; monitoring and evaluation of the process to formulate and implement NAPs; best practices and lessons learned; support of coherence and synergy of adaptation under the Convention; mobilization of organizations, regional centres and networks; and interaction with the Global Environment Facility and its agencies and with the Green Climate Fund. The document concludes with a stocktaking of the work programme of the LEG for the period 2011–2015.

15-18617(E)



Please recycle



Contents

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
I. Mandate	1	3
II. Summary of the 28 th meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group	2–64	3
A. Proceedings	2–3	3
B. Status of implementation of national adaptation programmes of action	4–7	3
C. Status of implementation of the other elements of the least developed countries work programme	8	4
D. Status of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans ..	9–20	4
E. Technical guidance and support for the national adaptation plan process	21–37	7
F. Outreach on the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans	38–41	13
G. Gender and other considerations regarding vulnerable communities within the least developed countries	42	14
H. Monitoring and evaluation of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans	43–44	14
I. Best practices and lessons learned	45–46	14
J. Support of coherence and synergy of adaptation under the Convention	47–52	14
K. Mobilization of organizations, regional centres and networks	53–54	15
L. Discussions with the Global Environment Facility and its agencies	55–64	16
III. Stocktaking of the work programme of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group for the period 2011–2015	65–70	18
 Annexes		
I. Projects from the national adaptation programmes of action that have been technically cleared by the secretariat of the Global Environment Facility and are awaiting funding under the Least Developed Countries Fund as at 23 October 2015		21
II. Members of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group as at 12 September 2015		26

I. Mandate

1. The mandate of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) was extended at the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) for a period of five years (2011–2015). The COP requested the LEG to develop a two-year rolling programme of work for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) at its first sessional meeting of each year, and to report on its work to the SBI at each of its sessions.¹

II. Summary of the 28th meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

A. Proceedings

2. The 28th meeting of the LEG was held in Antananarivo, Madagascar, from 12 to 16 September 2015, immediately following the regional training workshop on national adaptation plans (NAPs) for African lusophone and island States, which was held at the same location from 7 to 11 September 2015 (see para. 21(c) below).

3. On the first day of the meeting, the LEG held discussions with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and two of its agencies, namely the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

B. Status of implementation of national adaptation programmes of action

4. The GEF reported that, as at 16 September 2015, 49 least developed countries (LDCs) had officially submitted national adaptation programme of action (NAPA) implementation project proposals in the form of project identification forms for funding under the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF). Of these, 48 countries had submitted at least two projects and 45 countries had submitted three or more projects. Equatorial Guinea remained the only country that had completed its NAPA but it had yet to access LDCF resources for NAPA implementation. The majority of the projects submitted are on agriculture (31 per cent), disaster risk management (19 per cent), coastal zone management (13 per cent) and water resources management (12 per cent).

5. The GEF also reported that, in total, 164 LDCF projects (excluding NAPA preparation) had been approved for funding by the GEF Council, with LDCF grants amounting to USD 919.3 million since 2007. Of this amount, USD 100.1 million was approved between 1 July 2014 and 30 June 2015 for 11 full-sized projects and one programmatic approach containing two projects. Of the total projects approved, 123 (excluding for NAPA preparation) had been endorsed or approved by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the GEF.

6. The GEF also reported that implementation of five projects had been completed as at 30 June 2014, while other projects were at various stages of implementation or ready to enter implementation.²

¹ Decision 6/CP.16, paragraph 3.

² See document FCCC/SBI/2015/7, table 1, for details of the completed projects.

7. The GEF further reported that, in the near term, the demand for LDCF resources considerably exceeds the funds available for approval of new projects. Meanwhile, 35 projects that had been cleared by the GEF secretariat, some of them more than a year ago, are still in the LDCF pipeline and cannot be approved until significant additional resources are made available in the LDCF. See annex I for a full list. In addition, 13 project proposals had been endorsed by countries and formally submitted for review by the GEF secretariat.

C. Status of implementation of the other elements of the least developed countries work programme

8. The GEF provided the following information regarding the implementation of the elements of the LDC work programme other than the NAPAs as at 18 August 2015:

(a) An LDCF project on building capacity for LDCs to participate effectively in intergovernmental climate change processes amounting to USD 4.5 million was launched in March 2015. The project focuses on the elements of the LDC work programme on (1) strengthening existing and, where needed, establishing, national climate change secretariats and/or focal points to enable the effective implementation of the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol in the LDC Parties; and (2) providing training, on an ongoing basis, in negotiating skills and language, where needed, to develop the capacity of negotiators from the LDCs to participate effectively in the climate change process;

(b) LDCF projects systematically incorporate activities that promote public awareness to ensure the dissemination of information on climate change issues. Of the 121 projects that had been endorsed or approved by the GEF CEO, 78 are providing training to more than 590,000 people on various aspects of climate change in 41 LDCs. Total LDCF funding approvals associated with these 78 projects amount to USD 433.6 million;

(c) All NAPA implementation projects approved by the GEF Council contribute towards the demonstration, deployment and/or dissemination of clearly identifiable adaptation technologies, and many also strengthen the enabling environments for technology transfer through policy and regulatory reform. During the fifth replenishment period of the GEF, 20 per cent of LDCF financing was identified as directly targeting the transfer of adaptation technology;

(d) Of the LDCF financing committed to the implementation of NAPAs, 11 per cent has been directed towards enhancing hydrometeorological and climate information services as a priority. Altogether, hydrometeorological and climate information services are supported through 63 projects in 37 LDCs, with total associated funding approvals amounting to USD 326.6 million.

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

1. Launching of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

9. Many countries have embarked on the process to formulate and implement NAPAs, according to the information provided through the sources mentioned in document FCCC/SBI/2015/7, paragraph 9, surveys conducted by the LEG during SBI 42 and the tenth part of the second session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP), information provided by the GEF and its agencies at the 28th meeting of the LEG, information provided through the LEG regional training on NAPAs

mentioned in paragraph 21 below and information contained in the intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs).³ The LEG acknowledged that while these sources of information might not cover all countries that have embarked on the process, they do offer insights into the number of countries that are making progress in the process.

10. The countries mentioned include:

(a) LDCs: Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Timor Leste, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu and Zambia;

(b) Developing countries that are not LDCs: Albania, Armenia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, India, Indonesia, Israel, Jamaica, Kenya, Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Philippines, South Africa, Swaziland, Thailand, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe.

11. At least one developed country (Japan) has also embarked on the process.

12. Several countries have also communicated in their INDCs plans to initiate the process to formulate and implement NAPs by the end of 2015 or early 2016.

2. Status of formulation of national adaptation plans

13. Many countries have communicated the status of formulation of their NAPs (see table 1 for further details). Burkina Faso and Cameroon have completed and communicated their NAPs through NAP Central.⁴ Chile has also completed the formulation of its NAP. A few other countries (e.g. Brazil, Ethiopia, Israel and Sudan) are in the final stages of the formulation of their NAPs.

14. Countries are building upon past and existing adaptation outputs on adaptation, including climate change adaptation strategies and/or action plans.

³ Available at <<http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/indc/Submission%20Pages/submissions.aspx>>.

⁴ Available at <<http://www4.unfccc.int/nap/sitepages/SharedNAPs.aspx>>.

Table 1
Summary of measures undertaken by developing country Parties in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans as at 23 October 2015^a

<i>Elements</i>	<i>Number of developing countries^b</i>	<i>Measures</i>
Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps	39 (31)	Initiating and launching of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAPs)
	3 (3)	Mandate for the process
	12 (10)	Institutional arrangements
	19 (15)	Stakeholder consultations
	28 (21)	Synthesize available information (stocktake/gaps and needs)
	1 (1)	Characterizing the development context and identifying adaptation–development themes
	23 (19)	Development of road maps and strategies for the process to formulate and implement NAPs
	Preparatory elements	20 (13)
0		Comprehensive assessment of climate vulnerability
56 (3)		Compilation of draft NAPs
25 (20)		Integration of adaptation into national and subnational development planning
1 (1)		Identify adaptation options to address key vulnerabilities
0		Setting scenarios and pathways of development in a changing climate
0		Appraise adaptation options to prioritize and rank
Implementation strategies	7 (4)	Design of coherent implementation strategies including synergy
	0	Prioritizing climate change adaptation in national planning
	4 (2)	Implementation and management of actions through policies, programmes, projects and other activities
Reporting, monitoring and review	8 (5)	Preparation of monitoring indicators
	0	Monitor and periodically review the process
	0	Iteratively update NAPs
	0	Report on progress, effectiveness and gaps

^a Update to table 1 in document FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.25.

^b Figures in brackets indicate the number of the least developed countries.

3. Progress on support provided⁵

15. Information on support provided thus far to the LDCs for the process to formulate and implement NAPs can be found in an information paper prepared for SBI 43.⁶ Paragraphs 16–19 below provide highlights of the support provided to the LDCs for NAPs since the 27th meeting of the LEG (LEG 27), held in March 2015.

16. The GEF indicated that 12 out of the 35 technically cleared projects have been explicitly designed to advance the work of the LDCs on the process to formulate and implement NAPs.⁷

17. The National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme (NAP-GSP)⁸ has conducted the following support activities since March 2015: country-level NAP training in Angola in July 2015 and in Lesotho in October 2015; technical support for the completion of a road map in Bangladesh; and technical review and finalization of Burkina Faso's NAP. The programme is in further discussions with Angola, the Gambia, Malawi, Senegal and the Sudan on the support required. The programme has also developed a website to showcase lessons learned and materials produced, as well as updates and resources relating to advancing the process to formulate and implement NAPs from all other partners of the NAP-GSP.

18. UNDP is assisting Bangladesh, Chad, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Niger and Senegal to access funding for the process from the LDCF.

19. The Government of Germany, through a joint programme of UNDP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) for integrating agriculture into NAPs, is providing support to Kenya, Nepal, the Philippines, Thailand, Uganda, Uruguay, Viet Nam and Zambia to identify and integrate climate adaptation measures for the agricultural sectors into relevant national planning and budgeting processes.⁹

20. The LEG also noted that more information on support provided to countries, including on the process to formulate and implement NAPs, is available through other channels under the Convention, including through the national communications.

E. Technical guidance and support for the national adaptation plan process

1. Training on national adaptation plans

21. The LEG completed the round of regional training workshops on NAPs for 2014–2015 with the following four workshops:¹⁰

(a) Workshop for anglophone North and West African countries, held in Cairo, Egypt, from 27 to 31 July 2015. It was attended by 25 participants from five LDCs (Gambia, Liberia, Sierra Leone, South Sudan and Sudan) and three developing countries that are not LDCs (Egypt, Ghana and Nigeria). Representatives of the Deutsche

⁵ Support provided by the LEG is described in chapter II.E.

⁶ FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.11.

⁷ See GEF document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.19/03, paragraph 5, available at <https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/EN_GEF.LDCF_.SCCF_.19.03_Progress_Report_on_the_LDCF_and_the_SCCF.pdf>.

⁸ See <<http://www.undp-alm.org/projects/naps-ldcs>>.

⁹ <<http://adaptation-undp.org/naps-agriculture>>.

¹⁰ Further information on the workshops, including training materials, is available at <<http://unfccc.int/6989.php#NAPs>>.

Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the GEF, the Global Water Partnership Organization, the NAP-GSP, Southern Voices on Climate Change, UNDP, UNEP and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) served as resource persons to support the LEG in conducting the workshop;

(b) Workshop for the Asian region, held in Yangon, Myanmar, from 10 to 14 August 2015. It was attended by 50 participants from 8 LDCs (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Nepal and Timor-Leste) and 10 developing countries that are not LDCs (China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam). Representatives of the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre, the CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security, FAO, the GCF, the GEF, GIZ, the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development of India, the NAP-GSP, UNDP, UNEP and WMO served as resource persons to support the LEG in conducting the workshop;

(c) Workshop for African lusophone and island States, held in Antananarivo, Madagascar, from 7 to 11 September 2015. It was attended by 18 participants from 5 LDCs (Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Madagascar, and Sao Tome and Principe) and 2 developing countries that are not LDCs (Mauritius and Seychelles). Representatives of Centre de Suivi Ecologique, Conservation International, the GCF, the GEF, the NAP-GSP, UNDP, UNEP, the World Health Organization, WMO and the World Wide Fund for Nature Madagascar Country Office served as resource persons to support the LEG in conducting the workshop;

(d) Workshop for African francophone developing countries, held in Niamey, Niger, from 28 September to 2 October 2015. It was attended by 49 participants from 13 LDCs (Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Togo) and 5 developing countries that are not LDCs (Cameroon, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon and Tunisia). Representatives of the Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee, the GEF, the NAP-GSP, the Sultanate of Aïr, UNDP and UNEP served as resource persons to support the LEG in conducting the workshop.

22. Similar to the first two regional workshops,¹¹ the four workshops deployed a mix of approaches that included lecture-type sessions, group exercises and a showcase of country experiences. Training materials were further refined from the previous workshops based on experience and feedback. The design of the workshops therefore followed a sample process to formulate and implement NAPs.¹²

23. The LEG also discussed the preparation of the information paper on the NAP Expo and the regional training workshops as mandated at SBI 42.¹³ The LEG noted that the paper will summarize the experiences, good practices and lessons learned during both the NAP Expo and all the regional training workshops.

24. The LEG agreed that a more comprehensive approach is needed to capture the gaps and needs for addressing medium- and long-term adaptation in the LDCs, such as through an expert review or consultation between the LEG and various stakeholders and actors at the national, regional and international levels.

¹¹ See document FCCC/SBI/2015/7, paragraphs 17–25, for further details.

¹² See document FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.11 for more information on the design of the workshops.

¹³ FCCC/SBI/2015/10, paragraph 62.

2. Case studies on national adaptation plans

25. The LEG took note of several ongoing and upcoming full country case studies on the NAPs, as part of the collaboration with the NAP technical working group. These included case studies on Bhutan, Madagascar, Malawi and the Niger. Some of the case studies were used during the regional training workshops on NAPs to serve as inputs as well as the continuation of the learning started in the workshops.

3. Collaboration with the Green Climate Fund

26. Following the mandate it received at COP 20 to consider how to support developing country Parties in accessing funding from the GCF,¹⁴ and at SBI 42 to continue to collaborate with the GCF on addressing issues related to access to the GCF by the LDCs,¹⁵ the LEG invited the GCF during the regional training workshops mentioned in paragraph 21 above to provide information on the operation of the Fund.

27. Through the first set of workshops, the LEG recognized that many LDCs (especially those teams working on NAPs) are not fully aware of the GCF readiness programme or the broader details of accessing the Fund. The LEG therefore concluded that there is a need to enhance awareness among the LDCs of the GCF readiness programme, including on:

(a) Existing arrangements to access support under the programme (for adaptation/formulation of NAPs) by going through the national GCF focal point and/or the national designated authority;

(b) How to get in touch with GCF regional advisors for additional information and assistance;

(c) Information on accredited regional entities and international organizations, showing the limits of the funds that these entities can access under the GCF, and the types of projects they can support;

(d) The latest GCF Board decisions on accessing the GCF in order to guide the plans of the LDCs to access funds, such as on grants versus loans and the fee structures for agencies for readiness projects.

28. Subsequently, and following the feedback from the LEG, the GCF representatives shared the following information at the workshops on the GCF readiness programme and general aspects related to the operation of the Fund:¹⁶

(a) The GCF readiness programme has been established to provide support to national designated authorities (NDAs) and focal points, based on countries' needs, and is available to all developing countries;

(b) This readiness programme has five areas of support.¹⁷ The first two are oriented towards strengthening the capacity of the NDA/focal point and developing a strategic framework for the country's engagement with the Fund. For the NDA/focal point, support is provided to ensure that they will have the capacity to fulfil their roles and responsibilities and to undertake ongoing engagement with stakeholders. For the strategic framework, support is provided to effectively prepare a country programme through a multi-stakeholder engagement process. The third area involves support to enable

¹⁴ Decision 3/CP.20, paragraph 11.

¹⁵ FCCC/SBI/2015/10, paragraph 64.

¹⁶ Presentations by the GCF at each of the workshops are available on the webpages of the respective workshops accessible at <<http://unfccc.int/6989.php#NAPs>>.

¹⁷ See <http://www.gcfund.org/fileadmin/00_customer/documents/Readiness/2014-11-28_GCF_Readiness_Overview.pdf>.

subnational, national and regional entities that wish to use direct access to meet the Fund's standards, by helping them to identify and address gaps associated with direct access. The fourth area covers support for countries to develop project/programme pipelines aligned with the Fund's investment framework, by providing support to project preparation in areas such as technical, financial, legal and operations assessment. It also includes support to improve the capacity of monitoring and evaluating the impacts of the proposed projects/programmes. The last area is about sharing of information and experience to and among NDAs, focal points and various stakeholders at the regional level;

(c) For the first two areas mentioned in the paragraph 26(b) above, support can be provided directly to the NDA/focal point or through a delivery partner. The GCF has standardized packages that provide up to USD 150,000 for each of these areas independently, and up to USD 300,000 if the two areas are combined. For each of the third and fourth areas, support is provided through a delivery partner or an accredited entity and is subject to an annual country cap of up to USD 1 million;

(d) In order to request support from the readiness programme, a country initially submits a request or expresses its interest, which is followed by the development of a proposal (including implementation plan, budget and procurement plan). The proposal is then reviewed by the GCF secretariat, which also undertakes a financial management capacity assessment of the NDA/focal point if accessed directly or the delivery partner. Once the proposal has been cleared, legal arrangements are then undertaken, involving a grant agreement and related legal documents. This is followed by the implementation of the proposed readiness activities, disbursement and reporting.

29. The GCF representatives further noted that the information on the GCF readiness programme and general aspects related to the operation of the Fund would need to be communicated to all LDCs and to reach those teams that are working on the NAPs.

4. Supporting the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans through NAP Central

30. The LEG reviewed the progress made in the further operationalization of the different sites¹⁸ of NAP Central. It noted that the following progress has been made since LEG 27:

(a) LDCs are already being introduced to the country portals, and some countries have already started uploading the outputs/outcomes of their work on NAPs;

(b) An improved user interface for the public pages is under development and is expected to be launched before the end of the year;

(c) NAP events, especially the NAP Expos, are fully supported through sites connected to NAP Central, providing the latest social media capabilities for supporting events such as blogging and Twitter walls.

31. The LEG requested the secretariat to ensure a release of all the components of NAP Central by the end of November 2015.

32. The LEG noted that the NAP Central support group met during the eleventh part of the second session of the ADP to discuss the process of selecting contents for the public pages and the key resources to be uploaded.

¹⁸ See document FCCC/SBI/2015/7, paragraph 27, for a listing of the main categories of sites for the NAP Central.

5. Information paper on how the national adaptation plan process can be supported in the least developed countries

33. The LEG updated the paper to include the latest information relating to NAP support programmes, accessing financial support from the GCF and support from the readiness programme, sample activities of a typical process to formulate and implement NAPs and the design of an indicative set of activities and necessary support.

34. Additional background information on this paper is contained in the reports on the 26th and 27th meetings of the LEG.¹⁹ The paper will be finalized and published for dissemination to relevant stakeholders.

6. NAP sourcebook

35. The LEG discussed the draft sourcebook for the process to formulate and implement NAPs and provided detailed comments. The sourcebook is to be revamped to reflect more “how to” than “why”. The LEG adopted a standard structure for all the modules, emphasizing the key messages and relevance to the NAP process. The modules are to be aligned with essential functions. It noted the importance of all the diagrams developed for the process to formulate and implement NAPs having coherent and consistent linkage. The LEG agreed that selection criteria would be set for the tools to be included in the sourcebook.

7. Supplementary materials to the technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process

36. The LEG invited the organizations that have developed supplementary materials to the NAP technical guidelines to provide information on how the LDCs are being supported in the application of the supplementary material. The following information was provided by GIZ, UNDP, UNEP, the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) and WMO:

(a) GIZ has developed a guidebook on developing national and subnational monitoring and evaluation systems for adaptation to climate change. The guidebook is targeted at decision makers working on adaptation or climate-sensitive sectors. The guidebook was reviewed by an advisory group composed of representatives from GIZ, the secretariat, the LEG and the Adaptation Committee. It also received inputs from several countries and experts working on the monitoring and evaluation of adaptation;

(b) In consultation with the LEG, GIZ, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and UNDP have collaborated to produce a set of modules for NAP training at the country level. The material is based on the LEG technical guidelines and uses interactive methods of instruction. The modules have been used in NAP trainings and stakeholder meetings in Albania, Angola, Cambodia, Djibouti, the Gambia, Mauritania, Senegal, Thailand and Togo;

(c) UNISDR and UNDP are collaborating in the production of a supplement on integrating disaster risk reduction into the process to formulate and implement NAPs. A dedicated session at SBI 42 was organized to discuss with countries the main areas for linking climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction;

(d) WMO is developing a supplement on climate services for supporting climate change adaptation, to be made available by December 2015.

¹⁹ See documents FCCC/SBI/2014/13, paragraphs 18 and 19, and FCCC/SBI/2015/7, paragraphs 31 and 32, respectively.

37. The LEG also noted that GIZ, FAO, the Indigenous Peoples of Africa Co-ordinating Committee and WMO are developing additional supplementary materials to the NAP technical guidelines. The LEG agreed to continue to provide information on the NAP guidelines and contribute, without any implied endorsement, to the organizations as they develop the supplementary materials. It also agreed to share the latest diagrams on the NAPs with the organizations. Table 2 provides a list of all supplementary material communicated to the LEG as at 16 September 2015.

Table 2

Supplementary materials to the technical guidelines for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans as at 16 September 2015^a

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Supplementary materials</i>
World Health Organization	<i>Mainstreaming Gender in Health Adaptation to Climate Change Programmes: User's Guide^b</i>
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	<i>Aligning National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Processes to Development and Budget Planning and the Stocktaking for National Adaptation Planning tool</i>
Global Water Partnership	<i>Water Supplement to the Technical Guidelines: Supporting the National Adaptation Plan Process^c</i>
Conservation International	<i>Tool for the integration of ecosystems into climate change adaptation planning processes</i>
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	<i>How to engage with National Adaptation Plans: Guidance for National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies^d</i>
Global Programme of Research on Climate Change Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation (PROVIA)	<i>Supporting NAP Development with the PROVIA Guidance: A User Companion^e</i>
Southern Voices on Climate Change	<i>Joint Principles for Adaptation; National Adaptation Policy Assessment Tool, and Civil-Society Guide to the LEG/NAP Technical Guidelines^f</i>
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	<i>Supplementary Guidelines to Support the Integration of Agriculture into NAPs; and Guidelines to Support the Integration of Genetic Diversity into Climate Change Adaptation Planning and NAPs</i>
Convention on Biological Diversity	<i>Promoting Synergies in Addressing Biodiversity and Climate Change Adaptation Issues: Linking NAPs and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans</i>
United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction and United Nations Development Programme	<i>Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction into the Process to Formulate and Implement NAPs</i>
GIZ/United Nations Institute for Training and Research and United Nations Development Programme	<i>Modules for NAP Training at the Country Level</i>
GIZ/International Institute for Sustainable Development	<i>Guidebook on Developing National and Subnational Monitoring and Evaluation Systems for Adaptation to Climate Change</i>
World Meteorological Organization	<i>Climate Services for Supporting Climate Change Adaptation: Supplement to the Technical Guidelines for the National Adaptation Plan Process</i>

^a Update to table 4 in document FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.25. An updated list is maintained on NAP Central.

^b Available at <http://www.who.int/globalchange/publications/Mainstreaming_Gender_Climate.pdf>.

^c Available at <<http://tinyurl.com/pynkvxw>>.

^d Available at <<http://www.climatecentre.org/downloads/File/IFRCGeneva/IFRCNationalAdaptionPlans.pdf>>.

^e Available at <<http://www.sei-international.org/mediamanager/documents/Publications/Climate/PROVIA-NAP-user-companion-2014.pdf>>.

^f Available at <http://southernvoices.net/images/docs/JointPrinciplesforAdaptation_v1.pdf>, <http://southernvoices.net/images/docs/JPA_Assessment_Tool_1.0-2.pdf> and <<http://www.southernvoices.net/images/docs/SVA-CS-NAP-GuidelinesDraft.pdf>>, respectively.

F. Outreach on the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

1. Outreach product on national adaptation programmes of action

38. The LEG, together with the GEF, UNDP and UNEP, recognized that there is a strong need for raising awareness of the success of the NAPAs, including with regard to:

(a) Details of the NAPA projects being implemented and an overview of the benefits thereof to the countries;

(b) How the NAPAs have developed and/or strengthened the capacity of the LDCs in addressing adaptation;

(c) Capacity (human, institutional and systemic), data, methods and tools acquired at the national level as a result of the preparation and implementation of NAPAs;

(d) Evidence of how NAPAs have provided and/or are providing a foundation for subsequent adaptation planning and implementation efforts, in particular for the process to formulate and implement NAPs, in line with decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 15.

39. Consequently, the LEG decided to develop an outreach product to capture the above-mentioned issues. The GEF and the agencies agreed to provide relevant information on completed NAPA projects and/or those under implementation for the outreach product.

2. NAP Expo

40. The LEG took note of the mandate from SBI 42 to prepare an information paper on the NAP Expo and the regional training workshops to capture experiences, good practices and lessons learned in addressing adaptation in the LDCs, for consideration at SBI 43. It was agreed that in planning for future events feedback from past NAP Expos should be taken into account and improved models for the design and implementation of NAPs should be explored, including with increased inputs from partners. It was also agreed that the LEG would write a letter to all potential partners to invite them to actively participate in discussions on and the organization of future NAP Expos.

3. Publication of an overview of the national adaptation plan process and other products

41. The LEG further reviewed the outline of and developed content for the publication. The publication will draw on the latest information on the essential functions²⁰ and the sample process to formulate and implement NAPs. It will also include information on how the process to formulate and implement NAPs will feed into other processes such as the national communications and the INDCs.

²⁰ See document FCCC/SBI/2013/15, paragraph 43.

G. Gender and other considerations regarding vulnerable communities within the least developed countries

42. The LEG reviewed the information paper on strengthening gender considerations in adaptation planning and implementation in the LDCs, noting that the paper is intended to provide the LDCs with practical guidance and examples. The LEG also incorporated additional examples on gender considerations in adaptation from the Africa and the Asia and Pacific regions. The paper will be finalized and published for dissemination to the LDCs and other relevant stakeholders.

H. Monitoring and evaluation of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

43. The LEG continued its work on the technical paper describing the tool for monitoring and evaluation of the process to formulate and implement NAPs (the PEG M&E tool). It developed metrics for the remaining essential functions. The paper will be finalized and used as a reference manual for the tool.

44. The LEG agreed to continue to further test the tool through case studies at the national level in collaboration with relevant partners and organizations. As elaborated in previous reports, the tool will be updated as necessary based on the feedback and lessons learned from its application at the country level.

I. Best practices and lessons learned

45. The LEG reviewed the final draft of the third volume of the publication on experiences, best practices and lessons learned in addressing adaptation in the LDCs. The publication focuses on the initial experiences of the process to formulate and implement NAPs. The publication showcases best practices and lessons learned on the following eight focus areas:

- (a) Initiating and launching of the NAP process;
- (b) Putting in place an explicit mandate for the NAP process;
- (c) Developing a road map for the process to formulate and implement NAPs;
- (d) Integrating adaptation into development planning from the outset;
- (e) Establishing effective institutional arrangements;
- (f) Effectively engaging stakeholders: identification, involvement and inclusion;
- (g) Assessing and managing climate risk and vulnerability;
- (h) Addressing capacity gaps and needs in the NAP process.

46. The publication will also feature one or more relevant case studies for each focus area. The publication is to be finalized for dissemination by December 2015.

J. Support of coherence and synergy of adaptation under the Convention

1. Collaboration with other bodies under the Convention

47. The LEG took note of its continued collaboration with the Adaptation Committee since LEG 27, including on the regional training workshops on NAPs referred to in

paragraph 21 above, the Adaptation Committee input paper on means of implementation, and the Adaptation Committee expert meeting on livelihoods and economic diversification. Furthermore, the LEG continued its collaboration with the Adaptation Committee on the development of NAP Central.

48. The LEG also took note of its collaboration with the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change on the synthesis of case studies on good practices and lessons learned in adaptation planning processes addressing ecosystems, human settlements, water resources and health, and in processes and structures for linking national and local adaptation planning. The LEG agreed to provide feedback throughout the development of the synthesis report on the case studies.

49. The LEG also agreed to anticipate any requests that may come from the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts on the implementation of its initial two-year workplan.²¹

2. Regional synergy

50. The LEG reviewed the latest version of its technical paper on regional synergy addressing adaptation through the NAPAs and the process to formulate and implement NAPs in the LDCs. Further examples were introduced to enrich the paper, including: examples of ways in which regional entities have supported and/or are supporting countries in the preparation and implementation of NAPAs; and examples of regional programmes and initiatives from the West African, Asian and Pacific regions. The paper will be finalized and published for dissemination to the LDCs and other relevant stakeholders.

3. Regional approaches

51. The LEG took note of the efforts to closely engage with regional centres on the training on NAPs. For example, during the Asian regional workshop referred to in paragraph 21(b) above, the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development expressed interest in carrying forward capacity-building to enable country teams to undertake the process to formulate and implement NAPs, by designing specific workshops targeting specific themes of the process, such as risk and vulnerability assessments by sectors.

52. The LEG also agreed that the regional level is another important scale for exploring adaptation options (policies, programmes and activities), in addition to the national and subnational levels.

K. Mobilization of organizations, regional centres and networks

53. The LEG took note of its continuous engagement of experts and/or representatives from a wide range of organizations, regional centres and networks in the implementation of its work programme. Specific activities for which the experts and/or representatives were engaged since LEG 27 include the NAP Expo 2015,²² the workshop on experiences, good practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs in the process to formulate and implement NAPs,²³ the LEG side event at SBI 42, and the regional training workshops referred to in paragraph 21 above.

²¹ <<http://unfccc.int/8805>>.

²² <<http://unfccc.int/8887>>.

²³ <<http://unfccc.int/8903>>.

54. The LEG agreed that there is a need to continue to actively engage with the regional centres and networks, particularly regarding the latest approaches to and methodologies for the process to formulate and implement NAPs, as a way to promote synergy and coherence in adaptation efforts and the support provided to countries. It also noted the potential importance of getting in touch with relevant regional centres and networks to obtain information on their activities relevant to the process to formulate and implement NAPs and the support they provide to countries.

L. Discussions with the Global Environment Facility and its agencies

1. Focus of the discussions

55. The LEG and the GEF and two of its agencies, namely UNDP and UNEP, met on 12 September 2015. They considered updates on the support to the LDCs for the process to formulate and implement NAPs, the preparation and implementation of NAPAs and the implementation of the LDC work programme. Emerging issues and challenges and further collaboration in support of the LDCs were also discussed at the meeting. The sections below focus on the emerging issues and challenges in the provision of support. The support provided to the LDCs by the agencies is summarized in chapter II.E and F above.

2. Emerging issues and challenges regarding support to the least developed countries

56. The GEF, UNDP and UNEP indicated that the LDCF continues to suffer from a lack of resources, and that additional contributions are needed if the Fund is to meet the costs of the implementation of NAPAs and the other elements of the LDC work programme, and activities related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

57. UNDP and UNEP indicated that, through the NAP-GSP, the LDCs are being assisted to develop projects to access funding from the LDCF that aim to strengthen the institutional and technical capacity of stakeholders and the government to advance their work on the process to formulate and implement NAPs. There are currently five countries with technically cleared projects that are focused on the process to formulate and implement NAPs (Chad, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Niger, Rwanda and Senegal) which have not been able to start owing to a lack of resources.

58. The need to reflect the latest urgent and immediate adaptation needs was noted, to take into account activities already addressed (under the LDCF and with other sources of support) and new and emerging needs. Existing COP guidance on revising/updating NAPAs was mentioned and it was agreed that this information should be shared with the LDCs to provide to LDCs that wish to do so the opportunity to update priorities in NAPAs by submitting updates. The updates could be as simple as a letter to the secretariat stating a new government ranking of adaptation priorities so that the previously published NAPA could be updated/revised. In some cases, a new NAPA document could be prepared to record new assessments leading to updated priorities. The formal updates to the NAPAs then enable the GEF to validate new requests for funding based on the NAPAs.

59. The meeting recommended that the LEG should develop a clear message on how the LDCs can coordinate the NAPAs with NAPs, given different time frames (immediate versus medium and long term), and different potential funding sources for adaptation (e.g. the LDCF for NAPAs and the GCF for projects or programmes developed in accordance with NAPAs and NAPs, and for other related activities, as well as other bilateral and multilateral channels).

60. A general concern was raised that not all LDCs are aware of the support available. The meeting agreed that the agencies should inform all LDC focal points of new

programmes and projects designed to support the LDCs, explaining the modalities for the LDCs to participate and benefit from such support. For example, there is a need for a formal communication to all participating countries on the NAP-GSP, so that those interested can submit requests for support.

61. The meeting agreed that the NAP-GSP and other technical supporters should continue to work closely with the LEG to ensure that the LDCs receive consistent and coherent support. It also recommended that the LEG should provide continuous support to the LDCs during the transition period between the end of the current mandate and the new work programme, which is normally prepared at the first LEG meeting of the year and then presented to the SBI at its first session of the year.

3. Further collaboration in supporting the least developed countries

62. The meeting noted that the collaboration between the LEG and the organizations has been useful in coordinating the support provided to the LDCs. Engagement of a wide range of organizations in the implementation of the LEG activities, including the NAP Expo, training on NAPs and NAP Central, as well as during LEG meetings was considered a good practice that should be continued.

63. The meeting suggested that further collaboration could also take into account the following:

(a) Supporting countries in strengthening the country-driven processes at the national level. It was noted that all countries already have existing national and subnational institutional arrangements for adaptation planning and implementation. Organizations and development partners could therefore assist countries to build on and strengthen such arrangements in a cost-effective way that avoids duplication and parallel processes;

(b) Supporting countries in expanding access to funding for adaptation. The LEG would collaborate with the organizations in continuing to explore ways to enhance the capacity of LDCs with regard to how to best access financial support from the GCF;

(c) Promoting multi-stakeholder coordination at the national level between the NAP coordinating agencies and various stakeholders at the national level to ensure country-driven and country-owned processes. This would require investment and focused efforts towards making sure that all stakeholders are aware of their respective roles in the process, and are able to forge such partnerships;

(d) Enhancing cooperation on regional issues or specific issues that groups of countries are facing such as accessing financial resources, cross-border cooperation on adaptation, managing floods, using climate information for planning, engaging the private sector on adaptation and the exchange of experiences;

(e) Organization of the NAP Expo to continue to involve a wide range of organizations and agencies as a way to expand partnerships with regional and global knowledge institutions and technology hubs, to assist the LDCs with the best scientific, economic and development advice to be better able to undertake adaptation planning and implementation;

(f) Supporting knowledge exchange among countries, face-to-face and through web-based tools such as websites, networks and webinars. The LEG could engage with the NAP-GSP and other partners to provide virtual exchange, skills building and learning opportunities for the LDCs.

64. The meeting noted that a new work programme of the LEG from 2016 onwards will be developed at the first meeting of the LEG to take place during the first half of the year. It was suggested that there needs to be a way to maintain progress on those activities that are

unlikely to change between the current mandate of the LEG and the future mandate to start in 2016.

III. Stocktaking of the work programme of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group for the period 2011–2015

65. The LEG discussed the progress made in the implementation of its work programme over the mandate period 2011–2015. Overall, the LEG concluded that good progress has been maintained in the implementation of its work programme, consistent with relevant acknowledgements from the SBI. It took note of some of the best practices or activities that are worth continuing, lessons learned as well as issues for further consideration.

66. On best practices or activities worth continuing, the LEG recognized that the following have been instrumental in providing technical guidance and support to the LDCs:

(a) Regional training workshops have built a critical mass of capacity in the LDCs. Further training could focus on specific themes/sectors, including by regions;

(b) The NAP Expo remains an excellent platform for the LDCs, other Parties and various stakeholders to exchange experiences on the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Planning for future events could explore possibilities for regional events and more specific themes;

(c) The LEG side events during the sessions of the subsidiary bodies and the COP provide a good space for the LEG to communicate the details of its work to all Parties, and for the LDCs to showcase their progress in addressing adaptation through the process to formulate and implement NAPs, the NAPAs and the LDC work programme;

(d) Regular updates provided to the LDC Parties by the Chair of the LEG during the preparatory meetings and main sessions have proved useful in informing all LDC Parties about the status of NAPAs, NAPs and the LDC work programme;

(e) Regional training workshops are an effective medium for building the capacity of the LDCs to address adaptation through the process to formulate and implement NAPs, the NAPAs and the LDC work programme, and allow for face-to-face interaction and exchange of experiences among countries;

(f) Collaboration with other bodies under the Convention;

(g) The fruitful collaboration with a wide range of organizations has enhanced the coordination of support to the LDCs and enables pooling of resources to address a diversity of specific topics/issues (e.g. through the NAP technical working group);

(h) Capturing and sharing best practices and lessons learned given the continuing demand for this information by all Parties and relevant stakeholders under and outside the Convention;

(i) NAP Central should serve as a central hub for assisting countries in managing their work on NAPs, and providing a centralized hub for all information pertinent to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, for a diversity of stakeholders.

67. The LEG identified the following lessons learned, which could be useful in the future work of the group:

(a) The needs of the LDCs continue to grow as they make the transition to medium- and long-term adaptation planning and implementation;

(b) There is a need to diversify the expertise in the LEG. Some technical and information papers were not completed on time or as anticipated owing to the limited availability of technical expertise and the prioritization of work;

(c) Some activities require mobilization of expertise from other organizations in a more formal or predictable arrangement. The NAP technical working group is one way in which the LEG has been able to mobilize organizations to work on the technical aspects relating to the NAP guidelines;

(d) At times there is a low level of response from the LDCs on surveys. The LEG could build on/enhance the gathering of relevant information during events. LEG members could also assist in soliciting feedback from the countries in respective constituencies.

68. Furthermore, discussions touched on the following activities for possible further consideration under the future mandate of the LEG:

(a) In addition to the regional training workshops, the LEG strategy on training on NAPs included delivery through e-learning materials for self-paced training, online collaboration tools through NAP Central, and collaboration with relevant organizations and support programmes on NAPs.²⁴ Noting the completion of the round of NAP workshops for 2014–2015, the LEG agreed that it would be useful to compile all the materials used during the workshops to generate a complete package for the countries.²⁵ This could be done in collaboration with all relevant organizations. Meanwhile, the LEG noted that GIZ, in collaboration with the NAP-GSP, UNDP, UNITAR and UNEP, has developed country-level training materials to assist multiple sectors at the country level in undertaking the process to formulate and implement NAPs;²⁶

(b) It was noted that the LDCs are likely to continue to have urgent and immediate needs in relation to the adverse effects of climate change as they embark on medium- and long-term adaptation planning and implementation. With that in mind, the LEG recalled the mandate to support the LDCs in the revision and update of NAPAs,²⁷ as well as previous guidance prepared by the LEG.²⁸ The LDCs would therefore need to continue to be aware of this opportunity for the revision and update of their NAPAs and subsequent implementation through funding from the LDCF;

(c) Based on the information provided by the GEF and its agencies, implementation of the elements of the LDC work programme other than NAPAs is tied to the implementation of NAPAs. The GEF and its agencies indicated that the NAPA projects funded under the LDCF contain one or several components related to the elements of the LDC work programme. The LEG noted that the LDCs are now making the transition towards the process to formulate and implement NAPs, which is not explicitly included in the work programme. It noted that it is likely to remain difficult to adequately monitor the implementation of the work programme while the NAPs remain outside of it.

69. The LEG noted that there are activities that need to be maintained and inputs provided to other groups before its first meeting in 2016, when a new chair and other

²⁴ FCCC/SBI/2014/4, paragraph 12.

²⁵ Training materials used at regional training workshops are available from the respective websites of the workshops, accessible at <<http://unfccc.int/6989.php#NAPs>>.

²⁶ Available at <<https://gc21.giz.de/ibt/var/app/wp342deP/1443/index.php/knowledge/mainstreaming/nap-country-level-training/>>.

²⁷ Decision 6/CP.16, paragraph 2(a).

²⁸ LEG. 2009. *National Adaptation Programmes of Action: Overview of Preparation, Design of Implementation Strategies and Submission of Revised Project Lists and Profiles*. Available at <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/publications/ldc_tp2009.pdf>.

members of the bureau will be elected and a new work programme developed. The LEG suggested that the secretariat could communicate with the new LEG members to seek their inputs and ensure a smooth transition of activities in the lead-up to that first meeting.

70. The LEG also suggested that some of the outgoing members of the LEG could be invited to its future meetings as a way to facilitate continuity and to benefit from their experience in supporting the LDCs.

Projects from the national adaptation programmes of action that have been technically cleared by the secretariat of the Global Environment Facility and are awaiting funding under the Least Developed Countries Fund as at 23 October 2015

<i>Country</i>	<i>Project title</i>	<i>Date of technical clearance</i>	<i>Total Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) funding received (grant and fees) (USD million)</i>	<i>Total project cost, including LDCF project preparation grant and fees and co-financing (USD million)</i>	<i>Implementing agency</i>
Bhutan	Climate-resilient villages in Bhutan	15 July 2014	11.772	32.772	UNDP
Senegal	Promoting innovative finance and community-based adaptation in communes surrounding community natural reserves (Ferlo, Niokolo-Koba, Senegal River Basin Delta and Saloum Delta)	22 July 2014	6.143	23.043	UNDP
Ethiopia	Climate change adaptation growth: implementing climate-resilient and green economy plans in highland areas in Ethiopia	2 September 2014	6.983	17.433	UNDP
Afghanistan	Adapting Afghan communities to climate-induced disaster risks	26 September 2014	6.296	61.017	UNDP
Sierra Leone	Adapting to climate change induced coastal risks in Sierra Leone	4 November 2014	11.142	41.142	UNDP
Benin	Strengthening the	14 November 2014	4.982	61.479	UNDP

<i>Country</i>	<i>Project title</i>	<i>Date of technical clearance</i>	<i>Total Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) funding received (grant and fees) (USD million)</i>	<i>Total project cost, including LDCF project preparation grant and fees and co-financing (USD million)</i>	<i>Implementing agency</i>
	resilience of rural livelihoods and subnational government system to climate risks and variability in Benin				
Comoros	Strengthening the resilience of the Comoros to climate change and variability-related disaster	18 November 2014	10	47.65	UNDP
Regional project (Bangladesh, Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Nepal, Timor-Leste)	Building resilience of health systems in Asian least developed countries to climate change	24 November 2014	10.381	44.946	UNDP
Chad	Chad national adaptation plan	30 November 2014	6.488	24.488	UNDP
Lesotho	Strengthening climate services in Lesotho for climate-resilient development and adaptation to climate change	30 November 2014	5.606	21.516	UNEP
Mozambique	Building resilience in the coastal zone through ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation	1 December 2014	6.68	31.583	UNEP
Guinea-Bissau	Strengthening the resilience of vulnerable coastal areas and communities to climate	4 December 2014	13.407	39.557	UNDP

<i>Country</i>	<i>Project title</i>	<i>Date of technical clearance</i>	<i>Total Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) funding received (grant and fees) (USD million)</i>	<i>Total project cost, including LDCF project preparation grant and fees and co-financing (USD million)</i>	<i>Implementing agency</i>
	change in Guinea-Bissau				
Senegal	Senegal national adaptation plan	16 December 2014	3.3	12.3	UNDP
Rwanda	Building the capacity of the Rwandan Government to advance the national adaptation planning process	1 January 2015	6.734	34.633	UNEP
Lesotho	Climate change adaptation for sustainable rural water supply in lowlands Lesotho	26 January 2015	5	22.25	AfDB
Uganda	Integrating climate resilience into agricultural and pastoral production in Uganda, through a farmer/agropastoralist field school approach	3 February 2015	7.76	37.029	FAO
Nepal	Developing climate-resilient livelihoods in the vulnerable watershed in Nepal	13 February 2015	7.829	47.829	UNDP
Nepal	Ecosystem-based adaptation for climate-resilient development in the Kathmandu Valley	3 March 2015	7	22.184	UNEP
Regional project (Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu,	Building resilience of health systems in Pacific island least developed countries to	12 March 2015	19.784	95.784	UNDP

<i>Country</i>	<i>Project title</i>	<i>Date of technical clearance</i>	<i>Total Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) funding received (grant and fees) (USD million)</i>	<i>Total project cost, including LDCF project preparation grant and fees and co-financing (USD million)</i>	<i>Implementing agency</i>
Vanuatu)	climate change				
Malawi	Climate adaptation for sustainable water supply	18 March 2015	3	42.5	AfDB
Chad	Community-based climate risks management in Chad	19 March 2015	5.913	21.913	UNDP
Guinea	Strengthening climate information and early warning systems for climate-resilient development and adaptation to climate change in Guinea	30 March 2015	5.639	36.154	UNDP
Bangladesh	Integrating climate change adaptation into sustainable development pathways of Bangladesh	12 May 2015	6.242	24.029	UNDP
Burkina Faso	Promoting index-based weather insurance for small holder farmers in Burkina Faso	12 May 2015	4.89	23.955	UNDP
Kiribati	Enhancing “whole of islands” approach to strengthen community resilience to climate and disaster risks in Kiribati	12 May 2015	9.773	54.992	UNDP
Niger	Planning and financing adaptation in Niger	13 May 2015	9.773	36,937	UNDP
Somalia	Support for Integrated Water Resources	18 June 2015	9.67	26.953	UNDP

<i>Country</i>	<i>Project title</i>	<i>Date of technical clearance</i>	<i>Total Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) funding received (grant and fees) (USD million)</i>	<i>Total project cost, including LDCF project preparation grant and fees and co-financing (USD million)</i>	<i>Implementing agency</i>
	Management to Ensure Water Access and Disaster Reduction for Somalia's Pastoralists				

Abbreviations: AfDB = African Development Bank, FAO = Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, UNEP = United Nations Environment Programme, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme.

Annex II**Members of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group as at
12 September 2015**

Mr. Abias Huongo	Angola
Mr. Ibila Djibril	Benin
Mr. Thinley Namgyel	Bhutan
Mr. Matti Nummelin	Finland
Mr. Mosuoë Letuma	Lesotho
Mr. Benon Bibbu Yassin	Malawi
Mr. Batu Krishna Uprety	Nepal
Mr. Jan Verhagen	Netherlands
Ms. Marianne Karlsen	Norway
Mr. Douglas Yee	Solomon Islands
Mr. Paul Abiziou Tchinguilou	Togo
Ms. Pepetua Election Latasi	Tuvalu
Mr. Fredrick Manyika	United Republic of Tanzania
