

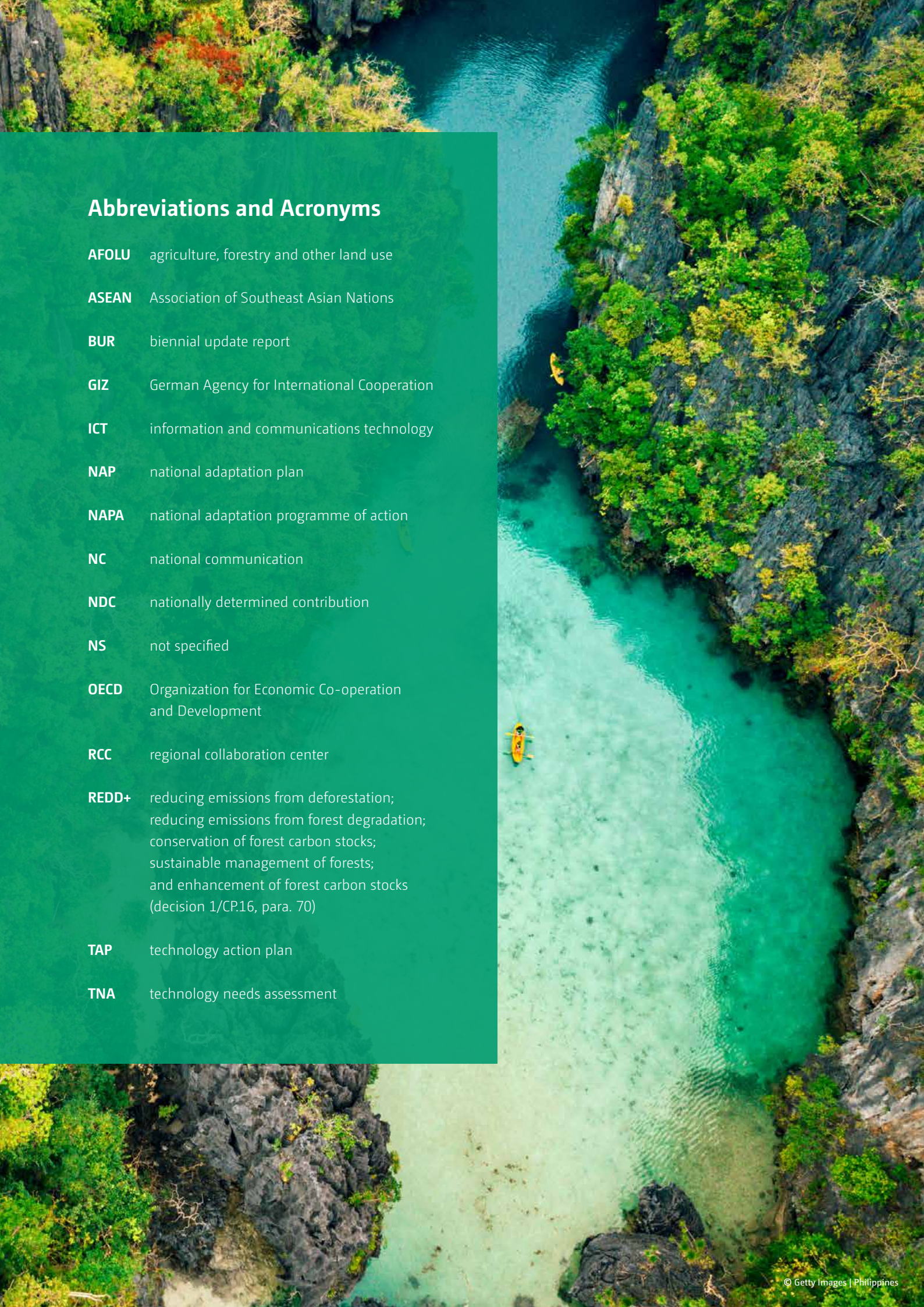
Translating Needs into Action

# UPDATE ON THE NEEDS-BASED FINANCE PROJECT



**United Nations**  
Framework Convention on  
Climate Change





## Abbreviations and Acronyms

<b>AFOLU</b>	agriculture, forestry and other land use
<b>ASEAN</b>	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
<b>BUR</b>	biennial update report
<b>GIZ</b>	German Agency for International Cooperation
<b>ICT</b>	information and communications technology
<b>NAP</b>	national adaptation plan
<b>NAPA</b>	national adaptation programme of action
<b>NC</b>	national communication
<b>NDC</b>	nationally determined contribution
<b>NS</b>	not specified
<b>OECD</b>	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
<b>RCC</b>	regional collaboration center
<b>REDD+</b>	reducing emissions from deforestation; reducing emissions from forest degradation; conservation of forest carbon stocks; sustainable management of forests; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (decision 1/CP.16, para. 70)
<b>TAP</b>	technology action plan
<b>TNA</b>	technology needs assessment



## Background

In 2017, the Conference of the Parties, in its decision pertaining to long-term climate finance,<sup>1</sup> requested the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) secretariat, in collaboration with the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, United Nations agencies and bilateral, regional or multilateral channels, to explore ways and means to assist developing country Parties in assessing their needs and priorities, in a country-driven manner, including technological and capacity-building needs, and in translating climate finance needs into action. The secretariat was also requested by the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism to facilitate the financing of projects and use of the mechanism by international finance institutions.<sup>2</sup>

## Objective

In response to these mandates, the UNFCCC secretariat launched the Needs-based Finance (NBF) project with the objective of facilitating access to and mobilizing climate finance for the implementation of priority mitigation and adaptation projects that address needs identified by developing countries. This publication highlights progress since 2019.

## Principles

- While supported by the UNFCCC secretariat and RCC,<sup>3</sup> activities under the NBF project are driven by the participating countries;
- The NBF project requires collaboration with regional, national and international partners, and in that regard recognizes their prior and ongoing work. That is, activities under the project will neither seek to replace nor duplicate such work;

- The NBF project seeks to facilitate access to and mobilize climate finance at the regional level in support of needs identified by developing countries. It therefore covers all finance sources, channels and instruments;
- NBF project activities have four main outputs: (1) a technical assessment of current needs and finance flows that will support the development of (2) a strategy for mobilizing and facilitating access to climate finance, (3) a pipeline of priority projects, initiatives, investments, funds, facilities and programmes; and (4) an implementation plan, including required support.



<sup>1</sup> Decision 6/CP.23, para. 10.

<sup>2</sup> The request is related to mandates of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol. See decision 3/CMP.1, annex, paras. 4(d) and 5(i); decision 6/CMP.11, para. 8; 3/CMP.12, para 4; and decision 3/CMP.13, para 2.

<sup>3</sup> The UNFCCC RCCs, which include RCC Bangkok, RCC Dubai, RCC Kampala, RCC Lomé, RCC Panama and RCC St. George's, provide management support and local finance expertise, and facilitate interaction with government stakeholders, developers and banks.

## Approach

The NBF project is implemented as a set of regional activities involving two or more countries led by a regional community, commission or organization, or, in some cases, a government of one of the countries. While activities under the NBF project aim to address cross-country or common regional needs within a group of countries, in some cases, countries have requested assistance on a national basis. In such cases, activities focus on specific subnational needs – these activities are referred as country activities.

The project is currently active in 12 regions covering over 100 countries. All NBF activities follow a general approach comprised of a three-step-process:

### Step 1

A technical assessment that provides an analysis of current climate finance flows,<sup>4</sup> needs,<sup>5</sup> barriers, and relevant policies and plans, and validation of the technical annex by countries;

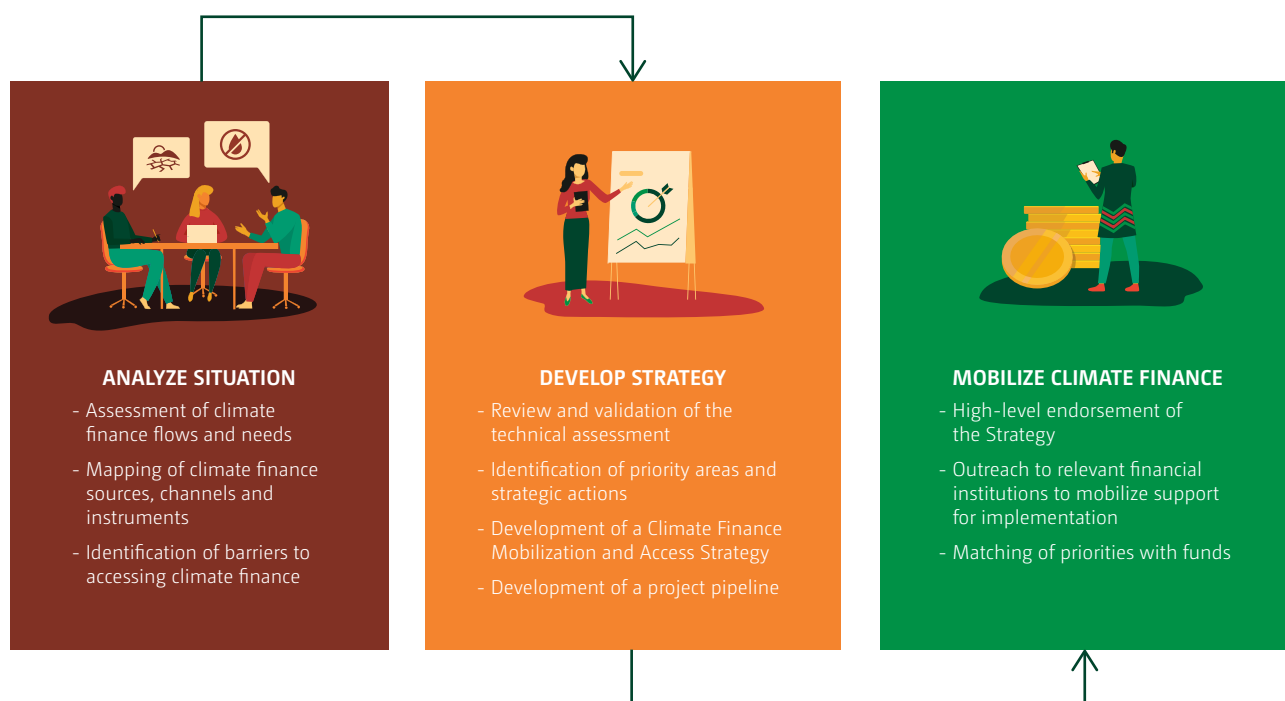
### Step 2

Development of a climate finance mobilization and access strategy that includes an implementation plan and pipeline of priority projects or initiatives, followed by validation and adoption of the strategy, including its high-level endorsement by countries;

### Step 3

Mobilization of support for implementation of the strategy facilitation of partners and resources for priority projects and/or initiatives.

Figure 1  
**Needs-based Finance Project Objectives and Actions**



<sup>4</sup> Data on financial flows is sourced from OECD Creditor Reporting System database, data published by climate funds, and domestic and private climate finance data, where available.

<sup>5</sup> Data sources for country needs include documents submitted to the UNFCCC secretariat by countries, such as NDCs; TNAs, NAPs, NAPAs, BURs and NCs submissions. Furthermore, multilateral development banks' country programming documents and strategies as well as Green Climate Fund country programming materials are consulted.



# REGIONAL ACTIVITIES





## Arab States

The regional activity involves 22 Arab countries - Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, State of Palestine, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen. The League of Arab States and the UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia are the partner organizations involved in facilitating work by countries. The technical assessment revealed that priority needs include efficient management of water resources and addressing water shortages and flooding for example desalination, irrigation, water harvesting, wastewater treatment and early warning systems for climate-induced droughts, shifting to drought-resistant crops and addressing impact of sea level rise. Mitigation co-benefits are expected from efforts to increase efficient energy use and develop renewable sources; public transport systems and improve waste management. Readiness support is needed to strengthen institutional capacity and develop multi-country project pipelines. Current climate finance flows are targeting these needs

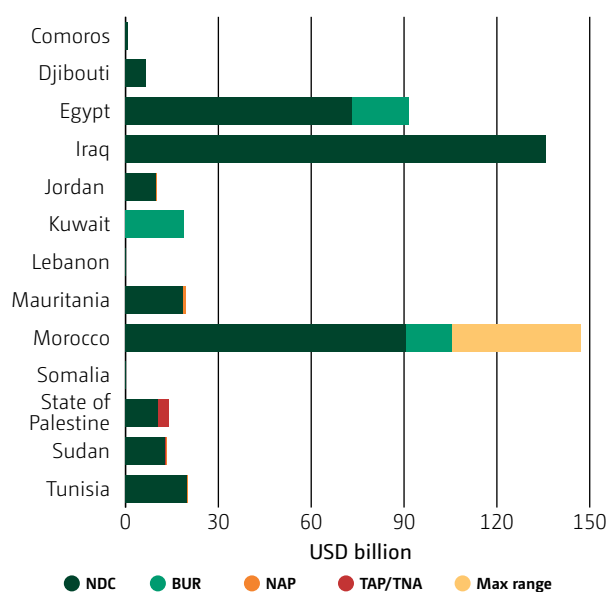


Technical Workshop on Climate Finance for Finance Experts in the Arab region, Headquarters of the League of Arab States, Cairo, Egypt, February 2020



Signing of the NBF project agreement between the League of Arab States and the UNFCCC secretariat

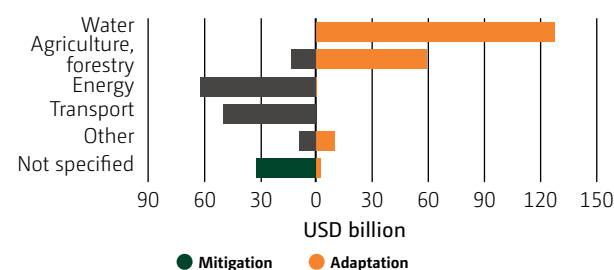
Figure 2  
Needs by Arab country



Source: Communications submitted as part of the UNFCCC process.

but not in volumes needed and geographical coverage is weak. Proportionally, more finance flows for mitigation projects in 4-5 countries, and there remains a lack of grant or concessional finance for adaptation projects. Following discussions at two stakeholder workshops, the next step is for countries to consider and finalize the Climate Finance Access and Mobilization Strategy based on barriers and opportunities identified by countries.

Figure 3  
Needs by Arab country theme and sector



Source: Communications submitted as part of the UNFCCC process.

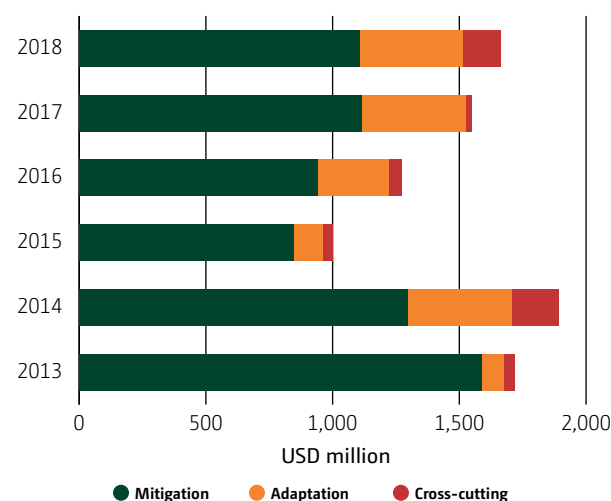
## Central Asia and South Caucasus

The regional activity in Central Asia and South Caucasus is being conducted in collaboration with UNESCAP and includes five Central Asian countries (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan), and the three South Caucasus countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia). The region has experienced sustained economic growth over the past two decades; however, it increasingly faces climate change challenges and impacts, such as reduced agricultural productivity.

**International climate finance flows to the region totaled USD 9.1 billion between 2013 and 2018.**

While countries in the region indicated a need for equal finance between adaptation and mitigation, most of the climate finance flows (76%) were directed to mitigation activities. Capacity-building for institutional support, access to technology solutions and capital for renewable energy investments were the most commonly identified needs in the region. Next steps include finalizing the technical assessment and developing the regional Climate Finance Mobilization and Access Strategy.

**Figure 4**  
Public finance for adaptation, mitigation and cross-cutting theme in Central Asia and South Caucasus



*Note:* Only climate components and principle climate activities aggregated under climate finance.

*Source:* OECD.



## East Africa

The East African regional activity is being carried out in partnership with the East African Community and encompasses all partner States of the Community, comprising Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda. **Between 2013 and 2018, the region received on average USD 2.5 billion in international public climate finance per year.** The East African Community has identified and prioritized needs in agriculture and food security; water security; energy security; ecosystems services and biodiversity; tourism;



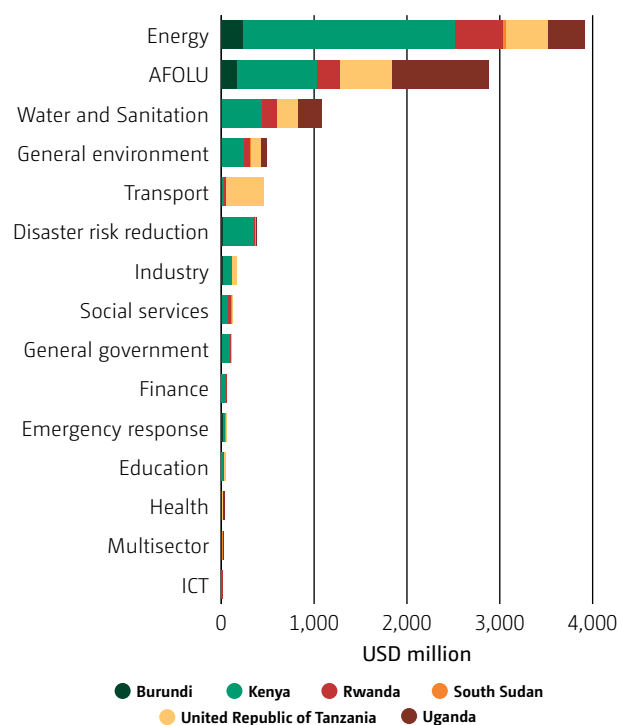
*Hon. Mohamed About Mohamed, Minister of State, Second Vice President's office, Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, speaks at the inception workshop of the East African Community's NBF project, Zanzibar, February 2020. Courtesy of Shah Msabab.*

*Inception workshop of the East African Community's NBF project, Zanzibar, February 2020.*



infrastructure; human health, sanitation and settlements; trade and industry; and education, science and technology. An inception workshop to kick off the technical assessment work was held in early 2020 in Zanzibar, United Republic of Tanzania. The workshop revealed that the **region needs an estimated USD 20 billion in climate finance per year until 2030.** Some of the challenges the region faces include limited capacity and technical expertise in developing bankable proposals and accessing funds; limited data and monitoring capabilities; lack of coherent legal, regulatory and policy frameworks; and lack of coordination within and across institutions. The countries are developing a Climate Finance Access and Mobilization Strategy to address these barriers and an implementation plan to harness identified project pipeline opportunities in the region. The project pipeline and implementation plan are undergoing the validation process by countries.

**Figure 5**  
**Climate finance flows by sector in east Africa**



Source: OECD.

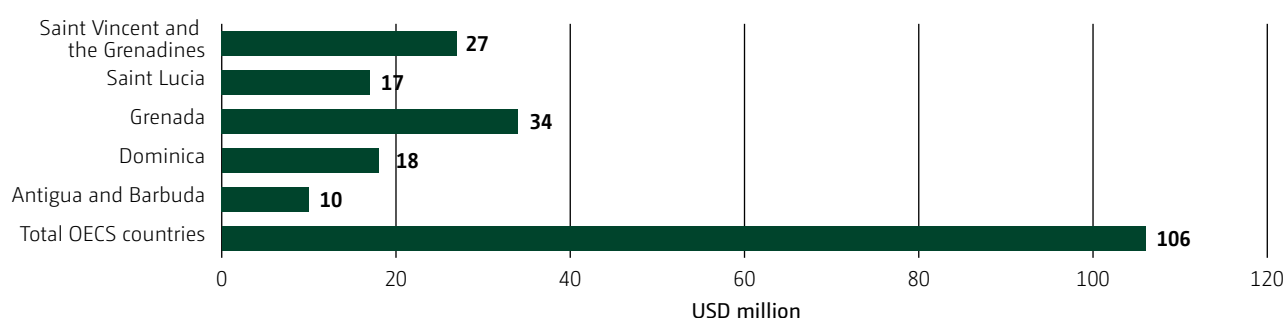


## Eastern Caribbean States

In collaboration with the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), five eastern Caribbean islands (Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines), have embarked on an initial technical assessment based on information from various national, regional and international stakeholders, and with inputs from national and regional finance experts. **Between 2010 and 2015, the region received USD 101 million in international public climate finance**, most (73%) of which was for adaptation projects; there was also trend of increasing finance for adaptation in this period. **According to country submissions to the UNFCCC, climate finance needs related to loss and damage for the region are estimated at USD 5 billion per year.** The region has limited capacity and know-how for planning and managing climate programmes. Regional needs are diverse and numerous and a common challenge across individual island States and territories is their ability to develop projects at scale. A regional climate finance strategy intends to address some of the needs and challenges by promoting a cooperative regional approach. Currently, recommendations for relevant line ministries on operationalizing the strategy are being developed, based on existing mechanisms, in order to enable effective regional collaboration on project development and finance mobilization. Further work on the technical assessment and draft strategic framework is under way in preparation for validation by the participating islands.



Figure 6  
Climate finance flows by OECS country



Source: OECD.

## Island States in the Indian Ocean

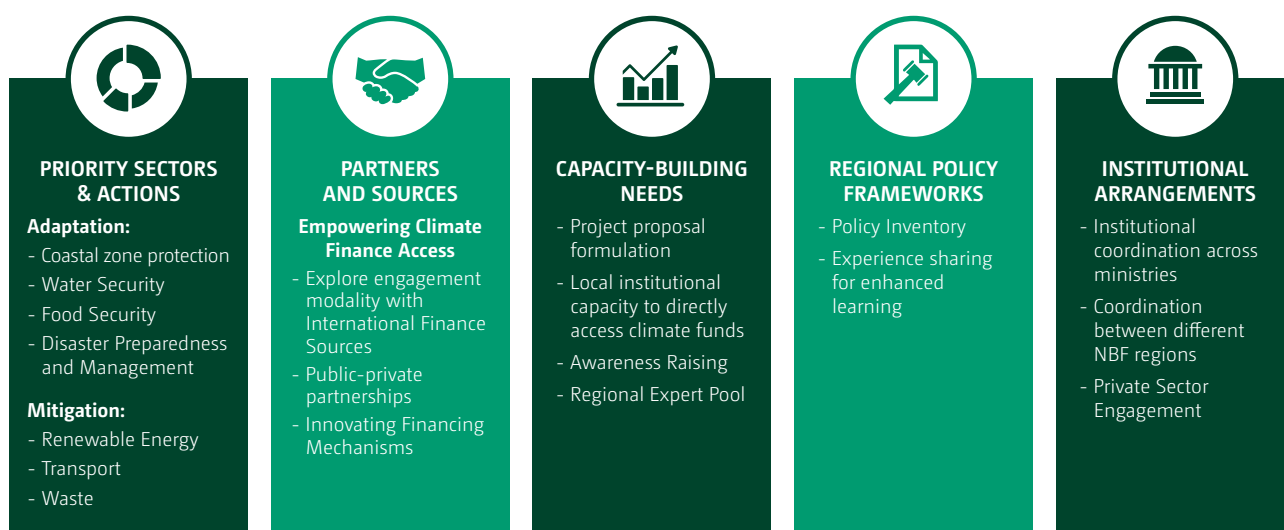
The regional activity involves the island States of the Indian Ocean (Comoros, Madagascar, Maldives, Mauritius, Seychelles and Sri Lanka), which all have common climate change challenges and priorities. According to the technical assessment, the **region has received USD 6.18 billion in international climate finance to date**, of which USD 2.87 billion was for adaptation activities, USD 2.5 billion was for mitigation activities and USD 807.44 million was for cross-cutting activities. The distribution of climate finance across these island States is varied, with the majority (USD 3.38 billion) going to Sri Lanka. Madagascar has received USD 1.32 billion, Mauritius USD 734.99 million, Maldives USD 328.97 million, the Comoros USD 257.36 million and Seychelles USD 169.43 million. **Countries in the region have stated that they need approximately USD 568 million for adaptation strategies and USD 2 billion for mitigation technology.** At a validation workshop for country representatives, held in Malé, Maldives, in March 2020, a technical assessment of flows, needs and challenges was presented, and participants identified key priorities and strategies for the Climate Finance Mobilization

and Access Strategy. They identified priority sectors for mitigation and adaptation activities as well as capacity-building, institutional and other needs as important for inclusion in the draft strategy and implementation plan. Both the technical assessment and the draft strategy will be reviewed by representatives from the countries in a follow-up validation workshop.

*Island States in the Indian Ocean  
Climate Finance Mobilization and  
Access Strategy Workshop, Male,  
Maldives, March 2020*



Figure 7  
Island States in the Indian Ocean needs





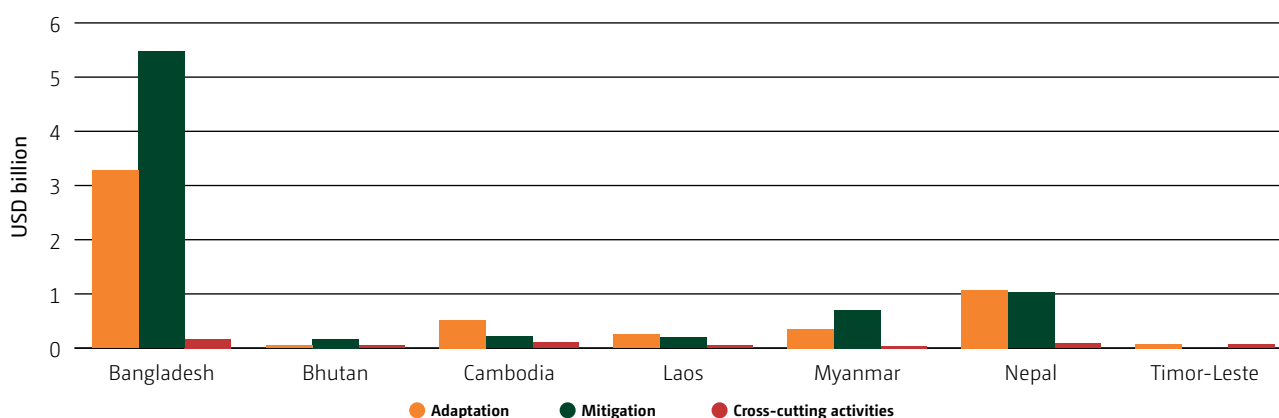
---

## Least developed countries in Asia

The least developed countries in Asia (Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Nepal and Timor-Leste) although geographically diverse, face similar finance, technology and capacity-related barriers to accessing and mobilizing climate finance. The regional activity is being conducted under the leadership of the National Environment Commission of Bhutan. **International climate finance flows to the region totalled USD 13.9 billion between 2013 and 2018**, of which USD 7.8 billion was for mitigation, USD 5.6 billion for adaptation and USD 0.55 billion for cross-cutting activities. Bangladesh received the most finance (USD 8.9 billion), followed by Nepal (USD 2.2 billion), Myanmar (USD 1.1 billion), Cambodia (USD 835 million), the Lao People's Democratic Republic (USD 498 million),

Bhutan (USD 268 million) and Timor-Leste (USD 142 million). The technical assessment and pre-validation workshop held in February 2021 highlighted regional needs related to accessing international climate funds, innovative financing arrangements for the private sector, capacity to conduct adaptation needs assessments, develop bankable projects and programmes and meet financing requirements of donors as well as undertake robust domestic climate finance planning and develop accounting procedures. **The total finance need for both mitigation and adaptation, as reported by the countries, is around USD 207 billion.** Next steps include finalization of the technical assessment and validation of the regional climate finance strategy under development, in preparation for the implementation phase.

Figure 8  
Climate finance flows to the least developed countries in Asia



Source: OECD.

---

## Melanesia

The regional activity encompasses the four Melanesian island States (Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu), under the leadership of the Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG). Work is under way to complete the implementation of the MSG Climate Finance

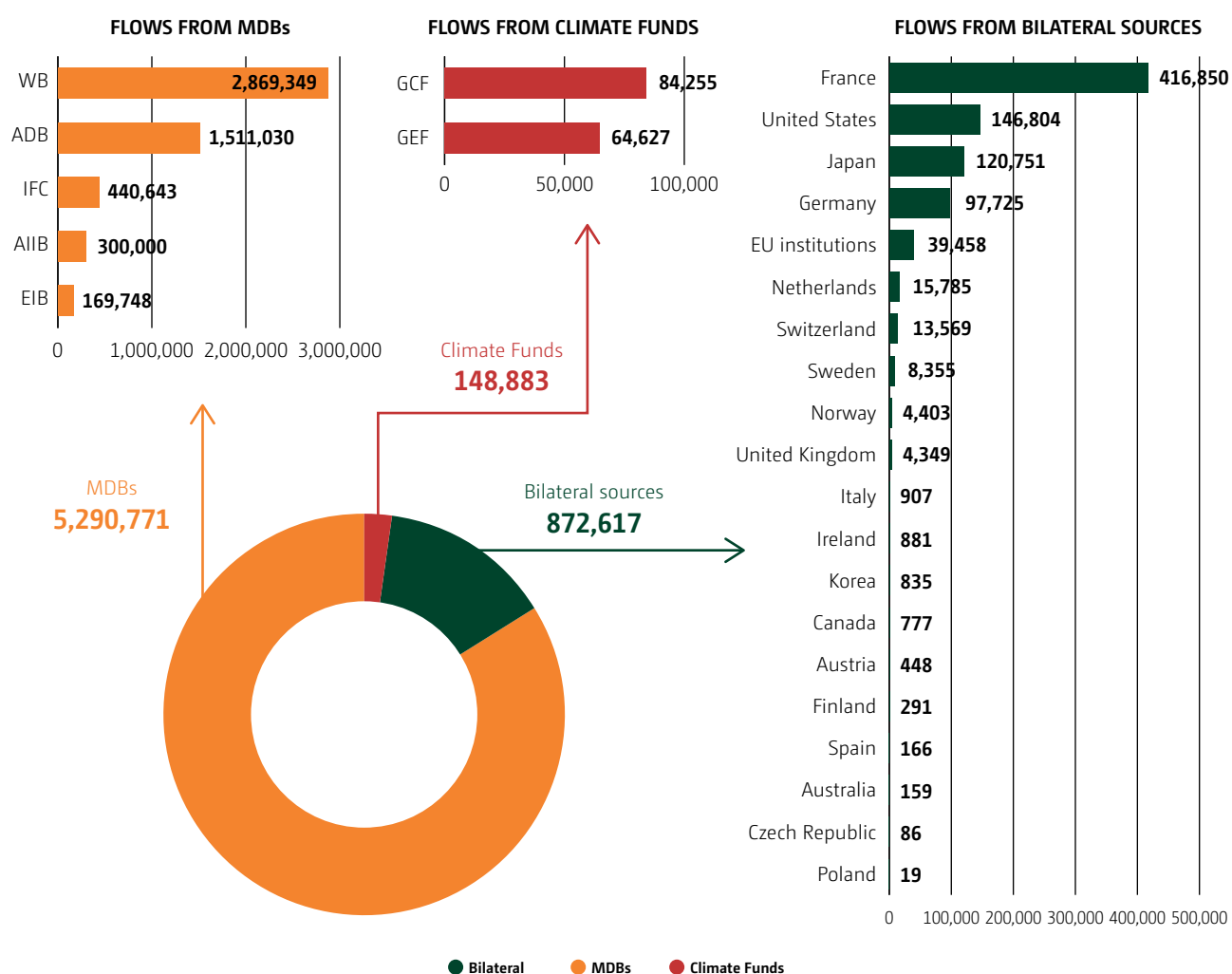
Strategy (2019–2021). To date, some financing for climate action in the subregion has been identified, including support for design of a financing vehicle to catalyze and mobilize private sector investment together with partners.

## South and South-West Asia

The regional activity in three countries in South and South-West Asia (Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan) is being implemented in collaboration with United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP). The region has been identified as one of the most vulnerable to climate change impacts and is exposed to a range of climate phenomena associated with its diverse climatic features and topographies, which include high-altitude, arid regions and subtropical

and coastal zones. **International public climate finance flows to the region totaled USD 6.3 billion between 2013 and 2018.** Overall, most climate finance (70.55%) targeted climate mitigation activities, with adaptation receiving 24.92% of finance and cross-cutting projects 4.53%. The technical work aims to provide information that will assist the countries in developing and implementing a regional Climate Finance Mobilization and Access Strategy.

Figure 9  
Sources of climate finance in South and South-West Asia (USD)



Source: OECD.



## South-East Asia

The regional activity in South-East Asia involves the member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) community consisting of Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. The activity is led by the ASEAN Working Group on Climate Change and supported by the ASEAN secretariat and the UNESCAP. **International climate finance flows to the region averaged USD 3.2 billion annually between 2013 and 2017**, which includes private sector investment in renewable energy totaling approximately USD 6 billion annually. Countries in the region devote 3 to 6% of their national budget to addressing climate change. The needs identified by countries include capacity-building to participate in future market mechanisms; technology development and transfer; research and development; development of greenhouse gas inventories; establishment of measurement, reporting and verification systems and monitoring and evaluation systems; and increasing outreach and raising awareness. **In order to address these needs, the estimated volume of climate finance required, as reported by the countries, is USD 422 billion up to 2030, most of which is needed for mitigation (USD 293.01 billion), with the balance needed for adaptation (USD 129.15 billion).** The proposed ASEAN Climate Finance Mobilization and Access

Strategy aims to address some of the identified needs by enhancing access to technology, signaling for investment at scale, enhancing cooperation and alignment between member States, and ensuring equal and inclusive access to institutions and services for all member States.

Figure 10  
Priority sectors in mitigation for ASEAN member States



The proposed Strategy also aims to support the ASEAN Working Group on Climate Change Action Plan. A pre-validation workshop was held in early 2021, where countries agreed to develop a handbook, titled “Guidebook for Accessing Climate Finance for Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations”. This resource and a draft regional climate finance strategy are currently under development with the support of the United Nations Development Programme and Japan International Cooperation Agency.

Figure 11  
Overview of sources and instruments of finance to support climate actions in the ASEAN region



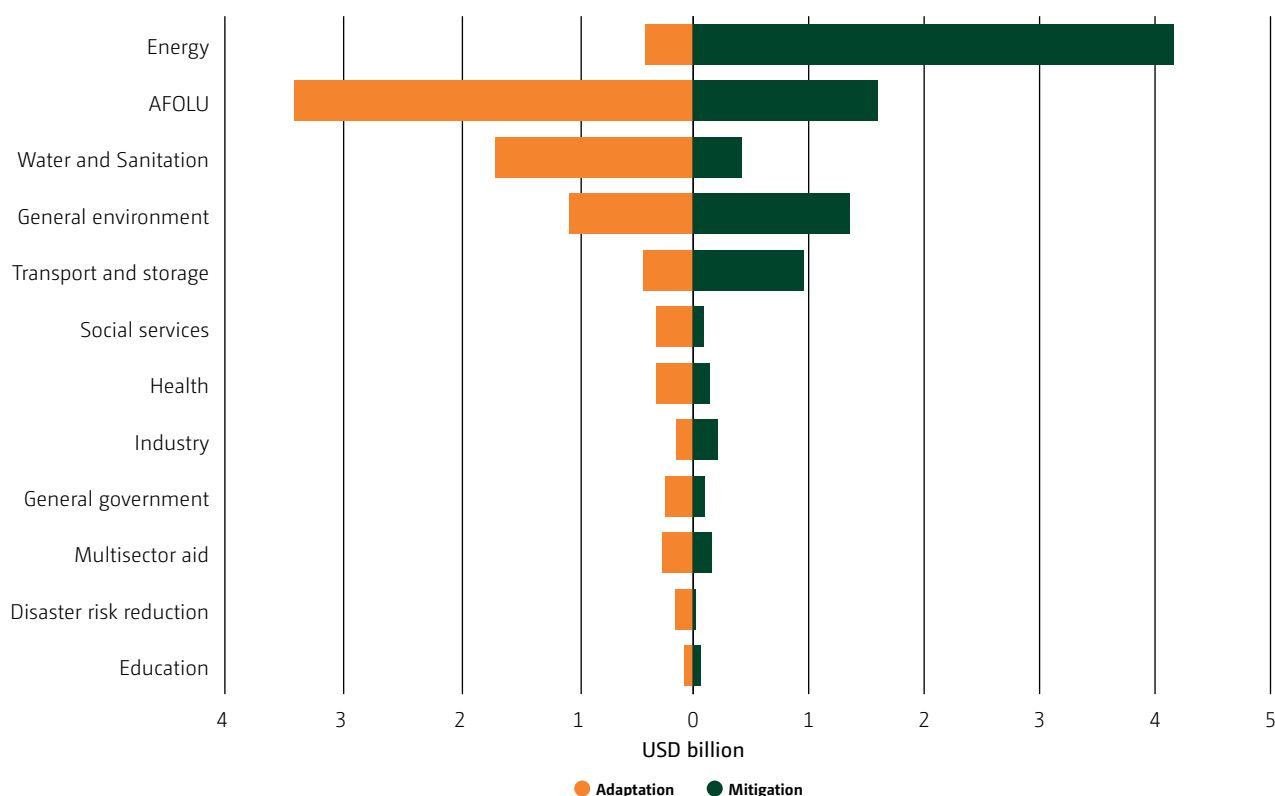
Source: ASEAN secretariat.

## Southern Africa

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) member States, comprising Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe are undertaking the regional activity in southern Africa. **According to the technical assessment, international climate finance flows to the region totalled USD 13.4 billion between 2013 and 2017, or USD 2.7 billion per year.** Climate finance was split equally between adaptation and mitigation, and most was dedicated to the energy, agriculture, and water and sanitation sectors. **The total finance need for both mitigation**

**and adaptation strategies, as stated by the countries, ranges between USD 197 billion and USD 202 billion up to 2030.** The major needs in terms of accessing climate finance include technical expertise and capacity to develop projects and access funds; coordination across institutions; data collection and monitoring; and policy, legal and regulatory frameworks. The member States of SADC met in late 2019 to discuss the status of climate finance in the region and laid out a plan for the development of a joint SADC Climate Finance Mobilization and Access Strategy to address in the region. Further work is pending the finalization of agreements between the UNFCCC secretariat and SADC.

Figure 12  
Public finance for adaptation and mitigation to southern Africa by sector



Source: OECD.

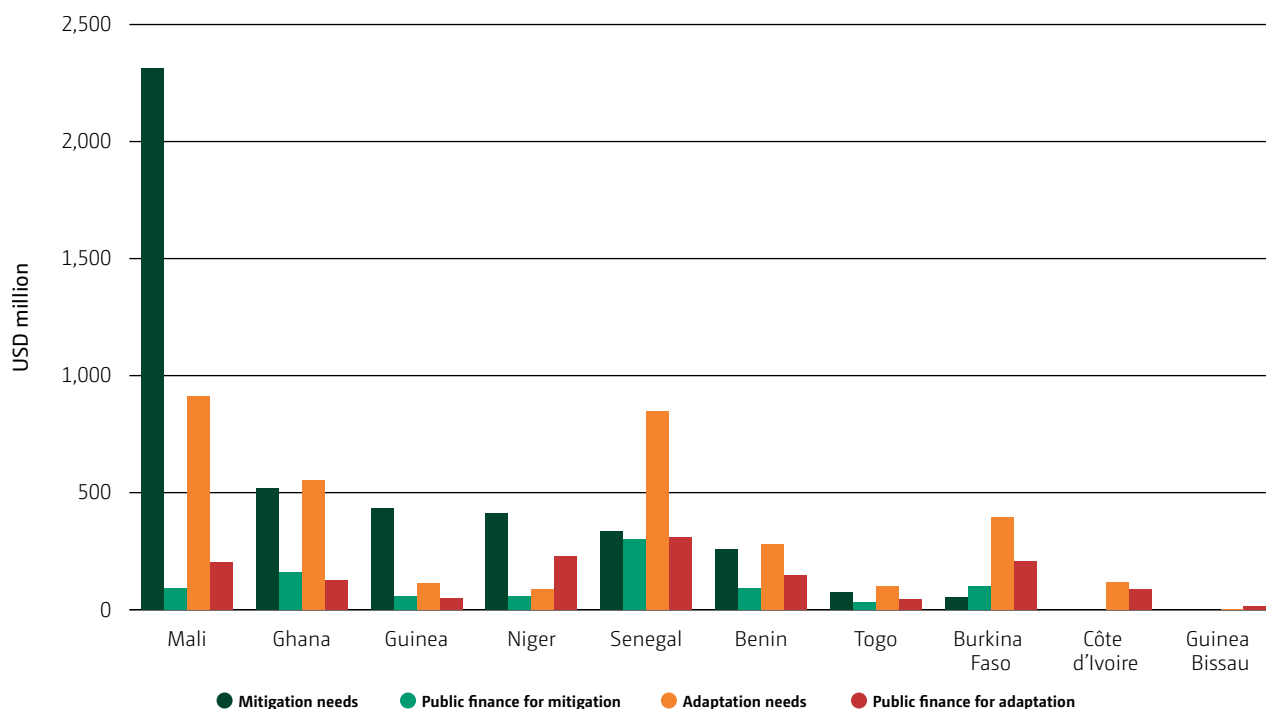


## West Africa

The West Africa region which includes Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo is led by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the West African Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance, and involves 15 countries (see summary table above). The technical assessment showed that between **2013 and 2018 the region received an average of USD 2.6 billion per year** in international public climate finance. **The finance needs amounts to approximately USD 20 billion annually up to 2030.** Priority mitigation sectors include energy, agriculture, forestry and other land use, industrial processes, transport and waste, while priority sectors and areas for adaptation include agriculture and livestock, biodiversity, water, forestry and land use, health, energy, coastal zones, fisheries, human

settlements and tourism. Technology needs are primarily in the areas of renewable energy, sustainable agriculture and water resources. To effectively mobilize climate finance, ECOWAS member States also require capacity-building on accessing funds, project preparation and development, and carbon market readiness, as well as institutional capacity-building in climate finance tracking and reporting. Although accessed funds are not yet commensurate to the needs, flows to the region have been increasing over the past decade, and countries are more aware of finance opportunities and have increasingly submitted successful proposals to specialized, international and regional climate funds. The strategy under development will aim to channel countries' full potential to access and mobilize climate finance, including through domestic sources and blended finance.

Figure 13  
Finance needs compared to West African climate finance flows



Source: OECD; NDC.

# COUNTRY ACTIVITIES

## Belize

The NBF activity in Belize forms part of a wider project involving various partner organizations (Commonwealth of Nations, NDC Partnership, Rocky Mountain Institute, World Bank) who are assisting the Ministry of Sustainable Development, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management of Belize in developing a NDC financing strategy. The NBF project is contributing by facilitating the technical assessment of climate finance availability and investment opportunities in the country, with a focus on strategies for multilateral development banks.

## Cuba

The NBF activity in Cuba is being carried out with the Cuban Ministry for Science, Technology, and Environment, in close consultation with other government institutions and national experts. A technical assessment under way shows that Cuba received USD 120 million in international climate finance between 2002 and 2018, primarily for mitigation projects, despite adaptation being defined as a priority in its nationally determined contribution (NDC). Challenges faced by Cuba in accessing climate finance include a lack of financial institutions and project development capacity and expertise, as well as integrating climate change in development plans. A Climate Finance Strategy for the country is being developed to in order to finance the implementation of the country's NDC and its State Plan for Confronting Climate Change known as "Tarea Vida".

## Dominican Republic

The NBF activity in the Dominican Republic is being carried out with the National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism, Dominican Republic. An assessment of climate finance flows has shown that international climate finance has fluctuated between USD 54 million and 250 million per year (2014-2017). In addition, mitigation activities in the energy, industry and agriculture, forestry and other land use sectors remain a high priority, as do adaptation needs in the water, biodiversity, human settlement and infrastructure sectors. These initial findings from the technical assessment under way with the help of experts in the region form the basis for the climate finance strategy under development, which will be aligned with national policies and programmes.

## Honduras

The NBF activity in Honduras is being carried out with the Presidential Office for Climate Change (*Clima+*). A climate finance assessment has shown that climate finance varied between USD 44 million and 253 million per year (2015 - 2019) and includes a compilation and analysis of prioritized mitigation and adaptation actions as well as information on relevant institutions and existing tools and resources for financing NDC implementation. Based on the findings of the assessment, a toolbox of strategic actions is being developed to help the design of the National Climate Finance Strategy. A series of virtual workshops have been held to build capacity to improve access and to mobilize climate finance.



---

## Philippines

The NBF activity in the Philippines will support the development of a pipeline of climate projects for provinces and regions affected by super typhoon Haiyan and assist in establishing a national system for tracking climate finance and ensuring its transparency. The activity led by the Philippines Climate Change Commission, was launched in mid-2019 during a roundtable dialogue on climate finance and was attended by approximately 100 participants composed of senior national and local government officials and representatives of multilateral and bilateral agencies, banks and civil society.

---

## Uruguay

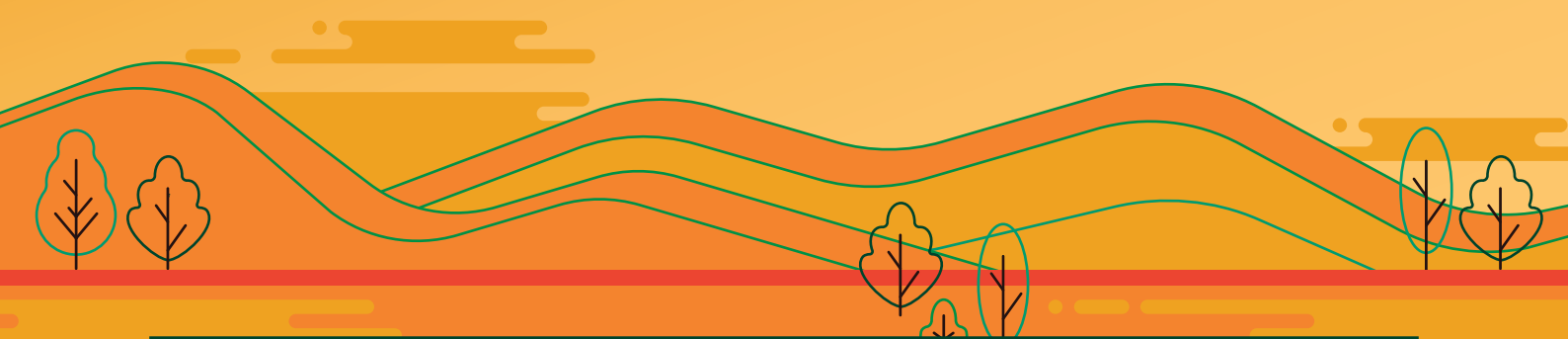
The NBF activity in Uruguay is being carried out with the Ministry for Housing, Land Planning and Environment Oriental Republic of Uruguay. The objective of the activity is to facilitate the mobilization of climate finance to support the needs identified in the implementation of priority mitigation and adaptation actions in accordance with Uruguay's NDC and NAP and other national development strategies. It aims to develop an adaptation strategy to evaluate the financial cost and effects of climate change and identification of adaptation and mitigation measures.



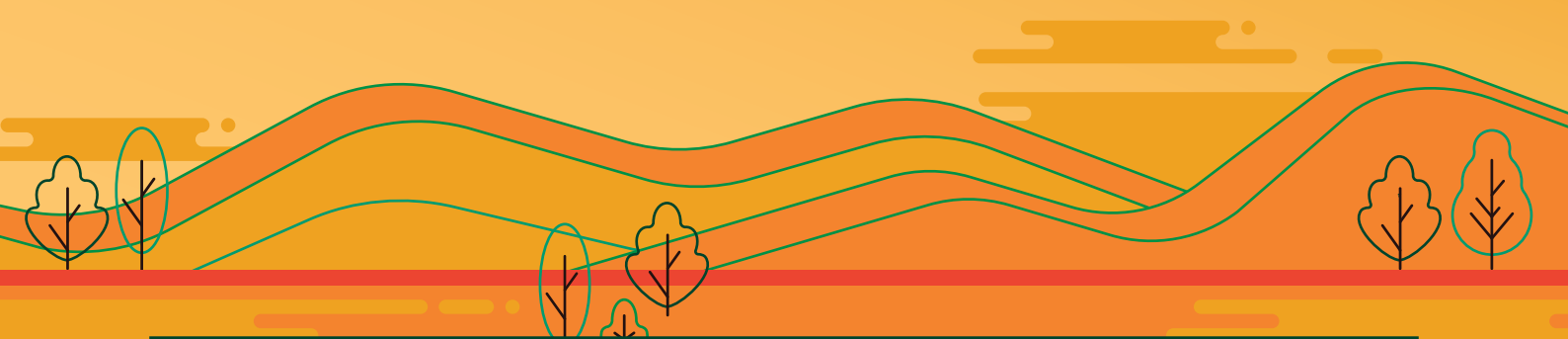


# SUMMARY OF THE STATUS OF ACTIVITIES UNDER THE NEEDS-BASED FINANCE PROJECT, AS AT JUNE 2021



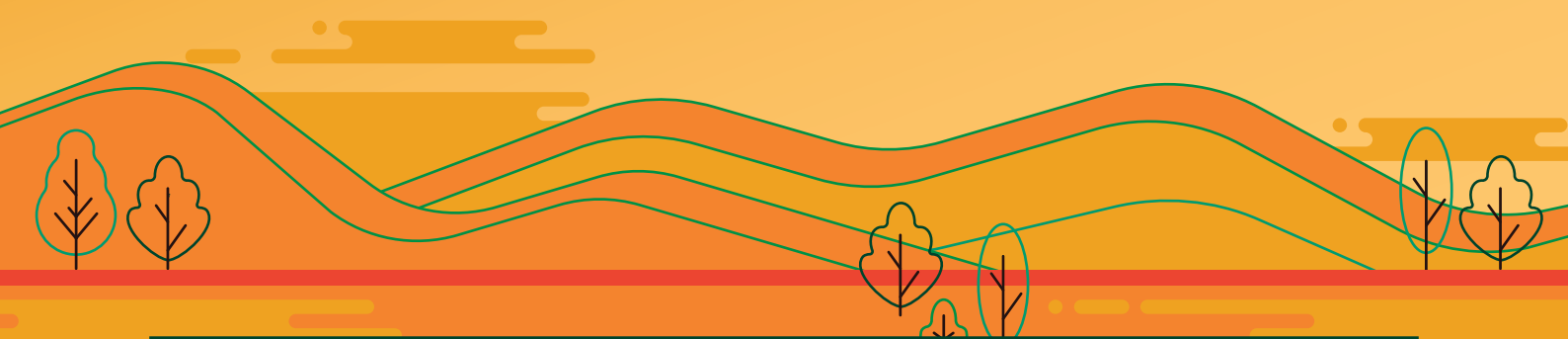


Focus of project activity	Partners	Assessment	Strategy	Pipeline	Priority sectors and actions	
Arab States (22 countries) <sup>a</sup>	League of Arab States Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	Completed	Under development	Under development	Adaptation and adaptation with mitigation co-benefits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water</li> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Coastal zones</li> <li>• Health</li> <li>• Waste</li> </ul>	Economic diversification and mitigation with adaptation co-benefits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy</li> <li>• Transport</li> <li>• Water</li> </ul>
Central Asia and South Caucasus (8 countries) <sup>b</sup>	UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	Completed	To be developed	To be developed	Mitigation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy</li> <li>• Transport</li> <li>• Agriculture and land use</li> <li>• Industry</li> <li>• Forestry</li> <li>• Waste</li> </ul>	Adaptation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Critical infrastructure</li> <li>• Tourism</li> <li>• Water supply and sanitation</li> <li>• Health</li> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Food security (agriculture, livestock, fisheries)</li> <li>• Coastal zone protection and marine resources</li> <li>• Disaster risk reduction</li> </ul>
East Africa (6 countries) <sup>c</sup>	East African Community East African Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance	Completed	Completed	Drafted	Mitigation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy</li> <li>• Transport</li> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Forestry</li> <li>• Land use</li> <li>• Industry</li> <li>• Waste</li> <li>• Wetlands</li> </ul>	Adaptation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water resources</li> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Energy</li> <li>• Infrastructure</li> <li>• Forestry</li> <li>• Biodiversity and tourism</li> <li>• Human settlements</li> <li>• Coastal marine environment and fisheries</li> <li>• Human health</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Science and technology</li> </ul>

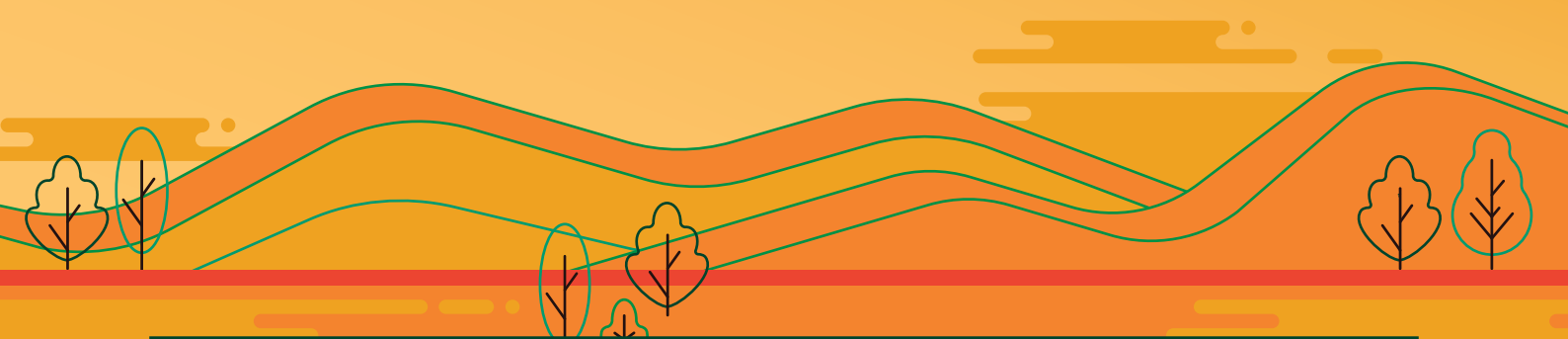


Focus of project activity	Partners	Assessment	Strategy	Pipeline	Priority sectors and actions	
Eastern Caribbean States (5 countries and on a per country basis) <sup>d</sup>	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States Governments of the region	Completed	Under development	Under development	Mitigation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy</li> <li>• Health</li> <li>• Tourism</li> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Fishing</li> <li>• Waste</li> <li>• Water</li> <li>• Transportation</li> <li>• Forestry and land-use change</li> <li>• Manufacturing and construction</li> </ul>	Adaptation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water</li> <li>• Human settlements</li> <li>• Energy availability</li> <li>• Disaster risk reduction</li> <li>• Food security</li> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Health</li> <li>• Ecosystems</li> <li>• Sustainable land management</li> </ul> Technology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renewable energy generation</li> <li>• Grid stability</li> <li>• Microgrid</li> </ul>
Island States in the Indian Ocean (6 countries) <sup>e</sup>	Government of Maldives	Completed	Completed	Under development	Mitigation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renewable energy</li> <li>• Transport</li> <li>• Forestry</li> </ul>	Adaptation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Critical infrastructure</li> <li>• Water security</li> <li>• Health</li> <li>• Food security</li> <li>• Coastal zone protection</li> <li>• Tourism</li> </ul>
Latin America (per country basis)	Governments in the region, for example, Belize, Honduras and Uruguay	Completed	Under development	Under development	Mitigation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renewable energy</li> <li>• Energy efficiency</li> <li>• Transport</li> <li>• Waste and waste water</li> <li>• Low carbon and efficient energy generation</li> </ul>	Adaptation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy</li> <li>• Transport</li> <li>• Infrastructure</li> <li>• Institutional capacity</li> <li>• Technical assistance</li> <li>• Water and wastewater systems</li> <li>• Agriculture</li> </ul>





Focus of project activity	Partners	Assessment	Strategy	Pipeline	Priority sectors and actions	
Least developed countries in Asia (6 countries) <sup>f</sup>	Government of Bhutan	Completed	To be developed	Under development	Mitigation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renewable energy</li> <li>• Energy efficiency</li> <li>• Industry</li> <li>• Domestic fuel efficiency</li> <li>• Transport</li> <li>• Forestry and land use</li> <li>• Waste</li> </ul>	Adaptation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infrastructure</li> <li>• Water supply and sanitation</li> <li>• Food security</li> <li>• Coastal zone protection and marine resources</li> <li>• Disaster prevention</li> </ul>
Melanesia (4 countries) <sup>g</sup>	Melanesian Spearhead Group	Published	Published	Published	Mitigation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renewable energy</li> <li>• Off-grid energy generation</li> <li>• Energy efficiency</li> <li>• Forestry and REDD+</li> <li>• Transport</li> </ul>	Adaptation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infrastructure</li> <li>• Human settlements</li> <li>• Climate-smart agriculture and fisheries</li> <li>• Food security</li> <li>• Ecosystems</li> <li>• Human health</li> <li>• Water and sanitation</li> <li>• Climate-induced migration</li> </ul>
South and South-West Asia (3 countries) <sup>h</sup>	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	To be developed	To be developed	To be developed	To be determined	
South-East Asia (10 countries) <sup>i</sup>	ASEAN Working Group on Climate Change ASEAN Secretariat UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	Completed	Drafted	Under development	Mitigation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy (renewable energy, electricity grid, energy efficiency)</li> <li>• Transport</li> <li>• Agriculture, forestry and land use</li> </ul>	Adaptation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water supply and sanitation</li> <li>• Public health</li> <li>• Biodiversity, watershed management</li> <li>• Food security (agriculture, livestock, fisheries)</li> <li>• Coastal zone protection and marine resources</li> </ul>



Focus of project activity	Partners	Assessment	Strategy	Pipeline	Priority sectors and actions	
Southern Africa (16 countries) <sup>j</sup>	Southern African Development Community	Completed	Under development	Under development	Mitigation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renewable energy</li> <li>• Energy conservation and energy efficiency</li> <li>• Land-use change and forestry</li> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Industrial processes</li> <li>• Waste</li> <li>• Transport</li> </ul>	Adaptation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Water</li> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Human health</li> <li>• Human security</li> <li>• Human settlements</li> <li>• Tourism</li> <li>• Mining and extractive industries</li> </ul>
West Africa (15 countries) <sup>k</sup>	Economic Community of West African States West African Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance	Completed	Drafted	Under development	Mitigation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture, forestry and other land use</li> <li>• Energy</li> <li>• Transport</li> <li>• Industrial processes</li> <li>• Product uses</li> <li>• Waste</li> </ul>	Adaptation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water</li> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Health</li> <li>• Coastal protection</li> <li>• Fisheries</li> <li>• Energy</li> <li>• Forestry</li> <li>• Land use</li> <li>• Biodiversity and ecosystems</li> <li>• Protection of vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Human settlements</li> <li>• Tourism</li> </ul>

<sup>a</sup> Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, State of Palestine, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

<sup>b</sup> Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

<sup>c</sup> Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda.

<sup>d</sup> Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines; and Grenada.

<sup>e</sup> Comoros, Madagascar, Maldives, Mauritius, Seychelles and Sri Lanka.

<sup>f</sup> Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nepal and Timor-Leste.

<sup>g</sup> Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu.

<sup>h</sup> Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan.

<sup>i</sup> Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam.

<sup>j</sup> Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

<sup>k</sup> Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.









Further information, related to the NBF Project  
is available on the UNFCCC webpage

**[https://unfccc.int/NBF\\_Project](https://unfccc.int/NBF_Project)**



**United Nations**  
Framework Convention on  
Climate Change