

An aerial photograph of a wide, muddy-brown river meandering through a lush green landscape. A city is visible on the left bank, and the river forms a large loop in the center. The sky is filled with white, fluffy clouds.

LEAST DEVELOPED
COUNTRIES EXPERT
GROUP (LEG)

REPORT ON NAP WRITING SUPPORT

2022



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

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CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT IDEAS	3
3. THE NAP WRITING WORKSHOPS	4
3.1. Expected outcomes	4
3.2. Technical approaches and main concepts applied at the workshops	5
3.2.1. Learning by doing: the national adaptation cycle	5
3.2.2. Learning by doing: Essential functions of the NAP	6
3.2.3. Learning by doing: NAP ready for implementation	7
3.2.4. Learning by doing: NAP priorities ready for implementation	7
3.3. Implementation strategy for the NAP: the NAP as a national programme	8
3.4. Information on available funding under the Financial Mechanism for the implementation of NAPs	8
3.5. Key outputs of the writing workshops	11
3.5.1. Project idea workouts	11
3.5.2. NAP country roadmaps	12
3.5.3. Catalogue of project ideas	12
3.6. Key challenges and needs for further developing the project ideas and accessing funding for implementation	13
4. FOLLOW UP ACTIVITIES TO FURTHER ADVANCE THE PROJECT IDEAS	14
4.1. Activities by countries	14
4.2. Activities by the LEG	15
5. PROGRESS MADE ON THE PROJECT IDEAS	16
6. NEXT STEPS	17
ANNEX I – WORKSHOP FLOW	18
ANNEX II – PROJECT IDEA WORKOUT TEMPLATE	19
ANNEX III – LIST OF COUNTRIES THAT PARTICIPATED IN THE TWO REGIONAL NAP WRITING WORKSHOPS	22



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1. INTRODUCTION

The least developed countries (LDCs) through various channels have repeatedly expressed that they face multiple challenges and complexities in accessing funding from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) for the formulation and implementation of their national adaptation plans (NAPs). These include capacity to write project proposals, meeting the stringent requirements of GCF funding proposals, promoting funding proposals from multiple stakeholders such as those at the subnational and local government level, and ensuring that countries' support needs for a long-term process are met through limited, one-off funding designed for projects over a fixed time frame. This has resulted in lower progress in accessing support and thereby limited progress in adaptation in the LDCs.

Meanwhile, the IPCC AR6 Working Group II findings reveal that “current global financial flows for adaptation, including from public and private finance sources, are insufficient for and constrain implementation of adaptation options especially in developing countries (high confidence).¹ The 2021 Adaptation Gap Report confirms the widening of the adaptation finance gap as the “estimated adaptation costs in the developing countries are five to ten times greater than current public adaptation finance flows”.² Although the Green Climate Fund (GCF) aims to deliver a 50:50 balance between mitigation and adaptation allocations in its portfolio, its total funding amount is still more targeted towards mitigation compared to adaptation.³

In addition to the overall insufficient funding towards adaptation efforts, the LDCs experience challenges, complexities and delays in accessing funding from the GCF for formulating and implementing their NAPs.⁴ At its 41st meeting, the LEG noted that the number of project proposals submitted by the LDCs for accessing funding from the GCF for implementing priority adaptation projects and programmes associated with their NAPs remains low despite the interest of the GCF in receiving more submissions in this area. The LEG also noted that the lack of effective support for the LDCs for developing project proposals continues to be a barrier.⁵

To address the abovementioned issues, the LEG is supporting all the LDCs to move towards successful adaptation by helping each to initiate and submit project proposals to the GCF and other sources of funding for implementing adaptation priorities associated with their NAPs. This involves working with UNFCCC National Focal Points and relevant teams working on NAPs to identify project ideas in the form of project profiles that can be used to develop concept notes or proposals for submission to the GCF, as well as the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Adaptation Fund (AF), with the support of respective national authorities and delivery partners/accredited entities the countries would choose to work. The LEG also supports the LDCs in completing the formulation of their first NAPs.

¹ IPCC, 2022: Summary for Policymakers [H.-O. Pörtner, D.C. Roberts, E.S. Poloczanska, K. Mintenbeck, M. Tignor, A. Alegría, M. Craig, S. Langsdorf, S. Lösschke, V. Möller, A. Okem (eds.)]. In: Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [H.-O. Pörtner, D.C. Roberts, M. Tignor, E.S. Poloczanska, K. Mintenbeck, A. Alegría, M. Craig, S. Langsdorf, S. Lösschke, V. Möller, A. Okem, B. Rama (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK and New York, NY, USA, pp. 3–33, doi:10.1017/9781009325844.001

² UNEP (2021). Adaptation Gap Report 2021: The gathering storm – Adapting to climate change in a post-pandemic world – Key Messages. Nairobi. Available at https://wedocs.unep.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/37298/AGR21_KMEN.pdf

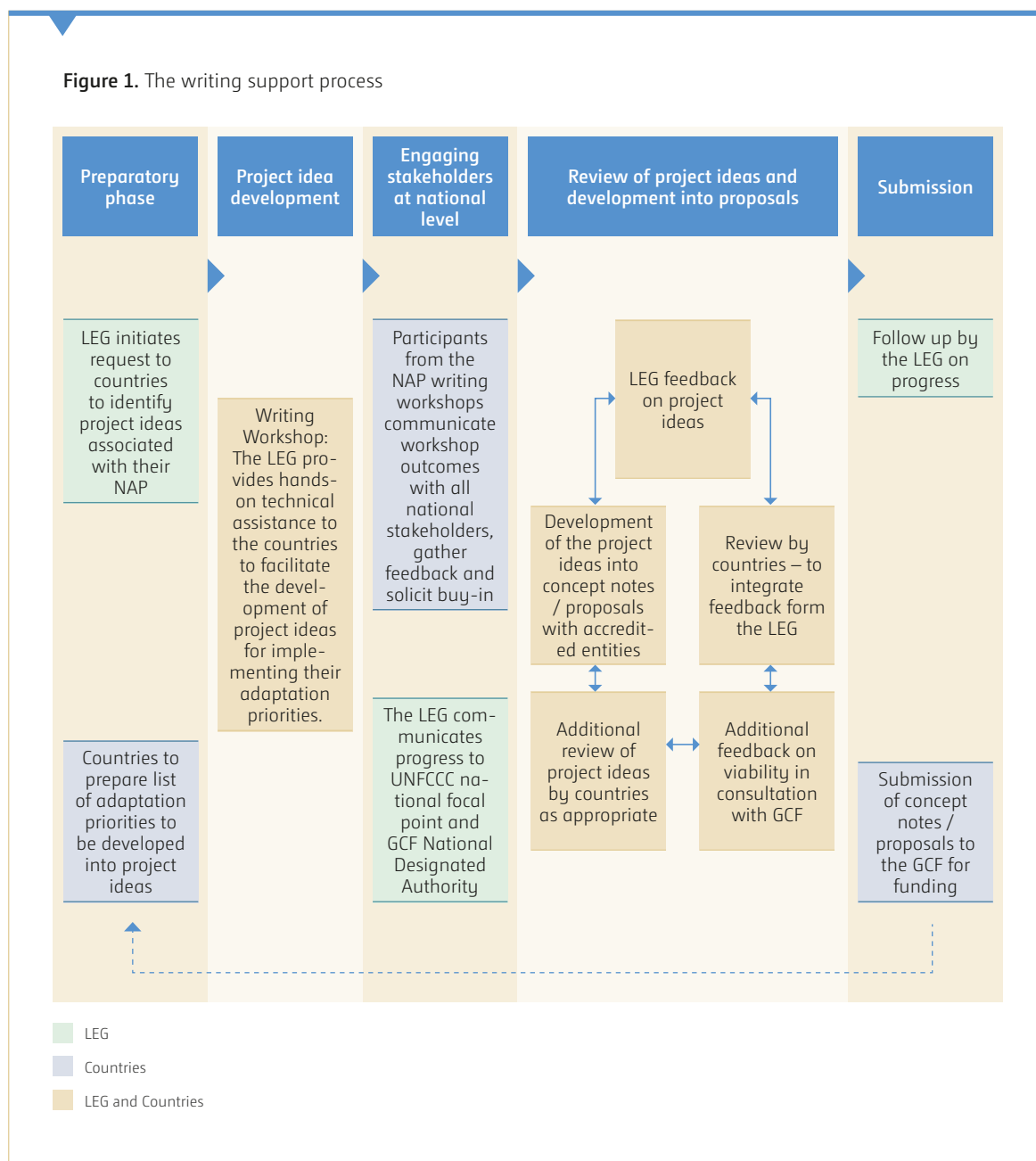
³ GCF Portfolio dashboard available at <https://www.greenclimate.fund/projects/dashboard>

⁴ FCCC/SBI/2022/L.9 <https://unfccc.int/documents/505765>

⁵ FCCC/SBI/2022/6 <https://unfccc.int/documents/470417>

The support involves rounds of dialogues with countries to identify their project ideas, collect information towards elaborating those ideas, engaging with the countries through NAP writing workshops to elaborate details on the project ideas, and assisting the countries in further developing those with the support of relevant entities. The work is carried out in collaboration with the GCF and related entities. In 2022, the LEG conducted two regional NAP writing workshops for the African and Asia-Pacific LDCs. The workshop for the Asia-Pacific LDCs took place in Siem Reap, Cambodia from 12 to 15 July 2022, and the one for the African LDCs took place in Nairobi, Kenya, from 26 to 26 March 2022. For more information, please visit <https://napexpo.org/workshops/asiapacific2022> and <https://napexpo.org/workshops/africanap2022>, respectively.

Figure 1. The writing support process



2. IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT IDEAS

Countries are engaged in identifying adaptation project ideas based on existing strategies and plans. For countries with a NAP, it serves as the main basis whereby countries build upon the adaptation priorities identified therein. For countries yet to complete their NAP any existing information either as part of the ongoing work in the formulation of the NAP, or from NAPA and any other available plans or strategies is applied as the basis. Where a GCF country programme exists, that also serves as the basis.

Based on the different types of adaptation priorities identified in the NAPs, the LEG identified the following broad framing of implementation covering three main actions:

- Concrete projects that address specific problems/aim to achieve a specific goal;
- Capacity-building/capacity-development/readiness for implementation;
- The ongoing process to support the formulation and implementation of NAPs.

This framing is applied in assisting countries in classifying the projects they would like to develop, which also helps in identifying whether they would fall under readiness support window, or under projects and programmes. Additionally, countries are guided through identifying capacity needs to develop their project ideas, and towards the implementation of the ensuing project(s).



3. THE NAP WRITING WORKSHOPS

3.1. EXPECTED OUTCOMES

As an integral part of the support, the NAP writing workshops are aimed at supporting the LDCs in moving towards successful adaptation by supporting the countries to advance their NAPs on all fronts – from the formulation of their NAPs to the implementation of the policies, projects and programmes identified in their NAPs.

Participating countries are guided through producing two or more project ideas in the form of project profiles to be used to develop concept notes for submission to the GCF, after additional work such as endorsement by the GCF NDA, and additional inputs from a delivery partner. Each country also prepares a road map for further work on finalizing the first NAP and for implementation for the next few years.

Countries working on their first NAP are also assisted in advancing on their NAP, with feedback given based on best practices on the contents of the NAP identified to date.



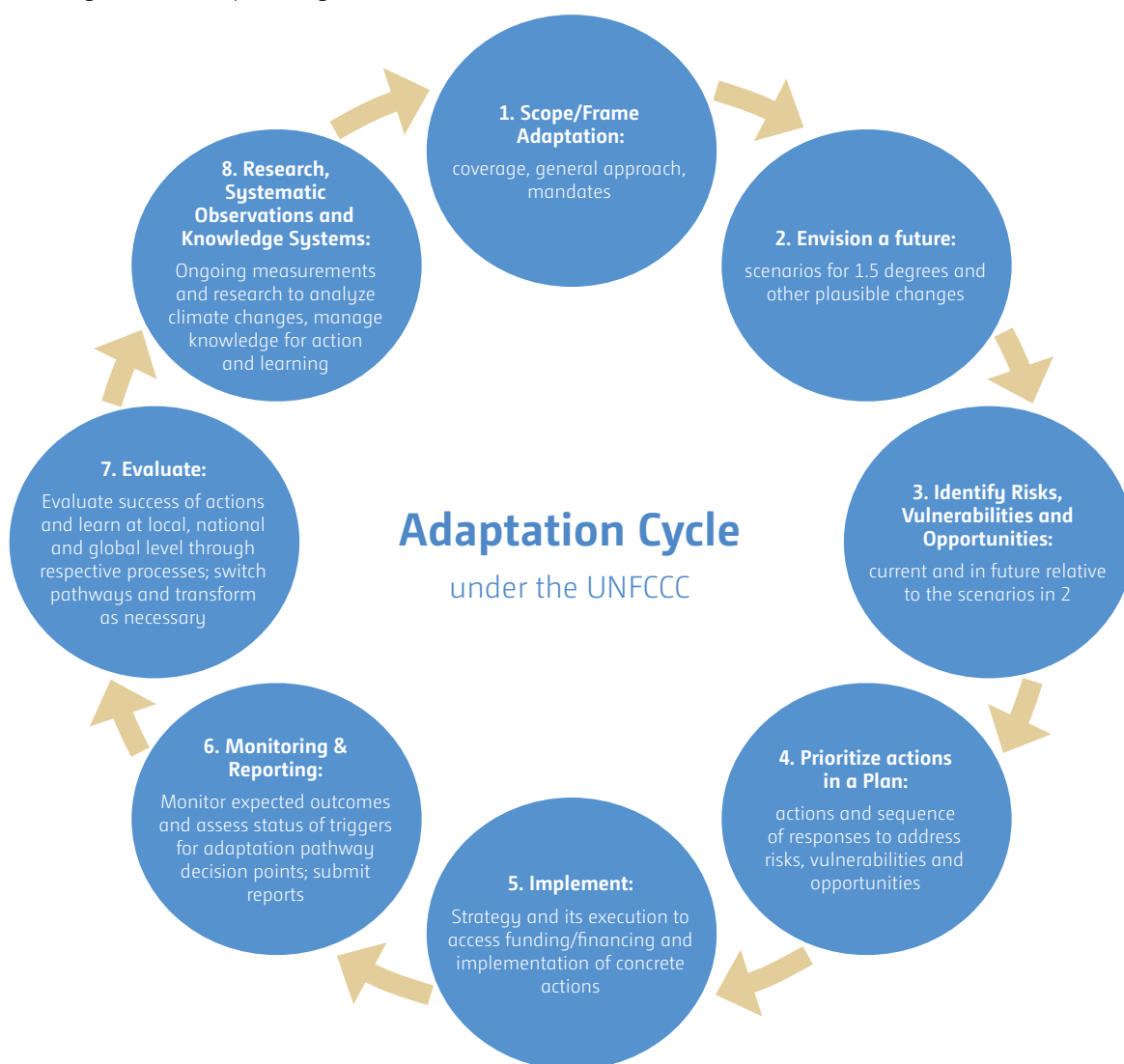
3.2. TECHNICAL APPROACHES AND MAIN CONCEPTS APPLIED AT THE WORKSHOPS

Through learning by doing, the LEG together with the LDCs and relevant organizations has developed several approaches and concepts to assist countries in more effectively advancing their work on NAPs. Relevant to the workshops are the learnings related to the national adaptation cycle, NAP ready for implementation, and the NAP priorities ready for implementation. These approaches and concepts are applied to guide countries in working on their project ideas with inputs from the LEG, the GCF, GEF and relevant entities and organizations. The overview of the funding windows available for adaptation allowed countries to target their project ideas towards specific windows and work towards it.

3.2.1. Learning by doing: the national adaptation cycle

The adaptation cycle allows countries to think about the various aspects of the cycle and address any uncertainties on the different phases.

Figure 2. The Adaptation Cycle



3.2.2. Learning by doing: Essential functions of the NAP

Over the last few years, the LEG has been receiving requests from some LDCs to review their draft NAPs, including through the partners of the NAP technical working group. In facilitating the review of the draft NAPs, the LEG developed a list of essential functions or the different end uses of the NAPs. The list of essential functions or uses of the NAPs is updated regularly. The current list includes:

- a) Use of the NAP to inform adaptation information included in National Determined Contributions (NDCs) and adaptation communications;
- b) Use of the NAP to inform development of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) country programme with respect to adaptation;
- c) Use of the NAP to guide and drive integration of climate change considerations in development planning including processes such as national budgets;
- d) Use of the NAP to provide an up-to-date summary of key vulnerabilities and risks, and priority adaptation actions for a country;
- e) Use of the NAP to present current and ongoing adaptation activities under implementation under various funding sources, including the Convention funds, bilateral sources, and from national funding sources, for use in recognition of adaptation efforts of developing countries, and also summaries of support provided and support received;
- f) Use of information in the NAP to provide initial information on climate rationale for adaptation, used when designing implementation projects under the GCF and other funds;
- g) Use of the NAP to show how adaptation guiding principles (best practices) are addressed, such as how gender, indigenous knowledge, focus on most vulnerable, inclusion in the planning, etc., are addressed during the formulation of the NAP;
- h) Use of the NAP to provide a platform for promoting coherence with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and other frameworks; as well as integration across different administrative levels and programmes;
- i) The underlying process for formulating and implementing the NAP is increasingly becoming the umbrella programme for adaptation activities in the country, with a long-term approach to supporting adaptation assessment and planning, and subsequent implementation, and embracing related activities on V&A assessment for national communications, adaptation priority setting for the adaptation communications, activities at sectoral and subnational levels, etc.
- j) There are growing efforts to enhance national institutional arrangements for the leadership and coordination of adaptation efforts at all levels and involving all actors and stakeholders.

3.2.3. Learning by doing: NAP ready for implementation

Secondly, the LEG has also developed, through learning, the characteristics of a NAP that is ready for implementation. To effectively enable implementation, the NAP needs to contain, inter alia, the following:

- a) Recent trends in climate changes to help identify baseline conditions, and should describe an envisioned climate future for the country, which guided vulnerability and risk assessments;
- b) Clear prioritization of actions to be implemented, taking into account that resources will always be limited (funding and human capacity to pursue project development and implementation);
- c) Timeline of activities to be implemented taking into account other planned/priority activities in the country;
- d) Lessons learned, barriers, risk factors – including those based on similar projects
- e) How projects fit in the bigger picture of adaptation for the country, including sustainable development plans for the country (local to national, how projects aggregate to a higher objective, or just independent ideas to address unconnected factors);
- f) The adaptation need (additionality over ongoing development efforts) in terms of costs and other resources needed;
- g) Costs for each activity/project, and timeframes;
- h) For medium- to long-term strategies, show clear alignment to an envisioned future climate scenario, and also reference to the less than 2 °C degrees temperature limit of the Paris Agreement.

3.2.4. Learning by doing: NAP priorities ready for implementation

Thirdly, one of the primary contents of a NAP are adaptation priorities to be implemented. As much detail as possible is helpful to guide implementation. From the learnings with projects from the LDCs and complementary resources from the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, such details should include, among others:

- a) Concrete goal/objective, and what success would look like (this would inform monitoring and evaluation);
- b) Clear identification of systems to be addressed, showing how climate change is an issue and how interventions will help achieve development gains/positive outcomes (elements of a theory of change);
- c) Clear climate change rationale (how projected climate change is a driver of need for action; in addition to historical climate data analysis);
- d) Specific boundaries of the system in terms of key actors, stakeholders to be engaged, region of interest, beneficiaries, etc.;
- e) Studies and assessments that support vulnerability and risk assessments, and how these translate to adaptation interventions, as well as the studies required for ground truthing (baseline information);
- f) Costing of activities (workshops, meetings, equipment, technologies, consultants, etc.);
- g) Timeline (programme duration);
- h) Monitoring and enforcement mechanisms.

3.3. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY FOR THE NAP: THE NAP AS A NATIONAL PROGRAMME

Consistent with the approaches and concepts presented in the section above, the implementation strategy needs to include, among others, the following details:

- a) Planned adaptation activities to address key vulnerabilities and risks, with the details described in section 3.2.4 above;
- b) Approach for implementation: the NAP as whole as a national programme; project-by-project basis; sector-wide or programmatic approach; resilience, climate proofing, ecosystem based, etc.;
- c) Available support (funding, technology, capacity-building), sources of the support and strategy for the mobilization of support;
- d) Overall coordination for the implementation of adaptation at all levels;
- e) Synergies with other plans and strategies at subnational, national and regional levels, and with other multilateral environmental agreements;
- f) Timing and sequencing of activities, considering available resources, ongoing and planned adaptation, relevant development initiatives.

An important element of the implementation strategy is also the diversity of actors to support implementation, and the sources of support.

Adaptation actions also largely fall under the following broad framing:

- Concrete projects that address specific problems/aim to achieve a specific goal;
- Capacity-building/capacity-development/readiness for implementation;
- The ongoing process to support the formulation and implementation of NAPs.

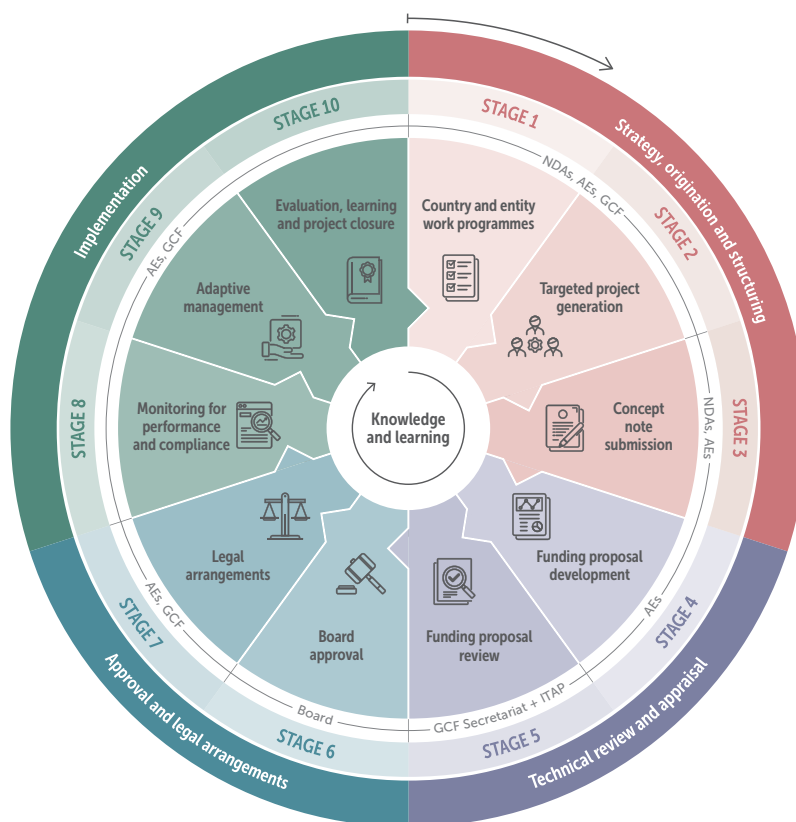
Therefore, depending on the sources of support, the implementation strategy may also be framed accordingly as a *funding strategy* such as in the case of funding under the financial mechanism (GCF, LDCF, SDCF, AF); *investment plan* such as in the case of funding by multilateral development banks and the private sector; or an *expenditure plan* such as in the case of domestic and bilateral funding.

3.4. INFORMATION ON AVAILABLE FUNDING UNDER THE FINANCIAL MECHANISM FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NAPs

The physical presence of funding entities at the workshops allowed countries to interact directly with them and clarify their queries as well as gather additional information on availability of funds and their mechanisms. During the workshops, the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) presented an overview of their funding windows and opportunities for LDCs to access funding for adaptation.

The GCF presented the GCF Programming and the opportunities under the various GCF funding windows.

Figure 3. GCF Programming Overview



Abbreviations: AE = accredited entity, NDA = national designated authority, ITAP = independent Technical Advisory Panel.

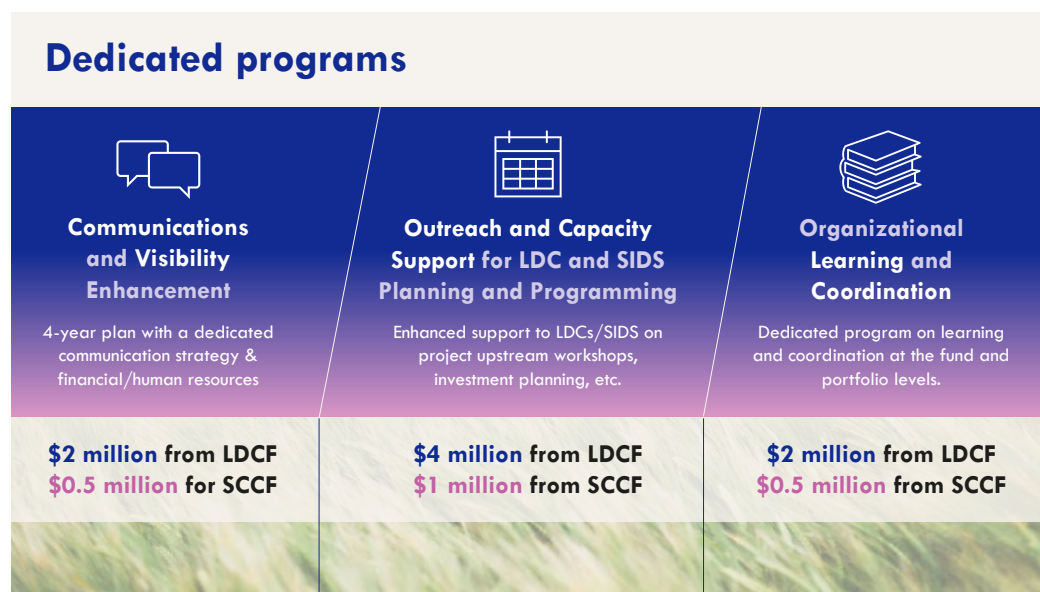
The GEF stated that the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) has an increased cap of USD 20 million for each LDC in the 8th replenishment cycle, which is aligned with the Glasgow pact to double the provision of adaptation finance.

The GEF presentation informed the participants that the priority themes for 2022-2026 for LDCF/SCCF are:

- Agriculture, food security and health;
- Water;
- Early warning and climate information systems;
- Nature-based solutions.




The GEF also provided an overview of its dedicated programs for LDCs and SIDS.

Figure 4. LDCF and SCCF dedicated programs



Additionally, during the NAP Expo 2022, the Adaptation Fund (AF) advised LDCs on available opportunities for accessing funding for adaptation projects and programs.

Figure 5. AF Funding Windows

	FUNDING TYPE	Accredited Entity Type	Maximum Funding Amount per Project/Program
 <p>ACTION</p> <p>Action grants support eligible countries to undertake high quality adaptation projects/programmes consistent with their priority needs, goals and strategies.</p>	<p>Single Country: For addressing climate change impacts in one country through tangible outcomes</p>	NIE, RIE, MIE	USD 10 Million per Project/Programme*
	<p>Regional: For addressing climate change impacts in 2+ countries in the same United Nations region, or adjacent regions, through tangible outcomes</p>	RIE, MIE	USD 14 Million per Project/Programme **
	<p>Enhanced Direct Access: Supports bottom-up approaches through local knowledge and locally led action. Project selection occurs at national/sub-national levels.</p>	NIE	USD 5 Million per Project/Programme
	<p>Project Scale Up: Supports planning, design and overall capacity to develop scale-up pathways for AF funded projects nearing completion or already completed</p>	NIE	USD 100,000 per Project/Programme
 <p>INNOVATION</p> <p>Innovation grants support the development and diffusion of innovative adaptation practices, tools, and technologies.</p>	<p>Small (single country): To accelerate development of innovative practices, tools and technologies and demonstrate best practices for scale-up</p>	NIE	USD 250,000 per Project/Programme
	<p>Large (single country or regional): To roll out or scale-up successful innovative practices, tools and technologies to a new country or at larger scale OR to 2+ new countries/regions or at larger scales</p>	NIE, MIE, RIE***	USD 5 Million per Project/Programme
	<p>Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator: Administered by UNDP & UNEP/CTCN to accelerate the development of innovative practices, tools and technologies and demonstrate best practices for scale-up</p>	Non-accredited	USD 250,000 per Project/Programme
 <p>LEARNING & SHARING</p>	<p>Learning Grants: support the generation and communication of practical knowledge about effective adaptation activities and financing modalities to actors around the world</p>	NIE	USD 150,000 per Project/Programme



Aside from funding under the Financial Mechanism, UN agencies, development banks and delivery partners also participated at the workshops (ADB, FAO, GIZ, UNDRR, UNCDF, UNEP, WHO, WMO). The organizations shared technical guidance and advice to the LDCs on further developing their project ideas towards implementation.

3.5. KEY OUTPUTS OF THE WRITING WORKSHOPS

3.5.1. *Project idea workouts*

During the writing workshops, countries developed two project ideas based on the project idea workout template prepared by the LEG (see Annex II). The main elements of the workout template are presented below:

- a) Problem statement and its national context;
- b) Climate change context;
- c) Adaptation goal(s) of the project;
- d) Objectives and activities to meet the goal(s);
- e) Project details;
- f) Main actors (in the country/project area);
- g) Next steps;
- h) Technical assistance needs.

This exercise allowed countries to identify a climate related problem in their country and the risks and vulnerabilities associated with them. They described the adaptation goal(s) of the project, the specific objectives and activities, and identified the main actors that will play a role in developing and implementing the project. Countries were also asked to fill in information on the immediate next steps necessary to develop the project profile into a concept note, and specify the technical assistance needed to carry out the project idea.

3.5.2. NAP country roadmaps

Countries were given the opportunity to develop or update their NAP roadmaps from now (2022) to the medium-term, as appropriate. This reflection allowed countries to maintain the momentum in the NAP process. The roadmaps focused on the formulation and implementation aspects of the NAP process:

- Finalizing or updating the NAP: For countries still formulating the first NAP, identify the remaining steps to complete the first NAP by the end of 2022 or soon thereafter. For countries that have completed the first NAP, identify lessons learned or other improvements to update the first NAP or prepare the second NAP.
- Designing implementation strategies for priority areas: This is to advance the implementation of priority actions identified in the NAP. Countries need to consider the necessary steps such as identifying project ideas, developing concept notes and preparing project proposals for implementation.

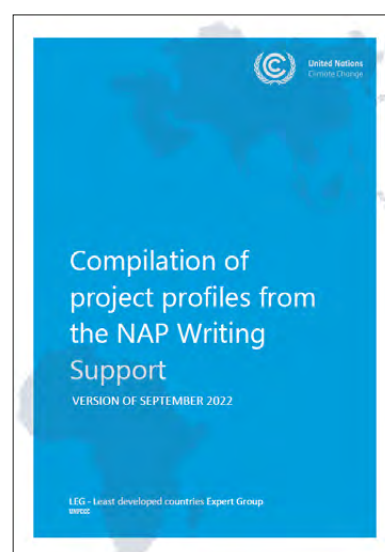
The table below presents the roadmap template that countries could use as a starting point.

Table 1. Roadmap template

Milestones/Activities	Products/Outputs
Developing/updating roadmaps for 2022 and the medium term	Updated roadmap
List of project ideas identified	List of priority project ideas
Concept notes completed	Concept notes on specific projects
First NAP completed	NAP document
Project proposal submitted to the GCF, GEF, AF, etc.	Project proposal documents
Start of the implementation of priority adaptation projects	Project activities
Second NAP completed	NAP document

3.5.3. Catalogue of project ideas

The two regional workshops held in March and July 2022 totaled more than 50 project ideas, to be further developed into concept notes for submission to the GCF and other funding agencies. The LEG has compiled the project ideas developed by the countries in 2022 into a publication, available at <https://napcentral.org/projectcatalogues>. The compilation is targeted at those in a position to support the LDCs either to further develop these into proposals for submission to a funding target, or to those able to offer funding for the implementation of these projects. This compilation is a living document and will be updated as more project ideas are developed or revised.



3.6. KEY CHALLENGES AND NEEDS FOR FURTHER DEVELOPING THE PROJECT IDEAS AND ACCESSING FUNDING FOR IMPLEMENTATION

During the workshops, the LEG conducted a rapid survey with each country team with the objective of capturing the progress on NAPs. This interactive engagement gave the countries the opportunity to provide an update on the status of their NAPs as well as express the challenges and constraints they were facing towards making progress on their NAP formulation and implementation. The one-on-one interaction between the LEG members and the countries strengthened partnerships and enhanced dialogue between them.

The rapid survey was useful in identifying the main challenges faced by LDCs in accessing adaptation funding and the needs for further support, as listed in the table below.

Table 2. Main challenges faced by the LDCs in accessing funding for adaptation

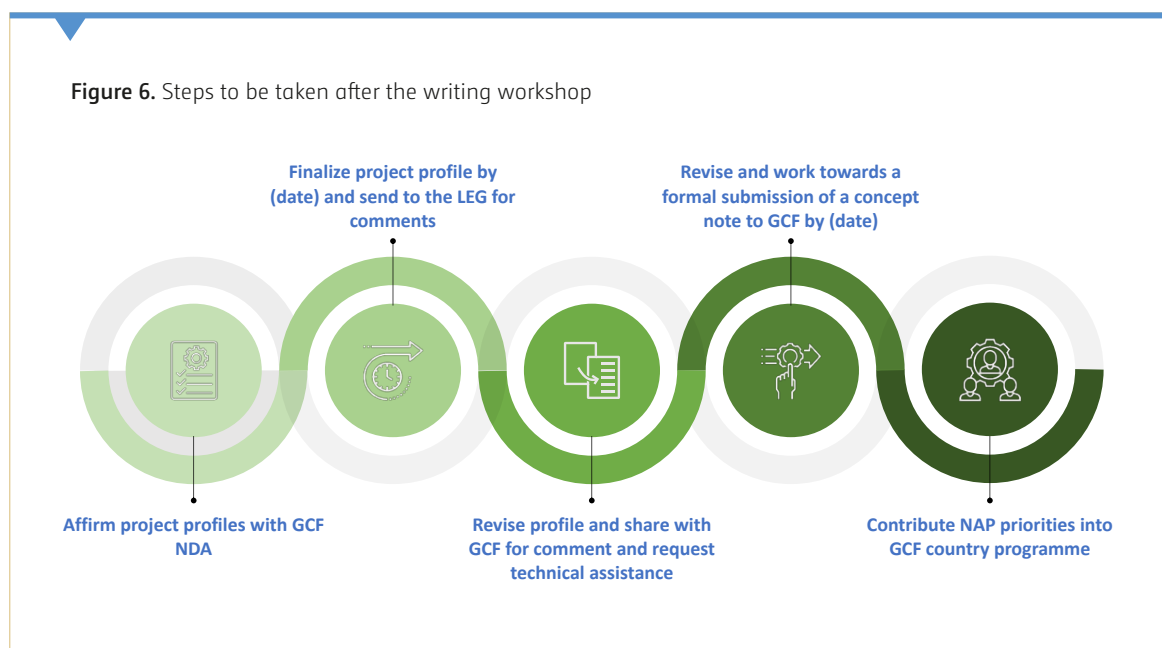
ISSUE	DETAILS
GCF Country Programme	Some LDCs have noted the limited capacity to develop the GCF Country Programme, for which they need support from the GCF. Comoros noted that the process to develop the GCF Country Programme is complicated
GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme	Many LDCs have indicated that accessing funding from the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme to formulate NAPs continues to be challenging. Some of the key issues are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited capacity to prepare and submit proposals for GCF Readiness programme; • The approval process is quite bureaucratic and time-consuming; • Delays in the disbursement of funding, which slows down the NAP formulation; • Delays in the procurement of project staff to facilitate the NAP formulation under the GCF Readiness programme.
Conducting the Financial Management Capacity Assessment	Some LDCs have noted the limited capacity to conduct the Financial Management Capacity Assessment (FMCA). LDCs also noted that the process to develop the FMCA is subject to a lot of requirements.
Developing concept notes and project proposals	Some LDCs have reported the lack of capacity and support to develop concept notes and project proposals for accessing funding from the GCF for implementing priority adaptation projects and programmes associated with their NAPs. Some of the key issues are listed below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited capacity and technical support to develop project proposals; • Capacity-building needed for NIEs to facilitate the development of project proposals; • Problems in identifying the AEs, also due to the language barrier.
GCF project approval process	Some LDCs have indicated that the project approval process for accessing funding from the GCF for implementing priority adaptation projects and programmes associated with their NAPs is very time-consuming and quite complex. Some LDCs also noted that the review of project proposals is lengthy and should have clear deadlines.
Disbursement of funds for approved projects	Some LDCs have reported delays in the disbursement of funding once the project has been approved, which slows down the project implementation process.
Accreditation process for National Implementing Entity	An LDC noted that the accreditation process for NIEs is time-consuming and subject to strict conditions. This can delay the overall NAP implementation process.

4. FOLLOW UP ACTIVITIES TO FURTHER ADVANCE THE PROJECT IDEAS

4.1. ACTIVITIES BY COUNTRIES

As part of the immediate next steps, participants to the workshop were requested to undertake the following activities:

- Communicate the outcomes of the workshop to all key stakeholders particularly at the technical and political levels to generate buy-in;
- Liaise with the GCF National Designated Authorities on how to advance the project ideas into concept notes for submission, and similarly, with relevant focal points for the LDCF and Adaptation Fund;
- Develop a concrete work plan to take the proposals from the idea stage to implementation;
- Take advantage of existing and ongoing support under the LEG such as the Open NAP initiative, to facilitate broader support on the NAP.



To validate the project ideas, countries were asked to verify with the GCF National Designated Authorities (NDAs) whether the project was aligned with the country's priorities and GCF Country Programme if available, and to verify if the proposal was not duplicating current projects in the GCF pipeline.



4.2. ACTIVITIES BY THE LEG

To facilitate the abovementioned activities, the LEG provided follow up communication to UNFCCC National Focal Points to inform on the project ideas generated at the writing workshops and the LEG direct support, and to the GCF NDAs to support the process. In particular the LEG made reference to the NAP Expo that took place from 22 to 26 August 2022 at which further follow up engagements with countries were carried out, and the GCF Global Programming Conference in September 2022, at which countries were encouraged to communicate the project ideas within their countries' programming priorities.

The LEG also held follow up discussions with the GCF secretariat on progress and next steps. The GCF provided additional opportunities for support for the countries to further advance their project ideas including support for country programme development, readiness proposal development, project concept note development, and overall technical assistance through GCF regional help desks and regional dialogues.

5. PROGRESS MADE ON THE PROJECT IDEAS

Progress on the development of the project ideas were observed since the writing workshop for African LDCs. Countries have received feedback on their project ideas from the LEG including via bilateral meetings, and projects were revised with country teams and/or delivery partners. 7 countries have sent updated versions of the project ideas after the workshop in Nairobi, in some cases, in a concept note template (Central African Republic and Ethiopia). The status of project ideas from countries that joined the writing workshop in Nairobi is:

- 18 advanced project ideas;
- 11 intermediate project ideas;
- and 3 in initial stage.

Also due to improvements in the process, (e.g., previous communication with country's teams related to the development of project ideas), all the countries that participated in the writing workshop for Asia-Pacific LDCs developed two project ideas that are already in advanced stages.



6. NEXT STEPS

The support is part of the LEG work programme for 2022–2023 and activities will continue through 2023. The LDCs have found the support in project development very useful and have requested for its continuation. This publication also follows a request by the countries to document the good practices from the support and help countries to continue to advance their learning.



ANNEX I

Workshop flow

STEP	DETAILS
Introduction to the workshop	Introduction to the workshop objectives, outcomes, and programs
Overview of NAPs	Presenting main concepts and approaches, such as the adaptation cycle, characteristics of a NAP ready for implementation, framing of implementation, etc.
Overview of available funding windows	Presentations from GCF and LDCF
Rapid survey of progress on NAPs	Interactive engagement with each country team
Developing country roadmaps	To advance the formulation or update of the first NAP and to design the implementation strategy for priority areas
Breakout groups to develop first set of project ideas	Participants to work in country teams to develop project ideas using the workout template
Plenary stocktaking of the first set of project ideas	Presentation by country teams
Introduction on accessible support from agencies	Presentation by the agencies
Breakout groups to develop second set of project ideas	Participants to work in country teams to develop project ideas using the workout template
Plenary stocktaking of the second set of project ideas	Presentation by country teams
LDC interaction with the GCF and the LEG	Countries to share their key challenges
Revising roadmaps to advance NAP formulation and implementation	Countries to revise their roadmaps with support from the LEG
Define cohorts and network of support for follow-up activities	Group country teams based on progress, for follow-up activities for the rest of the year

ANNEX II

Project idea workout template

National adaptation plan (NAP) writing workshops 2022–2023 Project idea workout

1. Problem statement and its national context

What is the specific climate-related problem to be addressed? What are specific risks and vulnerabilities and what are the main climate impact drivers? Be as specific as possible.

2. Climate change context (to the extent known)

Provide details on the following:

- Systems at risk and the climate change problem (i.e., the hazard) affecting them;
- How climate change has led to the specific impacts for which the proposed adaptation action is considered necessary, or how future projections of climate change will lead to those impacts;
- Linkage between climate change problem to risk – to a particular system, or section of the population – by examining the vulnerability of that system or group to the specific climate hazard;
- If a plausible future scenario (under climate change and related social economic drivers) exists, include information about how the risks and vulnerabilities are likely to change in the medium and long-term.

National adaptation plan (NAP) writing workshops 2022–2023

Project idea workout

3. Adaptation goal (s) of the project

State a goal for adaptation given the problem described above for the project. A goal would be a medium- to long-term outcome that is desired for the issue captured in the problem statement.

4. Objectives and activities to meet the goal (s)

What are project objectives to be pursued to contribute to achieving the goal, and describe the activities to be carried out to achieve each objective. This will have to be refined later and aligned with the project approach of the delivery partner and the Fund policy you would apply to.

5. Project details

Project title: <give a project name that communicates the main thrust of the project>

Project site and scale (national/ sub-regional/ district level):

Potential Proponent/Executing Entity (name of organization):

Potential Accredited entity:

Project partners (other additional partner organizations to be engaged in implementation)

National adaptation plan (NAP) writing workshops 2022–2023

Project idea workout

6. Main actors (in the country/project area)

List the main actors that will have a role to play in the project development and implementation.

Actor (institution, agency, etc.)	Type of institution	Role or Responsibility in the project

7. Next steps

Identify and briefly describe next steps that you will undertake to further develop this into a concept note, including processing through the GCF NDA (or relevant national focal point for the LDCF or AF if that is the target), identification of an accredited delivery partner, including timelines. These can also include: synthesize available information to provide broader context for the project description; identify and organize meeting(s) with proposed accredited entity to secure their engagement; organize meetings with key stakeholders; , etc.

Please fill in the box: use bullet points

8. Technical assistance needs

Briefly describe what technical support will be needed immediately to advance the work and possible ways to mobilize the support. Also include specific support that the LEG and GCF (if idea is targeting the LDCF or AF, then include reference to them) can provide.

Please fill in the box: use bullet points

ANNEX III

List of Countries that participated in the two regional NAP Writing Workshops (in alphabetical order)

1. Bangladesh	14. Gambia	27. Niger
2. Benin	15. Guinea	28. Rwanda
3. Bhutan	16. Guinea Bissau	29. Sao Tomé and Príncipe
4. Burkina Faso	17. Haiti	30. Senegal
5. Burundi	18. Lao PDR	31. Sierra Leone
6. Cambodia	19. Lesotho	32. South Sudan
7. Central African Republic	20. Liberia	33. Sudan
8. Chad	21. Madagascar	34. Tanzania
9. Comoros	22. Malawi	35. Timor-Leste
10. Democratic Republic of Congo	23. Mali	36. Togo
11. Djibouti	24. Mauritania	37. Uganda
12. Eritrea	25. Mozambique	38. Zambia
13. Ethiopia	26. Nepal	



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