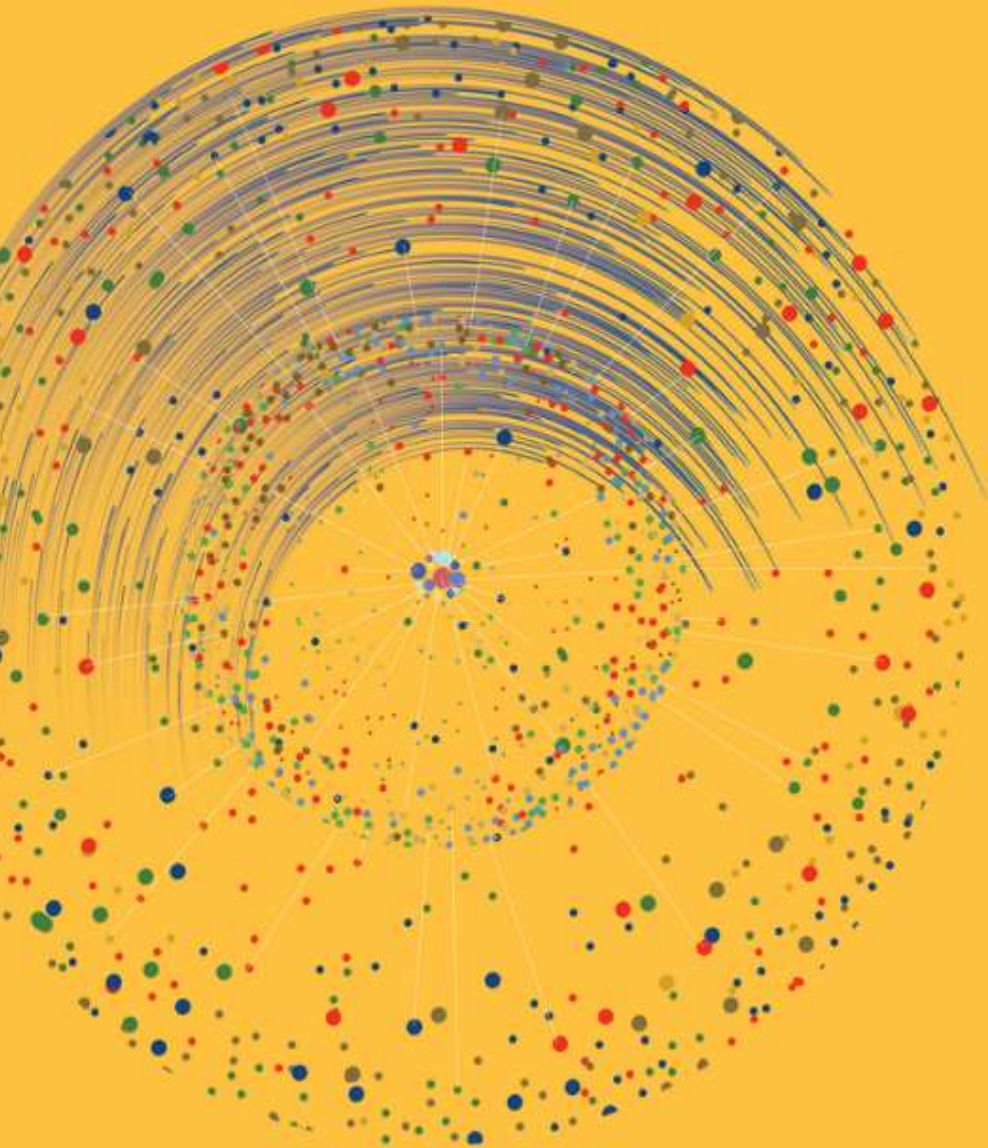




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Climate Change



RCC West and Central Africa
Collaboration for Climate Action



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Webinar: From NAP Commitments to Action:

Tracking and Strengthening the Integration of Nature-based Solutions in National Adaptation Plans

UNFCCC RCC EASA and WACA in collaboration with
the Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF)- Africa

Wednesday , 16 September 2026
10:00 AM GMT, 13:00 PM EAT



Facilitators: Abdul W. Arimiyaw & Lilian Kempango
Adaptation Regional Specialists, UN Climate Change RCC WACA & EASA



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Welcome!

Housekeeping Details



Today's event will have interpretation for French.

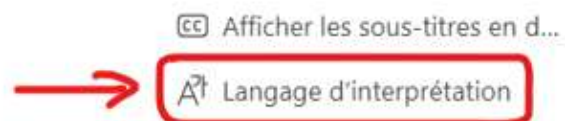
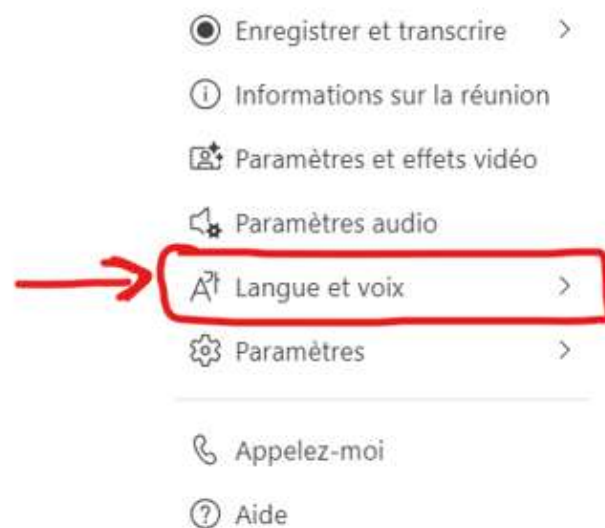


We invite you to introduce yourself in the chat. Feel free to share your name, pronouns, organization, and where you are joining us from.



Today's event will be recorded and made available through UNFCCC RCC website

Interpretation



Choisir le langage d'interprétation

Écouter la réunion dans

Français



Agenda

11:00-11:05	Welcome	Facilitator: Abdul W. Arimiyaw & Lilian Kempango
14:00-14:10	Opening & Welcome Webinar objectives; housekeeping; overview of expected outcomes	RCC WACA Facilitator
14:10-14:15	Opening remarks	William Otieno, UNFCCC RCC EASA
14:15-14:30	Keynote presentation:NbS for climate Action in Africa	Harisoa Hasina Rakotondrazafy, - WWF-AAH
	Integrating NbS in NAP process, including progress and gaps, in integrating NbS in NAPs in Africa	IISD/ NAP Global Network
14:30-14:40	Case Studies: Integration of NbS in NAPs and NbS for climate Resilience in Practice. ▪ Liberia • South Sudan	Confirmed Country Partner Representatives
	• Financing and Implementation Mechanisms: Case studies on innovative financing instruments for implementing NbS measures for climate action under NAPs.	UNEP
14:40-15:15	Discussions and Reflections- All participants and speakers	RCC EASA Facilitator
15:25-15:30	Closing remarks and way forward	William Otieno, UNFCCC RCC EASA Solani Mhango, Director Conservation Impact, Africa, WWF International

KEYNOTE ADDRESS



William Otieno
UNFCCC Regional Lead, RCC EASA



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KEYNOTE PRESENTATION: NBS FOR CLIMATE ACTION IN AFRICA



**Harisoa Hasina Rakotondrazafy,
WWF Africa Adaptation Hub Coordinator**



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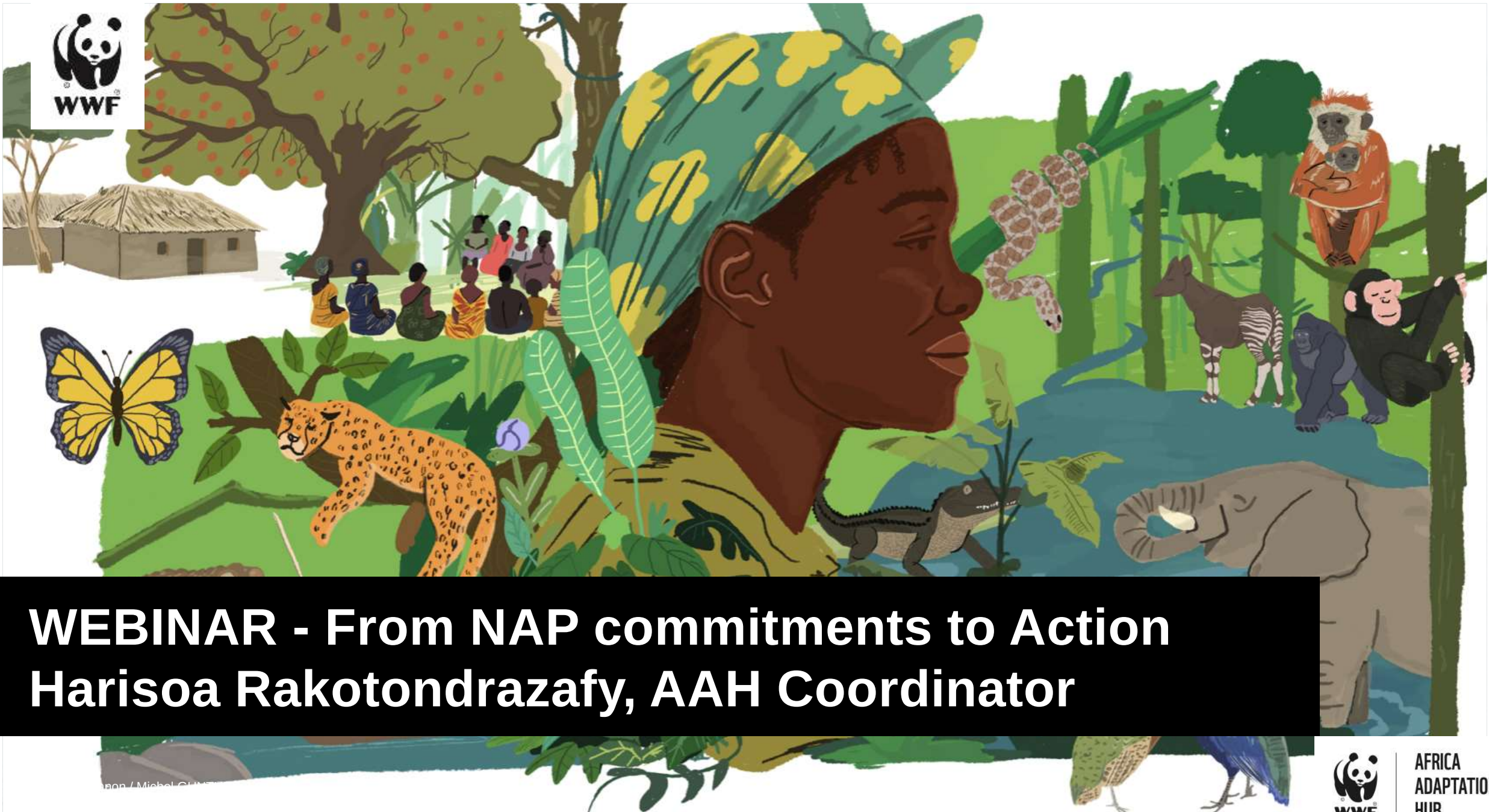
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WEBINAR - From NAP commitments to Action

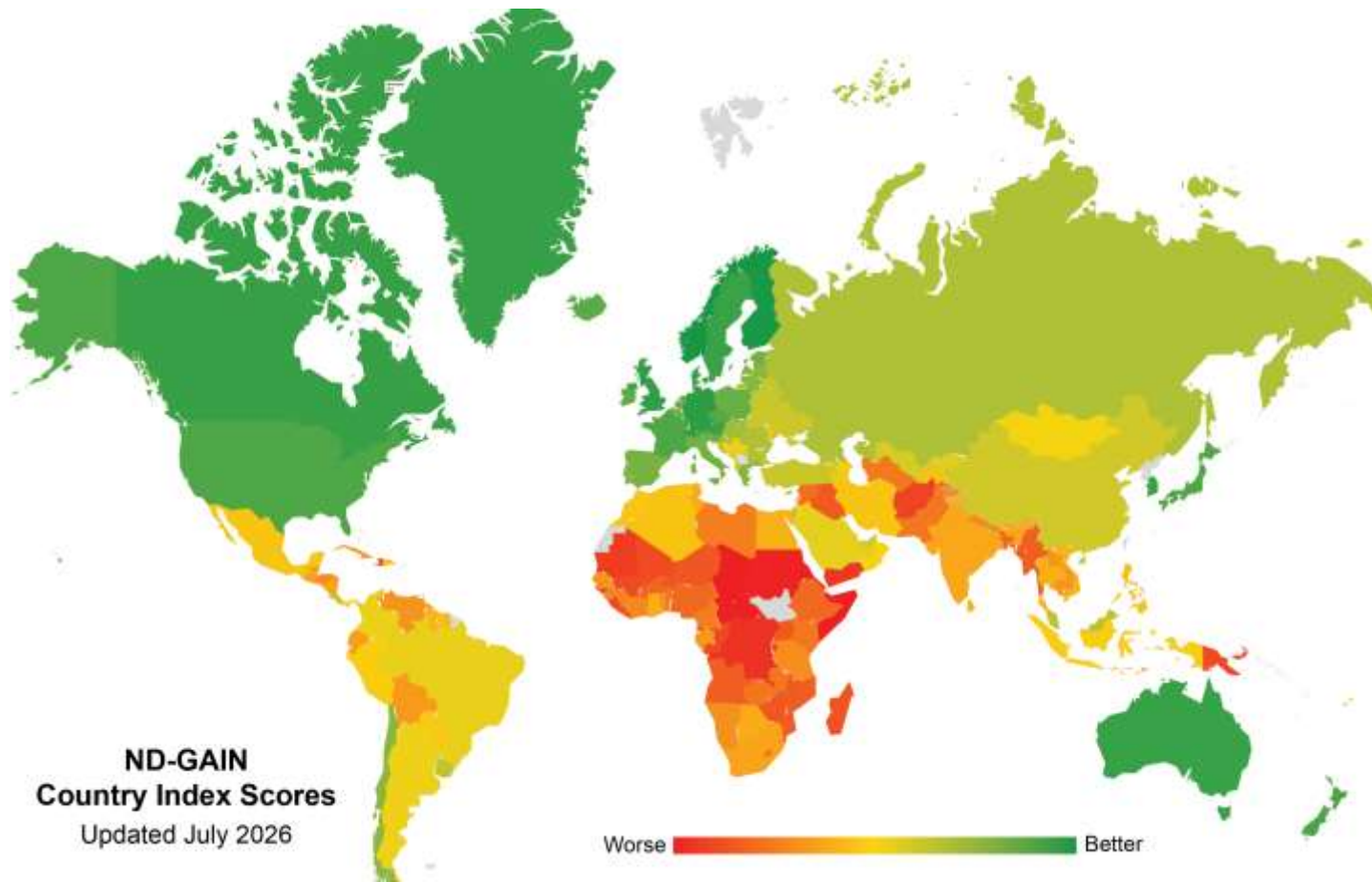
Harisoa Rakotondrazafy, AAH Coordinator



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AFRICA AT THE FRONTLINE OF CLIMATE IMPACTS

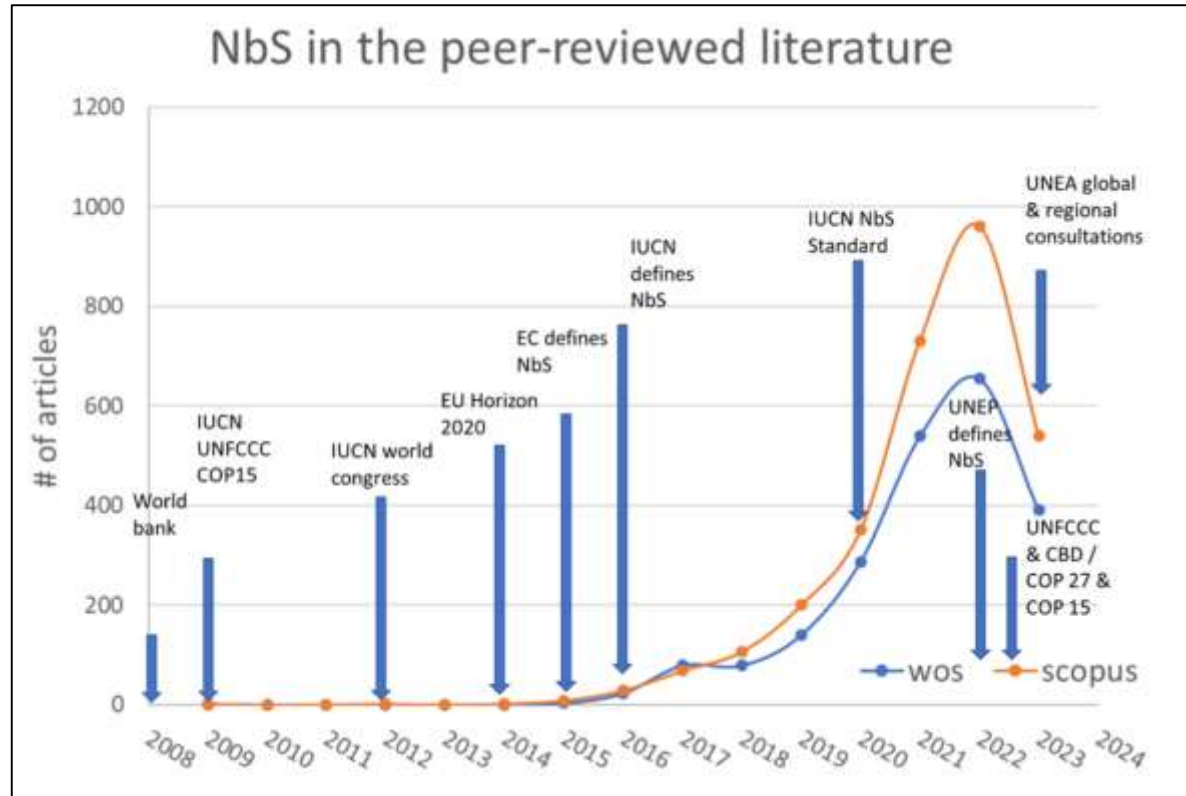


- ✓ **Frontline, not by choice.** Africa contributed least historically to emissions yet remains at the frontline of climate impacts and biodiversity loss.
- ✓ **Hazards & Impacts are already here & projected to increase.** Shifting rainfall, drought, floods, sea-level rise, food and water insecurity, biodiversity loss etc (IPCC AR6); without stronger adaptation, up to 118 million extremely poor Africans at risk of exposure to drought, floods & heat by 2030
- ✓ **More than a climate issue.** Adaptation is a development, livelihoods, food security, water, health, infrastructure and ecosystem-resilience agenda.

All Top 5 worst performing countries are in Africa (most at risk from climate change)



NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS - THE CONCEPT



Using the power of nature

Nature-based solutions are **actions to protect, conserve, restore, sustainably use and manage** natural or modified terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems, **which address social, economic and environmental challenges** effectively and adaptively, while simultaneously **providing human well-being, ecosystem services and resilience, and biodiversity benefits**

(**UNEA, 2022**).

Problem solving approach
= address societal
challenges

Triple benefit: People
+ nature + climate

NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS - UMBRELLA CONCEPT

1. Ecosystem protection approaches

AbC

2. Issue-specific ecosystem-related approaches

EbA

EbM

Eco-DRR

3. Infrastructure-related approaches

GI

NI

4. Ecosystem-based management approaches

EbMgt

5. Ecosystem restoration approaches

ER

EE

FLR





NbS-A TRENDS IN AFRICA

NbSAs are particularly well suited for Africa due to

- Nature has the potential to reduce the intensity of climate change and weather-related hazard by at least 26% and could save developing countries of at least USD 104 billion by 2030
- Africa's high dependence on ecosystem services
- Lower costs than gray infrastructure,

12.5B USD

received for NbSA funding in Africa, with 5.3B received alone in 2021

9 years of NbSA funding = 1/8 of yearly infrastructure financing needs

Weak evidence

is case-study-based and anecdotal with limited data on costs, trade-offs and negative outcomes

Affecting investor confidence and private sector participation

35%

of NbSA platforms in Africa are implementers, the rest enablers

Most platforms offer knowledge or technical support over direct delivery

63% of projects

reference Gender equity (2012–2021), but only 13% reflect Indigenous and local-community knowledge

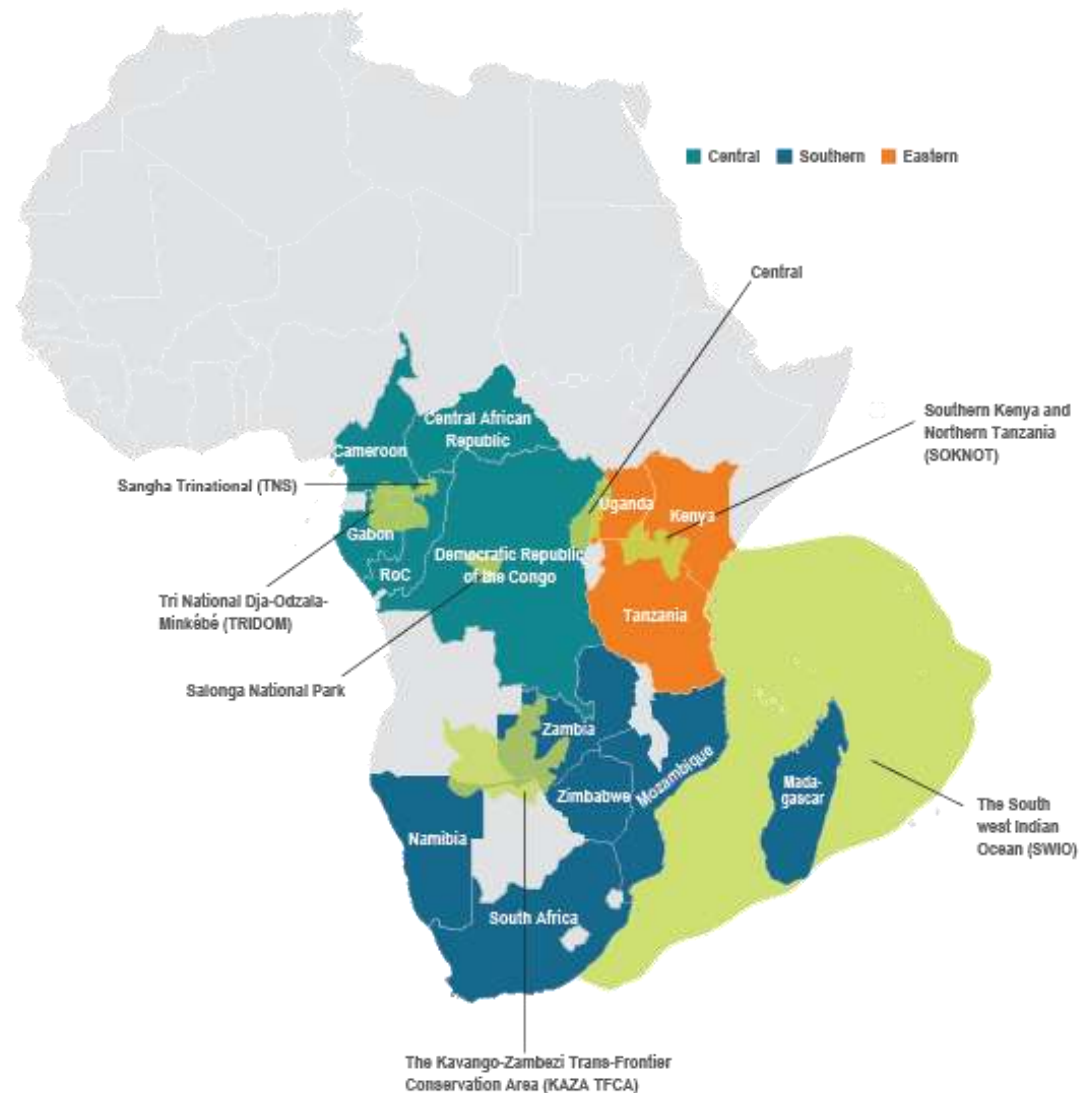
This affects community ownership and engagement

30% of land

protection with NbSA could reduce species extinction risk by 60% (co-benefits)

in Sub-Saharan Africa under both low and high warming scenarios

5 HUB SERVICES AND 5 OUTCOMES





NBS FOR ADAPTATION IN AFRICA

**WWF Nature-based Solutions Database Map**
[Societal challenges](#) [Project status](#) [Intervention types](#) [Regions](#) [Ecosystems](#) [Biodiversity benefits](#) [Socioeconomic benefits](#) [Bankability](#) [Urban components](#)  [Click refresh](#)





The Triple Benefit Programme (Danida SPA)



Project Overview

Country: Myanmar
Implementer: WWF Denmark
Status: In early stages of implementation

Project Summary:

The overall impact of the programme is improved human well-being, thriving biodiversity and enhanced climate mitigation & resilience for people and nature in selected landscapes in the four countries of intervention. Nature-based Solutions (NbS) will be implemented to address the most pressing societal and climate challenges identified in the landscapes through the protection, sustainable management and restoration of natural ecosystems, while creating positive effects for biodiversity.

Core components of NbS

- Address a societal challenge:**
Climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction: The NbS address the following climate hazards: Droughts, Floods, Wildfires, Landslides/mudslides, Temperature increase, Erratic rainfall, Storm surges, Sea level rise



NbS-A offers a pathway to address climate resilience, biodiversity loss and sustainable development together

OVERCOMING BARRIERS TO SCALING NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS FOR CLIMATE ADAPTATION

FOUR PRIORITIES

Political and
Regulatory
support

Economic
incentives

Inclusive
participation

Stronger
collaboration

SYSTEMIC LEVERS FOR ADVANCING NBS-A

Policy certainty,
institutional
accountability
and enabling
regulatory
environment

Financial
systems
recognize
avoided losses,
resilience
benefits,
ecosystem
services and
long-term returns

Strengthen trust,
legitimacy and
long-term
stewardship

Create the
networks,
capabilities and
knowledge
systems

NbS-A from
isolated projects
across sectors
and governance
levels

NbS-A more
attractive to
investors,
governments
and development
partners

NbS-A reflects
local priorities,
values and
realities

Advance NbS-A
beyond
individual
projects and
sectors

INTERCONNECTED BARRIERS TO SCALING NBS-A

Governance and
institutional
coordination

Technical and
Institutional
Capacity

Evidence,
Monitoring and
Valuation systems

Adaptation finance

Communication,
awareness,
engagement



NATURE BASED SOLUTIONS FOR ADAPTATION PLAYBOOK



NbS for Adaptation Playbook

A Practical Guide and Assessment Framework
for Nature-based Solutions for Adaptation

Part I: User Guide

Part II: Reference Guide

Part III: AI Evaluation Specification

2026

Page 1

Free AI-assisted tool to assess and strengthen nature-based adaptation projects.

- Designed to improve existing project concepts, not create projects from scratch.
- Upload the Playbook and project materials to any major AI assistant (Claude, Gemini, Copilot, ChatGPT, etc.) and run the required prompts.
- Receive an assessment against the five NbS-A criteria, plus strengths, gaps, likely questions, and recommendations.
- To receive the Playbook, send an email to shail.joshi@wwfus.org



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THANK YOU!

For more information: hrakotondrazafy@wwf.mg

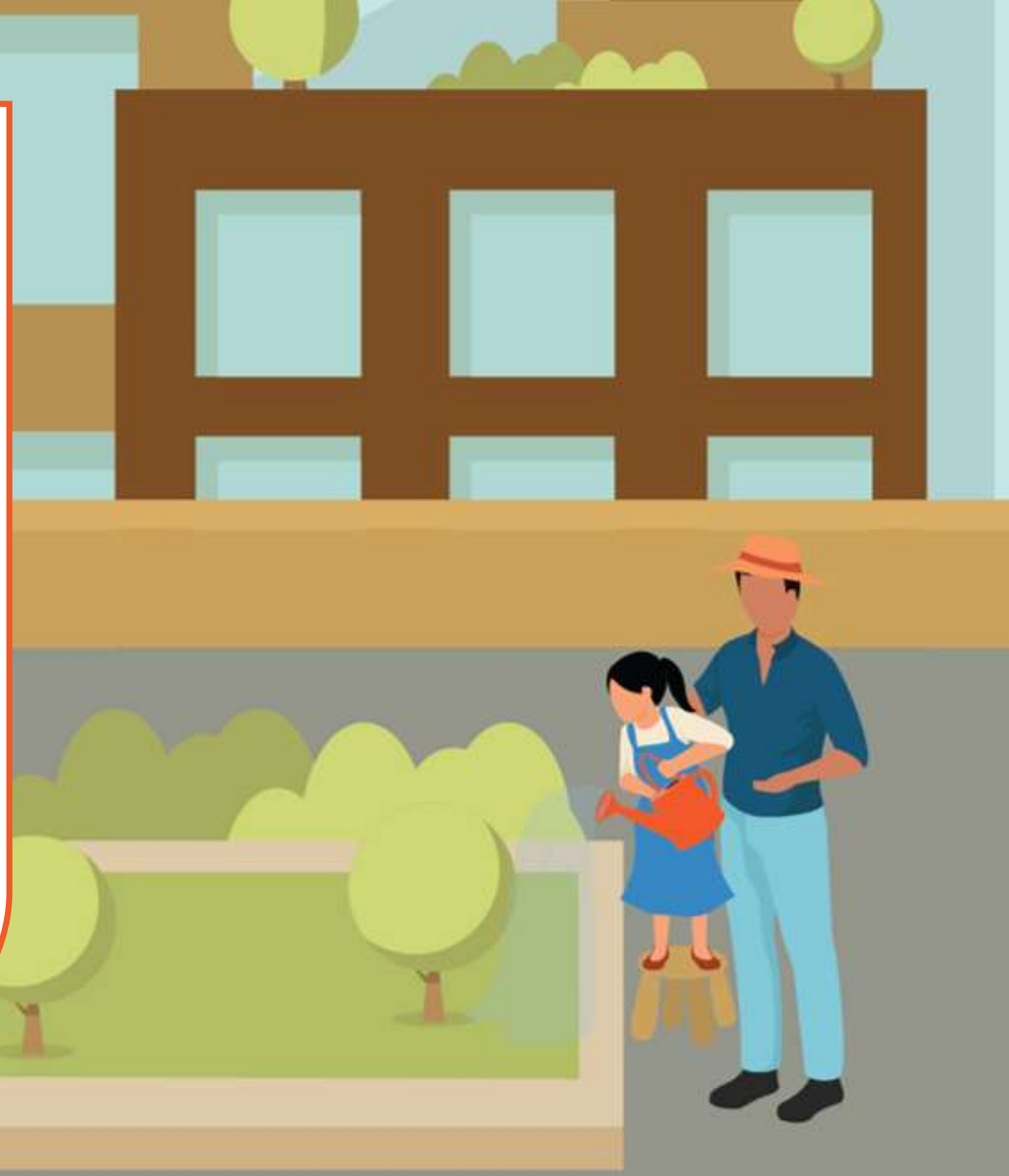
Presentation: Integrating NbS in NAP process, including progress and gaps, in integrating NbS in NAPs in Africa

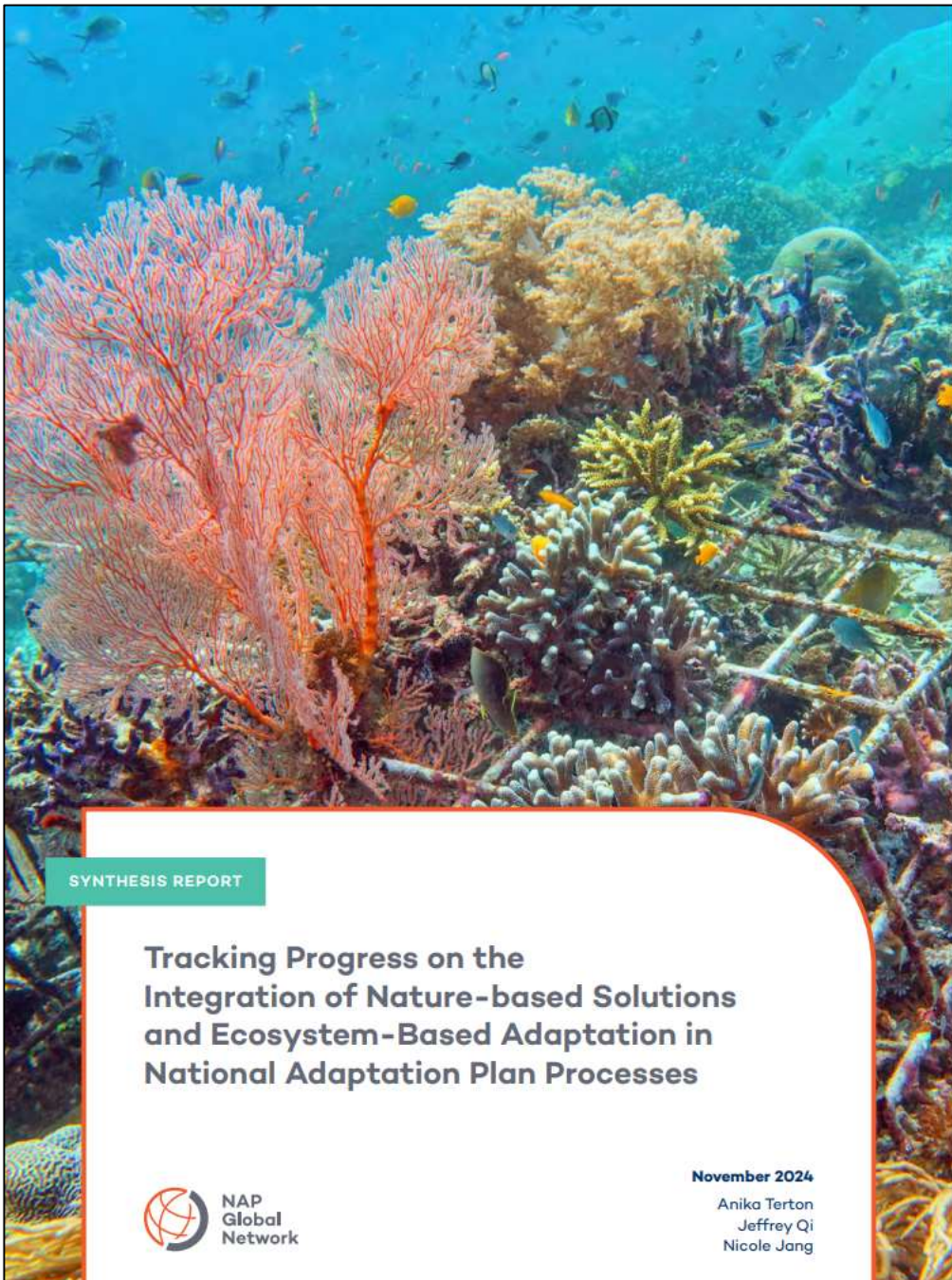


Mr. Alec Crawford
Director, Nature for Resilience - IISD

Scaling-up Nature-Based Solutions through the NAP Process

Alec Crawford, Director Nature for Resilience
September 2026





Nature is foundational: to our health and well-being, our economies, our livelihoods, and our cultures.

Ecosystems play a **crucial role in both adaptation to climate change and building resilience** by providing vital ecosystem services, including flood protection and climate regulation.

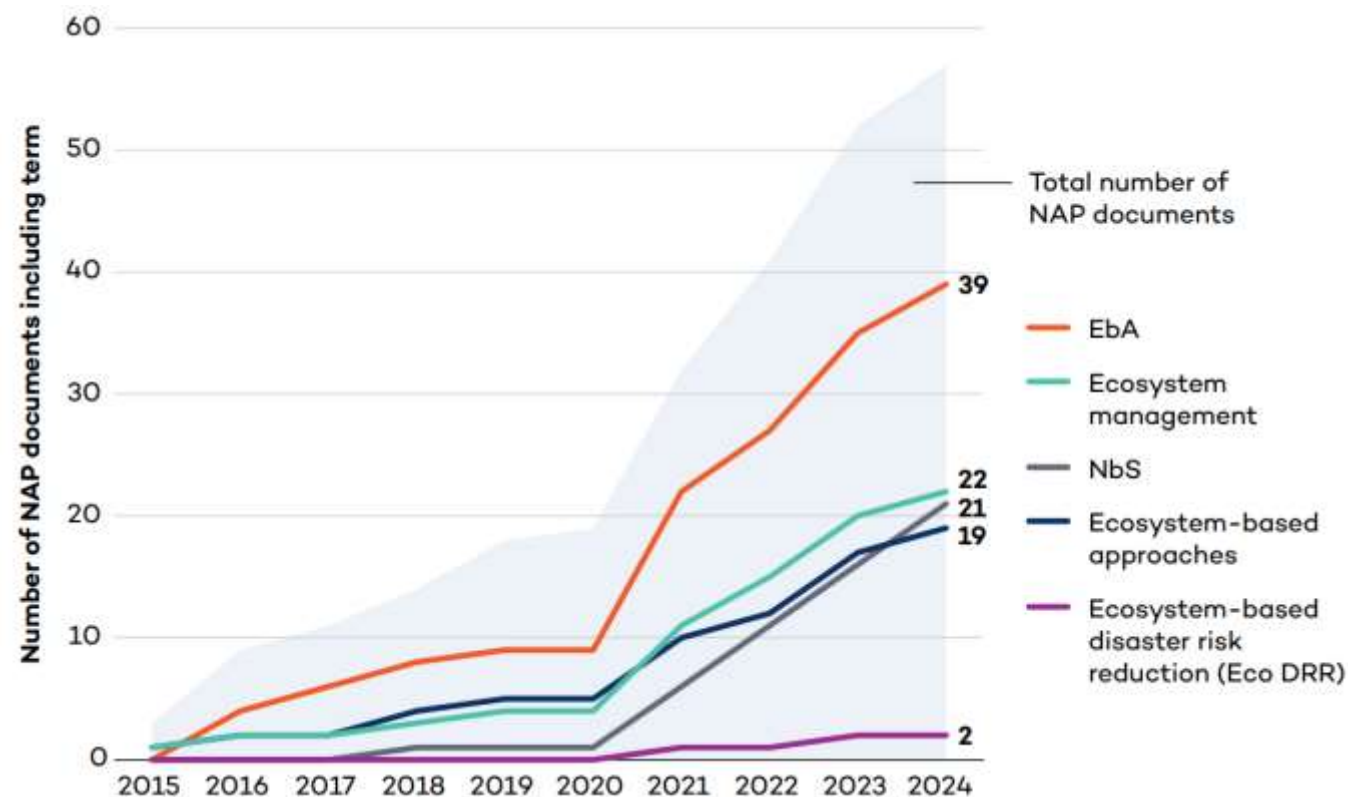
NbS for adaptation offer an **opportunity to link adaptation, mitigation, and biodiversity and ecosystem protection** at the local and national levels.

All NAP documents include one or more actions related to protecting, conserving, restoring, sustainably using, and managing natural ecosystems in their NAP documents.



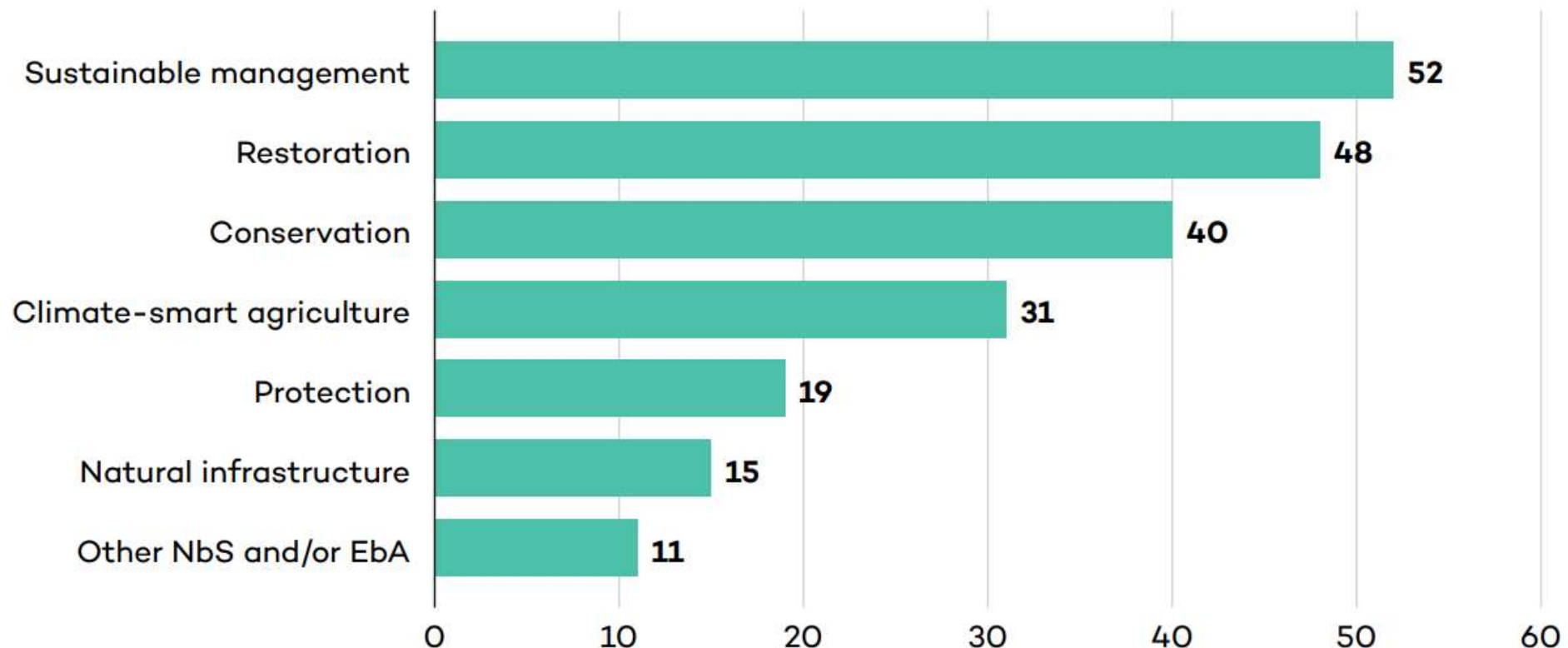
Key highlights from the analysis

- 44 out of 57 NAP documents (77%) mention NbS or EbA, with EbA being more prominent.
- Most NAP documents (85%; 49 out of 57) mention ecosystems, biodiversity and the environment as a priority sector.
- 75% of NAP documents provide information and data about the climate risks and vulnerabilities their ecosystems face due to climate change.



Key highlights from the analysis

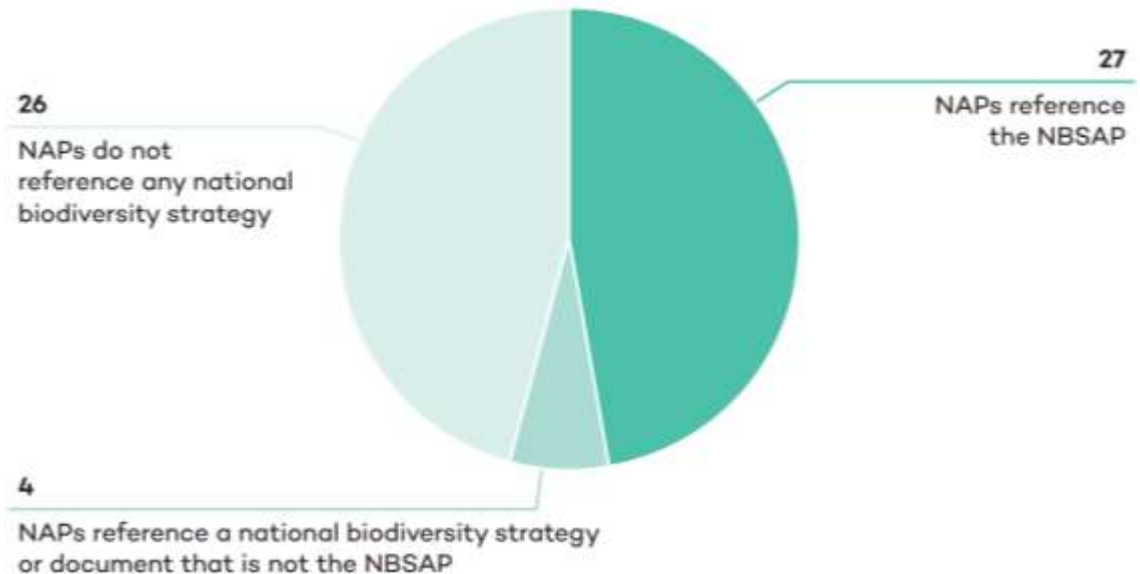
- All countries include one or more actions related to protecting, conserving, restoring, sustainably using, and managing natural ecosystems in their NAP documents.
- Most countries (96%) include more than one type of NbS for adaptation action.





Climate and biodiversity

- 49 out of 57 refer to the links between climate change and biodiversity loss in their NAPs.
- Fewer than half of the countries (27 out of 57) refer to their NBSAP in their NAPs, even though all countries reviewed have an NBSAP in place.



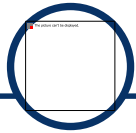


Reflections & Way Forward

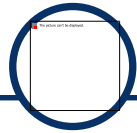
- Governments are aware that ecosystems and ecosystem services are significantly compromised by accelerating climate change.
- Ecosystems can play a significant role in building climate resilience.
- There has been important progress towards delivering NbS for adaptation at scale and aligning climate and biodiversity actions.
- Gaps remain in mountain, grassland and urban ecosystems; in NAP-NBSAP synergies; and in funding.



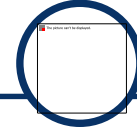
How can the NAP process help scale up NbS?



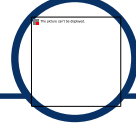
NbS for adaptation will be more sustainable and effective when integrated into long-term planning processes as part of a larger adaptation plan.



NAPs provide a strategic framework for mainstreaming, mandating, and scaling-up NbS for adaptation.



The NAP process provides an important opportunity to raise awareness about NbS for adaptation and integrate it into subnational and local planning scales.



Embedding NbS for adaptation in NAPs as priority measures can lead to more financial and political support for these types of solutions.

An illustration on the left side of the slide shows a pair of hands, one light-skinned and one dark-skinned, gently cupping a small green seedling with three leaves. The seedling is growing out of a mound of dark brown soil. The background behind the hands is a dark grey-blue with a subtle geometric pattern. The overall style is clean and modern.

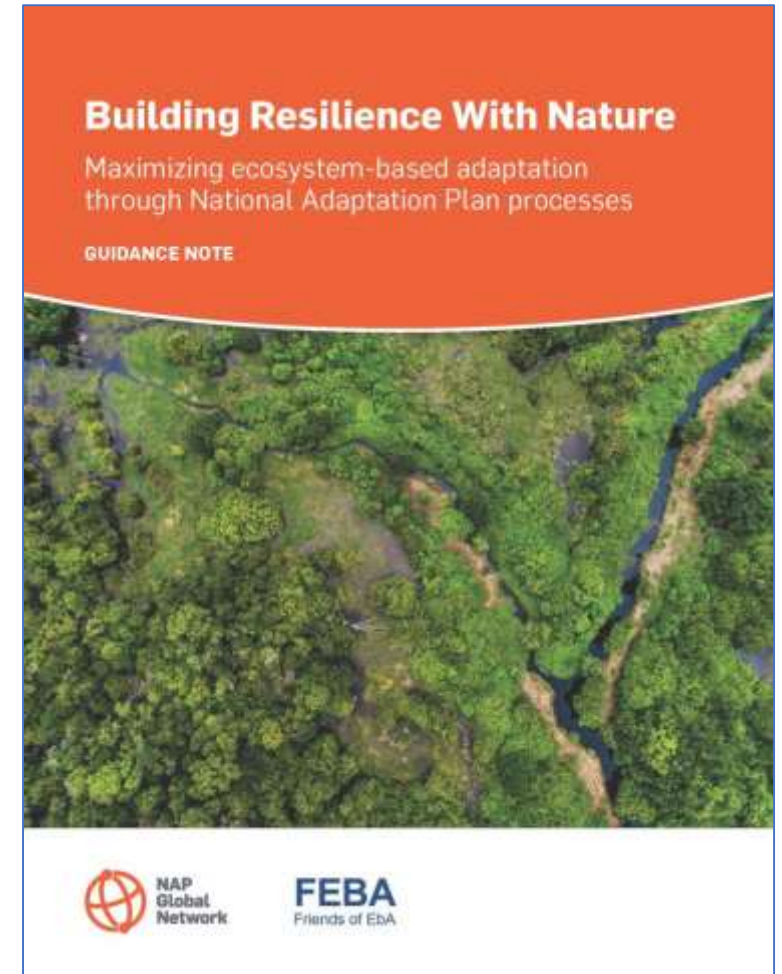
Five ways countries scale up NbS for adaptation via NAPs

- Generate detailed information and data about the **climate risks and vulnerabilities** that ecosystems face due to climate change.
- Emphasize the **role of ecosystems in livelihoods**, socioeconomic development, and vulnerability reduction.
- Focus attention on the links between the **climate and biodiversity crises** and the importance of NbS for adaptation to address both simultaneously.
- Identify **NbS for adaptation as a foundational adaptation response** in NAPs.
- Deliver **NbS for adaptation holistically** across sectors and levels of government.



Good practices for integrating NbS into NAPs

- Highlight ecosystems' role in reducing vulnerability.
- Use ecosystem-level approaches for risk assessments.
- Adopt cross-sectoral integration of NbS solutions.
- Consider inclusion of NbS for adaptation to meet multiple global policy commitments.
- Ensure participatory and inclusive planning, considering gender and vulnerable groups.
- Engage subnational governments for local implementation.
- Commit to long-term investment and resource allocation.
- Build an evidence base for NbS through monitoring, evaluation and learning.



Thank you!



This project is undertaken with the financial support of:
Ce projet a été réalisé avec l'appui financier de :



**Government
of Ireland**
International
Development
Programme



Secretariat hosted by:
Secrétariat hébergé par :

Session II: Country Case studies



Mr. Wani Nelson Amos Mogga
Senior Climate Change Officer in
Juba, South Sudan, representing the
Ministry of Environment.



Mr. Arthur R.M. Becker,
Director, Department of Multilateral Environmental
Agreements(MEAs),
EPA, Liberia



United Nations
Climate Change





Integrating Nature-Based Solutions (NbS) into Agriculture and Water Sector Adaptation Strategies within the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Process: *Liberia's Experience.*



Environmental Protection Agency
of Liberia

*Healthy Environment
for a Resilient Liberia*

*Nature Today
for a Resilient Tomorrow*

Presented by:

Arthur R.M. Becker

Director

Department of Multilateral Environmental Agreements
Environmental Protection Agency of Liberia



PEOPLE | NATURE | RESILIENCE | SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT





A synopsis of Liberia's National Circumstances of Liberia-NBS



- ❑ Liberia is highly vulnerable to climate change despite contributing minimally to global emissions.
- ❑ Agriculture and water resources are among the most climate-sensitive sectors.
- ❑ Nature-Based Solutions are increasingly recognized as cost-effective adaptation measures within Liberia's NAP implementation framework.



A synopsis of Liberia's National Circumstances of Liberia-NBS



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Why Nature-Based Solutions Matter in Liberia?

Key Vulnerable Sectors: *Agriculture, Water Resources, Forestry, Fisheries, Coastal Zones*

Climate Risks

- ❑ Rising temperatures and changing rainfall patterns
- ❑ Increased flooding and erosion
- ❑ Coastal degradation and saltwater intrusion
- ❑ Water scarcity during prolonged dry spells

Socioeconomic Context

- ❑ Agriculture contributes significantly to livelihoods and food security.
- ❑ Majority of rural communities depend directly on natural resources.
- ❑ Approximately 60% of the population lives in coastal areas vulnerable to climate impacts.





Policy and Institutional Framework Supporting NbS



- ❑ National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2020–2030
- ❑ National Policy and Response Strategy on Climate Change (2018)
- ❑ Liberia's Revised NDC (2021)
- ❑ NDC 3.0 (September 2025)
- ❑ National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan(NBSAP)
- ❑ Environmental Protection and Management Law
- ❑ ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development (AAID)



Nature-Based Agriculture Solutions under Liberia's NAP



Priority NbS Approaches

- ☐ Agroforestry systems
- ☐ Climate-smart agriculture
- ☐ Sustainable soil fertility management
- ☐ Conservation agriculture
- ☐ Community woodlots and forest restoration
- ☐ Integrated pest management
- ☐ Climate-resilient seed systems

Expected Benefits

- ☐ Improved soil health
- ☐ Increased crop productivity
- ☐ Enhanced water retention
- ☐ Reduced erosion
- ☐ Improved food security



Integrating NbS in Water Sector Adaptation

Nature-Based Interventions in Liberia

☐ Watershed Restoration and Protection

- Reforestation and sustainable management of upstream catchments to improve water infiltration, reduce erosion, and maintain reliable water supplies.

☐ Wetland Conservation and Rehabilitation

- Protection and restoration of wetlands to enhance natural water storage, improve water quality, reduce flooding, and support biodiversity.

☐ Riparian Buffer Restoration

- Establishment of vegetated buffer zones along rivers, streams, and lakes to reduce sedimentation, filter pollutants, and stabilize riverbanks.

☐ Mangrove Restoration and Coastal Ecosystem Protection

- Restoration and conservation of mangrove forests to protect coastal water resources, reduce storm surge impacts, prevent saltwater intrusion, and strengthen community resilience to climate change.



Key National Interventions and Success Stories



☐ **NAP Readiness Programme**

- Supported by GCF and UNDP
- Mainstreaming adaptation into sector planning
- Strengthening climate information systems

☐ **Community-Based Forest and Landscape Restoration**

- Restoration of degraded forest landscapes
- Sustainable livelihoods and biodiversity conservation

☐ **Mangrove Restoration Initiatives**

- Protecting coastal communities
- Enhancing fisheries productivity
- Reducing coastal erosion



Key National Interventions and Success Stories



☐ **Climate-Smart Agriculture Projects**

- Farmer field schools
- Improved seed varieties
- Sustainable land management practices

☐ **Integrated Watershed Management Activities**

- Protection of critical water catchments
- Community stewardship approaches



Challenges, Lessons Learned and Opportunities



Challenges

- Limited access to climate finance
- Data, monitoring, and technical capacity gaps
- Weak integration of Nature-based Solutions (NbS) into sector planning and investments

Key Lessons Learned

- Community ownership drives sustainability and success
- Traditional knowledge strengthens scientific approaches
- Multi-sector coordination enhances adaptation outcomes
- Ecosystem restoration delivers multiple climate and development benefits

Emerging Opportunities

- Scaling up Green Climate Fund (GCF) investments
- Advancing NDC 3.0 implementation
- Expanding carbon and ecosystem restoration financing
- Strengthening regional knowledge sharing and NbS partnerships



Scaling Up Nature-Based Solutions in Liberia



Priority Actions

- ☐ Strengthen NbS mainstreaming across agriculture and water policies.
- ☐ Expand watershed and landscape restoration programs.
- ☐ Increase climate finance for ecosystem-based adaptation.
- ☐ Strengthen adaptation monitoring and environmental data systems.
- ☐ Enhance community participation and local ownership.
- ☐ Promote regional cooperation and South-South learning.



The END

Thanks for your listening role!!!



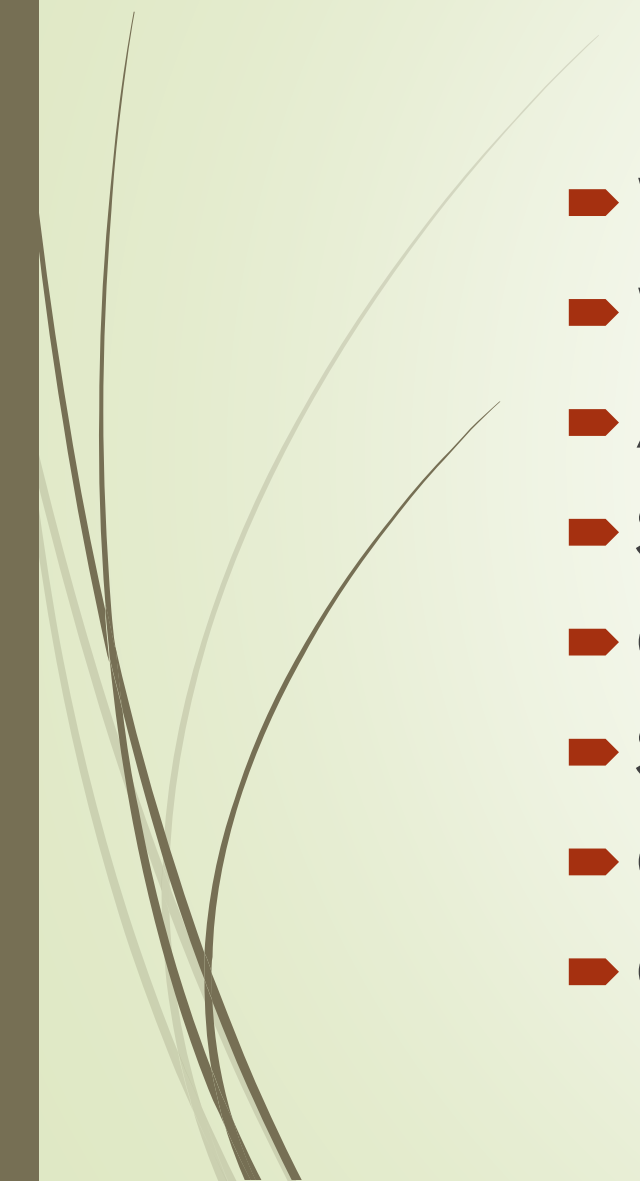
Webinar on Integrating Nature Based Solutions (NbS) into National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)

“From NAP Commitments to Action: Tracking and Strengthening the Integration of Nature-Based Solutions in National Adaptation Plans”.

NbS in practice for climate action and
Building Climate Resilience in South Sudan



Presentation outline

- Why Climate Resilience Matters for South Sudan?
 - What are nature-based solutions?
 - A practical NbS portfolio for South Sudan
 - Six Practical Steps to Implement NbS
 - Community Ownership & Inclusive Governance
 - Safeguards and conflict sensitivity
 - Climate information makes NbS more effective
 - Conclusion & Call to Action
- 



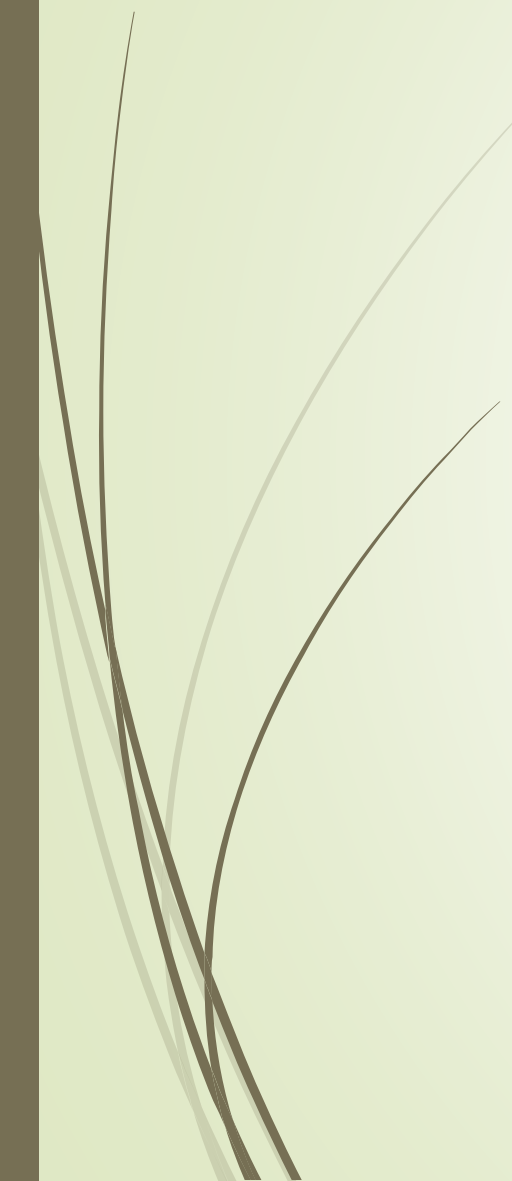
Why Climate Resilience Matters for South Sudan?

- Natural assets: Communities depend heavily on rain-fed agriculture, livestock, fisheries, forests and wetlands.
- Climate risks: Climate hazards include shifting rainfall, longer dry spells, drought, floods, flash floods and extreme heat.
- Human resilience: Climate shocks interact with food insecurity, displacement, conflict, weak infrastructure and limited services.

Resilience therefore means strengthening livelihoods, ecosystems, institutions and social cohesion together.



What are nature-based solutions?

- NbS are actions that protect, sustainably manage or restore ecosystems while addressing societal challenges.
 - In this presentation, NbS are treated as practical adaptation measures—not as a replacement for all infrastructure or services.
 - Good NbS deliver multiple benefits: risk reduction, food and water security, livelihoods, biodiversity and social cohesion.
 - Use of the term ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) where the primary purpose is helping people adapt to climate change.
- 

A practical NbS portfolio for South Sudan

The watershed approaches for climate resilience in agropastoral landscape project is a practical example of NbS in South Sudan

15,000 ha

Climate-resilient land management target: 10,000 ha soil & water conservation + 5,000 ha flood control.

75,000 people

Direct beneficiaries identified in the project model.

Community-led

Micro-watershed committees, restoration plans and local management are central to implementation.

- Restore degraded micro-watersheds through community-based natural resource management.
- Improve groundwater recharge and soil-moisture retention.
- Use vegetation restoration, agroforestry and assisted natural regeneration.
- Manage water at catchment level to slow runoff, improve infiltration and reduce erosion.
- Link restoration with climate-smart agriculture, livestock and livelihoods.

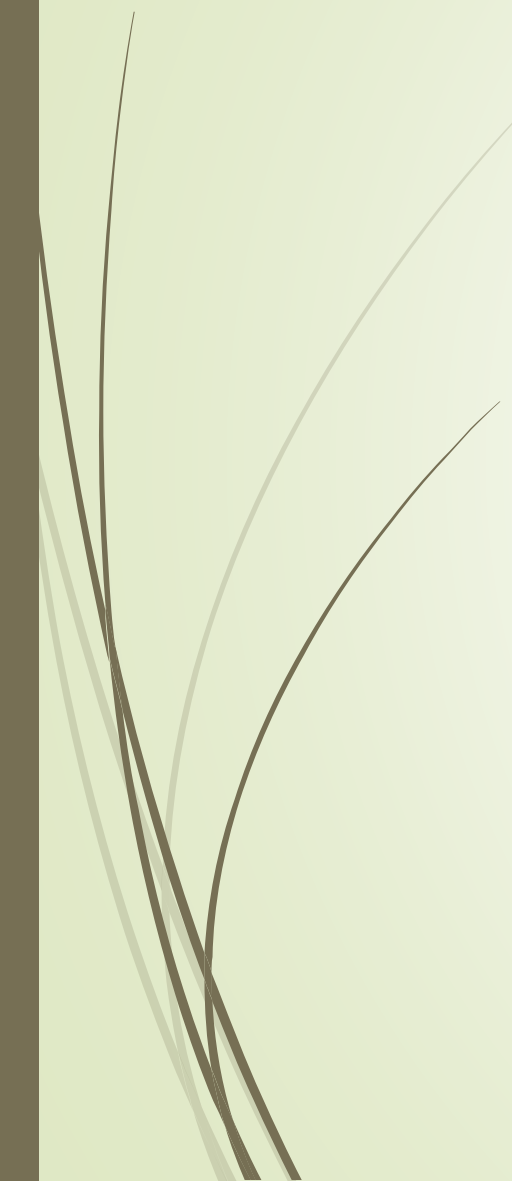


Six Practical Steps to Implement NbS

- 
- Participatory vulnerability assessment: hazards, soils, water, livelihoods, gender, institutions and conflict risks.
 - Plan at micro-watershed level: farms, grazing areas, wetlands, water points, flood zones, erosion hotspots and restoration zones.
 - Use locally appropriate practices: low-cost techniques, local materials, adapted crops/livestock and traditional knowledge.
 - Put communities at the centre: decision-making, access, protection, fees, maintenance and benefit sharing.
 - Link restoration to livelihoods and markets: honey, NTFPs, , livestock, vegetables, agro-processing, storage, finance and market access.
 - Monitor and maintain: track ecological, livelihood, governance, infrastructure and climate-information outcomes.

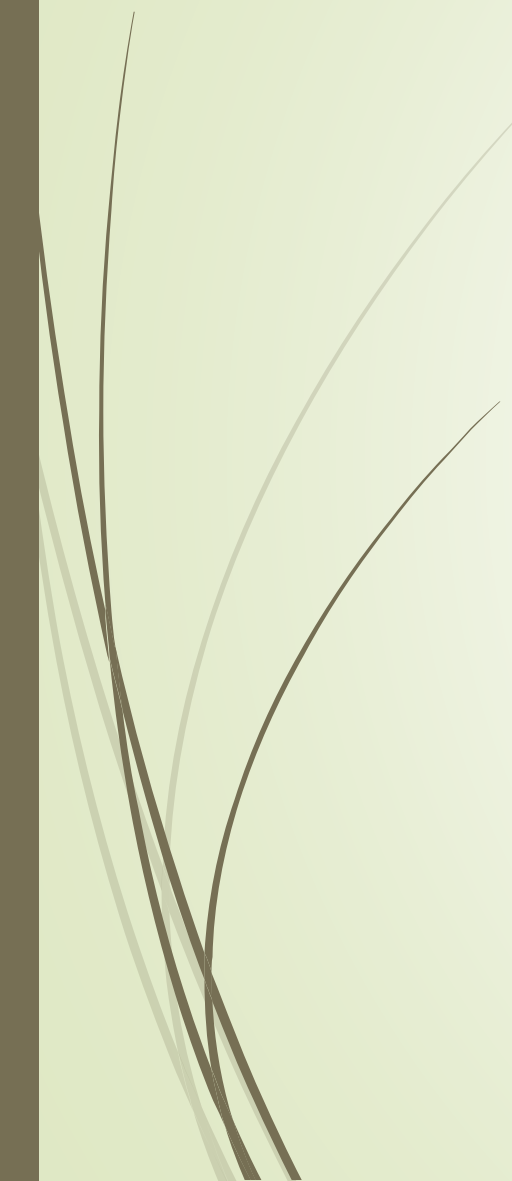


Community Ownership & Inclusive Governance

- Community participation should go beyond consultation to shared decisions and responsibility.
 - Women and vulnerable groups need meaningful representation in watershed, farmer, pastoralist and water-user groups.
 - Strengthen customary and formal institutions and clarify local rules for resource sharing and infrastructure maintenance.
 - Build conflict-sensitive mechanisms for balancing farming, pastoral and water-use interests.
 - Train government extension and veterinary services and strengthen collaboration across national, state, county, payam and boma levels.
- 

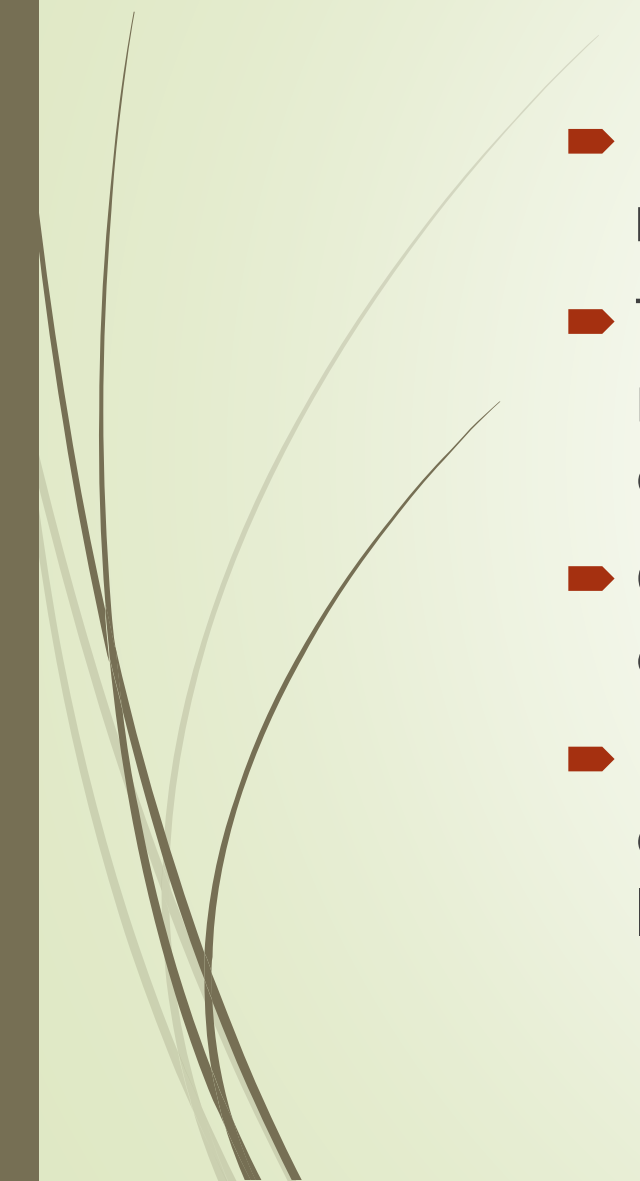


Safeguards and conflict sensitivity

- Check land tenure, customary rights and potential restrictions on access before implementation.
 - Avoid shifting risk downstream or onto neighboring communities.
 - Assess impacts on women's workloads, land rights, safety and decision-making power.
 - Use transparent grievance mechanisms and document free, prior and informed participation where relevant.
 - Apply "do no harm": NbS must reduce vulnerability without creating new conflict or exclusion.
- 

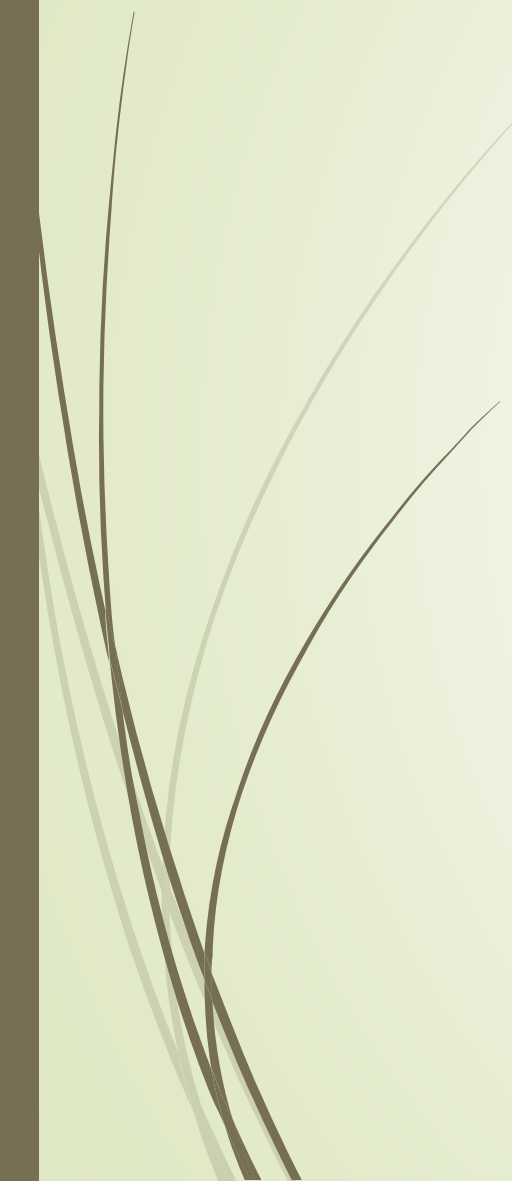


Climate information makes NbS more effective

- 
- Upgrade and use meteorological observations, short-range forecasts and seasonal information.
 - Translate forecasts into decisions: planting, livestock movement, water management, flood preparedness and humanitarian action.
 - Combine forecast information with local indicators and community communication channels.
 - Use impact-based forecasting: communicate what the expected hazard means for people, ecosystems and livelihoods.



Conclusion & Call to Action

- NbS should be treated as a development and resilience strategy—not only as an environmental intervention.
 - Integrating watershed restoration, climate-smart agriculture, water management, livelihoods and inclusive governance creates a stronger resilience framework.
 - With strong safeguards, conflict sensitivity, community ownership and sustained government support, NbS can reduce drought and flood risks while improving food security, ecosystem services and local institutions.
 - South Sudan can scale practical NbS by investing in people, landscapes, local institutions and long-term maintenance.
- 



THANK YOU!

Wani Nelson

Ministry of Environment and Forestry
Republic of South Sudan

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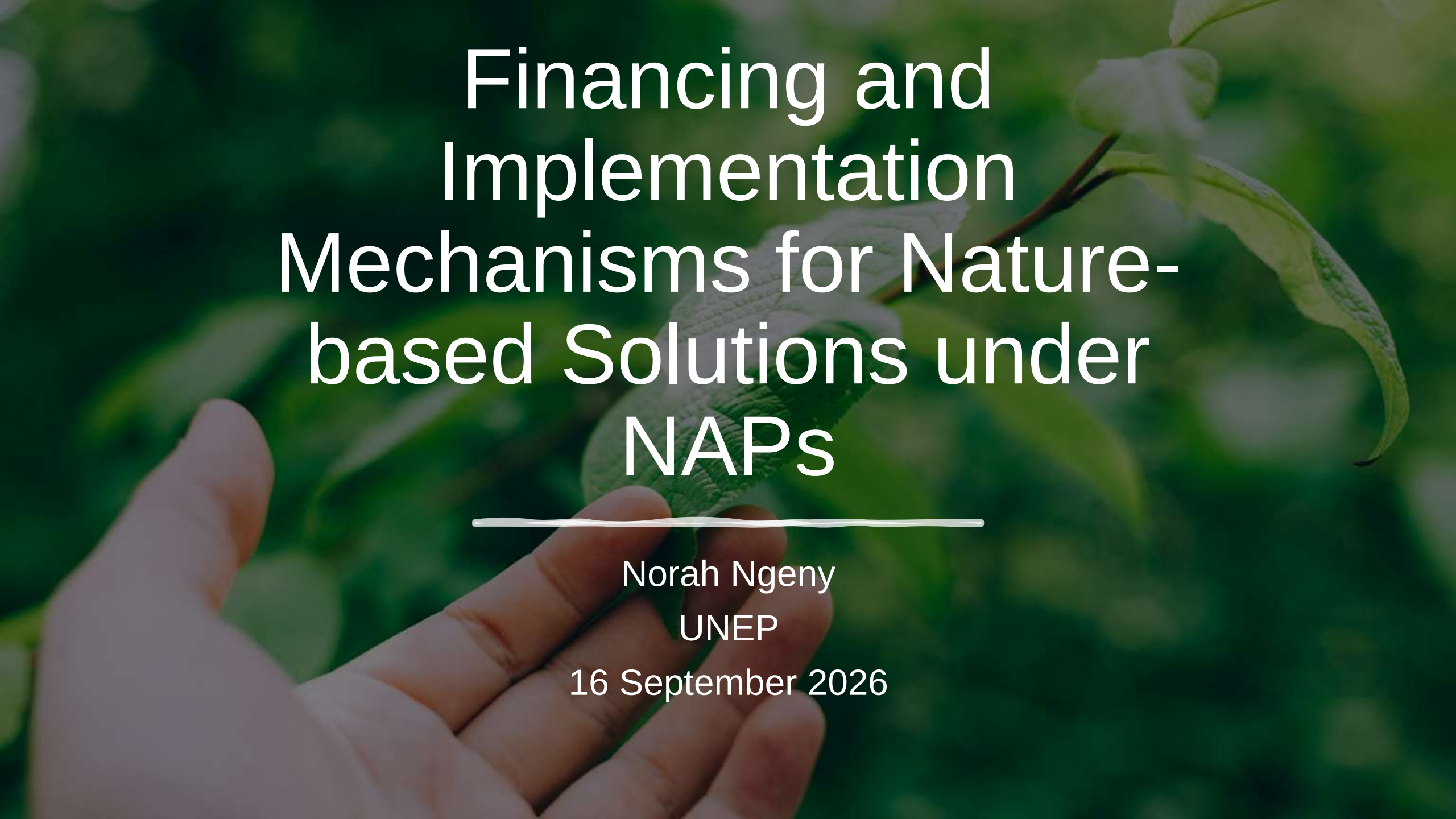
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Financing and Implementation Mechanisms:

Financing instruments for implementing NbS measures for climate action under NAPs.



Ms. Norah Cherotich Ngeny
Associate program management officer, UNEP



Financing and Implementation Mechanisms for Nature- based Solutions under NAPs

Norah Ngeny
UNEP

16 September 2026

Financing Matters for NbS Implementation

Many NAPs
include:

Ecosystem restoration
Watershed management
Sustainable agriculture
Wetland and mangrove conservation



However
implementation
remains
constrained
by:

Limited adaptation finance
Capacity gaps
Weak pipelines of bankable projects
Limited access to climate funds

Various Adaptation Financing Options

- UNEP supports countries through various avenues
 - **Vertical funding**
 - GCF, GEF, Adaptation Fund, Bilateral financing
 - **Global EbA Fund**
 - Innovative and catalytic grants for scalable EbA approaches
 - **Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator (AFCIA)**
 - Testing innovations

Climate innovation > scaling > transformational adaptation investments.





- **Implemented by:** UNEP and IUCN
- **Funded by:** International Climate Initiative (IKI) under the Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection
- **Duration:** 2021 – 2030
- **About:** a catalytic funding mechanism for supporting innovative approaches to EbA to create enabling environment for its mainstreaming and scaling up.
- **Purpose:** To overcome barriers to upscaling EbA, address knowledge gaps, pilot innovative EbA approaches, engage in strategic EbA policy mainstreaming, and incentivise innovative finance mechanisms and private sector EbA investment.

GLOBAL EBA FUND

THE “WHAT” – STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES



1 Build Awareness and Strengthen Capacity

Awareness building, expanding knowledge, and enhancing institutional capacities for mainstreaming EbA.



2 Improve Governance and Planning

Address planning and other governance gaps in policy and regulatory environments.



3 Increase Access to Sustainable Finance

Expand access to sustainable short- and long-term finance mechanisms for applying and scaling up EbA.



THE “HOW” – ACTION PILLARS



Levers for Catalytic Change

- Policy and policy instruments
- Education and capacity building
- Financing



Functional Data and Science

- Climate risk and vulnerability assessments
- Future scenario modelling
- Traditional knowledge and technologies



Innovation and Adaptation

- Developing unconventional partnerships
- Support the integration of EbA in novel sectors

Global EbA Fund

Project Type

- Catalytic and innovative EbA projects

Amount

- Small-size grants - USD 250,000
Medium-size grants – USD 500,000

Duration

- 24 months - up to a maximum of 36 months, with justification

Scale

- Global, thematic, national, or sub-national targeted at ODA-eligible countries

Portfolio

- 63 Projects in ODA-eligible countries

Recipients of the Fund

The Global EbA Fund prioritise applicants that:

- have experience of the size and type of project proposed
- are inclusive of local communities, indigenous knowledge and gender perspectives
- partner with local organisations e.g. CBOs, local NGOs

Legally-recognised entities are eligible:

- Local NGOs, INGOs & Community-based organisations
- Research organisations, Think tanks & Academic institutions
- Indigenous Peoples organisations
- Private sector companies

Eligibility excludes:

- Government agencies, UNEP & IUCN offices

Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator (AFCIA)

- A global initiative that supports innovative climate adaptation solutions in developing countries.
- Established by the **Adaptation Fund** and implemented through **UNDP**, **UNEP**, and the **Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)**.
- Designed to help local organizations, entrepreneurs, community groups, NGOs, and governments test and scale adaptation innovations.



UNEP/CTCN AFCIA

Implemented by

- UNEP CTCN

Funded by:

- Adaptation Fund

Duration:

- 2020 – 2025 (AFCIA I) ; 2024 – 2029 (AFCIA II)

Supports:

- LDCs, SIDS and vulnerable developing countries

Portfolio:

- 25 innovative projects – Including 11 projects in Africa

Other Climate funding sources

Mapping of relevant sources of finance for climate change adaptation for the least developed countries

November 2023

UNFCCC

[https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Mapping of relevant sources of finance Nov2023.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Mapping%20of%20relevant%20sources%20of%20finance%20Nov2023.pdf)



Successful NbS Financing Under NAPs

Success Factors

Strong NAP priorities

Clear adaptation evidence

Innovation and capacity to catalyze change

Community ownership

Blended financing approaches

Robust monitoring and learning systems

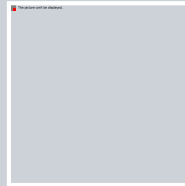
Effective coordination across sectors

From Planning to Implementation



1. Strengthen project pipelines

Develop
bankable NbS
projects



2. Diversify financing sources

E.g. GCF,
GEF,
Adaptation
Fund, Global
EbA Fund,
AFCIA etc

Private
sector



3. Invest in locally led adaptation

Communities
SMEs

Indigenous
knowledge



Thank you

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Interactive Discussion / (Q&A)



United Nations
Climate Change



RCC West and Central Africa
Collaboration for Climate Action



**AFRICA
ADAPTATION
HUB**



RCC East and Southern Africa
Collaboration for Climate Action

Closing Remarks



**Solani Mhango,
Director Conservation Impact, Africa, WWF International**

Closing Remarks



William Otieno
UNFCCC Regional Lead, RCC EASA



United Nations
Climate Change



RCC West and Central Africa
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Climate Change



RCC East and Southern Africa

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Group Photo

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