

## 4.1 COOPERATION IN SUPPORT FOR NAPS

### 4.1.1 Analysis of adaptation projects under the LDCF and the GCF: potential approaches for scaling

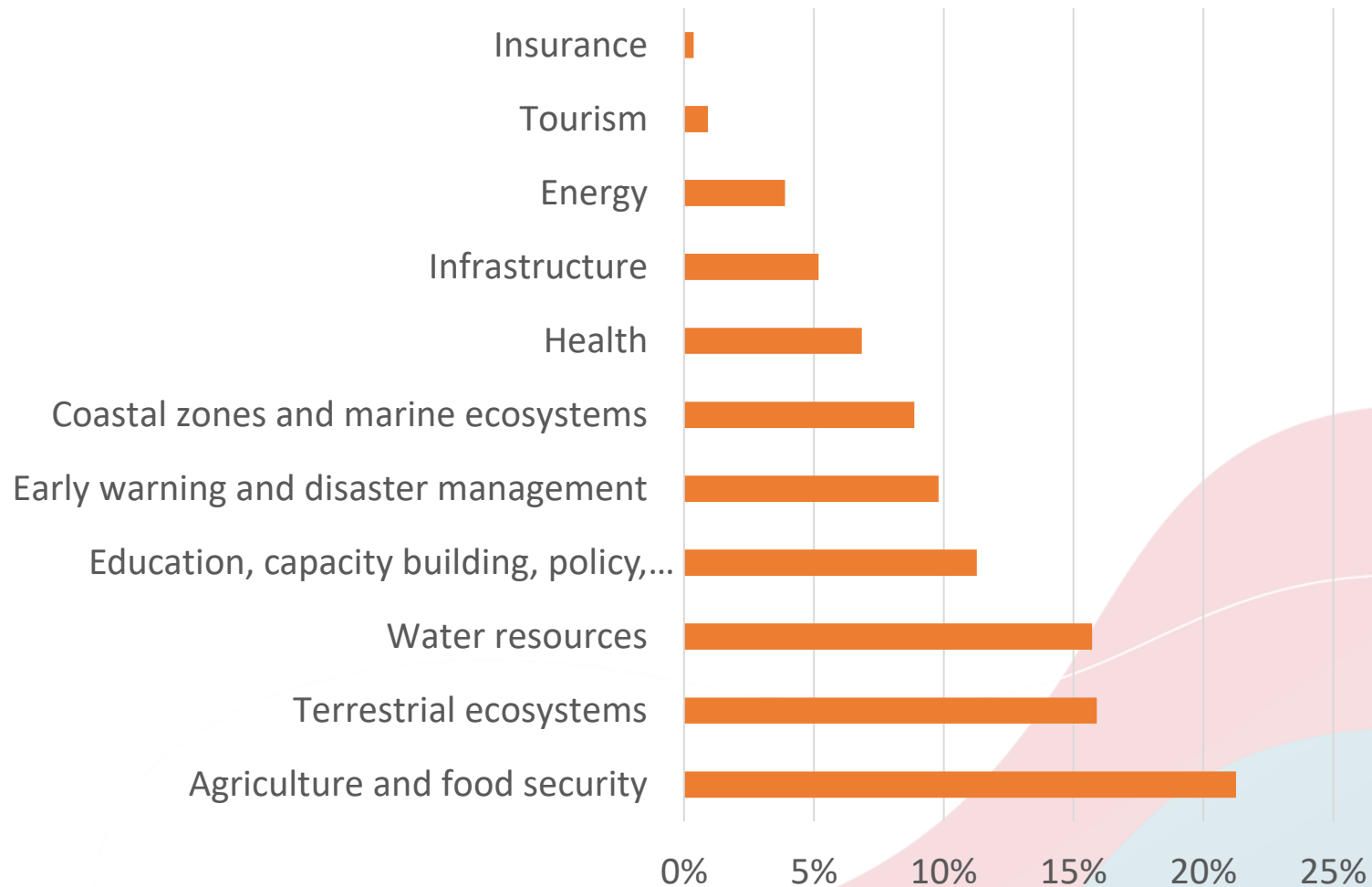
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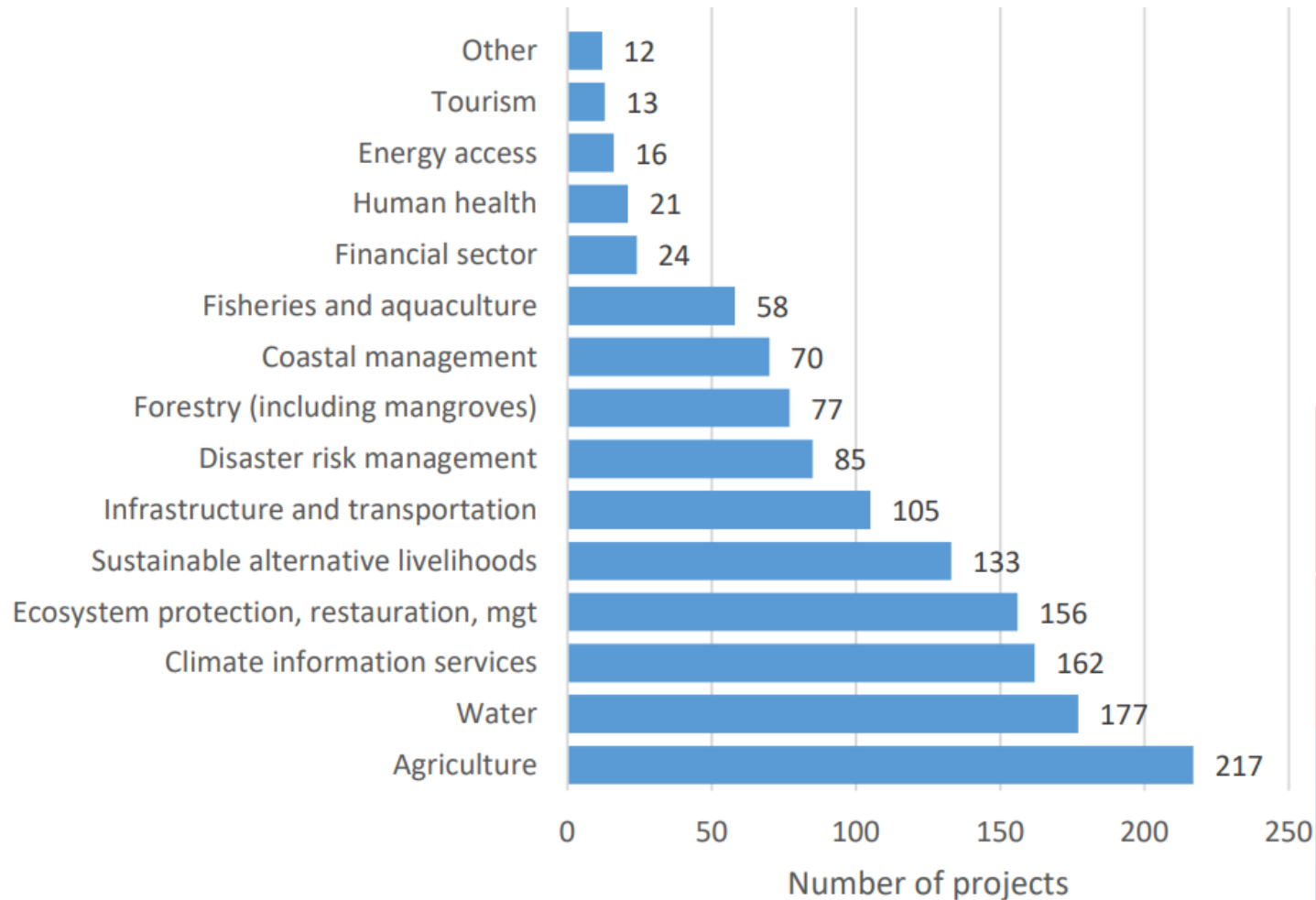
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# Adaptation priorities from NAPAs by sector/theme



# Cumulative sectoral distribution of LDCF projects since inception



# Typology of actions (based on NAPA LDCF projects)

- Response to specific hazards: droughts, floods, sea level rise;
- Reducing vulnerability and building resilience in key economic systems;
- Early warning systems and disaster risk management
- Gender, youth, and social inclusion
- Monitoring and evaluation systems
- Means of implementation

# **Cambodia / sea level rise: The Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Programme for Climate Change in the Coastal Zone of Cambodia**

## **Outputs/outcomes:**

- District specific coastal vulnerability and climate adaptation plans;
- => highly successful mangrove rehabilitation interventions;
- => integration of climate change into national and local development plans;

## **Impact:**

- The project laid the foundations for subsequent actions of capacity to implement regulatory and administrative systems for coastal actions in 4 coastal provinces

# **Somalia / infrastructure: Enhancing Climate Resilience of the Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems in Somalia**

## **Outputs/outcomes:**

- New models for water management infrastructure;
- Water harvesting structures constructed;
- Water for vulnerable communities (pastoralists, women, youth, elderly);

## **Impact:**

- Sand dams were designed by the project, which was a new concept for Somalia, is now being replicated by other development organizations

# **Somalia:** Building resilience for vulnerable pastoral communities in Northern and Central Somalia through establishment of seasonal grazing reserves



Before



After

# Trends / observations

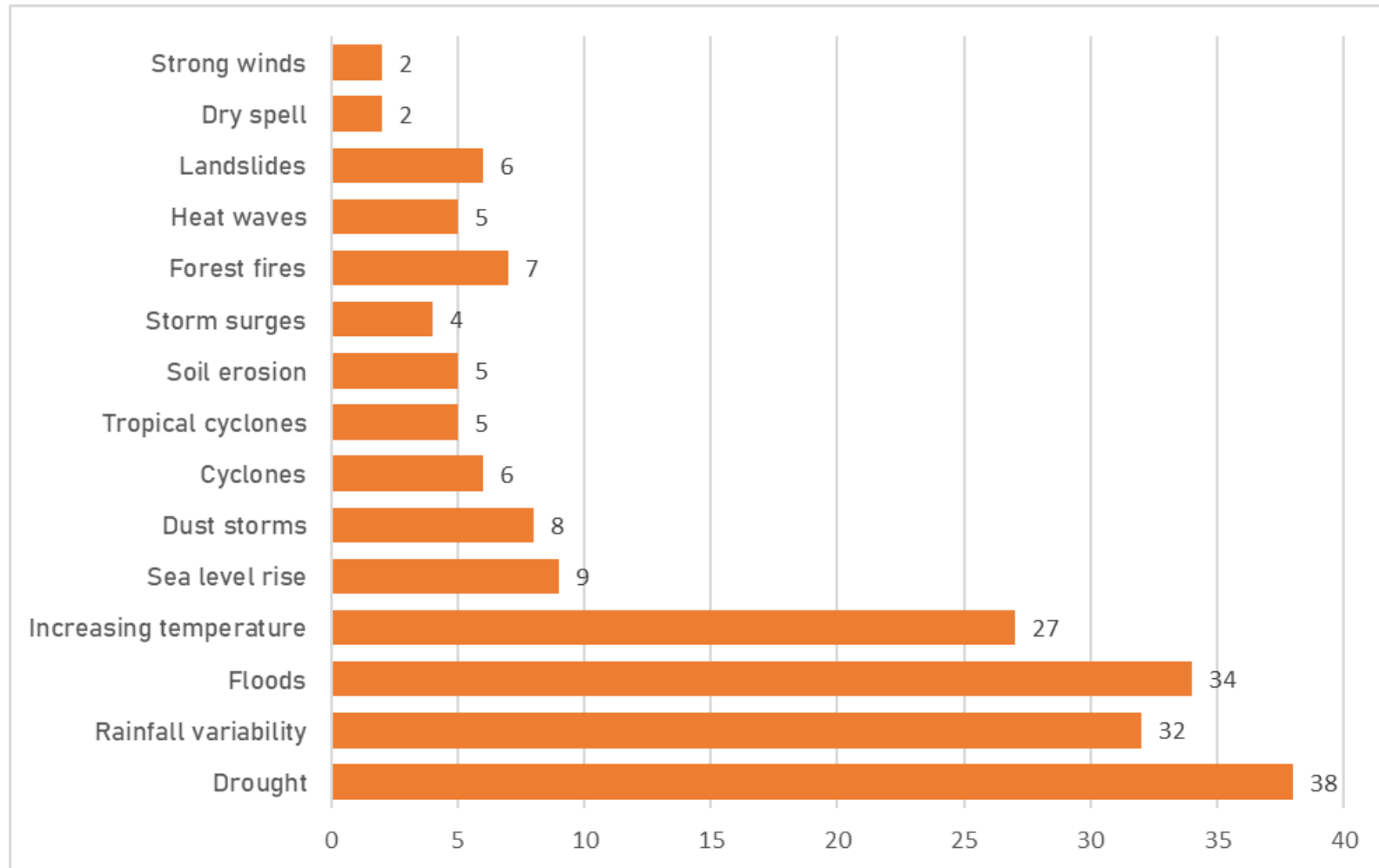
- ❑ There is a **measurable improvement in the quality of projects overtime**: while projects in the LDCs tend to exhibit lower ratings compared to other developed/developing countries, newly completed projects in the LDCs have higher ratings than those completed in early years (i.e., 2007 - 2014)
- ❑ **Systems thinking between climate and socioeconomic priorities and goals increases sustainability**: by prioritizing policy coherence and achieving adaptation options with a positive environment–socioeconomic nexus, the likelihood of sustaining environmental benefits of project outputs is much higher;
- ❑ **Fragile contexts adversely affect the timely delivery of project outputs, positive outcomes, and sustainability of interventions in the LDCs**;
- ❑ There is an observed increase in the number of projects performing **gender analyses, as well as gender mainstreaming plans**. Further work need to broaden the groups considered, and focus on concrete interventions



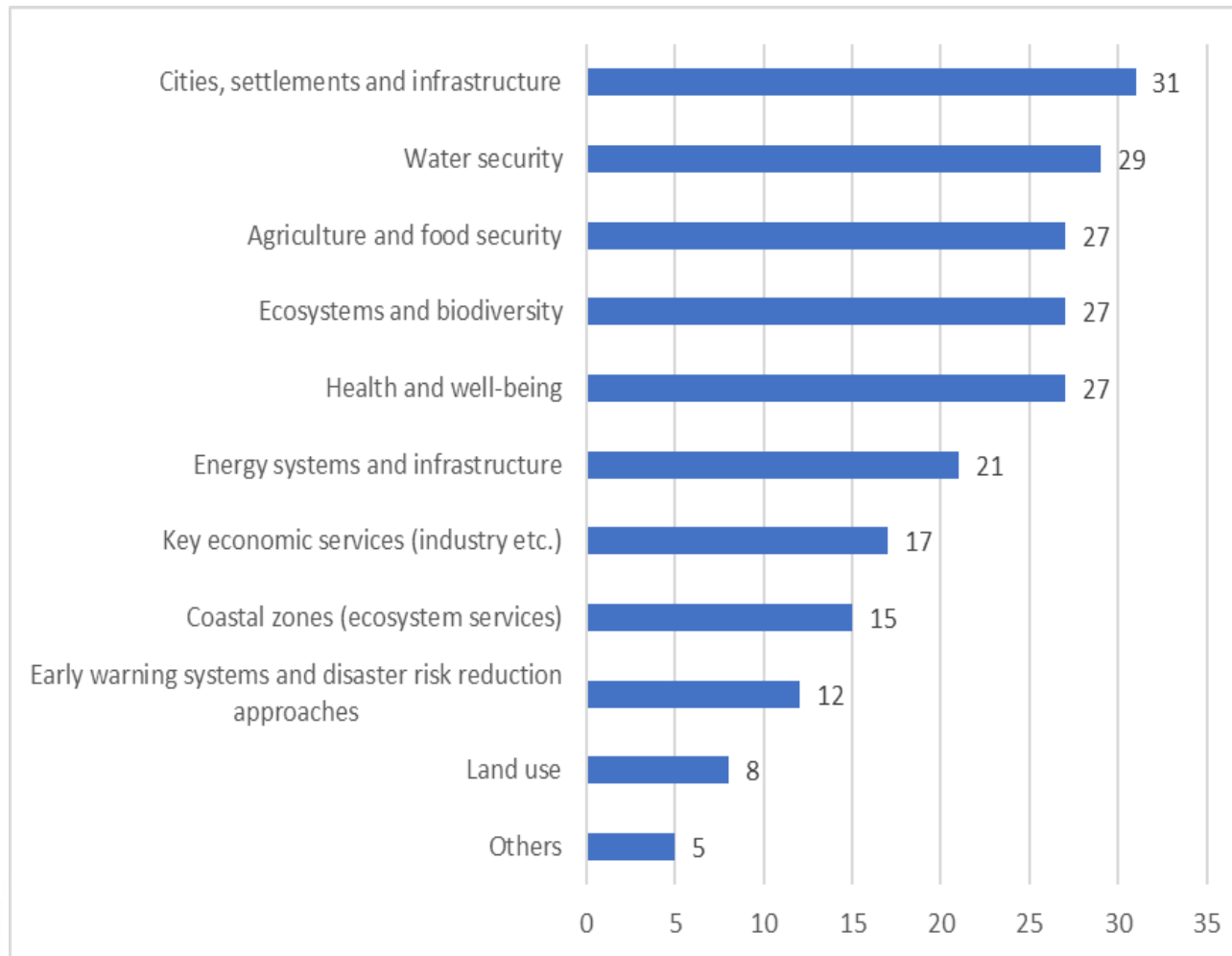
# Trends / observations

- Implementation approaches for scaling up
- Innovative ways to build capacity for mobilizing and accessing support
- Innovative ways in creating/strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems
- Multi-stakeholder engagement – looking at all groups
- Implementation gap

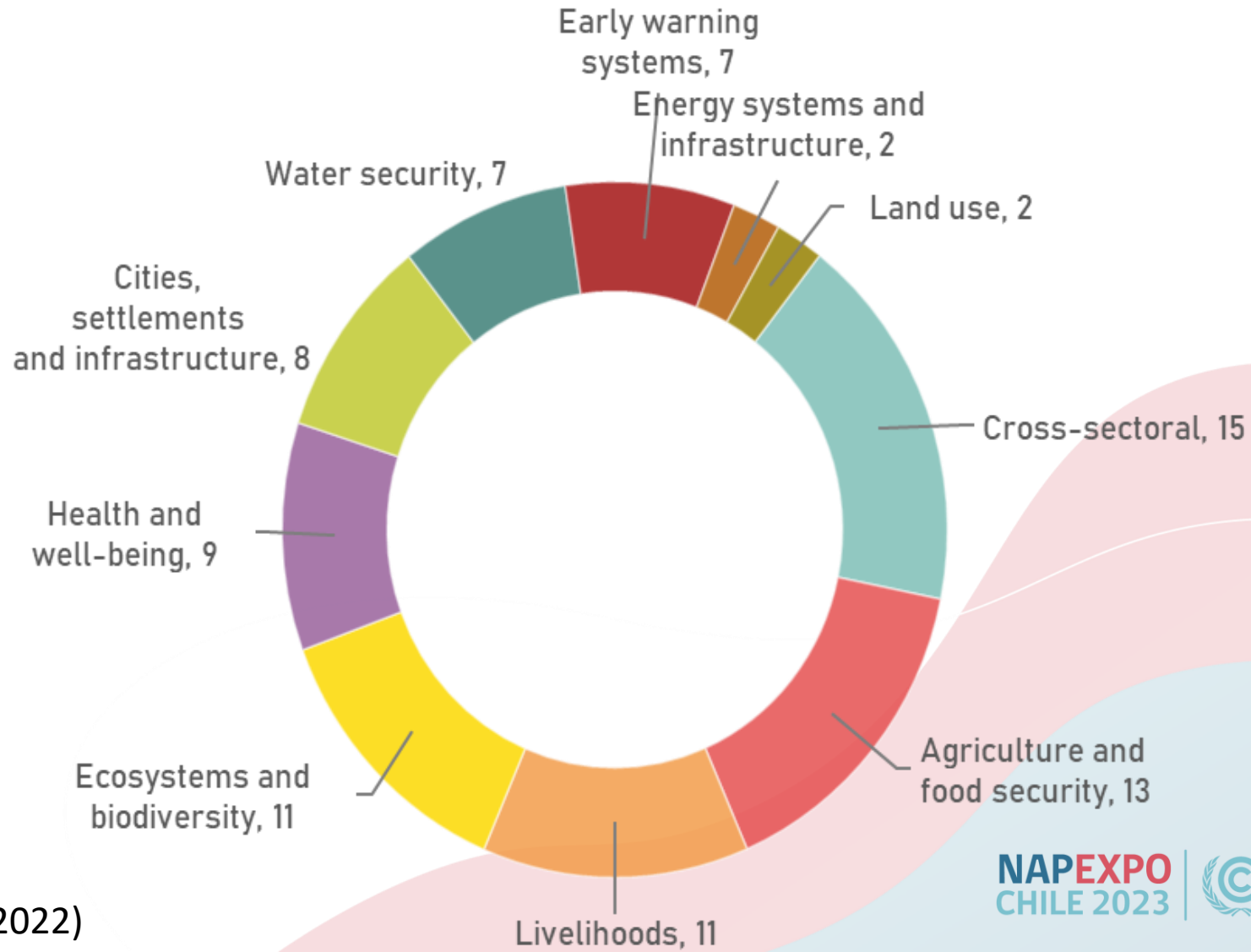
# Hazards addressed in project proposals of countries with submitted national adaptation plans



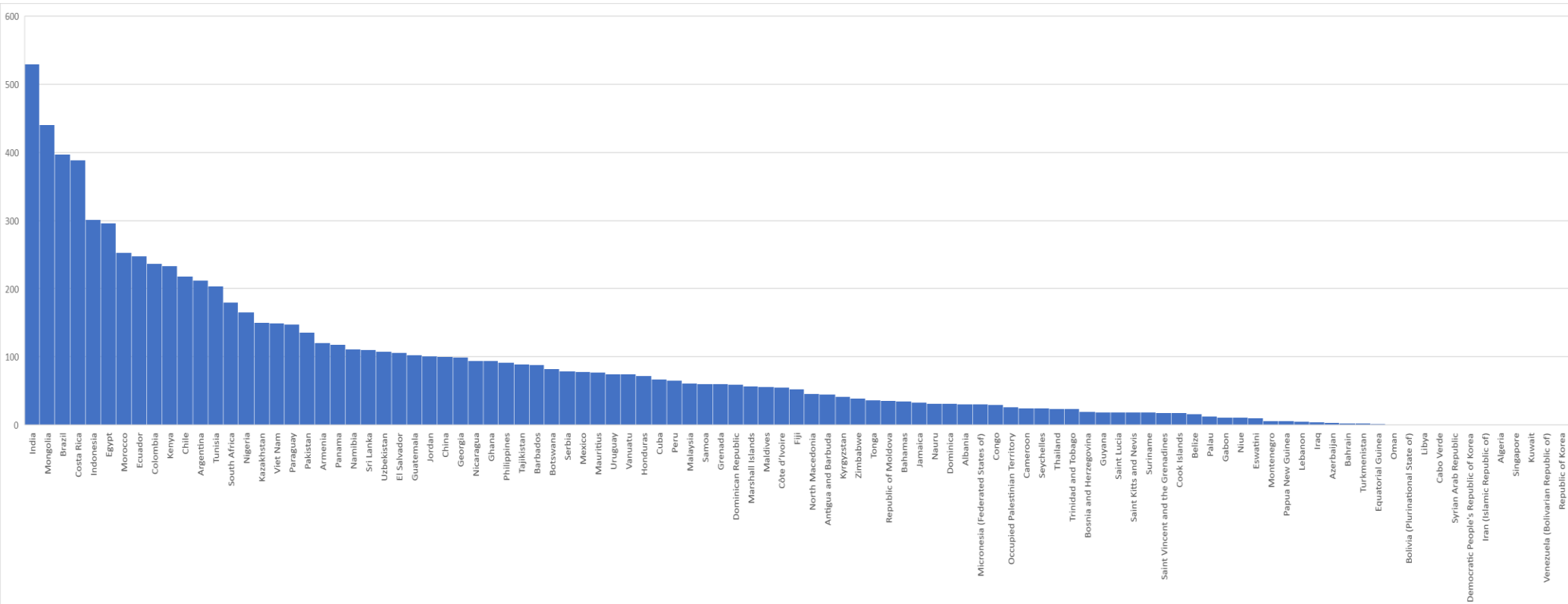
# Sectors identified in national adaptation plans submitted by developing country Parties, as at 31 October 2022



# Number of project proposals submitted to the GCF for implementing NAP priorities



# Total funding accessed by other developing countries under the Green Climate Fund as at 31 October 2022



# Discussion points

- SS
- What practices have worked well in implementing adaptation actions (projects) and how can those be scaled up?