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Adaptation Actions in NDC Partnership Plans: Opportunities for Alignment with NAP Processes

FINAL REPORT



**NAP
Global
Network**

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Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AFD	Agence Française de Développement
AfDB	African Development Bank
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CBIT	Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
FONERA	Rwanda's Green Fund
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (German development agency)
GNIplus	Global NDC Implementation Partners
ICLEI	Local Governments for Sustainability
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
ILO	International Labour Organization
IISD	International Institute for Sustainable Development
JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
KfW	German government development bank
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MRV	Measurement, reporting and verification
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAP-GN	NAP Global Network
NCCAP	National Climate Change Action Plan (Kenya)
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDC-P	Nationally Determined Contribution Partnership
PIPA	Plan for Implementation of the Paris Agreement (Vietnam)
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SNV	Netherlands Development Organization
UK	United Kingdom
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WRI	World Resources Institute

Main Messages

- Adaptation outputs/activities figures prominently in most Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Partnership Plans. The plans provide useful information on priority adaptation outputs/activities in 18 developing countries, the donors and implementing partners that provide support for these activities, and the gaps in support.
- Most NDC Partnership Plans are three-year short-term plans that focus on enabling actions to advance NDC implementation. The plans are living documents that change over time and are updated as donors and implementing partners provide support for priority actions, and governments adjust outputs and activities based on evolving needs.
- Gaps in support for adaptation activities were noted for: climate risk and vulnerability assessment (11 countries); project design and proposal development (11 countries); training and capacity building (10 countries); adaptation monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems (9 countries); resource mobilization strategies (8 countries); updating adaptation NDCs (6 countries); National Adaptation Plan (NAP) development (6 countries); and mainstreaming adaptation (6 countries).
- Priority areas to support the NAP process include: development of NAPs, updating adaptation NDCs, adaptation M&E systems, climate risk and vulnerability assessments, resource mobilization strategies and proposal development.
- South-South learning events, particularly in relation to activities identified in the NDC Partnership Plans as common needs (such as adaptation M&E systems, updating adaptation NDCs and developing NAPs) can be an effective means of sharing information.
- The NDC Partnership Plans offer the opportunity to increase NDC and NAP alignment by linking the NDC pledges under the Paris Agreement with the NAP process that elaborates on how adaptation will be planned, implemented and monitored. The NDC Partnership, working with partners such as the NAP Global Network, is well-positioned to assist countries with NDC and NAP alignment by ensuring that updated NDC Partnership Plans are informed by developing country NAPs.

1.0 Introduction

Many developing countries have identified and are implementing adaptation actions to reduce vulnerability and increase resilience to climate change. Several countries have communicated to the international community their high-level vision and objectives on adaptation through their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Some countries have identified their adaptation priorities through National Adaptation Plan (NAP) processes, which are domestic planning processes that allow countries to identify, address and review their adaptation needs, and advance implementation of adaptation measures. NDCs and NAPs represent important elements of countries' responses to climate change in line with the Paris Agreement. They are different but complementary processes, although the links between two are not always clear.

This study identifies opportunities to align action on adaptation in NDCs and NAP processes through an analysis of adaptation options in the NDC Partnership Plans. These plans are three-year results-based plans that set out priority actions to guide the implementation of mitigation, adaptation and crosscutting initiatives to enable the achievement of NDCs. The plans are living documents that change over time and are updated as donors and implementing partners provide support for priority actions, and governments adjust outputs and activities based on evolving needs. The plans help developing countries improve coordination and increase access to resources for the implementation of actions by providing guidance to donors and implementing partners on gaps and needs. The development of the plans is supported by the NDC Partnership, which is “a coalition of countries and institutions working to mobilize support and achieve ambitious climate goals while enhancing sustainable development.”¹

This report provides the results of an analysis of adaptation action in 18 NDC Partnership Plans (as of April 30, 2019) and aims to encourage alignment by identifying actions that contribute to the NAP process and achievement of adaptation NDCs. The analysis identifies adaptation actions and gaps in support for these actions, noting those actions identified by the largest number of developing countries. The analysis identifies various areas where donors and implementing partners could potentially provide support for activities that further NAP processes and NDC adaptation.

Section 2 sets out the methodology for the review of adaptation outputs/activities in 18 NDC Partnership Plans. The analysis of the adaptation actions in Section 3 categorizes country adaptation outputs/activities in six areas: policy, strategy and institutional framework; adaptation finance; adaptation monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems; capacity development; climate risk assessment and early warning systems; and adaptation project design and implementation. The analysis identifies which countries have received support for adaptation activities in these categories, and where there are gaps in support. The analysis also reviews the budget and costing information included in NDC Partnership Plans. Section 4 provides insights on potential areas of support for donors and implementing partners to address gaps in the NDC Partnership Plans and further the achievement of developing country adaptation NDCs. Annex 1 includes a summary of priority adaptation outputs/activities by category, organized in six tables. Annex 2 includes 18 country summaries of adaptation outputs/activities identified in NDC Partnership Plans. Each summary can be stand-alone brief that provides information on the country’s priority actions to implement its adaptation NDC, donor and implementing partner support, and gaps in support.

2.0 Methodology

Eighteen NDC Partnership Plans were reviewed to identify outputs/activities that aim to assist countries to achieve their adaptation NDC (see Box 1). The review focused on outputs/activities that specifically addressed adaptation to climate change, as reflected in their title, output, key performance indicator or activity. The output/activity was identified as adaptation if the description, output, or key performance indicator included one of the following terms: adaptation, NAP, resilience, vulnerability, climate risk; or the action was clearly an adaptation action, such as early warning systems, hydrometeorological systems and coastal zone management.

¹ <https://ndcpartnership.org>

It is important to note that some adaptation-related activities likely are not included. For example, actions to strengthen the institutional capacity of climate change units, build capacity to access climate finance, and improve communications most likely deliver adaptation actions and benefits; but are only included in the country tables in Annex 2 if they specifically mention adaptation or a related term. Most countries identified forestry and land-use actions as mitigation (REDD+ and carbon sinks) in their NDC Partnership Plans; as such these actions are not included in the country tables even though forestry actions often have significant adaptation benefits.

The adaptation outputs/activities were categorized in country tables according to the headings in their NDC Partnership Plans (see Annex 2 for the 18 country tables). Information, where available, is included on adaptation outputs/activities, support provided by donors and implementing partners to deliver the adaptation activity, timelines and status, budgets, and gaps in support for adaptation actions.

The plans vary in level of detail. Some include budgets, others do not; and not all include information on donor and implementing partner support. These differences are reflective of the varied priorities and individual nature of the plans, which were developed through nationally driven processes.

The next step was to consolidate the adaptation outputs/activities identified in the 18 country plans into six categories (included in Annex 1):

1. Policy, strategy and institutional framework
2. Adaptation finance
3. Adaptation monitoring and evaluation systems
4. Capacity development
5. Climate risk assessment, early warning systems and research
6. Adaptation project design and implementation

Common adaptation outputs/activities were identified in each of the six categories. For example, the policy, strategy and institutional framework category included five outputs/activities: mainstreaming adaptation, updating NDCs, development of adaptation plans and strategies, NAP development and prioritization of adaptation actions. A list was compiled for each category of countries that identified these adaptation actions in their NDC Partnership Plans. The tables in Annex 1 identify the countries that require support or do not indicate support to deliver the adaptation activities. Some countries, such as Morocco, are in the process of collecting information about donor and implementing partner support; and the NDC Partnership Plans are living documents that are updated on a regular basis. As such, the information in these tables may not reflect all donor and implementing partner support.

Box 1. Review of NDC Partnership Plans

Colombia
Dominican Republic
Guatemala
Honduras
Jordan
Kenya
Mali
Marshall Islands
Mongolia
Morocco
Mozambique
Namibia
Pakistan
Rwanda
Saint Lucia
Sao Tome and Principe
Uganda
Vietnam

Table 1 includes a summary of countries identifying specific adaptation outputs/activities action in their NDC Partnership Plan, and countries requiring support or indicating no support to deliver the activities. The information in the tables provided the basis for an analysis of activities identified by countries to deliver on their adaptation NDC and resource gaps to deliver these activities. Some countries, such as Morocco, are in the process of collecting information about donor and implementing partner support; and the NDC Partnership Plans are living documents that are updated on a regular basis. As such, the information in this table may not reflect all donor support.

Table 1. Summary of adaptation outputs/activities in NDC Partnership Plans

Adaptation output/activity	Countries identifying output/activity in NDC Partnership Plans	Countries indicating no support or a gap in support for output/activity ²
1. Policy, strategy and institutional framework		
Mainstreaming adaptation	11 countries Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Kenya, Mali, Marshall Islands, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Uganda	6 countries Guatemala, Kenya, Marshall Islands, Morocco, Sao Tome and Principe, Uganda
Updating adaptation NDC	10 countries Guatemala, Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Uganda, Vietnam	6 countries Guatemala, Marshall Islands, Morocco, Namibia, Saint Lucia, Vietnam
Development of adaptation plans and strategies	10 countries Colombia, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Jordan, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Sao Tome and Principe, Vietnam	4 countries Colombia, Guatemala, Mali, Sao Tome and Principe
NAP development	8 countries Honduras, Mali, Marshall Islands, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Uganda, Vietnam	6 countries Mali, Marshall Islands, Mozambique, Morocco, Namibia, Uganda
Policy/legal frameworks	3 countries Colombia, Dominican Republic, Morocco	1 country Colombia
Prioritization of adaptation actions	3 countries Guatemala, Honduras, Kenya	1 country Guatemala
2. Adaptation finance		
Resource mobilization strategy / adaptation investment plan	11 countries Guatemala, Kenya, Honduras, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Sao Tome and Principe, Vietnam	8 countries Guatemala, Honduras, Mali, Marshall Islands, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Vietnam
Portfolio /pipeline of adaptation projects	7 countries Colombia, Guatemala, Kenya, Morocco, Namibia, Rwanda, Uganda	4 countries Guatemala, Morocco, Namibia, Rwanda
Cost-benefit analysis of adaptation actions	7 countries Honduras, Kenya, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Uganda	2 countries Mongolia, Morocco
Costing adaptation actions	6 countries Colombia, Kenya, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Uganda	1 country Colombia

² Some countries, such as Morocco, are in the process of collecting information about donor and implementing partner support; and the NDC Partnership Plans are living documents that are updated on a regular basis. As such, the information in this table may not reflect all donor support.

Adaptation output/activity	Countries identifying output/activity in NDC Partnership Plans	Countries indicating no support or a gap in support for output/activity²
Adaptation financial mechanism	4 countries Colombia, Jordan, Morocco, Rwanda	3 countries Colombia, Jordan, Morocco
Research	4 countries Guatemala, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia	3 countries Guatemala, Morocco, Namibia
3. Adaptation monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems		
Establish M&E systems	14 countries Colombia, Guatemala, Kenya, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Uganda, Vietnam	9 countries Guatemala, Kenya, Marshall Islands, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saint Lucia, Uganda
Adaptation communications	3 countries Guatemala, Mozambique, Vietnam	3 countries Guatemala, Mozambique, Vietnam
4. Capacity development		
Training / capacity building	14 countries Colombia, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Jordan, Kenya, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Uganda, Vietnam	10 countries Colombia, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Jordan, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe
Institutional strengthening	7 countries Colombia, Guatemala, Marshall Islands, Mozambique, Pakistan, Uganda, Vietnam	5 countries Guatemala, Marshall Islands, Mozambique, Pakistan, Vietnam
Information exchange	4 countries Colombia, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras	3 countries Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras
Communications	3 countries Morocco, Mozambique, Uganda	2 countries Morocco, Mozambique
Technology	2 countries Morocco, Vietnam	2 countries Morocco, Vietnam
5. Climate risk assessment and early warning systems		
Climate risk and vulnerability assessments	14 countries Colombia, Dominican Republic, Jordan, Mali, Marshall Islands, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Pakistan, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Uganda, Vietnam	11 countries Colombia, Dominican Republic, Jordan, Mali, Marshall Islands, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe
Early warning systems	8 countries Dominican Republic, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Uganda	4 countries Mozambique, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe
Climate proofing of infrastructure	7 countries Colombia, Namibia, Pakistan, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Uganda, Vietnam	3 countries Pakistan, Sao Tome and Principe, Vietnam
Research	3 countries Morocco, Pakistan, Sao Tome and Principe	3 countries Morocco, Pakistan, Sao Tome and Principe
6. Adaptation project design and implementation		
Project design and proposal development	14 countries Colombia, Dominican Republic, Jordan, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Pakistan, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Uganda	11 countries Colombia, Dominican Republic, Jordan, Marshall Islands, Mozambique, Namibia, Pakistan, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Uganda
Project implementation	10 countries Colombia, Dominican Republic, Jordan, Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Mozambique, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Uganda, Vietnam	3 countries Jordan, Marshall Islands, Vietnam

3.0 Analysis

3.1 Adaptation Information in NDC Partnership Plans

The NDC Partnership Plans provide useful information on adaptation priority outputs/activities in the 18 developing countries, along with the donors and implementing partners that provide support to implement these activities. The plans differ in structure but typically identify: the outputs/activities required in the short term to help the country achieve its NDC; whether the actions/outputs are mitigation, adaptation or crosscutting; and the outputs/activities supported by donors and implementing partners.

The NDC Partnership Plans include a large number of adaptation actions (see Table 1) and vary in the level of detail provided. An example is the wide variation in the type of adaptation outputs/activities included, which range from general descriptions of high-level actions to enable achievement of the country's adaptation NDC (see for example, Guatemala), to detailed actions (see Morocco), to links to large investment projects (see Vietnam). National Adaptation Plans are another example. The Honduras plan includes an expected output of "approval of the NAP," while Morocco's plan includes detailed information on the activities needed to achieve the expected output of "formulate a strategy for implementing the NAP process." **Much of the difference in the plans is a result of country-driven processes to develop them.**

Most NDC Partnership Plans are three-year plans that focus on enabling actions to advance NDC implementation. These short-term plans tend to focus on governance and the enabling actions, rather than implementation of large-scale adaptation projects. Some NDC Partnership Plans do not include or refer to large implementation projects, which might suggest, perhaps erroneously, that limited implementation is taking place on the ground. For example, the NDC Partnership Plans of Kenya and Uganda do not refer to the long list of adaptation actions being implemented with climate finance and official development assistance.³ Some NDC Partnership Plans emphasize short-term priorities to establish policy and institutional frameworks, and track and report on adaptation action and finance. As noted, these are living documents that will change and be updated as donors and implementing partners provide additional information about their programs, and support is provided for priority actions. Importantly, governments will adjust outputs and activities in the plans based on evolving needs, including those that emerge as countries increase ambition and action in their future adaptation NDCs.

Some NDC Partnership Plans include information or indicate a need for support for large investment projects that aim to achieve adaptation results, including actions in the water sector in Colombia, Morocco and Saint Lucia; the fisheries sector in Mali; the urban sector in Mongolia; coastal zone management in Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe; and the agriculture sector in Jordan, Pakistan, Rwanda and Vietnam.

³ For a list of adaptation actions in Kenya, see: Government of Kenya. (2016). *Addressing Climate change: success stories from Kenya*. A list of adaptation actions in Uganda has been compiled in: Murphy (2019, in press). *Gaps and needs assessment: Identification of a flagship adaptation project for resource mobilization in Uganda*.

Table 1 provides information on the priority adaptation outputs/activities identified in the NDC Partnership Plans. **The adaptation outputs/activities identified by the largest number of countries** are listed below:

- 14 countries – Adaptation M&E systems
- 14 countries – Climate risk and vulnerability assessments
- 14 countries – Training and capacity building
- 13 countries – Project design and proposal development
- 11 countries – Mainstreaming adaptation
- 11 countries – Resource mobilization strategy / adaptation investment plan
- 10 countries – Updating adaptation NDCs
- 10 countries – Development of adaptation plans and strategies
- 10 countries – Implementation of adaptation projects
- 8 countries – Early warning systems
- 8 countries – NAP development
- 7 countries – Cost-benefit analysis of adaptation actions
- 7 countries – Climate proofing of infrastructure
- 7 countries – Institutional strengthening
- 7 countries – Portfolio / pipeline of adaptation projects

3.2 Adaptation Outputs/Activities: Gaps in support

Annexes 1 and 2 provide greater detail about the adaptation outputs/activities included in the NDC Partnership Plans, including information on the countries indicating no support or a resource gap for specific adaptation outputs/activities. The largest number of countries indicated gaps in support for the following activities:

- 11 countries: Climate risk and vulnerability assessment (Annex 1, Table 5) – The activities range from general national assessments to sector studies.
- 11 countries: Project design and proposal development (Annex 1, Table 6) – Many countries identify the need for support to develop bankable projects and funding proposals.
- 9 countries: Adaptation M&E systems (Annex 1, Table 3) – Several countries have support to establish M&E systems, often through the Global Environment Facility (GEF)-funded Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT), Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), or United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Often the support is for elements of an adaptation M&E system, and gaps in support remain to achieve the expected output. Nine countries identify resource gaps or no support, including for M&E systems (Guatemala and Morocco), indicator framework (Marshall

Islands), monitoring and reporting templates (Kenya), and information management (Sao Tome and Principe).

- 10 countries: Training and capacity building (Annex 1, Table 4) – The sectors and issues requiring capacity building vary between countries reflecting differing national adaptation priorities. The activities indicating no support or a gap in support include training and capacity development on project development in Mali, climate risk management in the transport sector in Colombia, early warning systems in Mozambique and Rwanda, and climate change and agriculture in Pakistan and Uganda.
- 8 countries: Resource mobilization strategies / adaptation investment plans (Annex 1, Table 2) – Many countries identified the need to mobilize resources for adaptation actions. Likely a larger number of countries than noted require support because adaptation may not have been specifically noted.
- 6 countries: Updating adaptation NDCs (Annex 1, Table 1) – Six countries require support to revise or update their adaptation NDCs for 2020.
- 6 countries: NAP development (Annex 1, Table 1) – Countries require support for their NAP process, NAP development and costed implementation plans.
- 6 countries: Mainstreaming adaptation (Annex 1, Table 1) – Gaps in support include the mainstreaming of adaptation in sector plans (Guatemala, Morocco, and Sao Tome and Principe), national plans (Kenya and Marshall Islands), and local and national plans and budgets (Uganda).

As noted, indication of donor and implementing partner support does not ensure that an adaptation activity is fully supported. Gaps in support may exist for those adaptation actions that appear to be fully supported. In some plans, such as Sao Tome and Principe and Uganda, budget figures are for ongoing projects that are aligned with the adaptation need, not necessarily the identified activity. As such, this support complements and may cover a portion of the expected output; and it may be an activity where donors and implementing partners could be encouraged to contribute more to achieve the desired output. Consultations with developing countries can confirm how the support identified in NDC Partnership Plans is used to address an adaptation output/activity, and whether gaps remain.

3.3 Trends in Support for Adaptation Activities

Certain enabling activities have attracted support or planned support from donors and implementing partners, including:

- Adaptation monitoring and evaluation systems – 10 countries (Colombia, Kenya, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Uganda and Vietnam).
- Mainstreaming adaptation in national, subnational and sector plans – Seven countries (Dominican Republic, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mozambique, Namibia, Sao Tome and Principe and Uganda).
- Support to revise and updated adaptation NDCs – Seven countries (Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda and Uganda).

- Support to develop NAPs – Five countries (Honduras, Marshall Islands, Mozambique, Namibia and Uganda).

The sectors with the largest number of donors and implementing partners providing or planning to provide support are:

- Agriculture – 10 countries (Colombia, Dominican Republic, Jordan, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Uganda and Vietnam).
- Water – 10 countries (Colombia, Jordan, Marshall Islands, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Uganda and Vietnam).
- Coastal zone management – Five countries (Dominican Republic, Mozambique, Namibia, Sao Tome and Principe and Vietnam).
- Industry – Four countries (Colombia, Dominican Republic, Morocco and Mozambique).

3.4 Donors and Implementing Partners of Adaptation Activities

The NDC Partnership Plans indicate support for a wide range of adaptation activities, from NAP development to implementation of large implementation projects. Many activities in the NDC Partnership Plans are supported by programs that were developed to assist developing countries to achieve NDCs and meet the requirements of the Paris Agreement, including:

- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) – Ten plans identified support; five noted the support was for the development of a plan or NAP for the agriculture sector, which are likely supported through the GCF NAP readiness support (Colombia, Namibia, Mozambique, Uganda and Vietnam).
- Green Climate Fund (GCF) – Six plans identified support; four noted support for adaptation readiness (Colombia, Honduras, Mali and Marshall Islands).
- GIZ NDC Assist – Four plans identified support including Colombia (costing of adaptation actions), Honduras (exchange of experiences), Morocco (NDC revision), and Namibia (mainstreaming and measurement of NDC). Other plans identify support from GIZ, which may also be through the NDC assist project.
- NAP Global Network – Three plans identified support including Colombia (sectoral adaptation targets and plans), Kenya (M&E system), and Uganda (technical advisor to develop the NAP).
- Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) supported by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) – Three countries identified support to improve transparency, including the establishment of adaptation M&E systems (Kenya, Mali and Uganda).
- NDC Partnership Support Unit – Two plans identified support, including Marshall Islands (in-country facilitator for climate finance) and Mozambique (development of NDC).

The NDC Partnership Plans indicate that adaptation actions are also supported by many donors or implementing partners, including:

- Bilateral development agencies – 13 countries identified support from developed countries or their bilateral development agencies. This ranged from provision of technical assistance to develop adaptation plans to large implementation projects.
- Regional development banks – 12 plans identified support from regional development banks including the African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. The activities included proposal development and implementation of large adaptation projects.
- World Bank – 11 plans identified support from the World Bank, including for tools and training, and the implementation of large adaptation projects.
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) – Nine plans identified adaptation-relevant programs and activities supported by UNDP. Some of these programs may be funded through the UNDP NDC assist program.

3.5 Budget Information and Support Requested for Specific Adaptation Activities

Noting that they are living documents, to date, the NDC Partnership Plans provide limited information about the estimated costs of/budgets for activities, support provided and gaps in support. To provide guidance on the costs of actions, Table 2 includes budget figures, donor and implementing partner budget allocations to support the activities, and support gaps noted in the NDC Partnership Plans. This list does not include the budgets for implementation of large adaptation investment projects. These can be found in Annex 2 for the following countries: Jordan, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Rwanda, and Sao Tome and Principe.

The plans differ on the provision of budget information associated with adaptation outputs/activities.

The Marshall Islands plan provides clarity on support from donors and implementing partners and gaps in support. The NDC Partnership Plans of Dominican Republic, Rwanda and Saint Lucia include budget estimates for adaptation activities. Six plans include budget information on agreed or planned projects; meaning that the budget information provided in the plan reflects the cost of select technical assistance or investment projects that are supported by donors or implementing partners. For example, Sao Tome and Principe and Uganda list the budget figures associated with ongoing or planned projects that are complementary to or provide input to NDC activities. Seven plans do not include budget information.

Sixteen NDC Partnership Plans provided information on donor or implementing partner support for adaptation activities. Only two plans, Guatemala and Pakistan, did not include information about donors or implementing partners. The activity supported by the donor or implementing partner may not specifically address the adaptation gap identified by the developing country government; its inclusion in the plan often is indicative of donor or implementing partner support through an ongoing or complementary effort (Namibia, Kenya and Uganda are examples). Thus, gaps in support may exist for seemingly funded adaptation activities.

The budget information provided does not facilitate estimation of the costs of most adaptation activities. Typically, only one country provided budget information for a particular activity, or a broad estimate of the cost was included in the NDC Partnership Plan. Two activities included budget

information in four NDC Partnership Plans, which provides guidance on estimating the costs of these particular activities:

- Updating and revising NDCs – budget estimates range from USD 360,000 to USD 500,000.
- Proposal development for submission to the Green Climate Fund – budget estimates range from USD 150,000 to USD 300,000.

Table 2. Budget information, donor allocations and support gaps in NDC Partnership Plans

Country	Output/activity	Budget / support information (USD)
1. Policy, strategy and institutional framework		
Dominican Republic	Mainstream adaptation in tourist management plans	Budget: 500,000–2,000,000
Jordan	Adaptation plan for special economic zone NDC revision	Budget: 69,0000 Support gap: 500,000
Marshall Islands	Adaptation Roadmap (NAP)	GCF NAP: 3,000,000, FAO/EU: 249,179, Tentative: 1,500,000
Mozambique	Development of first and second NDC	Budget: 500,000
Rwanda	MRV system including adaptation/revision of NDC Coordination of sectors and mainstreaming NDC	World Bank support: 500,000 Budget: 250,000
Saint Lucia	Review NDC and include adaptation in 2021–2025 NDC Evaluate effectiveness of NDC	Budget: 200,000 Budget: 100,000
Sao Tome and Principe	Revision of NDC with adaptation targets Coastal zone management plan	Budget: 60,000 World Bank: 150,000
2. Climate finance		
Jordan	Revolving fund for adaptation and mitigation for farmers	Budget: 13,822,000
3. Adaptation monitoring and evaluation systems		
Colombia	M&E system for adaptation, portfolio of adaptation projects and monitoring instruments	GCF support: 2,700,000
Marshall Islands	Coordinated indicator framework	Support gap: 120,000
Rwanda	Coordination of tracking of global commitments	GGGI technical assistance: 70,000
Uganda	National system for tracking and reporting on adaptation and disaster risk reduction finance and expenditure	UNDP: 300,000
4. Capacity development		
Dominican Republic	Knowledge sharing on technologies in the tourism and coastal marine sectors	Budget: 200,000–500,000
Jordan	Strengthen capacity for adaptation Enhance capacity to deliver climate services for women and the poor	Budget: 180,000 Budget: 117,000
Marshall Islands	Adaptation consultation process Government advisory centre of excellence	Support gap: 50,000 (of total 83,000) Support gap: 150,000

Morocco	Capacity building for development of climate-compatible technologies in agriculture sector	Budget: 50,000–200,000
Uganda	Strategic communication and communication technologies	UNDP: 214,000
5. Climate risk assessments and early warning systems		
Colombia	Methodology to identify climate risks in road infrastructure	Funded through GCF project: 315,000
Dominican Republic	Planning and management tools for risk management Early warning system for agriculture	IDB/NDC Assist support: 500,000–2,000,000 Budget: 500,000 – 2,000,000
Jordan	Climate change impacts on water Climate change impact on plant pests Crop modelling to assess adaptive measures Land-use mapping of vegetation changes	Budget: 829,000 Budget: 166,000 Budget: 691,000 Budget: 138,000
Marshall Islands	Coral reef monitoring	Support gap: 300,000
Rwanda	Surveys to reduce flood risk Mapping of climate vulnerability Risk and vulnerability assessment	Budget: 1,500,000 Budget: 1,500,000 Budget: 1,500,000
Saint Lucia	Vulnerability assessment of energy project	World Bank support: 50,000
Sao Tome and Principe	Mapping of agricultural potential Mapping of climate vulnerabilities Climate change analysis and integration tool Study of sustainable construction materials Adaptation of agriculture and forestry species to climate change Mapping risks in transport sector Consolidation and sharing of hydrometric data Strengthen coastal early warning system	FAO support: 461,000 World Bank support: 100,000 World Bank support: 200,000 World Bank support: 230,000 GEF support: 75,000 World Bank: 250,000 World Bank: 1,150,000 World Bank: 1,500,000
Uganda	Sector studies – vulnerability, cost-benefit analysis Methodologies for vulnerability and risk assessment Vulnerability assessment, baseline development Project screening tools Training in hydromet forecasting, risk mapping, strengthening early warning systems	UNDP support: 36,000 UNDP support: 800,000 GGGI technical assistance: 100,000 World Bank support: 250,000 UNDP support: US 652,760
5. Adaptation project design and implementation		
Jordan	Feasibility study: rehabilitation of irrigation Feasibility study: dam project Feasibility study: wastewater	Budget: 770,000 Budget: 2,000,000 Budget: 2,200,000
Rwanda	Proposal development for national plan for water use and governance Technical Assistance (TA) (long-term consultant for one year) to develop proposals and mobilize funds	FAO support: 300,000 Budget: 250,000
Sao Tome and Principe	Proposals to improve regulatory framework for resilient coastal zone management	World Bank support: 150,000
Uganda	Development of proposals to leverage funds from GCF Accessing GCF support Preparation of two proposals for two priority pipeline projects	African Development Bank (AfDB) support: 2,000,000 GGGI: 800,000 World Bank: Project proposal - 250,000; Catalytic funds – 100,000; Program coordination – 50,000

4.0 NDC Partnership Plans: Opportunities to align with the NAP process

Many adaptation activities in the NDC Partnership Plans address elements of the NAP process, which includes medium- and long-term adaptation planning, integrating adaptation in planning and budgeting, implementation of adaptation actions, and M&E. The NDC Partnership Plans also include enabling actions essential to the NAP process including capacity building, financing, institutional arrangements and information sharing.

The tables in Annex 1 identify potential opportunities for donors and implementing partners to provide support on a thematic basis. Six priority areas that support the NAP process are discussed below. The brief descriptions include a review of the number of countries requiring support, the support that could be provided and budget information to provide guidance on the costs of the support.

1. Adaptation Monitoring and Evaluation Systems

Fourteen countries included actions to establish adaptation M&E systems in their NDC Partnership Plans. Nine of these countries indicated no support or a gap in support for the work. The needs range from developing indicator frameworks to establishing the M&E system.

- **Potential support for the NAP process** – Specific in-country support could include short-term experts to assist with the development of an adaptation indicator framework in the Marshall Islands, and development of monitoring and reporting templates in Kenya. Embedded advisors could support the establishment of M&E systems in Morocco and Guatemala. South-South peer learning events offer opportunity to share best practices and experiences.
- **Budget information** – The support for M&E systems includes GGGI technical assistance (expert advice/support) for USD 70,000 in Rwanda and USD 100,000 in Uganda. The Marshall Islands identified a gap in support of USD 120,000 for indicator development. GCF support of USD 2,700,000 is allocated for the development of an M&E system for adaptation in Colombia.

2. Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessments

Fourteen countries identified climate risk or vulnerability assessments as priority outputs/activities in their NDC Partnership Plans. Eleven countries indicated no support or gaps in support for these actions. The requests range from general national risk and vulnerability assessments, sector assessments (such as transport, tourism, water, and cities), to assessment of needs to climate proof infrastructure.

- **Potential support for the NAP process** – Short-term experts could be engaged to undertake specific assessments, or a more comprehensive process could be supported through in-country technical support programs. Consideration could be given to support for an initial action of compilation and organization of existing climate risk and vulnerability assessments.

- **Budget information** – The support provided for climate risk and vulnerability assessments by donors and implementing partners in NDC Partnership Plans ranged from USD 50,000 to USD 2,000,000. World Bank support for these assessments, which tend to take place at the project design/preparation phase ranged from USD 100,000 to USD 230,000.

3. Proposal Development

Fourteen countries identified proposal development in their NDC Partnership plans, with 11 countries indicating no support or gaps in support for this work. This work can include development of concept notes and proposals for bankable adaptation projects.

- **Potential support for the NAP process** – Short-term technical experts could be engaged to develop concept notes, project proposals or other inputs to the project design process such as gender assessments and feasibility studies. Support could also be provided for stakeholder consultation. Training could be offered to government officials to improve capacity to identify, contract and manage consultants.
- **Budget information** – World Bank support for proposal development ranges from USD 150,000 in Sao Tome and Principe to USD 300,000 in Rwanda.

4. Resource Mobilization Strategies / Adaptation Investment Plans

Eleven countries identified the need to develop adaptation resource mobilization strategies or adaptation investment plans, and eight countries indicated no support or gaps in support for this work.

- **Potential NAP Global Network support** – Short-term technical advisors could be engaged to develop resource mobilization strategies. Embedded long-term advisors could support resource mobilization and proposal development, as identified by Rwanda. South-South peer learning exchanges could be useful to clearly understand what is meant by a resource mobilization strategy, approaches to develop strategies, how the strategies are used to mobilize resources, and their success in mobilizing resources.
- **Budget information** – The Rwanda NDC Partnership Plan includes tentative UNDP support of USD 250,000 for a technical advisor for one year to develop a pipeline of projects, develop proposals and mobilize resources.

5. Updating Adaptation NDCs

Nine countries included updating adaptation NDCs as a priority output/activity in their NDC Partnership Plans, and five countries noted no support or a gap in support for the activity. This is a short-term priority, as many countries are planning to update and enhance their adaptation NDCs for 2020 and are considering how to report on ambition for the 2023 global stocktake.

- **Potential support for the NAP process** – Short-term experts could be engaged to provide support to government for the development of the adaptation section of NDCs. Support could be provided for the stakeholder consultation process. The NDC Partnership, NAP Global Network and other partners could provide thought leadership on increasing adaptation ambition for the 2023 global stocktake and updating of adaptation NDCs for 2020. A South-South peer learning event could share approaches, best practices and methodologies.

- **Budget information** – Marshall Islands and Mozambique each note a support gap of USD 500,000 for the revision of their adaptation NDC. Saint Lucia has not identified donors for the USD 360,000 needed to assess the effectiveness of its NDC measures and update their adaptation NDC. The World Bank is providing USD 500,000 to Rwanda for NDC revision and an NDC MRV framework. Donors and implementing partners providing support for this work include GIZ and the World Bank in Namibia; GIZ in Mongolia; and tentative support from Germany and the Regional Pacific NDC Hub in the Marshall Islands.

6. Development of NAPs

Eight countries identified development of their NAP as a priority output/activity in their NDC Partnership Plans (see Table 3 below). Six countries requested or have gaps in support for their NAP process. The support in other countries may leave gaps and benefit from increased or complementary support from donors and implementing partners. For example, support for Namibia’s NAP is focused on the agriculture sector, and there is likely need for support to develop the full NAP.

- **Potential support for the NAP process** – Short-term technical advisors could be engaged to help governments develop NAPs, and support could be provided for the stakeholder consultation process.
- **Budget information** – The Marshall Islands NDC Partnership Plan indicates funding allocations of USD 4,749,179 for adaptation analysis and development of its NAP, including USD 3,000,000 from the GCF.

Table 3. NAP development in NDC Partnership Plans

Country	Action	Donor and implementing partners providing support (USD)
Honduras	Approval of NAP	GCF adaptation readiness program
Mali	NAP process: identification of options, development of report, monitoring, implementation	
Marshall Islands	Long-term adaptation analysis and development of NAP	GCF NAP funding: 3,000,000 FAO/EU: 249,179 Tentative funding: USD 1,500,000
Morocco	Strategy for developing NAP, institutional NAP process, stakeholder coordination	
Mozambique	Support to develop NAP	European Union (EU), FAO, GGGI, UNDP, UNEP, WRI
Namibia	Develop NAP as a basis for NDC component	FAO, WRI
Uganda	NAP process	UNDP, FAO, NAP Global Network, CBIT, Sweden
Vietnam	Develop the NAP	ADB, AFD, FAO, Germany, UNDP, World Bank

Other areas of potential support include capacity building. Much of the capacity building prioritized in the NDC Partnership Plans relates to above topics (such as proposal development, climate risk assessments, and climate change indicators), and is not set out as a separate priority area for donor and implementing partner support. Other enabling actions that could be supported include development of sector or subnational adaptation plans, and providing support to mainstream adaptation in sector plans and subnational plans. Establishment or improvement of early warning systems and climate proofing of infrastructure are priority areas for many countries.

The provision of support to share information about the various activities and approaches could be useful for developing country governments, donors and implementing partners. South-South peer learning events could be used to share information on common needs, such as adaptation M&E systems, updating adaptation NDCs and developing NAPs. Information about approaches and best practices to achieve adaptation NDCs could be shared through the dissemination of knowledge products, including those developed by NDC Partnerships members, such as the NAP Global Network, Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement, NDC Support Cluster and others.

5.0 NDC–NAP Alignment

Adaptation outputs/activities figures prominently in most NDC Partnership Plans. These plans offer opportunity to increase NDC and NAP alignment by linking the NDC pledges under the Paris Agreement with the NAP process that elaborates on how adaptation will be planned, implemented and monitored. The NAP process can be an important component of (and provide input to) NDC Partnership Plans. Ideally, the detail provided in the NAP can clarify the basis for the adaptation outputs/activities in the NDC Partnership Plan. To improve alignment going forward, developing country governments can be encouraged to draw on their NAP process as the basis of adaptation actions in NDC Partnership Plans. The NDC Partnership, working with partners such as the NAP Global Network, is well-positioned to assist countries with NAP and NDC alignment, ensuring that updated NDCs are informed by the NAPs (many of which have been updated since the submission of the first NDCs).

Annex 1

Adaptation Outputs/Activities in NDC Partnership Plans: By Focus Area

Table A1. Policy, Strategy and Institutional Framework

Adaptation output/activity	Countries identifying output/activity as a priority in NDC Partnership Plans: Countries requesting support or indicating no support for the output/activity are in bold ⁴	Summary and comments
Mainstreaming adaptation	Dominican Republic – Coastal zones / marine management Guatemala – Mainstream adaptation in sector plans Kenya – Guidance for planning and budgeting, mainstreaming in Medium Term Plan Mali – Development policies, programs and projects; territory plans Marshall Islands – National strategic development plans Morocco – Sectors and regions plans and budgets, territory level, national spatial planning Mozambique – Integrate adaptation in planning and budgeting, health Namibia – National mainstreaming guidelines – national development and sector plans; guidelines for incorporating adaptation in transport projects Rwanda – Mainstreaming NDC in sectors, including agriculture Sao Tome and Principe – Policy and legislation for disaster risk reduction, guidelines for mainstreaming climate change; regulations to integrate climate and disaster resilience into sectors: forestry, water, agriculture, fisheries, tourism, land-use planning Uganda – EIA project screening to incorporate NDC, integrate adaptation action in national and local development plans and budgets, national performance assessment guidelines integrate adaptation	11 countries identified output/activity 6 countries requested or have no support Mainstreaming of adaptation in national, sector and subnational plans and budgets is an area requiring support
Updating adaptation NDC	Guatemala – Adaptation section of NDC, prioritization of actions for updated NDC Marshall Islands – Revision of adaptation NDC Mongolia – Finalize and approve NDC Morocco – Revision of NDC Mozambique – First and second NDC Namibia – Revised and costed NDC implementation plan Rwanda – Revise and update implementation plan for second NDC Saint Lucia – Review and update adaptation issues for second NDC, including adaptation targets Uganda – Costed NDC implementation strategy Vietnam – Update the adaptation contribution in the NDC for the global stocktake. Review and update adaptation strategies to be aligned with NDC and Paris Agreement	10 countries identified output/activity 6 countries requested or have no support Updating adaptation NDCs is an area requiring support
Development of adaptation plans and strategies	Colombia – Cities and territories, sector adaptation plans, enabling actions in the agriculture sector Dominican Republic – Watersheds, fisheries, coastal zones, industry Guatemala – Sector plans Honduras – Adaptation roadmap for priority actions Jordan – Adaptation plans in Aqaba Special Economic Zone Mali – Low-carbon climate-resilient sustainable development strategy Mozambique – Local adaptation plans	10 countries identified output/activity 4 countries requested or have no support

⁴ Some countries, such as Morocco, are in the process of collecting information about donor and implementing partner support; and the NDC Partnership Plans are living documents that are updated on a regular basis. As such, the information in the tables in this Annex may not reflect all donor support.

	<p>Namibia – Revised and costed NDC implementation strategy</p> <p>Sao Tome and Principe – Adaptation strategy for fisheries sector</p> <p>Vietnam – Implementation plan for climate change, including adaptation</p>	<p>Development of sector adaptation plans is an area requiring support</p>
NAP development	<p>Honduras – Approval of NAP</p> <p>Mali – NAP process: identification of adaptation options, development and dissemination of report, monitoring implementation, updating</p> <p>Marshall Islands – Options analysis to inform Adaptation Roadmap (NAP), implementation of roadmap</p> <p>Morocco – Formulate a strategy for developing and implementing NAP, institutionalize NAP process, multistakeholder coordination</p> <p>Mozambique – Support to develop NAP</p> <p>Namibia – Develop NAP as basis for NDC component, launch NAP project, NAP for agriculture sector</p> <p>Uganda – NAP process and costed implementation plan to inform NDC, coordination mechanism for NAP</p> <p>Vietnam – Develop the NAP</p>	<p>8 countries identified output/activity</p> <p>6 countries requested or have no support</p> <p>Many countries have support for the development of NAPs, although there may be gaps in support</p>
Policy/legal frameworks	<p>Colombia – Agriculture, industry, tourism</p> <p>Dominican Republic – Water, climate change, coastal marine resources</p> <p>Morocco – Climate risk insurance, water, drought management plans</p>	<p>3 countries identified output/activity</p> <p>1 country requested or has no support</p>
Prioritization of adaptation actions	<p>Guatemala – Prioritization of adaptation actions</p> <p>Honduras – Review of priorities</p> <p>Kenya – National Climate Change Action Plan</p>	<p>3 countries identified output/activity</p> <p>1 country requested or has no support</p>

Table A2. Adaptation Finance

Adaptation output/activity	Countries identifying output/activity as a priority in NDC Partnership Plans: Countries requesting support or indicating no support for the output/activity are in bold	Summary and comments
Resource mobilization strategy / adaptation investment plan / finance strategy	<p>Guatemala – Potential sources of funding, resource mobilization strategy</p> <p>Honduras – National investment plan, roadmap for priority actions., feasibility studies</p> <p>Kenya</p> <p>Mali – Investment plan for NDC implementation, mobilize funding for projects in NC investment plan</p> <p>Marshall Islands – Coordination climate change and disaster risk management finance planning and budgeting</p> <p>Mongolia – National climate finance strategy, financial needs assessment</p> <p>Morocco – Resource mobilization strategy for adaptation, fundraising strategy, financial plan</p> <p>Mozambique – Resource mobilization strategy build capacity to mobilize resources</p> <p>Namibia – Four sector-specific investment plans</p> <p>Sao Tome and Principe – Crosscutting action across NDC Partnership plan</p> <p>Vietnam – Resource mobilization strategy and implementation plan</p>	<p>11 countries identified output/activity</p> <p>8 countries requested or have no support</p> <p>Development of resource mobilization strategies / adaptation investment plans is an area requiring support</p>
Portfolio /pipeline of adaptation projects	<p>Colombia – Portfolio of projects and instruments for monitoring</p> <p>Guatemala – Portfolio of project to submit for funding</p> <p>Kenya –In action plan and medium-term plan</p> <p>Morocco – Climate project pipeline</p> <p>Namibia – Portfolio of projects including development of bankable projects</p> <p>Rwanda – Pipeline of bankable projects</p> <p>Uganda – Portfolio of NDC priority projects, including funding proposals: agriculture, wetlands, water, urban development</p>	<p>7 countries identified output/activity</p> <p>4 countries requested or have no support</p> <p>Many countries require support to develop of funding proposals for bankable projects</p>
Cost-benefit analysis of adaptation actions	<p>Honduras</p> <p>Kenya</p> <p>Mongolia – Key adaptation actions</p> <p>Morocco</p> <p>Mozambique – To integrate adaptation in budget process</p> <p>Namibia – Agriculture, water, marine and coastal</p> <p>Uganda – Seven sectors</p>	<p>7 countries identified output/activity</p> <p>2 countries requested or have no support</p> <p>Considerable support provided for cost-benefit analysis of adaptation projects; may be an area for peer learning</p>
Costing adaptation actions	<p>Colombia – Actions in climate change plans</p> <p>Kenya – To inform resource mobilization</p> <p>Mongolia – Financial needs assessment</p> <p>Morocco – Criteria for financing adaptation projects, financial planning</p> <p>Namibia – Align budget planning with adaptation</p> <p>Uganda – Budget codes to track adaptation finance</p>	<p>6 countries identified output/activity</p> <p>1 country requested or has no support</p>

Adaptation financial mechanism / climate funds	<p>Colombia – Finance mechanism for the industry sector, finance mechanism to promote innovation</p> <p>Jordan – Revolving fund for farmers to address adaptation and mitigation</p> <p>Morocco – Climate-resilient practices in the agriculture fund, financial mechanisms (disaster fund), financial mechanism for private sector adaptation, financial mechanism for private sector adaptation projects</p> <p>Rwanda – Link climate-smart agriculture research to FONERWA’s strategic programme for climate resilience</p>	<p>4 countries identified output/activity</p> <p>3 countries requested or have no support</p>
Research / incentives	<p>Guatemala – Barriers assessment</p> <p>Morocco – Environmental tax</p> <p>Mozambique – Incentives for private sector engagement</p> <p>Namibia – Fiscal incentives to encourage private sector investment in adaptation</p>	<p>4 countries identified output/activity</p> <p>3 countries requested or have no support</p>

Table A3. Adaptation Monitoring and Evaluation Systems

Adaptation action/objective	Countries identifying action as a priority in NDC Partnership Plans: Countries requesting support or indicating no support for the action are in bold	Summary and comments
Establish M&E systems	<p>Colombia – M&E system</p> <p>Guatemala – M&E system, development of national adaptation reports, evaluation of roadmap</p> <p>Kenya – M&E system; monitoring and reporting templates, registry of adaptation actions</p> <p>Mali – MRV system, including adaptation</p> <p>Marshall Islands – Indicator framework and reporting mechanisms, national project database</p> <p>Mongolia – M&E system for adaptation in LULUCF sector; enhance transparency in the agriculture and land-use sectors</p> <p>Morocco – M&E system for adaptation, climate information service, track uptake of adaptation technologies</p> <p>Mozambique – Strengthen data collection and reporting on adaptation, MRV system for adaptation, national indicator framework</p> <p>Namibia – Assessment and revision of M&E framework for NDC review; M&E system to track adaptation actions together with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), alignment of indicators</p> <p>Rwanda – NDC MRV framework, including adaptation baseline and performance indicators, data collection and tracking progress</p> <p>Saint Lucia – Evaluate effectiveness of NDC measures</p> <p>Sao Tome and Principe – Creation of transparency platform that aggregates information on climate change, systemization and analysis of information on climate change</p> <p>Uganda – Operationalize M&E system, mechanisms to measure adaptation, national adaptation registry, harmonized reporting templates</p> <p>Vietnam – MRV for adaptation activities at national and provincial levels; list of projects investing in climate change and implementing the NDC</p>	<p>14 countries identified output/activity</p> <p>9 countries requested or have no support</p> <p>Many countries have support to establish M&E systems, although there are gaps in support</p> <p>Potential area for peer learning</p>
Reporting to UNFCCC – adaptation communications	<p>Guatemala – National adaptation report</p> <p>Mozambique – Develop report on adaptation</p> <p>Vietnam – National Communication on Adaptation</p>	<p>3 countries identified output/activity</p> <p>3 countries requested or have no support</p>

Table A4. Capacity Development

Adaptation output/activity	Countries identifying action as a priority in NDC Partnership Plans: Countries requesting support or indicating no support for the action are in bold	Summary and comments
Training /capacity building	<p><i>Sectors and issues noted in NDC Partnership Plans as requiring capacity building and/or training</i></p> <p>Colombia – Climate risk management in transport sector, NDC implementation</p> <p>Dominican Republic – Youth, water</p> <p>Guatemala – Adaptation</p> <p>Jordan – Delivering climate-resilient programming for women and the poor; training on irrigation, aquaponics; development of adaptation plans,</p> <p>Kenya – Cost-benefit analysis</p> <p>Mali – Project development, vulnerability analysis, climate modelling</p> <p>Morocco – Adaptation Committee, communications and outreach for NAP, climate change and water, climate impacts, adaptation metrics, urban planning and climate impacts, private sector, train companies to develop adaptation plans</p> <p>Mozambique – Implementation of local adaptation plans, early warning systems, weather forecasting, training on disaster management, climate change and health, resource mobilization, cost-benefit analysis,</p> <p>Namibia – Climate change indicators, data management and reporting, analyze and plan for new and existing aquifers</p> <p>Pakistan – Climate change and agriculture; improve capacities of policy/decision makers to understand forecasts and models</p> <p>Rwanda – Early warning systems; assessment of potential disasters</p> <p>Sao Tome and Principe – Best practices in agricultural and forestry sectors, including guidance manual; adaptation good practices for fisheries communities</p> <p>Vietnam – Training on Paris Agreement, capacity building on conservation and adaptation, water resource management, urban development, flood proofing and coastal zone management</p>	<p>14 countries identified output/activity</p> <p>10 countries requested or have no support</p> <p>The sectors and issues requiring capacity building vary between countries, reflecting differing national adaptation priorities</p>
Institutional strengthening	<p>Colombia – Strengthen institutional capacity to deliver climate change plan</p> <p>Guatemala – Establish adaptation commission</p> <p>Marshall Islands – Adaptation consultation process; centre of excellence on adaptation and disaster risk management</p> <p>Mozambique – Strengthen institutional capacity for formulation, management and implementation of adaptation, integrating adaptation in budgeting processes</p> <p>Pakistan – Collaboration to design and implement adaptation policies</p> <p>Uganda – Strengthened capacity of Climate change Department for risk and vulnerability assessment</p> <p>Vietnam – Develop list of projects investing in climate change and implementing the NDC</p>	<p>7 countries identified output/activity</p> <p>5 countries requested or have no support</p>
Information exchange on adaptation	<p>Colombia – International exchange on best practices, knowledge exchange on resilient transport</p> <p>Dominican Republic – Tourism and coastal marine sector</p> <p>Guatemala – International exchange on best practices</p> <p>Honduras – International exchange on best practices</p>	<p>4 countries identified output/activity</p> <p>3 countries requested or have no support</p>

Communications	<p>Morocco – Communication plan for NAP, communication plan for climate change and water</p> <p>Mozambique – Dissemination of information on climate change and health</p> <p>Uganda – Communication and outreach strategies for adaptation, five regional centres of excellence</p>	<p>3 countries identified output/activity</p> <p>2 countries requested or have no support</p>
Technology	<p>Morocco – Technology needs assessment, agricultural technologies, track uptake of technologies</p> <p>Vietnam – Assess adaptation needs, pilot technologies to respond to climate change</p>	<p>2 countries identified output/activity</p> <p>2 countries requested or have no support</p>

Table A5. Climate Risk Assessment, Early Warning Systems and Research

Adaptation output/activity	Countries identifying action as a priority in NDC Partnership Plans: Countries requesting support or indicating no support for the action are in bold	Summary and comments
Climate risk and vulnerability assessments	<p>Colombia – Industry, tourism, roads, agriculture (rice and corn), agriculture (other crops)</p> <p>Dominican Republic – Drought and impacts; water; tourism; risk management</p> <p>Jordan – Climate change impacts on water, plants, crops and vegetation</p> <p>Mali – Risk and vulnerability assessments; training for vulnerability analysis, assessment of climate change impact, climate modelling</p> <p>Marshall Islands – Coral reef monitoring</p> <p>Morocco – Climate risk analysis for key national investments, assess capacities to assess climate risks, vulnerability assessments, impacts on cities; vulnerability indexes for infrastructure, cities and territorial planning; spatial planning, industrial zones, forest ecosystems and pastures</p> <p>Mozambique – Update climate scenarios, vulnerability assessments</p> <p>Namibia – Climate risk and vulnerability assessments: agriculture, water, marine and coastal, crop-suitability maps</p> <p>Pakistan – Vulnerability and risk assessments: transport; climate change scenarios to assess monetary impacts in agriculture sector</p> <p>Rwanda – Flood risks, climate vulnerability of high-risk zone to inform relocation strategies; risk and vulnerability assessment of potential disasters</p> <p>Saint Lucia – Disaster-recovery plan</p> <p>Sao Tome and Principe – Mapping agricultural potential, geological and soil maps updated, mapping of climate vulnerability, climate change analysis, adaptation of agricultural species, water availability and demand, impacts on fisheries resources and fishing activities</p> <p>Uganda – Strengthening early warning system including hydromet climate modelling and scenario development; baseline data for vulnerability assessments in key sectors; vulnerability studies in seven sectors; temperature, precipitation and extreme events scenarios; sector risk mapping and assessments; data collection and analysis</p> <p>Uganda – Climate modelling and scenario development, risk mapping, insurance schemes, vulnerability assessments, data collection and analysis; climate risk management, monitoring and reporting</p>	<p>14 countries identified output/activity</p> <p>11 countries requested or have no support</p> <p>The sectors for climate risk assessment vary between countries, reflecting differing national adaptation priorities.</p> <p>An initial action could be support for the compilation and organization of existing vulnerability and climate risk assessments.</p>
Early warning systems	<p>Dominican Republic – Early warning systems, water quality measurement</p> <p>Morocco – Drought monitoring, water information system, weather forecasting, hydrological forecasting</p> <p>Mozambique – Disaster prevention and management: mapping of risk areas, extreme event mapping, modelling and simulations, disaster information management, drought monitoring; early warning systems: weather forecasting, climate observation network, installation of climate database system</p> <p>Namibia – Operationalize early warning system for agriculture, drought projections</p> <p>Pakistan – Better data gathering and forecasting of droughts and floods, technologies for forecasting</p> <p>Rwanda – National early warning system</p> <p>Sao Tome and Principe – Coastal early warning system, hydrometric data, hydrological measurement, maintain hydrometric network, create Centre for Emergency Operations and platform for disaster risk reduction</p>	<p>8 countries identified output/activity</p> <p>4 countries requested or have no support</p> <p>Early warning systems and hydrological monitoring systems are priority actions</p> <p>Potential area for information exchange</p>

	Uganda – Proposal developed and funding received for hydromet network and services, early warning system	
Climate proofing of infrastructure	<p>Colombia – Climate risk management in transport sector</p> <p>Namibia – Guidelines for climate proofing transport systems</p> <p>Pakistan – Climate risk management in the power generation sector (flood risks, thermal rating, alternative cooling technologies), transport sector (railway infrastructure, standards for climate-proofing infrastructure, analysis of adaptation options)</p> <p>Saint Lucia – Vulnerability assessment of energy generation</p> <p>Sao Tome and Principe – Regulations and codes for resilient housing and infrastructure, map risks and improve resilience in transport sector, resilient roads, resilient energy production and distribution strategy</p> <p>Uganda – Climate-proofed transport systems, environmental impact assessment to include climate change</p> <p>Vietnam – Ensure climate proofing / resilience is prioritized by public and private sectors</p>	<p>7 countries identified output/activity</p> <p>3 countries requested or have no support</p> <p>Climate risk management in the transport sector could be a topic for information exchange/peer learning.</p>
Research	<p>Morocco – Impact of adaptation action on labour market, agricultural technologies, Dynamic Observatory of the Territories, Emerging Rural Centres program</p> <p>Pakistan – Complementarities and conflicts between mitigation and adaptation actions in the agricultural sector</p> <p>Sao Tome and Principe – Climate-resilient trees for drylands and savannas, sustainable construction materials</p>	<p>3 countries identified output/activity</p> <p>3 countries requested or have no support</p>

Table A6. Adaptation Project Design and Implementation

Adaptation output/activity	Countries identifying action as a priority in NDC Partnership Plans: Countries requesting support or indicating no support for the action are in bold	Summary and comments
Project design and proposal development	<p>Colombia – Implementing adaptation measures in climate change plan, agriculture, addressing climate risk in roads infrastructure,</p> <p>Dominican Republic – Replicating successful projects</p> <p>Jordan – Feasibility studies: irrigation, dams, wastewater</p> <p>Mali – Projects in NDC investment plan: degraded lands, fisheries, resilience, adaptation</p> <p>Marshall Islands – Addressing threats to nuclear waste site from sea level rise</p> <p>Mongolia – Proposal development: disaster risk management and city resilience, disaster risk management and hydrological measurement</p> <p>Morocco – Insurance, irrigation, rangelands, agriculture, plantations, water resources, flooding, drought management, wastewater treatment, dams, planning study to extend program of tafilalet oases</p> <p>Mozambique – Support to development proposals: health, agriculture, water, drought management</p> <p>Namibia – Proposal development: agriculture (climate-resilient crops and livestock species, wildfire risk reduction, horticulture research), water (water harvesting, aquifers, rural water supply, desalination plants), fisheries (biodiversity monitoring, coastlines)</p> <p>Pakistan – Project development: agriculture: organic agriculture and promotion of markets; develop standards, certification and accreditation; improve post-harvest practices; irrigation; adapt cropping systems; strengthen link between research and policy; disseminating agricultural practices at the farm level; mapping and management of soils; water: groundwater mapping and monitoring of water, water management, water pricing policies, water accounting, integrated water resource management in a priority watershed</p> <p>Rwanda – Proposal development: climate-smart insurance, water, agriculture, agricultural insurance, urban landscape restoration</p> <p>Saint Lucia – Proposal development: building up climate resilience in the agriculture sector</p> <p>Sao Tome and Principe – Vulnerability reduced in six communities; boat protection infrastructure in vulnerable communities</p> <p>Uganda – Proposal development: agriculture, climate resilience and urban infrastructure, integrated water resource management, hydromet monitoring networks, early warning systems, capacity building, sustainable land management, climate-proofed transport systems, water harvesting and irrigation, restoration of degraded wetlands.</p>	<p>14 countries identified output/activity</p> <p>11, countries requested or have no support</p> <p>Proposal development is an area requiring technical support and training.</p>
Project implementation	<p>Colombia – Adaptation program in Mojena</p> <p>Dominican Republic – Agriculture, tourism, watershed management</p> <p>Jordan – Agriculture, water and health</p> <p>Marshall Islands – Coastal protection, climate vulnerability in water sector, addressing sea level rise, ridge to reef project, coral reef monitoring</p> <p>Mongolia – Proposals approved and implementation underway for green housing and resilient urban renewal,</p> <p>Mozambique – Urban and coastal resilience, agriculture, biodiversity, water, drought-prone areas</p>	<p>10 countries provided examples of large adaptation investment projects at the implementation stage that have support from development partners.</p> <p>3 countries indicated gaps in support for ongoing large projects/programs.</p>

	<p>Saint Lucia – Dam rehabilitation, millet intake, natural resource management, source water protection, disaster vulnerability reduction, integrating land, water and ecosystem management</p> <p>Sao Tome and Principe – Development of infrastructure to reduce vulnerability in coastal areas including regulatory framework, coastal zone management plan; infrastructure to protect public assets, tourist areas and urban areas along coasts; resettlement support</p> <p>Uganda – Agriculture, resilient landscapes, water</p> <p>Vietnam – Implement national target programs: climate change and green growth, fisheries, forestry, agriculture; implement adaptation-related projects (over 145 projects)</p>	
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Annex 2

Country Tables: Adaptation Outputs/Activities in NDC Partnership Plans

Colombia

The NDC Partnership Plan reflects the government's request for technical assistance and finance to support the development of policies, regulations, economic incentives and financial instruments to enable the implementation of adaptation (and mitigation) measures; and the implementation of capacity-building activities to strengthen NDC leadership and coordination by sectors. The plan does not include budget information and provides limited information about support provided for priority adaptation outputs. Gaps in support are noted in italics.

Colombia's NDC Partnership Plan will be updated in 2019. Colombia intends to emphasize implementation of projects and programs, while reducing the number of diagnostic studies and planning documents.

Date of NDC Partnership Plan: November 2018.

Timeline of NDC Partnership Plan: January 2018 to December 2021.

NAP process: NAP submitted to UNFCCC in February 2018.

Adaptation output/activity	Status and timeline	Donor/implementing partner	Budget (USD)
Policy, strategy and legislation			
Implementation of short- and medium-term adaptation (and mitigation) measures in the Climate Change Management Plan	Ongoing 2019–2021	Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), World Bank, UNDP NDC support programme, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ) NDC support, Agence Française de Développement (AFD), United Kingdom (UK) Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS), World Resources Institute (WRI), United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	
Policy instruments and enabling actions for adaptation (and mitigation) in the agricultural sector <i>Detailed design and implementation of adaptation actions</i>	Ongoing 2019–2021		
<i>Policy instruments for adaptation action in the Industry, Commerce and Tourism sector Vulnerability and climate risk analysis in the sector to prioritize needs and develop monitoring indicators Technical assistance to assist companies in the manufacturing sector to undertake vulnerability and risk analysis, and on climate risk reduction</i>	2019–2021	NAP Global Network	
<i>Development of sectoral adaptation targets and plans for the Housing, City and Territory development sector, building on established measures, indicators and financing strategy,</i>			

<i>(developed with support from the NAP Global Network in 2016–17)</i>			
Climate finance			
<i>Costing of adaptation (and mitigation) actions in climate change plans</i>	New – Requires support	UNDP and GIZ NDC programs may overlap and provide some support	
Capacity building			
<i>Information exchanges (including private sector) with other countries to share best practices on adaptation</i>	New	Potential support from France, Germany, United Kingdom, Norway and IDB	
<i>Knowledge exchange for design of resilient transport infrastructure</i>	New – Requires support		
<i>Crosscutting intervention to build capacity to implement NDC</i>	Ongoing – Requires support		
Monitoring and evaluation			
M&E plan and system for adaptation developed		Green Climate Fund (GCF) – integrated information system for adaptation	2,700,000
Public–private investment portfolio of bankable projects			
Develop a portfolio of adaptation projects and instruments for monitoring		GCF	Funded through USD 2,700,000 project
Develop a portfolio of bankable adaptation (and mitigation) initiatives in the industry sector; and design of a finance mechanism to channel funding to priority actions, and implement projects		GCF – Work plan for private sector engagement in adaptation	
2050 Cities Strategy designed in alignment with NDC goals	New	Potential support from Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI)	
Adaptation program in La Mojena – resilient water management	Began in 2017	UNDP funded by GCF	32,700,000
Methodology to identify climate risks in road infrastructure <i>Additional support required to incorporate climate risks in road infrastructure</i>		GCF – To fund pilot	315,000 Funded through USD 2.7 million project
Agro-climatic tables and forecast analysis for priority crops to assist the agriculture sector to address climate vulnerability and risks <i>Support needed for other crops</i>	Ongoing	FAO and USAID – Rice and corn	
<i>Financing mechanisms (credit, loans and grants) to promote innovation for adaptation (and mitigation) technologies</i>	New – Requires support		Design of financing mechanism

Dominican Republic

The NDC Partnership Plan defines the needs to advance NDC implementation in the coming years. Of the 26 outputs, four are adaptation, 11 are adaptation and mitigation, and five are crosscutting. Two adaptation, two adaptation and mitigation, and three crosscutting outputs have no support or potential support. The plan provides a three-year timeline from 2019 to 2021. Gaps in support are noted in italics. The Government of the Dominican Republic is expected to refine the NDC Partnership Plan to identify more targeted collaboration from development partners.

Date of NDC Partnership Plan: November 2018.

Timeline of NDC Partnership Plan: January 2019 to December 2021.

NAP process: Roadmap for adaptation developed; development of NAP in progress; National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change in the Agricultural Sector (2014).⁵

Adaptation output/activity	Status and timeline	Donor/implementing partner	Budget (USD)
Policy, strategy and legislation			
Revise legal framework in water, climate change, coastal marine resources sectors	Ongoing 2019–2021	Support through existing projects: World Bank, UNDP Potential support for water: EU	200,000– 500,000
Mainstream adaptation in coastal zone/marine management – Tourism management plans – Strategy to reduce coastal/marine vulnerability – Regulations that mainstream climate risk management	Ongoing 2019–2021	AFD – EUR 150,000 AFD – EUR 1,000,000 UNDP IDB	500,000–2,000,000 500,000–2,000,000 200,000–500,000
Planning and management tools for agriculture, including: – Zoning map for adaptation actions, risk management – Water conservation areas – Information exchange on adaptation	Ongoing 2019–2021 2019 2019–2021	IDB-NDC Invest IDB-NDC Invest FAO (TBC); Spain-Costa Rica, Dominican Republic cooperation	500,000–2,000,000 50,000–200,000 50,000–200,000
Urban solid waste management – Adaptation plan for municipalities	Ongoing (paused)	JICA IDB	500,000–2,000,000
Industry – Proposal for adaptation measures in chemical industries, food processing, construction, mining, steels and metals; and development of financial support program	Ongoing 2019–2021	JICA	200,000–500,000
Climate finance			
Integrated watershed management, sustainable forest management	Ongoing 2019–2021	World Bank Potential support: UNDP, USAID, IDB	More than 2,000,000
Agriculture – Cocoa and coffee pilot projects; sustainable agriculture project	Ongoing 2019–2021	FAO	More than 2,000,000

⁵ <http://napexpo.org/workshops/lac/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Dominican-Republic-profile-in-English.pdf>

		Additional support to be defined: UNDP, World Bank, AFD, IDB, EU	
Tourism – sustainable tourism models that account for climate change	Ongoing 2019–2021	JICA	200,000–500,000
Replication of successful adaptation and resilience measures – finance program for municipal adaptation actions	Ongoing 2019–2021	USAID (TBC) AFD (TBC) UK Infrastructure Fund (TBC)	More than 2,000,000
Adaptation monitoring and evaluation			
Improved hydrometeorological information – Early warning system for agriculture – Improved water use platform; water quality measurement and monitoring – <i>Hydrological study in tourism sector</i> – <i>Studies on drought and impacts of climate change</i>	New 2019–2021 2019–2021 2019–2021 2019–2021	AFD Spanish Agency for International Development, IDB, World Bank (TBC)	200,000–500,000 200,000–500,000 At least 2,000,000
Capacity building			
– <i>Strengthening of human resources</i> – <i>Training for youth</i> – Knowledge sharing on technologies in the tourism and coastal marine sectors – Training on water legal framework and management	New: 2019 New: 2019–2021 Ongoing: 2019–2021 New: 2019–21	Technical Needs Assessment World Bank	200,000–500,000 50,000–200,000 200,000–500,000 50,000–200,000

Guatemala

The NDC Partnership Plan is a roadmap that prioritizes cross-sectoral issues in the short term. The focus is to strengthen the enabling environment to facilitate the coordinated implementation of sectoral climate action to meet NDC objectives. The outputs focus on strengthening institutions, particularly the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, for NDC implementation; identification of financial needs, sources, investment opportunities and incentives for investment; the establishment of an MRV system for tracking implementation; the mainstreaming of NDC objectives in sectoral plans and budgets; and updating the country's NDC to be submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat in 2020. The NDC Partnership Plan does not include sector actions or budget information. Timelines are not included; it is assumed that all activities take place from 2019 to 2021. The four adaptation priority outputs are new activities, and 30 of 32 crosscutting outputs are new. Gaps in support are noted in italics.

The National Climate Change Action Plan (Plan de Acción Nacional de Cambio Climático) elaborates sectoral adaptation needs and targets, which are not repeated in the NDC Partnership Plan. Development partners support adaptation programming that is not referenced in the NDC Partnership Plan, such as the Rural Development and Adaptation to Climate program funded by GIZ and Building Livelihood Resilience to Climate Change in the Upper Basins of Guatemala's Highlands funded by GCF.

Date of NDC Partnership Plan: November 2018.

Timeline of NDC Partnership Plan: January 2018 to January 2021.

NAP process: The National Climate Change Action Plan incorporates adaptation priority actions.⁶

Adaptation output/activity	Status
Objective 1: Strengthen policy and technical institutions for NDC implementation	
<i>Policy, Strategy and Legislation - Establish sectoral commission on adaptation and adaptation work plan</i>	Ongoing
<i>Monitoring and Evaluation - Evaluation of implementation of roadmap</i>	New
<i>Capacity Building - Key sectoral agencies trained in adaptation</i>	New
Objective 2: Climate finance	
<i>Identify barriers, potential sources of funding, prioritization of projects to achieve NDC, develop investment plan of public, private and international sources of finance, resource mobilization strategy, develop portfolio of projects to submit for climate change funding</i>	New
Objective 3: Monitoring and evaluation	
<i>Adaptation M&E system is developed and implemented in at least two sectors (marine coastal areas and agricultural and food security)</i> <i>Development of national adaptation reports</i>	New
Objective 4: Revision of NDC and submission to UNFCCC	
<i>Prioritization of adaptation sector actions and goals for updated NDC</i> <i>Development of adaptation section of NDC</i>	New
Objective 5: Implementation of actions to achieve NDC goals	
<i>Develop sector work plans, implement sectoral actions, mainstream climate change in sector plans, align sector plans with funding sources</i>	New
<i>Exchange of experiences and lessons learned with countries in the region</i>	New

⁶ <http://www.fao.org/in-action/naps/partner-countries/guatemala/es/>

Honduras

The NDC Partnership Plan focuses on enabling actions to implement initiatives to achieve Honduras' NDC. The plan does not include sector actions or budget information and timelines; it is assumed that all activities will take place from 2018 to 2020. The four adaptation priority outputs are new activities, with some support provided by GIZ through an adaptation readiness program. Gaps in support are noted in italics.

Date of NDC Partnership Plan: November 2017.

Timeline of NDC Partnership Plan: January 2018 to January 2020.

NAP process: NAP process began in 2015, draft NAP developed for the 2017–2030 period.⁷

Adaptation output/activity	Status	Timeline	Donor/implementing partner
Objective 1: Review and revise NDC and submit to UNFCCC			
Review of adaptation priorities Approval of the NAP	New	2018	GCF – Adaptation Readiness Project
Objective 2: Prioritization of adaptation actions			
Updated list of adaptation actions Cost-benefit analysis of adaptation actions Prioritization of adaptation actions List of prioritized adaptation actions approved Updated NDC with adaptation actions submitted to UNFCCC at COP 25	New	2018 By mid-2019	GCF – Adaptation Readiness Project
Objective 3: Specific roadmaps for prioritized actions			
<i>Establish agreements with funders to implement prioritized adaptation actions</i> <i>Feasibility studies (social, technical, economic)</i> <i>Prepare national investment plan for climate change actions</i> <i>Prepare specific roadmaps for priority adaptation actions</i>	New	2019–2020	To be determined
Objective 5: Implementation of actions to achieve NDC goals			
<i>Exchange of experiences and lessons learned with countries in the region</i>	New	2018–2021	GIZ NDC support – provision of initial support

⁷ <http://napexpo.org/workshops/lac/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Honduras-experience-on-NAP.pdf>

Jordan

The NDC Partnership Plan focuses on implementation actions to achieve adaptation goals, with an emphasis on actions in the water and agriculture and health sectors. The plan includes 76 adaptation actions, most of which have been costed. Only eight of the actions identified donors/implementing partners.

Date of NDC Partnership Plan: 2019.

Timeline of NDC Partnership Plan: 2019–2022.

NAP process: The process to develop the first NAP was launched in 2017, and the NAP was expected to be drafted by end 2018.⁸

Adaptation output/activity	Status timeline	Funding requirement ⁹	Donor/implementing partner
Policy, strategy and legislation			
Improved conservation status of climate vulnerable ecosystems – updating of vulnerability assessment	New	USD 276,000	GCF – proposal to be submitted in 2019
Conservation plan for vulnerable ecosystems updated	New		GEF-UNDP GCF – proposal to be submitted in 2019
Enhanced capacity in Aqaba Special Economic Zone to develop adaptation plans		USD 69,000	
Capacity building			
Enhanced capacity to develop adaptation plans	ongoing	To be determined	EU
<i>Strengthen capacity of Ministry of Agriculture staff for climate change adaptation</i>	New	USD 180,000	
<i>Skills development in forestation, irrigation</i>	New	USD 4,147,000	
<i>Training for hydroponics and aquaponics</i>	New	USD 8,708,000	
<i>Training on permaculture and school gardens</i>	New	USD 346,000	
Strengthen capacity of Jordan Environmental Fund	Ongoing		
<i>Enhance capacity of Ministry of Sustainable Development staff to design and deliver climate-resilient services to women and the poor</i>	New	USD 117,000	
<i>Raising women’s awareness of climate risks and actions</i>	New	USD 207,000	
Adaptation investment projects			
<i>Surveillance system for climate change sensitive diseases</i>	New 5 years	USD 2,350,000	
<i>Surveillance system for occupational climate change sensitive disease established</i>	New 3 years	USD 2,156,000	
<i>Leishmania Unit in Division of Parasitic and Zoonotic Disease established</i>		USD 415,000	

⁸ <http://jordantimes.com/news/local/kingdom-drafts-national-adaptation-plan-climate-change>

⁹ Exchange rate Jordanian dinar to US dollar: 1.41044

<i>Municipal water distribution networks rehabilitate</i> – Ayna, Karak Governate – Fqaou'a, Karak Governate	New	USD 5,700,000 USD 4,300,000	
<i>Irrigation distribution networks rehabilitated</i> – Northern Al-Aghwar – Mid-section Al-Aghwar – Northeastern Al-Aghwar	New	USD 8,500,000 USD 11,300,000 USD 8,500,000	
<i>Wastewater collection and treatment</i> – Balqa'a Governate – Al-Jnaid and Norh Jarash – Al-Koura – Al-Ramtha – Naour – Madaba – Al-Azraq – South Amman – Ma'an – Al-Karak – Dhulaia, hallabat, Khaldiah – Al-jbarat, al-Manarah and other areas – Khirbar As Samra – Joran Valley	New	EUR 115,000,000 USD 34,556,000 USD 55,525,000 USD 55,525,000 USD 30,409,000 USD 62,200,000 USD 20,733,000 USD 96,756,000 USD 13,822,000 USD 24,189,000 USD 76,023,000 USD 16,587,000 USD 31,791,000	AFD and GCF
<i>Water harvesting and storage</i>	New	USD 8,293,000	
<i>Grazing reserves, livelihood diversification, ecosystem services</i>	Ongoing	USD 1,106,000	
<i>Rehabilitation of rangelands and water harvesting</i>	New	USD 691,000	
<i>Rangeland management</i>	New	USD 1,244,000	
<i>Forestation of recreational parks and mitigation of soil erosion</i>	New	USD 4,838,000	
<i>Water irrigation channels upgraded</i>	New	USD 1,382,000	
<i>Increased resilience of poor families through livestock and training</i>	New	USD 6,911,000	
<i>Supplementary irrigation for olive trees</i>	New	No budget	
<i>Organic agricultural methods to build resiliency of small and female farmers</i>	New	USD 5,529,000	
<i>Tree planting at schools</i>	Ongoing	USD 138,000	
<i>Small-scale aquaponic production units installed</i>	New	USD 1,382,000	
<i>Economic empowerment of rural women</i>	New	USD 13,822,000	
<i>Home gardens and established of agricultural associations</i>	New	USD 691,000	
<i>Improved mechanized farming</i>	New	USD 9,676,000	
<i>Resettlement of date palm trees</i>	New	USD 6,911,000	
<i>Increasing the resilience of displaced people</i>	New	USD 7,000,000	Adaptation Fund through UN-Habitat
<i>100-km green belt</i>	New	USD 3,456,000	
<i>Development of sustainable recreational parks</i>	Ongoing	USD 2,300,000	AFD through UNDP
<i>Build 500 water cisterns</i>	Ongoing		ILO-FAO
<i>Conservation of landraces</i>	New	USD 691,000	
<i>Introduce adaptation practices for crop production</i>	New	USD 346,000	
<i>Afforestation and honeybee foraging</i>	New	USD 970,000	
<i>Expansion of wheat production with new varieties</i>	New	USD 276,000	
<i>Scale up quinoa as alternative crop</i>	New	USD 850,000	

<i>Conservation agriculture</i>	New	USD 600,000	
<i>Gray water treatment</i> – <i>High efficiency system</i> – <i>Shredded tire as bio-filter</i> – <i>Re-use and scale up</i>	New	USD 691,000 USD 400,000 USD 691,000	
<i>Development of carob cultivars</i>	New	USD 346,000	
<i>Improve field pest control</i>	New	USD 346,000	
<i>Integrating climate change in watershed management</i>	New	USD 622,000	
<i>Adaptation interventions to improve resiliency to drought</i>	New	USD 207,000	
<i>Feasibility studies</i> – <i>Rehabilitation of irrigation distribution network in Al-Aghwar</i> – <i>Introduction of SCADA system</i> – <i>Wadi Nkhail dam project</i> – <i>Tilai Dhahab dam project</i> – <i>Transfer of treated wastewater</i>	New	USD 770,000 USD 700,000 USD 2,000,000 USD 2,000,000 USD 2,200,000	
Climate finance			
<i>Revolving fund for adaptation and mitigation for farmers</i>	New	USD 13,822,000	
Climate risk assessment			
<i>Assessment of impact of climate change on water productivity</i>	New	USD 829,000	
<i>Scenario assessment for water harvesting</i>	New	USD 166,000	ICARDA-FAO
<i>Risk assessment of impacts of climate change on plant pests</i>		USD 166,000	
<i>Crop modelling framework to identify adaptive measures</i>	New	USD 691,000	
<i>Land-use mapping of vegetation changes</i>	New	USD 138,000	

Kenya

The NDC Partnership Plan is a part of and focuses on actions to enable Kenya to implement its National Climate Change Action Plan 2018–2022 Plan (NCCAP), which is the implementation plan for the NAP and NDC. The NDC Partnership Plan helps to coordinate activities and pledges of support made to the Government of Kenya to deliver on the NCCAP. Many of the “supporting” implementing partners noted in the plan do not have financial resources to assist the Government of Kenya to implement the actions, but are included in the plan to indicate their availability to provide technical assistance if financing is secured. Only the partners with secured funding are included in the table below. The NDC Partnership Plan does not include timelines or budgets. Gaps in support are noted in italics.

Date of NDC Partnership Plan: 2018.

Timeline of NDC Partnership Plan: 2018–2022.

NAP process: The Kenya National Adaptation Plan, 2015–2030 was submitted to the UNFCCC in February 2017. NCCAP 2018–2022 (in the final stages of approval in April 2019) sets out priority adaptation actions. The Adaptation Technical Analysis Report, Volume 3 of the NCCAP, provides updated adaptation analysis and details on the five-year adaptation actions.

Adaptation output/activity	Donors/implementing partner
Policy, legislation and institutional framework for National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) implementation	
NAP adaptation actions prioritized in 2018–2022 Medium Term Plan - complete	NAP-GN
Cost-benefit analyses for adaptation actions for key sectors (including capacity building)	New Climate Economy NAP-GN
<i>Screening of MTP sector plans for climate change implications</i>	
<i>Monitoring and reporting templates</i>	
Capacity building to implement the NCCAP and link to development plans and strategies	
Develop mainstreaming guidance for planning and budgeting	Germany through GIZ UNDP NDC support
Increased access to climate finance for NCCAP implementation	
Costing of NCCAP adaptation actions to inform resource mobilization, private sector investment and domestic budgeting decisions	Germany through Global NDC Implementation Partners (GNIplus)
NCCAP resource mobilization strategy developed and implemented	Germany through GNIplus
<i>Development of adaptation project pipeline considering project and gaps in the Medium Term Plan and NCCAP</i>	NAP-GN FAO-GCF readiness World Bank Germany through GNIplus
Improved transparency of monitoring and reporting of climate actions	
NAP MRV system institutionalized, and progress tracked	NAP-GN
Kenya's Climate Change Registry for adaptation (activities include development of software, installation of equipment and capacity building for collection, analysis and collation of data)	NAP-GN Global Environment Facility (GEF)/ Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) through Conservation International

Mali

The NDC Partnership Plan includes the government requests/needs in terms of technical assistance, as well as priority projects to implement the NDC. The priority projects are those at an advanced stage of identification or development, meaning that feasibility studies have been developed. The plan sets out measures, technical assistance, and outputs in four focus areas: governance and legislation, MRV, capacity building and access to finance. These enabling actions will in the long run create a suitable environment for large-scale implementation of projects, starting with the 11 projects identified in the NDC Investment Plan. The plan provides limited information on development partner support and the estimated cost of actions. Gaps in support are noted in italics.

Date of NDC Partnership Plan: November 2018.

Timeline of NDC Partnership Plan: January 2018 to December 2020.

NAP process: The process of planning national climate adaptation measures was launched in 2016, and an action plan has been adopted for implementation.¹⁰

Adaptation output/activity	Timeline	Donor/implementing partner	Budget (USD)
Pillar 1: Governance and legislation			
<i>1.5 Develop the low-carbon and climate-resilient sustainable development strategy incorporating the 2050 Agenda, SDGs and NDC</i>	2018–2020		
Pillar 2: Finance and investment			
<i>2.1 Develop an investment plan for NDC implementation</i>	2018–2020		
2.2 Mobilize funding for projects identified in the first NDC investment plan		Possible cooperation with Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa / Belgium Development Agency	22,000,000
– Soil conservation and recovery of degraded lands to improve resilience to climate change in the Liptako–Gourma regions			38,000,000
– Support the fisheries sector and strengthen the resilience of socio-ecological systems in the Inner Niger Delta			15,000,000
– Promotion of the use of organic manure and urea			14,000,000
– Soil fertility and adaptation project			3,500,000
– Climate change adaptation capacity building support program			50,000,000
– Western Sahel communities project and youth inclusion		May submit to Canada	3,500,000
– Macina climate change resilience project			
Pillar 3: Monitoring and evaluation system for NDC implementation			
3.1 Functional MRV system in place that includes adaptation M&E	2018–2020	GCF – Web-based MRV GEF-CBIT – Training and equipment	
Pillar 4: Capacity building and communications			
<i>4.1.3 Stakeholder training on:</i>	2018–2020		
– Identification and formulation of projects			
– Vulnerability analysis methodology			
– Assessment of the impacts of climate change in key sectors (agriculture, forestry, energy and water resources)			
– Climate risk and disaster management			

¹⁰ <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/31402.html>

– Climate modelling			
Pillar 5: Adaptation			
<p>5.1 Ensure adaptation is mainstreamed in policies, strategies and programs; and implement NAP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Vulnerability assessments at national, sectoral and agro-climatic zone levels – Risk and vulnerability assessments – Identification of adaptation options – Assessment of adaptation costs – Selection of adaptation options – Synthesize various actions in planning documents to develop adaptation report – Disseminate report on NAP implementation – Identify methodologies for qualitative and quantitative measurement of NAP process – Identify indicators for monitoring implementation of NAP roadmap – Monitor implementation of NAP – Update the NAP on a regular basis 	2018		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Climate change is mainstreamed into development policies, programs and projects as well as into operational instruments – Territory plans integrate adaptation to climate change 	2018	WRI UNDP GIZ	

Marshall Islands

The NDC Partnership Plan is an open and evolving document that will be updated on a regular basis. The plan outlines key actions that require additional partner support to meet the country’s NDC goals and strengthen resilience. Two planned adaptation outputs require support, and eight of 14 planned crosscutting outputs require support. Most costing and activities cover the 2019–2021/22 period, but several major projects are included in the Plan that are costed to 2025. Gaps in support are noted in italics.

Date of NDC Partnership Plan: March 2019.

Timeline of NDC Partnership Plan: Most costing and activities cover the 2019–2021/22 period, but several major projects are included in the NDC Partnership Plan that are costed to 2025.

NAP process: “Tile Til Eo 2050 Climate Strategy: Lighting the Way” (2018) emphasizes adaptation and recommends the development of a NAP by 2019.¹¹ The government will develop its NAP in 2019 using a comprehensive process that is supported with GCF funds; the NAP is expected to be approved in 2020.

Adaptation output/activity	Status/ timeline	Donor/implementing partner (USD)	Budget (USD)
Overarching outcome: Revision of NDC			
<i>NDC revised and submitted by 2020, and every five years thereafter</i>	Ongoing 2019–2020	Potential funding: Germany, Regional Pacific NDC Hub	Support gap: 500,000
Outcome 2: Resilient national development pathway			
<i>2.1 Continued and enhanced coastal protection, guided by science; including seawalls and vulnerability assessments (2019–2024)</i>	Ongoing 2018–2024	GCF/World Bank: 48,000,000 GCF/Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme: Enhancing climate resilience: 12,000,000 Tentative funding: European Union (EU), Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Ongoing: 57,000,000 Support gap: 2,000,000
<i>2.2 Climate vulnerability in the water sector addressed and resilience to droughts increased, particularly in the outer islands, through implementation of water resilience project (2019–2025)</i>	New 2018–2025	UNDP GCF GIZ/EU Tentative funding: JICA	Planned: 19,000,000 Support gap: 6,000,000
2.3 Long-term adaptation options analysis in the context of sea level rise, with consideration of food security, gender, human rights and health, to inform the development of the NAP – vulnerability assessments and analysis of long-term adaptation options	New 2018–2022	GCF NAP funding: 3,000,000 FAO/ EU food security: 249,179 Tentative funding: GCF, EU: 1,500,000	Ongoing: 249,179 Planned: 3,000,000 Tentative: 1,500,000
NAP developed	2019		
Implementation of NAP	2020 onward		
<i>2.4 Next steps taken on the nuclear waste site threatened by sea level rise – Expert report</i>	New 2019–2020		Support gap: no costing

¹¹ <https://sdg.iisd.org/news/marshall-islands-lts-aims-for-carbon-neutrality-by-2050/>

2.5 Ridge to Reef Project implemented, strengthening ecosystem-based adaptation through the Reimaanlok framework	Ongoing Five years	UN organizations – GEF Trust Fund: 3,927,981 Government: 3,452,768 Civil society organizations: 478,000	Ongoing: 7,985,120
2.6 Coral reef monitoring network supporting community-based conservation efforts	New		Support gap: 300,000
2.7 Strengthened adaptation to deal with climate-sensitive health risks: water-borne pathogens, vector-borne pathogens, respiratory disease, malnutrition and undernutrition	Ongoing No timeline	Information on partners to be added to plan	Support gap: no costing
Outcome 4: Strengthened capacity			
4.1 Whole-of-society consultation process on climate change impacts and options, to feed into climate policies/actions (2019–2020)	New 2018–2020	2050 Pathways Platform: 33,000 Tentative funding: EU: 50,000	Planned: 33,000 Support gap: 50,000
4.3 Multi-disciplinary government advisory centre of excellence set up on climate change adaptation and disaster risk management. Actions in 2018–2019 to shape and refine idea for centre.	New 2018–2020	Tentative funding: Global Centre on Adaptation, EU	Support gap: 150,000 (2018–2019) Not costed from 2020
Outcome 5: Coordination and effective climate finance management			
5.2 Coordinated indicator framework and reporting mechanism for SDGs and NDCs (including adaptation and disaster risk management)	New 2018–2019	Tentative funding: UNDP, UNEP Support through NDC-P in-country facilitator	Support gap: 120,000 (2018) Not costed from 2019
5.3 Coordinated climate change and disaster risk management finance planning and budgeting	New 2018–2019	Support through NDC-P in-country facilitator	Supported by government
5.4 National strategic development plans, economic policies and budgeting frameworks are consistent with climate change objectives and policies, including adaptation and disaster risk management	New 2018–2019	Support through NDC-P in-country facilitator	Supported by government
5.6 National project database, including for infrastructure (used in planning for adaptation and disaster risk reduction, aligned with M&E mechanism)	Ongoing 2018–2019	Tentative funding: GCF, Support through NDC-P in-country facilitator	Not costed

Mongolia

The NDC Partnership plan mainly indicates the actions that are underway and that an implementing partner is contributing to the outcome. The plan lists ongoing or planned projects; additional needs and budget information will be identified in the NAP process supported by the GCF. All outputs, with the exception of the development of a draft law on climate change and cost-benefit analysis, identify an implementing partner contributing to the output. Gaps in support are noted in italics.

Date of NDC Partnership Plan: September 2018.

Timeline of NDC Partnership Plan: January 2018 to December 2020.

NAP process: Mongolia received GCF funding in July 2018 to support the formulation of its NAP. The NAP process was launched in March 2019.¹²

Adaptation output/activity	Timeline	Donor/ implementing partner
1. Policy and Institutional framework		
NDC document finalized and approved by April 2019	By April 2019	GIZ/ New Climate Institute
2. Increased access to climate finance		
Sector-specific NDC implementation roadmap and investment plans in place:		
– Financial needs assessment for mitigation and adaptation actions in the prioritized sectors are defined	By April 2020	GIZ/ New Climate Institute
– <i>Cost-benefit analysis (CBA) completed for key adaptation and mitigation measures</i>	By April 2020	No support indicated
– National climate finance strategy is developed and approved in consistency with the GCF Country Program	By 2018	GCF
Portfolio of investment plans/bankable projects:		
– <i>Project proposal approved and implementation underway for water and sanitation and green cities sectors</i>	Implementation by 2020	GGGI
– Ulaanbaatar Green Affordable Housing and Resilient Urban Renewal Project (technical assistance and loan)	No timeline	ADB
– Mongolia Disaster Risk Management and City Resilience project proposal developed, and the implementation started (technical assistance)	Implementation by 2019	World Bank
– Disaster risk management and water hydrological measurement project proposal	Approved by 2019	World Bank
3. Improved transparency of monitoring and reporting on climate actions		
National MRV system for GHG emission and M&E for adaptation measures are in place		
– Setting up a national MRV system and establishment of an M&E system for adaptation in LULUCF	By 2021	GGGI
– Project is approved and implemented on “Strengthening Capacity in the Agriculture and Land-use Sectors in Mongolia for Enhanced Transparency in Implementation and Monitoring of Mongolia’s NDC under the Paris Agreement”		FAO/GEF

¹² <https://www.globalsupportprogramme.org/mongolia-achieves-milestone-national-adaptation-planning>

Morocco

The NDC Partnership Plan aggregates multiple policy documents (Low Emissions Strategy, NAP and NDC Roadmap) into one centralized framework. The plan identifies 30 adaptation components and 83 crosscutting components, including an “Adaptation” section. Information is not provided on donor support and implementing partners, and very limited budget information is included. The Plan provides more detail than most NDC Partnership Plan on sector actions that will help the country achieve its NDC and lists several actions by sector. The Government of Morocco is in the process of collecting information about donor and implementing partner support. Gaps in support are noted in italics.

Date of NDC Partnership Plan: December 2018.

Timeline of NDC Partnership Plan: January 2018 to December 2020.

NAP process: The NAP process commenced in 2015. A NAP roadmap has been formulated and a proposal is being developed for submission to the GCF. A draft NAP is expected to be developed in 2019.¹³

Adaptation output/activity	Timeline / status	Donor/ Implementing Partner
Governance of the implementation of the government roadmap for the launch of the NAP process in Morocco		
Policy, strategy and legislation – Revise the NDC, including identification of synergies between adaptation and development goals, policies and programs – Mainstream adaptation into sectors and regions planning and budgeting – <i>Identify modalities to include "adaptation" headings in national, sectoral and territorial budgeting. Develop annual financial climate reports</i>	New	GIZ, UNDP GIZ, UNDP
Budgeting and investment – <i>Formulate a strategy for implementing the NAP process including identifying vision and objectives, prioritizing options, drafting NAP, review and validation, and multistakeholder consultations (National Adaptation Committee, expert networks, regions)</i> – <i>Develop a resource mobilization strategy for adaptation; launch requests for funds.</i>	New	
Monitoring and Evaluation – Identify strengths and weaknesses in availability and access to climate data and information, as well as the capacities and resources needed to assess present and future climate risks – <i>Facilitate access to an efficient climate information service</i> – Establish a monitoring and evaluation mechanism for adaptation – <i>Promote the NAP strategy through a communication plan</i>	New	GIZ, UNDP GIZ
Capacity Building – Establish multistakeholder coordination to pilot the NAP process – Institutionalize the NAP process at the national (central and regional) level – Build capacity of National Adaptation Committee, sectors and territories – Build capacity for communications, outreach and awareness	Ongoing	GIZ GIZ, UNDP GIZ, UNDP GIZ, UNDP
Governance of the implementation of Morocco's NDC and strengthen the resilience of the sector to the impacts of climate change		
<i>Policy, strategy and legislation</i> – <i>Technology needs assessment for the implementation of the NDC</i> – <i>Set up metrics criteria for financing adaptation projects</i> – <i>Conduct a study on the impact of the implementation of mitigation and adaptation projects on the labour market</i>	New	

¹³ https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Morocco_NAP_country_briefing.pdf

Budgeting and investment – Provide financial planning for climate actions – Develop a climate project pipeline	New	
Agriculture - Strengthen resilience and reduce emissions		
Policy, strategy and legislation – Encourage climate-resilient practices in the Agriculture Development Fund – Set up climate multi-risk insurance	New Ongoing	50,000
Budgeting and investment Private sector investment mobilization – Encourage investment in seeds adapted for local conditions and photovoltaic cells for irrigation – Use public funds as leverage for private fundraising; PPP contracts for irrigation – Develop rangelands to fight desertification, improve incomes of pastoralists, and protect biodiversity – Agricultural development of dam perimeters – Improve and extend irrigation systems – Develop PPPs to increase investment in irrigation systems Public Investment Programming – Implement multicultural plantation programs to improve incomes, improve fragile areas, address soil erosion, address desertification: olive trees, citrus fruits, fruit trees, cactus, date palms, argan trees	New Ongoing Ongoing Ongoing Ongoing New New	2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000
Capacity Building – Increase the human and financial resources of agricultural research in the development of climate-compatible technologies	Ongoing	50,000– 200,000
Adaptation: Water – strengthen the resilience of the sector to the impacts of climate change		
Policy, strategy and legislation – Put in place programs and actions to preserve water resources and the natural environment in the framework of PDAIRE – Improve protection of people and property against floods – Establish drought management plans by watershed	Ongoing	
Budgeting and investment Public investment programming – Preserve groundwater – Improve and expand wastewater treatment and sanitation networks – Develop supply through the use of unconventional water and water transfer – Inter- and intra-basin water transfer – Construct dams – Protect dams against siltation Climate change fund establishment – Develop financial mechanisms (insurance and disaster funds)	Ongoing	
Monitoring and evaluation Setting indicators and targets – Characterization of drought: Identification of indicators to track drought by region and basin – Modernize the water information system	Ongoing	
Capacity building – Improve knowledge in the field of weather forecasting – Improve knowledge in the field of hydrological forecasting – Capacity building in the area of climate change – Reinforcement of the means and skills of the actors – Strengthening skills related to communication to the general public on the impacts of climate change on water resources	Ongoing	
Territories and local authorities: Strengthening the resilience of the sector to the impacts of climate change		
Policy, strategy and legislation – Integrate adaptation in programs and actions at the territorial level considering national reforms and international commitments	Ongoing 2018– 2023	1,500,000

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Planning study to extend the development program of tafilalet oases to provinces and other areas (coast, desert and mountain) – Integrate climate vulnerability criteria and adaptation measures into the process of revising the guidelines of national spatial planning – Dynamic Observatory of the Territories – Emerging Rural Centers Program – Develop a methodological approach for studying the impact of climate change on future urban extension projects and new cities and the necessary adaptation and mitigation measures – Integrate adaptation-related articles into the draft law on spatial planning 	<p>2019–2024</p> <p>2019–2024</p> <p>2018–2022</p> <p>2018–2022</p>	<p>10,000,000</p>
<p><i>Climate fund establishment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Develop financial mechanisms (insurance and disaster funds) 	Ongoing	
<p><i>Monitoring and evaluation: setting indicators and targets</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Establish a climate vulnerability index for territorial planning – Establish a climate vulnerability index specific to Morocco's infrastructure – Update information systems – Establish a climate vulnerability index of Moroccan cities 	Ongoing	
<p><i>Capacity building:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Train Planning and Urban Planning Department staff on climate vulnerability Impact Assessments – Improve knowledge in the field of adaptation metrics – Strengthen the capacities and skills of institutional and territorial actors in the field of climate change – Train staff of the department of spatial planning and urban planning on climate mitigation and adaptation measures related to infrastructure 	Ongoing	
Industry		
<p><i>Analysis of the climatic vulnerabilities of existing industrial zones, adaptation plans for industrial zones and costing of actions</i></p>	New 2019	
Residential buildings		
<p>Experiment with an integrated strategy of sustainable development in the development of the city or neighbourhood (ECO CITE, ECO QUARTER)</p>	Planned	125,000
Forests: Reduce 12.2% of GHGs (NDC Morocco) and strengthen the resilience of the sector		
<p><i>Capacity Building – Diagnosis and assessment of the vulnerability of forest ecosystems and national pastures to climate change</i></p>	New	
Moroccan Private Sector – Low-carbon economy and strengthening the resilience of the sector to the impacts of climate change		
<p><i>Policy, strategy and legislation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Undertake a strategic study on the development of a financing mechanism for Moroccan SMEs adaptation measures – Analyze options to establish an incentive and fair environmental tax to promote private sector investment in adaptation and mitigation actions 	New	
<p><i>Public Investment Programming – Support 10 companies to develop adaptation plans, guidance document for companies developing adaptation plans</i></p>	New 2019	
<p><i>Climate Fund Establishment – Develop climate finance mechanism to co-finance private sector climate projects; National bank to establish mechanism to support private sector financing in adaptation and mitigation</i></p>		
<p><i>Monitoring and Evaluation – Track uptake of mitigation and adaptation technologies</i></p>		
<p><i>Capacity Building – Training of private sector on issues, possible responses and appropriate behaviours in regard to adaptation and mitigation</i></p>		

Mozambique

The NDC Partnership Plan is a short-term results-based plan that addresses priority needs and aims to fast-track implementation efforts. The plan is complementary to the 2020–2025 NDC Roadmap. Of the total 235 expected outputs, 66 are adaptation and 115 crosscutting. Gaps in support are noted in italics.

Date of NDC Partnership Plan: February 2019.

Timeline of NDC Partnership Plan: January 2018 to December 2021.

NAP process: Mozambique launched its NAP process in December 2016 and developed a draft NAP roadmap in 2017.¹⁴ Mozambique’s National Strategy for Adaptation and Mitigation to Climate Change (2013–2025) emphasizes the development of local adaptation plans, which have been developed for many districts.

Adaptation Output/Activity	Status and Timeline	Donor/Implementing Partner	Estimated Budget
Policy, strategy and legislation			
A1. Support for the development of the first and second NDC (2020–2030)		NDC Project Formulation Grant Germany through NDC-P Indicative support: Belgium, GGGI, UNDP, World Bank, WRI	USD 500,000
<i>A2. Support to develop Mozambique’s NAP – update climate scenarios, vulnerability assessment and training</i>		Indicative support: EU, FAO, GGGI, UNDP, UNEP, WRI	
A5. Develop incentives to engage private sector and civil society to participate in adaptation initiatives		ICLEI, WWF, World Bank Indicative support: Belgium, EU, FAO, GGGI, International Labour Organization (ILO), WRI	
<i>A9. Support for the development of the first and second NDC</i>	In progress Completed by 2022	World Bank and ICLEI as part of ongoing projects Indicative support: Belgium, EU, FAO, UNEP, UNDP	
Capacity building for the implementation of local adaptation plans, including through the Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility	In progress Completed by 2023	UN Capital Development Fund (funded by Belgium, SIDA and EU), World Bank	USD 9,800,000
Monitoring and evaluation			
<i>A6. MRV systems for adaptation and mitigation; strengthen data collection and reporting on adaptation</i>		Indicative support: AfDB, EU, FAO, ICLEI, UNEP, UNDP, World Bank	
Climate finance			
<i>B1. Resource mobilization strategy</i>	In progress Completed by 2022	World Bank – training through ongoing portfolio Indicative support: AfDB, GGGI, ILO, Sweden, UNDP, World Bank	
<i>B2. Develop the national indicator framework, integrating the NDC, national climate change strategy, NAP and others</i>		Indicative Support: GGGI, UNDP	

¹⁴ <https://www.adaptation-undp.org/connecting-build-national-adaptation-plan-roadmap-mozambique>

<i>B.5 Build capacity to mobilize resources from various sources for adaptation</i>		Indicative Support: AfDB, Belgium, UNDP	
<i>B6. Strengthen capacity to integrate adaptation and other crosscutting issues in budget processes, including cost-benefit analysis</i>		World Bank – Urban project in four provinces Indicative Support: AfDB, Belgium, EU, ILO, Sweden, UNDP, WRI, FAO	
Strengthening technical and institutional capacity			
<i>A.9 Strengthen technical and institutional capacity for the formulation, management and implementation of projects related to climate change</i>		Indicative: Belgium, EU, FAO, ICLEI, UNEP, UNDP, World Bank	
<i>Training for Instituto Nacional de Meteorologia in early warning systems, weather forecasting (South Africa Weather Service), and climate observation network; installation of climate database system</i>			
<i>Disaster prevention and management – community training, improved information flow, drought monitoring, database on drought, search and rescue, mapping of risk areas, extreme event monitoring, mapping of climate and disaster risks, modelling and simulations, disaster information management</i>			
<i>Health – Improved capacities for climate change and health; develop profile of climate change impacts on health; strengthened surveillance system, study and introduce control measures for diseases impacted by climate change, disseminate information</i>			
Investment programs			
J.2 Develop and implement urban and coastal resilience programs	Pipeline In progress to 2019 In progress In progress In progress to 2023 Pipeline	World Bank – Urban development UNA Coast Project ICLEI – Risk and vulnerability World Bank- Project FishCC Germany/KfW – Green infrastructure – Coastal protection – Coastal cities Tentative: Germany, ICLEI, Belgium, UNDP, World Bank, WRI	USD 100,000,000 EUR 17,000,000 EUR 1,000,000 EUR 15,700,000
<i>Agriculture programs including various programs in such areas as drought resistant crops, irrigation, improvements to livestock sector, training on food and nutrition security, water harvesting and collection, and support to develop proposals</i>	In progress to 2022	World Bank – Crosscutting support covers some programs Indicative support: AfDB, EU, FAO, ICLEI, Spain, GGGI, UNDP, World Bank	USD 125,000,000
<i>Biodiversity programs including restoration of sensitive ecosystems through ecosystem-based adaptation; development of baselines, biodiversity monitoring, sustainable management of protected areas, feasibility studies, soil erosion, assess impacts of climate change fauna and biodiversity, mangroves</i>	In progress to 2022 In progress to 2019 In progress to 2022	Germany through KfW – Blue Action Fund AFD – Identification of key biodiversity areas World Bank – Restoration actions Indicative support: AfDB, FAO, Spain, Sweden	EUR 6,917,607 EUR 3,000,000

<p><i>Water sector programs including improved flood monitoring and early warning systems, baseline data on ground water, water resources information system, expanded water storage, catchment management plans, hydrological modelling, flood and erosion control</i></p>	<p>In progress to 2018 In progress to 2023</p>	<p>GIZ project Germany/KfW</p>	<p>EUR 17,000,000</p>
<p><i>Drought-prone areas including improved agricultural value chains, processing of agricultural and forest products, low water agricultural techniques, water harvesting and storage, post-harvest storage and management.</i></p>			

Namibia

The NDC Partnership Plan includes enabling actions to encourage achieving the country's adaptation NDC. The expected outputs are related to policy and institutional frameworks, M&E, and development of proposals. Information is provided on those donors and implementing partners implementing initiatives that contribute to the adaptation output, which suggests that there are gaps even when partners have pledged support. The plan does not include budget information. Gaps in support are noted in italics.

Date of NDC Partnership Plan: September 2018.

Timeline of NDC Partnership Plan: January 2018–December 2020.

NAP process: The NAP process began in 2017, and the proposed NAP is being developed to focus on food and water security.¹⁵ Namibia is developing a proposal to request GCF support for its NAP process.

Adaptation output/activity	Status/ timeline	Donor/implementing partner implementing initiatives that contribute to output
Outcome 1: Policy and institutional framework		
<i>Revised and costed NDC implementation strategy that integrates SDG actions</i> <i>Four sector-specific investment plans</i>	By 2020 New Ongoing	AfDB / UNDP – Guidance note/toolkit for aligning SDGs to NDC implementation (including costing) Germany (GIZ) – Measurement of the implementation of NDCs, and mainstreaming SDGs/NDC into policies and national budget
<i>NAP developed as the basis for NDC component; including NAP process and costed implementation plan funded and launched; and NAP request submitted to the GCF</i> NAP for the agriculture sector	By mid-2019 New	FAO/UNDP – Technical support for NAP process through “Integrating Agriculture in NAP” (NAP-Ag) project
<i>M&E framework for NDC review assessed and revised; including study on existing monitoring and evaluation tools/frameworks, performance indicators and reporting framework conducted</i>	By 2020 Ongoing New Tentative	European Commission (EC) – M&E/indicator system for a biodiversity economy program WRI – Multi-scale framework from the national to the local level to align, monitor and report on adaptation efforts and national development priorities AfDB – Technical support in partnership with GIZ and EU
National mainstreaming guidelines for climate change actions in the national development plan and sector plans	By mid-2020 New New	AfDB – Use of AfDB NDC Hub guidelines for aligning NDCs with national plans UNDP Germany (GIZ)
<i>Baseline studies in adaptation completed: cost-benefit analysis and climate change risk and vulnerability/ gender assessments (agriculture, water, marine and coastal)</i>	By 2019 New New By 2020	EC – Baseline studies to identify sectors, value chains and landscapes for a biodiversity economy program FAO – Baseline studies in agriculture sector World Bank – Climate-Smart Agriculture Investment Plan to include a country profile Germany (GIZ) – Community-based natural resource management project includes measures to strengthen adaptation to climate change

¹⁵ <http://www.fractal.org.za/2018/06/12/windhoek-city-engages-in-national-adaptation-planning-process/>

Design guidelines for climate proofing transport systems are operationalized	Ongoing	Germany (GIZ) – Support to develop a Sustainable Urban Transport Master Plan (incorporates four regions) and scale up from pilot projects to national level
Outcome 2: Planning and budgeting for gender-responsive climate change action		
Capacity built to align development and budget planning to adaptation (tools for screening and analysis)	By 2020	Germany (GIZ, KfW)
Outcome 3: Monitoring and evaluation system		
Indicators in NDC, SDGs and sector plans are aligned	By mid-2019	AfDB – Technical assistance to develop indicators to track adaptation actions Germany (GIZ) – review of NDC and SDG linkages WRI – analysis of NDC and SDG linkages
M&E system to track adaptation actions together with SDG actions	By 2020	Germany (GIZ)
Enhanced capacity of national advisors to formulate climate change indicators, mainstream climate change, manage data and report	By 2020	EC – Capacity-building support to update baseline studies and indicators for a biodiversity program AfDB – Capacity development to develop public-private partnerships GIZ NDC Assist Project – In-country facilitation
Capacities strengthened to analyze, estimate and plan for new and existing aquifers	By 2020	Germany (Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources)
<i>Existing early warning system for the agriculture sector operationalized, including drought projections and communication systems</i>	New	FAO – Training and tools
Outcome 5: Project financing for NDC implementation		
<i>Fiscal incentives measures developed to encourage private sector to invest in adaptation and mitigation interventions</i>	By 2020	
A portfolio of nationally prioritized projects developed for various sources of funding for NDC priority sectors, including development of bankable project proposals	By 2020 Ongoing To be developed Ongoing and new New	AFD – Technical Assistance Facility of the Environmental Investment Fund to assist banks with identifying/assessing projects and developers with designing bankable projects (EUR 1,000,000 grant) AfDB – Analyze and identify potential agriculture projects to access climate finance FAO – Develop GCF proposal for programme to strengthen resilience of agriculture sector Germany (GIZ/KfW) – Support for projects in water and natural resources management sectors UNDP – Develop two GEF projects: integrated landscapes approach and CBIT proposal to strengthen capacity to meet UNFCCC transparency requirements
<i>Development of agriculture proposals for scaling up use of climate-resilient crops and livestock species</i> <i>Crop-suitability maps</i>	By 2020 Ongoing Ongoing Ongoing	SUNREF (Sustainable Use of Natural Resources and Environmental Finance) program – Three concessional loans to commercial banks for sustainable agriculture projects (EUR 15,000,000 grant) Germany (KfW) – Flood prevention through financing of access roads and drainage structures to public facilities in Northern Namibia (EUR 8,800,000 grant) FAO – Strengthen the capacity of farmers to manage climate-related risks in Northern Namibia

<p><i>Development of water proposals</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Improved use of water harvesting technologies</i> – Windhoek Managed Aquifer Recharge Scheme Phase III – Rural water supply project – Scale up use of desalination plants for rural communities 	<p>By 2020 New</p> <p>Ongoing</p>	<p>FAO – Develop program on strengthening resilience of smallholder farming communities in water-stressed and flood-affected basins</p> <p>Germany (KfW with GIZ as supporting partner) – Desalination study for coastal and central areas; and support to Windhoek to artificially recharge the aquifer and increase the artificial recharge and abstraction capacity</p> <p>UNDP – Technical support and resources for Windhoek Managed Aquifer Recharge</p>
<p><i>Development of fisheries proposals</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Intertidal biodiversity monitoring tool implemented for biodiversity conservation</i> – <i>Coastline ecologically and biological sensitive areas Identification system implemented</i> – <i>Comprehensive Namibian coastline field guide developed</i> 	<p>By 2020</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Germany (GIZ) – Marine spatial planning</p> <p>FAO – Enhance climate change resilience in the Benguela current fisheries system</p> <p>UNDP – Conservation of biodiversity and coastlines</p>

Pakistan

Pakistan’s NDC Partnership Plan is its “Roadmap for NDC Implementation: A Framework for Climate Action.” This document identifies and prioritizes needs, highlights gaps and presents a menu of options to close these gaps. The Partnership Plan will be an implementation framework for this roadmap. The roadmap emphasizes mitigation and notes key adaptation actions needed in the mitigation sectors. A possible opportunity for the NAP Global Network is to expand the NDC Partnership Plan to include other sectors that include adaptation actions, for example, disaster risk prevention and management, and water (more broadly than agriculture). IISD developed a background document on Pakistan’s adaptation INDC for the World Bank that may provide useful information.

Date of NDC Partnership Plan: July 2018

Timeline of NDC Partnership Plan: Mitigation and adaptation actions out to 2030

NAP process: The Pakistan Climate Change Act, 2017 notes that the Pakistan Climate Change Council will monitor the implementation of the NAP. The GCF approved support for adaptation planning in February 2018.¹⁶

Sector	Adaptation Action
Power generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Conduct assessments to determine the flood risk for power plants. – Use earth observations technologies coupled with hydrological modelling, soil and water assessments to better understand and respond to projected changes in precipitation and glacial melt and create opportunities for hydroelectric generation. – Address de-rating or reduced thermal rating in the transmission and distribution of power. – Develop alternation cooling technologies for power plants that rely on air rather than water. – Enhance collaboration of companies, regulators and government to design and implement adaptation policies.
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Collect weather information, early warning information systems and monitoring systems for railway infrastructure. – Map natural hazards and identify locations of possible impacts. – Monitor state of infrastructure assets and design protective measure. – Conduct risk and vulnerability assessment of transport infrastructure to extreme weather events. – Develop standards for climate-proofing infrastructure. – Analyze adaptation options vis a vis infrastructure design and operations.
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Undertake research of the complementarities and conflicts between mitigation and adaptation actions in the agricultural sector. – Develop climate change scenarios at the province and national levels to develop projections of monetary damage to the agricultural production system. – Promote organic agriculture as a complementary agricultural production system. – Develop a system of standards, certification and accreditation. – Promote research to enable technology development and dissemination. – Support the development of local, regional and international markets for organic products. – Generate information, knowledge and skills through education and training. – Improve post-harvest handling practices, preservation, storage and value addition. – Encourage sustainable use of natural resources.

¹⁶ http://www.na.gov.pk/uploads/documents/1485513841_966.pdf; and <https://www.greenclimate.fund/countries/pakistan>

<p>Climate change, hydrology and its impact on the national agricultural sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Improve irrigation and water management. – Investigate appropriate water pricing policies to promote more efficient water use and sustainable management of water infrastructure. – Acquire good water accounting practices (hydrological analysis of water resource availability and use) and develop robust and flexible water allocation systems. – Implement integrated water resource management in a priority watershed of the Indus basin. – Improve data gathering to support better forecasting of droughts and floods. – Develop the capacities of policy/decision makers to understand forecasts and models to achieve the desired adaptation benefit. – Adapt cropping systems to reduce water use by minimizing or optimizing irrigation or through supplementary irrigation supplies. – Ensure better prediction of agro-climatic futures and the impacts on agricultural systems at the provincial level. Evaluate, document and disseminate agricultural practices at the farm level and strengthen the link between research and policy. Promote effective “no-regrets” adaptation activities. – Acquire better information on the nature and dynamics of key production systems including: higher resolution and more detailed mapping of soils; groundwater mapping and monitoring of water use; and forecasting of drought and flood.
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Rwanda

The Government of Rwanda requested support for 29 activities in its NDC Partnership Plan. The requests for support for adaptation actions are related to data collection and management, M&E systems and processes to track progress on adaptation, and financing for national flagship projects. The NDC Partnership reported in March 2019 that much of the support in November 2018 plan has evolved and the information set out below may be outdated. Gaps in support are noted in italics.

Date of NDC Partnership Plan: November 2018.

Timeline of NDC Partnership Plan: January 2019 to December 2021.

NAP process: Rwanda has received targeted technical assistance from the UNDP/UNEP-managed NAP Global Support Programme.¹⁷

Adaptation output/activity	Donor/implementing partner	Approximate budget (USD)
Monitoring and evaluation – Data and reporting		
Coordination of sectors and mainstreaming NDC in sectors	World Bank – MRV and revision of NDC implementation plan: USD 500,000	250,000
Technical (sector-specific experts) and financial support to establish NDC MRV framework, including adaptation baseline and sector performance indicators, data collection, support to sectors to track progress on NDC implementation	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) – Institutional support and FONERA (Rwanda’s Green Fund): USD 660,837 and USD 4,440,000	
Expert to revise and update implementation plan for second NDC by 2020/21	GGGI – Coordination to track global commitments: USD 70,000	500,000
Climate risk and vulnerability assessments		
<i>Landscape surveys – conserving green spaces to reduce flood risk</i>		1,500,000
<i>Mapping of climate vulnerability focusing on high-risk zones to adequately inform relocation strategies (technical assistance)</i>		1,500,000
<i>Conduct detailed risk and vulnerability assessment for potential disasters nationwide; national early warning system platform and capacity building</i>		1,500,000
Financing for national flagship projects		
<i>Support agriculture sector to incorporate climate change in planning and implement climate-smart agriculture techniques; link climate-smart agriculture research to FONERWA’s Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (SPCR – a climate resilience investment plan) and develop a pipeline of bankable projects</i>	FAO and SNV (Netherlands Development Organization) support climate-smart agriculture with World Bank funding: USD 500,000	6,146,000 Total project size, amount for proposal development not stated
Climate-smart insurance under the SPCR – Capacity building on climate resilience for farmers; data systems for information supply, purchase of fertilizers and seeds, and dissemination on weather information to inform crop insurance	SNV targeted support for relevant interventions	2,530,000 Total project size, amount for proposal development not stated

¹⁷ https://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/cancun_adaptation_framework/adaptation_committee/application/pdf/nap-gsp_update_feb_2014.pdf

Technical support for the development of a national plan for water storage, ground water use, and water use efficiency for irrigation	FAO with support of Germany and Netherlands – Develop proposal on water use and water governance	1,400,000 Total project size 300,000 Proposal
Development of indicators and M&E tools for the agriculture sector that link to NDC	World Bank – Support of activity	
<i>Climate-resilient value chain development (under SPCR) including development and promotion of organic market products</i>	FAO – Low-carbon coffee and tea value chains ICLEI – Increasing sustainability of export crops (amount TBC) Netherlands – Multi-trust fund on rural feeder roads in support of farmers access to markets	27,143,600 Total project size, amount for proposal development not stated
<i>Develop a proposal for a bankable project for urban landscape restoration consolidating green space, tourism and species (ornamental); sustainable management of mountains as a pilot for effective nationwide scale up</i>	German – Monitoring of forest and landscape restoration (amount TBC); Netherlands – Water for Growth landscape restoration program (2020–2022)	1,500,000 Total project size, amount for proposal development not stated
Technical assistance (consultant for one year) to strengthen the national capacity for mobilizing funds to implement NDCs through the development of flagship projects, including development of pipeline of bankable projects including Green City Pilot and Landscape Restoration of Mount Jali	AfDB – Private sector engagement (2018) Technical assistance to FONERWA to build capacity to mobilize climate finance: KfW – EUR 500,000, DFID – EUR 1,000,000, and SIDA – USD 500,000 ICLEI – Build capacities to develop bankable projects and engage private sector in NDC implementation: amount to be confirmed Germany/KfW/GCF – Green city pilot and feasibility study for Kigali: EUR 3 million UNDP – Technical assistance for resource mobilization: amount and focus to be confirmed. The support may focus on the development of a green bank and require international Technical assistance to develop the legal and institutional frameworks for the facility.	250,000 Consultant for one year, plus training and workshops

Saint Lucia

The NDC Partnership Plan includes 46 components, of which 7 are adaptation and 10 are crosscutting. The plan is organized into five components: 1) energy efficiency, 2) electricity generation, 3) efficient transport, 4) adaptation and 5) financial commitment of the Government of St. Lucia and international support to undertake mitigation actions. The adaptation to climate change component, which aims to minimize vulnerability and build resilience in identified priority sectors, is a fundamental development priority for St Lucia. Synergies between the NDC and the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and associated sectoral adaptation strategies and action plans are to be identified and built upon where possible. Gaps in support are noted in italics. Various donors/implementing partners, including FAO and the Caribbean Cooperative MRV Hub (supported by Germany, UNFCCC and UNDP) have indicated interest in supporting adaptation initiatives.

Date of NDC Partnership Plan: October 2018.

Timeline of NDC Partnership Plan: January 2018 to December 2020.

NAP process: NAP submitted to UNFCCC in September 2018.

Adaptation output/activity	Status and timeline	Donor/implementing partner (USD)	Budget / Government of St. Lucia Allocation – (USD)
Climate risk and vulnerability assessment			
<i>Energy resilience – Vulnerability assessment of energy generation and distribution, update disaster-recovery plan, recommendations for investment to increase resilience</i>	Ongoing Apr 2018–Dec 2020	World Bank – Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project (support requested)	GoSL: 50,000
Adaptation enabling actions: Revision of NDC			
<i>Evaluation of effectiveness of NDC measures – Assessment study</i>	New Jan 2020–Dec 2020	No funder identified	GoSL: 60,000
<i>Revision of NDC for 2021 to 2025 that includes adaptation targets/quantified contributions for agriculture, water, fishery, forestry, LULUCF</i>	New Jun 2020–Dec 2020	No funder identified	GoSL: 100,000
<i>Quantification of emission reduction from completed adaptation projects and activities between 01/2011 and 04/2018</i>	New Sep 2018–Sep 2020	Government of Germany (BMU/IKI) (support requested)	GoSL: 60,000
Adaptation capacity building			
Promoting weather-based insurance as risk management instrument	Ongoing	Government of Germany (BMI) through IKI	Fully funded 400,000
Iyanola: Natural resource management of the northeast coast	Ongoing from 2015	GEF: 70,000 Government of Germany (BMZ) through GIZ: 50,000 GEF Small Grants program, UNEP: tentative	Fully funded 7,500,000
Institutional and organizational strengthening of the Water and Sewerage Company Inc. – Standards for climate-resilient management	New Dec 2018– Dec 2019	Government of Germany (BMZ) through GIZ-CATS (Caribbean Aqua-Terrestrial Solutions) support request	GoSL: 500,000

<i>Coral restoration for resilient ecosystems and sustainable livelihoods</i>	New Dec 2019– Dec 2020	Government of Germany (BMZ) through GIZ-CATS – support requested	GoSL: 150,000
Adaptation investment projects			
<i>Millet intake upgrade: Feasibility study and implementation</i>	Ongoing	World Bank – Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project (support requested for implementation)	Feasibility study fully funded GoSL: 500,000
John Compton Dam rehabilitation	Ongoing since 2017	Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) loan	Fully funded 10,000,000
Building climate resilience in the agriculture sector (insurance, rainwater harvesting)	New Jun 2018–Dec 2020	Adaptation Fund	Fully funded 8,560,000
Integrating Water, Land and Ecosystems Management in Caribbean Small Island Developing States Project, and/or Source Water Protection Project (Roseau Dam), and/or Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project/Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience	Ongoing	GEF Government of Germany (MWZ/GIZ) UNEP, GEF Small grants Program – to be determined	70,000 50,000

Sao Tome and Principe

The Multisector Investment Plan for Adaptation (2017), supported by the World Bank, is the basis of the adaptation part of the NDC Partnership Plan. The investment plan identifies 26 priority projects in three main areas: reinforcement of institutional capacity, data and knowledge; disaster risk reduction; and resilience of communities and infrastructure.

The NDC Partnership plan has a budget of USD 109.6 million: USD 23.8 million as part of ongoing projects and USD 85.8 million from planned projects of the following partners: AfDB, EU, European Investment Bank, FAO, GCF, GEF, UNDP and World Bank. The plan offers information on timelines and budgets where support exists. The new requests, which have not received pledges of support, lack information on timelines and budgets at this time. Adaptation actions that do not have support are in italics.

Date of NDC Partnership Plan: November 2018.

Timeline of NDC Partnership Plan: January 2018–December 2021.

NAP process: The National Adaptation Program of Action was developed in 2006 and was the basis for the 2017 Multisector Investment Plan for Adaptation Plan that defined priorities and initiatives to increase the resilience of communities and sectors. A plan of action for regional disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation was developed with support of the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery in 2014.¹⁸

Adaptation output/activity	Status and end date	Donor/ implementing partner	Budget (USD)
Forest and landscape restoration			
<i>Research to introduce climate-resilient trees for drylands and savannas</i>			
Strengthened knowledge, analysis and institutional capacities to understand and manage climate risks			
Climate risk management information developed and updated			
– Mapping of agricultural potential of peri-urban regions	Ongoing 2018	FAO	461,000
– Consolidation and sharing of hydrometric data	Ongoing 2019	UNDP/GEF	1,150,000
– Strengthen the coastal early warning system	Ongoing 2019	World Bank	1,500,000
– <i>Geological and soil maps updated</i>	Planned 2023		
– <i>Installation of hydrological measurement instruments</i>			
– <i>Maintain existing hydrometric network</i>			
Improved understanding of and capacity to manage climate risks and vulnerabilities			
– Multi-risk mapping of climate vulnerabilities of communities	Ongoing 2018	World Bank	100,000
– Climate change analysis and integration tool	Ongoing 2018	World Bank	200,000
– Study of sustainable construction materials in coastal areas	Ongoing 2018	World Bank	230,000
– Agriculture and forestry – study on adaptation of species to climate change	Planned 2023	GEF/AfDB	75,000
– Agriculture and forestry – manual of good practices in the context of climate change	Planned 2021	GEF/AfDB	25,000
– <i>Study of water availability and demand</i>	Planned 2021		
– <i>Scenario analysis of future availability and demand for water resources</i>	Planned 2019		
– <i>Analysis of climate change impacts on fisheries resources and fishing activities and development of adaptation strategy for sector</i>			

¹⁸ <https://www.gfdr.org/en/sao-tome-and-principe>

– Best practices in agriculture and forestry – Case studies of rural producers			
Climate and disaster risk reduced			
– Development of proposals to improve regulatory framework for resilient management of coastal zones	Planned 2023	World Bank	150,000
– Preparation of coastal zone management plan		World Bank	150,000
– Development of regulations for the “inert” law	Planned 2023	World Bank	50,000
– Studies and development of infrastructure to reduce vulnerability in coastal areas	Planned 2023	World Bank	3,100,000
– Infrastructure to protect public assets, tourist areas and urban areas along coasts and rivers – studies	Planned 2023	Netherlands	812,500
– Protective infrastructure implemented	Planned 2023	EIB	10,000,000
– Preparatory studies for resettlement and support to resettlement		World Bank	4,800,000
– National policy and legislation for the management of disaster risk developed	Ongoing 2018		
– National platform for disaster risk reduction created			
– National building regulations and codes for resilient housing and infrastructure developed and approved	Planned 2023		
– Vulnerability reduced in six selected communities	Planned 2023		
– Centre for Emergency Operations created and strengthened	Planned 2023		
Increased climate resilience of communities and sectors			
Development and approval of sectoral regulations for integration of climate and disaster resilience into sectors			
– Guidelines for mainstreaming climate change, institutional analysis, capacity building plan, proposals for political, institutions and financial reform	Ongoing 2019	FAO-GEF	4,666,515
– Development of policies and regulations for sustainable forestry management and silviculture	Planned 2023	FAO/GEF	4,666,515
– Development of policy and regulations in the water sector		UNDP	40,000
– Improve resilience in transport sector – Mapping risks		World Bank	250,000
– Resilient roads	Ongoing 2020	World Bank	21,000,000
– Fisheries communities trained in adaptation good practices and small marinas constructed	Planned 2023	World Bank	602,000
– Development of policies and regulations for agriculture, fisheries and tourism sectors	Planned 2023		
– Resilient management of maritime territory – Baseline study and ocean management strategy	Planned 2023		
– Development of regulations for land-use planning based on climate and catastrophic impacts in coastal areas			
– Resilient energy production and distribution strategy			
– Construction of boat protection infrastructure in vulnerable communities			
Increased access to and improved management of resources			
– Build capacity of national entities to access and manage resources for climate change action			
Improved coordination and information exchange			
– Creation of transparency platform that aggregates information on climate change and available databases	Ongoing 2018	EU	
– Mapping, systematization and analysis of all information, studies and databases available			
Climate finance			
– Resource mobilization			

Uganda

The NDC Partnership Plan provides considerable information in regard to ongoing activities and priority adaptation needs. The plan is limited in identifying gaps because the budget figures are for ongoing projects that are aligned with the adaptation need, not necessarily the identified activity. As such, this support complements and may cover a portion of the expected output, and the donor/implementing partner may be encouraged to contribute more to achieve the desired output. This suggests there are various areas for NAP Global Network support, including M&E and vulnerability assessments. Gaps in support are noted in italics.

Date of NDC Partnership Plan: August 2018

Timeline of NDC Partnership Plan: January 2018 to December 2020

NAP process: The NAP process was launched in 2015 and a roadmap shared with UNFCCC. The Uganda NAP-Agriculture, released in 2018, includes 21 priority adaptation actions. The government is in the process of preparing a GCF proposal for adaptation support.

Adaptation output/activity	Timeline	Donor/implementing partner	Budget (USD)
Outcome 1: Policy and institutional framework			
<i>1.2 Seven sector studies – cost-benefit analysis, vulnerability</i>	2018–2020	UNDP NDC support – Gender-responsive approach Tentative support – GGGI, FAO, UNICEF, WFP, UNHCR, DFID	36,000
1.3 Baseline data developed for vulnerability assessment in key sectors to inform updating on NDC	2016–2020	UNDP – Methodologies for vulnerability and risk assessments	800,000
	2018–2020	CBIT-GEF through Conservation International – Science and policy assessment	To be determined
	Planned	FAO – Technical assistance through SHARP survey tool	Indicative: part of 100,000
	2017–2020	GGGI – Technical assistance through global MRV program	
1.4 NDC costed implementation strategy	2018–2020	UNDP NDC Support Programme	100,000
1.6 Revise project screening process for environmental impact assessments to incorporate SDGs, NDCs and Green Growth Development Strategy	New	WRI – Simplified planning guidelines for climate change	250,000
	2018	World Bank – Customize and adopt existing tools for Uganda	
	2018	CBIT/GEF – Science and policy assessment	
<i>1.7 Integration of adaptation and gender priorities into sector and local development plans</i>	Ongoing Planned	GIZ – Integration of adaptation in relevant rural development strategies FAO – Gender and adaptation mainstreaming in agriculture policies	To be determined
<i>1.8 National and local performance assessment guidelines integrate adaptation</i>	2016–2020	UNDP – Community resilience to climate and disaster risks project Tentative support: FAO, UNICEF, WFP, UNHCR, DFID	
<i>1.9 NAP and costed implementation plan in place and funded by 2020, and informs NDC; coordination mechanism for NAP; mechanisms to measure adaptation</i>	2018	UNDP/FAO (funded by Germany and EU)	Technical support
	2018–2019	NAP-GN – Technical advisor	Technical support
	2018–2020	CBIT/GEF – Science and policy assessments	
	2018–2020	Sweden – Technical assistance for transparency systems	

1.10 National adaptation registry developed by end 2019, adaptation actions tracked and reported by 2021	2018–2020	CBIT/GEF – Knowledge portal	42,700
	2018	IUCN Uganda Office – Provision of adaptation information from ongoing projects	
	2018–2020	Sweden – Technical assistance for transparency systems	Technical support
1.13 National temperature, precipitation and extreme event scenarios developed including sector risk mapping	2018–2020	CBIT/GEF – Science and policy assessments	
Outcome 2: Climate finance			
2.2 Budget codes to track climate finance, including adaptation	2016–2020	Ireland through WRI – Civil society climate finance tracking	350,000
		World Bank – Climate budget tagging	100,000
		UNDP – national systems for tracking and reporting on adaptation and disaster risk reduction finance and expenditure	330,000
Outcome 3: Monitoring and evaluation			
3.3 Monitoring, evaluation and reporting system and supporting tools for gender-responsive adaptation measures operationalized	Ongoing	IUCN Uganda office – Provision of adaptation information from ongoing projects	
	2017–2020	GGGI – Institutional and technical capacities for MRV system (technical assistance)	Indicative: part of 100,000
	2019	AfDB – guidelines for gender climate MRV	
3.9 Harmonized reporting template for NDCs, SDGs, NAP and Green Growth developed and operationalized	By end 2019	GEF/CBIT – integrated implementation of climate change and sustainable development GGGI – Technical assistance	Indicative: part of 100,000
Outcome 4: Strengthened capacity			
4.1 Communication, knowledge management and outreach strategies, including for adaptation Five regional centres of excellence	2018–2020	GEF/CBIT – Integrated approach	149,000
	2016–2020	UNDP – Strategic communication and advocacy, communication technologies	
	Planned	FAO – Integrated system to generation and dissemination knowledge on climate risk and adaptation options	To be determined
	2018	EMLI – Communication	13,950
	New	Sweden – Technical assistance	
4.3 Adaptation actions integrated in local development plans and budgets	2016–2020	UNDP – Community resilience projects	214,000
	Planned	FAO – Assess agrobiodiversity	To be determined
	Ongoing	GIZ – Rural development/ electrification programs	
4.7 Climate Change Department capacity strengthened including for risk and vulnerability assessment	2018	GEF-CBIT – Inter-sector hub meetings	
	2018–2020	UNDP – Gender and capacity support for climate resilience and disaster risk reduction	836,000
	Planned	FAO – Strengthen district teams	To be determined
	Since 2016	IUCN Uganda office – Convening civil society	5,000
4.9 Sectoral capacity enhanced in climate modelling and scenario development, risk mapping, insurance schemes, vulnerability assessments, data collection and analysis	2013–2018	GEF/UNDP – Strengthening climate information and early warning system; training in hydromet forecasting, modelling and predictions	652,760

Outcome 5: Project financing for NDC implementation			
5.1: Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR) project proposals for bankable projects are fully developed by 2018 and projects funded by 2020: 1) climate-resilient agriculture; 2) climate resilience of communities and infrastructure; 3) Strengthen hydromet monitoring networks and advisory services; 4) capacity building for climate risk management and monitoring and reporting; and 5) integrated management in three water management zones	2019	CBIT/GEF – Project outputs inform work AfDB – Support development of hydrometeorological system	
	2018–2020	LDCF/GEF/UNDP – Ongoing programs in agriculture sector EU/COMESA/UNDP – Enhancing resilience of climate landscapes World Bank – Support preparation of two priority pipeline project	2,800,000 1,300,000 Project proposal: 250,000 Catalytic funds: 100,000 Program coordination: 50,000
5.3: Develop and implement portfolio of NDC priority projects: agriculture and sustainable land management agricultural insurance; climate-proofed transport systems; water harvesting and irrigation systems; restore degraded wetland ecosystems; green urban development; early warning system	2018–2023	UNDP – Ongoing projects: catchment resilience, food security	13,600,000
	Planned	EU – Ongoing projects in agriculture sector	13,000,000
	Planned	GGGI – Technical assistance to support energy, cities, waste, irrigation, water and agriculture sectors	2,200,000, including 800,000 for GCF access
	Ongoing	AfDB – Developing proposals to leverage funds from GCF	2,000,000
	Ongoing	KfW and BMZ – Ongoing water projects	EUR 101,000,000

Vietnam

Vietnam's Plan for the Implementation of the Paris Agreement (PIPA) is used as the NDC Partnership Plan. The PIPA includes 68 actions in the areas of mitigation; adaptation; human, technical, and financial resources; transparency (MRV); and policies and institutions – for the pre-2020 period and 2021–2030. Budget information is not included for the actions. 24 of the 68 PIPA actions are focused on adaptation, 11 to take place from 2016 to 2020, and 13 to take place from 2021 to 2030 (including hydromet systems, dam safety, planning based on climate change scenarios, disaster prevention and management, integrated water resource management, sustainable forest development, ecosystem-based and community-based adaptation, agriculture, flood prevention, urban planning, coastal zone management). Another five actions to take place from 2016 to 2020 have adaptation components. Only PIPA actions that take place from 2016 to 2020 are included in the table below.

The government prioritized 13 actions for support under the NDC Partnership. Development partners have indicated support for all thirteen priority PIPA actions through existing or new projects and programs; but there is opportunity for further consultation and support. Five of the 13 PIPA actions prioritized for the NDC Partnership are focused on adaptation and highlighted light blue in the table below. Gaps in support are noted in italics.

Date of PIPA: October 2016.

Timeline of PIPA: pre-2020 and 2021–2030.

NAP process: The government aimed to release their National Adaptation Plan (2020–2030) in 2018. The development of the NAP is under the Agriculture in NAPs programme and is supported by FAO, UNDP and the Government of Germany.¹⁹

PIPA action	Summary request for support / gap	Donor/ implementing partner
Adaptation		
Action 17 – Update the contribution to climate change adaptation in the NDC for the periodic global stocktaking.	Substantial support available to review adaptation in the period to 2020.	
Action 18 – Develop the NAP.	Assess policies in different sectors and localities; and collect climate change adaptation data; support experts to formulate a draft NAP; regional and national consultations.	ADB, AFD, FAO, Germany, UNDP, World Bank
Action 19 – Review available information and data on adaptation and loss and damage and propose additional research. Improve management and sharing of data.	Assemble and organize data in electronic databases and make widely accessible; research on adaptation needs and loss and damage	ADB, AFD, FAO, Germany, UNDP
Action 20 – Assess risks and vulnerability to climate change, determine adaptation needs and needs to resolve loss and damage issues.	In-depth analysis on possible mechanisms to reduce and transfer risks, and reduce losses and damages	ADB, FAO, Germany, UNDP
Actions 21, 22, 23, 24 – Implement National Target Programs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Climate change and green growth. – <i>Sustainable development of fishery.</i> – Sustainable development of forestry. 	Forestry and agriculture have substantial support; disaster risk reduction and climate resilience work includes prevention of damage to agricultural-based livelihoods	

¹⁹ <http://www.fao.org/in-action/naps/partner-countries/vietnam/en/>

– Agricultural restructuring and preventing and controlling natural disasters.	<i>No climate change support activities explicitly linked to fisheries program.</i>	
Action 25 – Implement other activities related to adaptation to climate change to enhance resilience, protect people's livelihoods, establishing a basis for further contribution to the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions.	Over 145 adaptation projects (including agriculture, water and sanitation, ecosystem-based adaptation, disaster risk reduction, hydromet services, community resilience, flood control) included in a comprehensive list of donor-supported projects that help to deliver Vietnam's NDC	
Preparation of resources		
Action 39 – Develop and implement programs to retrain officials, staff and labourers to meet the requirements of the Paris Agreement.	Develop capacity building and training programs on agriculture, conservation, adaptation, integrated water resource management and urban development, flood proofing and coastal zone management	ADB, Germany
<i>Action 42 – Assess the needs for nationally appropriate adaptation and mitigation technologies</i>	<i>Emphasis on technologies in the energy sector</i>	
<i>Action 43 – Pilot implementation of technologies to respond to climate change that have potential and are appropriate to Viet Nam's conditions.</i>	<i>Most technologies that are receiving support focus on GHG mitigation, with adaptation perhaps limited to some (low-carbon as well as resilient) agriculture technologies.</i>	
<i>Action 46 – Develop a Resource Mobilization Framework and implementation plan for climate change and green growth inclusive of the private sector. Develop an implementation plan that is in line with the Paris Agreement and the socioeconomic development plan for 2016–2020.</i>	<i>The current support is not producing a resource mobilization framework, for which targeted technical advice is required.</i>	
<i>Action 48 – A list of projects investing in climate change and green growth developed, prioritizing the implementation of NDC commitments</i>	<i>Support is needed to ensure that climate proofing/ resilience is prioritized by public and private sector</i>	
<i>Action 51 – Allocate resources to develop periodic national communications to the UNFCCC, including the national communication on adaptation</i>	<i>Financial resources are needed for high quality reporting.</i>	
4. Establishment of a transparency system		
Action 58 – Establish an MRV system for adaptation activities at national and provincial levels.	Design basic, feasible adaptation MRV practices for the provincial level	AFD, FAO, Germany, UNDP, WB
<i>Action 59 – National Communication on Adaptation including the implementation progress towards adaptation targets in NDC: 2020, 2025, 2030.</i>	<i>The Adaptation Communication 2020 requires financial and technical support.</i>	
5. Development and improvement of Policies and Institutions		
<i>Action 63 – Review and update strategies on adaptation to be in line with Paris Agreement</i>	<i>Policy research and support needed for NDC stocktake/review and update, policies on adaptation</i>	



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