Locally-led Climate Action in the Global South: Learning from Communities

Annexure B
LLCA-related best practices from the Global South

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Annexure B: LLCA-related Best Practices from the Global South

Several countries have been actively implementing climate adaptation and mitigation measures that integrate the core design features of LLCA. These initiatives are often rooted in strong local governance systems, participatory decision-making processes, and institutional frameworks that support sustained community engagement. Many of these efforts demonstrate how aligning projects with LLCA principles can enhance the effectiveness, relevance, and sustainability of climate action at the local level and help the country achieve goals set under their National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and other climate-related goals.

In addition to the selected case studies, several other projects from various countries in the Global South were analysed. The projects were analysed with respect to the three design features of LLCA, which were further broken down into several indicators. Indicators under each design feature were developed through an extensive review of literature on LLCA and parameters that have been utilised by entities such as GCF and World Bank to demarcate a project as an LLCA. Table 1 highlights the indicators developed under each principle and design feature, and the rationale behind selecting the indicator.

Table 1: Indicators developed for each design feature of Locally-led Climate Action

S.No.	Design Feature	Indicator	Rationale
1	**Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance**	**Adaptation funding for the project is provided for at least 5 years** (please note that this is not dependent on the duration of the project itself)	Ensuring adaptation funding for at least five years empowers local institutions with predictable, long-term financial resources, enabling them to plan, implement, and adapt climate responses based on evolving ground realities. This continuity reduces reliance on fragmented, short-term grants and strengthens the fiscal autonomy of subnational actors.
		Extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making,	Engaging local actors in decision-making ensures that adaptation finance reflects context-specific priorities, enhances ownership, and builds long-term capacity at the grassroots level. Participation, training, and inclusion help shift power toward

		community-led or community-owned)	communities, aligning with the principle of subsidiarity.
		More than 70% of the allocated finance goes to the local actors	Allocating over 70% of climate finance directly to local actors ensures that resources reach those closest to climate risks, enabling timely and context-sensitive responses. When multiple agencies collaborate while prioritising local financial flows, it strengthens subsidiarity by combining technical support with local leadership
		Multiple agencies and organisations have collaborated for the implementation of the project	Collaboration among multiple agencies and organisations brings complementary expertise, resources, and networks to support locally-led adaptation efforts. Such partnerships can strengthen local institutions by embedding technical, financial, and governance capacities where they are most needed.
		The project has a Monitoring and Evaluation system, which measures the activity-specific allocation of finance	A monitoring and evaluation system that tracks activity-specific financial allocations enhances transparency and ensures that funds are used efficiently and as intended at the local level. This level of financial granularity enables better oversight, supports adaptive management, and strengthens the accountability of both implementing agencies and local actors
		The project has a Monitoring and Evaluation system which measures the depth and quality of local agency, empowerment, engagement and leadership in development processes and decision making	A monitoring and evaluation system that assesses the depth and quality of local agency, empowerment, and leadership ensures that subsidiarity is not limited to financial decentralisation but extends to meaningful decision-making power. Measuring these qualitative dimensions helps track whether local actors are genuinely leading and shaping adaptation efforts
		The project aims to build leadership,	Building leadership and technical capabilities within communities equips them to

		technical and any other capabilities that will enable communities to take ownership of the project or make them capable of making decisions (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	actively shape, manage, and sustain climate solutions beyond the project lifecycle. When such capacity-building is embedded as a core project objective, it fosters autonomy, confidence, and long-term resilience
		Vulnerable groups within local actors are included in decision-making (vulnerable groups include women, children and youth, Indigenous People, disabled population, marginalised ethnic groups, etc.)	Including vulnerable groups in decision-making ensures that climate finance reaches those most affected by climate impacts and historically excluded from governance processes. Their participation strengthens subsidiarity by embedding diverse, context-specific knowledge and priorities into adaptation planning.
		The project implementation agency and other stakeholders develop tools (guidelines/best practices/toolkits, etc.) in consultations with the local actors	Developing tools such as guidelines, best practices, or toolkits with local actors ensures that these resources are grounded in community knowledge, culturally relevant, and practically applicable. This collaborative approach enhances local ownership, builds trust, and strengthens the capacity of communities to lead and sustain climate actions
2	**Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate**	**The local actors have access to information regarding the details of the solution** (this includes details of the implementation agency, finance, implementation strategy, etc.).	Access to detailed information about the solution empowers local actors to make informed decisions, hold implementing agencies accountable, and engage meaningfully in the adaptation process. Transparency regarding finance, implementing agencies, and strategies fosters trust and enables inclusive participation.

	action	**Local actors are part of the Monitoring and Evaluation systems**	Including local actors in monitoring and evaluation systems ensures that community perspectives and lived experiences inform the assessment of adaptation outcomes. This enhances transparency, builds local capacity, and fosters accountability in implementation.
		Proper consent and contracts exist, which highlight the relationship between the implementation agency and local actors	Formal consent and contracts establish clear, equitable relationships between implementation agencies and local actors, ensuring mutual accountability and respect for community rights. These agreements enhance transparency, clarify roles and responsibilities, and safeguard against exploitation or tokenism
		The project aims to address structural inequalities faced by vulnerable groups (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	Explicitly addressing structural inequalities in project objectives ensures that climate action prioritises the needs of the most vulnerable and marginalised groups. This focus helps rectify historical exclusions and promotes equitable access to adaptation benefits.
		The project aims to support the vulnerable groups in practising their rights and accessing/owning resources (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	Ensuring that projects support vulnerable groups in exercising their rights and accessing or owning resources is critical for dismantling systemic barriers to inclusion. Embedding this aim in project objectives promotes social equity and empowers historically marginalised communities to participate fully in climate action
3	**Investments informed by climate data and strategies**	**Feedback mechanisms and social audits are part of the project, and local actors are part of it**	Incorporating feedback mechanisms and social audits with active local participation ensures that investments based on climate data remain accountable, transparent, and responsive to ground realities. These processes validate whether strategies are effective and socially accepted, allowing for timely course correction.
		Risk assessment studies consider social	Integrating social vulnerabilities into risk assessments ensures that climate

		vulnerabilities (this includes considerations of gender, intersectionalities, etc.)	strategies address not only physical hazards but also the unequal capacities of different groups to cope and adapt. Considering gender and intersectionalities makes investments more equitable, targeted, and effective.
		The project utilises different forms of knowledge that come from the local actors (forms of knowledge include Indigenous knowledge, utilisation of local solutions/species, etc.)	Utilising diverse local knowledge, such as Indigenous practices, traditional solutions, and native species, ensures that climate investments are context-specific, culturally appropriate, and grounded in lived experience. Integrating this knowledge with scientific data enhances the relevance and sustainability of adaptation strategies
		The project utilises modern science and integrates it with Indigenous knowledge systems (modern science includes risk/vulnerability assessments, technical/scientific guidelines, etc.)	Integrating modern science with Indigenous knowledge systems enhances the accuracy, relevance, and cultural legitimacy of climate investments. This approach leverages the strengths of both evidence-based assessments and time-tested local practices, leading to more holistic and adaptive solutions
		Year-by-year information on the progress of the project is available and is accessible	Year-by-year access to project progress data ensures transparency, enables continuous learning, and supports adaptive management based on evolving climate risks and local conditions. Making this information accessible empowers stakeholders to monitor outcomes, assess alignment with climate strategies, and participate in informed decision-making

Argentina

Argentina is located in southern South America, bordered by Chile to the west, Bolivia and Paraguay to the north, Brazil to the northeast, Uruguay to the east, and the South Atlantic Ocean. Its geology is varied, with the Andes mountains defining its western border, extensive fertile Pampas plains throughout the centre, and the rugged Patagonian plateau to the south. Underlying much of Argentina are ancient shields and sedimentary basins, supporting varied landscapes and natural resources. Economically, Argentina has a large, diversified economy, powered by agriculture and energy, though it faces persistent inflation and periodic fiscal adjustments. The country is prone to extreme weather, particularly droughts, floods, heatwaves, and severe storms, such as the devastating 2018 drought and more recent intense rain and heatwaves in early 2025.
Argentina submitted its most recent Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in December 2020, its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) in 2016, and its National Adaptation Plan (NAP) to the UNFCCC in 2023.

Projects explored

S.No.	Title of Project	Implementation agencies	Period of implementation	Hazards addressed	Design Feature #1: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance	Design Feature #2: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action	Design Feature #3: Investments informed by climate data and strategies
1	Coastal Contamination Prevention and Sustainable Fisheries	SDSyPA, as the national environmental authority	2001-2009	Habitat Degradation	✔		

	Management						
2	Sustainable Management of Arid and Semi-arid Ecosystems to Combat Desertification in Patagonia (resubmission)	UNDP	2007-2016	Desertification	✔	✔	✔
3	Biodiversity Conservation in Productive Forestry Landscapes	WorldBank Secretary of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Food (SAGPYA)	2005-2016	Land Degradation	✔	✔	✔
4	Sustainable Land Use Management in the Drylands of North-west Argentina	United Nations Development Program (UNDP)	2012-2024	Land Degradation	✔	✔	✔
5	Strengthening Fisheries Governance to Protect Freshwater and Wetland Biodiversity	UNDP	2008-2019	Habitat Degradation	✔		

Project #1: Coastal Contamination Prevention and Sustainable Fisheries Management

Brief description of the CBA

The project is designed to preserve the biodiversity of Patagonia's coastline and protect the Patagonia Shelf large marine ecosystem by curbing pollution and enhancing sustainable fisheries practices. It focuses on addressing major environmental threats through targeted investments, specifically by reducing land-based sources of contamination along the coast, reforming fisheries management to prevent overharvesting that undermines marine biodiversity, and safeguarding the region from environmental hazards posed by increasing commercial maritime traffic carrying dangerous substances.

Alignment with national goals

The project conserves Patagonia's marine biodiversity and strengthens coastal resilience by reducing land-based pollution, reforming fisheries management, and mitigating maritime risks. It directly advances the NAP's Strategic Lines on Biodiversity Conservation and Resilient Territories, the NDC's ecosystem-based adaptation measures, and the NBSAP's targets for sustainable coastal and marine resource use.

Benefits provided by the CBA

The project provides support benefits by enhancing ecosystems and biodiversity restoration, contributing to poverty eradication and livelihoods

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1**: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	The project incorporated an extensive consultation process and the use of national experts, and its matching cost program continues to support local participation during implementation.

		Improved information base, training, and collaboration with local constituencies of the national and provincial governments to develop tools for its protection. promoting capacity building and regional knowledge sharing on marine biodiversity protection.
2	The project develops tools (guidelines/best practices/toolkits, etc.) in consultations with the local actors	The national and provincial governments will increase their appreciation of marine biodiversity through an improved information base, training, and collaboration with local constituencies that will help develop tools for its protection.

Project #2: Sustainable Management of Arid and Semi-arid Ecosystems to Combat Desertification in Patagonia

Brief description of the CBA

The project aims to combat desertification in the Patagonia region by promoting sustainable land use practices that help restore ecosystem stability, functionality, and resilience. Its primary purpose is to eliminate capacity-related obstacles that prevent the effective implementation of sustainable land management (SLM) across the region. The project also includes direct action at the local level to complement the ongoing Sustainable Sheep Husbandry Development Programme, thereby enhancing its role in combating land degradation and preserving ecological integrity.

Alignment with national goals

The project focuses on combating desertification in Patagonia's arid landscapes by promoting sustainable land management and pastoral practices, restoring degraded rangelands, and empowering vulnerable herder communities. Thus, it fulfils the NAP's Sustainable Food Systems and Resilient Territories lines, the NDC's community-based adaptation priorities, and the NBSAP's goals for ecosystem restoration and indigenous knowledge integration.

Benefits provided by the CBA

The project provides support benefits by ecosystems and biodiversity restoration, contributing to poverty eradication and livelihoods and safeguarding cultural heritage.

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1**: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	Awareness and knowledge programme implemented for rural families on land degradation problems and SLM practices

		Outcome 2 will develop local capacities through assisting organisational structures (Output 2.1), an integrated, participatory extension and technology transfer system (2.2), farmer training in adoption of a technology management system (2.3),.

2) Design Feature #2: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Local actors are part of the Monitoring and Evaluation systems	The project ensures that there is full local stakeholder involvement in monitoring and evaluation.
2	The project aims to address structural inequalities faced by vulnerable groups (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	The following outcomes will ensure the elimination of the barriers that impede the broad-scale responses to the root causes of land degradation and improve the living conditions of the breeders and their families
3	The project aims to support the vulnerable groups in practising their rights and accessing/owning resources (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	Local, small-scale breeders are disconnected from information, technology, and programs that limit access to basic services, incentives, and alternative economic opportunities. Strengthened agency's provincial and local capacity to access information, programs, and alternatives that will enhance SLM

3) **Design Feature #3**: Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Feedback mechanisms and social audits are part of the project and local actors are part of it	The GEF alternative will improve access of small breeders to programs and information through co-financed investments in social capital, and work with larger breeders' associations to increase the applicability of TME technology. The cooperatives will connect members witha forum for lobbying and programs enhancing participation and feedback, enhancing social feasibility.
2	Risk assessment studies consider social vulnerabilities (this includes considerations of gender, intersectionalities, etc.)	Adequate mid-range political and social stability.
3	The project utilises different forms of knowledge that come from the local actors (forms of knowledge include Indigenous knowledge, utilisation of local solutions/species, etc.)	This aspect of the project should be strengthened ideally under Output 1.1, where anthropologists and rural sociologists could undertake local reviews of the extent and degree of local knowledge, especially on how the arid and semi-arid rangelands have traditionally been managed.
4	The project utilises modern science and integrates it with Indigenous knowledge systems (modern science includes risk/vulnerability assessments, technical/scientific guidelines, etc.)	Locally, breeders will enjoy increased access to the tools and credit necessary to improve their livelihoods and preserve the natural capital on which their flocks/herds and livelihoods depend. Increases in the capacity of local organisations, especially cooperatives, will improve access to programs and technical assistance and qualify groups for programs that would be inaccessible to individual small breeders, providing them with inputs and information needed to increase their profitability.

Project #3: Biodiversity Conservation in Productive Forestry Landscapes

Brief description of the CBA

The project focuses on reducing rural poverty and stimulating economic growth through better plantation productivity and environmentally sound forestry management. At the national level, the project aims to integrate biodiversity conservation into plantation forestry practices across Argentina. This includes prioritising biodiversity protection in globally significant ecosystems such as the Interior Atlantic Forest, Humid Chaco, Humid Pampas, Paraná Flooded Savannas, Southern Cone Mesopotamian Savannahs, and potentially the Uruguayan Savannahs. By doing so, the project seeks to generate environmental benefits that extend beyond national borders.

Alignment with national goals

The project integrates biodiversity conservation into plantation forestry across key eco-regions, Interior Atlantic Forest, Chaco, Pampas, and others, through biodiversity-friendly silviculture, stakeholder engagement, and social safeguards. It aligns with the NAP's Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Food Systems lines, the NDC's adaptation measures, and the NBSAP's mandate to mainstream biodiversity in productive sectors.

Benefits provided by the CBA

The project provides support benefits by ecosystems and biodiversity restoration, contributing to poverty eradication and livelihoods and safeguarding cultural heritage and Climate Mitigation

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1**: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in	Biodiversity monitoring: To build the capacity needed to carry out rural planning activities, professionals and technicians at the provincial and local levels would be trained on land use

	decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	planning concepts and methods. Local stakeholders include landowners, provincial governments and their extension agencies, landowner or producer associations, universities, forestry companies and plantation managers, among others. All stakeholders have been consulted throughout the preparation process, and their views have been incorporated into the project design Enhancing ecosystem stability with local populations by supporting activities which will protect biodiversity, promote cultural awareness of biodiversity benefits and enhance local food security
2	The project has a Monitoring and Evaluation system which measures the depth and quality of local agency, empowerment, engagement and leadership in development processes and decision making	Though not required, an Indigenous Peoples Participation Framework (IPPF) has been prepared (Annexe 19) and will be activated should an indigenous group apply for, and be selected to implement, a subproject under Component 3
3	Vulnerable groups within local actors are included in decision-making (vulnerable groups include women, children and youth, Indigenous People, disabled population, marginalised ethnic groups, etc.)	Once specific target areas are selected, an assessment of local needs relative to alternative production possibilities will be carried out. Farmers' perspectives and needs will be incorporated into a "demand-driven " approach to alternative crops.

2) **Design Feature #2:** Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Local actors are part of the Monitoring and Evaluation systems	The monitoring may be carried out in conjunction with government institutions and may also involve other organisations, including universities and NGOs with specific capabilities and

		projects
2	The project aims to address structural inequalities faced by vulnerable groups (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	The project's primary beneficiaries are plantation owners and farmers, with a strong emphasis on small—and medium-sized producers. Helping to increase local incomes through the sustainable use of soil resources and forest management, and providing financial resources for such activities at local levels; promoting roundtable and participatory processes as negotiation instruments that should contribute to reducing social conflicts.
3	The project aims to support the vulnerable groups in practising their rights and accessing/owning resources (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	Helping to increase local incomes through the sustainable use of soil resources and forest management, and providing financial resources for such activities at the local level Enhancing ecosystem stability with local populations by supporting activities which will protect biodiversity, promote cultural awareness of biodiversity benefits and enhance local food security;

3) Design Feature #3: Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Risk assessment studies consider social vulnerabilities (this includes considerations of gender, intersectionalities, etc.)	The actual establishment of protected areas is not to be funded by the project. A social evaluation will be included in the scoping exercise to identify possible impacts on local populations of a new protected area
2	The project utilises different forms of knowledge that come from the local actors (forms of knowledge include Indigenous knowledge, utilisation of local solutions/species, etc.)	Monitoring low-impact planting- This sub-component would provide the feedback to ensure local knowledge and appropriateness is incorporated into best management practices, thus ensuring greater adoption by the local landowners and plantation operations involved in the program.

Project #4: Sustainable Land Use Management in the Drylands of North-west Argentina

Brief description of the CBA

The project focuses on developing a resilient land use strategy to combat land degradation, protect ecosystem functions, and enhance rural livelihoods in the arid regions of northwest Argentina.

Alignment with national goals

The project strengthens northwest Argentina's dryland resilience by implementing climate-smart agriculture, water-management practices, and participatory land-use planning with a focus on women and indigenous groups. It supports the NAP's Sustainable Food Systems and Resilient Territories, the NDC's rural adaptation framework, and the NBSAP's objectives for dryland ecosystem conservation and service provision.

Benefits provided by the CBA

The project provides support benefits by enhancing water supply, food and agricultural production, ecosystems and biodiversity, contributing to poverty eradication and livelihoods and safeguarding cultural heritage and Climate Mitigation

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1**: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	The local communities of dryland rural areas in eight provinces will be involved in confirming SEIs and implementing field-level project activities. They will benefit from training on SLM practices and training to facilitate access to credit and other financial instruments. They will have an important role in promoting replication of SLM practices to the ecoregional levels. They will also participate in the multisectoral committees.

		Project activities focus on sustainable land management practices, including climate smart agriculture, improved water management and access, and local capacity development, which will be financed by a locally managed revolving fund and microcredit loans. The project's community capacity building in SLM practices is participatory and focuses on women's engagement. This will strengthen local ownership of project activities, enabling their sustainability.
2	The project aims to build leadership, technical and any other capabilities that will enable communities to take ownership of the project or make them capable of making decisions (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	The project's community capacity building in SLM practices, its participatory nature, and its focus on women's engagement will strengthen local ownership of project activities, enabling their sustainability.
3	Vulnerable groups within local actors are included in decision-making (vulnerable groups include women, children and youth, Indigenous People, disabled population, marginalised ethnic groups, etc.)	The project builds community capacity in SLM practices, is participatory, and focuses on women's engagement. This will strengthen local ownership of project activities, enabling their sustainability.

2) Design Feature #2: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The project aims to address structural inequalities faced by vulnerable groups (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	In doing so, it will improve coordination among different land uses and improve the sustainability of land management, maintaining the flow of agro-ecosystem services to sustain the livelihoods of local communities.

		The project will focus on building local capacity and knowledge on sustainable land management practices, including climate-smart agriculture, increased food security, and access to and management of scarce water resources. Special attention will be paid to rural women and vulnerable groups.
2	The project aims to support the vulnerable groups in practising their rights and accessing/owning resources (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	The project will focus on building local capacity and knowledge on sustainable land management practices, including climate-smart agriculture, increased food security, and access to and management of scarce water resources. Special attention will be paid to rural women and vulnerable groups. The project proposes building capacity, knowledge, and material investments in the most vulnerable communities to reduce their vulnerability to climate change.

3) **Design Feature #3:** Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Feedback mechanisms and social audits are part of the project, and local actors are part of it	Gender Assessment Reporting is proposed to be done
2	Risk assessment studies consider social vulnerabilities (this includes considerations of gender, intersectionalities, etc.)	It is proposed to elaborate a complete Gender Assessment for rural indigenous women of the NOA and Cuyo of Argentina at the full proposal stage in a multisectoral and multi-actor way in the space of the National Climate Change Cabinet
3	The project utilises different forms of knowledge that come from the local actors (forms of knowledge include Indigenous knowledge, utilisation of local	Component 4-Project management, monitoring, evaluation and knowledge management is the project's learning and knowledge management component and includes plans supporting the community dialogue on lessons learned during project implementation, and for a

	solutions/species, etc.)	systematisation of local, traditional, and ancestral knowledge, as part of the community-based adaptation approach.

Project #5: Strengthening Fisheries Governance to Protect Freshwater and Wetland Biodiversity

Brief description of the CBA

The project formulates a strengthened governance framework across the provinces ensures effective protection of freshwater fisheries and wetland biodiversity in Argentina's Paraná and Paraguay River wetlands.

Alignment with national goals

The project enhances governance of the Paraná–Paraguay wetlands by involving provincial authorities and fishing communities in monitoring, regulation, and institutional strengthening, thereby advancing the NAP's Biodiversity Conservation and Resilient Territories lines, the NDC's ecosystem-based adaptation, and the NBSAP's targets for sustainable freshwater and wetland biodiversity management.

Benefits provided by the CBA

The project provides support benefits by contributing to ecosystem and biodiversity improvement, poverty eradication, and livelihoods.

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1:** Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	The project is fully within UNDP's corporation framework in Argentina, which concerns integrated policy development, institutional strengthening, and community participation.

Bangladesh

Bangladesh is a low-lying deltaic country in South Asia, bordered by India. It is part of the riverine plain formed by the Ganga and Brahmaputra, which drain into the Bay of Bengal. This makes Bangladesh a fertile land conducive for the cultivation of rice and other crops. The country is almost entirely dependent on rainfed agriculture and fishing for a living. It is a thickly populated country that is extremely vulnerable to climate change. It experiences frequent cyclones, floods, and threats from sea-level rise affect life and livelihoods. Bangladesh submitted its updated NDC in 2021, NBSAP for 2016-2021, and NAP in 2022.

Projects explored

S.No.	Title of Project	Implementation agencies	Period of implementation	Hazards addressed	Design Feature #1: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance	Design Feature #2: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action	Design Feature #3: Investments informed by climate data and strategies
1	Resilient Homestead and Livelihood support to the vulnerable coastal people of Bangladesh (RHL)	Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation(PKSF)	2023-Present	Floods, Cyclonic storm surges	✔	✔	
2	Extended Community Climate Change Project-Flood (ECCCP-Flood)	Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation(PKSF)	2019-2024	Floods	✔	✔	✔
3	Enhancing adaptive	Ministry of Women and	2015-Present	Cyclones, Storm	✔	✔	

	capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate change-induced salinity	Children's Affairs		surges, and Sea-level rise			
4	Coastal and Wetland Biodiversity Management at Cox's Bazar and Hakaluki Haor	UNDP Bangladesh and UNOPS	2002-2010	Land degradation	✔	✔	
5	Integrating Community-based Adaptation into Afforestation and Reforestation Programmes in Bangladesh	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Forest department	2015-2021	Land degradation and inundation	✔	✔	✔

Project #1: Resilient Homestead and Livelihood support to the vulnerable coastal people of Bangladesh (RHL)

Brief description of the CBA
The main goal of the project is to finance the development of housing and livelihood technologies, and awareness building that enhances the resilience of vulnerable coastal communities. It aims to build homestead land and adaptive livelihood alternatives for women-led households to ensure climate-resilience among coastal communities.

Alignment with national goals
Activities such as the formation of Climate Change Adaptation groups and adoption of local knowledge in building designs under 'Resilient Homestead and Livelihood support to the vulnerable coastal people of Bangladesh (RHL)' integrate local-level solutions with national priorities as laid in its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

Benefits provided by the CBA
Food and Agricultural Production, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1:** Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	The project formed and operationalised Climate Change Adaptation Groups (CCAGs) based on intensive consultation with selected community members to understand socio-economic context and participation in the CCAG meetings.
2	Multiple agencies and organisations have collaborated for the implementation of the project	Several consultation meetings and interviews were conducted in the coastal zone. Local government representatives, local NGOs, and community members participated in discussions on the barriers, challenges, and adaptation gaps.

2) **Design Feature #2:** Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The project aims to address structural inequalities faced by vulnerable groups (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	PKSF, from its beginning, put emphasis on disadvantaged and excluded segments of the society and strictly ensured that 50 per cent participants were women as laid out in the Gender Action Plan.

Project #2: Extended Community Climate Change Project-Flood (ECCCP-Flood)

Brief description of the CBA
The project aims to mitigate the effects of climate change by building the capacity of community members by undertaking training and workshops, protecting homestead land, ensuring access to safer drinking water and sanitation, and promoting flood-resilient livelihoods.

Alignment with national goals
Ensuring the Gender Action Plan and undertaking training and workshops for climate change awareness under 'Extended Community Climate Change Project-Flood (ECCCP-Flood)' aligns with the potential mitigation action and inclusive public participation mentioned under National Adaptation Plan of Bangladesh.

Benefits provided by the CBA
Water Supply and Sanitation, Food and Agricultural Production, Cultural Heritage and Livelihoods

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1:** Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	The project formed Climate Change Adaptation Group through beneficiary selection based on socio-economic profiles. These groups were provided with training support, along with the preparation of training manuals and guidelines.
2	The project aims to build leadership, technical and any other capabilities that will enable communities to take ownership of the project or make them capable of taking decisions (this must	The project offered training in livelihood and leadership skills. Many beneficiaries also received training in goat rearing and flood-resistant rice cultivation technologies.

	be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	
3	The project develops tools (guidelines/best practices/toolkits, etc.) 'in consultations' with the local actors	Communities utilized local-level adaptation plans by implementing risk reduction measures, fostering active participation, and enhancing their capacity. These plans empowered communities to proactively address climate challenges and enhance resilience against floods.

2) Design Feature #2: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The project aims to address structural inequalities faced by vulnerable groups (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	The project aimed to increase the resilience of the poor, marginalized, and climate-vulnerable communities towards the adverse effects of climate change in flood-prone areas of Bangladesh wherein women beneficiaries are facilitated through loans.

3) Design Feature #3: Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The project utilises different forms of knowledge that come from the local actors (forms of knowledge include Indigenous knowledge, utilisation of local solutions/species, etc.)	To ensure a successful exit strategy, the community prepared and demonstrated community-level adaptation action plan as per their needs. By integrating ndigenous knowledge and experience from their community could take responsibility to continue project activities in the long run.

Project #3: Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate change induced salinity

Brief description of the CBA
The project aims to ensure water security, strengthen institutional capacity, and build enhanced adaptive capacity for climate-resilient agricultural livelihoods, with a particular focus on women.

Alignment with national goals
Activities such as community consultation, gender mainstreaming, and inclusion of local knowledge on raising embankments under 'Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate change induced salinity' are compatible with Adaptation Preferences and wide local consultation mentioned under the National Adaptation Plan of Bangladesh.

Benefits provided by the CBA
Water Supply and Sanitation, Food and Agricultural Production

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1:** Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	Community consultations were carried out in 39 unions and 5 Upazilas of Khulna and Satkhira district, both at Ward and Union level, aimed at identifying potential climate-resilient livelihoods as well as mapping potential climate-resilient drinking water sources at a household, community, and institutional level. Information on socioeconomic and bio-physical context, household income structures, and market structures was collected through participatory rapid assessments (PRAs), both at the community and union levels.

2) **Design Feature #2:** Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Local actors are part of Monitoring and Evaluation systems	The project facilitated the capacity building workshop on climate risk reduction strategies for Women Volunteer Group (WVG) and other stakeholders. In addition, the project's formed 39 Social Audit Committee (SAC) conducted social audit as a part of participatory monitoring of resilient livelihoods.
2	The project aims to address structural inequalities faced by vulnerable groups (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	The project has achieved considerable success in establishing gender responsive access to year-around, safe and reliable climate-resilient drinking water solutions.

Project #4: Coastal and Wetland Biodiversity Management at Cox's Bazar and Hakaluki Haor

Brief description of the CBA
The project aims to establish and demonstrate an innovative system for management of Ecologically Critical Areas in Bangladesh that impacting the long-term viability of important biodiversity areas along the biodiversity-rich coastal zone and in the inland freshwater wetlands.

Alignment with national goals
Activities such as local committees and conservation groups and capacity-building and training under 'Coastal and Wetland Biodiversity Management at Cox's Bazar and Hakaluki Haor' align with the goal 'to improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity' as laid in its National Biodiversity and Strategic Action Plan (NBSAP)

Benefits provided by the CBA
Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Climate Mitigation

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1:** Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Adaptation funding for the project is provided for over at least 5 years (please note that this is not dependent on the duration of the project itself)	It officially commenced on 18 May 2002, when the Project Document was signed, and ended on 30 June 2011 after several extensions to accommodate delays in implementation, including a five-month suspension.
2	Extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	The Project also took the initiative to increase and ensure women's participation in decision-making on conservation issues. At present, women's participation in the VCGs is about 33%. The activities mentioned continued during the rest of the project period. The number of female participants increased, and females were given priority in taking up alternative income-generating activities.

3	Multiple agencies and organisations have collaborated for implementation of the project	Multiple agencies, including the implementing agency, executing Agency, NGOs, Upazila Districts, and local administrative bodies, were involved
4	The project aims to build leadership, technical and any other capabilities that will enable communities to take ownership of the project or make them capable of taking decisions (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	After assessing training needs, the following Awareness and Capacity Building training was provided to VCGs and communities in institutional development, resource conservation, agriculture, and horticulture

2) Design Feature #2: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Proper consent and contracts exist, which highlight the relation between the implementation agency and local actors	Regular oversight of activities subcontracted to NGOs at the site level. Beginning in January 2007, five experienced partner NGOs were contracted to mobilise local communities and facilitate implementation.

Project #5: Integrating Community-based Adaptation into Afforestation and Reforestation Programmes in Bangladesh

Brief description of the CBA
This project aims to strengthen community involvement and ownership of forestry-based adaptation and climate risk reduction programmes through livelihood diversification and the establishment of early-warning systems and preparedness planning.

Alignment with national goals
Activities such as ditch-dyke structure and the inclusion of women beneficiaries under 'Integrating Community-based Adaptation into Afforestation and Reforestation Programmes in Bangladesh' align with Agriculture, Forestry and other Land use (AFOLU) mentioned under the Nationally Determined Contributions of Bangladesh.

Benefits provided by the CBA
Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Poverty Eradication and Livelihoods

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1:** Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Multiple agencies and organisations have collaborated for implementation of the project	Collaborated with multiple departments, partner NGOs and managing committees.

2) **Design Feature #2: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action**

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice

1	Information regarding the details of the solution is accessible to the local actors (information includes details of implementation agency, finance, strategy of implementation, etc.)	The project has produced a well coordinated communication strategy, involving a number of knowledge products to help disseminate key information, lessons, experiment and results of the project and its interventions alongside capacity building of concern stakeholders.

3) **Design Feature #3:** Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Feedback mechanisms and social audits are part of the project and local actors are part of it	Despite this, efforts were made by project staffs (UNDP personnel and implementing institutions to project sites etc) to help gather local issue feedback in an attempt to help improve project implementation processes.
2	The project utilises modern science and integrates it with Indigenous knowledge systems (modern science includes risk/vulnerability assessments, technical/scientific guidelines, etc.)	Local organizations involved provided the local knowledge and experience needed to support all operational and oversight issues on the ground. The adaptive response to these issues was to increase budgets for the 3FV and the selection of suitable “safe sites” for implementation that make better use of local knowledge
3	Year-by-year information on the progress of the project is available and is accessible	Project Implementation reviews (PIRs) were produced from 2016 to 2020 as a mandatory requirement. Combined Delivery Reports (CDRs) were produced outlining project expenditure for 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2019. Annual Progress Reports (APRs) were produced for 2017

Brazil

Brazil is located in the northern section of the South American Continent and borders all countries, except Chile and Ecuador. While Brazil is a middle-income country, it is the largest in Latin America and the third-largest in the Americas by nominal GDP, relying on agriculture, mining, manufacturing, and service sectors. While the Amazon covers 40 per cent of the country, it also hosts the savannas, Caatinga shrublands, Pantanal wetlands, and Pampas grasslands while supporting a variety of flora and fauna, some of which are endemic to Brazil. While Brazil's diverse ecosystems are a product of its rich geography, it also exposes the country to multiple climate risks. Though its geography makes it vulnerable to floods, heavy rainfall, storms, and wildfires, regions like Marajó and the Northeast also face chronic droughts and severe water scarcity. Due to this, the country engages actively in international climate and biodiversity frameworks. Brazil submitted its updated NDC in November 2024, targeting up to 67% GHG reduction by 2035. It has an NBSAP last updated in 2017 and participates in the Sendai Framework. While a formal NAP exists, it does not have recent updates or a clear UNFCCC submission.

Projects explored

S.No.	Title of Project	Implementation agencies	Period of implementation	Hazards addressed	Design Feature #1: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance	Design Feature #2: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action	Design Feature #3: Investments informed by climate data and strategies
1	Planting Climate Resilience in Rural Communities of the Northeast	IFAD, GCF, BNDES, Participating States	2023 to 2031	Floods, Drought	✔	✔	✔
2	Marajó Resiliente:	GCF, Fundación	2024 to 2029	Floods,	✔	✔	✔

	Enhancing the resilience of smallholders	Avina		Droughts, and Water Scarcity			
3	SFM Catalysing the Contribution of Indigenous Lands to the Conservation	UNDP, MMA, BNDES, indigenous associations, Regional Offices of FUNAI, NGOs, universities, and regional indigenous organisations	2009 to 2016	Biodiversity conservation	✔	✔	✔
4	Rio Grande Do Sul Biodiversity Conservation	World Bank, State Government and Private Organisations	2009 to 2016	Drought, Water scarcity	✔	✔	✔
5	Effective Conservation and Sustainable Use of Mangrove Ecosystems in Brazil	UNDP, MMA, ICMBIO, Secretariat for Fisheries and Aquaculture, governments of Ceará, Paraíba and	2009 to 2017	Water scarcity, Sea-level rise, Floods, Abnormal rainfall, Drought, Cyclone	✔	✔	✔

		São Paulo, CI					

Project #1: Planting Climate Resilience in Rural Communities of the Northeast

Brief description of the CBA

The project aims to address periodic droughts, chronic water scarcity and climate impacts and build the resilience of the most vulnerable farmers in Northeast Brazil. This is done through transforming family farmers' productive systems towards low-emission and climate-resilient agriculture by increasing access to water for agricultural production through solar irrigation, and supporting women, youth, and traditional communities to scale up other tested adaptation and mitigation measures in their agricultural activities.

Alignment with national goals

The PCRP supports Brazil's NDC by promoting climate-resilient and low-emission agriculture. It works with the ABC+ Plan to scale sustainable farming and protect biodiversity. It targets smallholders, women, youth, and traditional communities who face the highest climate risks. The project also aligns with Brazil's GCF Country Program by focusing on family farming and increasing resilience in the productive sector. Its knowledge activities help spread tested practices that meet national adaptation goals.

Benefits provided by the CBA

Food and Agricultural Production, Poverty Eradication and Livelihoods, Cultural Heritage and Livelihoods

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1**: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion	The project will ensure youth and women's participation in community decision-making, as this modus operandi is central to IFAD's operations and support for policy dialogue and

	in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	South-South cooperation.
2	The project aims to build leadership, technical and any other capabilities that will enable communities to take ownership of the project or make them capable of taking decisions.	The project builds capacity by training women in CRPS practices and supporting them and engages youth through rural education, short-term courses, and roles in technical teams. Both groups receive targeted support to lead productive activities and small enterprises that help scale CRPS locally.
3	The project develops tools (guidelines/best practices/toolkits, etc.) in consultations with the local actors.	The project will select its implementation area and develop Territorial Resilience Investment Plans (TRIPs) as a "master plan" for collective and individual eligible practices in components.
4	Vulnerable groups within local actors are included in decision-making (vulnerable groups include women, children and youth, Indigenous People, disabled population, marginalised ethnic groups, etc.)	The project will ensure youth and women's participation in community decision-making, as this modus operandi is central to IFAD's operations and support for policy dialogue and South-South cooperation.

2) **Design Feature #2**: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Local actors are part of the Monitoring and Evaluation systems	The project will hold participatory meetings and develop a monitoring methodology with the participation of youth communicators (YC), alongside YCs working together with the farmers' network for participatory monitoring with audiovisual resources.

3) **Design Feature #3**: Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Risk assessment studies consider social vulnerabilities (this includes considerations of gender, intersectionalities, etc.)	This project helps risk assessment studies by including social vulnerabilities, like gender and other intersecting factors and how these aspects affect people's risk exposure. For better risk management strategies that consider the needs of all community members.
2	The project utilises different forms of knowledge that come from the local actors (forms of knowledge include Indigenous knowledge, utilisation of local solutions/species, etc.)	Implementation of productive activities with local knowledge from women focused on the cultivation of nutritionally-rich foods in backyard gardens and other productive spaces, including native, rustic edible plants that are more resilient in semiarid conditions. Also, the promotion of seed banks operated by women as a mechanism for validating the native knowledge of heirloom seeds, involves women directly in such efforts.

Project #2: Marajó Resiliente: Enhancing the resilience of smallholders to climate change impacts through adapting and scaling up diversified agroforestry systems in the Marajó Archipelago of Brazil

Brief description of the CBA

High exposure of the Amazon delta and estuary to sea level rise due to climate anomalies, combined with limited socio-economic capacities and access to financial support by smallholders living along the Marajó archipelago, makes it exceptionally vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Fundación Avina aims to enhance the resilience of smallholders by promoting and expanding diversified agroforestry systems (DAS), strengthening smallholder production, and cultivating both subsistence and commercial agroforestry-based products. It aims to improve smallholders' access to markets for their agroforestry-based products, foster producer organisations through associations and cooperatives, and promote financial literacy, thereby enhancing their access to available financial resources, such as creating a reserve fund.

Alignment with national goals

The Marajó Resiliente project directly supports Brazil's National Adaptation Plan and NDC by scaling up 800 hectares of DAS, benefiting 3,652 individuals directly and over 500,000 indirectly in 13 municipalities. It delivers a mitigation co-benefit of 903,767 tCO2, strengthens local capacities, and enhances food security and economic resilience for vulnerable communities, notably through a US$200,000 Reserve Fund for credit access.

Benefits provided by the CBA

Water Supply and Sanitation, Food and Agricultural Production, Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Poverty Eradication and Livelihoods, Cultural Heritage and Livelihoods, Climate Mitigation

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1**: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice

1	The extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	The project builds local authorities' technical capacities through information on how climate change affects livelihoods and supports the development or improvement of local policy planning tools and action plans that promote DAS as a key adaptation measure. It also strengthens local climate governance by enhancing public policies, scaling up good local practices and institutions for women and vulnerable communities to work collectively, share knowledge, scale results, access markets, and obtain credit and financial solutions.
2	The project has a Monitoring and Evaluation system which measures the depth and quality of local agency, empowerment, engagement and leadership in development processes and decision making.	The project will employ an integrated Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system, designed around technical and socio-economic dimensions through surveys, georeferencing images captured through drones, field visits and analysis of partners and beneficiaries reports. All data will be stored in a database open to all project partners at PSC, LAC and the Green Climate Fund.
3	The project aims to build leadership, technical and any other capabilities that will enable communities to take ownership of the project or make them capable of taking decisions (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	The project hosted knowledge building workshops with local decision makers for climate information and prepared them for the re-evaluation of current local policy instruments, conducted knowledge building activities for local authorities on DAS in providing adaptation solutions to climate change and the need for these issues to be integrated into local policy frameworks and provides technical and legal support to local authorities for the creation and strengthening of local policy instruments and the importance of establishing and supporting cooperative structures, in line with State and Federal policy and climate adaptation.
4	The project develops tools (guidelines/best practices/toolkits, etc.) in consultations with the local actors.	From the outset, the project engaged local actors in the co-design of objectives, results, and activities. Tools such as guidelines and best practices for DAS implementation are being developed through inclusive consultations to reflect local knowledge, needs, and realities, for more relevance, local ownership, and ultimately long-term impact.

5	Vulnerable groups within local actors are included in decision-making	Through meetings and interviews with groups such as Mulheres que Plantam, CAFAS, AAFCAM, and MALUNGU, women-led initiatives, smallholder organisations, and Quilombola communities co-designed objectives and activities.

2) **Design Feature #2**: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Information regarding the details of the solution is accessible to the local actors (information includes details of the implementation agency, finance, strategy of implementation, etc.)	The Steering Committee (PSC) will meet virtually twice a year and will be a space for information dissemination on project development and reviewing of annual reports and guidance in face of eventual risks and challenges associated with implementation.
2	Local actors are part of the Monitoring and Evaluation systems	The M&E approach will encourage active participation from the community's local stakeholders involved in the oversight as a means of learning. In the case of the quilombolas, measures will also be applied to ensure an ongoing consultation and free, prior and informed consent process. In this sense, the Results-Based Payment Scheme (RBPS), with reports of results by beneficiaries, will be a key source of information to monitor and evaluate project performance. Additionally, information produced in a participatory way on the benefits of DAS will also represent a key source of information to assess the impact of the project in regards to its main goal and co-benefits.
3	Proper consent and contracts exist, which highlight the relationship between the implementation agency and local actors.	The project secured land-use rights for demonstration sites and nurseries from smallholders and ensured free, prior, and informed consent with Quilombola communities. Extensive consultations with women-led and civil society groups (e.g., CAFAS, AAFCAM, MALUNGU) also

		helped in establishing clear, participatory agreements with local stakeholders.

3) **Design Feature #3**: Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Risk assessment studies consider social vulnerabilities (this includes considerations of gender, intersectionalities, etc.)	The assessments point out the limited support of the state for economic empowerment and social inclusion of the most marginalised strata of the population across the three municipalities, especially women, and the lack of autonomy of women and misogynistic norms are perpetuating gender-based violence in marginalised areas.
2	The project utilises different forms of knowledge that come from the local actors (forms of knowledge include Indigenous knowledge, utilisation of local solutions/species, etc.)	The project incorporates the traditional knowledge of quilombolas and their local knowledge to develop a knowledge management strategy, supporting the adoption of climate-resilient agroforestry systems derived from indigenous knowledge.

Project #3: SFM Catalysing the Contribution of Indigenous Lands to the Conservation of Brazil's Forest Ecosystems

Brief description of the CBA

The project will catalyse the consolidation of Indigenous Lands (ILs) as essential protected areas for the conservation of biodiversity in Brazilian forest ecosystems and as a constituent part of the National Protected Areas Plan and Indigenous Peoples Environmental Management Policies. To that end, the project will put in place a ground-tested and officially recognised strategy for environmental management in Indigenous Lands (IL) by Indigenous Peoples (IP) for the effective conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity.

Alignment with national goals

The project aligned its activities with national objectives by management of ILs in Brazil according to the interest and initiative of their occupants, strengthening of biodiversity management in ILs and institutional capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, conducting community engagement initiatives that promoted sustainable practices, supporting the achievement of SDGs 8 and 13 alongside the NDCs and NBSAPs.

Benefits provided by the CBA

Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Cultural Heritage and Livelihoods, Climate Mitigation

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1**: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or	The project emphasized participatory adaptive management and invested in training and capacity building towards activities and the required skills for ownership and leadership through workshops and regional project coordinators were encouraged to plan and implement

	community-owned)	activities in consultation with beneficiaries in order to adapt the project to local contexts.
2	The project aims to build leadership, technical and any other capabilities that will enable communities to take ownership of the project or make them capable of taking decisions (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	Training was considered an important tool for the achievement of the goals and as an instrument to promote knowledge exchange for the development of new knowledge about territorial and environmental management of indigenous lands. In this context, one can highlight the exchanges of experiences as well as experience networks on management fomented by the exchanges.
3	The project develops tools (guidelines/best practices/toolkits, etc.) in consultation with the local actors.	The project had regional project coordinators encouraged to plan and implement activities in consultation with beneficiaries to adapt the project to local contexts, through which the project has brought a greater level of discernment to communities that previously felt forced to accept projects even if these had no local input.
4	Vulnerable groups within local actors are included in decision-making (vulnerable groups include women, children and youth, Indigenous People, disabled population, marginalised ethnic groups, etc.)	The PSC was composed of a council with six members of indigenous organisations (ARPIN-SUL, ARPINPAN, APOINME, and COIAB), three members of the MMA, and three members of FUNAI.

Design Feature #2: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Proper consent and contracts exist, which highlight the relationship between the	The selection of project ILs for site-based actions is based on criteria that include biodiversity, location, threat levels, existing and potential operational strengths, stakeholder support, and

	implementation agency and local actors.	economic/financial viability. The selection was undertaken in full consultation with indigenous representatives who form part of the PPG Coordination Committee. Each module of the program worked on a specific topic, according to local interests: agroecology, forest restoration, forest tree seeds and extractivism of erva mate (Ilex paraguayensis) and this also included ethnomapping and video workshops.
2	The project aims to address structural inequalities faced by vulnerable groups (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	The key objectives aimed to uphold universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, with a focus on indigenous peoples through indigenous rights, initiatives with their participation, securing Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), and development with their priorities. Efforts were made to avoid harm, mitigate any unavoidable impacts, and ensure fair and culturally appropriate benefits alongside a commitment to avoid or minimise negative effects from acquisition, prohibit forced evictions, and restore or improve the livelihoods and living conditions of all displaced and vulnerable persons.
3	The project aims to support the vulnerable groups in practising their rights and accessing/owning resources	One of the key objectives is to promote greater indigenous peoples' control and management of developments affecting their lands and resources, aligning with their visions and priorities

2) Design Feature #3: Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Risk assessment studies consider social vulnerabilities (this includes considerations of gender, intersectionalities, etc.)	The project developed methods and tools for ethnomapping, ethnozoning, ethnoenvironmental assessments, and Territorial and Environmental Management Plans (PGTAs) for ILs and developed and tested models for forest management and recovery.

2	The project utilises different forms of knowledge that come from the local actors (forms of knowledge include Indigenous knowledge, utilisation of local solutions/species, etc.)	The immediate objective of the program under discussion was the consolidation of ILs as protected areas, supporting indigenous initiatives of environmental conservation and recovery, valuing traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples, their innovations and practices, and promoting the ethno-management of biodiversity within ILs.
3	The project utilises modern science and integrates it with Indigenous knowledge systems (modern science includes risk/vulnerability assessments, technical/scientific guidelines, etc.)	The project established networks to share evidence, experience and training and developed models for management and recovery based on IP principles, sustainable use and ethno-management. In addition to defining conservation of ILs based on IP cultural values and traditional knowledge, the project has facilitated an exchange of information between older generations' traditional knowledge and younger generations' new concepts and tools.

Project #4: Rio Grande Do Sul Biodiversity Conservation

Brief description of the CBA

To promote the conservation and restoration of biodiversity in the state's grassland ecosystem by mainstreaming biodiversity conservation within the forestry, agriculture, and livestock productive landscapes, the project will achieve its objective through promoting actions that assist farmers to restore and maintain priority areas for biodiversity conservation where ecosystem fragility and threats to biodiversity occur, conserving biodiversity by strengthening the implementation of public policies that enhance the development of improved management systems and production practices including raising awareness and building institutional capacity, and securing the functions, dynamics and evolution of threatened ecosystems and endemic species while consolidating the network of protected areas within the biome.

Alignment with national goals

The project helps achieve the Brazilian NDC and NBSAP alongside other targets through its project components, which promote sustainable management practices for 5056 hectares and expanded total area under protection to 223432 hectares (original goal was only 72000 hectares), which had systems that prevent overgrazing, restore degraded pasturelands and enhance integrated cropland-livestock forestry systems.

Benefits provided by the CBA

Food and Agricultural Production, Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Poverty Eradication and Livelihoods, Cultural Heritage and Livelihoods, Climate Mitigation

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1**: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The extent to which local actors are engaged in	The project brought local actors together by involving community members in decision-making

	decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	and planning. Workshops and meetings allowed residents to share their ideas and concerns, for their voices to be heard, not only just empowering them but also strengthening the intra-community relationships.
2	The project aims to build leadership, technical and any other capabilities that will enable communities to take ownership of the project or make them capable of taking decisions.	This project is based on two primary pillars: helping private landowners in rural areas to adopt biodiversity-friendly conservation practices and providing the public sector with the tools needed to promote conservation and to create an enabling environment for biodiversity integration. The first pillar would promote actions to adopt biodiversity-friendly production systems based on the capacity of the State agency responsible for technical assistance and agricultural extension (EMATER) in the grasslands. The second pillar would work with biodiversity authorities of the State to reduce threats to unique and globally important species and sites, and cover the gap in knowledge for sound biodiversity conservation actions.
3	Vulnerable groups within local actors are included in decision-making (vulnerable groups include women, children and youth, Indigenous People, disabled population, marginalised ethnic groups, etc.)	Vulnerable groups are included in decision-making through committees and focus groups composed of women, youth, and Indigenous representatives to improve the project's performance by enhancing ownership and accountability, addressing the basic knowledge and economic needs of the communities, and partnering with the executing agency and stakeholders from the start. It will effectively utilize the skills, experiences, and knowledge of in the design, implementation, and evaluation of project activities.

2) Design Feature #2: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice

1	Local actors are part of the Monitoring and Evaluation systems	The project has a methodology based on consultations with all relevant sectors (ministries, municipal governments, universities, private sector, NGOs, farmers and local communities), involving all interested in participation and collaboration. Stakeholder involvement planned will improve the performance and impact of the project as it will enhance ownership, and accountability, will address basic knowledge needs, economic needs of involved people and communities, will build from the very beginning partnerships among the project executing agency and stakeholders; and finally would make appropriate use of skills, experiences, and knowledge, in the design, implementation, and evaluation of project activities. Representatives of pertinent key stakeholder groups would be involved, and it is expected that they to be part of the coordinating mechanisms.

3) **Design Feature #3**: Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The project utilises different forms of knowledge that come from the local actors (forms of knowledge include Indigenous knowledge, utilisation of local solutions/species, etc.)	To date, 563 subprojects were supported by EMATER/RS. The sustainable practices supported included integrated management of grasslands, raising of native bees, water management/ irrigation, agro-forestry systems, habitat restoration with native species, organic farming and eco-labeling solar energy; and livestock management.
2	The project utilises modern science and integrates it with Indigenous knowledge systems (modern science includes risk/vulnerability assessments, technical/scientific guidelines, etc.)	The project combines modern science and technology by using data analysis and machine learning, supported by the introduction of a GIS-based monitoring and reporting system for the State for site and species-specific knowledge but would also contribute to preparing economic-ecological zoning of the grassland area through ecological assessments, action plans, technical studies, and the exchange of information with other countries that share the

		grasslands biome with Southern Brazil.

Project #5: Effective Conservation and Sustainable Use of Mangrove Ecosystems in Brazil

Brief description of the CBA

This project aims to conserve and sustainably use Brazil's mangrove ecosystems, protecting globally significant biodiversity and improving coastal resilience to climate change. It achieves this by creating protected area management tools and capacity for traditional and marginalised coastal communities.

Alignment with national goals

The project supports Brazil's NBSAPs and targets under the Convention on Biological Diversity through the protection of coastal and marine ecosystems through the activities of women and youth, and directly benefits 568,000 hectares of globally significant mangroves across Brazil.

Benefits provided by the CBA

Food and Agricultural Production, Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Poverty Eradication and Livelihoods, Cultural Heritage and Livelihoods, Climate Mitigation

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1**: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Adaptation funding for the project is provided for at least 5 years (please note that this is not dependent on the duration of the project itself)	The project was funded by a GEF-4 grant and co-funding. Financial execution of the project started in 2009 under its first annual work plan. Delivery rate was low for the first two years of implementation, but took off by 2013 and had virtually exhausted its budget by the end of 2017, leading to the final closure of the project, having attained 100 per cent delivery of the GEF grant.

2	The extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	Local Actors directly participate in decision-making, implementation, and management through UC and RESEX councils, community representatives in steering committees, and activities through local NGOs and civil society organisations, while building capacity through practical skills, such as fisheries, small businesses, and tourism for women and youth.
3	The project develops tools (guidelines/best practices/toolkits, etc.) in consultations with the local actors.	The project conducted extensive consultations throughout all clusters, with participation of resource users to elaborate a national plan for the management of the Ucides cordatus fishery.
4	The project has a Monitoring and Evaluation system which measures the depth and quality of local agency, empowerment, engagement and leadership in development processes and decision making.	The project has an M&E plan for adaptive management of the project through responsive project planning and management and lessons learned within and outside the project, thereby helping identify successful activities and responsiveness to threats and enabling participatory project execution, informed decision-making and replication. It will also gather feedback from stakeholders and generate inputs for the dissemination of project results and lessons learned.
5	Vulnerable groups within local actors are included in decision-making (vulnerable groups include women, children and youth, Indigenous People, disabled population, marginalised ethnic groups, etc.)	The project's strategy focuses on the participation of local leaders and stakeholders from pilot sites in the Steering Committee, implementation alongside NGOs and other social organisations, training of local leaders for management, planning and monitoring, capacity building of local resource users and working with target stakeholders, including women and youth, to develop livelihood alternatives. Additionally, 40 per cent of RESEX seats are for communities to increase community participation for conflict resolution and cooperation.
6	The project has a Monitoring and Evaluation system which measures the activity-specific allocation of finance.	The project has an established Monitoring and Evaluation system, shown by detailed tracking of expenditure by accounting category and by outcome over time, for activity-specific financial allocation.

2) **Design Feature #2**: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Local actors are part of the Monitoring and Evaluation systems	In each pilot area, UC councils were involved in project M&E to involve local stakeholders with a role in monitoring the results and impacts for direct input and views on the project's management, reviewing operational plans and reports and giving recommendations.
2	Proper consent and contracts exist, which highlight the relationship between the implementation agency and local actors.	Use rights to resources in the RESEX were regulated by a contract or management plan signed with the relevant state government. Additionally, agreements are made with locals to allow them to continue their activities and give them management roles in the UC through its advisory committee.

3) **Design Feature #3**: Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Feedback mechanisms and social audits are part of the project, and local actors are part of it.	There is regular contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land users, and substantial co-operation on management. Additionally, for effective conservation and resource management, communities in each pilot will be asked to identify community experts to act as information sharers and advisors to the Project team. Community input will strongly inform each step in pilot development, to buy in and use the expertise of local resource users, and to improve the sustainability of local livelihoods.

3	The project utilises different forms of knowledge that come from the local actors.	The project regards communities as experts who have experiential knowledge of the areas, their resources and ecological, social and political dynamics. Through their participation in UC councils, the Steering Committee and the M&E program, their knowledge and experiences were fed directly into project implementation.
4	The project utilises modern science and integrates it with Indigenous knowledge systems.	The project uses data from universities and local knowledge to find that populations of economically significant species, earlier determined vulnerable through national reports and research, remain stable despite the stress of fishing and change in habitat through the help of the indigenous people and community input, combined with scientific monitoring to validate recovery trends for more accurate species assessments.

Chad

Chad is a landlocked country in the Central Africa region. It is predominantly a dry region experiencing a hot, humid, and/or dry climate. The people are engaged in agro-pastoral livelihoods, rainfed agricultural work, and petroleum products. The country has witnessed floods, droughts, bushfires, and land degradation. Chad submitted its updated National Adaptation Plan in 2021.

Projects explored

S. No.	Title of Project	Implementation agencies	Period of implementation	Hazards addressed	Design Feature #1: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance	Design Feature #2: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action	Design Feature #3: Investments informed by climate data and strategies
1	Building Resilience for Food Security and Nutrition in Chad's Rural Communities	Ministry of Agriculture	2005-2011	Land degradation, Droughts		✔	
2	Programme for integrated development and adaptation to climate change in the Niger Basin (PIDACC/NB)	African Development Bank, Niger Basin Authority (NBA), and Ministers in charge of water resources of the 9 countries	2022-Present	Flood, Land degradation	✔		
3	SPWA-CC: Promoting Renewable Energy-Based	UNIDO, Ministry of Mines and Energy	2012	Green-house gas emissions	✔		

	Mini-Grids for Rural Electrification and Productive Uses in Chad						
4	Strengthening rural and urban resilience to climate change and variability by the provision of water supply and sanitation in Chad	African Development Bank, Ministry of Fisheries and Environment, Ministry of Water and Sanitation	2022-Present	Drought	✔		
5	The Africa Integrated Climate Risk Management Programme: Building the resilience of smallholder farmers to climate change impacts in 7 Sahelian Countries of the Great Green Wall (GGW)	International Fund for Agricultural Development, Ministry of Agriculture , Ministry of Economy and finance, Environmental Protection Agency	2018-Present	Land degradation	✔	✔	

Project #1: Building Resilience for Food Security and Nutrition in Chad's Rural Communities

Brief description of the CBA
The project seeks to restore and maintain the productivity of fragile ecosystems through the improvement of agro-sylvo-pastoral productivity in arid zones, through the promotion of integrated ecosystem management to protect biodiversity, alongwith knowledge building and monitoring and evaluation. It aims to build the resilience of communities against extreme events, through a sustained increase in the productivity of natural resources, helping to enhance food security and nutrition in Kanem and Bahr el Ghazal provinces.

Alignment with national goals
Activities such as training in sustainable integrated natural resource management and an extended consultative process under the 'Building Resilience for Food Security and Nutrition in Chad's Rural Communities' project align with the goals of 'integrate climate change adaptation into medium- and long-term planning and budgeting for climate-sensitive sectors' as mentioned in the National Adaptation Plan of Chad.

Benefits provided by the CBA
Food and Agricultural Production, Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Infrastructure and Human Settlements, Poverty Eradication and Livelihoods

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #2:** Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Local actors are part of Monitoring and Evaluation systems	Community monitoring reports, project monitoring systems, district reports, participatory monitoring, evaluation, reflection, and learning (PMERL) reports have been maintained.

Project #2: Programme for integrated development and adaptation to climate change in the Niger Basin (PIDACC/NB)

Brief description of the CBA
This project aims to address a series of integrated and comprehensive actions that reduce the silting of the Niger River, improve natural resources management, and enhance the population's ability to adapt to climate change. It also includes some mitigation activities, including forestry and land use.

Alignment with national goals
Activities such as the preparation of participatory climate adaptation action plans, the development of knowledge products on climate and weather information services under 'Programme for integrated development and adaptation to climate change in the Niger Basin (PIDACC/NB)' align with the climate services available in Chad, as mentioned in its National Adaptation Plan

Benefits provided by the CBA
Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Climate Mitigation

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1:** Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The project aims to build leadership, technical and any other capabilities that will enable communities to take ownership of the project or make them capable of taking decisions (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	The project aims to strengthen climate and weather information services, including the last-mile Early Warning System. It also undertakes capacity-building, dissemination of climate products, and raising awareness on climate adaptation techniques. A toolkit for the dissemination of early warnings will be developed. Based on gender-sensitive consultations with end-users, the project will supply climate information that is tailored to the specific needs of decision makers and local communities.

Project #3: SPWA-CC: Promoting Renewable Energy-Based Mini-Grids for Rural Electrification and Productive Uses in Chad

Brief description of the CBA
The overall project objective is to reduce GHG (Greenhouse Gas) Emissions through the promotion of renewable energy-based rural mini-grids for productive uses and energy access in Chad.

Alignment with national goals
The project conducted feasibility studies for mini solar grids and diverse technical trainings while prioritising extensive local consultation under the project 'SPWA-CC: Promoting Renewable Energy-Based Mini-Grids for Rural Electrification and Productive Uses in Chad', align with the emphasis of Chad's National Adaptation Plan on building resilience through effective local governance mechanisms.

Benefits provided by the CBA
Climate Mitigation

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1:** Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	The project aims to assist private developers with feasibility studies. At the same time they consulted extensively with the local communities to help prioritise connections since it was clear that the designs would be smaller than envisaged in the project design, due to budget constraints.
2	The project aims to build leadership, technical and any other capabilities that will enable communities to take ownership of the project or	Detailed feasibility studies for mini solar grids have been prepared for 5 sites, and diverse technical trainings have been delivered to 109 stakeholders on renewable energy and technical maintenance.

	make them capable of taking decisions (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	

Project #4: Strengthening rural and urban resilience to climate change and variability by the provision of water supply and sanitation in Chad

Brief description of the CBA
The project aims to develop climate change resilience in Chad's water sector by providing sustainable infrastructure and management tools to rural populations while mainstreaming climate change risk and data at the national level.

Alignment with national goals
Activities such as undertaking soil and water conservation, knowledge management, and information dissemination under the project, 'Strengthening rural and urban resilience to climate change and variability by the provision of water supply and sanitation in Chad', align with the regulatory adaptation framework mentioned as part of the National Adaptation Plan of Chad.

Benefits provided by the CBA
Water Supply and Sanitation

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1:** Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	The project aims to improve access to climate-resilient water supply and sanitation. Soil and water conservation practices undertaken by farmers/youth at selected project sites for improved source protection.
2	The project aims to build leadership, technical, and any other capabilities that will enable communities to take ownership of the project or	Lessons learned and best practices from project activities, capacity development initiatives, and policy changes have been disseminated.

	make them capable of taking decisions (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	

Project #5: The Africa Integrated Climate Risk Management Programme: Building the resilience of smallholder farmers to climate change impacts in 7 Sahelian Countries of the Great Green Wall (GGW)

Brief description of the CBA
The programme aims to build resilience and adaptive capacities of smallholder farmers and rural communities of 7 least developed countries (LDCs) in the region. It will provide capacity building and institutional development on integrated climate risk management. This includes reducing obstacles to access agricultural insurance for governments and smallholder farmers to enhance resilience building, and strengthening climate and weather information services.

Alignment with national goals
Under the project, 'The Africa Integrated Climate Risk Management Programme: Building the resilience of smallholder farmers to climate change impacts in 7 Sahelian Countries of the Great Green Wall (GGW)', activities such as impact-based multi-hazard Early Warning system and training farmers on its timely use align with climate services mentioned in the National Adaptation Plan of Chad.

Benefits provided by the CBA
Water Supply and Sanitation, Food and Agricultural Production

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1:** Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The project aims to build leadership, technical and any other capabilities that will enable communities to take ownership of the project or make them capable of taking decisions (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	Improved awareness, capacity building, and institutional development on integrated climate risk management. It involves training smallholder farmers on the timely use of early warning products to improve their understanding of climate variability, developing and interpreting climate maps and charts, as well as trigger systems for decision-making based on climatic events and thresholds.

2) Design Feature #2: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Local actors are part of Monitoring and Evaluation systems	Local community members work closely with the PMU for administrative support, the LACs, as community-based implementation units for community awareness, education. They will work with local authorities and communities in developing, regularly monitoring, and evaluating the site-specific, on-the-ground watershed activities, particularly on irrigation and the implementation.

Chile

Chile stretches along the southwestern edge of South America, flanked by the Pacific Ocean to the west and the Andes mountains to the east, sharing borders with Peru, Bolivia, and Argentina. The country's geology is defined by active tectonic subduction, resulting in prominent mountains, seismicity, volcanoes, rich mineral belts, and central valleys. Chile's economy is driven by mining, especially copper, and it has initiated transitions toward renewable energy, with GDP growth continuing steadily. Extreme weather events are frequent, including earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, multi-year central droughts, and, as witnessed in June 2024, catastrophic floods disrupting livelihoods. Chile submitted its latest NDC in December 2022, the most recent NBSAP in 2018, and updated its NAP in 2022.

Projects explored

S.No.	Title of Project	Implementation agencies	Period of implementation	Hazards addressed	Design Feature #1: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance	Design Feature #2: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action	Design Feature #3: Investments informed by climate data and strategies
1	Biodiversity Conservation in Altos de Cantillana	UNDP Executing Agency - CONAMA RM.	2012-2022	Forest Fire, Droughts	✔	✔	✔
2	Ecosystem Management of the Salar del Huasco for Biodiversity Conservation	UNDP Centro de Estudios para el Desarrollo	2014-2023	Biodiversity conservation and Ecosystem	✔	✔	✔

	and Sustainable Use Outside Protected Areas	(CED) CONAF (National Forest Corporation)		management			
3	Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector of Chile	Food and Agriculture Organization	2000-2004	Livelihood insecurity	✔	✔	
4	Supporting Civil Society and Community Initiatives to Generate Global Environmental Benefits using Grants and Micro Loans in the Mediterranean Ecoregion of Chile	United Nations Development Programme Ministry of Environment will lead project implementation	2005-2013	Land degradation and biodiversity conservation	✔	✔	✔
5	Valdivian Forest Zone: Private-Public Mechanisms for Biodiversity Conservation	Center for Environmental Research and Planning (Centro de Investigación y Planificación del Medio Ambiente; CIPMA)	2001-2012	Unsustainable forest management	✔	✔	✔

Project #1: Biodiversity Conservation in Altos de Cantillana

Brief description of the CBA

The project will contribute to the conservation of globally significant biodiversity of the Altos de Cantillana massif and the Aculeo lagoon basin, by developing a public-private partnership for the conservation and co-management of private lands as a replicable model for the National System of Protected Areas in Chile.

Alignment with national goals

The project advances Chile's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) goal of ecosystem conservation and recovery by establishing a public-private partnership at Altos de Cantillana, engaging local actors and landowners, and promoting community participation, which aligns with strategic lines on coordination, sustainable use, and equitable benefit-sharing. It also supports objectives in Chile's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and NDC that call for strengthening resilience through integrating biodiversity conservation in protected area management and multi-stakeholder collaboration.

Benefits provided by the CBA

The project provides support benefits by enhancing ecosystems and biodiversity restoration, contributing to poverty eradication and livelihoods and safeguarding cultural heritage and Climate Mitigation

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1**: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or	The project builds capacities for long-term institutional, management and financial sustainability, and catalyzes the participation of local communities, larger private landowners and NGOs in the Altos de Cantillana

	community-owned)	The Corporation works partnerships between the government, landowners and local communities and industry and provides support to the management plans and integrated enforcement for the area. Landowners and local leaders are trained in developing, implementing and monitoring individual and community projects. "
2	Vulnerable groups within local actors are included in decision-making (vulnerable groups include women, children and youth, Indigenous People, disabled population, marginalised ethnic groups, etc.)	This includes the fact that both large and small landowners alike will benefits from and contribute to the model along side the members of local inhabitants and a range of local and regional government entities.

2) Design Feature #2: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Local actors are part of Monitoring and Evaluation systems	Training in developing, implementing and monitoring individual and community projects to landowners and local leaders
2	The project aims to address structural inequalities faced by vulnerable groups (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	The project builds in specific actions to provide more sustainable incomes and therefore stronger buy-in by the local communities
3	The project aims to support the vulnerable groups in practicing their rights and accessing/owning	Training in developing, implementing and monitoring individual and community projects to landowners and local leaders

	resources (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	
4	The project aims to support the vulnerable groups in practicing their rights and accessing/owning resources (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	The project works with the landowners and local communities to develop environmentally friendly economic activities that will motivate them to reduce development and degradation of the conservation areas. This Outcome is focused on influencing the resource use of local communities

3) Design Feature #3: Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The project utilises different forms of knowledge that come from the local actors (forms of knowledge include Indigenous knowledge, utilisation of local solutions/species, etc.)	Meetings were held with municipal authorities and representatives from local organizations to provide information on the initiative, define their contributions, and identify their interests.
2	The project utilises modern science and integrates it with Indigenous knowledge systems (modern science includes risk/vulnerability assessments, technical/scientific guidelines, etc.)	This will include the identification of communities whose natural resources are being threatened, and develop alternative-use proposals that are compatible with the available natural resources in the area, and, where possible, to introduce technologies that are appropriate to the local conditions.

Project #2: Ecosystem Management of the Salar del Huasco for Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use Outside Protected Areas

Brief description of the CBA

The project is intended to assist stakeholders in applying species and habitat planning and management techniques in the framework of a conservation plan for sustainable use of biodiversity in the Salar del Huasco Region.

Alignment with national goals

The project supports the NBSAP's objectives for sustainable use and participatory management by empowering public, private, and local representatives to jointly manage Salar del Huasco biodiversity through habitat planning and monitoring, fully reflecting the NAP's emphasis on regional adaptation and engagement of vulnerable communities, and the NDC's focus on ecosystem-based adaptation, local knowledge integration, and stakeholder participation

Benefits provided by the CBA

The project provides support benefits by enhancing ecosystems and biodiversity restoration, contributing to poverty eradication and livelihoods and safeguarding cultural heritage and Climate Mitigation

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1**: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	CONAMA, CONAF, MBN, DGA, universities, and private companies

2	Vulnerable groups within local actors are included in decision-making (vulnerable groups include women, children and youth, Indigenous People, disabled population, marginalised ethnic groups, etc.)	COPA includes public, private and local representatives to guarantee the applicability and pertinence of project activities to the needs of the key stakeholders.

2) **Design Feature #2**: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Local actors are part of Monitoring and Evaluation systems	Two community members serve as local 'Salar Caretakers,' responsible for habitat quality measurements and contributing to a "State of the Salar" report."

3) **Design Feature #3**: Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The project utilises modern science and integrates it with Indigenous knowledge systems (modern science includes risk/vulnerability assessments, technical/scientific guidelines, etc.)	Stakeholders have been fully involved in project development. A resources provided for consultations held with groups of academics from the Arturo Prat and Tarapaca universities, as well as with professionals, public institutions and research institutions so as to further enhance the level of scientific knowledge regarding species and habitats present in the Salar
2	Extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	the conservation of the globally significant biodiversity of the Salar del Huasco and its surrounding areas through a participatory program of environmental management and conservation.

Project #3: Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector of Chile

Brief description of the CBA

The project focuses on reducing vulnerability and increase the adaptive capacity to climate change in Chile's Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector

Alignment with national goals

The project strengthens the adaptive capacity of fisheries and aquaculture communities by building local and institutional knowledge, improving coastal livelihoods, and prioritising adaptation for the most vulnerable, directly meeting the NAP's goals for climate-resilient local economies and the NDC's "just transition" and inclusion pillars. It furthers the NBSAP goal of sustainable production practices while safeguarding aquatic ecosystem integrity

Benefits provided by the CBA

The project provides support benefits by enhancing water supply, food and agricultural production, ecosystems and biodiversity, contributing to poverty eradication and livelihoods and safeguarding cultural heritage and Climate Mitigation

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) Design Feature #1: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	Pilot programme to strengthen and develop the capacities of fisheries and aquaculture communities and organisations in four coves Capacity-building programme for public officials, national experts, and regional and community decision-making authorities.

2) Design Feature #2: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The project aims to address structural inequalities faced by vulnerable groups (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	The project developed on the pretext of coastal communities will continue to vulnerable without adapting to the adverse effects of climate change To generate alternative livelihoods for vulnerable communities, diversifying fisheries and aquaculture production. Prioritisation of adaptation measures that consider most vulnerable people, places and infrastructure;

Project #4: Supporting Civil Society and Community Initiatives to Generate Global Environmental Benefits using Grants and Micro Loans in the Mediterranean Ecoregion of Chile

Brief description of the CBA

To project aims to develop, demonstrate and mainstream the delivery of globally significant environmental benefits by community-based organisations in the management of critically endangered landscapes in the Chilean Mediterranean ecoregion

Alignment with national goals

The project enables community-based organisations to manage Mediterranean ecoregion landscapes for global environmental benefits through grants, local knowledge, and gender-inclusive action. This aligns with NBSAP's pillars on empowering local stakeholders and inter-institutional coordination, fulfilling NAP and NDC directives for decentralised adaptation, capacity building, and cross-sectoral participation in ecosystem restoration

Benefits provided by the CBA

The project provides support benefits by enhancing ecosystems and biodiversity restoration and Climate Mitigation

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1**: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	The project empowers participating Community-Based Organisations to act more effectively as decision-makers for farm and landscape management.

2	The project aims to build leadership, technical and any other capabilities that will enable communities to take ownership of the project or make them capable of taking decisions (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	Increased capacity of community stakeholders to diagnose, understand the complex and dynamic nature of global environmental problems, and to develop local solutions
3	The project has a Monitoring and Evaluation system which measures the depth and quality of local agency, empowerment, engagement and leadership in development processes and decision making	The project monitors its interventions using disaggregated indicators to assess project results and effects on men and women

2) Design Feature #2: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Local actors are part of the Monitoring and Evaluation systems	Enhanced capacities of community stakeholders to monitor and evaluate their projects and landscape trends
2	The project aims to address structural inequalities faced by vulnerable groups (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	Women are favoured by this project as women´s groups will be explicitly targeted for support, given their role in agriculture as well as the harvest of non-timber forest products. This project applies multicultural and gender equality approach to micro-project design and implementation as well as to capacity development.

3) Design Feature #3: Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The project utilises different forms of knowledge that come from the local actors (forms of knowledge include Indigenous knowledge, utilisation of local solutions/species, etc.)	The Project uses community-driven knowledge management and innovation for improving or creating harmonised, landscape-wide decision-making regarding productive sectors and ecosystem services.

Project #5: Valdivian Forest Zone: Private-Public Mechanisms for Biodiversity Conservation

Brief description of the CBA

The projects proposed MSP would support the development of a system of public/private protected areas, starting with 4-5 sites of recognised global importance, through activities that promote the active participation of local communities in developing resource use and management plans for the selected sites, the development of legal, administrative, and policy tools needed to implement an effective public/private partnership, the development of the information base needed to implement the protected area plans, and specific actions such as formal creation of land use zones leading to establishment of the pilot sites.

Alignment with national goals

The initiative creates private-public protected areas in the Valdivian Forest Zone by involving local communities, landowners, and indigenous groups in biodiversity governance and benefit-sharing, which fulfills the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan's emphasis on participatory conservation and equitable resource use while also aligning with the National Adaptation Plan and Nationally Determined Contribution mandates for innovative partnership models, regional adaptation plans, and the integration of biodiversity conservation into national climate resilience strategies.

Benefits provided by the CBA

The project provides support benefits by enhancing ecosystems and biodiversity conservation and Climate Mitigation

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1**: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion	Through project activities, procedures will be developed to effectively involve private landowners, forestry firms, indigenous groups, local communities, and NGOs, together with

	in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	local regional and national public sector stakeholders, in operational decisions for biodiversity conservation.
2	Vulnerable groups within local actors are included in decision-making (vulnerable groups include women, children and youth, Indigenous People, disabled population, marginalised ethnic groups, etc.)	Through project activities, procedures will be developed to effectively involve private landowners, forestry firms, indigenous groups, local communities, and NGOs, together with local regional and national public sector stakeholders, in operational decisions for biodiversity conservation.

2) Design Feature #2: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Proper consent and contracts exist, which highlight the relationship between the implementation agency and local actors	CIPMA and the CDLA will agree on a terms of reference (included in the implementation plan) for the contracting of NGOs, which will allow for consistency within the wider project.
2	The project aims to address structural inequalities faced by vulnerable groups (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	the direct beneficiaries of the project (i.e. local communities, indigenous groups, private landowners).Thus the project will help ensure that PPA management is directly related to the development interests of local communities, indigenous groups, municipalities and regional authorities.

3) Design Feature #3: Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Feedback mechanisms and social audits are part of the project and local actors are part of it	that evaluations will be based on surveys and interviews with potential beneficiaries and institutions directly or indirectly associated with project implementation
2	The project utilises modern science and integrates it with Indigenous knowledge systems (modern science includes risk/vulnerability assessments, technical/scientific guidelines, etc.)	closer relationships between corporate enterprises and the local community in environmental management.

Cambodia

Cambodia is situated in the Southeast Asia region and comprises a riverine system, low-lying plains, coastal areas, and wetlands. The country's economy is dependent on rainfed rice and other fruits and vegetable cultivation, along with cattle rearing. Cambodia experiences frequent and extreme weather events such as floods, droughts, heat waves, and cyclones, which are further exacerbated by climate change and increasing emissions. In response to these challenges, Cambodia submitted its updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in 2020, its National Adaptation Plan (NAP) in 2017, and its National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) in 2016.

Projects explored

S.No.	Title of Project	Implementation agencies	Period of implementation	Hazards addressed	Design Feature #1: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance	Design Feature #2: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action	Design Feature #3: Investments informed by climate data and strategies
1	Enhancing Climate Resilience of Rural Communities Living in Protected Areas of Cambodia	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology,	2013-21	Land degradation, Erratic rainfall	✔		

		Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction, UNEP					
2	Strengthening sustainable forest management and bio-energy markets to promote environmental sustainability and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Cambodia	Forestry Administration, Royal Government of Cambodia	2010-17	Land degradation	✔		✔
3	Strengthening national biodiversity and forest carbon stock conservation through landscape-based collaborative management of Cambodia's Protected Areas System as demonstrated in the Eastern Plain Landscape' (CAMPAS)	UNEP Ministry of Environment (MoE) Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF)	2016-22	Land degradation		✔	✔
4	Tonle Sap Conservation Project	UNDP, ADB, Cambodia National Mekong Committee, Ministry	2004-10	Floods, Droughts	✔		✔

		of Environment, Royal Government of Cambodia					
5	Strengthening the adaptive capacity and resilience of rural communities using micro watershed approaches to climate change and variability to attain sustainable food security in Cambodia	FAO, Provincial departments of MoE, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA), Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MoWRAM), national level and in each project province	2014-22	Droughts	✔	✔	✔
6	Reducing the Vulnerability of Cambodian Rural Livelihoods through Enhanced sub-national Climate Change Planning and Execution of Priority Actions	Ministry of Environment/NCSD UNDP	2015-20	Erratic rainfall	✔	✔	✔

Project #1: Enhancing Climate Resilience of Rural Communities Living in Protected Areas of Cambodia

Brief description of the CBA

The project intends to improve the climate-resilience of communities living around 5 Community Protected Areas (CPA) from climate change-induced hazards to increase food supply and reduce soil erosion through eco-agriculture adaptation interventions, institutional capacity, and awareness-raising.

Alignment with national goals

Ecosystem-based adaptation activities, training, and capacity-building work under the project 'Enhancing Climate Resilience of Rural Communities Living in Protected Areas of Cambodia' align with the aim to build resilience of critical ecosystems and focus on agroecosystems mentioned under Cambodia's National Adaptation Plan and updated Nationally Determined Contributions.

Benefits provided by the CBA

Food and Agricultural Production, Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Climate Mitigation

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1:** Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The project aims to build leadership, technical and any other capabilities that will enable communities to take ownership of the project or make them capable of taking decisions (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's	The capacity of the local community for building climate resilience increased, including the capacity to plan, implement, and maintain eco-agriculture interventions

	objectives)	
2	The project has a Monitoring and Evaluation system which measures the activity-specific allocation of finance	The terminal review offers planned and Actual Expenditures Per Output in the Terminal Review provides data on finance for specific activity

Project #2: Strengthening sustainable forest management and bio-energy markets to promote environmental sustainability and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Cambodia

Brief description of the CBA

The project aims to strengthen national Sustainable Forest Management policy and create markets for sustainable bio-energy technologies that can reduce CO_2 emissions. It also aims to sustain the implementation of technologies that reduce demand for fuelwood and strengthen the demand and supply chain for energy-efficient cook stoves and end fuels.

Alignment with national goals

Activities such as community-based sustainable forest management and proactive multiple stakeholder consultation under the project 'Strengthening sustainable forest management and bio-energy markets to promote environmental sustainability and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Cambodia' align with the emphasis on community-based management as laid in the National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan of Bangladesh.

Benefits provided by the CBA

Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Poverty Eradication and Livelihoods, Climate Mitigation

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1:** Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Multiple agencies and organisations have collaborated for implementation of the project	Main Stakeholders include the list of Government, International agencies, and National and International NGOs

2	The project aims to build leadership, technical and any other capabilities that will enable communities to take ownership of the project or make them capable of taking decisions (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	Community-based sustainable forest management is being implemented effectively within a context of cantonment, province, district, and commune level planning, delivering concrete benefits to local communities.

2) Design Feature #3: Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Feedback mechanisms and social audits are part of the project and local actors are part of it	The PMU exhibited a strong sense of commitment and support as mentioned in feedback from stakeholders within the target village and districts.

Project #3: Strengthening national biodiversity and forest carbon stock conservation through landscape-based collaborative management of Cambodia's Protected Areas System as demonstrated in the Eastern Plain Landscape (CAMPAS)

Brief description of the CBA

The project aims to enhance Cambodia's protected area management effectiveness and secure forest carbon through improving inter-sectoral collaboration, landscape connectivity, and sustainable forest management, along with the complementary objectives to mainstream biodiversity into production forests and promote the conservation of carbon stocks.

Alignment with national goals

Participatory review and public awareness campaign under the project 'Strengthening national biodiversity and forest carbon stock conservation through landscape-based collaborative management of Cambodia's Protected Areas System as demonstrated in the Eastern Plain Landscape (CAMPAS)' aligns with the intention to encourage non-experts and laypersons in biodiversity-related discussion mentioned in the National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan of Cambodia.

Benefits provided by the CBA

Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Climate Mitigation

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #2: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action**

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Local actors are part of Monitoring and Evaluation systems	The monitoring process followed a participatory approach on all levels. The Terminal Review assessed participation of different local stakeholder groups in the Project implementation. It

		prioritised integration of relevant disadvantaged in the review process like gender, ethnicity, religious groups, poverty level and age groups. The review also considered the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities.

2) **Design Feature #3:** Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Risk assessment studies consider social vulnerabilities (this includes considerations of gender, intersectionalities, etc.)	Economic, social and environmental impacts on the key stakeholders (including most vulnerable groups) identified in project document and appendixes
2	Year-by-year information on the progress of the project is available and is accessible	The project document lists out the total project cost until June 2022

Project #4: Tonle Sap Conservation Project

Brief description of the CBA

The project aims to support economic development and natural resource management by utilizing community-based natural resource management systems for rural development, and to conserve globally significant biodiversity through the protection and/or sustainable use of resources in threatened components of the ecosystem and critical habitats.

Alignment with national goals

Activities such as the establishment of self-help groups, environmental education, awareness, capacity building, and collaboration with multiple stakeholders under the 'Tonle Sap Conservation Project' align with the SDG assessment of adaptation actions mentioned in Cambodia's Nationally Determined Contribution.

Benefits provided by the CBA

Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Poverty Eradication and Livelihoods

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1:** Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	TSCP established 25 self help groups with the assistance of UN Volunteers that led to generally successful microfinance savings and investment in alternative livelihoods and income generation involving over 500 people from the local communities around the Core Areas.
2	The project aims to build leadership, technical and	Some new skills and training were introduced to the SHG members, some

	any other capabilities that will enable communities to take ownership of the project or make them capable of taking decisions (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	rangers, local authorities, members of community natural resource protection and conservation, and facilitators developing sustainable livelihoods. Most of the 25 SHGs are strong; 15 are considered self dependent. Significant increases in savings in some of the SHGs.

2) Design Feature #3: Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Risk assessment studies consider social vulnerabilities (this includes considerations of gender, intersectionalities, etc.)	1. The curricula on Tonle Sap environmental educations for students and teachers were developed for EE mainstreaming activities. More than 10,000 people living in 5 provinces have been reached by a community mobilization program on the topics of water, energy and biodiversity.

Project #5: Strengthening the adaptive capacity and resilience of rural communities using micro watershed approaches to climate change and variability to attain sustainable food security in Cambodia

Brief description of the CBA

The project aims to build the adaptive capacity of rural communities and reduce their vulnerability to climate change through micro-watershed management and climate resilient agriculture practices through interventions at national, sub-national, and community levels

Alignment with national goals

Under the project, 'Strengthening the adaptive capacity and resilience of rural communities using micro watershed approaches to climate change and variability to attain sustainable food security in Cambodia', activities such as inclusion and integration of local knowledge and publication of success stories harmonise with the Nationally Determined Contributions of Cambodia.

Benefits provided by the CBA

Water Supply and Sanitation, Food and Agricultural Production

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1:** Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	The project capacity of women through improved knowledge and participation in decision-making processes. It supported the establishment/strengthening of savings and loan groups to improve financial management and cash flow for investment in livelihood improvement with small allocations of funds for improving agricultural activities, also

		increasing women's business knowledge.

2) Design Feature #2: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Information regarding the details of the solution is accessible to the local actors (information includes details of implementation agency, finance, strategy of implementation, etc.)	Under the information dissemination component, the project published four success stories on the FAO Cambodia website in August 2020, which clearly summarize project achievements. The three draft policy briefs (also mentioned under Outcome 1) are categorized as "lessons learned". The project was also supposed to publish biannual newsletters, which has not taken place. Three of the four factsheets have been prepared.

3) Design Feature #3: Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The project utilises different forms of knowledge that come from the local actors (forms of knowledge include Indigenous knowledge, utilisation of local solutions/species, etc.)	The local knowledge and experiences of both women, men and indigenous people have been respected and engaged in the project activities. Indigenous people knowledge sharing and make use of local available resources to be locally adapted and preserve their culture.

Project #6: Reducing the Vulnerability of Cambodian Rural Livelihoods through Enhanced sub-national Climate Change Planning and Execution of Priority Actions

Brief description of the CBA

The project aims to reduce the vulnerability of rural communities by investing in small-scale water management infrastructure, technical assistance to resilient agricultural practices, and capacity building support.

Alignment with national goals

Activities such as Climate-resilient livelihood measures and investments in small-scale water managements under the project 'Reducing the Vulnerability of Cambodian Rural Livelihoods through Enhanced sub-national Climate Change Planning and Execution of Priority Actions' align with the countries Nationally Determined Contributions

Benefits provided by the CBA

Food and Agricultural Production, Poverty Eradication and livelihoods

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

4) **Design Feature #1:** Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Multiple agencies and organisations have collaborated for implementation of the project	Stakeholder Involvement Plan. In this plan key stakeholders are identified with their respective roles and responsibilities listed as partners and beneficiaries of the project. These stakeholders include Ministries and other public agencies, development partners supporting climate change adaptation, sub-national democratic development and livelihoods, project staff of projects

		with similar areas of activity, NGO's active in climate change adaptation and rural livelihood support, farmer organisations and private sector entities

5) **Design Feature #2:** Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The project aims to address structural inequalities faced by vulnerable groups (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	Output 2.2 Climate-resilient livelihood measures demonstrated in at least districts targeting landless women and farmers practicing rain-fed agriculture.
2	The project aims to build leadership, technical and any other capabilities that will enable communities to take ownership of the project or make them capable of taking decisions (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	The Process of transferring functions to sub-national authorities and giving them access to more substantial funds for CCA financing. It also catalyzes ownership and engagement of the communities to take care of maintenance of the investments made and promotes participatory monitoring of the local investment. The inclusive approach of the project, proactively aiming to engage and involve women and vulnerable households in project interventions, has enabled active participation of these vulnerable groups. The Endline Survey confirms the participation of 6,745 households with 66.5% of women represented, exceeding the set targets and evidence of the ability of the project to facilitate broad participation of the targeted beneficiaries.

6) **Design Feature #3: Investments informed by climate data and strategies**

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The project has a Monitoring and Evaluation system which measures the activity-specific allocation of finance	Table 2 Accumulative expenditure by project activity as compared to initial ProDoc budget Table 3 Cumulative annual expenditure and comparison to planned budgets
2	The project utilises different forms of knowledge that come from the local actors (forms of knowledge include Indigenous knowledge, utilisation of local solutions/species, etc.)	The GIS generated maps enable the infusion of local (traditional) knowledge into the identification process of key vulnerabilities.
3	The project utilises modern science and integrates it with Indigenous knowledge systems (modern science includes risk/vulnerability assessments, technical/scientific guidelines, etc.)	The maps form the primary tool to make local communes aware of existing problems and create awareness of climate change risks and identify, based on their landscape knowledge and history of local disasters. At the same time the maps form the interface to link top-down information on climate change vulnerabilities with grassroots bottom-up local knowledge.

Egypt

Egypt is situated in the northeastern Africa region surrounded by politically unstable neighbourhoods. It is part of the Nile river system with expansive mountainous and desert ecosystems. The people of the country are engaged in extensive irrigated agriculture and seasonally cash crops like cotton cultivation. The local community also depends on livestock rearing in addition to fisheries as livelihoods. Egypt has submitted its updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) in 2023 and National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan (NBSAPs) in 2016.

Projects explored

S.No.	Title of Project	Implementation agencies	Period of implementation	Hazards addressed	Design Feature #1: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance	Design Feature #2: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action	Design Feature #3: Investments informed by climate data and strategies
1	Bioenergy For Sustainable Rural Development	Egypt Environmental Affairs Agency	2008-2019	Green house emissions			✔
2	Red Sea Coastal And Marine Resource Management	Egyptian Government: Tourism Development Authority, Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency, Red Sea Governorate	1994-2002	Coastal Biodiversity Loss	✔		✔

3	Enhancing climate change adaptation in the North coast and Nile Delta Regions in Egypt	UNDP, Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation	2017-Present	Coastal flooding		✔	✔
4	Egypt-Enhanced Water Resources Management	World Bank Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation	2009-2017	Biodiversity loss, Water scarcity		✔	✔
5	Building Resilient Food Security Systems to Benefit the Southern Egypt Region-Phase 2	Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation	2020-2025	Food insecurity	✔	✔	✔

Project #1: Bioenergy For Sustainable Rural Development

Brief description of the CBA

The project aimed at opening up a market for the development and dissemination of bioenergy technologies in Egypt to promote sustainable rural development and to reduce GHG emissions. The project aims to facilitate and accelerate the market development for new bioenergy technologies (BET) in Egypt, hence promoting the sustainable socio-economic development of the rural communities in order to reduce the negative global and local environmental impacts associated with the use of fossil fuels and the environmentally not sound management of the agricultural waste.

Alignment with national goals

Community mobilisation and planning, gender-sensitivity, climate information centres and early warning system under the 'Bioenergy For Sustainable Rural Development' project align with the active community participation and effective institutional system mentioned under its Nationally Determined Contributions.

Benefits provided by the CBA

Poverty Eradication and Livelihoods, Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Climate Mitigation

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #3:** Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Year-by-year information on the progress of the project is available and is accessible	Annual Project Reports/ Project Implementation Reviews (APRs/PIRs) are the most important instrument in project monitoring and were prepared for the PSC meetings and Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs) prepared regularly with annual periodicity at the end of each

		GEF fiscal year (July to June).

Project #2: Red Sea Coastal And Marine Resource Management

Brief description of the CBA

The primary goal of the project goals is to prevent biodiversity loss on the Red Sea, especially the coral reefs, to stop Egyptian pollution into the Red Sea; and to show that institutional, legislative, scientific and management remedies can both protect local biodiversity while also promoting sustainable development.

Alignment with national goals

Activities such as multistakeholder consultation and capacity building under 'Red Sea Coastal And Marine Resource Management' project align with the adaptation policy and focus on marine life as part of Nationally Determined Contributions under the National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan of Egypt.

Benefits provided by the CBA

Ecosystems and Biodiversity

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1:** Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Multiple agencies and organisations have collaborated for implementation of the project	The unprecedented collaboration between the three entities (Red Sea Govemorate, TDA, and EEAA) involved in the management of the Red Sea Coast and the private sector is continuing. The private sector (in particular through the Tourism Investors Association) is fully engaged
2	The project aims to build leadership, technical and any other capabilities that will enable communities to take ownership of the project or	The project supported numerous surveys that have expanded the local knowledge base, including coastal mangrove stand inventories, marine biodiversity species surveys, developed capacity to monitor and enforce regulations. It was disseminated widely amongst other

	make them capable of taking decisions (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	agencies, donors and NGOs involved in protecting the environment in Egypt and staff has been trained in management of the areas.

2) Design Feature #3: Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Year-by-year information on the progress of the project is available and is accessible	Seven core reports represent the major documents arising from the project and were compiled jointly by the core team and their international advisers.

Project #3: Enhancing climate change adaptation in the North coast and Nile Delta Regions in Egypt

Brief description of the CBA

The aim of the project is to reduce coastal flooding risks in Egypt's North Coast due to anticipated sea level rise, more frequent and intense extreme storm events. It aims to install 69 km of sand dune dikes along five (5) identified vulnerable hotspots within the Nile Delta. It aims to provide a "beneficial reuse" for existing maintenance dredged material from a number of local sources that are operating under existing Government of Egypt approvals and the development of an integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) plan for the entire North Coast, to manage long-term climate change risks and provide Egypt with adaptability to impending flood risks.

Alignment with national goals

Gender Assessment, Gender Action Plan and promotion of sustainable livelihoods of poor women under the project 'Enhancing climate change adaptation in the North coast and Nile Delta Regions in Egypt' aligns with the climate change adaptation strategy mentioned under the equity component of National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan of Egypt.

Benefits provided by the CBA

Ecosystems and Biodiversity

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #2: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action**

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The project aims to address structural inequalities faced by vulnerable groups (this must be	Design and implementation of a programme to promote sustainable livelihoods of poor women in hotspot areas for household income diversification and other community

	highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)s	development activities

2) Design Feature #3: Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Risk assessment studies consider social vulnerabilities (this includes considerations of gender, intersectionalities, etc.)	Gender Assessment and Gender Action Plan have been made with the focus on socio-economic development of the region.

Project #4: Egypt-Enhanced Water Resources Management

Brief description of the CBA

The global objective of this project was to establish the basis for scaling up investments through the GOE's integrated water resources management (IWRM) plan and to contribute more significantly to pollution control and the improved ecosystem health of the Mediterranean Sea and its biodiversity resources.

Alignment with national goals

Activities such as Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) awareness building and Surface Water and Groundwater Management and Monitoring under 'EG-Enhanced Water Resources Management' align with the Strategic Goal 2: Sustainable use of natural resources under National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan and National Water Resources Plan mentioned in Nationally Determined Contributions of Egypt.

Benefits provided by the CBA

Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Poverty Eradication and Livelihoods

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #2:** Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Information regarding the details of the solution is accessible to the local actors (information includes details of implementation agency, finance, strategy of implementation, etc.)	Dissemination was an important aspect of the SRI activity. Media at regional and national level were aware of the implementation of the SRI activities and the adoption of this technology by farmers. As part of the support for promoting SRI technology, some publications (flyers, posters and technical guides) were prepared by the SRI team. SRI benefits have already started to be shared at national, regional and local levels conjointly between the MWRI and MALR,

		and also with national and international research institutions regarding rice cultivation.

2) **Design Feature #3:** Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Risk assessment studies consider social vulnerabilities (this includes considerations of gender, intersectionalities, etc.)	The EWRMP comprised a number of activities with social implications, particularly activities on IWRM awareness raising. There were also specific roles allocated to farmers and other water users. Despite the range of social-related activities, there were no significant social issues reported during project implementation.

Project #5: Building Resilient Food Security Systems to Benefit the Southern Egypt Region - Phase 2

Brief description of the CBA

The project will help vulnerable communities to increase their adaptive capacity by promoting solutions to increase productivity of their staple crops such as wheat and maize, diversify their production through intercropping, animal and fish production and agro-processing, increase production through protected agriculture, support the management of their water resources through low-cost water saving techniques and loss reduction in extreme weather events through early warning, build institutional capacities of the diversified stakeholders engaged in climate resilience building to upscale and sustain the different solutions introduced by the project.

Alignment with national goals

Under the project, 'Building Resilient Food Security Systems to Benefit the Southern Egypt Region- Phase 2', activities such as establishment of Climate Information Centers and early warning systems align with adaptation priorities of Egypt as mentioned in its Nationally Determined Contributions.

Benefits provided by the CBA

Water Supply and Sanitation, Food and Agricultural Production

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance**

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The project aims to build leadership, technical and any other capabilities that will enable communities to take ownership of the project or	As in the villages of Phase 1, these centers will give information on climate impacts on agriculture, adaptation techniques, provide resource materials and link the farmers and women to technical expertise.

	make them capable of taking decisions (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	

2) Design Feature #2: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Information regarding the details of the solution is accessible to the local actors (information includes details of implementation agency, finance, strategy of implementation, etc.)	Dissemination of information through specialized programmes in local media channels such as El Saeed and TEEBA local TV channels as well as Ganoub El Wadi radio channel, all dedicated to over the Southern Egypt zone, through national TV and radio channels-e.g. Channels 1 and 2 on TV and the Public Program radio channels, and different events for dissemination of information at the local level. These include farm-to-farm visits, demonstration fields and celebrative harvest days where farmers get to tangibly see results of the different interventions, discuss and share experiences.

3) Design Feature #3: Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Year-by-year information on the progress of the project is available and is accessible	Activities include maintaining information management systems and specific project management databases to track and monitor project implementation.

Ethiopia

Ethiopia is a country in a landlocked country located in the Horn of Africa region of East Africa and the 14th most populous country in the world. The nation is a land of geographical contrasts, ranging from the vast, fertile west, with its forests and numerous rivers, to the world's hottest settlement of Dallol in its north. The Ethiopian Highlands are the largest continuous mountain range in Africa, and the Sof Omar Caves contain the largest cave on the continent. According to the IMF, Ethiopia was one of the fastest-growing economies in the world, registering over 10% economic growth from 2004 through 2009. It was the fastest-growing non-oil-dependent African economy in the years 2007 and 2008. Despite this, it is considered one of the lowest in terms of GDP per Capita. Ethiopia is vulnerable to many of the effects of climate change, including an increase in temperature and changes in precipitation. Climate change in Ethiopia threatens food security and the economy, which is agriculture-based, leading to the migration of many Ethiopians and travel as far as the Gulf, Southern Africa and Europe. To combat this, Ethiopia's updated NDC focuses on a 68.8% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030, with 20% being domestic financing and 80% from international partners, part of a strategy for a climate-resilient green economy, outlined in the Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) strategy and the 10-Year Plan.

Projects explored

S.No.	Title of Project	Implementation agencies	Period of implementation	Hazards addressed	Design Feature #1: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance	Design Feature #2: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action	Design Feature #3: Investments informed by climate data and strategies
1	Responding to the increasing risk of drought: building gender-responsive resilience	MOA, MOF, MOWIE, Regional Bureaus and Woreda Office	2019 to 2025	Drought, Water scarcity, Floods, Abnormal rainfall, Other	✔	✔	✔

2	Resilient Landscapes and Livelihoods Project	Various ministries and sublevel entities	2021 to 2026	Floods, Abnormal rainfall, Drought, Water scarcity, Other	✔	✔	✔
3	Climate-resilient community access to safe water powered by renewable energy in drought-vulnerable regions	Ministry of Irrigation and Lowlands, Ministry of Water and Energy, Irrigation User Associations and Water User Associations	2025 to 2032	Drought, Water scarcity, Abnormal rainfall, Floods	✔	✔	✔
4	Promoting Autonomous Adaptation at the Community Level	MoEFCC, Government of Ethiopia. Addis Ababa City and various woredas	2012 to 2016	Drought, Water scarcity, Abnormal rainfall, Floods	✔	✔	✔
5	Mainstreaming Agro-biodiversity Conservation into the Farming Systems	The Ministry of Agriculture, Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute (EBI)	2011 to 2016	Drought, Water scarcity	✔	✔	✔

Project #1: Climate-resilient community access to safe water powered by renewable energy in drought-vulnerable regions of Ethiopia

Brief description of the CBA

This project aims to improve climate resilience and provide sustainable access to safe water in Ethiopia's drought-vulnerable Kobo-Girana Valley (Amhara) and Borana Zone (Oromia). It will directly benefit smallholder farmers, pastoralists, and female-headed households through the deployment of solar water pumping (SWP) systems. It plans to establish community-led Irrigation/Water User Associations (IUAs/WUAs) with strong women's participation (aiming for 50%), implementing smart water metering for groundwater management to prevent over-extraction, and financial inclusion via revolving funds through Rural Savings and Credit Cooperatives (RUSACCOs) alongside capacity building for local technicians and communities and gender-sensitive policies for long-term equitable benefits.

Alignment with national goals

This project significantly enhances Ethiopia's climate resilience and development goals by directly benefiting 355,236 people and indirectly supporting 1.75 million. It rehabilitates 100 boreholes, equipping them with solar water pumping systems to provide 25 litres per capita of safe water every day for domestic and agricultural use. This initiative reduces reliance on inconsistent rainfall, boosts agricultural productivity, and is projected to cut 173,220 tCO2eq emissions over its lifetime, aligning directly with Ethiopia's updated NDC and 10-Year Development Plan.

Benefits provided by the CBA

Water Supply and Sanitation, Food and Agricultural Production, Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Infrastructure and Human Settlements, Poverty Eradication and Livelihoods, Cultural Heritage and Livelihoods, Climate Mitigation

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1:** Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	The project design follows a demand-driven bottom-up approach, which is well-suited to climate resilience-building in Ethiopia's rural context. This approach, in which affairs are steered by communities, have a voice in determining priorities and are actively involved in project identification, planning, development and implementation – has in the past contributed to positive results due to enhanced ownership by beneficiary communities and local authorities.
2	The project develops tools (guidelines/best practices/toolkits, etc.) in consultation with the local actors.	To ensure women's participation, the project holds consultations, including childcare facilities, and conducts workshops for gender equality.
3	Vulnerable groups within local actors are included in decision-making (vulnerable groups include women, children and youth, Indigenous People, disabled population, marginalised ethnic groups, etc).	The project will ensure youth and women's participation in community decision-making, through the bylaws that include provisions for monitoring and reporting on gender participation and leadership, aiming for a minimum of 35% female participation and 33% female leadership positions in the project's implementation units.

2) **Design Feature #2:** Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Local actors are part of the Monitoring and Evaluation systems	Local communities are at the centre of the implementation approach, proposing a governance and implementation arrangement that is carried out by local communities represented in legally established irrigation/water users associations. Ethiopia has a long history of

		community-led organisation across sectors and has established IUAs in other water access schemes. Maintenance and operation of the assets are provided
2	The project aims to support the vulnerable groups in practising their rights and accessing/owning resources.	This participatory approach not only fosters a sense of ownership among beneficiaries but also enhances the long-term sustainability of the project outcomes through the inclusion in project implementation and planning, making it easy for local ownership to take root.
3	The project aims to address structural inequalities faced by vulnerable groups.	The project will generate economic and social benefits by creating job opportunities, stimulating local economies, and promoting gender-sensitive initiatives. This will lead to better food security, employability, and reduced water-related conflicts in the intervention regions.

3) Design Feature #3: Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Risk assessment studies consider social vulnerabilities (this includes considerations of gender, intersectionalities, etc.)	This project helps risk assessment studies through the Gender Assessments and focusing on gender and other intersecting factors and how these aspects affect people's risk exposure.
2	The project utilises different forms of knowledge that come from the local actors (forms of knowledge include Indigenous knowledge, utilisation of local solutions/species, etc).	The project particularly supports farmers that use agro-ecology and traditional (indigenous) knowledge to use water for productive purposes. For instance, this includes support to traditional pastoralist communities in Oromia that live as nomads crossing borders between Ethiopia and adjacent Kenya. This also includes specific support for farmers that engage in modern climate-smart agricultural techniques, including agro-ecology and permaculture.
3	Feedback mechanisms and social audits are part	The project develops a Grievance Redress Mechanism for the project to ensure all stakeholders

	of the project, and local actors are part of it.	are aware of it. This mechanism should allow for simple and safe reporting of suspected or actual cases of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment (SEAH). A safeguarding team at the project management level will be responsible for advising on how to resolve reported cases and referring them to the police if necessary. A safeguard desk/committee will receive grievances, record them, and report them.
4	The project utilises modern science and integrates it with Indigenous knowledge systems (modern science includes risk/vulnerability assessments, technical/scientific guidelines, etc).	The project transforms previous plans for developing the groundwater wells with submersible pumps and diesel generators by redirecting the focus to SWP. This project proposal thus redesigns plans to develop existing deep wellfields with solar PV to make them productive and resilient for potable, agricultural and livestock watering purposes, in a community-centred approach that combines traditional value systems, gender and climate change considerations.

Project #2: Mainstreaming Agro-biodiversity Conservation into the Farming Systems of Ethiopia

Brief description of the CBA

The project aimed to incentivise agro-biodiversity conservation, including crop wild relatives, among farming communities in four pilot Woredas. Strategies involved developing agro-biodiversity-friendly policies, creating incentives for products like coffee, teff, enset, and durum wheat, and establishing in situ gene banks with the best practices fostering effective local governance and value-addition for farmer varieties via certification and branding, significantly boosting productivity and farmer income.

Alignment with national goals

This project contributes to Ethiopia's national goals by providing incentives to farming communities for agro-biodiversity conservation, improving productivity and food security. Implemented in three regional states, it targeted 5,000 farming households. Over 5,000 farmers were trained in climate-resilient practices, including soil-moisture conservation on 1,800 hectares and small-scale solar-powered irrigation. This led to a 12.5% increase in agricultural productivity and generated 20.2 million Birr in income, strengthening institutional capacities and aligning with Ethiopia's Climate Resilient Green Economy Strategy.

Benefits provided by the CBA

Food and Agricultural Production, Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Poverty Eradication and Livelihoods, Cultural Heritage and Livelihoods

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1:** Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion	The project aims to increase the capacity of the farmers through the diversification of livelihoods, inclusion of even the vulnerable and marginalised in the planning, implementation

	in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	and evaluation and the steering committees are decentralised to allow the woredas into the steering committee.
2	More than 70% of the allocated finance goes to the local actors	A quick review of expenditures by categories (see Table 5) shows that most of the budget was spent on services contracts (45%), consulting (12%) and training (12%); hence, nearly 70% of the project's budget was allocated for capacity building. On the other hand, communication expenditure can be considered very low in this project (2%). While the delivery of infrastructure has been an outstanding issue in terms of results (e.g. for operationalising the gene banks for durum wheat or tef), it only accounted for 7% of project expenditure.
3	The project has a Monitoring and Evaluation system which measures the depth and quality of local agency, empowerment, engagement and leadership in development processes and decision making.	The project was to be managed by the Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute through an embedded project unit (with a national team and four sites' teams), overviewed by a steering committee, decentralised at project's local institutions, resulting in transparency of decisional processes and facilitating constructive dialogue between sectors when issue arose; hence a positive feedback from all stakeholders through these committees.
4	The project aims to build leadership, technical and any other capabilities that will enable communities to take ownership of the project or make them capable of taking decisions.	The project aims to provide farming communities with incentives (policies, capacity, markets and knowledge) to mainstream conservation of agro-biodiversity, including crop wild relatives, into the farming systems of Ethiopia through the various components, and aims to improve the leadership and decision-making skills through the decentralised steering committee.
5	The project develops tools (guidelines/best practices/toolkits, etc.) in consultation with the local actors.	The project involves regular consultations with communities through a series of assessments that provide baselines and identify intervention options concerning institutional, stakeholder, incentives (market/non-market), policy, knowledge management, vulnerability to climate change, and biophysical dimensions at local and (to some limited extent) national levels. Additionally, local variety bylaws and regulations on tef, durum wheat, enset, and forest coffee

		were developed and applied by communities in 4 pilot areas (100%) and approved by the woreda council, which was one of the best practices to be scaled up in other areas.

2) Design Feature #2: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Information regarding the details of the solution is accessible to the local actors (information includes details of the implementation agency, finance, strategy of implementation, etc.)	The Steering Committee (PSC) will meet annually for information dissemination on project development and reviewing of annual work plans, and reviewing local achievements.
2	Local actors are part of the Monitoring and Evaluation systems	At the local levels, site managers and Administration staff were supported by PCU for guidance or more formal M&E training. Both female and male farmers, experts on the project sites, development agents, women's affairs officials, EBI project coordinators of each site and others were taking part in interviews and focus group discussions.
3	The project aims to address structural inequalities faced by vulnerable groups	The Project Objective is to provide farming communities with incentives (policies, capacity, markets and knowledge) to mainstream Conservation, which can resolve inequalities indirectly
4	Vulnerable groups within local actors are included in decision-making	It has been found that female representatives in cooperative management committee are on the rise (membership up to 30%). The membership and participation of women have increased after the intervention of the project. For example, the share women's membership in the visited local variety conserving and marketing cooperatives has reached 6% for wheat, 20% for forest coffee, 32% for enset, and 35% for tef.

3) **Design Feature #3:** Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Risk assessment studies consider social vulnerabilities (this includes considerations of gender, intersectionalities, etc.)	The project considers the socio-demographic distribution of beneficiaries and created key outputs for the PPG Grant on the baselines and intervention options through detailed assessments concerning institutional, stakeholder, incentives (market/non-market), policy, knowledge management, vulnerability to climate change, and biophysical dimensions at local and (to some limited extent) national levels, alongside recommendations from "Gender Analysis of Mainstreaming Agro-Biodiversity Conservation into Agricultural Production Systems of Ethiopia", Institute of Biodiversity Conservation (IBC) Project, were also included
2	The project utilises different forms of knowledge that come from the local actors (forms of knowledge include Indigenous knowledge, utilisation of local solutions/species, etc).	The project aimed to conserve landraces and wild crop relatives by involving farmers in managing indigenous crop genetic resources. The CCA-CGB model provides a seed supply system where farmers borrow seeds and repay 10-20% at harvest, but it does not reach all agro-ecological zones or cover all important farmer varieties. Research by Dorothy and Edokat (2012) used for the project highlighted that rural women possess essential knowledge in seed selection, focusing on cooking quality and pest resistance, while men tend to prioritise yield. Women in Menjar-Shenkora excel at selecting teff varieties for injera, and in Angacha, they handle the selection and preservation of spice and vegetable seeds.
3	The project utilises modern science and integrates it with Indigenous knowledge systems (modern science includes risk/vulnerability assessments, technical/scientific guidelines, etc).	The overall goal of the project is "improved in situ conservation of agrobiodiversity resources (including crop wild relatives) secures biodiversity values, ensures food security and sustains human wellbeing". To achieve this, the conservation values of Ethiopia's rich agro-biodiversity endowment have to be considered in the agricultural sector planning and development, so that farm productivity and food security are improved while simultaneously securing the

		survival of important agrobiodiversity. The Objective of the project is, therefore, to provide farming communities with incentives (policies, capacity, knowledge and markets) to mainstream conservation of agrobiodiversity resources, including CWR, into their farming systems. This was planned to be achieved through the main outcomes: (1) enabling policy and institutional framework supporting in situ conservation of agro-biodiversity and crop wild relatives, (2) markets provide incentives for farmer uptake of agrobiodiversity friendly practices and (3) Crop Wild Relatives and farmer varieties are conserved in in situ gene banks and on-farm conservation sites.

Project #3: Promoting Autonomous Adaptation at the Community Level in Ethiopia

Brief description of the CBA

This project focuses on promoting autonomous adaptation at the community level to climate change. The core objective is to reduce vulnerability and build resilience in vulnerable communities, in both rural areas and the city of Addis Ababa. The project's structure is around three main outcomes: strengthening regional and local institutional capacities for climate-resilient planning, improving access to appropriate technologies and practices for adaptation, and enhancing community-based climate change adaptation through better information and financial tools, through a learning-by-doing approach, stakeholder involvement, and a commitment to gender equality in its interventions.

Alignment with national goals

The project bolstered Ethiopia's climate resilience and development by training 5,043 farmers (45% women) and 1,115 government personnel, elevating adaptive capacity scores in the project CCA capacity scorecard assessment. Piloting solar-powered irrigation for crop production and climate-smart planning in 4 rural Woredas and Addis Ababa City, it aligns with Ethiopia's CRGE Strategy and NDC, creating a blueprint for national scale-up to 150 Woredas.

Benefits provided by the CBA

Water Supply and Sanitation, Food and Agricultural Production, Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Poverty Eradication and Livelihoods, Cultural Heritage and Livelihoods, Climate Mitigation

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1:** Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The extent to which local actors are engaged in	The project design was created through extensive stakeholder consultations and will ensure

	decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	the involvement of stakeholders during project implementation and monitoring. By taking the learning by doing approach, and by involving the beneficiaries in the prioritisation, testing and development of adaptation plans and packages, the prospects for stakeholders to implement the plans and adopt interventions beyond the duration of the project will be maximised.
2	More than 70% of the allocated finance goes to the local actors	The project funded by the GEF has a total budget of USD 5,307,885 for four years. The selected four Woredas utilised the allocated grant of 5,307,885.00 USD for the implementing years from 2012 to 2016. As of 30th June, 2016, from the allocated grant, the project has utilised 94% of the total grant to complete the work plans, and 76% of the total utilised GEF grant was directly funnelled to Woredas and the Addis Ababa Environment Protection Authority.
3	The project aims to build leadership, technical and any other capabilities that will enable communities to take ownership of the project or make them capable of taking decisions.	The project aimed to increase adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change, including variability, at local, national, regional and global level. Local development agents and Woreda subject matter specialists will be given the skills and planning tools enabling them to identify and assess climate vulnerabilities, evaluate existing initiatives and their value.
4	Vulnerable groups within local actors are included in decision-making (vulnerable groups include women, children and youth, Indigenous People, disabled population, marginalised ethnic groups, etc).	The project outcomes will contribute to an understanding of how adaptation responses can be designed to strengthen gender equality. To achieve this, the project will ensure that women attend workshops and are part of interventions and management committees. Training will specifically target women-headed households and farmers. Project interventions will be designed to ensure women's secure access to livelihoods enhancement and diversification. Equitable decision-making will be promoted through local natural resource governance structures, which provide the platform for engaging with Woreda Service providers such as the Agricultural Bureau.

2) **Design Feature #2:** Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Information regarding the details of the solution is accessible to the local actors (information includes details of implementation agency, finance, strategy of implementation, etc).	The information dissemination will make use of the Woreda.net system for rapid dissemination of experience and peer-to-peer experience exchange. NMA shared the weekly, monthly, seasonal (decadal) forecast weather bulletins and projected climate trends translated into Amharic and other native languages. These bulletins displayed at the climate information centres are used by farmers, the Development Agents of Woreda and Kebele Administrations. The project has an early warning data sharing protocol agreement between NMA and the Woreda and Kebele Administration for receiving the early warning bulletins with data that is displayed at the Climate Information Centres set up in each Kebele
2	The project aims to address structural inequalities faced by vulnerable groups (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	The project primarily aimed to support local communities and administrations at the lowest level of government to design and implement adaptation actions aimed at reducing vulnerability and building resilience, especially in those communities that are particularly vulnerable in Ethiopia. To achieve this, the project will ensure that women attend workshops and are part of interventions and management committees.

3) **Design Feature #3:** Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Risk assessment studies consider social vulnerabilities (this includes considerations of gender, intersectionalities, etc.)	The vulnerability and adaptation assessments, including the cost and benefit of the adaptation options to sustain livelihood and environment, were used by the project to validate the long-term outcomes of incremental improvement and reassurance to be prepared for changes

2	The project utilises different forms of knowledge that come from the local actors (forms of knowledge include Indigenous knowledge, utilisation of local solutions/species, etc).	Community-based autonomous adaptation has been demonstrated to be an appropriate approach for Ethiopia to contribute to environmental conservation while improving community livelihoods. Because of the techniques and tools that were tested and demonstrated to suit the community's local needs. An area-specific integrated model for adaptation measures has been achieved to function through lateral farmer-to-farmer exchange, even beyond the project timeframe. Traditional social risk practices such as Edir (support in the event of death, health insurance, small loans), Ekub (micro-finance saving scheme), Bussa Gonofa (cash or in-kind to share harvested crops, seed variety, and provide labour), Debo (assistance without payment -transfer of livestock to immediate community member), was adapted in to revive the farmers local coping methods during emergency needs.
3	The project utilises modern science and integrates it with Indigenous knowledge systems (modern science includes risk/vulnerability assessments, technical/scientific guidelines, etc).	This project seeks to develop methods for community participation in local-level planning and will look at both new and traditional technologies for adaptation in the intervention planning process. For example, the evidence from the PPG field assessments shows that some farmers are applying risk-reducing techniques. Similarly, SHGs are shown to be willing to test new technologies and techniques and tailor them.

Project #4: Resilient Landscapes and Livelihoods Project

Brief description of the CBA

The project aims to improve climate resilience, land productivity, and carbon storage, alongside diversifying livelihoods in 210 major watersheds across Oromia, Amhara, Tigray, SNNPRS, Gambella, and Benishangul Gumuz, with 40 GCF-financed watersheds selected for their climate vulnerability. The key strategies used by the project are sustainable land and water management, climate-smart agriculture, and livelihood diversification through Common Interest Groups and income-generating activities. The project targets vulnerable smallholder farmers, landless youth, and women, providing land tenure security via Second Level Landholding Certificates.

Alignment with national goals

This project enhances Ethiopia's resilience by investing in 210 major watersheds, aiming to improve livelihoods for 4.2 million people across 834,000 households. It implements sustainable land and water management on 1,123,369 hectares and climate-smart agriculture on 93,422 hectares. The project has already issued over 1.7 million Second Level Landholding Certificates, with 702,000 to women, strengthening tenure security. It is projected to reduce 43.9 million tCO2eq emissions and has engaged over 324,273 individuals in income-generating activities, aligning with Ethiopia's CRGE Strategy and national development plans.

Benefits provided by the CBA

Water Supply and Sanitation, Food and Agricultural Production, Health Impacts and Health Services, Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Infrastructure and Human Settlements, Poverty Eradication and Livelihoods, Cultural Heritage and Livelihoods, Climate Mitigation

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1:** Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice

1	The extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	Participatory and bottom-up planning and implementation of the project activities, coupled with capacity building and investments in strengthening land tenure, are a core part of the project and have created a strong sense of ownership for the project at the local level.
2	The project aims to build leadership, technical and any other capabilities that will enable communities to take ownership of the project or make them capable of taking decisions.	The project aims to enhance institutional capacity and improve information for better decision-making in supporting resilient landscapes and rural livelihoods. This will be achieved through capacity building, information, and policy development, including the provision of technical assistance to local governments.
3	Vulnerable groups within local actors are included in decision-making (vulnerable groups include women, children and youth, Indigenous People, disabled population, marginalised ethnic groups, etc).	Vulnerable groups are included in decision-making through committees and focus groups composed of women, youth, and Indigenous representatives to improve the project's performance by enhancing ownership and accountability, addressing the basic knowledge and economic needs of the communities, and partnering with the executing agency and stakeholders from the start. It will effectively utilize the skills, experiences, and knowledge of in the design, implementation, and evaluation of project activities.

2) **Design Feature #2:** Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Local actors are part of the Monitoring and Evaluation systems	Foremen/Forewomen, nursery operators and SHG leaders and other actors collect data and pass it to the Community Facilitator (CF), showing that locals are part of the M&E process.
2	Information regarding the details of the solution is accessible to the local actors (information includes	The project publishes its annual reports from 2020 to 2023, in a publicly accessible format, focusing on the outcomes of the project, such as the local agency and stages of

	details of implementation agency, finance, strategy of implementation, etc).	implementation.
3	The project aims to address structural inequalities faced by vulnerable groups.	The project increases climate resilience, land productivity, carbon storage and diversified livelihoods of women and men, including poor and female headed households in selected rural watersheds; increased access to ownership and control of assets and improved voice and agency, for improved access to livelihood opportunities, assets, information, technology, resources, and improved voice and agency to the community members.

3) Design Feature #3: Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The project utilises different forms of knowledge that come from the local actors (forms of knowledge include Indigenous knowledge, utilisation of local solutions/species, etc).	Various soil fertility management practices, such as improved compost making, including bio-slurry, vermi-compost and manure management (including bio-digestors), lime and gypsum application for acidic and alkaline soils, respectively, promotion of tree-food crop-livestock systems (agro-forestry practices), and crop rotation and legume intercropping to be integrated as a package and promoted based on local conditions and farmers' indigenous knowledge and commitment.
2	The project utilises modern science and integrates it with Indigenous knowledge systems (modern science includes risk/vulnerability assessments, technical/scientific guidelines, etc).	To build a solid and effective knowledge management system both for the project and the SLM program in Ethiopia, this project will establish a geospatial knowledge platform that combines information from a variety of project and other sources and packages it in a format that is accessible to planners and stakeholders at the national, regional, and local levels. This activity will build upon the work being done by WLRC under SLMP II to develop a web-based

		knowledge management system. By enabling farmers to improve their planning, the platform will decrease their exposure to climate change-related risks.
3	Year-by-year information on the progress of the project is available and is accessible.	The project publishes its annual reports from 2020 to 2023, in a publicly accessible format.

Project #5: Responding to the increasing risk of drought: building gender-responsive resilience of the most vulnerable communities

Brief description of the CBA

The project focuses on enhancing community resilience in Ethiopia's 22 drought-prone Woredas (districts) and 66 Kebeles (sub-districts). Its main objective is to increase water access for domestic use and irrigation, manage natural resources, and strengthen local institutional capacities. Its key activities involve developing solar-powered water schemes, establishing small-scale irrigation, and rehabilitating degraded lands through soil and water conservation. The project targets 330,000 direct beneficiaries (including female-headed households) and 990,000 indirect beneficiaries, such as farmers and local communities.

Alignment with national goals

This project supports CRGES and NDCs through better water supply and management systems and aims to increase the resilience of rural communities. It will improve food security, female participation, and agricultural productivity, benefiting 330,000 direct beneficiaries and 990,000 indirect beneficiaries.

Benefits provided by the CBA

Water Supply and Sanitation, Food and Agricultural Production, Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Infrastructure and Human Settlements, Poverty Eradication and Livelihoods

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1:** Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion	The project design follows a demand-driven bottom-up approach, which is well suited to climate resilience-building in Ethiopia's rural context. This approach – in which affairs are

	in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	steered by communities, have a voice in determining priorities and are actively involved in project identification, planning, development and implementation – has in the past contributed to positive results due to enhanced ownership by beneficiary communities and local authorities.
2	The project aims to build leadership, technical and any other capabilities that will enable communities to take ownership of the project or make them capable of taking decisions	The main objective of the project is to increase the resilience of the targeted rural communities to the adverse impacts of climate change by introducing new approaches to water supply and management systems capable of increasing the productive capacity of the community and the carrying capacity of the water ecosystems.
3	Vulnerable groups within local actors are included in decision-making (vulnerable groups include women, children and youth, Indigenous People, disabled population, marginalised ethnic groups, etc).	The project promotes community-led management of water resources and land use through a participatory approach. This involves involving women in the planning, implementation, and management of schemes to ensure the project's success and sustainability.

2) **Design Feature #2:** Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Information regarding the details of the solution is accessible to the local actors (information includes details of implementation agency, finance, strategy of implementation, etc).	The project publishes its annual reports from 2019 to 2023, in a publicly accessible format, focusing on the outcomes of the project, such as the local agency and stages of implementation.
2	Proper consent and contracts exist, which	The project has a demand-driven bottom-up approach, well-suited for a project in which

	highlight the relationship between the implementation agency and local actors.	affairs are steered by communities, have a voice in determining priorities and are actively involved in project identification, planning, development and implementation.

3) **Design Feature #3:** Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Risk assessment studies consider social vulnerabilities (this includes considerations of gender, intersectionalities, etc.)	The gender assessment identifies gender issues that are relevant to the project, and examines gender-mainstreaming opportunities.
2	Year-by-year information on the progress of the project is available and is accessible	The project publishes its annual reports from 2020 to 2023, in a publicly accessible format.
3	The project utilises different forms of knowledge that come from the local actors.	Women have generally better experience in watershed management all over the project target woredas, which has led the Kebele Implementing Committee (KIC) to have atleast 50% women, across the various socio-economic groups, to advise on the design, construction and maintenance of facilities and ensure all activities meet the needs of locals and end-users.
4	The project utilises modern science and integrates it with Indigenous knowledge systems.	The project introduces groundwater monitoring systems along with the training to enable stakeholders to collect data for further analyses and use.

Jordan

Jordan is a country located in the Middle East. Jordan is located where Asia, Africa, and Europe meet, in the Levant area of the Fertile Crescent, known as a key place for the development of civilisation. Jordan's geography varies greatly, with an arid eastern plateau and a fertile Levant. The capital, Amman, and surrounding cities are located in the northwest, while the east is home to oasis towns like Azraq and Ruwaished. Jordan has a diverse range of habitats and ecosystems due to its varied landscapes and environments. The climate is generally hot and dry, with average temperatures ranging from 11°C in winter to 32°C in summer. Jordan's economy is classified as upper-middle income, but it faces challenges due to limited natural resources and a reliance on foreign aid. Nevertheless, the Jordanian economy is relatively diversified, with contributions from services, finance, trade, transportation, and manufacturing. The country is also heavily reliant on remittances from Jordanians working abroad. Climate-related hazards in Jordan include droughts, extreme temperatures, storms, landslides and flash floods. Other natural hazards include periodic earthquakes and epidemics. Due to this, the NBSAP focuses on conserving biodiversity and ecosystems, while the NDCs outline Jordan's commitments to reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Projects explored

S.No.	Title of Project	Implementation agencies	Period of implementation	Hazards addressed	Design Feature #1: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance	Design Feature #2: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action	Design Feature #3: Investments informed by climate data and strategies
1	Reduction of Methane Emissions and Utilisation of	United Nations Development Programme, Government of Jordan, through the	1997 to 2005	Waste management	✔		✔

	Municipal Waste for Energy	Ministry of Planning					

Project #1: Reduction of Methane Emissions and Utilisation of Municipal Waste for Energy in Amman

Brief description of the CBA

The project aims to lower greenhouse gas emissions in Jordan and addresses barriers that hinder the local utilisation of MSW for methane (CH4) production and extraction to be used as a fuel for the generation of electric power. It sought to achieve this by using bioenergy, specifically methane gas and electricity, produced from industrial and municipal waste in Amman. A further goal was to reduce the uncontrolled release of methane from organic waste in a large landfill and decrease Jordan's reliance on oil imports.

Alignment with national goals

The project is aligned with Jordan's NDCs as it has nearly achieved an annual reduction of 31,000 tonnes of CO2 equivalent by capturing landfill gas for electricity, thus helping Jordan to reduce reliance on oil imports by producing domestic energy.

Benefits provided by the CBA

Infrastructure and Human Settlements, Climate Mitigation

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1:** Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The project has a Monitoring and Evaluation system which measures the activity-specific allocation of finance	The evaluation team has further reviewed: 1. Expenditures of the Project on main items and assess the input-output quality of the achievements, 2. Co-financing of the Project and conclude about the financing of the project replication 3. Investment and exploitation scheme of the erected biogas plant and assess to what

		extent it has led to reduced implementation costs for similar plants in the region
2	The project aims to build leadership, technical and any other capabilities that will enable communities to take ownership of the project or make them capable of taking decisions (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	Several community-level actions are done to create a broader awareness of pollution prevention and the role and possibilities for women in this context. The activities will also result in a higher level of information and popular involvement of local communities on issues about waste management and its potential in energy production, and impact on pollution in the context of Jordan. Moreover, an increased level of information and awareness at the policy-making level will work to lay the foundation for future replication activities.

2) Design Feature #3: Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Feedback mechanisms and social audits are part of the project, and local actors are part of it.	The project incorporated various feedback mechanisms involving local actors, although the concept of formal "social audits" is not explicitly mentioned, and a planned community engagement for impact assessment was not realised.

Kenya

Kenya is the 47th largest country in the world, and has a varied geography with its plains rising to central highlands, divided by the Rift Valley, fertile plateaus found around Lake Victoria and to the east and Mount Kilimanjaro rising toward the skies. Its climate varies from tropical along the coast to temperate inland to arid in the north and northeast parts of the country. The area receives a great deal of sunshine every month. It is usually cool at night and early in the morning inland at higher elevations. But climate change is leading to more frequent extreme events such as hotter droughts and irregular rainfall, and increasing temperatures, making already existing challenges with water security, food security and economic growth even more difficult. This is coupled by the fact that Kenya's rapidly growing population places great pressure on land, water, and public services. While the economy continues to expand, the benefits of such developments are not easy to share equally and equitably, limiting inclusive development despite its strong economic performance. To address this, the Kenyan NDC commits to reducing GHG emissions by 32% below business-as-usual (BAU) levels and focuses on key sectors like agriculture, food, and land use, promoting sustainable solutions and its NBSAPs work with its NDC to ensure that climate action and biodiversity conservation efforts are mutually reinforcing.

Projects explored

S.No.	Title of Project	Implementation agencies	Period of implementation	Hazards addressed	Design Feature #1: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance	Design Feature #2: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action	Design Feature #3: Investments informed by climate data and strategies
1	Enhancing community resilience and water security in the Upper Athi River Catchment Area	Kenya NEMA, Water Resources Authority, Kenya Meteorological Department,	2024 to 2028	Drought, Floods, Abnormal rainfall	✔	✔	✔

		Beneficiary Counties					
2	Improved Conservation and Governance Coastal Forest Protected Area System	WWF (World Wide Fund for Nature), Kenya Country Office (KCO)	2007 to 2012	Abnormal rainfall, Floods, Water scarcity, Drought	✔	✔	✔
3	Transforming Livelihoods through Climate Resilient, Low-Carbon, Sustainable Agricultural Value Chains in the Lake Region Economic Bloc	FAO, Agriterra, the Government of Kenya	2025 to 2031	Floods, Abnormal rainfall, Drought	✔	✔	✔
4	TWENDE: Towards Ending Drought Emergencies: Ecosystem-Based Adaptation	State Department for Livestock, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, NDMA Kenya, CI	2020 to 2027	Drought	✔	✔	✔
5	Wildlife Conservation Leasing Demonstration	Kenya Wildlife Services, Friends of Nairobi National	2008 to 2013	Drought	✔	✔	✔

		Park, The Wildlife Foundation, KILA, World Bank					

Project #1: Enhancing community resilience and water security in the Upper Athi River Catchment Area, Kenya

Brief description of the CBA

The project aims to strengthen climate change resilience and water security in Nyandarua, Kiambu, Machakos, and Nairobi counties. It directly benefits 1,156,620 people, with 51% women, including local communities, farmers, and vulnerable groups. Key strategies include improving hydro-meteorological monitoring for better climate information and early warnings, and enhancing water resilience by building and rehabilitating crucial infrastructure like boreholes and water pans. It addresses existing problems like poor data, degraded water structures, pollution, and the time burden on women for water collection, aiming for more reliable and safe water access.

Alignment with national goals

Led by the National Environment Management Authority, this project boosts resilience and water security in Kenya's Upper Athi River Catchment. Directly aiding over 1.1 million people and indirectly over 3.6 million across four counties, it combats climate change impacts like droughts, which led to a 2.8% GDP loss (2008-2011). It improves water infrastructure and strengthens planning, aligning with Kenya's Vision 2030 and National Water Master Plan 2030 to advance sustainable development and food security.

Benefits provided by the CBA

Water Supply and Sanitation, Food and Agricultural Production, Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Infrastructure and Human Settlements, Poverty Eradication and Livelihoods, Cultural Heritage and Livelihoods, Climate Mitigation

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1:** Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice

1	The extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	Local groups, like water user associations and community organisations, are key to the planning process. They work on developing and putting in place local water management plans, aiming for at least 51% female involvement for community ownership. Training programmes also improve the ability of local groups to manage water resources sustainably.
2	The project develops tools (guidelines/best practices/toolkits, etc.) in consultation with the local actors.	The project has consultative discussions with men and women at every stage, with specific interventions for issues affecting women as the more vulnerable gender, e.g. access to water points should be reviewed prior to rehabilitation/new construction of water points.
3	Vulnerable groups within local actors are included in decision-making (vulnerable groups include women, children and youth, Indigenous People, disabled population, marginalised ethnic groups, etc).	The project will ensure women's participation in decision-making through the reservations outlined in the local water management plans.

2) **Design Feature #2:** Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Information regarding the details of the solution is accessible to the local actors (information includes details of implementation agency, finance, strategy of implementation, etc).	A "Radio Internet" (RANET) station will be set up to broadcast in local dialect for students on climate-related issues, market information, agriculture and emerging technologies in the climate change space in the 50-75 km range of Machakos County. Additionally, a National Information Centre for Integrated Water Resource Management is to be established in WRA offices, for water resources monitoring with a proper ICT system for processing and analysis. Water resource monitoring systems already cover the main Athi River and its tributaries.

		However, only 58% of surface water level, 35% of groundwater level and 66% of rainfall are being monitored currently by the WRA within the Athi River Basin. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the number of monitoring stations that include telecommunication abilities.
2	The project aims to address structural inequalities faced by vulnerable groups	The project objective is to strengthen the resilience to climate change of communities and increase water security in the Upper Athi River Catchment in Kenya. One benefit of this would be resolving the structural inequalities through the project

3) **Design Feature #3:** Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Risk assessment studies consider social vulnerabilities (this includes considerations of gender, intersectionalities, etc.)	The project considers the demographic's vulnerabilities. One example is how women and girls are vulnerable due to their responsibility for fetching water, often travelling long distances and waiting in queues. Women are noted to attend public participation meetings, but men exercise authority for key actions to be implemented and broader political participation. Women's role is restricted to voting since they cannot join politics without the consent of their spouse.
2	The project utilises different forms of knowledge that come from the local actors (forms of knowledge include Indigenous knowledge, utilisation of local solutions/species, etc).	Leaders in Machakos and Kiambu County associated women with management of household, organising social activities, farming and religious matters. In Nyandarua County, women are associated with harvesting potatoes, Sukuma, transporting and selling cabbages and milking. However, men in Kiambu County are associated with property inheritance and cultural issues. Men in Nyandarua County are associated with grazing animals, brokerage of food crops, packaging vegetables, harvesting carrots and cabbages, transporting milk, counting crops, receiving payment, milking and selling products.

3	Feedback mechanisms and social audits are part of the project, and local actors are part of it.	To ensure the success of the project, an institutional mechanism for sharing information and getting feedback has been established. This includes data sharing protocols and a feedback mechanism to keep hydromet services relevant, as well as stakeholder engagement through trainings, audits, and awareness creation to promote integrated water resource management and climate change adaptation.
4	The project utilises modern science and integrates it with Indigenous knowledge systems (modern science includes risk/vulnerability assessments, technical/scientific guidelines, etc).	The project will establish a National Information Centre for Integrated Water Resource Management and hydrometeorological systems. This includes providing water quality monitoring systems to measure pH, temperature, nutrients, and other parameters, as well as detecting Ecoli, bacteria, and heavy metals in water. This will later be used and integrated into local knowledge systems by the people in the vicinity.

Project #2: Improved Conservation and Governance for Kenya Coastal Forest Protected Area System

Brief description of the CBA

This project addresses the sustainable conservation and management of Kenya's coastal forests specifically. The project focuses on institutional support and capacity development for the stakeholders involved in the ecoregion, one of the world's most threatened biodiversity global hotspots. The project works at landscape level, bringing together the varied institutional players (Government at central and district level, through wildlife, forestry, agriculture and community sectors, as well as private sector, civil society and communities themselves. The project uses the new opportunities offered by the Forest Policy and Forest Act for partnership and community involvement.

Alignment with national goals

This UNDP/WWF project improved coastal forest management, impacting 31,762 hectares in Kwale. Aligning with Vision 2030 and Forests Act 2005, it produced the Sable Antelope Conservation Strategy for Shimba Hills and piloted the Mikoko Pamoja (REDD+) mangrove project. The initiative, involving Kenya Forest Service and Kenya Wildlife Service, strengthens participatory management and legal enforcement, contributing to poverty reduction and climate resilience.

Benefits provided by the CBA

Water Supply and Sanitation, Food and Agricultural Production, Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Infrastructure and Human Settlements, Poverty Eradication and Livelihoods, Cultural Heritage and Livelihoods, Climate Mitigation

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1:** Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The extent to which local actors are engaged in	The project focused on building institutional capacities to manage Forest Protected Areas

	decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	through a Participatory Forest Management (PFM) system involving local communities, government institutions and private stakeholders. The project addressed conservation needs at the landscape level, bringing together the varied institutional players and stakeholders responsible for forest management.
2	The project has a Monitoring and Evaluation system which measures the depth and quality of local agency, empowerment, engagement and leadership in development processes and decision making.	The project was to be managed by the Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute through an embedded project unit (with a national team and four sites' teams), overviewed by a steering committee, decentralised at project's local institutions, resulting in transparency of decisional processes and facilitating constructive dialogue between sectors when issue arose; hence a positive feedback from all stakeholders through these committees.
3	The project aims to build leadership, technical and any other capabilities that will enable communities to take ownership of the project or make them capable of taking decisions.	The project focused on building institutional capacities to manage Forest Protected Areas through a Participatory Forest Management (PFM) system involving local communities, government institutions and private stakeholders.
4	The project develops tools (guidelines/best practices/toolkits, etc.) in consultation with the local actors.	The project undertook extensive consultations with the various stakeholders before the management plans were signed. Within the yet-to-be ratified management agreements, monitoring procedures for the early detection of any violations with prescribed penalties
5	Vulnerable groups within local actors are included in decision-making	The goal of the project was that Kenya's Forest Protected Area System would be based on best practice landscape-scale management. The project objective was that coastal forests of Kenya are conserved, managed and sustainably utilised through a participatory system that optimises benefits for present and future generations at landscape scales.

2) **Design Feature #2:** Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Information regarding the details of the solution is accessible to the local actors (information includes details of the implementation agency, finance, strategy of implementation, etc).	The Steering Committee (PSC) will meet annually for information dissemination on project development and reviewing of annual work plans, and reviewing local achievements.

3) Design Feature #3: Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The project utilises different forms of knowledge that come from the local actors (forms of knowledge include Indigenous knowledge, utilisation of local solutions/species, etc).	The project has achieved strong results by using local and Indigenous knowledge. Communities are actively involved in forest care through Participatory Forest Management in Dzombo, Kaya Kinondo, Shimba Hills, and Kaya Muhaka and over five Community Forest Associations are functional. Local species were planted in a biodiversity corridor, and public awareness was raised through barazas, radio, and posters.
2	The project utilises modern science and integrates it with Indigenous knowledge systems (modern science includes risk/vulnerability assessments, technical/scientific guidelines, etc).	One major way the project integrates modern science with indigenous knowledge is through the areas for an environmental-sensitivity map.

Project #3: Transforming Livelihoods through Climate Resilient, Low Carbon, Sustainable Agricultural Value Chains in the Lake Region Economic Bloc, Kenya

Brief description of the CBA

The project, which is active across 14 counties within Kenya's Lake Region Economic Bloc, aims to help vulnerable smallholder farmers reach 572,000 direct beneficiaries. The project focuses on women (50%), including female youth, female-headed households, and women living with disabilities, as well as supporting Indigenous Peoples' involvement through a specific framework. Key strategies include adopting a locally-led approach and building local capacity for services.

Alignment with national goals

The project aligns with Kenya's Vision 2030 and national climate goals, promoting climate-resilient, low-carbon agricultural value chains. It supports the National Climate Change Act (2016) by fostering community-led, equitable resilience with low-carbon technologies. It also contributes to Kenya's NDC targets and the NAP through adaptation and land management reforms.

Benefits provided by the CBA

Food and Agricultural Production, Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Poverty Eradication and Livelihoods

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1:** Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or	The project will strengthen Kenya’s gender and climate laws, expand inclusive agri-climate services; boost women, youth, and PLWD in leadership, extend gender-responsive extension, use disaggregated data, widen access to inclusive climate finance, promote equitable

	community-owned)	technologies and labour, and enforce safeguards against GBV and benefit capture.
2	The project aims to build leadership, technical and any other capabilities that will enable communities to take ownership of the project or make them capable of taking decisions.	The purpose of this outcome is to support local stakeholders in becoming facilitators for the upscaling of CRLCSA value chains through strengthening the capacity of county government stakeholders in the extension and cooperatives departments, adding to climate information flows and knowledge systems, and filling the remaining capacity gaps.
3	Vulnerable groups within local actors are included in decision-making (vulnerable groups include women, children and youth, Indigenous People, disabled population, marginalised ethnic groups, etc).	This project will invest in vulnerable smallholder farmers through involving local communities in the main decision-making process in identifying effective climate solutions and enhancing their access to technologies, markets and finance.

2) **Design Feature #2:** Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Information regarding the details of the solution is accessible to the local actors (information includes details of implementation agency, finance, strategy of implementation, etc).	Monitoring of the dissemination of climate information services will be conducted by county meteorological departments and will include surveillance of indicators such as type of product disseminated, method of dissemination, number of people reached, with particular emphasis on traditionally marginalised groups (women, youth, PLWD and elderly), and frequency of use. Dissemination of information will be done using a variety of media such as print (newspapers, posters), radio, public meetings and workshops to ensure maximum reach to stakeholders. Particular attention will be paid to the adequate communication of project criteria, targeting approaches, activities and benefits to vulnerable and traditionally excluded groups, including

		women, elderly people, indigenous/ethnic groups and persons living with disabilities. Counties will also report annually on the implementation of their LMS to the National Treasury, including on the number and type of projects under implementation and funds disbursed, indicators such as the number of participating women and youth, area set aside for conservation, area under restoration, and type of ecological system (e.g., wetland, forest).
2	The project aims to address structural inequalities faced by vulnerable groups.	The project objectives focus on getting inclusivity from all the project stakeholders who are vulnerable and marginalised (women, youth, PLWD and elderly).
3	The project aims to support the vulnerable groups in practising their rights and accessing/owning resources (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	Solutions proposed in such action plans could include, among others: changing bylaws in cooperatives to facilitate women's accession to leadership roles, offering solutions to issues related to transferring ownership of trees and land to women, equipping women leaders with more knowledge, resources and support, ensuring recruitment of women extension workers and in non-traditional positions.

3) Design Feature #3: Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Risk assessment studies consider social vulnerabilities (this includes considerations of gender, intersectionalities, etc.)	The Gender Assessment documented the current state of women in Kenya compared to men, as well as how gender intersects with age, household headship status, and disability status to influence participation and benefit from engaging in agricultural value chains in the context of a changing climate. The assessment revealed that female youth, female-headed households (including widows), and females living with disabilities are the most under-represented and vulnerable groups in CSA value chains, based on how their gender interacts with other axes of

		social differentiation and inequality.
2	The project utilises modern science and integrates it with Indigenous knowledge systems (modern science includes risk/vulnerability assessments, technical/scientific guidelines, etc).	The project uses farmers' local knowledge such as traditional weather signs, crop varieties, and land practices, alongside science in training. In Year 1, farmers identify climate impacts and solutions through field learning. In Year 2, they share practices through visits and exchanges. Farmer organisations help spread this knowledge to others. County departments co-develop climate services with farmers. Local knowledge, like drought-resistant crops and water-saving methods, is shared through platforms like LREB to support low-carbon farming. The project will train county agencies using scientific risk and vulnerability assessments (e.g., G-FLLOCA CRA) to identify and prioritise climate solutions. It will integrate Indigenous and scientific knowledge to develop a validated Climate Technology Green List for resilient, low-emission value chains, updated with new data and local insights over time.

Project #4: TWENDE: Towards Ending Drought Emergencies: Ecosystem-Based Adaptation in Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Rangelands

Brief description of the CBA

The project targets eleven counties in two major climate zones, which have devolved powers under Kenya's new constitution. Building capacity and institutions for the improved implementation of devolution is seen as necessary to enhance the climate resilience of Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands. Interventions focus on increasing the adaptive capacities of communities and local institutions to develop evidence-based landscape planning. This will be done by increasing accessibility to climate data and information; and enhancing the ability of community-based cottage industries to access markets and financial services.

Alignment with national goals

The TWENDE project directly aligns with Kenya's Vision 2030 and its national policy of "Ending Drought Emergencies". It aims to reduce drought costs on the economy and enhance resilience in ASALs, supporting climate change adaptation and sustainable rangeland management. The project is consistent with the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), Climate Change Act (2016), and National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP), integrating ecosystem-based adaptation into national strategies.

Benefits provided by the CBA

Food and Agricultural Production, Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Poverty Eradication and Livelihoods, Cultural Heritage and Livelihoods, Climate Mitigation

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1:** Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The extent to which local actors are engaged in	At community level a total of 29,109 community members directly benefited from TWENDE

	decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	project with 48% being women, and a total of 10,887 hectares was restored. Landscape and stakeholder forums were established for the formation and structuring of landscape management committees. Drought and conflict hot spots in the project landscapes were identified. Institutional arrangements have been identified and supported to foster conflict reduction, particularly in the Mid Tana and Sabarwawa landscapes.
2	The project aims to build leadership, technical and any other capabilities that will enable communities to take ownership of the project or make them capable of taking decisions.	The project builds capacity through training and support for community institutions, women-led enterprises, and sustainable land management. It enhances information systems and develops plans for rangeland restoration, land management, and climate-sensitive decision-making.
3	Vulnerable groups within local actors are included in decision-making (vulnerable groups include women, children and youth, Indigenous People, disabled population, marginalised ethnic groups, etc).	Decision-making in cultural institutions, traditionally dominated by older males, is now adapted to women and youth. When developing land-use plans and designing the actual ecosystem restoration measures together with the communities, the project will ensure participation of women in the meetings. Where needed, women will be empowered so that decision-making is not dominated by specific gender groups. In designing the restoration measures, the project will be sensitive to the traditional divisions of labour to ensure that plans and measures are socially acceptable, but will also not unwittingly increase the burden of women, men and youth, or unintentionally exacerbate other inequalities. Given increased vulnerability and lack of access to key resources, female-headed households will be specifically targeted.
4	The project has a Monitoring and Evaluation system which measures the depth and quality of local agency, empowerment, engagement and leadership in development processes and decision	IUCN developed a Participatory Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning System (PMEL). The main purpose of the PMEL system is to facilitate improved performance tracking, accountability, learning and data assurance, data integration, visualisation, retrieval, and reporting. The system is web-based, and it captures project data at various stages, including field/site level,

	making.	community/beneficiary level, component level and Project Management Unit (PMU) level. This system will also support adaptive management and will address implementation challenges. The PMEL will be operationalised in the next reporting period. During the reporting period, community and partners were able to assess implementation progress by holding meetings and sharing lessons learnt during landscape, county, and community-level forums.

2) **Design Feature #2:** Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Information regarding the details of the solution is accessible to the local actors (information includes details of implementation agency, finance, strategy of implementation, etc).	Decision making will be supported through a Climate Resilience Dashboard, focusing on climate and land health for each of the four landscapes based on the Land Degradation Surveillance Framework (LDSF), for modelling and mapping of a range of indicators of ecosystem health (e.g. soil erosion, soil carbon, infiltration capacity, vegetative cover). The project will analyse data (livestock, water, conflict, sentinel sites, markets and productivity) for inclusion in the dashboard to support integrated landscape planning. Downscaled climate data accessed and adapted for project use and regional climate data modelled for regional early warning use. Land degradation surveillance framework and drought early warning assessments are effectively integrated. Existing data sets collated and analysed, and participatory design of visual platform. Landscape decision-making dashboards (incorporating visualised database) established in each landscape at the county level, and staff trained in their use
2	The project aims to address structural inequalities faced by vulnerable groups (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's	The objective of this project is to reduce the cost of climate change induced drought on Kenya's national economy by increasing resilience of the livestock and other land use sectors in restored and effectively governed rangeland ecosystems. The structural inequalities are

	objectives)	resolved by strengthening community institutions for planning & stakeholder voices across ethnic communities in the area.

3) **Design Feature #3:** Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Risk assessment studies consider social vulnerabilities (this includes considerations of gender, intersectionalities, etc.)	One insight from the risk assessment, which considers social vulnerabilities, is that Herd management comprises up to 70% of men's work time, while women have simultaneous and competing demands for productive (market) and reproductive (household) labour time. Men typically control access to most productive assets in the project area, while women use or maintain the same assets; hence, the need to include both men and women in decision-making on dryland restoration and management.
2	The project utilises different forms of knowledge that come from the local actors (forms of knowledge include Indigenous knowledge, utilisation of local solutions/species, etc).	The project has been and will continue to be designed via participatory community consultations, and implemented largely by community organisations and pastoralist user groups. These groups will identify which water retention or management structures to improve or build, and their locations – not outside partners. Activities for value chain development and other benefits provided by the project will be defined with involvement of relevant groups applying transparent processes and fair criteria. Local communities and elders with knowledge of indigenous tree and grass species were involved in the activity
3	The project utilises modern science and integrates it with Indigenous knowledge systems (modern science includes risk/vulnerability assessments,	The project will deliver training to county climate change units, meteorological and agriculture departments to identify climate solutions for six value chains. A participatory screening will be conducted with government departments, research partners, and farmer organisations to

	technical/scientific guidelines, etc).	create a government-validated list of climate technologies that promote resilience and reduce emissions.
4	Feedback mechanisms and social audits are part of the project, and local actors are part of it.	The Project Management Unit (PMU) will be responsible for addressing incoming grievances regarding environmental and social standards; as part of the safeguard's performance monitoring, the Project Coordinator of the PMU will be responsible for documenting and reporting on any grievances received and how they were addressed.
5	Year-by-year information on the progress of the project is available and is accessible.	The project publishes its annual reports from 2021 to 2023, in a publicly accessible format.

Project #5: Wildlife Conservation Leasing Demonstration

Brief description of the CBA

The proposed project aims to protect the wildlife migration corridor south of Nairobi National Park by supporting Maasai landowners through Wildlife Conservation Leases (WCL). These leases provide direct cash payments to local families who agree not to sell, fence, or cultivate their land, and to protect wildlife. This approach helps maintain open land for wildlife movement and reduces conflict between people and animals. The project builds on a successful pilot already running in the Kitengela plains and will expand the model from 11,000 to 60,000 acres. By supporting this model, the project promotes conservation and improves drought resilience while addressing poverty and land insecurity among pastoralist communities.

Alignment with national goals

The project is strongly aligned with Kenya's national priorities. It supports the Kenya Wildlife Service's (KWS) Policy Framework by promoting wildlife conservation on private land, specifically in the Kitengela plains. The project also aligns with the National Environmental Management and Coordination Act and Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, aiming to preserve Kenya's natural environments, support wildlife tourism, and reduce poverty.

Benefits provided by the CBA

Ecosystems and Biodiversity

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1:** Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion	The project increased local involvement by enrolling 417 households into Wildlife Conservation Leasing, covering over 61,000 acres. It supported community-led negotiations for shared land

	in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	use near Nairobi National Park. Lease income mainly funded school fees, health, and livestock needs. Final lease payments were made, field research completed, and findings shared locally. Training and planning were conducted with stakeholders. TWF and KILA received capacity building to manage leases and enhance monitoring, strengthening local participation.
2	Vulnerable groups within local actors are included in decision-making (vulnerable groups include women, children and youth, Indigenous People, disabled population, marginalised ethnic groups, etc).	The WCL has contributed greatly towards the empowering women through the distribution of income allocated to women recipients. The percentage of women that were provided by the lease payments between 2000 and 2010 ranged from a low of 18% in 2002 to a high of 39% in 2000 and 2003 respectively. Some of these women include the most economically vulnerable and poor members such as widows.

2) **Design Feature #2:** Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The project aims to support the vulnerable groups in practicing their rights and accessing/owning resources	The project aims to enhance the economic security and quality of life of local landowner households and decrease the participating landowners who sell any portion of their land.

3) **Design Feature #3:** Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Risk assessment studies consider social vulnerabilities (this includes considerations of	The project includes social vulnerabilities in its assessments and notes that empowerment of women is a major issue in the study areas.

	gender, intersectionalities, etc.)	

Kiribati

Kiribati is a group of island countries situated in Micronesia region in the Pacific ocean. It is abundant with corals and atolls with limited vegetation cover. The communities engage in commercial fishing, seaweed farming and making seasalt. They depend on foreign aid for the majority of their needs, supplemented by remittances. Kiribati has submitted its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) in 2022, National Adaptation Plan for 2019-2028 (NAP), National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan (NBSAP) for 2016-2020.

Projects explored

S. No.	Title of Project	Implementation agencies	Period of implementation	Hazards addressed	Design Feature #1: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance	Design Feature #2: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action	Design Feature #3: Investments informed by climate data and strategies
1	South Tarawa Water Supply Project	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	2018-2028	Water scarcity	✔	✔	✔
2	Enhancing National Food Security in the Context of Climate Change	Ministry of Economic Development, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Disaster Management, Finance Commission of Sri Lanka	2016-2023	Land degradation, Water security	✔	✔	✔

3	Adaptation Program Phase II - Pilot Implementation Phase (KAP II)	World Bank	2006-2011	Land degradation, water scarcity	✔		
4	Ridge-to-Reef' (R2R) approaches for climate resilient methods to integrated land, water, forest and coastal management in the Pacific Island Countries	UNDP	2015-22	Land degradation, Water scarcity	✔	✔	
5	Prevention, control and management of Invasive Alien Species in the Pacific Islands	UNEP	2008-16	Land degradation	✔	✔	✔

Project #1: South Tarawa Water Supply Project

Brief description of the CBA

The project aims to reduce the climate vulnerability in South Tarawa through increased water security by providing them with a reliable, safe, and climate-resilient water supply by constructing 4,000 m^3 desalination plant and a photovoltaic system to provide low-emission power for the plant and the water supply network, reducing emissions from burning fuel and firewood.

Alignment with national goals

Activities like Gender Action Plan, water conservation and WASH awareness under the project 'South Tarawa Water Supply Project' aligns with the ideals of inclusivity and key national adaptation priority as mentioned in the country's NDC and NAP.

Benefits provided by the CBA

Water and Sanitation, Climate Mitigation

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1:** Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	The project will have a significant gender-sensitive development impact as it is designed so that women equally and meaningfully share in the project's benefits and decision-making
2	Multiple agencies and organisations have	Engagement with NDAs, civil society organizations and other relevant stakeholders: The

	collaborated for implementation of the project	preparation phase of the project includes a substantial multi-stakeholder and community engagement program
3	The project aims to build leadership, technical and any other capabilities that will enable communities to take ownership of the project or make them capable of taking decisions (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	The project implements water conservation and WASH awareness program such as 'Water for Life' to 'enhance water conservation understanding and practice', and 'enhance customer best use and maintenance practices for the service' which will improve water demand management, ensure responsible use and reduce wastage of a critical resource, and encourage the community's ownership of the project and; 'Walk the Talk' – A program focused on strengthening the enabling environment (including policy, regulations, institutional capacity and leadership) required for comprehensive and sustainable adaptation to climate change, behaviour change, and effective sector coordination.

2) **Design Feature #2:** Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Information regarding the details of the solution is accessible to the local actors (information includes details of implementation agency, finance, strategy of implementation, etc.)	The project presents several opportunities for knowledge sharing like the Pacific Water and Wastewater Association (PWWA)'s annual conference, to which ADB has provided long-term support
2	The project aims to address structural inequalities faced by vulnerable groups (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	Increased resilience of Most vulnerable people and communities and the GAP addresses potential gender inequality risks and promotes women as project beneficiaries through provision of targets for female participation in community discussions/consultations on the design and implementation of water supply improvements; female participation in capacity

		building activities, employment of females for project related infrastructure, training on GAP implementation and gender awareness for the PMU

3) Design Feature #3: Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The project utilises different forms of knowledge that come from the local actors (forms of knowledge include Indigenous knowledge, utilisation of local solutions/species, etc.)	Key lessons from a previous ADB experience in Tarawa, through the Sanitation, Public Health, and Environment Improvement Project (completed in 2005) included that (i) local customs and traditional practices in South Tarawa affect outcomes; and (ii) service improvement requires ongoing motivation.

Project #2: Enhancing National Food Security in the Context of Climate Change

Brief description of the CBA

The project will assist Kiribati to address urgent institutional capacity building needs. This will include helping to set in place an improved regulatory environment, strengthened institutional planning and policy frameworks, and generation of data required to support informed decision-making. It will help address climate change vulnerabilities by implementing community-based adaptation measures. It will work on a few atolls to set in place models for land and lagoon resources management that is predicated upon informed planning and management processes.

Alignment with national goals

Promotion of inclusive community based approaches, traditional knowledge and capacity building work under 'Enhancing National Food Security in the Context of Climate Change' align with the knowledge and information generation, management and sharing, and participatory planning as mentioned in NAP and NBSAP.

Benefits provided by the CBA

Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Poverty and Livelihoods

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1:** Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The project has a Monitoring and Evaluation system which measures the activity-specific allocation of finance	Outcome-specific budgetary allocation mentioned in pp. 43 of Terminal Evaluation
2	Extent to which local actors are engaged in	Community training at Abemama on sandfish cultivation show that women are interested and

	decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	were able to take a more active part in sustainable fisheries practices, where there are no longer traditional norms and gender roles restricting or discriminating women.
3	The project aims to build leadership, technical and any other capabilities that will enable communities to take ownership of the project or make them capable of taking decisions (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	1. Women groups were also targeted in capacity building related to handicraft production for income generation (specifically organized in Nonouti with a total of 42 women) focusing on producing high quality products such as earrings and flower-decorations. Community training at Abemama on sandfish cultivation shows that women are interested and were able to take a more active part in sustainable fisheries practices, where there are no longer traditional norms and gender roles restricting or discriminating against women.
4	Vulnerable groups within local actors are included in decision-making (vulnerable groups include women, children and youth, Indigenous People, disabled population, marginalised ethnic groups, etc.)	Women were equally involved in the decision-making process for natural resource governance in Kiribati with the Project consulting women, men and youth for the development of ISPs, Community-Based Fisheries Management Plans, and Integrated Natural Resource Management Plans.

2) Design Feature #2: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The project aims to address structural inequalities faced by vulnerable groups (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	During 2020-2021, women were particularly involved in the consultation process prior to the establishment of fishing recovery zones, especially with regards to fishing closures, no harvesting zones for invertebrates. Efforts made to teach women planning and hospitality to alleviate the pressure on the fishing grounds and dwindling stock of in-shore fisheries,

		fin-fishes and invertebrates, resulted in more women becoming interested in fisheries management.
2	The project aims to support the vulnerable groups in practicing their rights and accessing/owning resources (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	The Project was designed to assist vulnerable communities to increase their resilience to climate change. This included assistance to islanders to design community-based approaches which are inclusive and set-aside specific areas for the benefit of community members who cannot afford access to motorized craft.

3) Design Feature #3: Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The project utilises different forms of knowledge that come from the local actors (forms of knowledge include Indigenous knowledge, utilisation of local solutions/species, etc.)	Booklets and videos have been published gathering traditional knowledge for each of the 3 pilot islands related to crop cultivation, food preparation and processing (seasonal fruits, finfish and invertebrates), food preservation and storage, processing of fish for preservation (drying and salting), production of traditional medicine from vegetation (stem, leaves and roots), traditional arts/skills for toddy cutting, production and weaving of mats from raw materials, fishing methods (netting) and fishing seasons, traditional navigation and weather forecasting for fishing, traditional construction, and traditional culture (dancing and music instruments) along with Culture and Museum Division and communities

Project #3: Adaptation Program Phase II - Pilot Implementation Phase (KAP II)

Brief description of the CBA

The project aims to develop and demonstrate the systematic diagnosis of climate-related problems and the design of cost-effective adaptation measures in Kiribati and continue the integration of climate risk awareness and responsiveness into economic and operation planning by the Recipient.

Alignment with national goals

Activities like participatory mangrove plantation under the project 'Adaptation Program Phase II - Pilot Implementation Phase (KAP II)' align with increasing water and food security with integrated and sector-specific approaches and promoting healthy and resilient ecosystems mentioned under NAP, NBSAP, NDC of Kiribati.

Benefits provided by the CBA

Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Climate Mitigation

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1:** Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	Ecosystem-based measures were also applied on a number of sites on South and North Tarawa and Outer Islands with over 37,000 mangrove seedlings planted. The uptake of this output, led by MELAD, has been sustainable, with communities actively involved in mangrove planting and maintenance.
2	The project aims to build leadership, technical and any other capabilities that will enable	Direct contribution to investment demonstration objectives. MELAD successfully developed a community engagement process for local skills enhancement and ownership of mangrove

	communities to take ownership of the project or make them capable of taking decisions (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	planting and maintenance. Mangrove planting has been sustainable and is increasing habitat for coastal and marine species important to local livelihoods
3	The project develops tools (guidelines/best practices/toolkits, etc.) 'in consultations' with the local actors	Rainwater harvesting guidelines developed under KAP II in collaboration with MPWU are now being applied in a New Zealand Aid Program (NZAP) funded rainwater harvesting project. Piloting of freshwater infiltration galleries for sustainable community water resource management generated important lessons for future investments in Kiribati and other Pacific Islands.
4	Vulnerable groups within local actors are included in decision-making (vulnerable groups include women, children and youth, Indigenous People, disabled population, marginalised ethnic groups, etc.)	The primary target groups were stakeholders at both the island and national level. At the island level, beneficiaries were expected to be high-risk village populations and subgroups living on or near coastal areas and actually experiencing the impacts of climate risks and climate change. It included households and extended households (kainga), traditional village institutions, church groups, and women and youth groups.

Project #4: Ridge-to-Reef (R2R) approaches for climate resilient methods to integrated land, water, forest and coastal management in the Pacific Island Countries

Brief description of the CBA

To climate resilient processes to integrated land, water, forest, and coastal management in PICs through strategic planning, capacity building and piloted local actions to sustain livelihoods and preserve ecosystem services

Alignment with national goals

Focus on traditional knowledge and capacity building in climate change adaptation under 'Ridge-to-Reef' (R2R) approaches for climate resilient methods to integrated land, water, forest and coastal management in the Pacific Island Countries' align NAP and NBSAP of Kiribati.

Benefits provided by the CBA

Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Poverty Eradication and Livelihoods

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1:** Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Vulnerable groups within local actors are included in decision-making (vulnerable groups include women, children and youth, Indigenous People, disabled population, marginalised ethnic groups, etc.)	The Project was able to foster stakeholder participation and inclusion of community members, women, vulnerable groups, local leaders and local government representatives among others in project activities and created venues for participation specially in planning, multi-sectoral roundtable fora and implementation activities.

2) **Design Feature #2:** Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Information regarding the details of the solution is accessible to the local actors (information includes details of implementation agency, finance, strategy of implementation, etc.)	Project has been noted by national and regional partners has produced a lot of tool kits, guidance notes, policies and studies that has been made accessible to all through the Pacific R2R website.

Project #5: Prevention, control and management of Invasive Alien Species in the Pacific Islands

Brief description of the CBA

The project aims to conserve ecosystems, species, and genetic diversity in the Pacific region. Supplemented and supported by the project objective to reduce the environmental, economic and human health impacts of invasive alien species in both terrestrial and marine habitats in the Pacific region

Alignment with national goals

Under the project, 'Prevention, control and management of Invasive Alien Species in the Pacific Islands', activities such as inclusion of traditional knowledge and efforts at sustainable Invasive Alien Species (IAS) management align with environmental sustainability and resilience mentioned under NAP and NBSAP of Kiribati.

Benefits provided by the CBA

Ecosystem and Biodiversity, Climate Mitigation

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1:** Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	Evaluator was able to see first-hand the impressive array of information products generated by the awareness programmes. These were supplemented by media events such as regular radio broadcasts, social media (facebook, twitter) school visits and community consultations all of which culminated in vastly improved community and public awareness of invasive species.
2	Multiple agencies and organisations have	Project engaged with a diverse range of stakeholder groups within each of the countries. These

	collaborated for implementation of the project	often involved the participation of civil society groups including local environment NGO's, school and youth groups and village communities, depending on the nature of the project and country involved

2) **Design Feature #2:** Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Information regarding the details of the solution is accessible to the local actors (information includes details of implementation agency, finance, strategy of implementation, etc.)	Project documentation related to its activities, outputs and deliverables such as the Communication Strategy, media articles concerning the project, Project newsletter, information on the Project on the internet, and other communication products (see https://www.sprep.org/ias for many of the project's publications;

3) **Design Feature #3:** Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The project utilises different forms of knowledge that come from the local actors (forms of knowledge include Indigenous knowledge, utilisation of local solutions/species, etc.)	Best method for restoration were determined by technical experts in consultation with local staff with knowledge of the forest composition and written up in restoration plans for each area

Maldives

The Maldives is the smallest Asian country. It's islands Maldives are located off the coast of South Asia in the North Indian Ocean. The southern part of the archipelago straddles the equator, which makes it part of the Eastern, Northern, and Southern Hemispheres. All the islands have coastal reefs but otherwise there are few topographical features. There are no significant deserts, rolling terrain, hills, valleys, mountains, volcanoes, canyons, caves or plateaus. Global warming and rising sea levels have caused the sea to wash over roads on the coast and contaminating drinking water with salt water. Maldives submitted its third, enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in February 2025, building on previous submissions from 2015 and 2020. The Government of Maldives, in partnership with the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), is increasing the climate resilience of the island nation through the development of a National Adaptation Plan (NAP).

Projects explored

S.No.	Title of Project	Implementation agencies	Period of implementation	Hazards addressed	Design Feature #1: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance	Design Feature #2: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action	Design Feature #3: Investments informed by climate data and strategies
1	Supporting vulnerable communities in Maldives to manage climate change-induced water shortages	UNDP	2015-2023	Water scarcity, groundwater salinity	✔		✔

2	Building Climate Resilient Safer Islands in the Maldives	Japan International Cooperation Agency	2018-2030	Disaster risk reduction - Coastal management	✔		✔
3	Integrating Climate Change Risks into Resilient Island Planning in the Maldives	United Nations Development Programme	2008 - 2017	Disaster risk reduction - Coastal management (Sea Induced Flooding and Predicted Sea Level Rise)	✔	✔	✔
4	Increasing Climate Change Resilience of Maldives through Adaptation in the Tourism Sector	Implementing agency: UNDP Executing agency: Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture	2010-2018	Windstorms, heavy rainfall, extreme temperatures and drought, sea swells and storm surges, Health	✔	✔	✔

5	A Holistic Approach to Food Systems Resilience and Adaptation in Maldives	Implementing Agencies Food and Agriculture Organization	2023-2025	Agriculture, food security	✔	✔	

Project #1: Supporting vulnerable communities in Maldives to manage climate change-induced water shortages

Brief description of the CBA

This project aims to strengthen freshwater security in vulnerable island communities by scaling up an integrated water resource management system. It focuses on improving access to safe and sustainable freshwater, particularly on islands facing climate change-induced water shortages.

Alignment with national goals

Activities such as decentralised Island council, training in groundwater assessment, and establishing community-based Water Task Force under project 'Supporting vulnerable communities in Maldives to manage climate change-induced water shortages' align with the mandate to implement cost-effective Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) systems laid down in its Nationally Determined Contributions.

Benefits provided by the CBA

The project ensures sustainable access to freshwater for vulnerable households, builds local technical capacity to manage and maintain integrated water systems, and reduces community vulnerability to climate-induced droughts and extreme weather conditions.

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1**: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in	Local island councils and community water committees were directly involved in identifying freshwater needs, choosing solutions, and managing water systems.

	decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	
2	Multiple agencies and organisations have collaborated for implementation of the project	Collaboration between UNDP, the Government of Maldives, and local councils ensured co-design and co-implementation of integrated water solutions.
3	The project aims to build leadership, technical and any other capabilities that will enable communities to take ownership of the project or make them capable of making decisions (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	Training sessions strengthened the capacity of local technicians and community representatives to operate and maintain the integrated water systems.

2) Design Feature #3: Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Risk assessment studies consider social vulnerabilities (this includes	Targeted water-scarce islands identified via climate risk studies focusing on household vulnerability and freshwater scarcity.

	considerations of gender, intersectionalities, etc.)	
2	The project utilises modern science and integrates it with Indigenous knowledge systems (modern science includes risk/vulnerability assessments, technical/scientific guidelines, etc.)	Combined traditional rainwater harvesting practices with modern hydro-engineering solutions to build effective integrated water systems.
3	Year-by-year information on the progress of the project is available and is accessible	Annual progress reports track water system installation, availability, and sustainability outcomes, and are publicly available.

Project #2: Building Climate Resilient Safer Islands in the Maldives

Brief description of the CBA

This project focuses on enhancing climate resilience by investing in coastal protection measures and climate-resilient infrastructure to safeguard communities from sea-level rise, storms, and erosion. It integrates disaster risk reduction into national and island-level planning to protect both people and assets.

Alignment with national goals

Activities prioritising women and gender inclusion under project 'Building climate resilient safer islands in the Maldives' align with gender-responsive and socially inclusive strategies has been laid out in Maldives NAP.

Benefits provided by the CBA

The project helps protect critical infrastructure and settlements from flooding and coastal erosion, supports the development of climate-resilient islands, and enhances community preparedness and adaptive capacity to respond to climate hazards effectively.

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1**: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Multiple agencies and organisations have collaborated for implementation of the project	The project is co-implemented by JICA, the Government of Maldives, and island councils, ensuring a multi-agency approach to climate-resilient infrastructure development.

2	Extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	Local island councils were involved in site selection, design inputs, and coastal protection planning, ensuring solutions matched community priorities. Activities: Awareness and consultation activities, coastal protection, establishment of community-based beach maintenance structures, Capacity development for local stakeholders, Community needs assessments, Community-based beach maintenance and management, Pilot evacuation drills with test transmission of EWBS
3	The project aims to build leadership, technical and any other capabilities that will enable communities to take ownership of the project or make them capable of making decisions (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	Capacity-building programmes trained local engineers and council members on climate-resilient construction techniques and maintenance planning.

2) Design Feature #3: Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Risk assessment studies consider social vulnerabilities (this includes considerations of gender, intersectionalities, etc.)	Conducted multi-hazard risk assessments to identify high-risk islands and prioritised those with densely populated vulnerable communities.

		There has been a shift from artificial to nature-based coastal protection measure and tailoring soft measures to local environmental conditions such as geomorphology and hydrology.
2	The project utilises different forms of knowledge that come from the local actors (forms of knowledge include Indigenous knowledge, utilisation of local solutions/species, etc.)	Combined local coping strategies for storm surges with advanced geotechnical modelling to design coastal infrastructure solutions. Community-based beach maintenance and management is a key component, indicating a reliance on local participation and likely traditional practices
3	The project utilises modern science and integrates it with Indigenous knowledge systems (modern science includes risk/vulnerability assessments, technical/scientific guidelines, etc.)	Used GIS-based hazard mapping, hydrodynamic models, and local shoreline observations to inform island-level infrastructure planning.

Project #3: Integrating Climate Change Risks into Resilient Island Planning in the Maldives

Brief description of the CBA

This initiative integrates climate risk considerations into island-level development planning to ensure long-term sustainability and disaster preparedness. By incorporating scientific risk data, the project helps local authorities develop safer, more resilient infrastructure and land-use plans.

Alignment with national goals

The project advances Maldives' national climate goals by implementing priority NAPA actions and supporting a longer-term NAP approach through the integration of climate risk into land-use planning, coastal protection, and disaster risk management. It aligns with the country's NDCs by strengthening adaptive capacity, protecting vulnerable settlements, and embedding climate resilience into development planning, while also contributing to the National Sustainable Development Strategy and NEAP III.

Benefits provided by the CBA

The project mainstreams climate risk data into local development frameworks, equips local councils and planners with tools to design safer and more sustainable infrastructure, and strengthens long-term resilience through data-driven planning and decision-making.

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1**: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice

1	Extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	Island councils and community committees were directly engaged in developing island-level development plans that incorporated climate risk assessments. Local planners and technical staff trained in climate risk analysis and adaptive planning. Project supports participative protection of natural features and buffer zones. Adaptation measures aligned with local conditions at pilot sites. Focus on low-cost, replicable solutions suitable for local ownership and upscaling.
2	Multiple agencies and organisations have collaborated for implementation of the project	UNDP, the Government of Maldives, and local authorities collaborated to mainstream climate risk integration into policy and planning frameworks.

2) Design Feature #2: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Local actors are part of Monitoring and Evaluation systems	Community representatives were trained to monitor climate impacts and ensure that local development plans reflected evolving risks.
2	Proper consent and contracts exist, which highlight the relationship between the implementation agency and local actors	Consultative workshops were held with community stakeholders to formally endorse climate-integrated island development plans.

3) Design Feature #3: Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Risk assessment studies consider social vulnerabilities (this includes considerations of gender, intersectionalities, etc.)	Conducted island-level risk profiling considering population density, exposure to sea-level rise, and socio-economic vulnerabilities.
2	The project utilises modern science and integrates it with Indigenous knowledge systems (modern science includes risk/vulnerability assessments, technical/scientific guidelines, etc.)	Combined local shoreline observations and traditional coping strategies with scientific climate modelling to create development plans.
3	The project utilises different forms of knowledge that come from the local actors (forms of knowledge include Indigenous knowledge, utilisation of local solutions/species, etc.)	Incorporated community knowledge on historical flooding patterns, salinity intrusion, and groundwater recharge cycles into planning processes.
4	Year-by-year information on project progress is available and accessible	Produced annual implementation reports and publicly available planning documents that track integration of climate risks into local plans.

Project #4: Increasing Climate Change Resilience of Maldives through Adaptation in the Tourism Sector

Brief description of the CBA

This project enhances the tourism sector's resilience to climate change by promoting ecosystem-based adaptation and integrating tourism into national climate adaptation policies. It focuses on restoring and protecting coastal ecosystems to mitigate the impacts of storm surges, sea-level rise, and erosion on tourism-dependent islands.

Alignment with national goals

The project supports Maldives' national climate goals by identifying technology-driven priorities that operationalise NAPA/NAP and NDC adaptation objectives, focusing on community early-warning, resilient land/beach planning, critical infrastructure, water/food security and reef protection, while promoting data systems (GIS/drones), capacity building and scalable innovation pathways to translate national strategies (NSDS/NEAP) into locally led, implementable resilience actions.

Benefits provided by the CBA

The project protects tourism-dependent economies by reducing climate risks to resorts and local livelihoods, restores critical ecosystems such as reefs and coastal vegetation to serve as natural buffers, and fosters collaboration between government agencies, resorts, and local communities to jointly manage adaptation measures.

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1**: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice

1	Multiple agencies and organisations collaborated for implementation of the project	UNDP, the Ministry of Tourism, the Environmental Protection Agency, and local councils worked together to integrate tourism sector resilience into climate adaptation plans.
2	Extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	Local councils, resort managers, and island communities were consulted on ecosystem restoration priorities and coastal protection strategies.

2) Design Feature #2: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Information regarding the details of the solution is accessible to the local actors (information includes details of implementation agency, finance, strategy of implementation, etc.)	The project shared tourism adaptation strategies, ecosystem restoration plans, and implementation frameworks with local councils and private resorts.
2	Proper consent and contracts exist, which highlight the relation between the implementation agency and local actors	Agreements were made between government bodies, resort operators, and communities to ensure joint responsibility for managing restored ecosystems.

3) Design Feature #3: Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Risk assessment studies consider social vulnerabilities (this includes considerations of gender, intersectionalities, etc.)	Vulnerability assessments identified tourism-dependent islands most at risk from storm surges and coastal erosion.
2	The project utilises modern science and integrates it with Indigenous knowledge systems (modern science includes risk/vulnerability assessments, technical/scientific guidelines, etc.)	Combined reef health monitoring, shoreline mapping, and community-led ecological knowledge to design ecosystem-based adaptation solutions.
3	Year-by-year information on project progress is available and is accessible	Project reports published by UNDP and the Ministry of Tourism document restoration progress and adaptation policy updates.

Project #5: A Holistic Approach to Food Systems Resilience and Adaptation in Maldives

Brief description of the CBA

This project strengthens the resilience of food systems by introducing climate-smart agricultural practices, improving supply chain sustainability, and diversifying crop production. It aims to reduce the Maldives' dependence on food imports while safeguarding local food security under changing climate conditions.

Alignment with national goals

The project supports Maldives' NAPs and NDCs by strengthening climate resilience in agriculture, a national priority adaptation sector. It mainstreams climate adaptation into agricultural policies and planning, integrates agriculture into disaster risk management, and builds institutional and community capacity to address climate risks such as saltwater intrusion, extreme weather, and water stress. By promoting climate-smart and agroecological practices, the project enhances local food security, reduces dependence on climate-vulnerable imports, and strengthens livelihoods, while delivering long-term, scalable adaptation outcomes aligned with national climate and development goals

Benefits provided by the CBA

The project builds climate-resilient farming systems for smallholder farmers, promotes inclusive participation by prioritizing women-led farms and vulnerable farming groups, and improves national food security through sustainable agriculture and adaptive practices.

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1**: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice

1	Extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	Farmer cooperatives and island councils participated in developing climate-smart agriculture strategies tailored to local conditions.
2	Multiple agencies and organisations collaborated for implementation of the project	FAO, the Ministry of Agriculture, CSOs, and farmer associations jointly designed pilot projects for resilient crop production.

2) Design Feature #2: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Information regarding the details of the solution is accessible to the local actors (information includes details of implementation agency, finance, strategy of implementation, etc.)	Farmers and cooperatives received detailed plans for climate-resilient farming, input subsidies, and supply chain interventions.
2	The project aims to address structural inequalities faced by vulnerable groups (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	Prioritised smallholder farmers, especially women-led farms, ensuring inclusive access to improved farming inputs and training.
3	Local actors are part of Monitoring and Evaluation systems	Farmer committees track productivity, monitor soil health, and report on the effectiveness of climate-smart techniques.

3) **Design Feature #3**: Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Risk assessment studies consider social vulnerabilities (this includes considerations of gender, intersectionalities, etc.)	Conducted food security vulnerability mapping to identify high-risk farming communities and prioritize support.
2	The project utilises modern science integrated with local knowledge systems (modern science includes risk/vulnerability assessments, technical/scientific guidelines, etc.)	Combined satellite-based soil moisture mapping with traditional planting knowledge to improve crop resilience.
3	Year-by-year information on project progress is available and accessible	Annual progress reports track crop yield improvements, resilient farming pilots, and farmer capacity-building outcomes.

Marshall Islands

Marshall islands is a group of islands in the central pacific ocean. It encompasses atolls and coral reefs. The country depends extensively on the US subsidies for meeting their food and other needs. Some communities practice small subsistence agriculture, fishing and rearing pigs among other things. The country submitted its NDC in 2025 for the period 2031-35, NBSAP in 2000, and NAP in 2023.

Projects explored

S.No.	Title of Project	Implementation agencies	Period of implementation	Hazards addressed	Design Feature #1: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance	Design Feature #2: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action	Design Feature #3: Investments informed by climate data and strategies
1	Sustainable food systems and integrated land/seascape management in the Marshall Islands	Ministry of Natural Resources and Commerce	2022-27	Land degradation and Biodiversity loss	✔		
2	R2R Reimaanlok Looking to the Future: Strengthening Natural Resource Management in Atoll	UNDP	2017-23	Land degradation and Biodiversity	✔		✔

	Communities in the Republic of Marshall Islands Employing Integrated Approaches (RMI R2R)			loss			
3	LDC/SIDS Portfolio Project: Capacity Building for Sustainable Land Management in the Republic of Marshall Islands	UNDP	2008	Land degradation	✔		
4	Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) for Reducing Community Vulnerability to Climate Change in Northern Pacific Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	The Micronesia Conservation Trust, The Protected Areas Network Fund, The Marshall Islands Marine Resources Authority	2021-30	Land degradation and Biodiversity loss	✔		
5	Adapting tuna-dependent Pacific Island communities and economies to climate change	The Pacific Community	2025-31	Biodiversity loss		✔	

Project #1: Sustainable food systems and integrated land/seascape management in the Marshall Islands

Brief description of the CBA

The Project aims to transform food systems and land/seascape management in the Marshall Islands to deliver integrated global environmental benefits and health benefits through integrated environmental and food system management, enhanced sustainable food production in sustainably managed land/seascapes, value-chain conditions for sustainably-produced and nutritious food, and knowledge management

Alignment with national goals

Activities such as training on harvesting, processing, packaging and labelling of traditional foods for market and building capacity for integrated environmental and food system management under 'Sustainable food systems and integrated land/seascape management in the Marshall Islands' align with adaptation priorities and objectives and, traditional Culture and Practices mentioned under NDC and NBSAP of Marshall Islands.

Benefits provided by the CBA

Poverty Eradication and Livelihoods, Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Food and Agriculture Production

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1:** Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	Developing Local Resource Management Plans for their atolls, including conservation plans and fisheries management plans, by acknowledging the existence and value of their knowledge and of their local governance.

Project #2: R2R Reimaanlok Looking to the Future: Strengthening Natural Resource Management in Atoll Communities in the Republic of Marshall Islands Employing Integrated Approaches (RMI R2R)

Brief description of the CBA

The project aims to maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services. It aims to sustain biodiversity and livelihoods by building community and ecosystem resilience to threats and degrading influences through integrated management of terrestrial and coastal resources in priority atolls/islands by delineating conservation areas, supportive policies, institutions, and communities in place to ensure successful implementation of the Reimaanlok vision, accessible data and information systems and improved linkages and collaboration with regional initiatives to support adaptive management of the biodiversity.

Alignment with national goals

Promotion of community-based management structures and traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) under 'R2R Reimaanlok Looking to the Future: Strengthening Natural Resource Management in Atoll Communities in the Republic of Marshall Islands Employing Integrated Approaches (RMI R2R)' align with NDC and NBSAP of Marshall Islands, mentioned as part of its capacity building at the community Level

Benefits provided by the CBA

Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Poverty and livelihoods

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1:** Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Extent to which local actors are engaged in	Strengthened community-based management structures recognizing traditional ownership of

	decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	resources (land, coastal, etc.) and local and national arrangements to enable communities to take.
2	The project aims to build leadership, technical and any other capabilities that will enable communities to take ownership of the project or make them capable of taking decisions (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	Communities have enhanced capacity to apply integrated approaches to environmental management, climate change adaptation/mitigation, and disaster risk management. Capacity building on integrated approaches for conservation and livelihoods benefitting key national government agencies, community leaders and residents in all 24 outer islands in the entire country

2) Design Feature #3: Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The project utilises different forms of knowledge that come from the local actors (forms of knowledge include Indigenous knowledge, utilisation of local solutions/species, etc.)	Local and traditional knowledge documented and compiled in the MIS for easy access and preserved for inputs in the development of integrated management plans.

Project #3: LDC/SIDS Portfolio Project: Capacity Building for Sustainable Land Management in the Republic of Marshall Islands

Brief description of the CBA

The Overall Objective is a support enabling environment, improved capacity to access financial resources and strengthened capacities at all levels for sustainable land management, improved levels of participation by stakeholders and better utilization of scientific and socio-economic data to address priority land degradation issues.

Alignment with national goals

Activities like sustainable land management and planting of indigenous varieties as mandated by forestry, conservation strategy in NDC and NBSAP of Marshall Islands under the project 'LDC/SIDS Portfolio Project: Capacity Building for Sustainable Land Management in the Republic of Marshall Islands'.

Benefits provided by the CBA

Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Poverty and Livelihoods

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1:** Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The project aims to build leadership, technical and any other capabilities that will enable communities to take ownership of the project or make them capable of taking decisions (this must	The project will build capacity for sustainable land management in RMI. The target beneficiaries for the project nclude community groups (women, youth/young farmers), landowners, government agencies and NGOs.

	be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	
2	Vulnerable groups within local actors are included in decision-making (vulnerable groups include women, children and youth, Indigenous People, disabled population, marginalised ethnic groups, etc.)	The urban and community forestry project is promoting the planting of indigenous trees in areas of high deforestation. This project is involving the local governments, agriculture extension agents and communities particularly women and youth in establishing nurseries and planting programmes.

Project #4: Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) for Reducing Community Vulnerability to Climate Change in Northern Pacific Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

Brief description of the CBA

By establishing small-grant facilities in the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau, the project intends to finance and scale up locally-led EbA initiatives through local environmental groups with active participation of women beneficiaries. The project will also have a paradigm shifting potential as vulnerable communities in hard-to-reach regions will be able to lead climate action locally by employing best EbA practices and locally relevant knowledge.

Alignment with national goals

Activities such as capacity building and gender inclusion mitigate against the disproportionate impacts of climate change on vulnerable groups as mandated by NDC of Marshall Islands.

Benefits provided by the CBA

Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Poverty Eradication and Livelihoods

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1:** Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Multiple agencies and organisations have collaborated for implementation of the project	Stakeholder consultations were undertaken with representatives of municipal and national institutions and with in-country NGO and CSO representatives involved in protected areas and coastal and marine resources management in all three countries of the programme.

Project #5: Adapting tuna-dependent Pacific Island communities and economies to climate change

Brief description of the CBA

The programme is designed to work with and support the governments of some of the most climate vulnerable countries in the world to build resilience and adapt to two major threats posed by anthropogenic climate change to Pacific Island communities and economies. These are the continued degradation of coral reef ecosystems and the redistribution of Pacific tuna resources due to the impacts of ocean warming.

Alignment with national goals

Promotion of tuna fish and incorporation of traditional knowledge in sustainably harvesting the marine resources under the project 'Adapting tuna-dependent Pacific Island communities and economies to climate change' is mandated under the country's NDC.

Benefits provided by the CBA

Ecosystem and Biodiversity

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #2:** Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The project aims to support the vulnerable groups in practicing their rights and accessing/owning resources (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	strengthened capacity of tuna-dependent Pacific Island nations to negotiate for benefits from tuna stocks which are redistributed as a result of climate change.

Mozambique

Mozambique is situated in southeastern Africa along the Indian Ocean, bordered by Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa, and Eswatini. Its geology comprises ancient crystalline rocks forming the Mozambique Belt, along with large sedimentary basins that host significant coal, titanium, and offshore gas deposits. Mozambique's economy has grown steadily, led by natural gas and extractive industries, but the country remains affected by high poverty and external debt risks. Mozambique is one of the world's most disaster-prone countries, frequently experiencing cyclones, floods, and droughts; for example, heavy rains in late 2024 led to severe flooding and infrastructure damage. Mozambique's updated NDC was submitted in 2021, its NBSAP in 2015, and its NAP in 2023.

Projects explored

S.No.	Title of Project	Implementation agencies	Period of implementation	Hazards addressed	Design Feature #1: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance	Design Feature #2: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action	Design Feature #3: Investments informed by climate data and strategies
1	Adaptation in the Coastal Zones of Mozambique	United Nations Development Programme MICOA	2022- Present	Coastline erosion	✔	✔	✔
2	Building climate resilience by linking climate adaptation	Save the Children Australia	2006-2016	Floods, droughts, and cyclones	✔	✔	✔

	and social protection through decentralised planning in Mozambique (LINK)						
3	Climate-resilient food security for women and men smallholders in Mozambique through integrated risk management	WFP, GCF,	2010-1019	Flood, Drought	✔	✔	✔
4	Coping with Drought and Climate Change in Mozambique	Ministry of Environment, Mozambique United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Global Environment Facility (GEF)	2005-2014	Drought	✔	✔	✔
5	Zambezi Valley Market Led Smallholder	The World Bank Government of Mozambique - Ministry	2021-Present	Deforestation, land degradation	✔	✔	✔

	Development	of Agriculture and / or Ministry of Planning and Development					

Project #1: Adaptation in the Coastal Zones of Mozambique

Brief description of the CBA

This project integrates climate adaptation with social protection by leveraging Mozambique's existing Productive Social Action Programme to reach vulnerable communities. It focuses on strengthening institutional and community capacity to manage climate risks, implementing locally led adaptation actions and mainstreaming climate change adaptation into district development planning and budgeting

Alignment with national goals

The project integrates climate adaptation with social protection by leveraging Mozambique's Productive Social Action Programme to empower vulnerable coastal communities. It directly implements the National Adaptation Plan's (NAP) emphasis on district-level resilience, institutional capacity building, and the integration of adaptation into planning and budgeting at all levels. This supports the National Strategy for Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change (ENAMMC) and aligns with the NDC's focus on climate risk management in coastal zones and with the NBSAP mandate to mainstream biodiversity and ecosystem resilience in development strategies

Benefits provided by the CBA

The project provides support benefits by enhancing water supply, food and agricultural production, contributing to poverty eradication and livelihoods and safeguarding cultural heritage.

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1**: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion	Climate change risks to coastal zones integrated into key decision-making process and managed at community level and sub- national and national government level.

	in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	Agricultural extension Services trained to support vulnerable communities and Local Disaster Risk Management Committees in Pemba, Pebane and Inharrime to transition to climate-resilient livelihoods.
2	Local actors are part of Monitoring and Evaluation systems	The LDCF project will oversee a participatory planning process by communities, which is critical to promote ownership of the adaptation measures. Communities will be involved in the monitoring and evaluation schemes to gauge the actual effectiveness of the „soft" coastal stabilization measures. Create an integrated system for monitoring of coastal zone of pilot sites, with community involvement, in particular women and youth, to monitor key parameters such as shoreline change.
3	Vulnerable groups within local actors are included in decision-making (vulnerable groups include women, children and youth, Indigenous People, disabled population, marginalised ethnic groups, etc.)	50% of men and women in the selected project sites have declared ownership of adaptation processes (disaggregated by gender).

2) **Design Feature #2**: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The project aims to address structural inequalities	MDG-based national development strategies promote growth and employment and reduce

	faced by vulnerable groups (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	economic, gender and social inequalities. project contributes to an understanding of how adaptation responses can be designed to strengthen gender equality

3) **Design Feature #3**: Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The project utilises modern science and integrates it with Indigenous knowledge systems (modern science includes risk/vulnerability assessments, technical/scientific guidelines, etc.)	Building capacity for targeted local communities to use climate data to inform risk-reducing land use decision-making; Identifying and transferring appropriate adaptation technologies that can support autonomous adaptation. valuable new and locally relevant adaptation knowledge and experiences will be systematically compiled, analysed, and, most importantly, effectively shared with others who would benefit from such information both nationally and internationally
2	The project utilises different forms of knowledge that come from the local actors (forms of knowledge include Indigenous knowledge, utilisation of local solutions/species, etc.)	A toolkit will be developed to outline the methodologies used to assess climate change risks (ieco-production of scientific data and local knowledge),
3	Risk assessment studies consider social vulnerabilities (this includes considerations of gender, intersectionalities, etc.)	Though aware of their vulnerability and that of the surrounding ecosystem, farmers, fishermen and all those whose livelihoods are affected by CC induced hazards, at the district and community level, have no financial resources and knowledge for resilience decision making in the face of droughts and floods.

Project #2: Building climate resilience by linking climate adaptation and social protection through decentralised planning in Mozambique (LINK)

Brief description of the CBA

The project aims to pilot a variety of coping mechanisms to reduce the vulnerability of farmers and pastoralists to future climate shocks.

Alignment with national goals

The project pilots coping mechanisms and climate-resilient livelihoods, such as improved water systems and food production, for farmers and pastoralists, fostering locally led adaptation. This advances the NAP's objectives for adaptive capacity and social inclusion at the district level and mirrors the NDC's commitment to strengthening rural community resilience through participatory planning and inclusive social protection, also contributing to the NBSAP goal of local empowerment for landscape restoration

Benefits provided by the CBA

The project provides support benefits by enhancing water supply, food and agricultural production, ecosystems and biodiversity, contributing to poverty eradication and livelihoods and safeguarding cultural heritage

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1**: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	Support the implementation of adaptation measures that are locally appropriate and owned, and highly scalable; such as improved water systems, diversified livelihoods, climate resilient food production (e.g. drought-resistant crops, hydroponic systems, value-added processing) that are translated into a menu of options

2	The project has a Monitoring and Evaluation system which measures the depth and quality of local agency, empowerment, engagement and leadership in development processes and decision making	A comprehensive training curriculum on climate-resilient agricultural techniques will be developed and a 5-days initial training with technical/monitoring follow-up visits

2) **Design Feature #2**: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Local actors are part of Monitoring and Evaluation systems	The LDCF project will oversee a participatory planning process by communities, which is critical to promote ownership of the adaptation measures. Communities will be involved in the monitoring and evaluation schemes to gauge the actual effectiveness of the 'soft' coastal stabilization measures. Create an integrated system for monitoring of coastal zone of pilot sites, with community involvement, in particular women and youth, to monitor key parameters such as shoreline change.
2	Vulnerable groups within local actors are included in decision-making (vulnerable groups include women, children and youth, Indigenous People, disabled population, marginalised ethnic groups, etc.)	LINK will include women and children to a greater extent in representation and decision-making processes as well as directly benefiting from drought-based actions. -. Additionally, the CRN will engage beneficiaries of Income Generating Activities (IGAs) under the PASP program to support their inclusion in the community-based decision-making process

3) **Design Feature #3**: Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Risk assessment studies consider social vulnerabilities (this includes considerations of gender, intersectionalities, etc.)	Children-led needs assessment and annual children-centered climate-risk assessment will also feed into the technical dialogues and planning in activities
2	The project utilises different forms of knowledge that come from the local actors (forms of knowledge include Indigenous knowledge, utilisation of local solutions/species, etc.)	All project activities will build on local knowledge to ensure adaptation action is anchored in local contexts and driven by communities
3	The project utilises modern science and integrates it with Indigenous knowledge systems (modern science includes risk/vulnerability assessments, technical/scientific guidelines, etc.)	Context-specific strategies and training materials will be developed, integrating traditional knowledge and innovative approaches.

Project #3: Climate-resilient food security for women and men smallholders in Mozambique through integrated risk management

Brief description of the CBA

This initiative is designed to enhance the capacity of communities residing in Mozambique's coastal zones to manage climate change risks. The Project supports locally driven strategies that equip coastal populations with the tools and knowledge to anticipate and respond to climate-related hazards.

Alignment with national goals

The enhances climate-resilient food security for smallholder women and men by supporting locally driven, gender-transformative risk management and agricultural practices. It fulfills NAP priorities for vulnerability reduction and livelihood adaptation, delivers on the NDC's gender-sensitive adaptation measures for food security, and aligns with NBSAP goals to promote equitable resource access, ecosystem conservation, and empowerment of rural communities

Benefits provided by the CBA

The project provides support benefits by enhancing water supply, food and agricultural production, ecosystems and biodiversity, contributing to poverty eradication and livelihoods and safeguarding cultural heritage and Climate Mitigation

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1**: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	CRA promoted using international and regional guidance through the establishment of farmer clubs (with lead and follower farmers) that are provided with trainings, demonstrations, and farming implements through MASA extension officers supported by service providers hired by WFP.

		MITADER and WFP facilitate a community based participatory planning (CBPP) exercise as per established WFP methods to select the asset rehabilitation and creation activitiesto be done by the communities in each location based on their priorities and need GEF incremental funding would also be used to create, train and assist community based natural resources management (CBNRM) groups.

2) **Design Feature #2**: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The project aims to address structural inequalities faced by vulnerable groups (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	The project is expected to reduce gender inequalities through (i) diversifying sources of income and creating new income-generating opportunities, market linkages, and access to financial services, (ii) encouraging both women and men to take on roles and responsibilities that are traditionally seen as not gender appropriate and have limited people's potential, and (iii) distribute the work burden between both women and men through the introduction of new techniques, income-generation, and financial services with gender gender-transformative focus
2	The project aims to support the vulnerable groups in practising their rights and accessing/owning resources (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	Reduce vulnerability to climate risks through the promotion of climate-resilient agriculture, as well as watershed restoration and enhancement, for food-insecure smallholder women and men.

3) **Design Feature #3**: Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Feedback mechanisms and social audits are part of the project, and local actors are part of it	A gender inclusion survey is conducted via Vulnerability and capacity assessment

Project #4: Coping with Drought and Climate Change in Mozambique

Brief description of the CBA

Aligned with PARPA priorities, this project seeks to accelerate agricultural growth and poverty reduction in Mozambique's Central Region. The development objective is to raise smallholder farmers' incomes in selected districts by empowering producer groups, strengthening their organisations, improving both on-farm productivity and enhancing access to market

Alignment with national goals

The project accelerates poverty reduction and adaptive capacity for smallholder farmers in Mozambique's Central Region through community-based drought management and market access. This reflects the NAP's priority for reducing vulnerability and strengthening institutional and local capacity, supports the NDC's focus on increasing agricultural and climate resilience, and furthers NBSAP aims for sustainable resource management, biodiversity protection, and social inclusion

Benefits provided by the CBA

The project provides support benefits by enhancing water supply, food and agricultural production, ecosystems and biodiversity, contributing to poverty eradication and livelihoods and safeguarding cultural heritage and Climate Mitigation

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1**: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or	A variety of strategies will be tested in the pilot sites so as to increase the capacity of communities to reduce the impacts of drought. strengthening capacity for local level monitoring (including indigenous knowledge systems) and prediction of the diverse physical

	community-owned)	indicators of drought, Train volunteers and communities on disaster preparedness and mitigation; Direct community involvement is a key factor to guarantee the project sustainability. The project will seek to carry out community based activities with direct benefits such as promotion of new land management techniques. Thus, community ownership will contribute to the self sustainble project.
2	Vulnerable groups within local actors are included in decision-making (vulnerable groups include women, children and youth, Indigenous People, disabled population, marginalised ethnic groups, etc.)	Develop community-based plans through a participatory approach The communities themselves, which developed the current coping strategies, will make use of their increased adaptive capacity to develop improved strategies.

2) Design Feature #2: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The project aims to address structural inequalities faced by vulnerable groups (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	Local stakeholders, particularly women usually lack skills and have no access to information on their risks from environmental degradation and climate change. The project will therefore raise awareness among local communities, particularly women and children through advocacy, information kits, educational materials, training workshops.

2	The project aims to address structural inequalities faced by vulnerable groups (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	The project will seek to carry out community based activities with direct benefits such as promotion of new land management techniques. Thus, community ownership will contribute to the self sustainble project.

3) Design Feature #3: Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Risk assessment studies consider social vulnerabilities (this includes considerations of gender, intersectionalities, etc.)	A livelihood analysis has been carried out for the pilot site, providing basic information about how and why people survive (or fail to survive) in difficult times.
2	The project utilises modern science and integrates it with Indigenous knowledge systems (modern science includes risk/vulnerability assessments, technical/scientific guidelines, etc.)	Development of EWS- The project will collaborate with local communities, the National Institute of Meteorology (INAM), and the SADC Drought Monitoring Centre to develop this output whilst also strengthening capacity for local level monitoring (including indigenous knowledge systems) and prediction of the diverse physical indicators of drought, as well as relevant economic, social and environmental impacts.

Project #5: Zambezi Valley Market Led Smallholder Development

Brief description of the CBA

Targeting semi-arid regions, this project uses a community-based approach to strengthen food security and livelihood through climate resilient strategies. It focuses on enhancinghouseholdsand community level adaptation toclimaterisks, The project incorporates a rural resilience framework.

Alignment with national goals

The project uses a participatory, resilience-focused approach in the Zambezi Valley to strengthen food security and livelihoods. Supporting decentralized, demand-driven adaptation and land use planning, the project advances NAP strategy for local-level climate adaptation and planning, supports the NDC by promoting rural resilience and sustainable resource management, and meets NBSAP objectives by valuing indigenous knowledge, securing community land rights, and enhancing sustainable ecosystem use

Benefits provided by the CBA

The project provides support benefits by enhancing water supply, food and agricultural production, ecosystems and biodiversity, contributing to poverty eradication and livelihoods and safeguarding cultural heritage and Climate Mitigation

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1**: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	"community mobilization, training and knowledge sharing, sustainable forest exploitation, sustainable soil management and improved water use and management, improved land rights for local communities and institutional capacity building Participatory land use planning would be a very important entry-point to identify and design

		interventions at the local level that responds to people's priorities and needs and that would allow people optimally benefiting from the natural resources. GEF would fund local and landscape level land use planning and support community based natural resource management groups.
2	The project aims to build leadership, technical and any other capabilities that will enable communities to take ownership of the project or make them capable of taking decisions (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	Unnecessary damage to property and environment can be prevented by identification of risks, adoption of vulnerability reduction strategies, specific training for emergency response planning involving communities, local authorities, and other stakeholders in the concerned areas. CBNRM group assistance would be gender sensitive and training would also be directed towards children and the youth, as they are the 'farmers of the future'. A volunteer resource group of farmers who would be provided training in specific subjects to help other farmers, in planning and implementation of extension activities.
3	Vulnerable groups within local actors are included in decision-making (vulnerable groups include women, children and youth, Indigenous People, disabled population, marginalised ethnic groups, etc.)	Social sustainability would be facilitated through the creation, strengthening and empowerment of producer and common interest groups. Those groups would constitute the base for a demand-driven approach to the identification and prioritization of project activities. Such groups would also implement development activities at community level, establish linkages with services providers and integrate the participatory district planning process

2) Design Feature #2: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The project aims to address structural inequalities faced by vulnerable groups (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	Producer Group Development (IDA Baseline)- This component would focus on developing a collaborative capacity among project area producers in a range of areas essential for accelerated growth and poverty reduction, including agronomic technology trials and adoption, water management and irrigation, marketing, women's income generation, post-harvest value addition and savings and loans.
2	The project aims to support the vulnerable groups in practicing their rights and accessing/owning resources (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	Improved land rights for local communities and institutional capacity building.

3) Design Feature #3: Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The project utilises different forms of knowledge that come from the local actors (forms of knowledge include Indigenous knowledge, utilisation of local solutions/species, etc.)	GEF on the ground investments would concentrate on the valuation of indigenous knowledge, practices and crop varieties, the identification and promotion of indigenous but also exotic underutilized high value cash crops, and the sustainable use and management of forest resources.
2	The project utilises modern science and integrates it with Indigenous knowledge systems (modern science includes risk/vulnerability assessments, technical/scientific guidelines, etc.)	Implementation of Innovative and Indigenous SLM Practices

Viet Nam

Viet Nam is located on the Indo-china peninsula in Southeast Asia. The country's diverse topography consists of hills, mountains, deltas, coastline and continental shelf, reflecting the long history of geology and topography formation in a monsoon, humid climate and strong weather exposure. The country is particularly vulnerable to climate change and already impacted by more irregular and intense climate variability and change. Two of the regions most vulnerable to climate risks affecting smallholder farmers are the Central Highlands and South-Central Coast. Changes in precipitation are leading to increasing deficits in surface and ground water availability for agricultural production with longer periods of severe water scarcity during the dry season and increased frequency and intensity of droughts.

Viet Nam submitted its updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in the year 2022 and its updated National Adaptation Plan (NAP) for the 2021-2030 period in the year 2024.

Projects explored

S.No.	Title of Project	Implementation agencies	Period of implementation	Hazards addressed	Design Feature #1: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance	Design Feature #2: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action	Design Feature #3: Investments informed by climate data and strategies

1	Climate Adaptation and Resilience in Thua Thien Hue Province Viet nam (CARe Hue)	Agence luxembourgeoise pour la Coopération au Développement (Lux-Development S.A.) (Luxembourg Development Cooperation Agency")	2020-2029	Disaster Risk Reduction - storms, floods, droughts, coastal and river erosion, and soil and water salinisation.	✔	✔	✔
2	Strengthening the resilience of smallholder agriculture to climate change-induced water insecurity in the Central Highlands and South-Central Coast regions of Viet Nam	Implementing Partner (GCF Executing Entity): Ministry of Agriculture and Rural development Execution Modality: National Implementation Modality (NIM)	2017-2024	Water scarcity, droughts	✔	✔	✔
3	Climate-resilient Infrastructure in Northern Mountain Province of Viet Nam	Asian Development Bank United Nations Development Programme	2006-2017	Floods	✔	✔	✔

4	Integrating Biodiversity Conservation, Climate Resilience and Sustainable Forest Management in Trung Truong Son Landscapes	Asian Development Bank	2012-22	Biodiversity conservation	✔	✔	✔
5	SFM: Promotion of Sustainable Forest and Land Management in the Viet Nam Uplands	GEF UNDP Forest Inventory and Planning Institute (FIPI) of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)	2008-2014	Biodiversity and Land degradation	✔	✔	✔

Project #1: Climate Adaptation and Resilience in Thua Thien Hue Province Viet Nam (CARe Hue)

Brief description of the CBA

The project aims to enhance climate resilience for vulnerable communities and ecosystems in Viet Nam. It strengthens early warning systems, promotes climate-resilient planning, and sustainably manages over 100,000 hectares of agricultural and forested land. By investing in ecosystem-based adaptation and building climate-resilient value chains in agriculture, the project integrates adaptation measures into local socio-economic development plans. With a strong participatory approach, it ensures gender inclusivity, community engagement, and effective monitoring and evaluation.

Alignment with national goals

The project supports Viet Nam's NAP and NDC priorities by strengthening climate resilience in one of the country's most vulnerable provinces through locally led adaptation, ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA), and climate-resilient livelihoods. It directly contributes to national goals by mainstreaming climate adaptation into provincial and commune socio-economic development plans, strengthening early warning systems and climate monitoring, restoring coastal and forest ecosystems, and promoting climate-resilient agriculture and value chains. These actions align with Viet Nam's NDC priorities on ecosystem resilience, climate-resilient agriculture, early warning systems, and mobilising finance for adaptation, while advancing national and provincial climate adaptation strategies and long-term resilient development pathways

Benefits provided by the CBA

The project empowers local communities to adapt to climate change through participatory planning and capacity building while improving early warning systems for disaster preparedness. It promotes sustainable management of ecosystems and land, enhances climate-resilient livelihoods through stronger agricultural value chains, and ensures women's active involvement in adaptation measures. By reducing vulnerability and fostering inclusive growth, the project serves as a replicable model for climate adaptation across Viet Nam.

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) Design Feature #1: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Extent of local actor engagement in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	Local farmers, women's groups, and community representatives are directly engaged in planning and implementing adaptation measures, ensuring that strategies address community-specific needs.
2	Multiple agencies and organisations have collaborated for implementation of the project	The project collaborates with provincial authorities, local organisations, and technical experts to jointly deliver climate-resilient solutions.
3	The project aims to build leadership, technical and any other capabilities that will enable communities to take ownership of the project or make them capable of taking decisions (this	Training sessions enhance the technical and adaptive capacity of local stakeholders, enabling them to manage ecosystem-based adaptation solutions independently.

	must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	
4	Vulnerable groups within local actors are included in decision-making (vulnerable groups include women, children and youth, Indigenous People, disabled population, marginalised ethnic groups, etc.)	Women, marginalised farmers, and climate-vulnerable households are prioritised in decision-making processes and resource allocation.

2) Design Feature #2: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Information regarding the details of the solution is accessible to the local actors (information includes details of implementation agency, finance, strategy of implementation, etc.)	Their activities demonstrate strong participation, training, and inclusion in decision-making, with local actors actively involved through platforms and capacity-building initiatives.

2	The project aims to address structural inequalities faced by vulnerable groups (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	The project focuses on reducing vulnerabilities by supporting marginalised groups, including smallholder farmers and low-income households, in accessing adaptation resources.

3) Design Feature #3: Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Risk assessments consider social vulnerabilities (this includes considerations of gender, intersectionalities, etc.)	Project planning integrates gender, income disparities, and other social factors to ensure that interventions are equitable and effective.
2	The project utilises different forms of knowledge that come from the local actors (forms of knowledge include Indigenous knowledge, utilisation of local solutions/species, etc.)	Traditional agricultural practices and local water management techniques are integrated with scientific assessments to enhance ecosystem-based adaptation.

3	The project utilises modern science and integrates it with Indigenous knowledge systems (modern science includes risk/vulnerability assessments, technical/scientific guidelines, etc.)	Scientific risk assessments and climate modelling are combined with community knowledge to design context-specific solutions.

Project #2: Strengthening the resilience of smallholder agriculture to climate change-induced water insecurity in the Central Highlands and South-Central Coast regions of Viet Nam

Brief description of the CBA

The project focuses on empowering vulnerable smallholder farmers in Viet Nam's central highlands and south-central coast to better manage increasing climate risks to agriculture. It secures water provision, promotes climate-resilient agricultural practices, and strengthens farmers' access to agro-climate information, credit, and markets. Through an integrated approach, the project enhances adaptive capacity and builds long-term resilience in farming communities.

Alignment with national goals

The project aligns with Viet Nam's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) by strengthening climate resilience in smallholder agriculture, a national priority adaptation sector. It supports NAP goals by improving water security, integrating climate risk management into agricultural planning, and building institutional and farmer capacity to cope with droughts and rainfall variability. The project advances NDC adaptation commitments by promoting climate-resilient agriculture, community-based adaptation, and integrated water resource management, while prioritising poor, women, and ethnic minority farmers in highly climate-vulnerable regions of the Central Highlands and South-Central Coast

Benefits provided by the CBA

The project supports farmers in adopting climate-resilient practices, improving water security, and accessing reliable agro-climate information for better decision-making. It enhances livelihood opportunities by facilitating access to credit and markets while reducing vulnerability to climate impacts. By empowering local communities, it fosters sustainable agriculture and strengthens resilience against future climate risks.

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1**: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Extent of local actor engagement in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	Local smallholder farmers and water user groups are actively engaged in decision-making and planning processes, ensuring solutions are tailored to their needs.
2	Multiple agencies and organisations have collaborated for implementation of the project	The project works closely with provincial authorities, local farmer cooperatives, and research institutions to jointly deliver water management and climate-resilient agricultural practices.
3	The project aims to build leadership, technical and any other capabilities that will enable communities to take ownership of the project or make them capable of taking decisions (this must be	Training programs strengthen farmers' capacity to adopt climate-smart agriculture and manage water resources efficiently, enabling them to cope with changing rainfall patterns.

	highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	
4	Vulnerable groups within local actors are included in decision-making (vulnerable groups include women, children and youth, Indigenous People, disabled population, marginalised ethnic groups, etc.)	Marginalised smallholders and women farmers are prioritised to ensure equitable access to irrigation systems, adaptation finance, and decision-making forums.

2) Design Feature #2: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Information regarding the details of the solution is accessible to the local actors (information includes details of implementation agency, finance, strategy of implementation, etc.)	Farmers receive detailed information on available adaptation technologies, irrigation methods, and credit facilities to improve decision-making.

2	The project aims to address structural inequalities faced by vulnerable groups (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	The project supports smallholders with limited financial resources by improving their access to climate-resilient agriculture, credit, and markets, reducing vulnerability gaps.
3	The project aims to support the vulnerable groups in practising their rights and accessing/owning resources (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	Vulnerable farming households are empowered to secure water access and receive assistance to adopt sustainable practices, strengthening livelihood security.

3) Design Feature #3: Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Risk assessments consider social vulnerabilities (this includes considerations of gender, intersectionalities, etc.)	Water insecurity assessments integrate gender and income-based vulnerabilities to design equitable water allocation strategies.

2	The project utilises different forms of knowledge that come from the local actors (forms of knowledge include Indigenous knowledge, utilisation of local solutions/species, etc.)	Traditional irrigation techniques and local farming practices are blended with modern water-saving technologies to maximise efficiency and resilience.
3	The project utilises modern science and integrates it with Indigenous knowledge systems (modern science includes risk/vulnerability assessments, technical/scientific guidelines, etc.)	The project integrates scientific climate projections and hydrological data with farmers' experiential knowledge to develop adaptive irrigation plans.

Project #3: Climate-resilient Infrastructure in Northern Mountain Province of Viet Nam

Brief description of the CBA

The project aims to enhance the resilience and reduce the vulnerability of critical economic infrastructure in Viet Nam's northern mountainous areas to the adverse impacts of climate change. It also focuses on developing and supporting a policy framework that promotes climate-resilient development in the northern mountains region, ensuring long-term sustainability and inclusive growth.

Alignment with national goals

The project translates Viet Nam's NAP/NDC priorities into action by strengthening early-warning and climate monitoring systems, mainstreaming adaptation into provincial and commune socio-economic plans, scaling ecosystem-based adaptation (coastal/forest restoration), and boosting climate-resilient agriculture and water security (irrigation, ponds, last-mile connections) alongside finance, market access and gender/ethnic-minority inclusion—making national adaptation goals operational and scalable at subnational level.

Benefits provided by the CBA

The project safeguards critical economic infrastructure from climate risks while strengthening adaptive capacity in vulnerable northern mountain communities. It promotes resilient development planning through policy integration and fosters sustainable livelihoods. By combining infrastructure resilience with community-based adaptation, it provides a scalable model for climate-resilient growth in the region.

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1**: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice

1	Multiple agencies and organisations have collaborated for implementation of the project	The project works closely with provincial authorities, local governments, and technical experts to design and implement climate-resilient infrastructure solutions.
2	The project aims to build leadership, technical and any other capabilities that will enable communities to take ownership of the project or make them capable of taking decisions (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	Local authorities and technical staff are trained to plan, manage, and maintain climate-resilient infrastructure, strengthening institutional capacity.
3	Vulnerable groups within local actors are included in decision-making (vulnerable groups include women, children and youth, Indigenous People, disabled population, marginalised ethnic groups, etc.)	Infrastructure planning prioritises communities most exposed to landslides, floods, and other climate risks in the mountainous region.

2) **Design Feature #2**: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Information regarding the details of the solution is accessible to the local actors (information includes details of implementation agency, finance, strategy of implementation, etc.)	Local communities are informed about infrastructure designs, expected benefits, and implementation plans, ensuring transparency.
2	The project aims to address structural inequalities faced by vulnerable groups (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	The project targets vulnerable mountain communities with limited access to critical infrastructure, prioritising their safety and livelihoods.

3) **Design Feature #3**: Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Risk assessment studies consider social vulnerabilities (this includes considerations of gender, intersectionalities, etc.)	Climate risk assessments include socioeconomic and gender considerations to ensure infrastructure benefits the most vulnerable groups.

2	The project utilises modern science and integrates it with Indigenous knowledge systems (modern science includes risk/vulnerability assessments, technical/scientific guidelines, etc.)	Engineering designs integrate scientific climate projections with local knowledge of terrain and traditional coping strategies to ensure infrastructure resilience.
3	Year-by-year project progress information is available and is accessible	The project maintains accessible annual reports on infrastructure upgrades and climate-resilience outcomes for stakeholders.

Project #4: Integrating Biodiversity Conservation, Climate Resilience and Sustainable Forest Management in Trung Truong Son Landscapes

Brief description of the CBA

The project aims to strengthen the management and maintain the ecological integrity of the protected area network in the Trung Truong Son region of Viet Nam. Funded by the Global Environment Fund (GEF) through an ADB grant, it was implemented from 2017 to 2020 across Quang Nam, Quang Tri, and Thua Thien Hue provinces under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE). The project integrates biodiversity conservation, climate change adaptation, and sustainable forest management while supporting livelihoods in local communities and contributing to sustainable economic growth.

Alignment with national goals

The project directly contributes to Viet Nam's NDCs by targeting emissions reductions of 10.9–14.4 million tonnes of CO2e through avoided deforestation and sustainable forest management, and by establishing provincial and local monitoring systems linked to national MRV efforts. It aligns with Viet Nam's NBSAP by increasing management effectiveness in seven protected areas by 33.81 per cent, developing species action plans, and piloting PES.

Benefits provided by the CBA

The project enhances protected area management and biodiversity conservation while promoting sustainable forest use and ecosystem services. It improves the resilience of local communities through livelihood development in buffer zones and strengthens climate adaptation capacity. By integrating payments for forest ecosystem services (PFES) into conservation efforts, it fosters sustainable resource management and provides a replicable model for ecosystem-based adaptation in Viet Nam.

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) Design Feature #1: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Extent of local actor engagement in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	Local communities in buffer zones are directly involved in developing Village Conservation Plans (VCPs), ensuring that biodiversity and adaptation measures reflect local needs.
2	Multiple agencies and organisations have collaborated for implementation of the project	The project collaborates with provincial authorities, biodiversity conservation centres, NGOs, and community groups to co-manage protected areas and buffer zones.
3	The project aims to build leadership, technical and any other capabilities that will enable communities to take ownership of the project or make them capable of taking decisions (this	Capacity-building activities strengthen the ability of local actors to manage forests, implement biodiversity conservation plans, and lead adaptation actions.

	must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	
4	Vulnerable groups within local actors are included in decision-making (vulnerable groups include women, children and youth, Indigenous People, disabled population, marginalised ethnic groups, etc.)	Indigenous communities, women, and forest-dependent households are prioritised in conservation planning and benefit-sharing mechanisms.
5	The project develops tools (guidelines/best practices/toolkits, etc.) 'in consultations' with the local actors	Guidelines, operational management plans (OMPs), and biodiversity conservation plans are co-created with local stakeholders to ensure ownership

2) Design Feature #2: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice

1	Information regarding the details of the solution is accessible to the local actors (information includes details of implementation agency, finance, strategy of implementation, etc.)	Communities are provided clear information on conservation plans, forest management strategies, and project benefits to promote transparency and participation.
2	Local actors part of Monitoring and Evaluation systems	Local communities are engaged in monitoring biodiversity health and forest restoration outcomes, integrating their feedback into project evaluation.
3	The project aims to support the vulnerable groups in practising their rights and accessing/owning resources (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	Forest-dependent communities are supported in accessing Payments for Forest Ecosystem Services (PFES), empowering them with sustainable income sources.

3) Design Feature #3: Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice

1	The project utilises different forms of knowledge that come from the local actors (forms of knowledge include Indigenous knowledge, utilisation of local solutions/species, etc.)	Traditional knowledge of forest species, water management, and biodiversity conservation is integrated into adaptation and sustainable forest management strategies.
2	The project utilises modern science and integrates it with Indigenous knowledge systems (modern science includes risk/vulnerability assessments, technical/scientific guidelines, etc.)	Scientific biodiversity mapping, climate vulnerability assessments, and carbon sequestration data are combined with local practices for effective ecosystem-based adaptation.
3	Risk assessments consider social vulnerabilities (this includes considerations of gender, intersectionalities, etc.)	Project planning considers the needs of forest-dependent communities and vulnerable Indigenous groups to ensure equitable benefits from conservation and adaptation measures.

Project #5 Sustainable Forest and Forest Land Management in Viet Nam's Ba River Basin Landscape

Brief description of the CBA

The project aims to promote forest and biodiversity conservation and sustainable forest land management practices in selected districts on Bac Kan Province (Viet Nam) by enhancing capacity and improving community livelihoods.

Alignment with national goals

The project advances Viet Nam's NAPs and NDCs by mainstreaming adaptation into provincial planning (SEDPs), strengthening Early Warning Systems and climate monitoring, scaling ecosystem-based adaptation (coastal/forest restoration), and promoting climate-resilient agriculture and value chains while mobilising finance and building local institutional capacity and inclusion (women, ethnic minorities), directly implementing priority actions named in Viet Nam's NAP and updated NDC.

Benefits provided by the CBA

The project provided improved local livelihoods and incomes, stronger resilience to climate shocks, sustainable management of natural resources (forests, land, water), enhanced food and income security for poor and marginalised groups, and greater community ownership through participatory planning, local capacity-building, and incentive mechanisms such as PES.

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1**: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice

1	Extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	Facilitate participatory decision-making processes by establishing Village Forest Management Boards, ensuring local community involvement in planning and management.
2	The project aims to build leadership, technical and any other capabilities that will enable communities to take ownership of the project or make them capable of making decisions (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	Implement training programs and capacity-building initiatives to foster leadership among local communities and their representatives
3	The project utilises different forms of knowledge that come from the local actors (forms of knowledge include Indigenous knowledge, utilisation of local solutions/species, etc.)	Document and incorporate indigenous knowledge and local solutions in project activities, especially in sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation.

4	The project develops tools (guidelines/best practices/toolkits, etc.) 'in consultations' with the local actors	Develop and adapt management tools, guidelines, and best practices through participatory consultations with local communities
5	Multiple agencies and organisations have collaborated for implementation of the project	Foster multi-stakeholder partnerships through formal coordination bodies involving government, NGOs, and local organizations.

2) Design Feature #2: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The project aims to address structural inequalities faced by vulnerable groups (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	Incorporate targeted strategies for vulnerable groups, such as women, ethnic minorities, and marginalized communities, within the project design—e.g., through gender-sensitive approaches and inclusive participation.
2	The project aims to support the vulnerable groups in practising their rights and accessing/ owning resources (this must be highlighted	Enable vulnerable groups to access and own forest and land resources through formal land tenure or rights recognition linked to the project activities.

	in at least one of the project's objectives)	

3) Design Feature #3: Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Risk assessment studies consider social vulnerabilities (this includes considerations of gender, intersectionalities, etc.)	Conduct social vulnerability assessments during project planning to inform tailored interventions targeting gender and intersectional vulnerabilities.
2	The project utilises modern science and integrates it with Indigenous knowledge systems (modern science includes risk/vulnerability assessments, technical/scientific guidelines, etc.)	Combine scientific assessments (climate risk, biodiversity surveys) with indigenous knowledge to develop integrated management guidelines.

Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe is a landlocked country in southeastern Africa, bordered by Mozambique, South Africa, Botswana, and Zambia. The landscape is dominated by high plateau (highveld) and the mineral-rich Great Dyke, with widespread granites and schists supporting substantial gold and mineral wealth. Its economy relies primarily on agriculture, mining, and services, but remains vulnerable to external shocks and severe climate variability, which recently slowed growth to around 2% due to El Niño-induced droughts. Zimbabwe is particularly susceptible to floods, tropical cyclones, recurrent droughts, veld fires, and erratic rainfall; in early 2025 alone, extreme rainfall events caused significant fatalities. The country submitted its revised NDC in July 2021, its NBSAP-2 (covering 2015–2020), and is in advanced stages of its National Adaptation Plan process, as reflected in its recent national communications to the UNFCCC

Projects explored

S.No.	Title of Project	Implementation agencies	Period of implementation	Hazards addressed	Design Feature #1: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance	Design Feature #2: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action	Design Feature #3: Investments informed by climate data and strategies
1	Building climate resilience for vulnerable agricultural livelihoods in Southern Zimbabwe.	Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water and Rural Resettlement (MLAWRR)	2020- Present	Flood, Drought	✔	✔	✔
2	Integrated Climate Risk Management for Food Security and Livelihoods in	Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate & Rural	2021-Present	Drought	✔	✔	✔

	Zimbabwe	Resettlement (MoLAWCRR) of Zimbabwe and World Food Programme (WFP)					
3	Coping with Drought and Climate change (CwDCC) in Zimbabwe	- The Ministry of Environment and Tourism through the Environmental Management Agency supported by UNDP	2006-2013	Drought	✔	✔	✔
4	Scaling up adaptation in Zimbabwe with a focus on rural livelihoods	Oxfam , SAFIRE, PLAN International	2014-2018	Drought, Heavy rainfall	✔	✔	✔
5	Sustainable Land Use Planning for Integrated Land and Water Management for Disaster Preparedness and Vulnerability Reduction in the Lower Limpopo Basin	United Nations Human Settlements Program (Un-Habitat)	2003-2009	Flood	✔	✔	✔

Project #1: Building the climate resilience for vulnerable agricultural livelihoods in Southern Zimbabwe.

Brief description of the CBA

The project aims to build climate resilience by strengthening adaptation systems, supporting food-insecure households through community assets and risk transfer, and enabling smallholder farmers to invest in sustainable, climate-resilient development.

Alignment with national goals

The project strengthens climate resilient agriculture and water management for small holder farmers supporting Zimbabwe's NDC goal for adaptation in agriculture and gender inclusion. NBSAP goals for ecosyste based and indigenous knowledge dirven adaptation and NAP goals for local capcpity building, gender reposnsive governance and community led action.

Benefits provided by the CBA

The project provides support benefits by enhancing food and agricultural production, improving health outcomes and services and contributing to poverty eradication and livelihoods.

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1**: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	The project focuses on building the capacities of smallholder farmers, particularly women, to enhance agricultural resiliency and productivity by managing rainwater and soil moisture efficiently by training rain-fed farmers to manage soil, water and biomass to maximise water availability through in-field or off-site water harvesting and the use of water-efficient technologies. The introduction of Farmer Field Schools and peer-to-peer support to scale up

		climate-resilient agriculture, with access to resilient inputs, markets, and actionable climate information, was done to strengthen the capacities of vulnerable smallholder farmers.
2	The project aims to build leadership, technical and any other capabilities that will enable communities to take ownership of the project or make them capable of taking decisions	The project has taken up the following steps for the same - Train smallholder Irrigation Management Committees in their effective and efficient operation and maintenance; - Extend smallholder knowledge through organised farmer-to-farmer exchanges. - Field-based training and technology investments for farmers on rain-fed farmlands for climate-resilient water management -Investments in inputs, technologies and field-based training are done to scale up the implementation of climate-resilient agricultural production in the face of increasing climate hazards -Capacity building for farmers and local institutional staff on effective use of climate and weather information and products for resilient water management and agricultural planning
3	The project has a Monitoring and Evaluation system which measures the depth and quality of local agency, empowerment, engagement and leadership in development processes and decision making	A Gender Action Plan is being made that measures the increased % of women's membership in irrigation management committees and the number of women in strategic leadership positions in IMCs time to time.

2) **Design Feature #2**: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice

1	The project aims to address structural inequalities faced by vulnerable groups	The project trains women in particular, in a ward-based gender equality action learning program and a women's financial empowerment training programme, for strengthening the resilience of agricultural livelihoods of vulnerable communities, particularly women and smallholder farmers.
2	The project aims to support the vulnerable groups in practising their rights and accessing/owning resources	Targeting smallholder farmers by investing in local irrigation schemes will have a number of ancillary benefits impacting the current baseline of climate vulnerability by allowing for the production and sale of marketable climate-resilient crops, creation of complementary rural enterprises, and increased participation in development and decision making in their villages and districts A reliable supply of water, together with farmer-based water management and governance structures (both women and men as leaders and decision makers), enabling smallholders to plan and manage water resources effectively to offset climate risk.

3) **Design Feature #3**: Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Risk assessment studies consider social vulnerabilities (this includes considerations of gender, intersectionalities, etc.)	Climate change risk assessments, financial and economic cost-benefit analyses, gender equity and social inclusion assessments, and political economy assessments were carried out
2	The project utilises different forms of knowledge that come from the local actors (forms of	This project uses traditional knowledge of the local smallholder context as a point of departure for the continuous development, application and evaluation of innovative climate-resilient

	knowledge include Indigenous knowledge, utilisation of local solutions/species, etc.)	practices and technologies
3	The project utilises modern science and integrates it with Indigenous knowledge systems (modern science includes risk/vulnerability assessments, technical/scientific guidelines, etc.)	PICSA enables farmers to make informed decisions based on accurate, location-specific, climate and weather information and locally relevant crop, livestock and livelihood options, with the use of participatory tools to aid their decision making. Improved access to weather, climate and hydrological information for climate-resilient agriculture is ensured

Project #2: Integrated Climate Risk Management for Food Security and Livelihoods in Zimbabwe focusing on Masvingo and Rushinga Districts

Brief description of the CBA

The project focuses on improving national and community-level capacity to manage climate risks using climate forecasts and information. It aims to strengthen the capacity of vulnerable households by community-led asset creation and risk transfer mechanisms. It also aims to increase smallholder farmers' ability to invest in climate-resilient practices and sustain development gains.

Alignment with national goals

This project supports NDC goal on Agriculture and Food Security through climate-resilient farming and early warning systems, while insurance uptake and gender-disaggregated data address Gender Mainstreaming. Training on marketing and aggregation enhances livelihood resilience). The project also strengthens NAP priorities on local capacity, risk-informed planning, and anticipatory action through climate services and socio-economic vulnerability mapping. Indigenous knowledge integration with climate forecasts supports NBSAP objective while participatory M&E and social audits reflect NAP's inclusive governance mechanisms.

Benefits provided by the CBA

The project provides support benefits by enhancing food and agricultural production, contributing to poverty eradication and livelihoods and safeguarding cultural heritage.

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1**: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice

1	The extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making	Consultations with communities, partners and community-based asset creation and risk transfer
2	The project aims to build leadership, technical and any other capabilities that will enable communities to take ownership of the project or make them capable of taking decisions	Strengthening capacities and systems for the co-production of tailored climate services, including translation and tailoring of key messages to ease understanding and use by local communities Strengthen capacities at district and local levels to support dissemination and use of tailored climate services to ensure vulnerable communities have access to information needed for climate resilient practices
3	The project has a Monitoring and Evaluation system which measures the depth and quality of local agency, empowerment, engagement and leadership in development processes and decision making	% of HH who purchase insurance in cash is measured. Differentiation by women- and men-headed HHs (from year 2 in each community) is being done to ensure womens empowerment
4	Vulnerable groups within local actors are included in decision-making (vulnerable groups include women, children and youth, Indigenous People, disabled population, marginalised ethnic groups, etc.)	- decision-making at community levels for preparedness action and better management of climate risks to reduce vulnerability of small-holder farmers' food security and livelihoods

2) **Design Feature #2**: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Proper consent and contracts exist, which highlight the relations between the implementation agency and local actors	Risk Reduction (Component 2) Officer: management and implementation of the asset creation component of the GCF project, including overseeing community participatory processes, compliance and quality of assets established, contracting of local partners, monitoring of activities, and partners' coordination.
2	The project aims to address structural inequalities faced by vulnerable groups	The project is working on enhancing the investment capacity of small-holder farmers by providing them with a market base.
3	The project aims to support the vulnerable groups in practising their rights and accessing/owning resources (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	The farmer groups are trained on basic marketing and business skills, including record-keeping, pricing, contracts, and negotiations. WFP and partners work with the farmers to identify the appropriate aggregation models for the farmers.

3) **Design Feature #3**: Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The project utilises modern science and integrates it with Indigenous knowledge systems (modern science includes risk/vulnerability assessments, technical/scientific guidelines, etc.)	An important component of such a system will also be a better understanding of local, indigenous knowledge and identification of entry points to blend traditional and scientific knowledge to strengthen the content of climate information and products delivered. The project will collect and document traditional and indigenous knowledge about weather and climate from community members. This helps build trust and ensures that scientific messages are more relatable. Scientific climate data will be blended with local knowledge to

		make the information more useful and relevant for farmers. This helps create climate services (like forecasts and farming advice) that make sense in the local context.
2	The project utilises different forms of knowledge that come from the local actors (forms of knowledge include Indigenous knowledge, utilisation of local solutions/species, etc.)	The activity will include research and documentation of existing indigenous knowledge systems on climate and weather in target wards to help identify key entry points for building trust in information and products that will be shared. . Scientific climate data will be blended with local knowledge to make the information more useful and relevant for farmers. This helps create climate services (like forecasts and farming advice) that make sense in the local context.
3	Risk assessment studies consider social vulnerabilities (this includes considerations of gender, intersectionalities, etc.)	Identify key local actors and their existing food security monitoring systems and socioeconomic indicators (i.e. vulnerability analysis) in order to translate climate forecasts into local context-specific anticipatory action.
4	Feedback mechanisms and social audits are part of the project, and local actors are part of it	Gender assessment conducted

Project #3: Coping with Drought and Climate Change (CwDCC) in Zimbabwe

Brief description of the CBA

The CwDCC project aims to build the resilience of agricultural and pastoral communities in Chiredzi by promoting gender sensitive climate adaptation strategies. It supported the adoption of locally relevant approaches to manage climate variability and enhance livelihoods in drought-prone areas.

Alignment with national goals

CwDCC aligns with NDC Sections 3.2 and 5.1 by supporting decentralised adaptation and institutional coordination through community committees and pilot projects. Women's inclusion in livelihood initiatives fulfills Section 5.3 (Gender Mainstreaming), and market advocacy supports NAP's enabling policy environment. Monitoring systems and local knowledge integration reflect NBSAP Objectives 3.2 and 5.3, while blending scientific and traditional forecasting aligns with NAP's multi-knowledge adaptation planning. Multi-year partnerships and flexible funding advance NAP's sustainable, locally led finance models.

Benefits provided by the CBA

The project provides support benefits by enhancing food and agricultural production, contributing to poverty eradication and livelihoods and safeguarding cultural heritage.

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1**: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or	Develop project promotional and informational materials. Conduct a project awareness raising (inception) workshop for local authority, community

	community-owned)	leadership, government departments, NGOs and other opinion leaders in the pilot area. Establish local adaptation to climate change committees composed of community leadership and government departments to coordinate the identification and implementation of community pilot adaptation projects. Support the training of communities in adaptation to climate change. Work with communities and other partners to develop and implement community adaptation to climate change pilot projects in vulnerable Wards of pilot sites.
2	Multiple agencies and organisations have collaborated on the implementation of the project	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Management, Zimbabwe; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); Global Environment Facility (GEF)
3	Vulnerable groups within local actors are included in decision-making (vulnerable groups include women, children and youth, Indigenous People, disabled population, marginalised ethnic groups, etc.)	Work with communities and other partners to develop and implement community adaptation to climate change pilot projects in vulnerable Wards of pilot sites.
4	The project aims to build leadership, technical and any other capabilities that will enable communities to take ownership of the project or make them capable of taking decisions (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	Multi-year funding on the basis of multi-faceted partnerships, flexible pooling of funds, effective community capacity building, leadership development, joint decision making, and a holistic approach to community sustainable development are some of the features embodied in the project to ensure sustainability of the highlighted programmes and initiatives.

2) **Design Feature #2**: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Local actors are part of the Monitoring and Evaluation systems	Design and implement a community-based natural resources monitoring and reporting system.
2	The project aims to address structural inequalities faced by vulnerable groups (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	The project will provide financial and technical support to vulnerable communities, 50% of which will be women's groups, for the design and implementation of a range of small to medium scale livelihood improvement projects to mitigate the impacts of drought and climate change.
3	The project aims to support the vulnerable groups in practising their rights and accessing/owning resources	Develop and implement an advocacy programme for policy and regulatory environments that enable poor dryland communities to cope with drought by access and benefit from mainstream markets.

3) **Design Feature #3**: Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Risk assessment studies consider social vulnerabilities (this includes considerations of gender, intersectionalities, etc.)	Adaptive capacity asessment is done on indicators like available technological options, resources, structure of critical institution and decision making authorities, stock of human capital, stock of social capital including the definition of property rights, system's access to risk-spreading processes, information management and the credibility of information supplied by decision makers, and public's perception of risks and exposure.

2	The project utilises different forms of knowledge that come from the local actors (forms of knowledge include Indigenous knowledge, utilisation of local solutions/species, etc.)	The project will collaborate with local communities, the Zimbabwe Meteorological Services, the SADC Drought Monitoring Centre, Zimbabwe National Water Authority, Arex and relevant international centers of expertise to develop this output whilst also strengthening capacity for local level monitoring (including indigenous knowledge systems) and prediction of the diverse physical indicators of drought, as well as relevant economic, social and environmental impacts.
3	The project utilises modern science and integrates it with Indigenous knowledge systems (modern science includes risk/vulnerability assessments, technical/scientific guidelines, etc.)	Our entry point is the identification, development and/or upscaling of adaptive strategies, which are the result of indigenous knowledge and experiences, contemporary knowledge including scientific and technological innovations and social and economic issues, and which have led to sustainable livelihoods in arid and semi-arid lands.

Project #4: Scaling up Adaptation in Zimbabwe with a focus on Rural Livelihoods

Brief description of the CBA

The project worked to expand climate adaptation measures in Buhera, Chimanimani and Chiredzi districts. It focused on reducing the vulnerability of the rural population, especially women, by implementing targeted interventions in areas most affected by climate variability and change.

Alignment with national goals

This project addresses key NDC and Climate Policy goals by reducing flood vulnerability through sustainable land and water management. It uses participatory land use planning to manage disaster risk and biodiversity loss, supporting Zimbabwe's call for ecosystem-based adaptation and a community-driven planning framework.

Benefits provided by the CBA

The project provides support benefits by enhancing food and agricultural production and contributing to poverty eradication and livelihoods.

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1**: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	The involvement of direct project beneficiaries in decision-making processes around project activities promoted a sense of ownership of the initiatives, which led to effective implementation.

2	The project aims to build leadership, technical and any other capabilities that will enable communities to take ownership of the project or make them capable of taking decisions (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	The project target was to have at least 70% of smallholder farmers in the project area having access to localised climate forecasts
3	Vulnerable groups within local actors are included in decision-making (vulnerable groups include women, children and youth, Indigenous People, disabled population, marginalised ethnic groups, etc.)	The involvement of direct project beneficiaries in decision-making processes around project activities promoted a sense of ownership of the initiatives, which led to effective implementation.

2) **Design Feature #2**: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The project aims to address structural inequalities faced by vulnerable groups (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	To scale up adaptation measures and reduce the vulnerability of rural communities, particularly women, to climate variability
2	The project aims to support the vulnerable groups in practising their rights and accessing/owning resources (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	Women's access to resources such as land and livestock has improved, allowing them to make decisions which affect their livelihoods directly

3) **Design Feature #3**: Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Risk assessment studies consider social vulnerabilities (this includes considerations of gender, intersectionalities, etc.)	Vulnerability assessments conducted as part of project implementation indicate that perceptions of vulnerability to climate change among rural communities
2	The project has a Monitoring and Evaluation system which measures the activity-specific allocation of finance	The project Monitoring and Evaluation Framework includes indicators- M&E Activity, Responsible Party, Budget, and Timeframe.

Project #5: Sustainable Land Use Planning for Integrated Land and Water Management for Disaster Preparedness and Vulnerability Reduction in the Lower Limpopo Basin

Brief description of the CBA

The project promoted participatory land use planning to support sustainable land and water management in the flood-prone Lower Limpopo Basin. Its goals were to prevent land degradation, reduce flood-related risks to people and biodiversity and enhance community resilience through regionally coordinated planning efforts.

Alignment with national goals

The project supports Zimbabwe's national vision for climate-resilient agriculture and local empowerment via focusing on climate-smart agriculture, water access and inclusive governance as outlined in the Revised NDC and contributes to the broader goal under Vision 230 and NDS1,

Benefits provided by the CBA

The project provides support benefits by enhancing food and agricultural production, contributing to poverty eradication and livelihoods and safeguarding cultural heritage.

Best practices aligning with the design features of LLCA

1) **Design Feature #1**: Strengthening subsidiarity for climate finance

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	The extent to which local actors are engaged in decision-making (participation, training, inclusion in	Improved land use management through community-led initiatives in at least 50% of the area of three relevant flood-prone ecosystems as well as in at least six rural settlements of the

	decision-making, community-led or community-owned)	Lower Limpopo basin;
2	The project aims to build leadership, technical and any other capabilities that will enable communities to take ownership of the project or make them capable of taking decisions	Training in disaster preparedness techniques delivered and informative material disseminated to targeted communities. - participatory land use planning for sustainable land management is the main long-term strategy to be applied in order to reduce population vulnerability to floods as well as to minimize the environmental impact of extreme weather events. The project seeks to develop and disseminate proper tool kits to enhance the implementing capacity of the population

2) **Design Feature #2**: Supporting participation, inclusion, and community empowerment around climate action

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Local actors are part of the Monitoring and Evaluation systems	Key training activities will be implemented to enhance the local capacity of technical, administrative staff, and local leaders in various sectors, including operating flood forecasting systems, monitoring and early warning systems, awareness promotion, and public participation.
2	The project aims to support the vulnerable groups in practicing their rights and accessing/owning resources (this must be highlighted in at least one of the project's objectives)	Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE) has been instituted to work through Rural District Councils, and as such is an important avenue to get through to communitiesPlans (NBSAPs), especially where matters of Community-Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) are concerned. - The proposal by SADC-ELMS aims to develop a transboundary project consistent with UNCCD objectives, governments' policy priorities and planning by describing the ways to address

		constraints preventing rural populations from managing their resources in a sustainable manner.

3) **Design Feature #3**: Investments informed by climate data and strategies

S.No.	Indicator	Best Practice
1	Feedback mechanisms and social audits are part of the project, and local actors are part of it	The project will benefit from the participation and feedback of communities, NGOs, governmental agencies and other partners involved that will evaluate the relevancy and impacts of the implementation of sustainable land use planning tools on the ground.
2	The project has a Monitoring and Evaluation system which measures the activity-specific allocation of finance	Activity Specific budget allocation is available
3	The project has a Monitoring and Evaluation system which measures the activity-specific allocation of finance	Traditional norms and standards are still followed by the population, especially in rural areas. Such indigenous knowledge is still effective in the management and mitigation of floods, since local people are the ones who better know their land. The project will consider strategies to complement and increase this local knowledge using the information derived from modern technology.
4	The project utilises different forms of knowledge that come from the local actors (forms of knowledge include Indigenous knowledge, utilisation of local solutions/species, etc.)	The project will consider strategies to complement and increase this local knowledge using the information derived from modern technology.

5	The project utilises modern science and integrates it with Indigenous knowledge systems (modern science includes risk/vulnerability assessments, technical/scientific guidelines, etc.)	The project focuses on building strategies to complement and increase this local knowledge using the information derived from modern technology.