ADAPTATION FUND

Project and Programme Review Committee
Thirty-sixth Meeting
Bonn, Germany, 7-8- October 2025

Agenda item 7(b)

PROPOSAL FOR GLOBAL LOCALLY-LED AGGREGATOR PROGRAMME UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)

1.   The Board through Decision B.39/61, approved the Fund's new Medium-Term Strategy (MTS-II) for the 2023 – 2027 period. The strategy introduced a special emphasis on promoting locally led adaptation (LLA) in the Fund's work and included a new cross-cutting theme to "Promote locally based and locally led adaptation action including by devolving access and decision-making on adaptation finance to national, subnational, and local levels."

2   The Board also requested the secretariat to "prepare, for each proposed type of new or adjusted grant and funding window, a specific document containing objectives, review criteria, expected grant sizes, implementation modalities, review process and other relevant features, and present them for consideration by the Board, in accordance with the tentative timeline contained in the Annex I to document AFB/B.40/5/Rev.1." (Decision B.40/72, para (b) (iii)).

3.   The implementation plan identified the following actions for the implementation of the cross-cutting theme "Promote locally-based or locally-led adaptation actions":

Under the action pillar

(a) The Fund will continue to support concrete adaptation projects and programmes that meaningfully involve and deliver benefits to local actors and the Board will be invited to consider enhanced project review criteria, proposal templates and guidelines, as well as revised project reporting requirements.

(b) To expand support to modalities that promote locally led action, and expand the reach of the Fund, it is proposed to enhance measures, including the existing Enhanced Direct Access window, a new Global MIE Aggregator programme for channeling grants for LLA to non-accredited entities, and opening the option for EDA-type national programmes for MIEs and RIEs.

(c) The proposed new aggregator programme would resemble the model of the AF Climate Innovation Accelerator (AFCIA) but would be focused on LLA. Accredited MIEs could be invited to express interest for administering such a programme, especially those MIEs that are active in LLA relevant themes, sectors and target groups.

(d) Such a vehicle for LLA grants through global MIE aggregators would also be an opportunity, among others, for the Board to identify, on a pilot basis, sectors, themes or target groups with high impact potential or relevance for adaptation and/or that are currently being underrepresented in adaptation, such as related to health, biodiversity and nature-based solutions, fragile and conflict-affected settings, Indigenous Peoples etc.

4.   As mandated by the Board's request in paragraph b (iii) of Decision B.40/72, the document AFB/PPRC.33/39 'Additional delivery modalities for expanding support to locally led adaptation' was developed, leading to Decision B.42/36.

5.   Subsequently, as mandate by Decision B.42/36, the secretariat circulated a Call for Regional and Multilateral Implementing Entities to express their interest in applying for funding to support to serve as LLA Aggregators on June 24, 2024. IEs were invited to submit expressions of interest to the AFB Secretariat in line with the provisional criteria presented in document

AFB/PPRC.34/8 for consideration at the forty-third meeting of the Board. The secretariat had received six submissions, which were presented in document AFB/PPRC.34/8.

6.   Having considered the recommendation of the Project and Programme Review Committee, the Adaptation Fund Board (the Board) decided:

(a) *To invite the Caribbean Development Bank to develop a programme of up to US$ 8 million, noting the possibility to submit a proposal under the regional locally led adaptation modality, once available;*

(b) *To invite the Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean to develop a programme of up to US$ 12 million, noting the possibility to submit a proposal under the regional locally led adaptation modality, once available;*

(c) *To invite the United Nations Development Programme to develop a programme of up to US$ 10 million, noting the possibility to submit a proposal under the regional locally led adaptation modality, once available;*

(d) *To invite the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to develop a programme of up to US$ 15 million;*

(e) *To encourage the implementing entities that have submitted expressions of interest to consider future opportunities to support locally led adaptation;*

(f) *To request the selected implementing entity or entities to indicate their acceptance by letter to the Chair of the Board no later than two weeks from the date of the official invitation notification;*

(Decision B.43/19)

7.   The following fully-developed proposal document titled "Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Programme for Locally-led Adaptation (IPLA LLA)" was submitted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) , which is a Multilateral Implementing Entity of the Adaptation Fund.

8.   This is the fourth submission of the fully-developed proposal.

9.   The current submission was received by the secretariat in time to be considered in the forty-fifth Board meeting. The secretariat carried out four technical reviews of the project proposal, with the Project ID number AF00000447.

10.   In accordance with a request to the secretariat made by the Board in its 10th meeting, the secretariat shared this review sheet with UNDP and offered it the opportunity of providing responses before the review sheet was sent to the PPRC.

ADAPTATION FUND BOARD SECRETARIAT TECHNICAL REVIEW OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL

PROJECT/PROGRAMME CATEGORY: LLA Aggregator Fully-developed proposal

Country/Region: **Africa (initial focus on 6 SSA countries)**   .
Project Title: **Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Programme for Locally-led Adaptation (IPLA LLA)**
Thematic Focal Area: **Multisectoral/ EbA**
Implementing Entity: **UNDP**
Executing Entities: **UNDP**
AF Project ID: **AF00000447**
IE Project ID: **Requested Financing from Adaptation Fund (US Dollars): 10,000,000**
Reviewer and contact person: Alyssa Gomes   Co-reviewer(s): --
IE Contact Person:

| Technical Summary | The project "Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Programme for Locally-led Adaptation (IPLA LLA)" aims to finance the design and implementation of local Landscape Adaptation Programmes (LAPs) comprised of locally-led adaptation initiatives planned, developed, implemented and coordinated by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities. This will be done through the three components below:

Component 1: Landscape Adaptation Programmes (LAPs) (USD 1,116,119);
Component 2: Demand-driven LLA grants and capacity building support to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities for locally-led climate adaptation solutions (USD 6,426,629);
Component 3: Global Learning and Knowledge Management System (USD 1,276,119).

Requested financing overview:
Project/Programme Execution Cost: USD 272,042
Total Project/Programme Cost: USD 9,090,909
Implementing Entity Fee: USD 909,091
Financing Requested: USD 10,000,000

The first technical review identified several points requiring clarification or corrective action. These are discussed in the Clarification Requests (CRs) and Corrective Action Requests (CARs) raised in the review below. Key issues include the limited initial country scope for a global aggregator, the overall length of the proposal, the need for clearer concrete |

eligibility criteria for small grants, and the full articulation of community decision-making power over adaptation solution types. Additionally, there are significant concerns regarding the Project Execution Cost, which at 10% appears to exceed the Adaptation Fund's 1.5% cap for Implementing Entities acting as Executing Entities, with execution-related costs also being embedded within project components. Discrepancies exist in budget alignment across results frameworks, and comprehensive budgeting for M&E activities, including a baseline report, safeguards, and gender-responsive monitoring, needs further detail and consolidation.

The second technical review raised concerns pertaining to the Components and Financing Table, M&E budget breakdown and part of the justification for increase in the EE fees requested above the 1.5% cap as discussed in the CRs and CARs raised in the review.

The third technical review found a few pending issues to be addressed following the Results Impact and Knowledge (RIK) team quality check.

The fourth technical review finds the pending issues to be addressed.

Date:	Sept 5, 2025

Review Criteria	Questions	1st Review [30 July 2025]	2nd Review [28th August 2025]	3rd Review [3 September 2025]	4th Review [5 September 2025]
Country Eligibility	1. Does the proposal include a mechanism that will ensure that the participating countries are party to the Paris Agreement and/or the Kyoto Protocol?	**Needs clarification.** The proposal identifies only six initial countries (Botswana, Chad, Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda) but also states the program is "potentially global in scope". While letters of endorsement have been provided for Botswana, Chad,	**CAR1: Cleared (page 9)** The initial concern was that the proposal's global scope seemed limited to only six countries, without a clear mechanism for expansion. The proponent has addressed this by providing a comprehensive justification for the	-	-

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| | | Somalia, and Tanzania, with Kenya and Uganda expected the process for selecting additional eligible countries that may join beyond these initial six, and the due diligence to confirm their party status, is not fully described.

CAR1: The proposal identifies an initial focus on six countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. Given the extensive presence of diverse Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities across Africa who are also highly vulnerable to climate change, please justify why the initial program scope is limited to these six countries and describe any plans or criteria for expanding to other African countries with significant | initial focus on these countries while also detailing a clear process for adding more countries. This mechanism includes a set of eligibility criteria that cover a country's status as a Party to the Paris Agreement, existing UNDP capacities, vulnerability to climate change, and alignment with national climate priorities. This structured approach for future country selection, combined with the new narrative, successfully resolves the issue.

CAR2: Cleared (page 9)

This request, which was tied to CAR1, sought a formal due diligence process for verifying the eligibility of any new countries. The revised proposal | | |

		Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities populations that could benefit from this LLA aggregator approach. **CAR2:** Please clarify the specific, formal mechanism or due diligence process that will be applied to verify that any country, beyond the initial six identified, is a developing country Party to the Paris Agreement and/or the Kyoto Protocol before they can participate in the program. This mechanism must be a formal, documented step in the country selection process for any expansion of the program's geographical scope. *Please note that for LLA Aggregator proposals only, LOEs may be*	now explicitly states that expansion will be conditioned on countries having ratified the Paris Agreement and meeting other eligibility criteria. This formal, documented step for future country selection directly addresses the concern about verification and is a sufficient response.		

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		submitted during implementation.			
	2. Does the proposal describe how the IE will involve the participation of developing countries particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change? Does it specify countries, a region, or two or more regions?	**Yes.** The proposal specifies an initial focus on six countries in Sub-Saharan Africa (Botswana, Chad, Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda). The "Programme Background and Context" section elaborates extensively on the regional economic, social, development, and environmental context of Sub-Saharan Africa, highlighting its extreme vulnerability to climate change impacts such as droughts, floods, and land degradation. The proposal further details climate change scenarios for the entire region and for each of the six participating countries,	-	-	-

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		underscoring their specific vulnerabilities. It emphasizes that Indigenous Peoples (IPs) and Local Communities (LCs) in Africa are "especially vulnerable to climate change due to the synergies of a range of ecological, social and economic factors". This demonstrates a clear focus on particularly vulnerable developing countries and regions. However please see CAR1 above on the scope of the programme.			
Programme Eligibility	1. Does the length of the proposal amount to no more than one hundred(100) pages for the fully-developed project document, and one hundred(100) pages for its annexes?	**Yes.**	-	-	-

	2. Does the proposal describe how it will source locally-led small grant proposals, and screen them for the potential to support concrete adaptation actions to assist the participating countries in addressing the adverse effects of climate change and build in climate resilience?	**Needs clarification.** The proposal outlines a detailed multi-step process for sourcing locally-led small grant proposals. It describes the role of National Landscape Adaptation Committees (NLACs) in selecting landscapes, guiding participatory analysis and strategic planning by IPs and LCs to define "Landscape Adaptation Programmes (LAPs)," and subsequently identifying initiatives for grant funding. It states that the NLACs, with a majority of IP and LC representatives, will "formulate overall eligibility criteria for grants adapted or derived from AF criteria, the eight LLA principles, and the overall	**CR1: Cleared (page 15-16)** The initial review requested a draft set of concrete eligibility criteria for the small grants. The proponent has successfully addressed this by adding a detailed list of criteria to the proposal, organized into categories such as "Organization Eligibility," "Thematic Focus," and "Community Engagement". This demonstrates a clear understanding of the expected nature of the sub-projects and resolves the request.	-	-

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| | | programme objectives to produce knowledge, capacity and adaptation impacts". The proposed initiatives are expected to focus on nature-based solutions (NbS) with concrete adaptation activities. However, the proposal mentions that "Grant project eligibility criteria will be finalized by the NLACs (formed by a majority of IP and LC members) at the start of LAP implementation".

CR1: Please clarify whether a draft set of specific, concrete eligibility criteria for the small grants can be provided at this stage, even if they are subject to finalization by the NLACs. This would demonstrate a clearer understanding of the | | | |

		expected nature of the sub-projects.			
	3. Does the project/programme enable devolving decision making to the lowest appropriate level? Does it give local institutions and communities more direct access to finance and decision-making power over how adaptation actions are defined, prioritized, designed, implemented; how progress is monitored and how success is evaluated.	**Needs further clarification.** The proposal strongly emphasizes devolving decision-making to the lowest appropriate level, with Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPs and LCs) having "individual and collective agency over defining, prioritizing, designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating their climate actions". The establishment of locally-led multi-stakeholder landscape management and governance platforms and National Landscape Adaptation Committees (NLACs) with a majority of non-	**CR2: Cleared (page 24-25)** The concern was that the proposal's broad "outputs" might limit community choice to a pre-defined menu. The revised text clarifies that these outputs are merely examples based on past experience. The narrative now explicitly explains that intensive, participatory workshops will enable communities to analyze their own vulnerabilities and decide which solutions to implement, ensuring that their decision-making power is genuine and not restricted to a pre-set list. This resolves the ambiguity.	-	-

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		governmental members are positive indicators of this intent. The direct access to grant funding for communities and the participatory development of LAPs and individual initiatives are also highlighted as central to empowering local decision-making. However, a potential ambiguity lies in the relationship between the initially "identified" outputs in Component 1 and the community's full agency in defining the specific type of adaptation actions. While the proposal states that communities will "decide which of the outcomes and outputs they wish to focus on", the prior identification of broad outputs (e.g., "ecosystem	**CR3: Cleared (page 17, 22)** The initial review sought clarification on when and how climate risks and socio-economic contexts would be assessed. The revised proposal explicitly details that a "Landscape Adaptation Programme formulation workshop" will precede the grant initiative design phase. In this workshop, local actors will conduct a "dialogical process of identifying and analyzing the climate risks" before deciding on specific solutions. This new detail on the timing and methodology of the assessment ensures evidence-based decision-making and addresses the request.		

| | | restoration of headwaters, revegetation of grazing lands, improved agricultural practices") could imply a pre-defined menu rather than entirely community-driven definition of the *type* of solution.

CR2: Please elaborate on how the initial identification of "outputs" for the LAPs ensures that communities have full decision-making power over the *types* of adaptation actions/solutions, rather than merely selecting from a pre-defined list. How is enough flexibility maintained for truly emergent, community-defined solutions beyond the broad categories mentioned?

Regarding the timing of participatory | | | |
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		needs assessments and evidence for decision-making, the proposal indicates that the LAP development workshop, where IP and LC participate in analysis and strategic planning, will inform the initiatives. **CR3:** Please clarify when and how the specific climate risks, adaptation priorities, and socio-economic contexts of *each target community* within a selected landscape will be assessed and integrated *before* communities define their specific grant initiatives. This is crucial to ensure evidence-based decision-making for adaptation actions. The program's core revolves around the Landscape Adaptation	**CR3: Cleared (page 9-12,93-94)** The initial review identified a discrepancy where the budget for components in the summary table (Section C) did not match the amounts in the AF Alignment table (Section F). The proponent has corrected this in the revised proposal, and all figures now align precisely across the budget tables, ensuring full consistency.		

		Programmes (LAPs), which are developed in the first year (Component 1) through a participatory process where Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPs and LCs) identify vulnerabilities and resilience-enhancing initiatives. These identified initiatives are then reviewed and approved by National Landscape Adaptation Committees (NLACs) for grant funding. Component 2 directly operationalizes these LAPs by providing capacity building and financing for the locally-led, grant-funded initiatives that IPs and LCs design based on the LAP outcomes and outputs. The process includes a "tight turn-around in a single workshop	**CR4: Not cleared (Pages 9-12).** The table now includes the breakdown but not the total per component. Further the total project cost adds to 9,090,911. This brings the total above USD 10M. Check consistency across _all_ financial tables.		

| | | between LAP development and activity design for grant funding" to maintain momentum. Finally, Component 3 explicitly draws knowledge from the implementation of both LAPs (Component 1) and the grant-funded initiatives (Component 2) to strengthen climate adaptation policies, improve adaptive management, and foster stakeholder learning. This highlights a cyclical relationship where initial planning leads to implementation, and lessons from implementation feed back into planning and broader policy. (Pages 10-20).

While the proposal describes the general sequence and states that components build on | | | |
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		each other, the explicit, clear articulation of the chronological flow and detailed interlinkages could still be improved. For example, while it says component 2 operationalizes component 1, a clear breakdown of specific outputs from component 1 that serve as pre-requisites for component 2 activities would be helpful. \ **CAR3:** Please include a clear breakdown of specific outputs and activities for each of the components. Please ensure consistency with the Components and Financing Table. **CR4:** The "Programme Components and Financing" table provides the total			

		budget for each component. To enhance the clarity and transparency of the financial allocation, please provide a more explicit breakdown of the financing within each component. This should detail how the allocated funds for each of the three components (Component 1: Landscape Adaptation Programmes; Component 2: Demand-driven LLA grants and capacity building; Component 3: Global Learning and Knowledge Management System) are distributed among their respective planned outputs.			
	4. Does the proposal describe how it will screen small grant proposals for their potential to provide economic, social and	**Yes. (Pages 25-28).** The proposal explicitly states that the LAP programming	-	-	-

	environmental benefits, particularly to vulnerable communities, including gender considerations, while avoiding or mitigating negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund? Does the project/programme address structural inequalities faced by women, youth, children, people with disabilities, people who are displaced, Indigenous Peoples and marginalized ethnic groups?	methodology aims at "enhancing socio-ecological resilience from coordinated locally-led activities that improve or sustain ecosystem services, agricultural and other production, and alternative livelihoods, as well as governance, management and financing capacities and mechanisms". It states that locally identified grant proposals will "highlight economic, social and environmental benefits that will be quantified, whenever possible". The proposal emphasizes "equitable distribution of benefits to vulnerable communities, households and individuals" as a "constant guiding feature and criteria			

		of all grant-funded initiatives". Furthermore, the proposal includes <u>a detailed "Gender analysis and action plan" (Annex 3)</u> that identifies key gender issues in each participating country and outlines specific activities, indicators, and targets to ensure gender equity and women's empowerment. It commits to ensuring women's participation in governance and representation, capacity building, and knowledge management, with specific targets for female participation in NLACs and women-led initiatives. It also broadly discusses addressing structural inequalities faced by Indigenous Peoples, youth, children, people with			

		disabilities, and displaced persons through their inclusion in LAP development and targeting for grant development. The Environmental and Social Screening Report (SESP) also comprehensively addresses potential risks related to marginalized and vulnerable groups, human rights, gender eq Guidance Document: Gender Guidance Document for Implementing Entities on Compliance with the Adaptation Fund Gender Policy (Updated in 2022)			
	5. Does the programme provide an analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the proposed programme and explain how the regional or multi-	**Needs clarification.** The proposal provides a good qualitative analysis of cost-effectiveness, arguing that direct	**CR4: Cleared (page 16)** The proposal now provides a clear justification for the maximum grant amounts of USD	-	-

	regional approach would support cost-effectiveness	financing to IPs and LCs reduces "institutional, administrative and operational costs associated with established top-down programmes". It leverages UNDP's long-standing experience with the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP), which is cited as "highly cost effective". The regional approach is justified by economies of scale in capacity building, knowledge exchange, and policy dialogue. However, the proposal states that the "maximum grant amount of USD 75,000 will be set per regular grant and a maximum grant amount of USD 150,000 per strategic grant", with an anticipated average of "$37,907	75,000 for regular grants and USD 150,000 for strategic grants. This justification is based on UNDP's experience with the Small Grant Programme (SGP) and explains the rationale for a larger allocation for strategic initiatives that focus on upscaling or protecting public goods. This detailed explanation is a sufficient response. **CR5: Cleared (page 22)** The revised proposal includes more specific examples of how power imbalances will be actively mitigated. It states that National Coordinators will ensure that representatives from marginalized groups, including women		

		on overage for a total of USD 5,459,069" for a minimum of 145 grant initiatives. The rationale for these specific grant size tiers (e.g., why $75,000 or $150,000 is considered optimal for achieving scalable adaptation impacts) is not fully elaborated. (Pages 29-32). **CR5:** Please provide a brief justification for the chosen maximum grant amounts (USD 75,000 for regular grants and USD 150,000 for strategic grants) and explain how these specific tiers contribute to the program's overall cost-effectiveness in achieving scalable adaptation impacts, especially in comparison to potentially larger or smaller grant sizes.	and youth, sit on the National Landscape Adaptation Committees (NLACs), where decisions are made by consensus. It also confirms that these groups will have "full authority over the design and implementation of their grant proposals", which is a convincing mechanism for ensuring genuine decision-making authority.		

| 6. Is the programme consistent with national, sub-national or local sustainable development strategies, national, sub-national or local development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications and adaptation programs of action and other relevant instruments | **Yes. (Pages 32-44).**

The proposal thoroughly demonstrates consistency with a wide range of national, sub-national, and regional development and climate strategies. At the country level, it explicitly states that LAP development will ensure consistency with NAPs, NDCs, poverty reduction strategies, and other relevant instruments. The detailed tables for each of the six participating countries (Botswana, Chad, Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda) effectively map the program's alignment with their respective national visions, development plans, climate policies, and strategies, including specific references | - | - | - |

		to livestock and rangeland management policies, water policies, and gender considerations within these national frameworks. At the regional level, the proposal demonstrates consistency with emerging African sub-regional frameworks for climate change programs, such as the SADC Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for the Water Sector, Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program (AAAP), Regional Climate Resilience Program for Eastern and Southern Africa, EAC Climate Change Strategy, and ECOWAS Regional Climate Strategy. The proposal articulates how the program's objectives and			

		activities align with and contribute to the goals of these broader regional initiatives, often emphasizing nature-based solutions.			
	7. Does the proposal describe how it will screen small grant proposals for meeting the relevant national technical standards, where applicable, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund? Does the project provide support to local actors and build their capacities to comply with the standards?	**Yes. (Pages 45-46)** • The proposal states that UNDP Country Offices will ensure compliance with national technical standards for all grant-funded initiatives. It outlines a multi-step process: • UNDP COs will support the identification of "all relevant national technical standards during LAP development	-	-	-

		and implementation". • Grant proposal eligibility criteria will "include reference to applicability of national technical standards". • Technical assistance providers to IPs and LCs will receive "information and training on national technical standards". • The NLACs will review grant proposals for compliance with national technical standards and the AF ESP, recommending			

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		adjustments if needed. • IPs and LCs will receive "coaching and guidance during grant initiative formulation to identify potential technical issues". The proposal explicitly states that NLACs can award "up to USD 2,000 to support the process of adapting the design of initiatives to comply with national technical standards", demonstrating a commitment to building local capacity in this area.			
	8. Is there duplication of programme with other funding sources? Does the programme enhance collaboration across	**No. (Pages 46-52).** The proposal asserts that there are "currently no regional or global programmes	-	-	-

	sectors and enhance efficiencies and good practice?	systematically providing direct access to adaptation finance by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities". It positions the program as building on UNDP's grant-making experience and operational efficiencies, enhancing national capacities, and fostering a regional community of practice. The proposal provides a detailed "country-level screening of relevant initiatives, and related synergies and complementarities". For each participating country, it lists ongoing or upcoming initiatives and explains how the proposed program will seek synergies, avoid duplication, or complement existing efforts (e.g., building			

		on PAPCV-VL in Chad, complementing GCF-FAO and World Bank FLLoCA in Kenya, linking with existing water management projects in Somalia and Tanzania). It emphasizes that LAP development and implementation will not duplicate activities of existing initiatives but will focus on "specific, underserved, and highly vulnerable landscapes that are not directly targeted by current programs". The NLAC will review existing programs in candidate landscapes to ensure non-duplication.			
	9. Does the programme have a learning and knowledge management component to capture and	**Needs clarification.** The proposal provides a comprehensive narrative description of its learning and	-	-	-

	feedback lessons, in particular managing traditional and/or indigenous knowledge, where relevant? Does it contribute to building and institutionalizing local capacities? framework, and other relevant instruments?	knowledge management (LKM) component (Component 3), outlining various knowledge products, activities, and dissemination strategies at local, national, and regional levels. This includes plans for community-led climate indicators, guidelines on customary land tenure recognition, digital knowledge platforms, peer-to-peer exchanges, and bringing Indigenous voices to global forums. However, when comparing this rich narrative with the formal "Expected Outputs" listed under Outcome 3 in the Project Results Framework, there is a notable disconnect. The Results Framework only presents three			

		outputs for the LKM component: "Number of evaluations and analyses of grant project performance," "Number of lessons learned publications in local languages," and "Number of policy recommendations". These outputs, while relevant, do not fully capture the breadth and ambition of the LKM activities and products described in the narrative, such as the establishment of knowledge platforms, specific guidance documents, or direct engagement in global forums. This lack of alignment can hinder clear monitoring and accountability for all planned LKM initiatives. **CR6:** Please revise the "Expected	**CR6: Cleared (pages 24-25 and 88-90)** The initial review requested that the "Expected Outputs" under Outcome 3 in the Project Results Framework be revised to more comprehensively reflect the diverse activities and knowledge products described in the narrative for Component 3. The proponent has addressed this request by revising the Programme Results Framework (Section E) to include a		

		Outputs" under Outcome 3 ("Co-production of knowledge by Indigenous practitioners and western trained scientists for improved adaptive management and stakeholder learning") in the Project Results Framework (Section E) to more comprehensively reflect the diverse activities and knowledge products described in the narrative for Component 3 (Section I). This should include, but not be limited to, outputs related to: • The operationalization of knowledge management platforms (e.g., digital libraries,			

		communities of practice). • The facilitation and documentation of specific peer-to-peer learning and exchange events. • The development and dissemination of other key knowledge products like "community-led climate indicators" or "guidelines on customary land tenure recognition." • Outputs reflecting the program's engagement in broader policy influence forums.			

	10. Has the proposal described what consultative process will take place, and how will it involve all key stakeholders, and vulnerable groups, including gender considerations? Does the consultative consider and address gender-based, economic and other inequalities in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?	**Yes, but needs some clarification.** _The proposal outlines a two-phase consultative process:_ pre-submission and during implementation. It states that initial consultations occurred with government authorities, NGOs, and SGP National Steering Committee members, with minutes kept and an annex provided. For implementation, it details consultations at the landscape level (IPs and LCs, local authorities), national level (ministries, NGOs, academia), and global/regional levels. It emphasizes gender-responsive consultations, prioritizing vulnerable and marginalized groups, and securing local	**CR7: Cleared (page 24)** The proposal has now been clarified to address how existing power imbalances will be proactively mitigated to ensure genuine decision-making power for marginalized groups. The revised text specifies that the National Coordinators will work with communities to ensure adequate representation of women, youth, persons with disabilities, and Indigenous Peoples on the multi-stakeholder Landscape Platform. Furthermore, it explicitly states that decisions within the National Landscape Adaptation Committees (NLACs) will be made by consensus,	-	-

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		stakeholder interest and participation in LAP development workshops, including setting desired adaptation outcomes and identifying activities. The Gender Action Plan (Annex 3) further reinforces commitments to gender-sensitive approaches, aiming for women's equitable representation in NLACs and targeting women/girls in outreach activities. However, while the proposal mentions "gender-responsive consultations" and prioritizing the most vulnerable, the details on *how* existing power imbalances within communities will be proactively addressed to ensure genuine decision-making power for women, youth,	granting these representatives "genuine decision-making authority". The proponent also confirms that marginalized groups will have "full authority over the design and implementation of their grant proposals", which is a convincing mechanism for ensuring their voices translate into action. This response successfully addresses the concern and clears the request.		

		persons with disabilities, and Indigenous Peoples (beyond mere representation or invitation) could be strengthened. **CR7:** Please provide more specific examples or mechanisms of how the consultative processes will actively mitigate power imbalances and ensure that the voices and priorities of women, youth, persons with disabilities, and particularly marginalized Indigenous Peoples groups translate into genuine decision-making authority over the design and implementation of adaptation actions, rather than just participation in discussions.			
	11. Is the requested financing justified on the basis of full cost	**Yes. (Pages 56-57).**	-		

	of adaptation reasoning?				
	12. Is the programme aligned with AF's results framework?	**Yes but needs clarification**. The proposal includes a "Project Results Framework" (Section E) and a "Demonstrate how the programme aligns with the Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund" table (Section F). The alignment table maps project objectives and outcomes to specific AF outcomes and outputs, which is good practice. It includes the core impact indicator "Number of beneficiaries (direct and indirect), disaggregated by sex and youth". It also provides a separate table for "Adaptation Fund Core Impact Indicator 'Natural Assets Protected or Rehabilitated'" with a	**CAR4: Cleared (Page 93-94)** *The section will be revisited by the Results Impact and Knowledge Team for quality checks*	**NEW CAR7 (Following RIK quality check):** In the project results framework under outcome 3, there are a couple of targets marked as zero, we assume this is a mistake. The two indicators are: "Number of women led initiatives or initiatives with more than 50% female participation undergoing participatory evaluations" and "Number of IP and LC women's organizations systematizing lessons learned". Please revise accordingly. **NEW CAR8:** Please ensure consistent alignment between Fund's outcomes and outputs. The table in section F	**NEW CAR7: Cleared (Pages 89-90)** **NEW CAR8: Cleared (Pages 93-95)**

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		target for "Ha under resilience-enhancing management". This is well received. The programme is aligned with outcomes 2,3 and 5 of the SRF. However, there is a discrepancy in the budget allocation presented in the "Project Components and Financing" table (Section C) and the "AF Alignment with Results Framework" table (Section F). For example, Component 1 in Section C is USD 927,583, but Outcome 1 in Section F (which directly corresponds to Component 1) is listed as USD 1,185,159. Similar discrepancies exist for other components/outcomes.		now presents the project's alignment just with Fund's outcome 5 but with outputs 2 and 3, therefore an alignment with Fund's outcomes 2 and 3 should also be included.	

		CAR4: The total grant amount for each project outcome in the AF alignment table (Section F) must precisely match the "Amount (US$)" for each corresponding component in Section C (Project/Programme Components and Financing). Please reconcile these figures and ensure consistency across the proposal.			
	13. Has the sustainability of the programme outcomes been considered when designing the programme, including in the screening of the locally-led small grants projects? Does the project/programme support long-term development of local governance processes, and improve the capacity of local institutions to	**Yes, but needs clarification.** The proposal outlines several aspects contributing to the sustainability of program outcomes. It states that sustainability is "premised on a number of principles," including the need for a landscape approach that "is owned, driven and led by Indigenous Peoples	**CR8: Cleared (page 25)** The revised narrative addresses this by framing the grants as "catalytic" seed funding intended to build local capacities and empower communities for long-term sustainability, which is a reasonable approach that resolves the concern.	-	-

	ensure that communities can effectively implement adaptation actions over the long term?	and Local Communities in a process of collective planning, management and governance". Key elements for sustainability include: • Building capacities of IPs and LCs through "learning-by-doing" in identifying vulnerabilities, crafting solutions, and participatory monitoring and evaluation. • Providing grant funding to overcome financial risk perceived by lenders, enabling IPs and LCs to build experience and access			

		credit or partnerships for long-term investment. • Strengthening local governance through the development of LAPs, which involves "unofficial landscape governance" by prescribing peer-to-peer compliance with consensus-based land management rules, leading to advocacy for policy reforms and participation in formal governance. • The selection criteria for small grants will also consider the equitable			

		distribution of benefits, further reinforcing long-term sustainability by ensuring broad community buy-in and benefits. **CR8:** Please clarify the precise scope of adaptation actions and costs that this program's financing will cover, and where the line is drawn for what is not covered (e.g., large-scale infrastructure, long-term operational costs beyond project duration, or subsequent phases of livelihood transformation). How will expectations of communities regarding the full spectrum of adaptation costs be managed if the grant funding is primarily			

		catalytic for initial initiatives, and how will the programme ensure long-term maintenance and continuity of supported adaptation measures post-project completion?		
	14. Does the programme provide an overview of environmental and social impacts / risks identified, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?	**Yes, but with adjustments.** The proposal provides an overview of environmental and social impacts/risks in Section II.N and further details them in Annex 2 (UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Report - SESP). <u>The programme is categorized as Category B.</u> The SESP identifies a range of potential risks (e.g., related to compliance with law, access and equity, marginalized groups, human rights,	**CR9: Cleared (page 65-67, 195-200)** The initial review asked for clarification on how the program would ensure the rights and needs of all Indigenous Peoples (IPs) would be addressed without a standalone Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) for each grant, particularly where Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) is required. The proponent has addressed this by clarifying that direct access grant proposals from IP organizations, based on their own		

		gender equity, core labor rights, Indigenous Peoples, natural habitats, biodiversity, pollution, public health, and cultural heritage) and categorizes the overall project risk as "Moderate". It outlines assessment and management measures for each identified risk in a comprehensive table. The proposal also refers to an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) (Part III.C) and a Grievance Redress Mechanism (Annex 4) for managing these risks. **CR9:** While the ESMP framework outlines measures for USPs, the SESP states that "Separate Indigenous Peoples Plans (IPPs) are considered not necessary when	priorities, will be considered compliant with FPIC principles. For other projects, additional FPIC documentation will be developed as appropriate. The response also highlights that the NLAC, with its IP focal points, and the multi-tiered Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), are robust mechanisms to protect the rights of all IPs, thereby sufficiently resolving the concern. **CR10: Cleared (page 65-67)** The initial review questioned the "Low" significance ratings for fundamental social principles like "Human Rights" and "Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups," as these appeared to contradict the program's focus on		

		individual proposals are developed by IPs organizations, based on the priorities and challenges faced by such communities". Please clarify how the program will ensure that the specific rights and needs of all Indigenous Peoples groups potentially affected by sub-projects, particularly where FPIC is required, are fully assessed and addressed through a robust plan, even if a standalone IPP is deemed unnecessary for every individual grant. **CR10:** The SESP identifies a "Low" significance for "Compliance with the Law" (Risk 1), "Access and Equity" (Risk 2), "Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups"	vulnerable populations. The proponent has provided a clear justification by explaining that the UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) methodology intentionally factors in the program's design, including strong community involvement and explicit mitigation measures, as a way to manage and reduce the likelihood of these risks. This approach, where proactive engagement is seen as a risk-reducing factor, provides a sound rationale for the rating and resolves the request. **CAR5: Cleared (page 67, 85)** The initial review noted that the 'Lands and Soil		

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		(Risk 3), and "Human Rights" (Risk 4). Given that the program explicitly targets "vulnerable, remote and poor communities as rights-holders" and aims to address "structural inequalities", please justify why these fundamental human rights and social principles are rated as "Low" risk. While the mitigation measures are described, the initial risk assessment seems to contradict the very premise of the program's intervention. A justification for this low risk assessment, despite the inherent complexities of working with these groups, is needed. **CAR5**: Please revise the risk finding for the principle 'Lands and Soil	Conservation' principle should be triggered given the project's use of Unidentified Sub-Projects (USPs) and its focus on Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA). The proponent has corrected this in the revised proposal by explicitly stating that this principle is now triggered in the SESP. Furthermore, a new management measure has been included, outlining a plan for checks and balances during the sourcing phase to identify fragile soils and implement measures to minimize soil loss, thereby adequately addressing the concern.		

		Conservation'. As the project includes USPs and given the nature of the anticipate EbA interventions, there would need to include monitoring measures for activities that may trigger this principle.			
Resource Availability	1. Is the requested project funding within the parameters for the LLA aggregator proposals grants set by the Board?	**Yes.**	-	-	-
	2. Is the Implementing Entity Management Fee at or below 10 per cent of the project/programme for implementing entity (IE) fees and at or below 10 per cent of the project/programme cost for the execution costs?	**Needs clarification.** The proposal states that UNDP will directly execute the program through a dedicated Programme Management Unit (PMU). It highlights "Programme Execution Costs at USD 909,090 (10%)" and provides a justification for why this "exceeds the 1.5% cap set by the Adaptation Fund" on	**See CAR6, CR13, CR14 below.**	-	-

		an "exceptional basis". The "Detailed budget by partners" table (Section G) includes a section for "Project Execution Cost" broken down by various budget lines (e.g., "Services to Projects - CO Staff," "International Consultant," "Contractual Services - Individuals," "Travel," "Equipment and Furniture," etc.) over four years. The budget notes (Section G) also provide explanations for some of these PEC budget lines (e.g., Note 26 for "Services to Projects - CO Staff", Note 25 for "International Consultant", Note 20, 23 for "Contractual Services - Individuals", Note 24			

		for "Travel" related to TE consultant). Furthermore, the justification for exceeding the 1.5% cap (i.e., the 10% PEC) is presented in narrative format but is not explicitly linked back to the specific budget lines within the PEC breakdown. For example, while "sustained accompaniment of local actors" and "intensive engagement, mentoring" are mentioned, it's not clear which specific budget lines under PEC (e.g., "Contractual Services - Individuals" for NCs/PAs, or "Travel") directly account for the increased cost associated with these exceptional needs.			

Eligibility of IE	1. Is the programme submitted through an eligible Multilateral or Regional Implementing Entity that has been accredited by the Board? Is the programme submitted by an entity that has been invited by the Board to do so?	**Yes.** Accreditation status: Accredited Accreditation Expiration Date: 11 October 2029	-	**Yes. Please note that the IE coordinators signature is not displayed in the track changes doc and the clean version. Please include.**	
Implementation Arrangements	1. Does the proposal include adequate arrangement for programme management at the multi-regional/regional level, including coordination arrangements within countries and among them? Has the potential to partner with national institutions, and when possible, national implementing entities (NIEs), been considered, and included in the management arrangements?	**Needs clarification.** UNDP will serve as both the Implementing and Executing Entity, leveraging its extensive operational presence, network of Country Offices, and decades of experience in local and national governance and participatory approaches. A dedicated Programme Management Unit (PMU) will manage day-to-day operations, ensuring	-	-	-

		program coherence and supervising country-level teams and National Coordinators (NCs). Oversight will be provided by UNDP Global Programme Board and National Landscape Adaptation Committees (NLACs) at the country level. The program plans to involve National Implementing Entities (NIEs) in NLACs, including in sourcing and screening grant proposals, and aims to complement and build NIE capacities in Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) approaches where applicable. (Pages 62-66). The organizational chart on page 65 visually separates "Execution" and "Oversight." However, the lines	**CAR5:Cleared (Page 72-74)**		

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		connecting all the entities (e.g., between "UNDP AF LLA Global Board" and the components/country level, or between "UNDP VF Hub Representative" and other entities) are not clearly drawn or explained, leading to ambiguity in reporting lines and functional relationships. While some boxes are clearly labeled (e.g., "National Landscape Adaptation Committee," "UNDP CO Resident Representative"), the flow and interaction pathways among all listed entities are not self-evident. For instance, it's not explicit how "UNDP BPPS Nature/Climate Hub" and "RBA-RBAS Representative" interact with "National Landscape	A new, comprehensive organizational chart has been included in the revised proposal that explicitly details the reporting lines and functional relationships between all program entities.		

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		Adaptation Committee" or the execution arm. More importantly, while "National Landscape Adaptation Committee" and "UNDP CO Representative" are shown as boxes under "Execution" and "Oversight" respectively, their precise interaction with the PMU and the overall reporting hierarchy for the execution of activities remains unclear. **CAR5:** Please provide a complete and clearly labeled organizational chart for the program management structure, explicitly showing all reporting lines, functional relationships, and coordination mechanisms between all entities involved at global, regional, and			

		national levels. This should include the PMU, UNDP Global Programme Board, NLACs, Country Programme Teams (National Coordinators/Programme Assistants), and precisely illustrate how National Implementing Entities (NIEs) will be integrated into this structure and decision-making process when applicable, reflecting their roles in both oversight and potentially execution support.			
	2. Are there measures for financial and project/programme risk management?	**Yes. (Pages 68-69).**	-	-	
	3. Are there measures in place for the management of environmental and social risks, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund? Are there	**Yes, but needs clarification.** The proposal addresses environmental and social risk management in Section III.C,	-	-	

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	measures in place to enhance the capacity of local actors contribute to developing and managing these measures?	referring to the programmatic Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) detailed in a table within this section. It states that the ESMP "provides mechanisms to track identified ESP-related risks for USPs, and ensures that appropriate mitigation measures are identified, implemented, and monitored". The ESMP table provides detailed mitigation measures, identifies responsibilities (UNDP, NCs, NLACs, IPs and LCs), and includes M&E arrangements and indicators for compliance. The proposal also indicates that the ESMP will be revised during implementation based on USP risk			

screening and that each grant-funded initiative will be subject to its own screening.

The Gender Analysis and Action Plan (Annex 3) comprehensively addresses gender impacts and risks, outlining measures to ensure gender-sensitive approaches throughout the project cycle.

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is elaborated in Annex 4, describing its multi-tier nature, mandate, functions, composition, and communication procedures. It mentions where grievances can be addressed (UNDP offices, NLACs, AF, UNDP's Accountability Mechanism).

		Credible budget provisions for ESMP implementation: The ESMP table (Section III.C) includes M&E arrangements and indicators but does not explicitly detail a separate budget line for ESMP implementation activities (e.g., dedicated safeguards focal point/specialist, E&S assessments beyond initial screening, specific monitoring activities, GRM operation costs) within the overall budget. While some costs might be embedded, a clearer allocation is needed to demonstrate credible resourcing for these measures. **CR11:** While the ESMP and SESP comprehensively	**CR11:Cleared. (Page 111)** The revised proposal now includes a budget note clarifying that a provision of USD 80,000 has been made for ESMP, RBM, and GRM monitoring and management.		

		outline environmental and social risk management measures, please confirm and explicitly demonstrate that dedicated budget provisions are included for the full implementation of the ESMP. This should clarify where costs for activities such as safeguards focal points/specialists, E&S assessments for individual grants (beyond initial screening), ongoing monitoring of safeguards, and the operation of the Grievance Redress Mechanism are allocated within the detailed budget.			
	4. Is a budget on the Implementing Entity Management Fee use included?	**Yes, but needs clarification.** The fee breakdown provided in the proposal details how the total fee of USD 909,091 will be			

| | | utilized across various project cycle management categories: "Identification, Sourcing and Screening of Ideas," "Feasibility Assessment / Due Diligence Review," "Development & Preparation," "Implementation," and "Evaluation and Reporting." These categories and the services described within them, such as providing technical support, overseeing financial management, monitoring quality assurance, and managing evaluations and reporting, appear consistent with the Adaptation Fund's guidance on the permissible scope of IE fees for project supervision and oversight services. | | | |

		The specific allocation of USD 170,000 for M&E supervision, as detailed in the separate table, which includes costs for inception workshops, annual reports, independent Mid-term Review (MTR), Terminal Evaluation (TE), monitoring missions for safeguards, and programme quality assurance, aligns with the types of activities expected to be covered by the IE's oversight functions. These M&E supervision activities are broadly consistent with the services listed under the larger "Implementation" (USD 409,090) and "Evaluation and Reporting" (USD 136,364) categories within the main IE fee breakdown.	**CR12: Cleared.** The Implementing Entity fee breakdown table shows the total fee of USD 909,091, which is 10% of the total project financing. This breakdown correctly allocates specific amounts to M&E supervision, with MTR and TE costing a combined USD 90,000. This allocation is consistent with the Adaptation Fund's policy that evaluations are covered under the IE fee. **However, a significant contradiction arises when this is compared to the justification for the Project Execution Cost.**		

| | | However, further elaboration is still needed to ensure complete clarity on the comprehensive utilization of the IE fee for M&E supervision.

CR12: While the breakdown of IE fees for MTR, TE, and safeguards monitoring is clear, please further elaborate on how the broader "Implementation" and "Evaluation and Reporting" categories of the IE fee (as detailed in the general "Implementing Entity fee breakdown" table) contribute to the overall supervision of the M&E function for the program, ensuring comprehensive oversight beyond specific evaluations and safeguards monitoring. | | | |

| | 5. Is an explanation and a breakdown of the execution costs included? | **Yes, but corrective action is requested.**

The proposal states that UNDP will serve as both the Implementing Entity (IE) and the Executing Entity (EE) for the program. **Per Adaptation Fund policy (Decisions B.17/17, B.18/30, and B.38/42), when an IE executes a project, execution costs are strictly capped at 1.5% of the total project cost.** For LLA and innovation projects *"which may require additional investments to support execution, certain activities may be eligible to be charged under a project component when the EE or EEs in those cases is/are not yet identified"*. Eligible activities from execution to be | **CAR6: Not cleared**

The original review challenged the proposal's 10% PEC, referencing the 1.5% cap for IEs acting as EEs per Adaptation Fund policy. The proponent has responded by revising the budget to a **3% PEC** and submitting a justification letter for this amount on an exceptional basis. The justification argues that the intensive, hands-on nature of a multi-country LLA aggregator program with its specific needs for sustained accompaniment, in-country problem-solving, and a high volume of grant-related transactions necessitates a higher level of operational support that cannot be accommodated by a | **CAR6: Cleared (Pages 130,135)**

Please submit the revised justification reflecting the need for additional execution budget. The previous version mentioned the higher cost is "being driven by minimal costs for MTR, TE, audit, a small percentage of admin and programme management support personnel". | **Revised justification note is included.** |

		charged under components include salary for staff of EE to manage specific components; salary of staff/ consultants to deliver technical assistance, result-based management and data collection for specific indicators related to efficiency of adaptation measures; some travel related to project execution. https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/proposed-adjustments-to-implementation-fees-and-execution-costs/ The current proposal requests a Project Execution Cost of USD 909,091 (10% of the total project cost) and additionally includes significant execution-related costs (e.g., staff	strict 1.5% cap. The budget has also been revised to re-categorize other execution-related costs from the components, thereby consolidating them for clearer accounting. This approach and part of the justification, which seeks flexibility as permitted by the Board for LLA and innovation projects with a detailed rationale, *partially* addresses the concern. **However, the justification letter for this 3% cap claims that the higher cost is "being driven by minimal costs for MTR, TE, audit, a small percentage of admin and programme management support**		

| | | salaries, travel, office facilities, equipment, communications, supplies) allocated within the project components (Components 1, 2, and 3). This combined allocation for execution services (PEC + embedded costs) appears to significantly exceed the 1.5% cap.

CAR6: Please revise the budget to ensure that the Project Execution Cost does not exceed 1.5% of the total project cost, noting that certain eligible activities can be charged under the project components. This reduction must be clearly reflected in the "Project Execution Cost (PEC)" section of the detailed budget. | **personnel**". This presents a direct inconsistency:

 • The IE fee breakdown table explicitly budgets **USD 90,000** for MTR and TE.
 • The PEC justification letter explicitly states that costs for MTR and TE are a reason for needing a higher PEC.
This indicates that MTE and TE costs may be double-counted or, at the very least, are not consistently budgeted

As per the AF evaluation policy 2022, MTR, TE, baseline and audit costs should be budgeted under the IE fee. | | |

			https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/evaluation-policy-of-the-adaptation-fund-graphically-edited/ *The section will be revisited by the Results Impact and Knowledge Team for quality checks*		
	6. Is a detailed budget including budget notes included?	**Yes, on pages 88-92. However, clarifications are requested under CAR6.** The detailed budget in Section G explicitly shows several budget lines (e.g., "Contractual Services - Individuals" for Programme Manager and National Coordinators, "Travel" for program-level travel, "Equipment and Furniture," "Rental & Maintenance-Premises,"	-	-	-

| | | "Supplies," "Information Technology Equipment," "Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs," "Miscellaneous") that are allocated *within* the individual project components (Components 1, 2, and 3).

Many of these item, fall under the definition of Project Execution Costs (e.g., "Staffing costs, and project related activity expenditures... Office facilities, equipment and communications" [Guidance provided, point 2]). The proposal also separately defines a "Project Execution Cost (PEC)" section and justifies its overall 10% figure as "exceptional". | | | |
| | 7. Are arrangements for monitoring and evaluation clearly | **Needs clarification.** | **CR13: Not cleared** | **CR13: Partially cleared.** | **CR13: Cleared (Page 87).** |

| | defined, including budgeted M&E plans and sex-disaggregated data, targets, and indicators, in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Fund? Do monitoring and innovation arrangement enable monitoring by the community and local actors (including by deploying innovative tools)? | The proposal describes M&E arrangements at the program level (oversight by UNDP, Programme Manager reviews) and country level (UNDP COs monitoring LAPs, NCs monitoring grant initiatives, participatory assessment). It outlines an M&E plan with specific activities and allocates a budget of USD 262,000 for these activities, stating it's "2.8% of total budget". This M&E plan is intended to ensure management of environmental and social risks. Sex-disaggregated data and targets are included in the Results Framework. The narrative also mentions "participatory monitoring tools" in the LKM section. | The proponent has replaced the previous list of M&E activities with a new, structured M&E plan table totaling **USD 200,000** (page 88). However, the table still lacks a consolidated M&E budget that transparently accounts for the **USD 262,000**. The new table lists M&E activity types but does not clearly show how the total budget for these activities is allocated, making it difficult to understand where this significant portion of the execution budget is being spent. Evaluation costs are not mentioned. The table should be a consolidated M&E table, needs to mention where the costs are assigned- EE costs or IE fee. | **The consolidated table is well received. Thank you.** The evaluation budget represents 0.99% of the total project cost. Please consider increasing this to at least 1% to 2% as recommended range for projects of this size: (see table 3 in https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/AFB.EFC_.32.7_Evaluation-Policy-Budget-Implication_clean.pdf). In addition, the evaluation budget needs to include also the cost for the development of the baseline report (due by the 1st PPR). | |

		Separately, the proposal provides a "Breakdown of how the IE fee will be utilized in the supervision of the M&E function" totaling USD 170,000. This distinction between M&E costs covered by Project Execution Costs (PEC) and those covered by the Implementing Entity (IE) fee is appropriate per AF guidance. However, the USD 262,000 for M&E activities within Project Execution Costs is currently presented as a list of aggregated activities on page 74. It is not explicitly presented as a consolidated line item in the detailed budget (Section G) under "Project Execution Cost (PEC)". While some elements	*The section will be revisited by the Results Impact and Knowledge Team for quality checks.*		

| | | might be embedded across various PEC budget lines (e.g., "Contractual Services - Individual," "Travel"), the lack of a clear, consolidated presentation of this total M&E execution budget creates a "grey area" regarding its specific allocation and transparency. Furthermore, certain standard M&E activities (like a dedicated Baseline Report line) are not explicitly listed or budgeted.

CR13: Please provide a comprehensive and structured budgeted M&E plan table that explicitly consolidates and allocates USD 262,000 for all required M&E execution activities. The table should include type of M&E | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

		activities, Responsible Parties, Time Frame and Budget. Please also include baseline Report in Description of M&E activities table. Please refer to the guidance in the updated Evaluation Policy on page 8. **Link:** https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/evaluation-policy-of-the-adaptation-fund-graphically-edited/		
	8. Does the M&E Framework include a break-down of how implementing entity IE fees will be utilized in the supervision of the M&E function?	**Yes, a table is included on page 81. However some clarification is requested under CAR6 and CR13.** **CR14:** The allocation for the Mid-term Evaluation (MTE) and Terminal Evaluation (TE) is USD 40,000 in total, which represents 0.4% of the overall requested financing. While technically	**CR14: Cleared (page 81)** The initial review noted that the combined budget for the Mid-term Evaluation (MTE) and Terminal Evaluation (TE) was low at 0.4% of the total project cost. The proponent has addressed this by increasing the budget for these activities in the revised IE fee	-	-

		within the Adaptation Fund's recommended range of 1-5% for M&E evaluations, this is at the lower end of the spectrum. Please provide a justification for this specific allocation, explaining how USD 40,000 will be sufficient to cover robust, independent evaluations (MTR and TE) for a complex, multi-country program with 145+ grant initiatives over four years, ensuring adequate coverage, stakeholder engagement, and methodological rigor.	breakdown table. The new allocation is now USD 40,000 for the MTE and USD 50,000 for the TE, for a total of USD 90,000. This increased budget, which represents 0.9% of the total project cost, provides a more substantial and credible provision for robust, independent evaluations and resolves the concern. **However please see CAR6 and CR13 above.**		
	9. Does the project/programme's results framework align with the AF's results framework? Does it include at least one core outcome indicator from the Fund's results framework?	**Needs additional information**. This question was already addressed in point 12 of the "Programme Eligibility" section. The current assessment for this	**CR15: Cleared (page 48)** The initial review requested that the quantifiable gender targets from the Gender Action Plan (GAP) be more comprehensively	**-**	

| | | point (AF alignment, core indicators, discrepancies in budget figures) still applies.

The Results Framework's impact-level indicator for "Number of beneficiaries (direct and indirect)" explicitly includes a target of "50% women" for both direct (6,000 women out of 12,000) and indirect (15,000 women out of 30,000) beneficiaries. Under Outcome 2, an output target is specified as "At least 100 locally-led initiatives completed, among which 50 women-led".

CR15: The Gender Action Plan (Annex 3) provides a detailed set of gender-specific | reflected in the Project Results Framework. The proponent has addressed this by revising the Results Framework to integrate specific gender targets as indicators for Outcome 1 and Outcome 2. These newly added targets include metrics for women's representation in NLACs and landscape consultations, ensuring that the project's monitoring and evaluation framework now fully captures progress towards the gender equality goals outlined in the GAP.

The section will be revisited by the Results Impact and Knowledge Team for quality checks | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

		objectives, activities, and targets (e.g., percentage of women in NLAC membership, participation in consultations, targeting of vulnerable female sub-groups). While the Project Results Framework (Section E) includes important gender-disaggregated indicators for beneficiaries and women-led initiatives, it does not comprehensively reflect all the specific, quantifiable gender targets outlined in the GAP. Please revise the Project Results Framework (Section E) to integrate *all relevant and quantifiable gender targets* from the Gender Action Plan, ensuring that the project's monitoring			

		and evaluation framework fully captures progress towards gender equality and women's empowerment as envisioned in the GAP. 2 Core indicator tables are included – Number of Direct/Indirect Beneficiaries and Natural Assets Protected or Rehabilitated. This is well received.			
	10. Is the timeframe for the proposed activities adequate?	**Yes.** The project duration is stated as four years (Start: June 2026, Close: June 2030). Given the multi-country scope (six countries), the number of Landscape Adaptation Programmes (LAPs) to be developed, the number of grant initiatives (minimum	-	-	-

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		145) to be identified, designed, financed, and implemented, and the associated capacity building and knowledge management activities, a four-year timeframe appears adequate to establish the foundation, implement initial initiatives, and generate demonstrable results, while allowing for iterative learning and adaptation.			
	11. Is a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones included?	**Yes. (Page 95)** Disbursement Schedule using the AF template format. Disbursement Schedule Template	**Not cleared.** Discrepancies are noted in some tables.	**Cleared (Page 136).**	-

ADAPTATION FUND BOARD SECRETARIAT TECHNICAL REVIEW
OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL

PROJECT/PROGRAMME CATEGORY: LLA Aggregator Fully-developed proposal

Country/Region: **Global (initial focus on 6 SSA countries)**   .
Project Title: **Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Programme for Locally-led Adaptation (IPLA LLA)**
Thematic Focal Area: **Multisectoral/ EbA**
Implementing Entity: **UNDP**
Executing Entities: **UNDP**
AF Project ID: **AF00000447**
IE Project ID: **Requested Financing from Adaptation Fund (US Dollars): 10,000,000**
Reviewer and contact person: Alyssa Gomes   Co-reviewer(s): --
IE Contact Person:

Technical Summary	The project "Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Programme for Locally-led Adaptation (IPLA LLA)" aims to finance the design and implementation of local Landscape Adaptation Programmes (LAPs) comprised of locally-led adaptation initiatives planned, developed, implemented and coordinated by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities. This will be done through the three components below: Component 1: Landscape Adaptation Programmes (LAPs) (USD 1,116,119); Component 2: Demand-driven LLA grants and capacity building support to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities for locally-led climate adaptation solutions (USD 6,426,629); Component 3: Global Learning and Knowledge Management System (USD 1,276,119). Requested financing overview: Project/Programme Execution Cost: USD 272,042 Total Project/Programme Cost: USD 9,090,909 Implementing Entity Fee: USD 909,091 Financing Requested: USD 10,000,000 The first technical review identified several points requiring clarification or corrective action. These are discussed in the Clarification Requests (CRs) and Corrective Action Requests (CARs) raised in the review below. Key issues include the limited initial country scope for a global aggregator, the overall length of the proposal, the need

for clearer concrete eligibility criteria for small grants, and the full articulation of community decision-making power over adaptation solution types. Additionally, there are significant concerns regarding the Project Execution Cost, which at 10% appears to exceed the Adaptation Fund's 1.5% cap for Implementing Entities acting as Executing Entities, with execution-related costs also being embedded within project components. Discrepancies exist in budget alignment across results frameworks, and comprehensive budgeting for M&E activities, including a baseline report, safeguards, and gender-responsive monitoring, needs further detail and consolidation. The second technical review raised concerns pertaining to the Components and Financing Table, M&E budget breakdown and part of the justification for increase in the EE fees requested above the 1.5% cap as discussed in the CRs and CARs raised in the review. The third technical review finds a few pending issues to be addressed following the Results Impact and Knowledge (RIK) team quality check.	
Date:	Sept 3, 2025

Review Criteria	Questions	Comments 1st Round [30 July 2025]	Comments 2nd Round [28th August 2025]	Comments 3rd Round [3 September 2025]	UNDP response 4 September 2025
Country Eligibility	1. Does the proposal include a mechanism that will ensure that the participating countries are party to the Paris Agreement and/or the Kyoto Protocol?	**Needs clarification.** The proposal identifies only six initial countries (Botswana, Chad, Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda) but also states the program is "potentially global in scope". While letters of endorsement have been provided for Botswana, Chad, Somalia, and	**CAR1: Cleared (page 9)** The initial concern was that the proposal's global scope seemed limited to only six countries, without a clear mechanism for expansion. The proponent has addressed this by providing a comprehensive justification for the initial focus on these	-	

| | | Tanzania, with Kenya and Uganda expected the process for selecting additional eligible countries that may join beyond these initial six, and the due diligence to confirm their party status, is not fully described.

CAR1: The proposal identifies an initial focus on six countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. Given the extensive presence of diverse Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities across Africa who are also highly vulnerable to climate change, please justify why the initial program scope is limited to these six countries and describe any plans or criteria for expanding to other African countries with significant Indigenous Peoples | countries while also detailing a clear process for adding more countries. This mechanism includes a set of eligibility criteria that cover a country's status as a Party to the Paris Agreement, existing UNDP capacities, vulnerability to climate change, and alignment with national climate priorities. This structured approach for future country selection, combined with the new narrative, successfully resolves the issue.

CAR2: Cleared (page 9)

This request, which was tied to CAR1, sought a formal due diligence process for verifying the eligibility of any new countries. The revised proposal now explicitly states that expansion will be conditioned on | | |

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		and Local Communities populations that could benefit from this LLA aggregator approach. **CAR2:** Please clarify the specific, formal mechanism or due diligence process that will be applied to verify that any country, beyond the initial six identified, is a developing country Party to the Paris Agreement and/or the Kyoto Protocol before they can participate in the program. This mechanism must be a formal, documented step in the country selection process for any expansion of the program's geographical scope. *Please note that for LLA Aggregator proposals only, LOEs may be*	countries having ratified the Paris Agreement and meeting other eligibility criteria. This formal, documented step for future country selection directly addresses the concern about verification and is a sufficient response.		

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		submitted during implementation.		
	2. Does the proposal describe how the IE will involve the participation of developing countries particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change? Does it specify countries, a region, or two or more regions?	**Yes.** The proposal specifies an initial focus on six countries in Sub-Saharan Africa (Botswana, Chad, Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda). The "Programme Background and Context" section elaborates extensively on the regional economic, social, development, and environmental context of Sub-Saharan Africa, highlighting its extreme vulnerability to climate change impacts such as droughts, floods, and land degradation. The proposal further details climate change scenarios for the entire region and for each of the six participating countries,	-	-

		underscoring their specific vulnerabilities. It emphasizes that Indigenous Peoples (IPs) and Local Communities (LCs) in Africa are "especially vulnerable to climate change due to the synergies of a range of ecological, social and economic factors". This demonstrates a clear focus on particularly vulnerable developing countries and regions. However please see CAR1 above on the scope of the programme.			
Programme Eligibility	1. Does the length of the proposal amount to no more than one hundred(100) pages for the fully-developed	**Yes.**	-	-	

	project document, and one hundred(100) pages for its annexes?				
	2. Does the proposal describe how it will source locally-led small grant proposals, and screen them for the potential to support concrete adaptation actions to assist the participating countries in addressing the adverse effects of climate change and build in climate resilience?	**Needs clarification**. The proposal outlines a detailed multi-step process for sourcing locally-led small grant proposals. It describes the role of National Landscape Adaptation Committees (NLACs) in selecting landscapes, guiding participatory analysis and strategic planning by IPs and LCs to define "Landscape Adaptation Programmes (LAPs)," and subsequently identifying initiatives for grant funding. It states that the NLACs, with a majority of IP and LC representatives, will "formulate	**CR1: Cleared (page 15-16)** The initial review requested a draft set of concrete eligibility criteria for the small grants. The proponent has successfully addressed this by adding a detailed list of criteria to the proposal, organized into categories such as "Organization Eligibility," "Thematic Focus," and "Community Engagement". This demonstrates a clear understanding of the expected nature of the sub-projects and resolves the request.	-	

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		overall eligibility criteria for grants adapted or derived from AF criteria, the eight LLA principles, and the overall programme objectives to produce knowledge, capacity and adaptation impacts". The proposed initiatives are expected to focus on nature-based solutions (NbS) with concrete adaptation activities. However, the proposal mentions that "Grant project eligibility criteria will be finalized by the NLACs (formed by a majority of IP and LC members) at the start of LAP implementation". **CR1:** Please clarify whether a draft set of specific, concrete eligibility criteria for the small grants can be provided at this stage, even if they			

		are subject to finalization by the NLACs. This would demonstrate a clearer understanding of the expected nature of the sub-projects.			
	3. Does the project/progr amme enable devolving decision making to the lowest appropriate level? Does it give local institutions and communities more direct access to finance and decision-making power over how adaptation actions are defined, prioritized, designed, implemented	**Needs further clarification.** The proposal strongly emphasizes devolving decision-making to the lowest appropriate level, with Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPs and LCs) having "individual and collective agency over defining, prioritizing, designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating their climate actions". The establishment of locally-led multi-stakeholder landscape management and governance	**CR2: Cleared (page 24-25)** The concern was that the proposal's broad "outputs" might limit community choice to a pre-defined menu. The revised text clarifies that these outputs are merely examples based on past experience. The narrative now explicitly explains that intensive, participatory workshops will enable communities to analyze their own vulnerabilities and decide which solutions to implement, ensuring that their decision-making power is genuine and not restricted to a pre-	-	

| | | ; how progress is monitored and how success is evaluated. | platforms and National Landscape Adaptation Committees (NLACs) with a majority of non-governmental members are positive indicators of this intent. The direct access to grant funding for communities and the participatory development of LAPs and individual initiatives are also highlighted as central to empowering local decision-making.

However, a potential ambiguity lies in the relationship between the initially "identified" outputs in Component 1 and the community's full agency in defining the specific type of adaptation actions. While the proposal states that communities will "decide which of the | set list. This resolves the ambiguity.

CR3: Cleared (page 17, 22)
The initial review sought clarification on when and how climate risks and socio-economic contexts would be assessed. The revised proposal explicitly details that a "Landscape Adaptation Programme formulation workshop" will precede the grant initiative design phase. In this workshop, local actors will conduct a "dialogical process of identifying and analyzing the climate risks" before deciding on specific solutions. This new detail on the timing and methodology of the assessment ensures evidence-based decision-making and addresses the request. | | |

| | | outcomes and outputs they wish to focus on", the prior identification of broad outputs (e.g., "ecosystem restoration of headwaters, revegetation of grazing lands, improved agricultural practices") could imply a pre-defined menu rather than entirely community-driven definition of the *type* of solution.

CR2: Please elaborate on how the initial identification of "outputs" for the LAPs ensures that communities have full decision-making power over the *types* of adaptation actions/solutions, rather than merely selecting from a pre-defined list. How is enough flexibility maintained for truly emergent, | | | |

		community-defined solutions beyond the broad categories mentioned?			
			CR3: Cleared (page 9-12,93-94)		
		Regarding the timing of participatory needs assessments and evidence for decision-making, the proposal indicates that the LAP development workshop, where IP and LC participate in analysis and strategic planning, will inform the initiatives.

CR3: Please clarify when and how the specific climate risks, adaptation priorities, and socio-economic contexts of *each target community* within a selected landscape will be assessed and integrated *before* communities define their specific grant initiatives. This is crucial to ensure evidence-based | The initial review identified a discrepancy where the budget for components in the summary table (Section C) did not match the amounts in the AF Alignment table (Section F). The proponent has corrected this in the revised proposal, and all figures now align precisely across the budget tables, ensuring full consistency. | | |

| | | decision-making for adaptation actions.

The program's core revolves around the Landscape Adaptation Programmes (LAPs), which are developed in the first year (Component 1) through a participatory process where Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPs and LCs) identify vulnerabilities and resilience-enhancing initiatives. These identified initiatives are then reviewed and approved by National Landscape Adaptation Committees (NLACs) for grant funding. Component 2 directly operationalizes these LAPs by providing capacity building and financing for the locally-led, grant-funded initiatives | **CR4: Not cleared (Pages 9-12).**

The table now includes the breakdown but not the total per component. Further the total project cost adds to 9,090,911**.** This brings the total above USD 10M. Check consistency across _all_ financial tables. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

		that IPs and LCs design based on the LAP outcomes and outputs. The process includes a "tight turn-around in a single workshop between LAP development and activity design for grant funding" to maintain momentum. Finally, Component 3 explicitly draws knowledge from the implementation of both LAPs (Component 1) and the grant-funded initiatives (Component 2) to strengthen climate adaptation policies, improve adaptive management, and foster stakeholder learning. This highlights a cyclical relationship where initial planning leads to implementation, and lessons from implementation feed back into planning			

		and broader policy. (Pages 10-20). While the proposal describes the general sequence and states that components build on each other, the explicit, clear articulation of the chronological flow and detailed interlinkages could still be improved. For example, while it says component 2 operationalizes component 1, a clear breakdown of specific outputs from component 1 that serve as pre-requisites for component 2 activities would be helpful. \ **CAR3:** Please include a clear breakdown of specific outputs and activities for each of the components. Please ensure consistency with the			

		Components and Financing Table. **CR4:** The "Programme Components and Financing" table provides the total budget for each component. To enhance the clarity and transparency of the financial allocation, please provide a more explicit breakdown of the financing within each component. This should detail how the allocated funds for each of the three components (Component 1: Landscape Adaptation Programmes; Component 2: Demand-driven LLA grants and capacity building; Component 3: Global Learning and Knowledge Management System) are distributed among			

		their respective planned outputs.			
	4. Does the proposal describe how it will screen small grant proposals for their potential to provide economic, social and environmental benefits, particularly to vulnerable communities, including gender considerations, while avoiding or mitigating negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?	**Yes. (Pages 25-28).** The proposal explicitly states that the LAP programming methodology aims at "enhancing socio-ecological resilience from coordinated locally-led activities that improve or sustain ecosystem services, agricultural and other production, and alternative livelihoods, as well as governance, management and financing capacities and mechanisms". It states that locally identified grant proposals will "highlight economic, social and environmental benefits that will be quantified, whenever possible". The proposal emphasizes "equitable	-	-	

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	Does the project/programme address structural inequalities faced by women, youth, children, people with disabilities, people who are displaced, Indigenous Peoples and marginalized ethnic groups?	distribution of benefits to vulnerable communities, households and individuals" as a "constant guiding feature and criteria of all grant-funded initiatives". Furthermore, the proposal includes a detailed "Gender analysis and action plan" (Annex 3) that identifies key gender issues in each participating country and outlines specific activities, indicators, and targets to ensure gender equity and women's empowerment. It commits to ensuring women's participation in governance and representation, capacity building, and knowledge management, with specific targets for female participation in NLACs and		

| | | women-led initiatives. It also broadly discusses addressing structural inequalities faced by Indigenous Peoples, youth, children, people with disabilities, and displaced persons through their inclusion in LAP development and targeting for grant development. The Environmental and Social Screening Report (SESP) also comprehensively addresses potential risks related to marginalized and vulnerable groups, human rights, gender eq

Guidance Document: [Gender Guidance Document for Implementing Entities on Compliance with the Adaptation Fund](#) | | | |
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		[Gender Policy (Updated in 2022)](#)			
	5. Does the programme provide an analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the proposed programme and explain how the regional or multi-regional approach would support cost-effectiveness	**Needs clarification.** The proposal provides a good qualitative analysis of cost-effectiveness, arguing that direct financing to IPs and LCs reduces "institutional, administrative and operational costs associated with established top-down programmes". It leverages UNDP's long-standing experience with the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP), which is cited as "highly cost effective". The regional approach is justified by economies of scale in capacity building, knowledge exchange, and policy dialogue. However, the proposal states that	**CR4: Cleared (page 16)** The proposal now provides a clear justification for the maximum grant amounts of USD 75,000 for regular grants and USD 150,000 for strategic grants. This justification is based on UNDP's experience with the Small Grant Programme (SGP) and explains the rationale for a larger allocation for strategic initiatives that focus on upscaling or protecting public goods. This detailed explanation is a sufficient response. **CR5: Cleared (page 22)** The revised proposal includes more specific examples of how power imbalances will	-	

		the "maximum grant amount of USD 75,000 will be set per regular grant and a maximum grant amount of USD 150,000 per strategic grant", with an anticipated average of "$37,907 on overage for a total of USD 5,459,069" for a minimum of 145 grant initiatives. The rationale for these specific grant size tiers (e.g., why $75,000 or $150,000 is considered optimal for achieving scalable adaptation impacts) is not fully elaborated. (Pages 29-32). **CR5:** Please provide a brief justification for the chosen maximum grant amounts (USD 75,000 for regular grants and USD 150,000 for strategic grants) and explain how these specific	be actively mitigated. It states that National Coordinators will ensure that representatives from marginalized groups, including women and youth, sit on the National Landscape Adaptation Committees (NLACs), where decisions are made by consensus. It also confirms that these groups will have "full authority over the design and implementation of their grant proposals", which is a convincing mechanism for ensuring genuine decision-making authority.		

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		tiers contribute to the program's overall cost-effectiveness in achieving scalable adaptation impacts, especially in comparison to potentially larger or smaller grant sizes.		
	6. Is the programme consistent with national, sub-national or local sustainable development strategies, national, sub-national or local development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications and adaptation programs of action and other	**Yes. (Pages 32-44).** The proposal thoroughly demonstrates consistency with a wide range of national, sub-national, and regional development and climate strategies. At the country level, it explicitly states that LAP development will ensure consistency with NAPs, NDCs, poverty reduction strategies, and other relevant instruments. The detailed tables for each of the six participating countries	-	-	

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	relevant instruments	(Botswana, Chad, Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda) effectively map the program's alignment with their respective national visions, development plans, climate policies, and strategies, including specific references to livestock and rangeland management policies, water policies, and gender considerations within these national frameworks. At the regional level, the proposal demonstrates consistency with emerging African sub-regional frameworks for climate change programs, such as the SADC Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for the Water Sector, Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program (AAAP), Regional Climate			

		Resilience Program for Eastern and Southern Africa, EAC Climate Change Strategy, and ECOWAS Regional Climate Strategy. The proposal articulates how the program's objectives and activities align with and contribute to the goals of these broader regional initiatives, often emphasizing nature-based solutions.			
	7. Does the proposal describe how it will screen small grant proposals for meeting the relevant national technical standards, where applicable, in compliance with the Environment	**Yes. (Pages 45-46)** • The proposal states that UNDP Country Offices will ensure compliance with national technical standards for all grant-funded initiatives. It outlines a multi-step process:	-	-	

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	al and Social Policy of the Fund? Does the project provide support to local actors and build their capacities to comply with the standards?	• UNDP COs will support the identification of "all relevant national technical standards during LAP development and implementation". • Grant proposal eligibility criteria will "include reference to applicability of national technical standards". • Technical assistance providers to IPs and LCs will receive "information and training on national technical standards". • The NLACs will review		

		grant proposals for compliance with national technical standards and the AF ESP, recommending adjustments if needed. • IPs and LCs will receive "coaching and guidance during grant initiative formulation to identify potential technical issues". The proposal explicitly states that NLACs can award "up to USD 2,000 to support the process of adapting the design of initiatives to comply with national technical standards", demonstrating a			

		commitment to building local capacity in this area.			
	8. Is there duplication of programme with other funding sources? Does the programme enhance collaboration across sectors and enhance efficiencies and good practice?	**No. (Pages 46-52).** The proposal asserts that there are "currently no regional or global programmes systematically providing direct access to adaptation finance by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities". It positions the program as building on UNDP's grant-making experience and operational efficiencies, enhancing national capacities, and fostering a regional community of practice. The proposal provides a detailed "country-level screening of relevant initiatives, and related synergies and complementarities".	-	-	

		For each participating country, it lists ongoing or upcoming initiatives and explains how the proposed program will seek synergies, avoid duplication, or complement existing efforts (e.g., building on PAPCV-VL in Chad, complementing GCF-FAO and World Bank FLLoCA in Kenya, linking with existing water management projects in Somalia and Tanzania). It emphasizes that LAP development and implementation will not duplicate activities of existing initiatives but will focus on "specific, underserved, and highly vulnerable landscapes that are not directly targeted by current programs". The NLAC will review existing programs in			

		candidate landscapes to ensure non-duplication.			
	9. Does the programme have a learning and knowledge management component to capture and feedback lessons, in particular managing traditional and/or indigenous knowledge, where relevant? Does it contribute to building and institutionalizing local capacities? framework, and other relevant instruments?	**Needs clarification.** The proposal provides a comprehensive narrative description of its learning and knowledge management (LKM) component (Component 3), outlining various knowledge products, activities, and dissemination strategies at local, national, and regional levels. This includes plans for community-led climate indicators, guidelines on customary land tenure recognition, digital knowledge platforms, peer-to-peer exchanges, and bringing Indigenous voices to global forums.	-	-	

| | | However, when comparing this rich narrative with the formal "Expected Outputs" listed under Outcome 3 in the Project Results Framework, there is a notable disconnect. The Results Framework only presents three outputs for the LKM component: "Number of evaluations and analyses of grant project performance," "Number of lessons learned publications in local languages," and "Number of policy recommendations". These outputs, while relevant, do not fully capture the breadth and ambition of the LKM activities and products described in the narrative, such as the establishment of knowledge platforms, specific | **CR6: Cleared (pages 24-25 and 88-90)**

The initial review requested that the "Expected Outputs" under Outcome 3 in the Project Results Framework be revised to more comprehensively reflect the diverse activities and knowledge products described in the narrative for Component 3. The | | |

| | | guidance documents, or direct engagement in global forums. This lack of alignment can hinder clear monitoring and accountability for all planned LKM initiatives.

CR6: Please revise the "Expected Outputs" under Outcome 3 ("Co-production of knowledge by Indigenous practitioners and western trained scientists for improved adaptive management and stakeholder learning") in the Project Results Framework (Section E) to more comprehensively reflect the diverse activities and knowledge products described in the narrative for Component 3 (Section I). This | proponent has addressed this request by revising the Programme Results Framework (Section E) to include a | | |
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		should include, but not be limited to, outputs related to: • The operationaliz ation of knowledge management platforms (e.g., digital libraries, communities of practice). • The facilitation and documentati on of specific peer-to-peer learning and exchange events. • The development and disseminatio n of other key knowledge products like "community-led climate indicators" or "guidelines on			

		customary land tenure recognition." • Outputs reflecting the program's engagement in broader policy influence forums.			
	10. Has the proposal described what consultative process will take place, and how will it involve all key stakeholders, and vulnerable groups, including gender consideratio ns? Does the consultative consider and address gender-based,	**Yes, but needs some clarification.** The proposal outlines a two-phase consultative process: pre-submission and during implementation. It states that initial consultations occurred with government authorities, NGOs, and SGP National Steering Committee members, with minutes kept and an annex provided. For implementation, it details consultations at the landscape level (IPs and LCs,	**CR7: Cleared (page 24)** The proposal has now been clarified to address how existing power imbalances will be proactively mitigated to ensure genuine decision-making power for marginalized groups. The revised text specifies that the National Coordinators will work with communities to ensure adequate representation of women, youth, persons with disabilities, and Indigenous Peoples on the multi-		

	economic and other inequalities in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?	local authorities), national level (ministries, NGOs, academia), and global/regional levels. It emphasizes gender-responsive consultations, prioritizing vulnerable and marginalized groups, and securing local stakeholder interest and participation in LAP development workshops, including setting desired adaptation outcomes and identifying activities. The Gender Action Plan (Annex 3) further reinforces commitments to gender-sensitive approaches, aiming for women's equitable representation in NLACs and targeting women/girls in outreach activities.	stakeholder Landscape Platform. Furthermore, it explicitly states that decisions within the National Landscape Adaptation Committees (NLACs) will be made by consensus, granting these representatives "genuine decision-making authority". The proponent also confirms that marginalized groups will have "full authority over the design and implementation of their grant proposals", which is a convincing mechanism for ensuring their voices translate into action. This response successfully addresses the concern and clears the request.		

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| | | However, while the proposal mentions "gender-responsive consultations" and prioritizing the most vulnerable, the details on *how* existing power imbalances within communities will be proactively addressed to ensure genuine decision-making power for women, youth, persons with disabilities, and Indigenous Peoples (beyond mere representation or invitation) could be strengthened.

CR7: Please provide more specific examples or mechanisms of how the consultative processes will actively mitigate power imbalances and ensure that the voices and priorities of women, youth, persons with disabilities, and | | | |

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		particularly marginalized Indigenous Peoples groups translate into genuine decision-making authority over the design and implementation of adaptation actions, rather than just participation in discussions.			
	11. Is the requested financing justified on the basis of full cost of adaptation reasoning?	**Yes. (Pages 56-57).**	-		
	12. Is the programme aligned with AF's results framework?	**Yes but needs clarification**. The proposal includes a "Project Results Framework" (Section E) and a "Demonstrate how the programme aligns with the Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund" table (Section F). The alignment table maps project objectives and		**NEW CAR7 (Following RIK quality check):** In the project results framework under outcome 3, there are a couple of targets marked as zero, we assume this is a mistake. The two indicators are: "Number of women led initiatives or initiatives with more than 50% female participation undergoing participatory	**NEW CAR7:** These two indicators have zero targets at mid-term only, given that the corresponding activities are only expected to take place during the second half of programme implementation. Their respective targets at programme completion are: "All women led initiatives or initiatives with more than 50% female participation

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outcomes to specific AF outcomes and outputs, which is good practice. It includes the core impact indicator "Number of beneficiaries (direct and indirect), disaggregated by sex and youth". It also provides a separate table for "Adaptation Fund Core Impact Indicator 'Natural Assets Protected or Rehabilitated'" with a target for "Ha under resilience-enhancing management". This is well received. The programme is aligned with outcomes 2,3 and 5 of the SRF. However, there is a discrepancy in the budget allocation presented in the "Project Components and Financing" table	**CAR4: Cleared (Page 93-94)** *The section will be revisited by the Results Impact and Knowledge Team for quality checks*	evaluations" and "Number of IP and LC women's organizations systematizing lessons learned". Please revise accordingly. **NEW CAR8:** Please ensure consistent alignment between Fund's outcomes and outputs. The table in section F now presents the project's alignment just with Fund's outcome 5 but with outputs 2 and 3, therefore an alignment with Fund's outcomes 2 and 3 should also be included.	are evaluated" and "Lessons learned from all women led initiatives or initiatives with more than 50% female participation are systematized", as indicated in the column "Target at Programme Completion" of the Programme results framework. **NEW CAR8:** The alignment table was revised to ensure alignment with Fund's outcomes 2 and 3.

| | | (Section C) and the "AF Alignment with Results Framework" table (Section F). For example, Component 1 in Section C is USD 927,583, but Outcome 1 in Section F (which directly corresponds to Component 1) is listed as USD 1,185,159. Similar discrepancies exist for other components/outcomes.

CAR4: The total grant amount for each project outcome in the AF alignment table (Section F) must precisely match the "Amount (US$)" for each corresponding component in Section C (Project/Programme Components and Financing). Please reconcile these figures and ensure | | | |
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		consistency across the proposal.			
	13. Has the sustainability of the programme outcomes been considered when designing the programme, including in the screening of the locally-led small grants projects? Does the project/progr amme support long-term development of local governance processes, and improve the capacity of local institutions to ensure that communities	**Yes, but needs clarification.** The proposal outlines several aspects contributing to the sustainability of program outcomes. It states that sustainability is "premised on a number of principles," including the need for a landscape approach that "is owned, driven and led by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in a process of collective planning, management and governance". Key elements for sustainability include: • Building capacities of IPs and LCs through "learning-by-doing" in	**CR8: Cleared (page 25)** The revised narrative addresses this by framing the grants as "catalytic" seed funding intended to build local capacities and empower communities for long-term sustainability, which is a reasonable approach that resolves the concern.		

	can effectively implement adaptation actions over the long term?	identifying vulnerabilities, crafting solutions, and participatory monitoring and evaluation. • Providing grant funding to overcome financial risk perceived by lenders, enabling IPs and LCs to build experience and access credit or partnerships for long-term investment. • Strengthening local governance through the development of LAPs, which involves "unofficial landscape governance" by			

		prescribing peer-to-peer compliance with consensus-based land management rules, leading to advocacy for policy reforms and participation in formal governance. • The selection criteria for small grants will also consider the equitable distribution of benefits, further reinforcing long-term sustainability by ensuring broad community buy-in and benefits. **CR8:** Please clarify the precise scope of adaptation actions and costs that this			

| | | program's financing will cover, and where the line is drawn for what is not covered (e.g., large-scale infrastructure, long-term operational costs beyond project duration, or subsequent phases of livelihood transformation). How will expectations of communities regarding the full spectrum of adaptation costs be managed if the grant funding is primarily catalytic for initial initiatives, and how will the programme ensure long-term maintenance and continuity of supported adaptation measures post-project completion? | | | |
| | 14. Does the programme provide an overview of environment | **Yes, but with adjustments.**

The proposal provides an | **CR9: Cleared (page 65-67, 195-200)**
The initial review asked for clarification on how the program | | |

| | al and social impacts / risks identified, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund? | overview of environmental and social impacts/risks in Section II.N and further details them in Annex 2 (UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Report - SESP). <u>The programme is categorized as Category B.</u>

The SESP identifies a range of potential risks (e.g., related to compliance with law, access and equity, marginalized groups, human rights, gender equity, core labor rights, Indigenous Peoples, natural habitats, biodiversity, pollution, public health, and cultural heritage) and categorizes the overall project risk as "Moderate". It outlines assessment and management measures for each | would ensure the rights and needs of all Indigenous Peoples (IPs) would be addressed without a standalone Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) for each grant, particularly where Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) is required. The proponent has addressed this by clarifying that direct access grant proposals from IP organizations, based on their own priorities, will be considered compliant with FPIC principles. For other projects, additional FPIC documentation will be developed as appropriate. The response also highlights that the NLAC, with its IP focal points, and the multi-tiered Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), are robust mechanisms to protect the rights of all IPs, | | |

| | | identified risk in a comprehensive table. The proposal also refers to an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) (Part III.C) and a Grievance Redress Mechanism (Annex 4) for managing these risks.

CR9: While the ESMP framework outlines measures for USPs, the SESP states that "Separate Indigenous Peoples Plans (IPPs) are considered not necessary when individual proposals are developed by IPs organizations, based on the priorities and challenges faced by such communities". Please clarify how the program will ensure that the specific rights and needs of all Indigenous Peoples | thereby sufficiently resolving the concern.

CR10: Cleared (page 65-67)
The initial review questioned the "Low" significance ratings for fundamental social principles like "Human Rights" and "Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups," as these appeared to contradict the program's focus on vulnerable populations. The proponent has provided a clear justification by explaining that the UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) methodology intentionally factors in the program's design, including strong community involvement and explicit mitigation measures, as a way to manage and reduce the likelihood of these risks. This approach, | | |

		groups potentially affected by sub-projects, particularly where FPIC is required, are fully assessed and addressed through a robust plan, even if a standalone IPP is deemed unnecessary for every individual grant. **CR10:** The SESP identifies a "Low" significance for "Compliance with the Law" (Risk 1), "Access and Equity" (Risk 2), "Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups" (Risk 3), and "Human Rights" (Risk 4). Given that the program explicitly targets "vulnerable, remote and poor communities as rights-holders" and aims to address "structural inequalities", please justify why these	where proactive engagement is seen as a risk-reducing factor, provides a sound rationale for the rating and resolves the request. **CAR5: Cleared (page 67, 85)** The initial review noted that the 'Lands and Soil Conservation' principle should be triggered given the project's use of Unidentified Sub-Projects (USPs) and its focus on Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA). The proponent has corrected this in the revised proposal by explicitly stating that this principle is now triggered in the SESP. Furthermore, a new management measure has been included, outlining a plan for checks and balances during the sourcing phase to identify fragile soils and		

		fundamental human rights and social principles are rated as "Low" risk. While the mitigation measures are described, the initial risk assessment seems to contradict the very premise of the program's intervention. A justification for this low risk assessment, despite the inherent complexities of working with these groups, is needed. **CAR5**: Please revise the risk finding for the principle 'Lands and Soil Conservation'. As the project includes USPs and given the nature of the anticipate EbA interventions, there would need to include monitoring measures for activities that may trigger this principle.	implement measures to minimize soil loss, thereby adequately addressing the concern.		
	1. Is the requested	**Yes.**	-	-	

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Resource Availability	project funding within the parameters for the LLA aggregator proposals grants set by the Board?				
	2. Is the Implementing Entity Management Fee at or below 10 per cent of the project/programme for implementing entity (IE) fees and at or below 10 per cent of the project/programme cost for the execution costs?	**Needs clarification.** The proposal states that UNDP will directly execute the program through a dedicated Programme Management Unit (PMU). It highlights "Programme Execution Costs at USD 909,090 (10%)" and provides a justification for why this "exceeds the 1.5% cap set by the Adaptation Fund" on an "exceptional basis". The "Detailed budget by partners" table (Section G) includes a section for "Project Execution Cost"	**See CAR6, CR13, CR14 below.**		

		broken down by various budget lines (e.g., "Services to Projects - CO Staff," "International Consultant," "Contractual Services - Individuals," "Travel," "Equipment and Furniture," etc.) over four years. The budget notes (Section G) also provide explanations for some of these PEC budget lines (e.g., Note 26 for "Services to Projects - CO Staff", Note 25 for "International Consultant", Note 20, 23 for "Contractual Services - Individuals", Note 24 for "Travel" related to TE consultant). Furthermore, the justification for exceeding the 1.5% cap (i.e., the 10% PEC) is presented in narrative format but is not explicitly			

		linked back to the specific budget lines within the PEC breakdown. For example, while "sustained accompaniment of local actors" and "intensive engagement, mentoring" are mentioned, it's not clear which specific budget lines under PEC (e.g., "Contractual Services - Individuals" for NCs/PAs, or "Travel") directly account for the increased cost associated with these exceptional needs.			
Eligibility of IE	1. Is the programme submitted through an eligible Multilateral or Regional Implementing Entity that has been accredited	**Yes.** Accreditation status: Accredited Accreditation Expiration Date: 11 October 2029	-	**Yes.** **Please note that the IE coordinators signature is not displayed in the track changes doc and the clean version. Please include.**	The IE coordinator signature is now included in both versions.

	by the Board? Is the programme submitted by an entity that has been invited by the Board to do so?				
Implementation Arrangements	1. Does the proposal include adequate arrangement for programme management at the multi-regional/regional level, including coordination arrangements within countries and among them? Has the potential to partner with national institutions, and when possible, national	**Needs clarification.** UNDP will serve as both the Implementing and Executing Entity, leveraging its extensive operational presence, network of Country Offices, and decades of experience in local and national governance and participatory approaches. A dedicated Programme Management Unit (PMU) will manage day-to-day operations, ensuring program coherence and supervising country-level teams			

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	implementing entities (NIEs), been considered, and included in the management arrangements?	and National Coordinators (NCs). Oversight will be provided by UNDP Global Programme Board and National Landscape Adaptation Committees (NLACs) at the country level. The program plans to involve National Implementing Entities (NIEs) in NLACs, including in sourcing and screening grant proposals, and aims to complement and build NIE capacities in Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) approaches where applicable. (Pages 62-66). The organizational chart on page 65 visually separates "Execution" and "Oversight." However, the lines connecting all the entities (e.g., between "UNDP AF	**CAR5:Cleared (Page 72-74)** A new, comprehensive organizational chart		

| | | LLA Global Board" and the components/country level, or between "UNDP VF Hub Representative" and other entities) are not clearly drawn or explained, leading to ambiguity in reporting lines and functional relationships. While some boxes are clearly labeled (e.g., "National Landscape Adaptation Committee," "UNDP CO Resident Representative"), the flow and interaction pathways among all listed entities are not self-evident. For instance, it's not explicit how "UNDP BPPS Nature/Climate Hub" and "RBA-RBAS Representative" interact with "National Landscape Adaptation Committee" or the execution arm. More | has been included in the revised proposal that explicitly details the reporting lines and functional relationships between all program entities. | | |

		importantly, while "National Landscape Adaptation Committee" and "UNDP CO Representative" are shown as boxes under "Execution" and "Oversight" respectively, their precise interaction with the PMU and the overall reporting hierarchy for the execution of activities remains unclear. **CAR5:** Please provide a complete and clearly labeled organizational chart for the program management structure, explicitly showing all reporting lines, functional relationships, and coordination mechanisms between all entities involved at global, regional, and national levels. This should include the PMU, UNDP Global			

		Programme Board, NLACs, Country Programme Teams (National Coordinators/Programme Assistants), and precisely illustrate how National Implementing Entities (NIEs) will be integrated into this structure and decision-making process when applicable, reflecting their roles in both oversight and potentially execution support.			
	2. Are there measures for financial and project/programme risk management?	**Yes. (Pages 68-69).**	-	-	
	3. Are there measures in place for the management of environmental and social risks, in line	**Yes, but needs clarification.** The proposal addresses environmental and social risk management in	-	-	

| | | with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund? Are there measures in place to enhance the capacity of local actors contribute to developing and managing these measures? | Section III.C, referring to the programmatic Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) detailed in a table within this section. It states that the ESMP "provides mechanisms to track identified ESP-related risks for USPs, and ensures that appropriate mitigation measures are identified, implemented, and monitored". The ESMP table provides detailed mitigation measures, identifies responsibilities (UNDP, NCs, NLACs, IPs and LCs), and includes M&E arrangements and indicators for compliance.

The proposal also indicates that the ESMP will be revised during implementation | | | |

| | | based on USP risk screening and that each grant-funded initiative will be subject to its own screening.

The Gender Analysis and Action Plan (Annex 3) comprehensively addresses gender impacts and risks, outlining measures to ensure gender-sensitive approaches throughout the project cycle.

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is elaborated in Annex 4, describing its multi-tier nature, mandate, functions, composition, and communication procedures. It mentions where grievances can be addressed (UNDP offices, NLACs, AF, UNDP's | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| | | Accountability Mechanism).

Credible budget provisions for ESMP implementation: The ESMP table (Section III.C) includes M&E arrangements and indicators but does not explicitly detail a separate budget line for ESMP implementation activities (e.g., dedicated safeguards focal point/specialist, E&S assessments beyond initial screening, specific monitoring activities, GRM operation costs) within the overall budget. While some costs might be embedded, a clearer allocation is needed to demonstrate credible resourcing for these measures. | **CR11:Cleared. (Page 111)** The revised proposal now includes a budget note clarifying that a provision of USD 80,000 has been made for ESMP, RBM, and GRM monitoring and management. | | |

		CR11: While the ESMP and SESP comprehensively outline environmental and social risk management measures, please confirm and explicitly demonstrate that dedicated budget provisions are included for the full implementation of the ESMP. This should clarify where costs for activities such as safeguards focal points/specialists, E&S assessments for individual grants (beyond initial screening), ongoing monitoring of safeguards, and the operation of the Grievance Redress Mechanism are allocated within the detailed budget.			
	4. Is a budget on the Implementin g Entity	**Yes, but needs clarification.**			

	Managemen t Fee use included?	The fee breakdown provided in the proposal details how the total fee of USD 909,091 will be utilized across various project cycle management categories: "Identification, Sourcing and Screening of Ideas," "Feasibility Assessment / Due Diligence Review," "Development & Preparation," "Implementation," and "Evaluation and Reporting." These categories and the services described within them, such as providing technical support, overseeing financial management, monitoring quality assurance, and managing evaluations and reporting, appear consistent with the Adaptation Fund's guidance on the permissible scope of			

		IE fees for project supervision and oversight services.

The specific allocation of USD 170,000 for M&E supervision, as detailed in the separate table, which includes costs for inception workshops, annual reports, independent Mid-term Review (MTR), Terminal Evaluation (TE), monitoring missions for safeguards, and programme quality assurance, aligns with the types of activities expected to be covered by the IE's oversight functions. These M&E supervision activities are broadly consistent with the services listed under the larger "Implementation" (USD 409,090) and "Evaluation and Reporting" (USD 136,364) categories | **CR12: Cleared.** The Implementing Entity fee breakdown table shows the total fee of USD 909,091, which is 10% of the total project financing. This breakdown correctly allocates specific amounts to M&E supervision, with MTR and TE costing a combined USD 90,000. This allocation is consistent with the Adaptation Fund's policy that evaluations are covered under the IE fee. **However, a significant contradiction arises when this is compared to the justification for the Project Execution Cos**t. | | |

		within the main IE fee breakdown. However, further elaboration is still needed to ensure complete clarity on the comprehensive utilization of the IE fee for M&E supervision. **CR12:** While the breakdown of IE fees for MTR, TE, and safeguards monitoring is clear, please further elaborate on how the broader "Implementation" and "Evaluation and Reporting" categories of the IE fee (as detailed in the general "Implementing Entity fee breakdown" table) contribute to the overall supervision of the M&E function for the program, ensuring comprehensive oversight beyond specific evaluations			

		and safeguards monitoring.			
	5. Is an explanation and a breakdown of the execution costs included?	**Yes, but corrective action is requested.** The proposal states that UNDP will serve as both the Implementing Entity (IE) and the Executing Entity (EE) for the program. **Per Adaptation Fund policy (Decisions B.17/17, B.18/30, and B.38/42), when an IE executes a project, execution costs are strictly capped at 1.5% of the total project cost.** For LLA and innovation projects *"which may require additional investments to support execution, certain activities may be eligible to be charged under a project component when the EE or EEs in those cases is/are not yet identified"*.	**CAR6: Not cleared** The original review challenged the proposal's 10% PEC, referencing the 1.5% cap for IEs acting as EEs per Adaptation Fund policy. The proponent has responded by revising the budget to a **3% PEC** and submitting a justification letter for this amount on an exceptional basis. The justification argues that the intensive, hands-on nature of a multi-country LLA aggregator program with its specific needs for sustained accompaniment, in-country problem-solving, and a high volume of grant-related transactions necessitates a higher level of operational support that cannot be accommodated by a strict 1.5% cap. The budget has also been	**CAR6: Cleared (Pages 130,135)** ==Please submit the revised justification reflecting the need for additional execution budget. The previous version mentioned the higher cost is "being driven by minimal costs for MTR, TE, audit, a small percentage of admin and programme management support personnel".==	**CAR6:** The revised justification is attached to the funding proposal.

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| | | Eligible activities from execution to be charged under components include salary for staff of EE to manage specific components; salary of staff/ consultants to deliver technical assistance, result-based management and data collection for specific indicators related to efficiency of adaptation measures; some travel related to project execution. https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/proposed-adjustments-to-implementation-fees-and-execution-costs/

The current proposal requests a Project Execution Cost of USD 909,091 (10% of the total project cost) and additionally includes significant | revised to re-categorize other execution-related costs from the components, thereby consolidating them for clearer accounting. This approach and part of the justification, which seeks flexibility as permitted by the Board for LLA and innovation projects with a detailed rationale, *partially* addresses the concern.

However, the justification letter for this 3% cap claims that the higher cost is "being driven by minimal costs for <u>MTR, TE, audit</u>, a small percentage of admin and programme management support personnel". This presents a direct inconsistency:
  - The IE fee breakdown table explicitly budgets **USD | | |

		execution-related costs (e.g., staff salaries, travel, office facilities, equipment, communications, supplies) allocated within the project components (Components 1, 2, and 3). This combined allocation for execution services (PEC + embedded costs) appears to significantly exceed the 1.5% cap. **CAR6:** Please revise the budget to ensure that the Project Execution Cost does not exceed 1.5% of the total project cost, noting that certain eligible activities can be charged under the project components. This reduction must be clearly reflected in the "Project Execution Cost	**90,000** for MTR and TE. • The PEC justification letter explicitly states that costs for MTR and TE are a reason for needing a higher PEC. This indicates that MTE and TE costs may be double-counted or, at the very least, are not consistently budgeted **As per the AF evaluation policy 2022, MTR, TE, baseline and audit costs should be budgeted under the IE fee.** **https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/evaluation-policy-of-the-adaptation-fund-graphically-edited/** *The section will be revisited by the Results Impact and*		

		(PEC)" section of the detailed budget.	*Knowledge Team for quality checks*		
	6. Is a detailed budget including budget notes included?	**Yes, on pages 88-92. However, clarifications are requested under CAR6.** The detailed budget in Section G explicitly shows several budget lines (e.g., "Contractual Services - Individuals" for Programme Manager and National Coordinators, "Travel" for program-level travel, "Equipment and Furniture," "Rental & Maintenance-Premises," "Supplies," "Information Technology Equipment," "Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs," "Miscellaneous") that are allocated *within* the individual project components	-		

		(Components 1, 2, and 3). Many of these item, fall under the definition of Project Execution Costs (e.g., "Staffing costs, and project related activity expenditures... Office facilities, equipment and communications" [Guidance provided, point 2]). The proposal also separately defines a "Project Execution Cost (PEC)" section and justifies its overall 10% figure as "exceptional".			
	7. Are arrangements for monitoring and evaluation clearly defined, including budgeted M&E plans and sex-disaggregat	**Needs clarification.** The proposal describes M&E arrangements at the program level (oversight by UNDP, Programme Manager reviews) and country level (UNDP COs monitoring LAPs, NCs monitoring	**CR13: Not cleared** The proponent has replaced the previous list of M&E activities with a new, structured M&E plan table totaling **USD 200,000** (page 88). However, the table still lacks a consolidated M&E budget that transparently accounts	**CR13: Partially cleared.** **The consolidated table is well received. Thank you.** The evaluation budget represents 0.99% of the total project cost. Please consider increasing this to at least 1% to 2% as	**CR13:** A provision of USD 2,000 was added as part of the IE fee to ensure the submission of a baseline data report by together with the PPR1, in compliance with the AF Evaluation Policy (see part III.D and breakdown of IE fee). The total amount allocated to baseline

| | ed data, targets, and indicators, in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Fund? Do monitoring and innovation arrangement enable monitoring by the community and local actors (including by deploying innovative tools)? | grant initiatives, participatory assessment). It outlines an M&E plan with specific activities and allocates a budget of USD 262,000 for these activities, stating it's "2.8% of total budget". This M&E plan is intended to ensure management of environmental and social risks. Sex-disaggregated data and targets are included in the Results Framework. The narrative also mentions "participatory monitoring tools" in the LKM section.

Separately, the proposal provides a "Breakdown of how the IE fee will be utilized in the supervision of the M&E function" totaling USD 170,000. This distinction between | for the **USD 262,000**. The new table lists M&E activity types but does not clearly show how the total budget for these activities is allocated, making it difficult to understand where this significant portion of the execution budget is being spent. Evaluation costs are not mentioned. The table should be a consolidated M&E table, needs to mention where the costs are assigned- EE costs or IE fee.

The section will be revisited by the Results Impact and Knowledge Team for quality checks. | recommended range for projects of this size: (see table 3 in https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/AFB.EFC_.32.7_Evaluation-Policy-Budget-Implication_clean.pdf). In addition, the evaluation budget needs to include also the <mark>cost for the development of the baseline report (due by the 1st PPR).</mark> | data report, MTR and TE now amounts to USD 92,000, representing 1.01% of the programme cost outside the IE fee, hence falling within the recommended range for programmes of this size. |

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<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2" style="background-color:#8CC63F"></td><td></td><td>M&E costs covered by Project Execution Costs (PEC) and those covered by the Implementing Entity (IE) fee is appropriate per AF guidance.

However, the USD 262,000 for M&E activities within Project Execution Costs is currently presented as a list of aggregated activities on page 74. It is not explicitly presented as a consolidated line item in the detailed budget (Section G) under "Project Execution Cost (PEC)". While some elements might be embedded across various PEC budget lines (e.g., "Contractual Services - Individual," "Travel"), the lack of a clear, consolidated presentation of this total M&E execution budget creates a</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

| | | "grey area" regarding its specific allocation and transparency. Furthermore, certain standard M&E activities (like a dedicated Baseline Report line) are not explicitly listed or budgeted.

CR13: Please provide a comprehensive and structured budgeted M&E plan table that explicitly consolidates and allocates USD 262,000 for all required M&E execution activities. The table should include type of M&E activities, Responsible Parties, Time Frame and Budget. Please also include baseline Report in Description of M&E activities table. Please refer to the guidance in the updated Evaluation | | | |

		Policy on page 8. **Link:** https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/evaluation-policy-of-the-adaptation-fund-graphically-edited/		
	8. Does the M&E Framework include a break-down of how implementing entity IE fees will be utilized in the supervision of the M&E function?	**Yes, a table is included on page 81. However some clarification is requested under CAR6 and CR13.** **CR14:** The allocation for the Mid-term Evaluation (MTE) and Terminal Evaluation (TE) is USD 40,000 in total, which represents 0.4% of the overall requested financing. While technically within the Adaptation Fund's recommended range of 1-5% for M&E evaluations, this is at the lower end of the spectrum. Please provide a justification for this specific allocation, explaining how USD	**CR14: Cleared (page 81)** The initial review noted that the combined budget for the Mid-term Evaluation (MTE) and Terminal Evaluation (TE) was low at 0.4% of the total project cost. The proponent has addressed this by increasing the budget for these activities in the revised IE fee breakdown table. The new allocation is now USD 40,000 for the MTE and USD 50,000 for the TE, for a total of USD 90,000. This increased budget, which represents 0.9% of the total project cost, provides a more substantial and credible provision for robust,	-	

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		40,000 will be sufficient to cover robust, independent evaluations (MTR and TE) for a complex, multi-country program with 145+ grant initiatives over four years, ensuring adequate coverage, stakeholder engagement, and methodological rigor.	independent evaluations and resolves the concern. **However please see CAR6 and CR13 above.**		
	9. Does the project/progr amme's results framework align with the AF's results framework? Does it include at least one core outcome indicator from the Fund's results framework?	**Needs additional information**. This question was already addressed in point 12 of the "Programme Eligibility" section. The current assessment for this point (AF alignment, core indicators, discrepancies in budget figures) still applies. The Results Framework's impact-level indicator for "Number of	**CR15: Cleared (page 48)** The initial review requested that the quantifiable gender targets from the Gender Action Plan (GAP) be more comprehensively reflected in the Project Results Framework. The proponent has addressed this by revising the Results Framework to integrate specific gender targets as indicators for Outcome 1 and Outcome 2.	-	

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		beneficiaries (direct and indirect)" explicitly includes a target of "50% women" for both direct (6,000 women out of 12,000) and indirect (15,000 women out of 30,000) beneficiaries. Under Outcome 2, an output target is specified as "At least 100 locally-led initiatives completed, among which 50 women-led". **CR15:** The Gender Action Plan (Annex 3) provides a detailed set of gender-specific objectives, activities, and targets (e.g., percentage of women in NLAC membership, participation in consultations, targeting of vulnerable female	These newly added targets include metrics for women's representation in NLACs and landscape consultations, ensuring that the project's monitoring and evaluation framework now fully captures progress towards the gender equality goals outlined in the GAP. *The section will be revisited by the Results Impact and Knowledge Team for quality checks*		

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		sub-groups). While the Project Results Framework (Section E) includes important gender-disaggregated indicators for beneficiaries and women-led initiatives, it does not comprehensively reflect all the specific, quantifiable gender targets outlined in the GAP. Please revise the Project Results Framework (Section E) to integrate *all relevant and quantifiable gender targets* from the Gender Action Plan, ensuring that the project's monitoring and evaluation framework fully captures progress towards gender equality and women's empowerment as envisioned in the GAP.			

		2 Core indicator tables are included – Number of Direct/Indirect Beneficiaries and Natural Assets Protected or Rehabilitated. This is well received.			
	10. Is the timeframe for the proposed activities adequate?	**Yes.** The project duration is stated as four years (Start: June 2026, Close: June 2030). Given the multi-country scope (six countries), the number of Landscape Adaptation Programmes (LAPs) to be developed, the number of grant initiatives (minimum 145) to be identified, designed, financed, and implemented, and the associated capacity building and knowledge management activities, a four-year timeframe appears adequate to	-	-	

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		establish the foundation, implement initial initiatives, and generate demonstrable results, while allowing for iterative learning and adaptation.			
	11. Is a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones included?	**Yes. (Page 95)** Disbursement Schedule using the AF template format. [Disbursement Schedule Template](#)	**Not cleared.** Discrepancies are noted in some tables.	**Cleared (Page 136).**	

United Nations Development Programme

Empowered lives
Resilient nations

4 September 2025

Subject: Implementation and Management Arrangements for the Project "Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Programme for Locally-led Adaptation", (UNDP AF00000447)

Dear Mr. Ollikainen,

Reference is made to the funding proposal submitted by UNDP for consideration by the Adaptation Fund Board under the Global MIE Aggregator programme "Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Programme for Locally-led Adaptation".

This global project will be implemented by UNDP through the Direct Implementation Modality. The UNDP Direct Implementation Modality is a regular practice applied for UNDP global and regional projects and programmes where more than one beneficiary country is engaged and where a strong global/regional coordination effort and leadership is required. The project implementation will be led by the UNDP Bureau of Policy and Programme Support (BPPS) Nature and Climate Hubs with on-the-ground support from UNDP Country Offices in beneficiary countries. A global project coordination mechanism will be established. There is a full understanding among the beneficiary countries which have expressed an interest so far in joining the Programme regarding the proposed UNDP Direct Implementation Modality.

The global project proposal provides a detailed estimation and description of the project execution costs, at the level of 3% of the total project budget. While this exceeds the 1.5% cap set by the Adaptation Fund Board for initiatives implemented and executed by the same Implementing Entity, the request is made on an exceptional basis in line with item (b) iii of Decision B.38/42. Please note that this additional 1.5 % is being driven by minimal costs for admin and programme management support personnel, while travel costs, site visits for

safeguards and other monitoring, technical assistance are folded into the project component costs, as per AF policy.

Indeed, the higher execution costs of the Programme are justified by its intensive, hands-on design and the comprehensive support required at both local and national levels at the operational level. Key contributing factors include the need for continuous engagement with Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities organizations across the beneficiary countries. This entails operational and administrative backstopping, and real-time, in-country problem-solving, all requiring a significant operational budget.

Operational demands are further intensified by the complex nature of financial and administrative transactions with Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, such as grant disbursement and procurement processes. The establishment and maintenance of both global and national management units, with a minimal portion of the operational costs charged to PEC are essential to ensure proper coordination, transparency and accountability, adding further to execution costs.

The proposed Programme Execution Costs are fully aligned with its operational needs, and the Expression of Interest previously reviewed by the Board. We would like to reconfirm that the estimated Programme Execution Costs cover the costs attributed solely to this project management. The proposed programme management resources are important to secure effective execution of this global project, knowledge management, and delivery of local adaptation benefits sought from this Programme.

With kind regards,

DocuSigned by:

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Robin Merlier
Officer-in-Charge and Principal Advisor
Environmental Law and Policy
Vertical Funds Programme Support
Oversight and Compliance Hub
Global Policy Network
Bureau for Policy and Programme Support
UNDP

Mr. Mikko Ollikainen
Head, Adaptation Fund
Washington, D.C.

ADAPTATION FUND

FULLY DEVELOPED PROPOSAL GLOBAL LLA AGGREGATOR

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Title of Project/Programme: Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Programme for Locally-led Adaptation

Global: Global

Thematic Focal Area[1]   Multisectoral innovative adaptation financing

Type of Implementing Entity: Multilateral Implementing Entity

Implementing Entity: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Executing Entities: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Amount of Financing Requested: USD 10,000,000

Letters of Endorsement (LOE) signed for all countries: Yes ☒   No ☐

NOTE: LOEs should be signed by the Designated Authority (DA). The signatory DA must be on file with the Adaptation Fund.

Stage of Submission:

☒This proposal has been submitted before

☐ This is the first submission ever of the proposal at any stage

In case of a resubmission, please indicate the last submission date: 8/8/2024

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[1] The programme can have a thematic focus or foci, such as the following (i.e. this is not an exhaustive list): Agriculture and food security; Disaster risk reduction and early warning systems; Forests and land use management; Human health, including maternal and child health and welfare etcetc.; Innovative adaptation financing; Local traditional ecological knowledge solutions, including harnessing or revival of indigenous, traditional solutions; Marine, fisheries, and oceans adaptation; Nature-based solutions, including ones that are biodiversity-supporting, in various settings (e.g. urban, peri-urban and non-urbanized); Urban adaptation and Water management

Programme Background and Context:

Regional economic, social, development and environmental context

Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) presents a diverse yet interconnected development context, marked by a mix of economic opportunity and persistent structural challenges. The region has shown signs of economic recovery post-COVID-19, with GDP growth rebounding to around 3.5% in 2023[2]. However, growth remains uneven due to global economic volatility, high inflation, and elevated debt burdens across many countries.

Socially, the region has a rapidly growing and youthful population, presenting both a demographic dividend and a challenge for job creation. Poverty remains widespread, with over 40% of the population living below the international poverty line. Fragility and conflict in parts of the Sahel, Horn of Africa, and Great Lakes regions further exacerbate vulnerability.

Environmental sustainability is a pressing issue, with the region being highly vulnerable to climate change impacts such as droughts and floods, and land degradation. Many countries face a dual challenge of managing natural resource wealth while protecting biodiversity and promoting climate-resilient growth.

Development efforts are increasingly focused on inclusive growth, digital transformation, energy access, and climate adaptation. However, financing gaps, weak institutional capacity, and governance constraints remain major bottlenecks.

Climate change and variability significantly impact Sub-Saharan Africa's development agenda. To protect current and future growth climate resilience and low-carbon development must increase dramatically. Climate drives most of the shocks that keep or bring African vulnerable communities into poverty.[3]

According to the World Bank, the consequences of climate change for Africa are devastating and threaten to push millions of people into extreme poverty by 2030, largely due to lower crop yields and higher food prices, and negative health impacts. In addition, climate-related factors will make it harder for African countries to tackle extreme poverty in the future for three reasons:

- Warming is unavoidable as a result of past emissions of greenhouse gases, which will cause the loss of cropland, a decline in crop production, worsening undernourishment, higher drought risks and a decline in fish catches;
- Further warming may materialize, which will have disastrous consequences for the region in the form of heat extremes, increased risk of severe drought, crop failures every two years, a 20% reduction in major food crop yields, and, by the end of the century, up to 18 million people affected by floods every year;
- Considerable uncertainty on what the warming impact will be on rainfall amounts, local weather patterns and hydrological cycles, which pose formidable challenges for development planning, and for the design of projects related to water management such as irrigation and hydropower, and more generally climate-sensitive infrastructure such as roads or bridges.

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[2] World Bank, Africa's Pulse, April 2024

[3] https://www.worldbank.org/en/region/afr/publication/africa-climate-business-plan-accelerating-climate-resilient-low-carbon-development.print

To tackle the climate challenge in collaboration with African governments and a variety of regional and international partners, adaptation must increase through a dozen priority areas grouped into three clusters:

- Strengthening resilience, which includes initiatives aimed at boosting the continent's natural capital (landscapes, rivers, forests and oceans), physical capital (cities and transport infrastructure), and human and social capital, including improving social protection for the more vulnerable against climate shocks and addressing the climate-related drivers of migration;
- Powering resilience, which includes opportunities to increase low-carbon energy sources as societies with inadequate energy sources are more vulnerable to climate shocks; and
- Enabling resilience by providing essential data, information and decision-making tools for promoting climate-resilient development across sectors through strengthening hydro-met systems at the regional and country level, and through building the capacity to plan and design climate-resilient investments.

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Regional climate change scenarios

Based on the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6), Africa is projected to experience significant climate changes by the end of the 21st century, with variations across regions. These changes will exacerbate existing vulnerabilities, particularly in sectors such as agriculture, water resources, and health. Below is a general overview of projected climate scenarios for Africa[4]:

Temperature Projections

- General Warming:
  - By **2050**, mean annual temperatures across Africa are projected to rise by:
    - **+1.0°C to +1.8°C under RCP4.5**
    - **+1.5°C to +2.5°C under RCP8.5**
  - **Central Africa** may see slightly lower warming than Northern and Southern regions.
- Heatwaves:
  - Increased **frequency and intensity** across all regions.
  - **West Africa** could see:
    - **20–50 lethal heat days/year under RCP4.5**
    - **60–100 lethal heat days/year under RCP8.5**
  - Urban heat stress is critical in rapidly urbanizing areas such as **Lagos, Dakar, Niamey**, and **Kampala**.

Rainfall Patterns

- West Africa (Sahel and Coastal zones):
  - **RCP4.5**: Slight **decrease** in rainfall in western Sahel; potential **delays in rainy season** by 2–4 days.
  - **RCP8.5**: **More pronounced decline**, especially in Sahel; rainy season onset may shift by 4–6 days, with erratic rainfall patterns.
- Central Africa (Congo Basin):

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[4] https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/chapter/atlas/?utm_source

- RCP4.5: Moderate **increase in rainfall** (5–10%), with risk of more frequent heavy rainfall days.
  - RCP8.5: Rainfall could increase by **up to 15–20%**, intensifying flood risks and erosion events.
- Southern Africa (Summer rainfall zone):
  - RCP4.5: Modest **decline (5–10%)** in average annual rainfall.
  - RCP8.5: Sharper **decrease (10–15%)**, with **longer dry spells** and **reduced growing season**.

Extreme Weather Events

- Droughts:
  - **West Africa**: More frequent and prolonged under both scenarios.
    - **RCP4.5**: Drought durations may increase by **30–50%**.
    - **RCP8.5**: Droughts could **double** in length in some areas (e.g., Sahel).
  - **Southern Africa**: More **multi-year drought events**, especially under RCP8.5.
- Tropical Cyclones:
  - Less frequent landfalls projected under both scenarios, but:
    - **RCP8.5**: Cyclones will likely be **more intense**, with **greater wind speeds and storm surges**, especially along **Mozambique and Madagascar** coasts.
- Marine Heatwaves:
  - Both scenarios show increases, but **RCP8.5** projects:
    - **More intense and longer-lasting marine heatwaves**, affecting **fisheries and coral ecosystems** in **West, East, and Southern African coasts**.

Sectoral Vulnerabilities by 2050

- Agriculture:
  - **RCP4.5**: Crop yield reductions in key staples (maize, millet) by **5–15%** due to heat and water stress.
  - **RCP8.5**: Losses could reach **20–30%**, with **increased crop failures** in rain-fed systems, especially in **Sahel, Southern Africa, and Horn of Africa**.
- Water Resources:
  - Decreasing **surface water availability** in **Northern and Southern Africa** under both scenarios.
  - **Greater evaporation** and less predictable rainfall under **RCP8.5** increase risks of **hydropower and irrigation shortfalls**.
- Health:
  - Rising incidence of **heat-related illnesses**, **vector-borne diseases** (e.g., malaria, dengue), especially under **RCP8.5**.
  - **Urban poor** will be disproportionately affected due to lack of access to cooling and health services.
- Ecosystems:
  - **Habitat shifts and biodiversity loss** under both pathways.
  - **RCP8.5** poses greater threat to **forests, savannas, and marine systems**, with **species extinction risks** and **reduced ecosystem services**.

Participating countries include Botswana, Chad, Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda – details regarding their context and climate change scenarios can be found in annex 1.

An urgent need for Locally-led Adaptation in Africa

Indigenous Peoples (IPs) and Local Communities (LCs) in Africa are especially vulnerable to climate change due to the synergies of a range of ecological, social and economic factors—. Dependence on water resources for livestock exposes smallholders and pastoralists to a great deal of risk from drought, erratic rainfall, and flooding. This risk, along with rising temperatures, can affect agricultural yields and forage quality and drive overall land degradation from erosion and overgrazing, with knock-on effects on agricultural productivity animal health, market stability, livelihoods and income, as well as augmenting the potential for conflicts over access to water and suitable production lands.

Locally-led action for climate adaptation means Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities have individual and collective agency over defining, prioritizing, designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating their climate actions. This includes climate change adaptation through ecosystem restoration, climate resilient agricultural production and other livelihoods, water resource management, forest management and other locally- and indigenous-defined priorities and other locally supported possibilities and innovations.

To adapt effectively to climate change, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in Africa must be capable and unconstrained in exercising their agency and making their own decisions with ready access to consistent and reliable technical expertise, knowledge and information vital to managing climate risk. In particular, they need "patient and flexible" financing that provides grants and other forms of investment to address climate resilient local level development priorities in alignment with their country's Nationally Determined Contribution.

Locally-led Adaptation (LLA) provides stakeholders with increased freedom and opportunity to take a primary role in governance and management of critical land and resources. This governance and management role, embodied in IP and LC chaired multi-stakeholder platforms at local landscape level, is essential to identifying, analysing and addressing structural inequalities faced by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in Africa, including pastoralists and other marginalized ethnic groups. The multi-stakeholder landscape platforms provide a structured venue for partnership-building, participation, and inclusion, as well as climate risk and uncertainty, and identifying and assessing equitable adaptation measures. Although much collective climate action is carried out using local level resources, including cash and voluntary in-kind labor, the requirements of effective, long-lasting climate adaptation *at scale* almost certainly require greater and more flexible volumes of finance, particularly in the context of increasing climate vulnerability in Africa.

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities and organizations generally receive little if any funding directly for on-the-ground locally-led adaptation efforts. Much, if not most, of the control of finance and decision making is still held at the national and international levels, often failing to support Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities' empowerment from exercising their own agency for innovation and change. In 2019/20, *only 7% of total climate finance flowed to adaptation*.[5] A review in 2021[6] found that while 46% of climate adaptation finance committed by international sources was intended to enable the agency of Indigenous Peoples and Local

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[5] Climate Policy Landscape (2021). Global landscape of climate finance
[6] https://dv719tqmsuwvb.cloudfront.net/documents/Publikasjoner/Andre-rapporter/RFN_Falling_short_2021.pdf

Communities, it found little evidence of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities fully leading adaptation interventions.[7] Analysis from 2017 of all climate flows showed only 10% aimed to reach Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, while at this time 80% of finance was for mitigation.8 This suggests any improvement in trend over the past years is marginal at best.

The 2021 adaptation finance analysis mentioned above, shows that social groups facing structural exclusion — including women, youth, children, people with disabilities and IPs — are even more side-lined from leading roles in influencing the way adaptation funding is applied. The chart below shows that of the US$5.9 billion in verified adaptation finance for Least Developed Countries, only 20% has been intended to give women some level of engagement in decision making. Young people (12%), people living with a disability (2%) and IPs (1%) have an even lower level of intended financing. This shows that even where finance is committed to the local level, there can be disparity among targeted Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.

Locally-led adaptation must be urgently scaled-up during the coming years. Mobilizing stronger finance and technical assistance for locally-led adaptation – where finance and decision-making power is shifted to the local level in response to local priorities, needs, interests, rights, solutions and implementation, and in direct support of Nationally Determined Contributions – is a key priority for UNDP and the Adaptation Fund.

The need to support local priorities through decentralized finance and decision making is increasingly recognized in global forums as being central to effective and efficient implementation of climate policies and programs. Yet much of the international finance system continues to operate in a 'business-as-usual' mode, with local and indigenous actors not in control of, or equitably engaged in, the design and implementation of activities that affect the resilience of their communities and ecosystems.

LLA operationalization/application

Locally-led Adaptation must be **operationalized concretely on the ground** in a way that produces adaptation and resilience impacts that are sustainable through time, particularly in light of ongoing climate changes and unpredictability—.

Capacities
To manage envision, plan, manage and innovate adaptation measures over time, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities must have a minimal set of capacities – technical, analytical, managerial, etc. – as well as access to knowledge and information to continuously increase their awareness of climate change and the underlying drivers of their vulnerability.

Ecosystem services and landscape approach

In particular, based on their traditional knowledge, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities have an understanding and appreciation for the role that ecosystem services play in sustaining the productivity of their agricultural and livestock production systems, principally those related to water provision and regulation, soil improvement, and biodiversity. Understanding how these services are produced and maintained can be enhanced and expanded through technical dialogues between Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, and thematic experts e.g. ecosystem ecologists; agroecologists). With this combination of traditional and modern scientific

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[7] Soanes, M, Shakya, C, Barrett, S, Steinbach, D, Nisi, N, Smith, B and Murdoch, J (2021) Follow the money: tracking Least Developed Countries' adaptation finance to the local level. IIED, London. pubs.iied.org/20326iied

[8] Soanes, M, Rai, N, Steele, P, Shakya, C and MacGregor, J (2017) Delivering real change: getting international climate finance to the local level. IIED, London. pubs.iied.org/10178iied

knowledge, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities can innovate or adopt new resource management practices – nature-based solutions - that will enhance the resilience of their production systems to climate impacts.

Locally led, nature-based approaches are particularly well-suited for scaling adaptation in African contexts. "Local communities and Indigenous Peoples possess intimate, place-based knowledge of ecosystem dynamics and climate risks - and are best equipped to design and implement nature-based solutions that truly fit their environment."9 Evidence from across Africa shows that when communities restore mangroves, rehabilitate wetlands, build contour trenches, or manage native forests themselves, they achieve dual outcomes: reduced flood, erosion, and drought risk and strengthened livelihoods and ecosystems. "Nature-based adaptation interventions—like mangrove restoration, forestry, agroforestry, and watershed management—are often 2–5× more cost-effective than conventional engineering approaches, while delivering co-benefits such as carbon sequestration, biodiversity gains, and job creation."10 A global review found nature-based disaster risk reduction is cost-effective in 71% of cases, and more effective than grey infrastructure in 65% of comparative studies.

Scaling LLA in Africa can be successful since it is **tailored to specific climate risks**: Ecosystem-based adaptation—through NbS—directly addresses context-specific hazards such as landslides, coastal storms, drought, and heatwaves by leveraging local ecosystem functions (e.g., stabilizing slopes, buffering storm surges, regulating microclimates). It is a**ligned with local ownership and sustainability**: By centering LLA, interventions foster community buy-in, long-term maintenance, and better integration into national resilience strategies[11]. It generates **multidimensional benefits**: These interventions don't just reduce climate hazards— they enhance food and water security, support biodiversity, generate green jobs, and build social equity (especially for women and marginalized groups) .

Given the extent of ecosystem hydrological processes, for example, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities need to agree to work together across a landscape or watershed to intervene in key steps of the hydrological cycle to improve water provision and soil conservation and fertility. Since no single local actor can influence the hydrological cycle at the scale required to ensure enhancement of its long-term resilience, actors must come together and work collectively around a shared agenda to improve or restore ecosystem functions that support the productivity and sustainability of their production systems.

Working at the scale needed to affect ecosystem services, locally-led adaptation is most effective using a landscape-scale approach to resilience enhancement—. This approach considers the broader ecological, social, and economic factors that influence sustainability and long-term resilience. As such, LLA is most effectively a collective action endeavour in which individual actions are organized across communities in a landscape around commonly held management objectives for social, economic and ecological landscape resilience. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities are the most effective social structures for acting collectively.

Benefits of a coordinated landscape-wide approach include improved risk mitigation through large-scale interventions like reforestation, wetland and grassland restoration, and soil conservation; reduced conflicts from sustainable water use of shared aquifers and other sources; enhanced cooperation among farmers, governments, and environmental groups, leading to shared resources, knowledge, and funding opportunities; potential reduction in costs and increased effectiveness through cost sharing, cooperative pest management, etc.; potential for

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9 https://www.iisd.org/articles/explainer/what-does-climate-adaptation-look-action-here-are-nine-locally-led-nature-based
10 *Sustainability Science (2025) 20:1093–1107 https://doi.org/10.1007/s11625-025-01655-1*
11https://afripoli.org/community-resilience-integrating-local-approaches-into-ghanas-climate-change-adaptation-agenda?

maintenance of genetic diversity and flows across landscapes with habitat networks and corridors; and increased prospects for market-based approaches like carbon credits, ecosystem services payments, and certification schemes (e.g., organic, regenerative) given the larger landscape scale.

Financing and economics

Nevertheless, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities cannot be expected to adopt new practices or purchase new resilience enhancing inputs that result in diminished income. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities will adopt or innovate new practices that increase yields (or decrease costly inputs) which, when marketed, increase revenues. With the prospect of increased yields and equitable access to markets, local producers are more likely to become eligible for loans. But lenders perceive investments in local production to be risky given the inexperience of local producers with new practices and technologies. This obstacle is overcome by providing grant financing to local community-based organizations to support the design and implementation of adaptation activities. By implementing these activities, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities build their capacities through learning-by-doing and gain the experience and skills they need to convince lenders of their creditworthiness. Grants are also indispensable for initiatives aimed at restoration of ecosystem services that essentially produce a public good, such as water for irrigation. Provision of grant financing to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities requires a transparent mechanism that is accountable to both donors and recipients.

To implement their locally-led landscape strategies, stakeholders require sufficient financial resources to carry out the adaptation and resilience-enhancing actions that make it up. They need ready access to sufficient grant funding in as accountable, transparent and efficient way as possible.

Governance

To ensure that planning and management of a landscape can continue to address changing climate impacts and risk, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities need to be formally represented on an organized governance platform where climate change and local vulnerabilities can be discussed and analysed, along with potential solutions and opportunities for action. The structure and rules of collective action can be debated, from formal group engagement to a looser aggregation of independent individual actions.

A successful, coordinated landscape management approach requires local leadership and ownership of its planning and implementation. Landscape Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities must act together to exercise local leadership through systematic participatory analysis and planning. Their participation and ownership of this process builds their organizational and technical capacities through learning-by-doing in a deliberate process of landscape adaptation programme strategy formulation and the design of its constituent activities.

Programme Objectives:

The **Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Programme for Locally-led Adaptation** proposed here will finance the design and implementation of local ***Landscape Adaptation Programmes (LAPs)*** *comprised of locally-led adaptation initiatives* planned, developed, implemented and coordinated by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.

The Programme will overcome important barriers to IP and LC leadership of adaptation efforts by providing them with an adaptable landscape planning and management framework (LAPs); a participatory methodology that will build their capacities for landscape planning, investment, management, and governance; and direct access to grant funding for investment in their landscape adaptation activities. The resulting landscape investment pipelines will leverage or link to domestic finance aligned to local adaptation priorities as well as larger national financing bodies such as the AF National Implementing Entities and National Climate Funds. As such, these investment pipelines will serve to localize the NDCs, NAPs, NBSAPs and SDGs and other relevant national adaptation plans, linking local initiatives to national priorities.

Although potentially global in scope, the Programme will have an initial focus on Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in six countries in sub-Saharan Africa – including pastoralists - as globally one of the regions most affected by adverse impacts of climate change. Building on UNDP's longstanding support to local action, the Programme will enable Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in targeted countries to exercise their agency in decision making through learning-by-doing, supported by technical assistance, grant financing, and knowledge from local traditional and other sources, experts and institutions. To date, the following countries have indicated their interest in participating in this Programme: Botswana, Chad, Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania and Uganda. While the proposal has currently received endorsement from six countries in sub-Saharan Africa, there is clearly broad scope for inclusion of others given the extensive presence of other IPs and LCs across Africa. This will be facilitated during the implementation of the proposed Programme, based on countries' interests and requests and on eligibility criteria, including inter alia status as Party to the Paris Agreement, existing UNDP capacities to support LLA in-country, SGP Country Programme management and absorptive capacities, total amount of funding available within the Programme envelope (USD 10 million), vulnerability to climate change, potential for the country to adequately achieve credible landscape level impacts (as per the proposed Programme approach), alignment with national CCA priorities, etc. The Programme will, at the onset of implementation, prepare to go beyond these six countries for which letters have already been received, particularly as economies of scale and potential operational and programming synergies will be sought with existing SGP Country Programmes. Replication and expansion of the initiative to other countries will be pursued along with funding from bilateral and multilateral donors and others.

Programme Components and Financing:

Project/Programme Components	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Countries	Amount (US$)
1. Landscape Adaptation Programmes (LAPs)	Landscape Adaptation Programmes, consisting of multiple complementary resilience-enhancing initiatives, identified and prepared by	Output 1.1 Multi-stakeholder National Landscape Adaptation Committees established (NLACs)	Initially: Botswana, Chad, Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda	283,994 279,029 279,030

	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities	Output 1.2 Multi-stakeholder landscape management and governance platforms established		283,994279,029 279,030
		Output 1.3 Landscape Adaptation Programmes developed in each participating country		454,391446,447 446,448
		Output 1.4 Priority community and landscape level initiatives in the LAPs identified		113,598111,611.702 111,611
				Total component 1: 1,116,117 1,116,119
2. Demand-driven LLA grants and capacity building support to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities for locally-led climate adaptation solutions	LLA initiatives designed, financed and implemented to meet LAP objectives of improved Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in selected landscapes	Output 2.1 Locally-Led Adaptation initiatives financed and supported (approximately 16 grant initiatives per each participating country and landscape according to LAP objectives and proposed activities)		5,428,5135,462,632 5,462,634
		Output 2.2 Local organization capacities strengthened for grant project design and implementation		957,973963,994 963,995
				Total Component 2: 6,426,626 6,426,629

3. Global Learning and Knowledge Management System	Knowledge from LAPs and landscape planning and management initiatives used to strengthen climate adaptation policies and strategies, as well as for improved adaptive management and stakeholder learning	Output 3.1 Development and implementation of a peer-to-peer learning and exchange programme at national and local levels for upscaling and adaptive management		388,793382,835 382,836
		Output 3.2: Development of knowledge products from landscape planning and implementation experience and national, regional and global dissemination		302,395297,761
		Output 3.3: Lessons learned and knowledge presented to influencers and policy makers in broader policy forums		302,395297,761
		Output 3.4: Operationalization of the Global Learning and Knowledge Management System		302,395297,761
				Total Component 3: 1,276,117 1,276,119
4. Project/Programme Execution cost				272,468272,049 272,042
5. Total Project/Programme Cost				9,090,909
6. Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity				909,091
Amount of Financing Requested				10,000,000

Projected Calendar:

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project/Programme Implementation	June 2026
Mid-term Review (if planned)	December 2028
Project/Programme Closing	June 2030

Terminal Evaluation	March 2031

A. Describe the programme components, particularly focusing on the concrete adaptation activities.

The development of the *Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Programme for Locally-led Adaptation* and its approach is based on UNDP's experience of more than 30 years of direct support to local and indigenous actors for environmental and sustainable development benefits; in particular this proposal builds on the development and implementation of a signature landscape management approach using a highly participatory model developed and refined over the past 20 years[12] **and implemented worldwide since then. Indeed, through the GEF Small Grants Programme and other donor-supported projects, UNDP has over three decades of experience supporting local level CSOs to design and implement sustainable development initiatives that produce global adaptation and socio-ecological benefits (e.g. biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management), now in over 127 countries. Community-driven initiatives have built stakeholder capacities through learning-by-doing, generated knowledge from participatory analysis of the design and implementation experience, and produced benefits to local incomes, productivity, collective action and empowerment, and positive environmental impacts. It also builds on experience and alignment with the work of UNDP's Climate Promise, which supports more than 120 countries to implement their NDCs and to continue to increase their NDC ambition, as well as in developing ambitious and integrated climate, nature and development plans in alignment with UNDP's Nature Pledge and Climate Promise.**

The Programme focuses on three elements critical to the success of locally-led adaptation efforts: capacity for collective action, funding to support implementation of stakeholder-identified adaptation priorities, and access to and generation of knowledge and information. In the first, Landscape Adaptation Programmes, consisting of multiple complementary resilience-enhancing initiatives, are identified and prepared by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities. This participatory landscape-wide process of learning-by-doing will be assisted by thematic experts in technical dialogue using traditional knowledge and relevant modern approaches to define priorities and potential actions. In the second component, local organizations design, finance and implement their initiatives to meet the LAP priorities they have selected. Local IP and LC organizations will select the initiatives they feel comfortable assuming responsibility for. With technical assistance, these organizations will design initiatives for grant funding and proceed to implement them, again building capacities through learning-by-doing. In the third, local stakeholders and programme staff assess the performance of their initiatives, identify lessons and best practice for improved adaptive management and transmit this knowledge to policy makers, with the assistance of the National Landscape Adaptation Committee.

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[12] https://comdeksproject.com/knowledge-management-products/publications/

The Landscape Adaptation Programmes (LAPs) will be developed in the first year by local landscape actors organized in locally led (by IPs and LCs) multi-stakeholder landscape management and governance platforms. These groups will, through a process of participatory system inquiry and research, identify and analyze the social, economic and ecological vulnerability to climate change of their production systems and the ecosystem services that sustain them. Resilience-enhancing measures, which are expected to focus almost entirely on nature-based solutions, will be identified by the local groups with assistance from national experts and institutions and prioritized for action. The identified actions or initiatives will be reviewed and approved by National Landscape Adaptation Committees for grant funding. ***The IP and LC Programme for Locally-led Adaptation*** will channel resources directly to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities to enhance the resilience of the critical landscapes where they live and work, while contributing to the nationally-determined adaptation targets of their NDCs and NAPs. The programme overall will aim at providing 50% of grant resources to IPs with the remaining amount to LCs.

The Programme's proposed structure consists of three Components, three Outcomes and ten Outputs:

Component 1: Landscape Adaptation Programmes

Outcome 1: Landscape Adaptation Programmes, consisting of multiple complementary resilience-enhancing initiatives, identified and prepared by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

This component will support local stakeholder design, establishment and operationalization of six *Landscape Adaptation Programmes* – separately in Botswana, Chad, Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania, and Uganda - driven by priorities identified by local IPs and communities to build their socio-ecological resilience to climate change.

Landscape Adaptation Programmes (LAPs) will comprise multiple complementary community and landscape level grant-funded initiatives identified and designed by local organizations, with technical assistance from local experts or others as requested or needed, and coordinated across the selected Landscape by a locally led multi-stakeholder platform to achieve landscape scale socio-ecological resilience benefits. In this regard, a portfolio of grant-funded initiatives in the same landscape will constitute a LAP, which can be coordinated with other grant-funded initiatives in the landscape.

The grant-funded initiatives are expected to consist almost entirely of nature-based solutions. These solutions together comprising each LAP, are intended to produce complementary or synergistic socio-ecological benefits that contribute to an overall increase in resilience to climate change impacts across the landscape. Locally-led initiatives are intended to produce direct and indirect medium to long-term impacts on the hydrological cycle, with water access and availability crucial to ecosystem function and economic production (agriculture, pastoralism, etc.). This would mean, in general, that the initiatives would aim to decrease run-off in order to increase water infiltration into the soil profile and aquifer (e.g. through erosion control, agroforestry, improved tillage, sustainable grazing, revegetation, etc.) and improve the efficiency of water use (through improved irrigation methods and systems, including community water management and governance mechanisms). In addition, these initiatives will develop pastoralism solutions grounded in traditional knowledge, including pastoral mobility, rotational grazing, and indigenous water management techniques, strengthen tenure security through community mapping and land use planning, community monitoring, knowledge exchange between Indigenous Peoples pastoralist communities Complementary initiatives underway in the landscape with these two objectives will produce aggregate hydrological impacts at the landscape or watershed scale needed to positively influence ecosystem services.

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LAP initiatives are therefore anticipated to revolve around nature-based solutions, involving improved water resource management; ecosystem restoration (e.g. revegetation of wetlands, forests); smallholder agro-ecological production; and sustainable grazing and climate resilience-enhancing livestock management. These would be complemented on the landscape by diversification of livelihoods; and community empowerment and governance. These initiatives are locally coordinated across the selected landscape as the constituent elements of the Landscape Adaptation Programme by a multi-stakeholder landscape platform consisting of representatives of IPs and LCs. In Component 2, below, are short descriptions of the kind of initiatives that Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities may decide to tackle as part of the LAP development process.

Each Landscape Adaptation Programme is governed nationally by a multi-stakeholder **National Landscape Adaptation Committee** (NLAC) that is co-chaired by IP and LC representatives (representing the majority of members) and potentially co-chaired with a government representative. The NLAC, once formed, provides technical guidance from traditional and conventional sources; strategic planning support; introductions to potential partners such as government agencies and private sector entities and others; and general oversight of the development and implementation of the LAP. The NLAC has a majority non-government membership, which ensure Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities full decision-making power over defining, prioritizing, designing and implementing adaptation actions. NLACs are comprised of representatives of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, experts in locally-led adaptation measures (agroecology, sustainable pastoralism, etc.), gender experts, government representatives or delegates, National Implementing Entities wherever applicable, UNDP in its capacity of Implementing, youth organizations, and academic and traditional knowledge institutions and others, as agreed by the NLAC.

Grant-funded initiatives financed through LAPs are identified locally and designed and endorsed for funding by the NLAC. The NLACs are built on existing multi-stakeholder platforms (e.g. the SGP National Steering Committee), incorporating experts, organizations or others to ensure representative membership of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, and high-quality technical and strategic advice and inputs to knowledge generation, capacity development, M&E, reviews, etc. UNDP's experience with the Small Grant Programme (SGP) National Steering Committees since 1992 has shown that multi-stakeholder platforms increase transparency and promote accountability on all sides, including among CSOs/CBOs, and government entities, among others.

Each NLAC guides the landscape ~~platoforms~~platforms and the Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities to identify priorities for funding with a participatory methodology used successfully in UNDP's locally-led landscape resilience programming with GEF (SGP) and Japanese funding (COMDEKS). NLACs suggest landscapes to be targeted

NLACs select the landscape(s) to be targeted and then support a participatory analysis and strategic planning process where local stakeholders identify landscape adaptation outcomes (e.g. improved ecosystem services; enhanced productivity; alternative livelihoods, etc.) and agreed outputs (e.g. hectares under improved agroecological management, hectares of land restored to optimize ecosystem function in light of climate change, etc.). Women's and girls' empowerment is prioritized in recognition of their status as primary stakeholders in landscape management – water, soils, biomass - and their roles in agropastoral production.

The priorities identified by this strategic planning process determine the kinds of activities to be funded by the grants awarded under Component 2. Local stakeholders come together in a landscape workshop for the participatory analysis and strategic planning~~—~~. Once they have agreed on desired landscape level outcomes, they proceed to identify those outputs needed to

achieve the outcomes. These outputs may be relatively general in scope e.g. ecosystem restoration of headwaters, revegetation of grazing lands, improved agricultural practices, etc. With the outputs defined at this level, workshop participants identify activities that they feel their community or group can implement with grant funding and their own sweat equity; these would more specifically focus on concrete targets, indicators, projected impacts, etc., as part of the grant initiative design process. Workshop participants work with the National Coordinator and/or others to design the initiative for submission to the NLAC for review and approval.

NLACs formulate overall eligibility criteria for grants adapted or derived from AF criteria, the eight LLA principles, and the overall programme objectives to produce knowledge, capacity and adaptation impacts (see component 2). These criteria are contextualized locally and may encompass such aspects as potential target grantees (e.g. women smallholders or inclusion of a particular ethnic group), maximum grant amount, or other factors.

Preliminary criteria include

Organization Eligibility
- Must be a landscape-based or landscape-affiliated non-governmental, community-based, Indigenous People or civil society, not-for-profit organization in the target country, where required;
- Should have at least three years of relevant experience, with a proven track record in working at local level on environmental, agricultural or sustainability issues;
- Projects already underway or existing do not usually qualify - fresh proposals or upscaling initiatives are preferred.

Thematic Focus & National Alignment
- Grant proposals must address one or more of the Outcomes agreed in the Landscape Adaptation Programme they participated in developing in the LAP workshop;
- Grant proposals must align with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, including, where appropriate, national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications, or national adaptation programs of action, or other relevant instruments;
- Grant proposals must demonstrate alignment with and application of the Principles of Locally Led Adaptation.

Community Engagement & Inclusion
- Grant proposals must demonstrate strong local community commitment and participation throughout the Landscape Adaptation planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation stages;
- Grant proposals should benefit inclusively the most vulnerable – women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, marginalized groups, and persons with disabilities, with clear gender equity and social inclusion objectives;
- Grant proposals must show potential for enhancing sustainable livelihoods, building capacities, and generating or enhancing income, where possible, for community members;

Innovation, Replicability & Sustainability: Grant proposals should demonstrate:
- Innovative approaches, including use of traditional or locally adapted knowledge;
- Prospects for replication or scaling up beyond grant duration;
- Prospects for long-term sustainability, including an outline of potential grant and non-grant funding sources after the initial grant ends.

Project Design: grant proposals should demonstrate that they:
- meet relevant national technical standards, where applicable, such as standards for environmental assessment, building codes, etc.,
- contain concrete activities to enhance gender equity and social conclusion;
- comply with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund;
- not duplicate any project/programme funded by other sources;
- have clear targets and indictors and an agreed M&E plan;
- have a learning and knowledge strategy to assess project performance and capture lessons learned.

Budget & Project Duration
- Grant sizes may range up to $75,000 (regular grants) and to $150,000 (strategic grants), though individual NLACs may choose to define a lower limit or range after assessing the capacities of organizations in the landscape;

Project duration should not exceed 24 months, though again this will depend on NLAC assessment of individual project objectives and organizational capacities.

LAP component activities are proposed using any of a variety of innovative methods developed by UNDP, including from SGP National Coordinators in the field. See for example: https://insightshare.org/resources/insights-into-participatory-video-a-handbook-for-the-field/.

A regional approach to establish locally-led Landscape Adaptation Programmes in multiple countries generates economies of scale in terms of capacity building, knowledge generation and exchange, potential financing and policy dialogue. The regional approach will permit the constituents of the different Landscape Adaptation Programmes to receive similar training materials and participate in regional or sub-regional capacity strengthening events – these events will also provide a venue for peer-to-peer exchange of information, experience and knowledge. The six LAPs will be linked in a Locally-led Adaptation Community of Practice to share experiences related to their operations, LAP planning and strategies, knowledge generation, participatory methodologies (LAP design, implementation, M&E), and other issues. At the same time, economies of scale may be achieved with multi-country capacity building workshops; provision of technical assistance systemically to similar initiatives across the participating countries; partnership development and advocacy.

This regional community of LAP practitioners will also arrange peer-to-peer exchanges and contribute to a global knowledge management system (see Component 3, below) with lessons learned by local Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, the LAPs and other experiences. The knowledge generated in one landscape can be transmitted to the others in the regional programme, helping to strengthen the community of practice, learning and sharing among landscape organizations of all kinds. The knowledge generated will be codified and presented as analyses and inputs from national representatives to different regional or sub-regional policy discussion venues. Finally, as a regional programme, dialogues with potential financiers from public and private sectors will be facilitated given the potential scales of landscape interventions across multiple countries.

There are four Outputs under this Outcome and Component:

Output 1.1: Multi-stakeholder National Landscape Adaptation Committees established (NLACs)

Activities:

    1.1.1   National Steering Committees discuss and agree NLAC composition

      1.1.2   UNDP and Global Programme formally establish NLAC
      1.1.3   NLAC discusses and agrees landscape selection
      1.1.4   NLAC discusses and agrees grant project eligibility criteria within the global eligibility framework
      1.1.5   NLAC visits the selected landscape with the National Coordinator to confirm selection

Output 1.2: Multi-stakeholder landscape management and governance platforms established

<u>Activities:</u>

      1.2.1   Conduct awareness raising tour of all landscape communities, as well as government, NGO, academic, religious institutions
      1.2.2   Organize multi-stakeholder platforms and first meetings
      1.2.3   Formally establish multi-stakeholder platforms

Output 1.3: Landscape Adaptation Programme developed in each participating country

<u>Activities:</u>

      1.3.1   Landscape Adaptation Programme formulation workshop in each landscape
      1.3.2   Local actors discuss and agree Landscape socio-ecological Outcomes
      1.3.3   Local actors discuss and agree potential outputs to achieve Outcomes
      1.3.4   LAP workshop agrees on Outcomes and outputs and formalizes LAP

Output 1.4: Priority community and landscape level initiatives in the LAPs identified

<u>Activities:</u>

      1.4.1   Local actors in their organizations discuss and agree potential solutions to achieve LAP outputs
      1.4.2   Local organizations discuss and agree potential joint or complementary efforts to achieve LAP outputs

Component 2: Demand-driven LLA grants and capacity building support to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities for locally-led climate adaptation solutions

Outcome 2: LLA initiatives designed, financed and implemented to meet LAP objectives for improved IP and LC selected landscapes

The aim of this component will be to effectively operationalize the LAPs prepared by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities under component 1 by providing capacity building and financing to the locally-led grant-funded initiatives identified through the LAPs. Grant-funded initiatives are expected to focus largely on nature-based solutions (NbS) that build the resilience and productivity of production systems and ecosystem services, with a particular emphasis on those related to hydrological services in catchments and traditional fire management in grasslands and savannah ecosystems. NbS will include development of innovative, cost-effective adaptation approaches to soil, water and plant management that produce multiple ecosystem benefits, for example, agricultural practices like polycultures that build organic matter (and its fertility, structure and water-holding capacity), increase water penetration into the soil profile, reduce erosion, and preserve biodiversity. Specific focus areas for the grants will include adaptation solutions

grounded in traditional knowledge and refined through technical dialogues with thematic experts, including pastoral mobility, rotational grazing, and indigenous water management techniques; strengthening tenure security through community mapping and land use planning; capacity building for climate governance, including FPIC processes, safeguards, and community monitoring; knowledge exchange between Indigenous and pastoralist communities, with a focus on intergenerational learning and documentation of traditional climate resilience strategies.

LAPs will focus on optimizing ecosystem function in the chosen landscape, leading to initiatives that are aimed primarily at enhancing and sustaining hydrological provisioning and regulating services, for example, upstream reforestation and/or wetland restoration to reduce runoff and the risk of flooding from extreme weather events.

Implementing LAPs generates the resilience impacts of locally-led, proven adaptation measures, systems and approaches. To do so, the Programme will build the capacities of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities to individually and collectively assess their socio-ecological vulnerability to climate change, identify potential resilience solutions, design and implement a landscape programme of locally-led adaptation initiatives, and evaluate their performance and the performance of their selected solutions to extract lessons, knowledge and inputs for ongoing adaptive management towards sustainability.

Under Component 1 – and as described in detail in section IIC, below - Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities participate in a process of identifying landscape outcomes and outputs that frame the concrete activities they will choose to implement with grant funding. As a final part of the LAP development workshop, they are assisted in defining their chosen activities by a National Coordinator and local technical experts, as needed. Under Component 2, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities receive technical assistance to design the corresponding grant initiatives, as well as any capacity building needed to effectively implement them. The designed initiatives are then discussed and analysed with other landscape stakeholders in a process of peer review before submitting them to the NLAC for review and approval for funding. This tight turn-around in a single workshop between LAP development and activity design for grant funding maintains local stakeholder enthusiasm and confidence in LAP implementation and governance; strengthens stakeholder commitment to the agreed outputs for socio-ecological resilience; increases the efficiency of grant disbursement by reducing transactions and logistical and organizational challenges; and builds the community of landscape stakeholders with peer-to-peer exchanges of knowledge and experience as well as heightens stakeholder adherence to agreed rules of resource management within the landscape governance framework.

Capacity strengthening of participating Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities will be based on technical dialogues between local stakeholders and thematic experts (identified during LAP development, sourced locally from peers, technical institutions, NGOs, etc.), incorporating traditional knowledge and modern science, as vulnerabilities are assessed and potential solutions identified in a participatory process. For example, pastoralists might identify and propose methods for fire management on grazing lands, whose agroecological foundations would be confirmed in dialogue with local agronomic experts. Ecosystem restoration activities to improve hydrological function in a catchment could be designed based on discussions and agreements about species mixes, NTFP harvesting rates, and land use planning of micro-watersheds. Water-efficient cultivation systems and practices could be identified by local smallholders and tweaked as necessary in dialogue with local experts (for example, the indigenous *zai* method of water harvesting in the Sahel).

Once a local stakeholder initiative has been designed, the NLAC reviews and either approves the proposed grant outright or returns it to the Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities for further

development. Given the participatory process, grounded in LAP development and supported by the National Coordinators and technical experts, the eligibility of proposals developed is likely to be very strong. When a proposal is returned to an IP or LC it is accompanied by detailed steps to be carried out to achieve approval and may also include a micro-grant (up to USD 2,000) to cover the costs of technical experts, capacity development workshops, consultations, or other inputs needed to ensure the grant proposal meets the LAP's eligibility criteria.

As mentioned under Component 1, above, the local stakeholder selection of initiatives comprising the LAP is highly contextual and based on vulnerability to emerging climate impacts. During the LAP development workshop. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities discuss in detail the kinds of initiatives needed and then select those that they feel they can design and implement to augment their socio-ecological resilience to climate change. The following represent the kinds of relatively common local initiatives selected by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, based on UNDP's 30 years of experience implementing the GEF-funded Small Grant Programme.

1. *Greater resilience of ecosystem services from improved ecosystem and water resource management*

- **Revegetation of headwaters and other areas,** including reforestation and wetland restoration: the longer-term impacts of this kind of activity are aimed at increasing groundwater recharge, particularly in aquifers but also in soils. This is crucial to enhancing the supply of water available to smallholder and pastoralist production in the face of climate change-induced drought or rainfall variability.
- **Construction of barriers to reduce the rate of surface flow** across the landscape: under this kind of initiative the aim is to increase infiltration of rainwater into the soil profile by enhancing the length of time water is resident on the soil surface by slowing its flow behind gully plugs, check dams, gabions or other devices. This will increase groundwater and its availability for local stakeholders to use in adapting to climate change impacts.
- **Establishment of water harvesting systems:** In areas where water sources are scarce, local stakeholders may promote rainwater harvesting techniques (e.g., dug-out wells, water pans, and check dams) to store water during the wet season for use during dry periods. This is particularly critical when faced with climate change-induced drought or rainfall variability. At the same time, this will also reduce dependence on distant, often unreliable, water sources, which will benefit women and girls by reducing time and drudgery related to water provision as well as general insecurity during transport.
- **Community-managed water points:** Local community organizations may pursue training in the management and maintenance of water points, such as boreholes, wells, and solar-powered water pumps, ensuring that they are sustainable and resilient to climate variability.
- **Water conservation practices:** Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities may adopt water-efficient technologies (e.g., drip irrigation for small-scale gardening or tree planting) and promote traditional knowledge for managing water resources sustainably.

2. *Improved food security from enhanced sustainable grazing management*

- **Pasture and rangeland restoration:** Pastoralists may implement rangeland restoration techniques, such as rotational grazing, reseeding of native grasses, and the protection of critical grazing areas (e.g., wetlands, water points) from overgrazing. This will improve soil fertility, increase grass cover, and enhance biodiversity, which is essential for maintaining healthy ecosystem function and services as well as livestock productivity.

- **Community-based grazing management plans:** Pastoralist organizations might develop community-led grazing management plans that balance the needs of pastoralists with the sustainable capacity of the grazing lands. These plans would include the establishment of grazing corridors and "rest periods" for overgrazed lands.
- **Monitoring land health:** Local communities may wish to be trained to monitor and assess land degradation and soil health using participatory land-use mapping tools and mobile technology. This can help pastoralists make informed decisions about grazing locations and movement patterns.

3. Climate resilience-enhancing livestock management

- **Diversification of livestock breeds:** Pastoralists may build their capacities for breeding and rearing of climate-resilient livestock species, such as drought-tolerant cattle, goats, and camels, which are better adapted to heat stress and water scarcity. They may wish to focus on the use of indigenous breeds known for their resilience to harsh climatic conditions.
- **Livestock mobility agreements:** In collaboration with local governments, pastoralist organizations may create livestock mobility agreements between neighbouring communities or regions. This would allow pastoralists to move freely across borders in response to changing climate conditions (e.g., droughts or floods).
- **Alternative or diversified feed production:** Pastoralists may seek to hedge against risk by producing additional feedstocks e.g. silage for use during times of drought.

4. Greater food security from enhancing the resilience of smallholder agricultural production

- **Agroforestry systems:** cultivating annual crops with trees or shrubs reduces the soil surface exposed to raindrop impact, reduces soil temperatures, increases organic matter, and can improve soil nitrogen and other elements. The net effect of initiatives promoting agroforestry is increased soil moisture content, reduced runoff, and overall greater infiltration into the soil of rainwater. With increased soil humidity and groundwater recharge, smallholder farms are more resilient to drought and rainfall variability. With greater access to water, coupled with lower soil temperatures from tree and shrub canopies, farmers can increase their yields leading to greater food security and potentially incomes. This is key to enhancing their resilience to climate change impacts.
- **Resilience-enhancing agricultural cultivation practices:** Practices that improve soil moisture, structure and fertility are adaptable to smallholder farms; for best ecological results aimed at enhancing resilience to climate change impacts, these practices should be adopted at scale i.e. as broadly as possible within the landscape. Practices include strip cropping, cover cropping, low-tillage or no-tillage cultivation, contour cultivation, terracing, etc. All have the aim of reducing runoff to enhance rainwater infiltration into the soil and groundwater.
- **Agrobiodiversity:** initiatives that support traditional farmers can play a significant role in meeting the challenges of climate change through plant breeding of their traditional crops. Traditional farmers possess invaluable knowledge of their local environments, including soil types, rainfall patterns, pests, and diseases. Over generations, they have selected and maintained crop varieties (landraces) that are well-adapted to these specific conditions. This inherent adaptation can provide a crucial foundation for breeding crops that are resilient to changing climate conditions in those same areas. Traditional farming systems often maintain a high level of genetic diversity within and among crop species. This diversity is a vital resource for climate change adaptation, as it increases the chances of finding or breeding traits that confer tolerance to new stresses like drought, heat, salinity, or new pests and

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diseases. When farmers are central to the breeding process (participatory plant breeding - PPB), the selection criteria are directly relevant to their needs and priorities, including not just yield but also traits like taste, storage quality, resilience, and cultural significance. This ensures that the resulting varieties are more likely to be adopted and contribute to food security at the local level. Recognizing and empowering traditional farmers in plant breeding is a crucial element of building climate-resilient agricultural systems.

5. *Diversification of livelihoods*

- **Agro-pastoralism:** Pastoralist organizations may promote sustainable agro-pastoral practices, where they diversify their livelihoods by incorporating drought-resistant crops, such as millet, sorghum, and legumes, alongside livestock. This will help buffer against climate-related shocks to livestock.
- **Alternative income sources:** Based on assessments of market demand and access, initiatives may encourage the development of alternative income-generating activities such as beekeeping, eco-tourism, handicrafts, and small-scale agro-processing (e.g., milk or meat products). This will reduce individual dependence on a single livelihood and improve community resilience to climate impacts.

6. *Community empowerment and governance*

- **Strengthening local institutions:** Grants can be provided to support the formation or strengthening of local community-based organizations (CBOs), smallholder associations, pastoralist associations, and women's groups that can advocate for climate adaptation needs, manage resources, and mobilize funds for local initiatives.
- **Inclusive decision-making:** Grants to marginalized groups, especially women and youth, can be provided to promote their inclusion in decision-making processes related to climate adaptation. This will empower women and improve the long-term sustainability of the LAPs.
- **Policy advocacy:** Grants can be provided to community organizations to work with local governments and regional bodies to ensure that policies support the rights of smallholder farmers and pastoralists, such as access to farmland, grazing land, water resources, microcredits, markets and other. Advocacy for national and local level policies can reflect the needs of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in the face of climate change.

Grant project eligibility criteria will be framed by the concreteness mandate of the Adaptation Fund (activities producing visible and tangible results on the ground); adequateness of the proposed activities in light of the climate threats identified; and by the eight Locally-led Adaptation Principles and priorities in the country's national climate strategy; engagement and consultation with IPs; and supportiveness of the DAs. The criteria will be contextualized to adequately reflect local ecological, social and economic circumstances, local stakeholder priorities and strategic considerations. To ensure they are driven by LLA and IP and LC priorities, grant initiative eligibility criteria will be finalized by the NLACs (formed by a majority of IP and LC members) at the start of LAP implementation. When proposals are approved, grant funding is released on a schedule of payments tied to completion of agreed project milestones, in line with the UNDP Low Value Grant modality. The process of project design, submission, review and approval and the first payment can be as little as 2-3 months based on UNDP experience with similar programmes.

Actual amounts awarded as grants will vary according to the total costs of the different initiatives. However, in line with UNDP Low Value Grant modality and experience of UNDP with similar grant-making mechanisms, a maximum grant amount of USD 75,000 will be set per regular grant and a maximum grant amount of USD 150,000 per strategic grant which (i) enable scaling up and

replication of tested approaches and tools in multiple locations/communities; and (ii) consolidate efforts of several Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities. It is anticipated that this six-country programme will fund a minimum of 145 grant initiatives at $37,907 on overage for a total of USD 5,459,069. The individual grant amounts may vary (and not go over $ 75,000) according to LAP objectives, proposed activities and NLAC policies; this may result in higher numbers of grant initiatives. Individual NLACs may wish to establish maximum grant amounts based on a thorough analysis of needs, organizational absorptive capacities and other factors.

There are two Outputs under this Outcome and Component:

Output 2.1: Locally-Led Adaptation initiatives financed and supported (approximately 16 grant initiatives per each participating country and landscape according to LAP objectives and proposed activities)

Activities:

2.1.1 Local landscape organizations work with National Coordinators to design their grant proposals
2.1.2 Grant proposals are socialized for comments and inputs by members of the landscape platforms
2.1.3 Finalized grant proposals are submitted to the NLAC for review and approval
2.1.4 NLAC approves proposals for funding

Funding is transferred to local organizations on an agreed schedule of disbursements

Output 2.2 Local organization capacities strengthened for grant project design and implementation

Activities:

2.2.1 Local organizations identify capacity gaps and potential solutions, including training
2.2.2 Local organizations participate in capacity development exercises and training

Component 3: Global Learning and Knowledge Management System

Outcome 3: Knowledge from LAPs and landscape planning and management initiatives used to strengthen climate adaptation policies and strategies, as well as for improved adaptive management and stakeholder learning

Local stakeholder grantee organizations will be empowered, mobilized and capacitated through technical assistance for generation of evidence-based knowledge and results, facilitation of learning-by-doing and peer-to-peer sharing across landscapes. Each initiative and each LAP will have an agreed monitoring protocol integrating indicators and targets to assess achievement of or progress towards grant project outputs or LAP outcomes. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities will identify the indicators and targets and meet periodically during project or programme implementation to assess progress, as well as at the end of project funding. Post project analysis by the IP or/and LC grantee organization will include identification of adaptive management measures to be taken to overcome obstacles, deficiencies or failures potentially affecting future project performance.

The programme will document lessons from the application of Indigenous Peoples knowledge systems and tenure-secure pastoralist adaptation strategies. Knowledge products will include community-led climate indicators, guidelines on customary land tenure recognition, and case

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studies on Indigenous-led climate governance models. These will be disseminated locally, nationally, and internationally, contributing to policy influence within the UNFCCC, UNCCD, and CBD processes.

The programme's Learning and Knowledge Management system (LKM) will build on existing UNDP-supported KM systems for local action and climate adaptation, in particular the SGP Knowledge Management system (https://sgp.undp.org/our-approach-153/knowledge-management.html). This system, given UNDP's global reach and presence in 170 countries, will contribute to rapid acceleration of the development and adaptation of innovations in consultation with the UNFCCC Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP). Knowledge management and learning are integral parts of this regional programme. The knowledge obtained from locally-led experiences and lessons learned will be socialized through UNDP's national, regional and global networks of stakeholders and will broaden the UNDP knowledge repositories and be used in upscaling successful initiatives. The increased capacity of community-level stakeholders to generate, access and use information and knowledge is expected to increase the sustainability of project activities beyond the life of the grant funding. Targeted knowledge management and communications activities will aim to share lessons and experiences and showcase results of gender mainstreaming, as well as inclusion of vulnerable and marginalized groups.

Grantee organizations will meet in a participatory process of analysis and discussion to assess implementation progress and identify successes and mistakes based on the agreed targets and indicators they identified in their initiative proposals. This process of learning-by-doing will build their capacities to undertake this kind of evidence-based knowledge generation. The resulting knowledge will be recorded and codified for simple interim implementation information, as well as for a final initiative report. The knowledge resulting from these reports and analyses will be codified and compiled in the LKM, which will integrate learning and knowledge generated at national and local levels as part of Components 1 and 2 and other relevant LAP processes. This knowledge and information will be systematically disseminated or made available through the LKM to local Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, climate adaptation policy makers, national level NGOs, government agencies and institutions, AF National Implementing Entities, and relevant regional institutions and networks.

There are four Outputs under this Outcome and Component:

Output 3.1: Development and implementation of a peer-to-peer learning and exchange programme at national and local levels for upscaling and adaptive management

Activities:

- 3.1.1 Landscape platforms discuss and agree context-specific learning and knowledge generation goals, outcomes and outputs and define relevant grant proposal formats and requirements for M&E and knowledge generation and dissemination;
- 3.1.2 Local organizations identify learning objectives into grant proposals consistent with landscape level learning and knowledge generation goals;
- 3.1.3 Local organizations budget learning costs in grant proposal budgets;
- 3.1.4 Landscape platforms agree on and organize a system of peer-to-peer exchanges among groups and communities across the landscape, as well as with interested communities nationally;

3.1.5 Local organizations reflect on project design and implementation experience and produce locally accessible reports and other material for distribution to peer organizations and others.

Output 3.2: Development of knowledge products from landscape planning and implementation experience and national, regional and global dissemination

Activities:

3.2.1 Identification by global programme staff in concert with NLACs of recurrent or common themes or priorities among landscape platforms, LAPs and grant initiatives for applied distillation of knowledge and information;

3.2.2 Consensus selection and prioritization by NLACs of key topics (e.g. customary land tenure regulation; landscape or resource governance structures; market access issues; community CC indicators and early warning, etc.);

3.2.3 Compilation of information and knowledge regarding key topics, production of knowledge products, and development of a dissemination plan;

3.2.4 Knowledge products disseminated nationally, regionally and globally and stored on Learning and Knowledge Management system.

Outputs 3.3: Lessons learned and knowledge presented to influencers and policy makers in broader policy forums

Activities:

3.3.1 Lessons learned and knowledge from LAP and grant project implementation is reviewed and assessed by NLACs and global programme staff for relevant policy contributions;

3.3.2 NLACs identify key experiential knowledge for codification in policy briefs or other instruments;

3.3.3 UNDP, NLACs and global programme staff together produce a series of products for specific presentations to governments and regional bodies;

3.3.4 NLACs present potential policy inputs to government and institutional authorities and policymakers.

Output 3.4: Operationalization of the <u>*Global Learning and Knowledge Management System*</u>

Activities:

3.4.1 The worldwide SGP Knowledge Management System is digitally and structurally adapted to host the Learning and Knowledge Management System (LKM) of this regional programme;

3.4.2 Standards and protocols for uploading information to the LKM are established;

3.4.3 Information and knowledge products from Outputs 3.1-3.3 are uploaded to LKM;

3.4.4 NLACs and landscape platforms are facilitated access to LKM.

Influencing regional and international climate policies is crucial for effective upscaling of locally-led adaptation. A number of relevant platforms play significant roles in shaping these policies in the region:

1. **African Climate Action Partnership (AfCAP):** AfCAP is a network comprising over 20 African countries affiliated with the Global Climate Action Partnership, working towards a climate-resilient Africa through inclusive green growth. It serves as a platform for exchanging knowledge and advocating for climate policies across the continent. The locally-led Landscape Adaptation Programmes will provide evidence-based lessons and knowledge to this platform, and their National Landscape Adaptation Committees (NLACs) will constitute a forum for discussion, analysis and dialogue around low emissions development strategies.

2. **FAO Pastoralism and Livestock Adaptation to Climate Change in Eastern Africa Programme (PLACE)**: The PLACE programme is a four-year €47 million joint initiative by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the European Union (EU) designed to enhance the resilience and food security of pastoralists in Eastern Africa. The program focuses on sustainable, climate-resilient pastoral systems across environmental, economic, and social dimensions. The focus of the programme is on strengthening the resilience of pastoralists in Eastern Africa to the impacts of climate change. The PLACE programme will be implemented in four cross-border cluster areas (Bahr el-Arab, Karamoja, Mandera, and Mara-Serengeti) across seven countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda).

3. **Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA):** PACJA is a coalition of over 1,000 organizations from 54 African countries, including NGOs, grassroots organizations, indigenous communities, and religious groups. Established in 2008, it advocates for climate and environmental justice, aiming to influence both regional and international climate policies. The Alliance undertakes evidence-based advocacy aimed at improving policies and laws on natural resources management. The research work that PACJA supports, the partnerships it develops and the capacities it strengthens are all supportive of the advocacy function. The knowledge generated by the LAPs will be disseminated through the NLACs to PACJA members in participating countries, as well as to PACJA directors.

4. **African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN):** Founded in 1985, AMCEN provides a platform for African environment ministers to discuss and implement environmental initiatives. It plays a pivotal role in shaping environmental policies at the regional level. Through its association with UNEP, it provides a ready venue for dialogue and discussion related to socioecological adaptation to climate change, that the programme will leverage.

5. **Global Center on Adaptation (GCA):** GCA engages in policy development, research, and technical assistance to enhance climate adaptation efforts globally. Its flagship program, the Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program (AAAP), focuses on scaling up climate adaptation solutions across African nations. The African Development Bank and the Global Center on Adaptation join forces to use their complementary expertise, resources and networks to develop and implement the AAAP. This Programme will produce lessons and knowledge relevant to the AAAP's focus on Food Security, particularly with smallholder farmers and pastoralists, as well as in regard to Adaptation Finance, where lessons from direct access mechanisms can be analyzed for potential use in extending financial resources to local stakeholders.

6. **International Land Coalition (ILC) Africa:** ILC Africa supports 76+ members across 26+ Sub-Saharan countries, promoting people-centred land governance, secure tenure rights, and ecosystem stewardship. Through regional Commitment-Based Initiatives (CBIs), it focuses on Indigenous Peoples' territorial rights and rangeland management across a number of countries — including Botswana and Tanzania — facilitating peer exchanges, capacity building, and legal advocacy. Key strategic reason to engage with ILC lies in their extensive experience addressing the data gaps surrounding pastoral land tenure in mixed-use landscapes. ILC has played a leading role in supporting community-led data collection and territorial monitoring, particularly through platforms such as LandMark (which maps Indigenous and community lands globally) and LandEx (a people-centred land monitoring

initiative). These tools are crucial for strengthening the visibility of pastoralist and Indigenous tenure claims, informing policy reform, and enabling evidence-based advocacy in contexts where statutory recognition remains limited or contested.

B. Describe how the programme would contribute to the application of the eight principles of locally-led adaptation (LLA) and describe how the programme would promote new and innovative solutions to climate change adaptation, such as new approaches, technologies and mechanisms.[13]

The programme proposed here integrates the eight LLA principles as the framework guiding the development, implementation and adaptive management of Landscape Adaptation Programmes, as demonstrated in the table below.

LLA Principle	LLA explanation	How the proposal upholds these principles
1. Devolving decision making to the lowest appropriate level	Giving local institutions and communities more direct access to finance and decision-making power over how adaptation actions are defined, prioritized, designed, implemented; how progress is monitored and how success is evaluated.	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities focusing on enhancing the resilience to climate change impacts on their selected landscapes will have direct access to grant funding to finance locally-led adaptation initiatives. They identify, design and implement these initiatives as part of a Landscape Adaptation Program (LAP) that they co-design with other communities in the targeted landscape. The design of the LAPs and its constituent grant-funded initiatives will include indicators and targets that Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities will use to monitor progress and assess success.
2. Addressing structural inequalities faced by women, youth, children, people with disabilities, people who are displaced, Indigenous Peoples and marginalized ethnic groups	Integrating gender-based, economic and political inequalities that are root causes of vulnerability into the core of adaptation action and encouraging vulnerable and marginalized individuals to meaningfully participate in and lead adaptation decisions.	Integration of gender-based, economic and political inequalities will be integrated into the core of Landscape Adaptation Programs by: • Ensuring robust representation on National Landscape Adaptation Committees; • Ensuring equitable representation on multi-stakeholder landscape platforms • Including a focus on addressing gender-based, economic and political inequalities in LAP Strategies as well as grant eligibility criteria; • Specifically targeting IPs and marginalized ethnic groups for grant development • Providing direct technical assistance to organized youth, children, people with disabilities, people who are displaced and others to develop proposals for funding.
3. Providing patient and predictable funding that can be accessed more easily	Supporting long-term development of local governance processes, capacity and institutions through simpler access modalities, as well as longer term and more	Locally-led adaptation initiatives exemplify collective action by organized groups, whether formally or non-formally constituted. These groups are represented on the NLAC and multi-stakeholder landscape platforms, where they play decisive roles in program and landscape governance. Outside of these structures, these groups act as informal governance mechanisms

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[13]Principles for locally-led adaptation: file:///C:/Users/WB508019/Downloads/Locally_Led_Adaptation_Principles_-_Endorsement_Version.pdf .
Additional resource: World Resources Institute. (2023). *Locally-led Adaptation: From Principles to Practice*. World Resources Institute: https://www.wri.org/research/locally-led-adaptation-principles-practice

	predictable funding horizons to ensure that communities can effectively implement adaptation actions.	as they develop a vision and objectives underpinning their collective voice along with commitment and peer pressure to apply for compliance with strategic objectives. This ~~collectivity~~collectively can be used to advocate policy reforms and new programs. Only as an organized group or network will longer term and more predictable funding be possible, whether by private investors, donors or government. With their participation and ownership of the LAPs and engagement with financial backers, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities build their capacities through learning-by-doing and can continually propose adaptations to landscape and programme governance, including simpler access modalities. The approach proposed here will provide predictable funding to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities that can be accessed more easily and more quickly building on and complementing initiatives identified in Part II.I of the proposal.
4. Investing in local capabilities to leave an institutional legacy	Improving the capabilities of local institutions to ensure they can understand climate risks and uncertainties, generate solutions and facilitate and manage adaptation initiatives over the long term without being dependent on project-based donor funding	The program proposed here invests in building the capacities of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities to identify their vulnerabilities to climate risks and uncertainties and from there, to generate and innovate solutions, implement them and then analyze their performance for subsequent lessons to be applied in an ongoing process of adaptive management. IP and LC grant proposals incorporate capacity development both in a learning-by-doing mode, as well as through explicit training aimed at achieving grant project objectives. The strengthening of local capabilities is both purposeful – e.g. technical workshops, training – and organic in that the informal interactions and exchanges between Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in the landscape and with local government institutions create and sustain a culture of climate adaptation awareness. Over the long-term, this network of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in a landscape strengthens relationships with local governments, develops partnerships with entrepreneurs and local businesses, as well as NGOs, and advocates policy reforms.
5. Building a robust understanding of climate risk and uncertainty	Informing adaptation decisions through a combination of local, traditional, Indigenous, generational and scientific knowledge that can enable resilience under a range of future climate scenarios.	Stakeholder development and implementation of locally-led adaptation initiatives exemplify collective action by organized groups, whether formally or non-formally constituted. These groups' grant proposals embrace local, traditional, Indigenous, generational and scientific knowledge in proposal design and implementation. Multi-stakeholder landscape platforms and the NLAC – both with Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities representatives - will also assess the logic rationale for their proposals and refer proponents to knowledge sources both

		individually or in combinations of traditional, conventional, generational, etc.
6. Flexible programming and learning	Enabling adaptive management to address the inherent uncertainty in adaptation, especially through robust monitoring and learning systems and flexible finance and programming.	Each grant proposal is aimed at producing three fundamental things: adaptation impacts, strengthened individual and organizational capacities, and knowledge stemming from the experience of design and implementation. Each proposal identifies targets and indicators for each of these foundational elements, which are monitored and assessed to determine progress, obstacles, failures and successes. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities practice adaptive management by using this information to identify lessons and, using these lessons, to plan subsequent phases of the implemented initiative.
7. Ensuring transparency and accountability	Making processes of financing, designing and delivering programs more transparent and accountable downward to local stakeholders.	The processes of locally-led identification, design, implementation and evaluation of LAPs and their constituent initiatives follow a participatory method that ensures transparency and enhances local leadership and accountability. Collective action by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities bolsters compliance by their members of group rules and landscape strategies and objectives. The NLAC also monitors the financing, designing and delivering of the LAPs and reports to UNDP on their findings.
8. Collaborative action and investment	Collaboration across sectors, initiatives and levels to ensure that different initiatives and different sources of funding (humanitarian assistance, development, disaster risk reduction, green recovery funds, etc.) support each other, and their activities avoid duplication to enhance efficiencies and good practice.	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities networks at landscape level are positioned to collaborate with different programs and projects funded from other sources that are active in their landscapes. The multi-stakeholder landscape platforms and Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities networks are best positioned to ensure that their activities avoid duplication, generate synergies, and socialize and use best practice to enhance efficiency. This will become more effective as Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities and their networks grow and mature with time through learning-by-doing at individual, organizational and network levels and participating in landscape governance. The multi-stakeholder NLAC will bring information and knowledge to local participating institutions and improving cross-sectoral dialogue, understanding and coordination, as well as assisting in partnership development and the pursuit of further financing.

Landscape Adaptation Programmes and LAP initiatives

Proposals for a grant-funded initiative are derived from the development of the LAP in a landscape level Workshop in which 3 to 5 consensus-based adaptation outcomes are defined by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities with the corresponding activities identified that are required to achieve them. For example, if a LAP outcome aims at increasing water infiltration into the soil and aquifer to improve the potential for irrigation, then activities could include such things as reforestation of headwaters, wetland restoration, agroforestry systems, minimum tillage,

terracing, etc. A participant IP or LC would choose which activity or activities it would propose to execute with grant resources and then would receive assistance, if needed, to prepare a grant proposal.

In compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund, the LAP workshop will involve all vulnerable and marginalized stakeholder groups who will be identified at the onset of implementation as part of the LAP development process, particularly women, IPs, youth, and others in analysis and discussion of the environmental and social impacts and risks identified as being relevant to the LAP and its socio-ecological context.

As a result of the development workshop, each LAP will demonstrate its consistency with national, sub-national or local sustainable development strategies, adaptation planning processes, national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications and adaptation programs of action, national adaptation plans (NAPs), nationally determined contributions (NDCs), adaptation communications, and other voluntary adaptation reports, where they exist, as well as with the UNFCCC technology framework, and other relevant instruments. The LAP will also identify and analyse programmes and projects in the landscape that may affect the chosen socio-ecological resilience outcomes. Each LAP initiative will be reviewed for potential duplication of funding sources and complementarity.

At the same time, each NLAC will identify those relevant national technical standards to be met by LAP initiatives for compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund.

Since participants in each LAP development Workshop will propose activities to contribute to the socio-ecological resilience outcomes they have discussed, analysed and selected as LAP objectives, their grant proposals will be reviewed and assessed based on technical criteria and their contributions to impacts, capacity strengthening, and knowledge generation. In each LAP workshop, local stakeholders, with the assistance of UNDP, will use the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) presented in part III.C. The ESMP will contain a process for identifying environmental and social risks for the activities identified in the LAP and, where needed, the development of environmental and social management measures to be carried out by local stakeholders.

The proposed Programme is a systemic and programmatic approach that builds on UNDP's past experience in supporting and encouraging locally-led development of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies. Through its global network of Country Offices, UNDP has been able to support development of successful and innovative resilience-enhancing practices, tools and technologies and disseminate this knowledge to countries around the world. Innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies from locally-led small scale pilot projects have been upscaled, including the participatory landscape management approach underlying the socio-ecological foundations of this Programme. Knowledge obtained from evaluation of local level experience with innovation for resilience has been systematically codified and disseminated through the SGP network and UNDP Country Offices over the past three decades[14]. UNDP supports locally-led initiatives that produce three things above all: adaptation impacts, local organizational capacities, and shareable knowledge, all essential ingredients to scaling up.

The regional approach of the proposed programme can accelerate the development and deployment of cutting-edge adaptation solutions that are grounded in local realities because the local stakeholders hold knowledge generation as a key objective in LAPs and their constituent locally-led grant-funded initiatives. The LAPs and initiatives are developed and implemented by local stakeholders using traditional knowledge coupled with modern scientific information, which is reflected in each initiative's targets and indicators. They then assess the performance of the

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[14] https://www.undp.org/publications/small-grants-programme-25-years-engagement-indigenous-peoples

initiative against the indicators in a process of participatory M&E that identifies what worked and ~~didn't~~did not work and why~~—~~. These findings are then codified in accessible reports and disseminated to other stakeholders in the landscape and nationally~~—~~. The regional programme ensures that these reports are translated and available to all participant countries and their landscape organizations.

C. Describe how the programme will source locally-led small grant proposals, and screen them for the potential to support concrete adaptation actions to assist the participating countries in addressing the adverse effects of climate change and build in climate resilience.

The *Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Programme for Locally-led Adaptation* will provide direct access to grant funding to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in a landscape selected by a multi-stakeholder **National Landscape Adaptation Committee (NLAC)**. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities will establish landscape platforms to design and implement *Landscape[15] Adaptation Programmes (LAPs)* consisting of locally-led initiatives planned, developed and coordinated by them within an agreed participatory landscape planning and management framework. These initiatives can be readily linked to domestic finance that aligns with local climate adaptation priorities as well as larger national and regional financing bodies such as AF National Implementing Entities (National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) and National Environment Trust Fund (NETFUND) in Kenya, National Environment Management Council (NEMC) in Tanzania and the Ministry of Water and Environment in Uganda and National Climate Funds. In addition, these LAPs will serve to localize the NDCs, LDNs, NBSAPs and SDGs and other relevant national development plans, linking local initiatives to national priorities.

The identification and design of locally-led small grant proposals is the last step of the participatory LAP development process, as explained below.

A cohort of potential participant countries has been proposed based on a series of criteria, including UNDP Country Office experience with localized grant programmes (including strong experience with grant-making mechanisms and use of Low Value Grant modality); a country's climate-related policies, plans and strategies (NDC, NAP), country support to or acceptance of civil society activities, etc.

Each participating country will establish a National Landscape Adaptation Committee, which will provide technical guidance; strategic planning support; introductions to potential financiers, government agencies and private sector entities and others; and general oversight of the development and implementation of a country's LAP. Each NLAC will include permanent membership by the relevant government representative and UNDP as institutional members, with majority membership by IP and LC representatives. Overall, it will be comprised of representatives of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, at least one government representative, a representative of UNDP, a representative from National Implementing Entities whenever pertinent and possible, and, as agreed by the NLAC and UNDP, experts in locally-led adaptation, gender,

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[15] For purposes of this funding proposal, landscapes are defined as discrete eco-geographic areas that people who live in them have modified through the crops they grow, the animals they raise or herd, the structures they build or use i.e. a cultural or socio-ecological landscape. These landscapes are areas modified or influenced by human activity; as such, they can include rural or urban landscapes whose constituent boundaries are defined by their inhabitants, ecosystem function and services (particularly hydrological systems - watersheds), political divisions, ethnic or Indigenous Peoples' territories, etc. For this Global Programme, landscapes will be selected through dialogues among Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities and with national or subnational authorities during preparation of the Funding Proposal, where qualifying/exclusionary criteria will be part of the selection process

and other locally relevant topics, local entrepreneurs (where relevant), representatives of smallholder associations, pastoralist organizations, academic and expert institutions and others. The NLAC will be served by a **National Coordinator** who will manage the LAP, liaising between the regional programme and the NLAC, as well as between the NLAC, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities and other partners in the landscapes. The NC will act as secretary to the NLAC. The NLAC will review and approve the LAP development process (described below) coordinated by the **National Coordinator**, including adapting and/or developing grant project selection criteria as well as proposals for funding and pursuing potential complementarity or alignment with the Country Programme Strategy. Through their role in the NLACs, representatives of the National Implementing Entities will be strongly involved in the programme, including in the sourcing and screening of the locally-led small grant proposals.

NLACs will be built on existing multi-stakeholder platforms where possible and strengthen them, as needed. The NLAC will enhance alignment and coordination of climate policies, plans and implementation across different levels of government, leveraging the potential of each respective level through collective efforts and promoting top-down and bottom-up information exchange.[16] Top down/bottom up vertical integration efforts together will support LAPs over time to address more complex adaptation and mitigation challenges with financial support, technical guidance, advice or expertise from the national level (and other stakeholders including the private sector, academia and civil society).

Landscape Adaptation Programme – step-wise development and implementation process

1. _Landscape selection: consultations, multi-stakeholder platform_

The local landscape to be considered for the programme is identified and defined by NLAC in concert with its government representative, building on the NDC and other relevant studies and policy documents. NLAC members, assisted by the National Coordinator, consult representatives of IPs and LC organizations (smallholder associations, pastoralist groups, et al.), national and local agencies and NGOs, donor representatives and potential private sector partners to inform them of possible LAP development, discuss their inputs or concerns and gauge their interest in supporting a locally-led LAP process of participatory design and implementation. Landscape selection is confirmed through dialogues with and among Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities and with national or subnational authorities based on analysis of climate vulnerability and potential longer-term socio-ecological impacts. The socio-ecological vulnerability of each landscape will be identified based on an initial review of existing publications, studies and other material, and ground-truthed and refined through field visits and in-depth consultations with Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities and their organizations. If necessary, a rapid vulnerability assessment will be made by local experts as a first step towards landscape selection. While landscapes may be quite varied across the participating countries - e.g. grassland ecosystems, lacustrine watersheds, semi-arid mosaic landscapes – the proposed methodology for developing LAPs can be applied under any socioecological circumstances as long as it is locally driven, participatory and systemically oriented.

After consultations endorse landscape selection, the **National Coordinator** meets directly with Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities living in the potential landscape to confirm their interest in participating in and driving a locally led, grant-financed Landscape Adaptation Programme (LAP). Development of the LAP starts by bringing together local landscape stakeholders to establish a **landscape level multi-stakeholder platform** (or builds on an existing

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[16] C40, 2020 – C40 Climate Action Planning Programme Vertical Integration Guide, p.4.

structure) consisting of representatives of local government, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities organizations with an emphasis on inclusion of the most vulnerable populations under a Leave No One Behind policy. This platform – with a majority of civil society membership - will be responsible for planning, development and management of the LAP, with technical support from government, NGOs, IPs and other sources of expertise. These multi-stakeholder landscape governance platforms are responsible for analysis and decision making, supported by technical assistance, financing and knowledge from traditional sources and appropriate experts and institutions.

2. *Landscape Adaptation Programme development: workshop, participatory analysis and design*

Once IP and LC participation in the landscape platform is confirmed, a landscape level workshop involving all resident Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities is carried out. Development of the LAP in this workshop follows a participatory process of analysis (climate change impacts; socio-ecological vulnerability; socio-economic mapping, financial resources, etc.), identification of trends in vulnerability (increase, decrease, steady state), and delineation of causal pathways.

Workshop participants determine desired **landscape level outcomes** for ecosystem services; sustainable production; alternative livelihoods (where relevant); and governance, management, and financing to grow and sustain investments in landscape ecosystem and community resilience. Outcomes may be relatively broad e.g. increased water availability for irrigation or increased and more stable agricultural yields—. Under each outcome, workshop participants identify and prioritize **outputs to achieve the outcomes** – for example, for increased water availability, activities might include headwaters forest restoration; wetlands restoration and management; more efficient irrigation methods, etc. etc. With each output the corresponding **indicators and targets** will be established for periodic review and assessment (M&E) during and after LAP implementation.

The multi-stakeholder platform identifies the suite of investments needed to achieve the socio-ecological resilience outcomes identified by the landscape's Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, based on the qualifying/exclusionary criteria developed during LAP preparation. The platform organizes them strategically with, for example, grants to de-risk follow-on investments in irrigation infrastructure; or to farmers' associations for resilience-enhancing agricultural training and inputs. As part of this exercise, potential external and internal (to the landscape) partners are identified, consulted and engaged. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities are then positioned to discuss these locally identified investments and, where appropriate, for grant proposal preparation by participating with the Programme assistance.

3. *Locally led small grant proposals: sourcing and selection*

With the LAP outcomes and outputs providing the locally identified framework for resilience-enhancing action, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities can then decide which of the outcomes and outputs they wish to focus on and support with grant financing. **The National Coordinator will work with interested Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities at the workshop to develop their priority ideas and draft proposals aimed at producing interlinked results under three broad categories: adaptation or resilience impacts, individual and organizational capacities, and evidence-based knowledge**.

The NC assists Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in technical development of proposals and ensures that the IP and LC proposals fulfil the criteria required by the AF – compliance with national technical standards, non-duplication with other projects and programmes, alignment with national climate adaptation plans and strategies, gender responsiveness, etc. – as well as contextual criteria adopted by the NLAC – prioritization of

women, youth, IPs, pastoralists, smallholders; maximum grant amounts (e.g. less than $ 75,000), etc. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities finalize their proposals and submit them to the NLAC—.

Each IP and LC proposal will also include a participatory M&E plan with indicators and targets, as well as a schedule of reviews of project progress, including a final participatory assessment of what worked and ~~didn't~~did not work in terms of the expected results. This knowledge will be codified in a final report for dissemination to NLAC members, to partner Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in the landscape, in the country and in the region, and to relevant NGOs and Ministries, as well as to the global Learning and Knowledge Management System of UNDP. The Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities will use this knowledge and information to adapt their landscape planning and management to follow-on efforts.

4. *Implementation of small grant proposals*

With approval of proposals, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities proceed to the formulation and implementation of annual work plans for the different funded initiatives, punctuated by periodic assessments of progress and application of adaptive measures, where needed. Grant funding is accessed by different Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities for their different initiatives and disbursed against a schedule of initiative-specific milestones.

The multi-stakeholder landscape platform will meet periodically to assess progress on implementation of the Landscape Adaptation Programme overall and to make adaptive management decisions based on lessons learned, new information, evolving capacities, innovations or other factors. The LAPs will be monitored and evaluated using SMART indicators identified by the multi-stakeholder landscape platforms during LAP formulation.

LAP implementation is supported by the National Coordinator, who supports local NLAC by practicing due diligence at platform meetings and for all activities; working with Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities to overcome obstacles to efficient implementation; reporting on implementation progress of the initiatives and the LAP, identifying potential local partners for marketing; and other tasks.

D. Describe how the programme would source locally-led small grant proposals, and screen them for their potential to provide economic, social and environmental benefits, particularly to vulnerable communities, including gender considerations, while avoiding or mitigating negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund.

The LAP programming methodology and framework is aimed directly at enhancing socio-ecological resilience from coordinated locally-led activities that improve or sustain ecosystem services, agricultural and other production, and alternative livelihoods, as well as governance, management and financing capacities and mechanisms. Locally identified grant proposals will highlight economic, social and environmental benefits that will be quantified, whenever possible. Grant project eligibility criteria contextualized for each LAP will include references to the equitable distribution of benefits to vulnerable communities, households and individuals.

The LAPs will focus on the participation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, including marginalized/minority groups and their empowerment through design and implementation of

initiatives of their choosing——. This will ensure that benefits specific to their needs and circumstances are considered and that risks of marginalization are negligible.

Benefits to LAP participant Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities – based on the UNDP's three decades of support to local sustainable development efforts through its SGP programme – will fall within three broad categories: economic, social and environmental (ecological). These benefits interlock to produce the ultimate benefit - socio-ecological landscape resilience to climate change impacts:

Environmental benefits from ecosystem restoration initiatives and ecologically sustainable production systems - e.g. improved ecosystem function leading to increased water accessibility and availability, biodiversity, and soil quality – underpin:

Economic benefits (greater food security and incomes from increased agricultural and pastoral yields and sustainability) from greater access to and increased availability of water in soils, streams and aquifers, which improve:

Social benefits from inclusive stakeholder participation on the multi-stakeholder landscape platforms during analysis of climate vulnerability; formulation of the LAPs; identification, design and implementation of LAP constituent initiatives; monitoring and knowledge generation from learning by doing and, finally, the empowerment from exercise of their agency that will encourage them to continue with adaptive management of resilience-enhancing activities. Local Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities will also benefit from increased capacities for planning and project management, advocacy, organizational development, community engagement and adaptive management.

Given the profoundly participatory methodology of LAP development - in which Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in the landscape themselves identify LAP outcomes and activities and then are assisted in developing their locally-led initiatives to achieve activities and outcomes – equitable distribution of benefits will be a constant guiding feature and criteria of all grant-funded initiatives. Each proposal will be reviewed by the NLAC for equity in benefits accruing to individuals, households, organizations and communities.

An initial assessment of potential beneficiaries was undertaken during the design phase of this Programme, including socio-economic characteristics, geographical locations and relevant specificities of expected beneficiaries (Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities) as well as marginalized and minority groups. It is presented as annex 2 of this funding proposal.

A gender analysis was carried out at country-level. It allowed the development of a programme-level gender action plan. Both as presented as annex 3 of the funding proposal.

E. Describe or provide an analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the proposed programme and explain how the regional or multi-regional approach would support cost-effectiveness.

The proposed programme is intrinsically more cost-effective than any conventional alternative since it provides financing directly to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities to carry out resilience enhancing initiatives. By providing funding directly, the programme reduces institutional, administrative and operational costs associated with established top-down programmes that aim at motivating change to the behaviour of local stakeholders.

More conventional programmes can be less effective on the ground than a programme of locally-led initiatives, because while Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities may be consulted, they

are rarely involved in the identification of desired outcomes and activities or decision making in the design of local level projects. These constraints on Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities cripple commitment and ownership, reducing the potential for robust impacts and sustainability.

The proposed programme will be executed building upon lessons learned from the UNDP-implemented GEF-supported Small Grants Programme which, as stated in multiple independent evaluations[17], is highly cost effective in comparison to similar on-granting programmes implemented by international NGOs or multilateral institutions.

Direct access to funding for locally developed and implemented initiatives within a framework of a locally-led Landscape Adaptation Programme will increase the ownership by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities of LAP outcomes. The methodology of participatory vulnerability analysis, identification of outcomes and activities, capacity strengthening from learning-by-doing and the generation of knowledge from reflecting on implementation performance will all contribute to ownership, commitment and the building of a landscape community of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities with vision and the capacity for adaptive management—. These are the foundation for sustainability of local level adaptation efforts.

Regional support to Landscape Adaptation Programmes will support cost-effectiveness primarily in delivering technical guidance (methodologies, tools, innovations) to NLACs and NCs; transmitting knowledge and information to NLACs and NCs; and providing a communications and knowledge generation system and platform for peer-to-peer exchanges of experience, lessons, expertise, traditional knowledge, etc.

A demonstration of the programme cost-effectiveness by component is provided in the table below:

Programme component	Alternative/Conventional approaches	Programme approach
1. Landscape Adaptation Programmes (LAPs) Landscape Adaptation Programmes, consisting of multiple resilience-enhancing initiatives, prepared by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities	Conventional approaches to landscape management are typically designed by external non-landscape actors – sectoral agencies, experts, academics. Landscape plans are often formulated in depth well in advance of consultations with local stakeholders. Consultations are often superficial and local stakeholder agency in design is limited to approving or discussing the draft plan. When government agencies or contractors are used to implement the plan, local	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities focusing on enhancing the resilience to climate change impacts on their selected landscapes will have direct access to grant funding to finance locally-led adaptation initiatives. They identify, design and implement these initiatives as part of a Landscape Adaptation Program that they co-design with other communities in the targeted landscape. The design of the LAP and its constituent initiatives will include indicators and targets that Indigenous Peoples and Local

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[17] Please see https://www.gefieo.org/content/search?search_api_fulltext=SGP for Joint Evaluations (2008, 2015, 2021) of the Small Grants Programme (SGP).

		stakeholders may be sub-contracted as essentially employees with virtually no participation in decision making in the field. This limits the sense of ownership and responsibility of local stakeholders. As a result, activities implemented by local stakeholders are carried out with little enthusiasm or commitment to the sustainability of project impacts, and worse they are alienated from engaging in discerning adaptive management needs and measures. With conventional top-down approaches, funding is expected to reach ground-level actors after processing through sectoral government institutions at multiple levels – national, district, local. Project funding is allocated to building the capacities of these multiple levels who then may allocate funding to different Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities to implement portions of the top-down design of the landscape management plan. Less funding arrives at ground level and what does arrive is to pay for stakeholder implementation of initiatives designed by others as sub-contracted employees.	Communities will use to monitor progress and assess success. With the LLA approach advocated by this programme, more funding arrives at ground level than under the conventional approach—. Local stakeholders drive and implement landscape planning and management with targeted technical assistance, resulting in an enhanced sense of ownership and agency and ultimately in responsibility for project management and sustainability. A regional approach will provide consistent technical and operational tools and guidance to NLACs and the NC for their use when engaging with local stakeholders.
2.	Demand-driven LLA grants and capacity building support to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities for locally-led climate adaptation solutions IP and LC stakeholder capacities built and LLA initiatives designed, financed and implemented to meet LAP objectives for improved climate resilience of IP and LC selected landscapes	Conventional programmes or projects do not provide local stakeholders with direct access to grant funding for initiatives they design. Landscape activities are designed by sectoral agencies or experts, and local stakeholders are seen as contracted implementors with little agency to adapt implementation to on-the-ground conditions. The conventional approach relies on funding channeled through	The program proposed here invests in building the capacities of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities to identify their vulnerabilities to climate risks and uncertainties and from there, to generate and innovate solutions, implement them and then analyze their performance for subsequent lessons to be applied in an ongoing process of adaptive management. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities grant proposals incorporate capacity development both in a learning-by-

	administrative and operational agencies. Less funding arrives at ground level as a result and, given the weak ownership of programme activities at local level, what does arrive suffers from decreased enthusiasm and more inefficient implementation.	doing mode, as well as through explicit training aimed at achieving grant project objectives.
3. Global Learning and Knowledge Management System Co-production of knowledge by Indigenous practitioners and western trained scientists for improved adaptive management and stakeholder lea	Knowledge generation from project implementation is often expert-driven, with the aim of providing it to agencies and funders while minimizing its importance to local stakeholders as valuable tools for adaptive management. Once this knowledge is codified, it is often in forms inaccessible to local stakeholders. Where knowledge is generated from country-specific projects it may be useful to that particular country, but it is rarely shared with landscape level stakeholders in other countries in a form they can access. Without a central coordinating mechanism for compilation, translation and dissemination, knowledge dissemination generated by multiple projects must rely on each country's project management and institutional structures to prepare and disseminate knowledge and information to other countries. This makes KM more expensive and less effective than through a central KM mechanism and subject to multiple risks to transmission.	Given that resilience-enhancing adaptation to ongoing climate change is not a one-off effort and must be continually practiced as conditions and circumstances evolve, local knowledge for local stakeholders is a priority in LLA initiatives. Stakeholder development and implementation of locally-led adaptation initiatives exemplify collective action by organized groups, whether formally or non-formally constituted. These groups' grant proposals embrace local, traditional, Indigenous, ~~generational~~generational, and scientific knowledge in proposal design and implementation. Multi-stakeholder landscape platforms and the NLAC – both with IP and other representatives - will also assess the logic rationale for their proposals and refer proponents to knowledge sources both individually or in combinations of traditional, conventional, generational, etc. A coordination mechanism – a Global Learning and Knowledge Management System – will ensure that all LAPs and LAP constituent initiatives follow similar evaluation and knowledge generation protocols and will be codified for accessibility by local stakeholders in all participating countries. Based on the evidence from the participatory evaluations of LAPs and their initiatives, the System will produce syntheses of key lessons and their implications for climate policy at both national and regional levels.

F. Describe how the programme is consistent with national, sub-national or local sustainable development strategies, adaptation planning processes, national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications and adaptation programs of action, national adaptation plans (NAPs), nationally determined contributions (NDCs), adaptation communications, and other voluntary adaptation reports, where they exist, as well as with the UNFCCC technology framework, and other relevant instruments

At country and landscape level: in addition to the relevant strategies and plan already identified at design stage in each country (see table below), grant proposal eligibility criteria for IP and LC initiatives to be reviewed by the NLAC will also include references to consistency with national, sub-national and/or local sustainable development strategies, plans and programmes. Providers of technical assistance to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in the design of proposals will receive information and training on the need to ensure that the IPs' and LCs' concepts and proposals are consistent with and supportive of the most relevant development strategies and plans. These proposals will be submitted to the NLAC through the National Coordinator who will execute due diligence in reviewing the submitted proposals for compliance with AF requirements, as described under Component 2 of this document. In their review of the grant proposals, the NLAC will identify and analyse the consistency of IP and LC grant proposals with national, sub-national and/or local development strategies and, if needed, recommend adjustments to the proposals to achieve consistency.

At regional level: as demonstrated in the below table, the purpose, scope and objectives of this regional programme are broadly consistent with the goals and elements of a variety of emerging African sub-regional frameworks for climate change programmes. These sub-regional frameworks focus on strengthening resilience, adapting to climate impacts, and exploring mitigation opportunities. They prioritize a harmonized approach, focusing on both adaptation and mitigation, and often incorporate goals aligned with Agenda 2063. They also emphasize the need for equity and fairness in climate action, acknowledging the historical responsibility of industrialized nations for greenhouse gas emissions. These frameworks support or build on a longer list of sub-regional investment and technical assistance programme. Key aspects of these sub-regional frameworks include:

- Stocktaking and Gap Analysis

  The frameworks assess existing climate change initiatives within the sub-region, identifying gaps in implementation and suggesting improvements.

- Policy and Program Development

  They promote the development of new policies and programs that align with national and regional climate action goals, considering existing intergovernmental decisions.

- Coordination and Harmonization

  The frameworks facilitate greater synergies between different actors, including sub-regional commissions, coordinating bodies, and national governments.

- Adaptation and Mitigation

  They consider both adaptation measures (e.g., in agriculture and coastal zones) and mitigation actions (e.g., in renewable energy).

- Capacity Building

  The frameworks include initiatives for training, policy review, and funding mechanisms to support the implementation of climate change programs.

- Regional Climate Resilience

  They aim to strengthen the resilience of communities and ecosystems to the impacts of climate change, including through initiatives like the Regional Climate Resilience Program for Eastern and Southern Africa (see below)

- Integration of Climate Action with Development Goals

  The frameworks recognize that climate change action is an opportunity for socio-economic improvement, aligning with development goals like food security, economic growth, and job creation.

Relevant strategies and plans	Description and scope	Programme consistency with the plans and strategies
At regional level		
SADC Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) Strategy for the Water Sector (under development)	The main goal of the strategy is to lessen impacts of climate change through adaptive water resources development and management in the Southern African region. SADC intends to achieve this goal through development of all aspects of the water sector as a means for decreasing climate vulnerability and ensuring that water management practices cope with increased climate variability. The Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) Strategy recognizes that water issues impact a range of sectors, including Energy, Health, and Agriculture. Likewise, adaptation measures are required at different levels of governance and management oversight. Therefore, water use in the region requires an Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) approach, which offers a goal-oriented system of controlling use of water as a means of slowing the effects of climate change in the region.	The proposed regional programme's objective of socio-ecological landscape resilience is consistent with this strategy, particularly regarding its focus on water management as crucial to decreasing climate vulnerability. The IWRM approach advocated by the Strategy is echoed in the regional programme's approach to LAP development based on watershed and landscape management, which advocates understanding and management of soil, water and biomass resources to enhance and stabilize the hydrological cycle. The CCA Strategy also recognizes the need for adaptation measures to be designed and carried out at different levels of governance and management, which is supported by the regional

		programme's emphasis on establishing multi-stakeholder landscape governance and management platforms~~.~~
Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program (AAAP)	The Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program (AAAP) is a joint initiative of the African Development Bank and the Global Center on Adaptation (GCA). The program seeks to accelerate the implementation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and enhance the capacity of African countries to adapt to climate change. The AAAP aims to scale up climate adaptation efforts across the continent. It focuses on four pillars: **The Climate-Smart Digital Technologies for Agriculture and Food Security Pillar** has a goal to scale up access to climate-smart digital technologies, and associated data-driven agricultural and financial services for at least 30 million farmers in Africa. It supports food security in 26 African countries, more efficient landscape restoration efforts, and ultimately increase productivity by between 40% and 70%. **The African Infrastructure Resilience Accelerator Pillar** aims to scale up new technologies, designs, and nature-based solutions to adapt urban and rural infrastructure to Africa's current and future climate. **The Youth Empowerment for Entrepreneurship and Job Creation in Climate Adaptation and Resilience Pillar** has the goal of developing the skills of 1 million African youth (aged 18-35) to prepare them for green jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities. This program also unlocks $500 million in credit for adaptation action from innovative youth-led enterprises (of which 50% will be women-led) to address climate challenges faced by vulnerable communities in Africa.	The regional programme will support LAP development in participating country landscapes that aims at enhancing food security through increased productivity based on more sustainable ~~agricu~~agriculture production and improved ecosystem hydrological services from landscape restoration and sustainable agropastoral systems. The programme will rely on nature-based solutions that enhance the landscape's hydrological function i.e. increase the capacity of a catchment or area to capture, store, and release water. This includes the processes of infiltration, runoff, and groundwater recharge. Nature-based solutions may include wetland protection and restoration, revegetation of grazing lands or forested land, agricultural production systems that diminish soil erosion and augment water infiltration into the soil profile and aquifers, and others. The regional programme will encourage LAP platforms to engage youth in grant initiative development and implementation, which

	The Innovative Financial Initiatives for Africa Pillar aims to make substantive headway towards closing the adaptation finance gap. In the initial phase, the technical assistance program supports public and private sector entities in at least 20 African countries to mobilize more than $3 billion in new concessional finance.	will build their capacities for green production and entrepreneurship.
Regional Climate Resilience Program for Eastern and Southern Africa	Financed by the World Bank, this project aims to improve water-related climate impacts in the region and ensure prompt responses to climate-related emergencies. It focuses on enhancing the management of water resources and implementing effective response measures in case of crises or emergencies. The project also aims to improve national decision-making to reduce vulnerability and support community resilience. Key aspects of the program include: • Improved water management; • Emergency response to climate-related emergencies, such as floods or droughts; • Vulnerability reduction to climate impacts by strengthening national decision-making processes; • Development of community resilience to climate change; • Climate justice aligned with the concept of climate justice by addressing the disproportionate impacts of climate change on vulnerable communities.	The regional programme will support LAP development aimed at improved water management, vulnerability reduction to climate impacts through design and implementation of grant initiatives, knowledge generation and production of policy briefs and other inputs to strengthen national decision-making processes, and prioritize IPs, LCs and other vulnerable communities in the development of community resilience to climate change.
East African Community (EAC) Climate Change Strategy	The EAC Climate Change Strategy provides a framework for addressing climate change impacts in the region. It includes: • Adaptation Measures: Implementing strategies to enhance resilience to climate change; • Mitigation Efforts: Reducing greenhouse gas emissions through sustainable practices.	The regional programme supports the EAC strategy by providing it with concrete on-the-ground adaptation measures from experience with LAP development and implementation. The knowledge generated from LAP design and implementation experience, including landscape governance and management, will

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	• Capacity Building: Strengthening institutional capacity to address climate challenges. • Regional Cooperation: Promoting collaboration among member states for effective climate action. The strategy aims to integrate climate considerations into development planning and policies.	be particularly useful as inputs to policy dialogues and reform, as well as to the design of adaptation programming.
Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Regional Climate Strategy	ECOWAS's Regional Climate Strategy focuses on: • Climate Resilience: Enhancing the adaptive capacity of communities to climate impacts. • Sustainable Agriculture: Promoting climate-smart agricultural practices. • Disaster Risk Reduction: Implementing measures to reduce vulnerability to climate-related disasters. • Policy Integration: Incorporating climate change considerations into regional policies and programs. The strategy aims to support member states in achieving sustainable development through effective climate action.	The Regional Programme supports the ECOWAS strategy by supporting participating member states to carry out effective climate action within a systemic programming framework – the LAP. The Programme shares a focus on enhancing community adaptive capacity and promoting sustainable production systems, and with LAP implementation will produce knowledge for discussions relevant to integrating climate change considerations into regional policies and programmes.
At national level		
Botswana		
Vision 2036: Achieving Prosperity for All	Vision 2036 emphasizes, among other things, that Botswana will strive to have healthy ecosystems to enhance resilience to climate change, to be a water-efficient and water-secure nation and become aware of vulnerabilities and provide for appropriate mitigation and adaption measures.	LAPs are developed with the aim of ensuring optimal ecosystem services as the foundation for socio-ecological climate resilience. The primary ecosystem services for climate resilience are water provisioning and regulation.
Botswana Climate Change Policy	The policy states that "the broad participation of all interested parties in Climate Change actions shall be promoted across all levels and sectors to ensure that adaptation and mitigation decisions and response measures are in the best interest of the	LAPs are developed by local stakeholders in technical dialogues with thematic experts regarding local stakeholder development priorities.

	general public and that their desired output is achieved." The policy calls for the "enhancement of resilience in the livestock sector through acceleration of sustainability measures such as rangeland efficiency and management practices" as well as for reduction in the vulnerability of communities to water related Climate Change impacts, with the aim of and enhancing the country's resilience to such impacts through water efficiency and adopting water management strategies that achieve sustainable water conservation and use efficiency.	Livestock resilience to climate change is key to rural livelihoods and incomes, and local stakeholders identify land and livestock management measures to enhance sustainability and reduce climate vulnerability—. LAPs prioritize water management as the key factor in achieving climate resilience.
Botswana National Water Policy	This policy aims to promote the following: • Protection, conservation and restoration of the nation's water resources • Promotion of effective, sustainable management of water resources • Promotion of the equitable and efficient use of water resources • Reduction of the subsidies associated with water supply • Assurance of access and affordability of water for all • Protection and restoration of the environment • Promotion of productive uses of water	With hydrological function as the key to optimal ecosystem services and climate resilience, LAPs are developed in technical dialogues with thematic experts—. LAPs are comprehensively aligned with these principles.
Botswana Integrated Water Resources Management & Water Efficiency Plan	The Plan adopts the following IWRM principles: • Water resources are ecological, economic and social goods that need to be managed accordingly; • Water management is not the sole responsibility of government, but of all stakeholders, including water users, women, the private sector, academia and civil society; • Decentralised water management is most effective, for example at the water catchment area level; and • Water resources need to be wisely used and governed.	LAPs are heavily dependent on integrated management of the hydrological cycle by all stakeholders, particularly local water users, women and others. LAPs are developed with a vision of decentralized water management, particularly at catchment level, as well as landscape and water resource governance.

Chad		
Chad National Development Plan (2025-2030)	This new development plan is built around four key pillars: • Development of essential infrastructure (electricity, water, transport, digitalization) • Strengthening of social policies (health, education, employment) • Economic diversification (export-oriented industries, agriculture, mining, tourism) • Improvement of the business climate	LAPs are developed with the aim of ensuring essential infrastructure, notably those water-related, as well as economic diversification as the foundation for socio-ecological climate resilience.
Nationally Determined Contribution (2021-2025)	Chad's NDCs prioritize actions for climate mitigation and adaptation with a strong focus on renewable energy, sustainable land management, and emissions reduction in agriculture.	Participation in this regional programme will support Chad's NDC implementation through: • Agroforestry and reforestation initiatives, contributing to carbon sequestration targets. • Sustainable livestock and pastoral management, promoting climate-smart agricultural practices to reduce land degradation and improve food security. • Community-led renewable energy projects, particularly solar and biogas, to enhance energy access while reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
National Adaptation preliminary Plan (2021-2025)	The Chadian National Adaptation Plan (NAP) outlines priority adaptation actions to enhance climate resilience across key sectors, particularly agriculture, water resources, and ecosystems.	The IP and LC Programme will align with the NAP by: • Supporting community-based climate resilience projects, particularly in vulnerable rural areas, in line with the NAP's

		• emphasis on local adaptation. • Enhancing sustainable land and water management practices to improve agricultural productivity and reduce climate-induced risks such as desertification and soil degradation. • Promoting nature-based solutions (NbS) for climate adaptation, including reforestation, agroecology, and sustainable water resource management. • Strengthening local capacity for climate risk assessment, early warning systems, and adaptive strategies, contributing to the implementation of priority actions under the NAP
Kenya		
Vision 2030 Development Strategy for Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands and Third Medium Term Plan (2023–2027)	Specifically, Vision 2030 and the Fourth Medium Term Plan (2023–2027) outline Kenya's overarching development agenda, while the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) translate national priorities into localized action. The National Social Protection Policy (2011) ensures the inclusion of vulnerable populations in development efforts. These documents emphasize ecosystem-based and community-led adaptation, mainstream locally-led approaches, and reinforce Kenya's commitment under the Paris Agreement.	LAP development is consistent with the emphasis on ecosystem-based and locally-led adaptation that includes vulnerable populations and mainstreams locally-led approaches.
County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs)	County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) provide a county-level	Note that LAPs are developed in a process

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	application of national development plans.	of analysis of policies and programmes and their implications for landscape adaptation and socio-ecological resilience. In particular, given the budgetary devolution policy of the GoK, CIDPs are particularly scrutinized.
National Adaptation Plan (NAP, 2015–2030)	Relevant priority adaptation actions include: Support innovation and development of appropriate technologies and capacity that promote climate resilient development, Mainstream climate change adaptation in education (formal, non-formal and informal) and training, Mainstream climate change adaptation in the environment sector, Mainstreaming of climate change adaptation in the water sector, Enhance the adaptive capacity of the population, urbanisation, and housing sector, Strengthen the adaptive capacity of vulnerable groups, Enhance the resilience of the agricultural value chain, Enhance the resilience of the livestock value chain, Enhance the resilience of the fisheries value chain.	The Programme aligns with the NAP by: • Supporting community-based climate resilience projects, particularly in vulnerable rural areas, in line with the NAP's emphasis on ecosystem and population adaptation. • Enhancing sustainable land and water management practices to improve agricultural productivity and reduce climate-induced risks such as desertification and soil degradation. • Promoting nature-based solutions (NbS) for climate adaptation, including reforestation, agroecology, and sustainable water resource management. • Strengthening local capacity for climate risk assessment, early warning systems, and adaptive strategies, contributing to the implementation of

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		priority actions under the NAP.
National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP 2023–2027)	The document presents the detailed priority actions that Kenya will embark on to address climate change during the 2023-2027 medium-term planning period. Relevant actions include: enhance the resilience of the Blue Economy and water sector by ensuring access to and efficient use of water for agriculture, manufacturing, domestic use, wildlife, and other uses; strengthen the ability of forest, tree, and wildlife resources to respond to the impacts of climate change, provide climate mitigation solutions, and improve resilience of social systems across various landscapes.	Through the implementation of LAP in selected landscapes-seascapes, the Programme will directly contribute to enhance the resilience of seascapes, as well as facilitating an efficient use of water for agriculture. In addition, through NbS solutions, it will contribute to respond to the climate change impacts on forest, tree and wildlife resources.
Kenya's second Nationally Determined Contribution (2031-2035)	The document adopts a coherent strategy of whole-of-government, whole-of-society approach to climate action, by prioritizing and adopting implementation sequence which takes into account the order, ripple effects and investability of the prioritized actions across and within sectors. Its adaptation goal is to envisions a climate resilient society where livelihoods, communities, socio-economic sectors, infrastructure and ecosystems, are able to thrive despite current and projected impacts of climate change	Participation in this regional programme will support Kenya's NDC implementation through: • Agroforestry and reforestation initiatives, contributing to carbon sequestration targets. • Sustainable livestock and pastoral management, promoting climate-smart agricultural practices to reduce land degradation and improve food security.
Somalia		
National Transformation Plan (NTP, 2025–2029)	The National Transformation Plan (NTP 2025-2029) is a ground-breaking, inspirational, and forward-looking document that will propel Somalia into a promising future. The plan envisions a Somalia with stable and inclusive governance, anchored on the rule of law, and a thriving, sustainable economy that can provide high-quality services and contribute to the well-being of its citizens	The Programme will directly contribute to the plan's pillar 4 on "Environment and Climate Resilience".

Somalia Poverty Reduction Strategy (9th national development plan)	The strategy is a nationally owned and comprehensive strategy for poverty reduction and inclusive growth. It is organized around the four pillars: Inclusive Politics, Security and the Rule of Law, Economic Development and Social Development.	Through the implementation of LAPs, the programme will directly contribute to pillars related to economic and social development.
National Climate Change Policy (2023)	The policy will, among other things: • Promote capacity-building for farmers and build awareness on climate change issues • Develop climate-resilient cropping and strengthen the capacity to identify and promote adoption of improved seed and crop varieties that are tolerant to climate related stresses. • Promote diversified land use practices, including agro-forestry, dry-land farming, urban/backyard vegetable production, beekeeping, poultry production, to reduce risk and increase the capacity of farmers to cope with droughts and floods; • Promote appropriate technologies for small-scale irrigation, water re-use and water harvesting • Modernize traditional livestock rearing systems to build resilience to climate change. • Provide capacity building for livestock keepers. There is a need to improve the capacity of livestock producers and herders to understand and deal with climate change increasing their awareness of global changes. • Enhance livestock management systems • Support the protection of river catchments and other sources of freshwater to secure a steady supply of freshwater across all sectors and communities. • Prioritize community level infrastructure including ~~berkeds,~~ shallow wells, and ponds.	The LAP development process builds local stakeholder capacities through learning-by-doing~~—~~. The LAP may prioritize any or all of the items listed here or similar, depending on the local stakeholders' analyses and decisions while developing the LAP.
Tanzania		
Draft Tanzania Development Vision 2050	The Vision 2050 sets out an ambitious roadmap for the nation's transformation by mid-century, aiming to create a thriving, equitable and self-sufficient society. It focuses on human development, underpinned by robust	The Programme will directly support the Vision 2050 by enabling the creation of an equitable approach to adaptation benefits

	economic growth and wealth creation to raise living standards and eradicate poverty in all its forms.	in the targeted landscapes, and through its strong focus on human development.
Guidelines for sustainable management and utilization of rangelands in Tanzania	The specific guidelines encompass the following aspects (i) establish a viable administrative and institutional framework for rangeland management; (ii) formulate an ecologically sustainable rangeland management system; (iii) preserve the natural environment to support sustainable rangeland management; (iv) develop national and district strategies; (v) promote gender equity in ran~~geland~~ geland management; (vi) facilitate research and development; (vii) improve sustainable land-use planning; (viii) ensure continuous monitoring and evaluation of rangelands.	The LAP will be entirely consistent with and supportive of these guidelines if local stakeholders focus on rangeland management as a priority. The LAP is particularly appropriate for item (vii) re sustainable land use planning; item (iv) re more local level strategies; item (iii) re conservation of natural ecosystems; and item (ii) formulation of a rangeland management system i.e. essentially a LAP.
Nationally Determined Contribution	NDC adaptation measures include, among others: Agriculture Upscaling the level of improvement of agricultural land and water resources management. Increasing productivity in an environmentally sustainable way through, inter alia, climate-smart agriculture interventions. Strengthening knowledge systems, extension services and agricultural infrastructure to target climate actions, including using climate services and local knowledge. Livestock Promoting local and modern climate resilience knowledge for sustainable pasture and rangeland management systems and practices. Enhancing climate resilience livestock infrastructures and services. Promoting accessible mechanisms for livestock keepers against climate-related shocks, including livestock insurances. Enhancing livestock productivity through climate-smart interventions. Water resources Promoting climate-smart integrated water resources management.	Local LAP stakeholders will prioritize production systems for enhancement of climate resilience, primarily smallholder agriculture and pastoralism. These are supported by IWRM, which is anticipated to be a mainstay of the LAP.

Uganda		
Uganda Vision 2040	The national development blueprint aiming to transform Uganda into a modern and prosperous and a middle-income nation by 2040. Among others, it emphasizes economic growth, social equity, and environmental conservation.	LAP development processes are consistent with the Vision 2040 in that they support efforts to "restore and add value to the ecosystems (wet-lands, forests, range lands and catchments)" in part through "the implementation of catchment –based systems". LAPs will contribute to a green economy that will aim at "eradicating poverty as well as sustaining economic growth, enhancing social inclusion, improving human welfare and creating opportunities for employment and decent work for all, while maintaining the healthy functioning of the ecosystems".
National Development Plan III (NDPIII, 2020-2025)	This National Development Plan (NDPIII) is the third in a series of six NDPs that will guide the nation in delivering the aspirations articulated in Uganda Vision 2040. The NDPIII is anchored on the progress made, challenges encountered and lessons learnt from previous planning and implementation of NDPI and NDPII.	The Programme is particularly relevant to the chapter 9 on natural resources, environmental, climate change, land and water management, which grants to be funded through Component 2 will directly support.
Uganda updated Nationally Determined Contribution (2022)	The updated NDC contains information on national circumstances such as the geography, climate, and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions profile; information on social and economic trends (population, urbanization, agriculture, forestry, water, wetlands, and energy); and policy, legal, and institutional framework.	The Programme will directly contribute to priority adaptation actions listed in the NDC, notably in terms of "Protect manage and Restore rangeland"," enhance biodiversity conservation and management, Promote sustainable water harvesting and storage and Scale-up Integrated Water Resources Management approach and use efficiency.

G. Describe how the programme would screen innovation small grant proposals for meeting the relevant national technical standards, where applicable, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund.

UNDP Country offices will ensure that grants are awarded and initiatives implemented in compliance with national technical standards as per standard UNDP programming—. Country Offices will support the identification of all relevant national technical standards during LAP development and implementation and help NCs to assist Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities to address the specific requirements of national technical standards, whenever required. As part of this, UNDP COs will identify relevant authorities to be consulted, as necessary—.

Grant proposal eligibility criteria will include reference to applicability of national technical standards for proposal elements and activities and their compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund. Those people providing technical assistance to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in the design of proposals will receive information and training on national technical standards and compliance with the Fund's Environmental and Social Policy.

Finally, as part of their review of the grant proposals, the NLAC will identify those with technical elements and assess the applicability of and compliance with national technical standards and the Fund's Environmental and Social Policy. If needed, the NLAC can advise revisions to proposals to achieve compliance, as required. In general, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities will receive coaching and guidance during grant initiative formulation to identify potential technical issues and will be assisted in adapting initiative elements where necessary to comply with national standards. If needed, the NLAC can award up to USD 2,000 to support the process of adapting the design of initiatives to comply with national technical standards.

H. Describe if there is duplication of programme with other funding sources, if any.

There are currently no regional or global programmes systematically providing direct access to adaptation finance by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities. The programme proposed here will build on UNDP's grant-making experience and UNDP's operational efficiencies at country and global levels. The regional programme will enhance national capacities at multiple levels to address climate change – national institutions (government and NGO), through their participation on the NLAC, will learn the purpose, design and implementation elements of the landscape approach as well as innovative methods of engaging with local stakeholders and supporting their leadership in designing and implementing landscape management for socio-ecological resilience; local governments will build their technical capacities to operationally and financially support their constituents' efforts to adapt to climate change. The regional programme, through the LKM, will bring together the LAP practitioners, government institutions, NGOs, second and third level organizations of smallholders, IPs, pastoralists and others in a community of practice to exchange information, knowledge and experience. This community at regional level may become a source of advocacy with regional institutions regarding landscape management in shared watersheds and other transboundary areas. The programme will complement and support the work of NIEs, where applicable - for instance, by building their capacity in LLA-specific approaches, the landscape approach and ecosystem services, engagement with IPs etc.

At country level, after initial selection of the potential landscape(s) for locally-led adaptation planning and management, the NLAC will review and analyze planned or existing programmes

and projects in target landscapes and determine scope for potential duplication, complementarity or synergy with a Landscape Adaptation Programme.

The LAP to be developed and implemented by local stakeholders will not duplicate activities of existing initiatives as it will focus on a specific, underserved, and highly vulnerable landscape that is not directly targeted by current programs. The selection of the target landscape will be done by consensus of the NLAC who will review existing programmes and projects in candidate landscapes to ensure non-duplication and avoidance of overlap by implementation of a LAP process. LAP development and implementation will complement these initiatives methodologically (e.g. by demonstrating participatory planning and analytical process with local leadership), strategically (e.g. by building capacities of local stakeholders for adaptive management) and operationally (e.g. by providing direct access to grant financing to local stakeholder organizations).

An initial country-level screening of relevant initiatives, and related synergies and complementarities is presented below.

Relevant on-going or upcoming initiatives	Synergies/Complementarities
Botswana	
Strengthening Zambezi River Basin Management towards Climate Resilience and Ecosystem Health (GEF, African Development Bank, USD 9,450,000)	Priority will be placed by the Programme on complementing this regional initiative, whenever relevant. This approach will not only maximize resource efficiency but also enable scaling successful models and replicating context-appropriate solutions across similar ecosystems and vulnerable communities in Botswana.
Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Mitigation in Botswana's Communal Rangelands (GCF, Conservation International, USD 36,800,000)	Although no duplication is expected given that targeted landscapes are expected to be different, synergies will be sought with this Programme given its focus on pastoralists and communal grazing land management, particularly in the context of the Programme component 3.
Chad	
Project to Support the Productivity and Competitiveness of the Meat and Dairy Value Chains in Chad (PAPCV-VL) Implementing Agency: African Development Bank (AfDB) Funding entity: AfDB – Transition Support Facility (TSF) (UA 15 million~ USD 21.6 million) Funding amount (millions of USD-equiv.): $ 24.49 Implementing partner: Ministry of Livestock and Animal Production (MEPA), Chad	The project is implemented in seven administrative provinces, grouped into: Western Zone: Chari-Baguirmi, Hadjer Lamis, and N'Djamena municipality and Southern Zone: Logone Occidental, Logone Oriental, Mandoul, and Tandjilé. Its main objective is to sustainably increase the livestock sector's contribution to Chad's economy by improving productivity and competitiveness in the meat and dairy value chains. Focus areas include genetic improvement, fodder cultivation, fattening systems, infrastructure development, market access, and institutional capacity building, with strong private sector engagement. The PAPCV-VL is highly relevant to Chad's economic diversification and resilience goals. It addresses key bottlenecks in the livestock sector such as low productivity, lack of local processing, limited veterinary services, and poor market

	access. By promoting modern practices and private investment in the meat and dairy sectors, the project enhances food security, reduces poverty, and supports economic empowerment for women and youth. It aligns with the National Livestock Development Plan (PNDE II) and broader regional strategies such as Feed Africa and LIVEMAP.
	The PAPCV-VL project offers strong synergies with the proposed programme in Chad. Both operate in the same region, enabling shared use of infrastructure like milk collection centers and boreholes. The agroecological project can build on PAPCV-VL's experience in genetic improvement, fodder production, and training for women and youth. Joint efforts in market access, business partnerships, and local coordination can enhance impact and ensure sustainability through aligned monitoring, safeguards, and community engagement.
Chad Adaptive and Productive Safety Nets Project Implementing Agency: International Development Association (IDA) – World Bank Group Funding entity: IDA and Sahel Adaptive Social Protection Program (SASPP) Funding amount (millions of USD-equiv.): $120.00 Implementing partner: Ministry of Social Action, National Solidarity and Humanitarian Affairs (MASSNAH)	The project aims to improve access to social safety nets for poor, vulnerable, and refugee populations in nine provinces of the country. Through cash transfers, productive inclusion, financial education, and early warning systems, the project promotes sustainable and resilient livelihoods in the face of food and climate-related crises. In particular, mechanisms for productive inclusion, digitalized social registries, conditional cash transfer schemes, and early warning systems for climate-related crises can be adapted to strengthen the resilience and food security of agricultural communities in the programme. The project is relevant as it simultaneously addresses structural poverty, food insecurity, and climate vulnerability in rural areas. Aligned with the goals of the proposed programme, this initiative promotes resilient livelihoods and sustainable productive activities, integrating a climate adaptation approach and strengthening local and institutional capacities. The inclusion of women, refugees, and people with disabilities reinforces its inclusive design. in the potential direct intervention area, the project's methodologies—particularly in productive inclusion, cash-based support, financial literacy, and digital social registries—are highly adaptable to similar rural settings. Potential collaboration could include the integration of agroecological beneficiaries into existing social protection frameworks, joint development of community-based resilience strategies, and the use of early warning and targeting systems to better identify

	and support climate-vulnerable farming households.
Kenya	
GCF–FAO (2025–2030): USD 50M to promote climate-resilient agriculture in western Kenya	This upcoming USD 50 million initiative, jointly implemented by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), aims to enhance the climate resilience of agricultural systems in western Kenya. The project will focus on sustainable land and water management, resilient crop varieties, and early warning systems. It seeks to strengthen institutional capacity at the county level while empowering smallholder farmers—especially women and youth—to adapt to increasing climate risks. Lessons learned will be valuable for scaling similar interventions in arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs).
Adaptation Fund–NEMA (2016–2023): USD 8M for integrated community-based adaptation	Implemented by the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), this USD 8 million project supported integrated community-based adaptation in vulnerable areas across Kenya. The programme emphasized participatory planning, nature-based solutions, and the empowerment of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities. Its successful implementation demonstrated the effectiveness of devolved climate finance and locally-led approaches. It also contributed to policy dialogues on mainstreaming CBA into county planning frameworks.
World Bank FLLoCA (2021–ongoing): USD 150M for county-level adaptation finance.	FLLoCA is a flagship USD 150 million programme implemented by the Government of Kenya with World Bank support. It provides direct adaptation financing to counties through performance-based grants, alongside capacity building for participatory planning and fiduciary management. FLLoCA

	emphasizes accountability, community engagement, and integration of climate resilience into local development priorities. It serves as a key platform for synergy with the proposed LLA landscape programme.
DANIDA–NRT (2024–2028): Climate adaptation in ASALs through water, energy, and NBS.	This multi-year project, co-funded by the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), targets pastoralist communities in Kenya's ASAL regions. It integrates climate adaptation into water and energy infrastructure, sustainable grazing systems, and nature-based solutions (NBS). The initiative also promotes peacebuilding and community conservancies as part of holistic landscape resilience. Its strong community-based governance model aligns well with the LLA approach.
WB –KCSAP (2017–2022): EUR 40M to support climate-smart agriculture.	With EUR 40 million in funding, KCSAP aimed to improve productivity and resilience among smallholder farmers through climate-smart practices. It supported applied research, extension services, and value chain development in 24 counties. The project mainstreamed climate information services and emphasized gender-sensitive agriculture. KCSAP's experience in institutional strengthening and technology transfer offers useful insights for future adaptation programming.
BOMA Project: Ongoing support for women's economic resilience in ASALs.	The BOMA Project focuses on economic empowerment and resilience-building for ultra-poor women in ASAL counties, including Marsabit and Samburu. Through its graduation model, it provides seed capital, mentorship, and savings groups to enable sustainable livelihoods. The programme is climate-informed and aims to diversify income sources in drought-prone areas. It offers a strong model for gender-responsive adaptation programming.
WB-Food System Resilience Project	The Project is focusing on ensuring food security and building resilience. No duplication nor synergies were identified.
WB-De-risking Inclusion and Value Enhancement of pastoral Economies Project:	Aims to enhance pastoralists' access to financial services for drought risk mitigation, include them into value chains, and facilitate livestock trade in the Horn of Africa (HoA). The project currently spans four countries—Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia—and it presents an innovative approach to address the impact of climate change as well as to increase the resilience of pastoralists and improve their access to markets to enhance the livestock value chain.
Kenya Resilient Arid Lands Partnership for Integrated Development+ (RAPID+)	RAPID+ will provide first-time or improved access to water and rangeland services for more than 200,000 people in Garissa, Isiolo, Marsabit, Turkana, and Wajir counties.

Eden Reforestation: Coastal and forest restoration in Lamu and Kijabe.	Eden Reforestation operates in coastal and forest landscapes including Lamu and Kijabe, supporting ecological restoration and community livelihoods. The initiative employs local villagers to plant and manage native trees, restoring degraded ecosystems and enhancing carbon sequestration. It also contributes to biodiversity conservation and alternative income generation. Its landscape-level approach offers strong alignment with community-led adaptation principles.
Somalia	
Strengthening Climate Change Adaptation Planning (NAP Project) / GEF LDCF, UNDP	The Programme will not duplicate this project as LAP development is locally driven and location specific, whereas this initiative is implemented at National level. However, through the development of LAPs, the programme is expected to directly contribute to the NAP implementation.
Conserving terrestrial and marine biodiversity and restoring ecosystem services in globally relevant and vulnerable sites in Somalia. GEF, UNDP	The Programme will not duplicate this project as it is intended for a variety of sites (i.e. not a specific landscape) and the LAP addresses a variety of other issues beyond ecosystem restoration. As well, the NLAC, in its landscape selection process, will review extant initiatives and ensure non-duplication and avoidance of overlap.
Support to integrated water resources management to ensure water access and disaster reduction for Somalia's Agro-pastoralists. GEF, UNDP	This initiative has potential for complementarity with the proposed project providing on-the-ground evidence for IWRM planning and implementation.
Tanzania	
FP179: Tanzania Agriculture Climate Adaptation Technology Deployment Programme (TACATDP, CRDB Bank, GCF))	No duplication nor complementarity are expected with this initiative, which focuses on rolling out a lending and de-risking facility.
Upscaling ecosystem-based adaptation to enhance ecosystem services and community adaptive capacity in Tanzania's Greater Serengeti Ecosystem (UNEP, GEF)	Synergies will be sought with this Programme during implementation, should the landscape to be selected be located within this initiative's geographical scope.
Building the resilience of forest biodiversity to the threats of climate change in Tanzania's Nature Forest Reserves: (UNDP, GEF)	Synergies will be sought with this Programme during implementation, should the landscape to be selected be located within this initiative's geographical scope.
Integrated Adaptation Program to enhance resilience of communities and ecosystems in the dry Miombo Woodlands of Tanzania Mainland and Dryland of Zanzibar	Synergies will be sought with this Programme during implementation, should the landscape to be selected be located within this initiative's geographical scope.
Ecosystems of Semi-arid Areas of Central Tanzania	Synergies will be sought with this Programme during implementation, should the landscape to be selected be located within this initiative's geographical scope.
Strategic Water Harvesting Technologies for Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change in Rural Communities in Semi-Arid Areas of Tanzania (SWAHAT, Adaptation Fund, NEMC)	Despite being close to completion, the Programme will closely liaise with NEMC to embed this project's lessons learned throughout the proposed programme's implementation.
Enhancing Climate Change Adaptation for Agro-Pastoral Communities in Kongwa District (Adaptation Fund, NEMC)	Despite being close to completion, the Programme will closely liaise with NEMC to embed this

	project's lessons learned throughout the proposed programme's implementation.
Uganda	
Kidepo Landscape Integrated Conservation and Development Project (KLICDP, UNEP, GEF)	The proposed programme does not overlap or duplicate existing initiatives in the geographic target area, as it focuses on a specific, underserved, and highly vulnerable landscape that is not directly targeted by current programs. The proposed region is not directly benefiting from the existing initiatives mentioned above. However, it complements ongoing efforts by aligning with broader national and regional climate adaptation strategies, such as Uganda's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), Uganda Climate Change Response Strategy (2022), and the National Climate Change Policy (2015). Specific to UNDP, the proposed work would be synergetic to three key ongoing initiatives in and around the broader Karamoja region, seeking to strengthen the resilience of communities, through provision of water for production and facilitating access to key government services, sustaining the peace agenda through prevention action and facilitating effective cross-border cooperation between border communities including in strengthening livelihood systems.
Building a Climate-Resilient and Sustainable Shea Landscape of Northern Uganda (Conservation International, GEF)	Synergies will be sought with this Programme during implementation, should the landscape to be selected be located within this initiative's geographical scope.
Fostering water security and catchment resilience in Uganda's Cattle Corridor (Conservation International, GEF)	Synergies will be sought with this Programme during implementation, should the landscape to be selected be located within this initiative's geographical scope.
Enhancing Community Adaptation to Climate Change through Climate Resilient Flood Early Warning, Catchment Management and Wash Technologies in Mpologoma Catchment, Uganda (Ministry of Water and Environment of Uganda, Adaptation Fund)	Synergies will be sought with this Programme during implementation, should the landscape to be selected be located within this initiative's geographical scope.

I. Describe the learning and knowledge management components designed to capture and disseminate lessons learned, particularly in a regional and locally-led context.

All LAPs and their component initiatives will produce knowledge generated by participatory and expert assessments of LAP and initiative performance against agreed targets and indicators—. This knowledge will be codified in "lessons learned" reports, peer-to-peer technical information, and policy briefs—. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities and organizations will use the reports and technical information in adaptive management of their landscape and its resources. In particular, they will be learning by doing i.e., by leading, experiencing and consciously directing the adaptation and implementation of the landscape approach:

- Multi-stakeholder landscape governance and collaboration involving all local stakeholders that also supports conflict management among stakeholders;
- Participatory analysis of socio-ecological vulnerability and identification of potential solutions generating a consensus for planning and action;
- Capacity strengthening of community-based organizations, such as smallholder associations or pastoralist groups, as well as landscape level networks built from the ground up;
- Studying and understanding ecosystem structures, functions and services that sustain farm and community enterprises and well-being, and identify opportunities to link upstream ecosystem services to downstream communities and enterprises;
- Developing collaborative Landscape Adaptation Programmes that build shared responsibilities and decision-making among all stakeholders which increases ownership, equitable benefits, accountability and compliance with agreed measures and values;
- Including vulnerable and marginalized actors in all aspects of landscape planning and management, particularly women and girls, IPs, people with disabilities, youth, and others;
- Participatory monitoring and transparent evaluation that promotes learning, trust and accountability through monitoring of landscape socio-ecological factors during application of the LAP;
- Generating knowledge for adaptive management and evidence-based inputs to policy dialogues, as well as for dissemination and exchange with other actors in other landscapes and countries.

With the production of knowledge, its codification for legibility and accessibility by all stakeholders, and its dissemination and exchange, LAP design, implementation and adaptive management will increase in efficiency and effectiveness. By implementing a regional system of generation and dissemination, efficiency and effectiveness gains will be more widely distributed among landscape organizations and government and NGO supporters. This knowledge will also be disseminated to other LLA Aggregator MIEs and RIEs, particularly if they are members of the NLACs, where coordination and collaboration will occur on M&E, KM and Learning through joint webinars, workshops, production of joint KM products, south-south exchange activities, etc.

Increasing multi-stakeholder collaboration around knowledge generation and dissemination will strengthen the capacities of participating countries to respond to climate events. This systematic exchange of lessons learned and best practice will form the basis of an emerging culture and community of knowledge that will build trust and accountability. This will lead to more timely, efficient and effective interventions in responding to climate change in the region, in participating countries and in the LAP landscapes.

Component and **Outcome 3 of this programme -** Component 3: *Global Learning and Knowledge Management System* and Outcome 3: *Co-production of knowledge by Indigenous practitioners and western trained scientists for improved adaptive management and stakeholder learning* – aim directly at developing the culture and community of knowledge generation and dissemination for landscape adaptive management and policy dialogue. To implement the Programme's knowledge management system, different actions at the three levels of regional, national and grant level are envisaged.

At the landscape level, the programme will capture Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities experience of LAP initiative design, implementation and governance. Knowledge management activities at the project level could include peer to peer learning, training and facilitated exchange of knowledge. Each grant-funded initiative – based on targets and indicators defined by

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities themselves - will be assessed using a participatory methodology to evaluate project impact on ecosystem services, agricultural and livestock productivity, organizational and individual technical capacities and the overall production of knowledge. At the same time, knowledge from the design and implementation experience of LAPs and their constituent initiatives will be specifically codified for transmission to government institutions and agencies, including NIEs wherever relevant.

At the national level, each country will have a NLAC and National Coordinator working directly with the landscape Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities to (i) assist them to capture their lessons; (ii) conduct knowledge exchanges; (iii) organize training workshops; (iv) establish and nurture networks of NGO's and Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities; (v) and help to scale up and replicate best practices and lessons learned in adaptive management activities. Each LAP will outline a knowledge management plan. In addition, NLACs and NCs will provide guidance and develop local stakeholder capacities to standardize the uptake and organization of information, identify lessons learned and best practices and present findings and conclusions. Based on these experiences, NCs and NLACs will routinely produce knowledge materials in local languages, including project fact sheets, informational brochures and case studies, to disseminate at key national events and conferences and present to policy makers and other authorities. Some of the specific activities carried out at the national level will include: knowledge fairs; stakeholder methodology workshops; and creating or strengthening landscape knowledge and advocacy networks.

At the regional level, the Programme will provide guidance and methodological tools for capture and dissemination of knowledge at the local level as well as aggregated and exchanged at the regional level—. It will share technical publications, organize regional workshops to exchange knowledge and provide training to staff; and share good practices emerging from the portfolio at global conferences and events.

Knowledge management and learning are integral parts of UNDP local action approach since 1992. The knowledge obtained from this programme's project experiences and lessons learned will be socialized through national, regional and global networks of stakeholder organizations, where it can be used in replication, upscaling and adaptive management. The increased capacity of community-level stakeholders to generate, access and use information and knowledge is expected to increase the sustainability of project activities beyond the life of grant funding. Targeted knowledge management and communications activities will aim to share lessons and experiences and showcase results of gender mainstreaming, as well as inclusion of vulnerable and marginalized groups. UNDP also establishes partnerships to disseminate the lessons learned and best practices of its massive portfolio in case studies, fact sheets, publications, and new media. Key global level knowledge management practices include the knowledge management platforms (i.e., digital library of community innovations, communities connect platform); bringing Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities voices to global forums; portfolio reviews and case studies; best practices; coaching and mentorship; storytelling, mapping technologies and expert locators; and communities of practice (CoPs).

J. **Describe the consultative process that would take place, and how will it involve all key stakeholders, and vulnerable groups, including gender considerations the consultative process, with particular reference to vulnerable groups, including gender considerations, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.**

Given the demand-driven nature of this regional programme, consultations occur at two different points in time, in general: 1) pre-submission of this proposal and 2) at the onset of programme implementation as part of LAP scoping and development in each country—.

At national levels, the COs and NCs have met with government authorities, NGOs, the multi-stakeholder SGP National Steering Committee, and other organizations and authorities to explain the regional programme proposal – the landscape approach and participatory methods, the funding mechanism, the role of the NLAC (NSC, adapted), among others. Minutes or notes from each consultation have been kept, including lists of stakeholders consulted (principles of choice, role, dates), descriptions of the consultation techniques (bilateral discussion, FGD), and key findings from the consultations with any concerns, conclusions, or next steps. All consultations were gender-responsive and demonstrate how they encourage meaningful participation and leadership from vulnerable and marginalized groups.

Initial consultations regarding this regional programme proposal at **pre-submission** have occurred, as summarized in annex 5.

Consultations *at the onset* of Programme implementation will occur at global and regional level, as well as in each country in relation to the selected landscape as part of LAP scoping and development.

At landscape level, with the landscape approach (LAP development and implementation) proposed by this programme, local landscape stakeholders will identify the landscape they will manage at the onset of implementation. Consultations with local stakeholders in the landscape will therefore take place at the very beginning of project implementation i.e. as part of landscape identification and confirmation. A practical protocol for these consultations will be made available once the overall regional programme starts.

Once the National Landscape Adaptation Committees (NLACs) - comprised of representatives of key stakeholder groups, including Designated Authorities, UNDP, NIEs whenever possible, and other relevant institutions and NGOs, as appropriate, including women's organizations and other vulnerable groups – have selected the candidate landscapes in which to work, National Coordinators will liaise with target landscapes' communities to first raise awareness about a potential landscape programme and confirm local stakeholder interest. Once interest has been firmly established, NCs will then organize formal gender-responsive consultations involving all landscape communities and Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities as part of a workshop in which they will identify and voice climate impact vulnerabilities and sustainable development priorities. In the workshop, stakeholders, including women and other vulnerable and marginalized groups, will set desired adaptation outcomes for the programme in the landscape and will identify and analyze the outputs and activities needed to achieve the outcomes. The workshop participants will then develop a LAP in which they prioritize the activities and analyse how, when and by whom the activities will be carried out, what the cost estimates might be, what they might learn from the different activities, what capacities might be needed to effectively implement them, etc. With the knowledge and information from this planning process, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities will then select those activities that they want to implement and formulate proposals for grant financing with the assistance of the National Coordinators or others.

In the workshop, eligibility criteria for grant proposals will be discussed in detail. These will include reference to both the Fund's Environmental and Social Policy and its Gender Policy, as well as criteria adopted by the NLAC itself. The local consultations will be documented as part of the workshop report. Minutes or notes from each consultation will be kept, including a list of

stakeholders consulted (principles of choice, role, dates), a description of the consultation techniques (bilateral discussion, FGD), and key findings from the consultations with any concerns, conclusions, or next steps.

At national level, consultations will be carried out during and after landscape selection with relevant stakeholders and authorities, including land use and other ministries, NGOs, academic institutions, local and provincial governments, potential private sector partners, and others. These consultations are gender-responsive and prioritize the most vulnerable and marginalized for support in enhancing their resilience to climate change impacts. These consultations may take place through bilateral discussions or in workshop settings or focus groups.

At the global level, UNDP will directly contact counterparts in the institutions listed in the table below, explain the scope, objectives and methodology of the proposed programme, and invite comments and discussion. The explanation will touch on specific aspects of the approach, in particular gender-responsiveness of LAP development and implementation and a preferential focus on vulnerable and marginalized groups in the selected landscapes.

In general, all institutions are expected to be interested in the participatory approach to be followed for LAP development and implementation, as well as support for the programme in terms of information and knowledge sharing, as well as potential coordination or collaboration at country level. Country level representatives from these institutions, where they exist, are also posited as potential members of the National Landscape Adaptation Committees. The institutional representatives listed the table will also receive periodic briefings on programme performance.

Regional consultations follow the same pattern as the consultations at global level though now with a focus on regionally relevant institutions and organizations. In particular, gender-responsiveness of LAP development and implementation will be highlighted as will the programme's preferential focus on vulnerable and marginalized groups in the selected landscapes. As above, the institutions are expected to be interested in the participatory approach to be followed and in the exchange of knowledge and information during project implementation. Potential coordination or collaboration at country level will also be discussed with these regional entities, but it is expected that for it to effectively occur, it will have to be negotiated separately in each country.

Level	Stakeholders consulted (dates)	Consultation techniques	Key findings
Regional	• African Union • SADC	Bilateral discussions	• Support for programme • Potential collaboration favourably viewed to be negotiated on case-by-case basis • Info exchange • Potential NLAC membership by in-country officials encouraged
Global	• UNEP (date) • IUCN (date) • IFAD (date) • WFP (date)	Bilateral discussions	• Support for programme • Potential collaboration favourably viewed to be negotiated on case-by-case basis

	• EcoAgriculture • 1,000 Landscapes • Nature Conservancy		• Info exchange • Potential NLAC membership by in-country officials encouraged

K. Provide justification for funding requested, focusing on the full cost of adaptation reasoning.

This Programme highlights the urgent need for better coordination, innovation, and financing to enhance climate change adaptation efforts, particularly in vulnerable landscapes. The Programme will address the fragmented nature of climate adaptation projects by promoting a participatory landscape planning and management approach to enhance the socio-ecological resilience of ecosystem function and agropastoral production. An important objective of this landscape approach is to ensure that locally-led climate adaptation initiatives are not siloed but instead leveraged collectively to achieve greater impact at scale from ecological (hydrological) and socio-economic synergies. Without such a coordinated landscape approach, the opportunities to maximize socio-ecological resilience benefits through grant funding of locally-led initiatives and the generation and dissemination of knowledge are lost. This coordination also serves to enhance monitoring and learning activities that can inform and improve ongoing efforts.

A central premise of the Regional Programme and its constituent LAPs is that climate change disproportionately affects vulnerable populations, such as women, the elderly, youth, Indigenous Peoples, and the poor. The IPCC 6th Assessment Report underscores that under all emissions scenarios, climate change reduces societies' adaptive capacities and heightens risks of poverty, food insecurity, and forced economic transitions—especially in fragile ecological contexts. It emphasizes the need for adaptation strategies that are inclusive, rights-based, and poverty-focused. These strategies are more effective at minimizing the residual risks of climate change. In this context, the Regional Programme will support LAP development and implementation built on supporting Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities to design and implement innovative, community-based solutions to enhance resilience.

Despite growing awareness of the importance of adaptation, the financial and technological support landscape remains heavily tilted toward mitigation rather than adaptation. This proposal cites a number of sources (IPCC, UNEP, World Bank) emphasizing that adaptation innovations are underfunded and face multiple barriers, including lack of capacity, weak technology ecosystems, and insufficient access to finance in developing countries. The Regional Programme will work to close this gap by supporting local IP and LC leadership in identifying, designing, implementing and evaluating their own resilience-enhancing initiatives, expediting technical assistance and capacity development, facilitating bottom-up/top-down innovation and the organic emergence of an innovation system, and supporting local Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities to generate knowledge for dissemination to peers, policy makers and others.

The Programme's support to locally-led LAP development and implementation represents a targeted approach to address the obstacles to the autonomous exercise of agency by local stakeholders, particularly recognizing and respecting traditional knowledge and experience and the capacity benefits from learning-by-doing and participatory evaluation of their activities. This approach represents the core of innovation i.e. conscious design of identified priority activities with indicators and targets, implementation and periodic monitoring of milestones, final evaluation

of what has worked and not, generation of information and knowledge (lessons), and next steps with adaptations to improve performance.

De facto, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities innovate in managing their agropastoral ecosystems but often without a consistent methodology that can produce actionable conclusions with confidence – the Regional Programme will provide a coherent approach to identifying, supporting and disseminating locally-generated innovations. The LAPs promote stakeholder-driven entrepreneurial responses to climate challenges by providing grant financing to foster innovative technologies, practices, systems and business models aimed at enhancing climate resilience. Given the general lack of other sufficient investment in adaptation, especially for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, the Regional Programme will provide critical seed funding for resilience-enhancing initiatives. Through the NLACs and NCs it will also connect grantee organizations with potential funders for scaling purposes.

This Regional Programme proposal emphasizes that to effectively combat climate change impacts—particularly for the most vulnerable populations—adaptation efforts must be better coordinated, more inclusive, locally-led and significantly better funded. Innovation, technology transfer, and local empowerment through targeted finance and technical assistance are essential pillars of this effort.

At national level, LAPs will benefit from the experience of the UNDP's grant-making mechanisms, including SGP's, National Steering Committee and National Coordinators, as well as the systems and procedures in place to effectively monitor implementation and grant administration and disbursement. Nevertheless, the regional programme has been structured in a way that it is expected to deliver its outcomes and outputs independently from SGP.

In line with UNDP's experience implementing similar grant-making mechanisms, contributions from grantees will be encouraged, whenever possible, in order to top-up the grant funding provided by the regional programme, with an indicative target of reaching a 1:1 ratio.

L. Describe how the programme draws on multiple perspectives on innovation from e.g., communities that are vulnerable to climate change, research organizations, or other partners in the innovation space, in the context in which the project/programme would take place.

Under this Programme, landscape Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities are empowered to design, implement and deliver their own innovative solutions – technologies, practices, systems – with the perspective that interventions respect cultural practices and traditional knowledge, are contextually fit-for-purpose, and become a central part of everyday lives and local enterprises and institutions. Because of their profound knowledge from immersion in the socio-ecological context, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities have developed and continue to develop innovations in practices, systems and technologies; for example, in access to energy, pest control, soil, water and species conservation practices, plant breeding, post-harvest processing, sustainable economic alternatives and other areas of resource use.

Through this Programme, adaptation or resilience benefits will be enhanced by locally-led initiatives serving as "incubators" of innovation, with the potential for broader replication of successful approaches through larger projects and programmes supported by different donors or other partners. This Programme focuses on promoting strategic and results-based investments at the local level in alignment with the eight principles of Locally-led Adaptation.

IP and LC innovations are realized with the support of this Programme in the testing and ground-truthing of low-cost technologies and sustainable production methods, in new methodologies for

catalyzing and supporting leadership and participation of local stakeholders, and in integrating traditional decision-making processes within the wider frameworks and actions relevant to meeting country adaptation commitments. Since the requested funding is modest and interventions are designed to be initially small scale, the programme can readily support community-based experimentation. Once a novel idea has been tested on the ground and proven to be effective in meeting community needs, it can be replicated or upscaled more widely through landscape grantee networks as well as networking with other CSOs, further resulting in more innovations and eventually attracting additional donor and/or government support for wider application. This innovation process can be supported by UNDP digital libraries of community innovations, building on the tens of thousands of UNDP grant-making supported initiatives, as well as a South-South Community Innovation Exchange Platform to share these innovations across countries.

To encourage innovation within each LAP, and to fully explore their potential to be incubators, the Programme will monitor and track innovation results in terms of the invention and innovation of product, service or process; leveraging local assets and resources; relevance to local unmet needs; and the potential for scaling up or replication. The Programme will be linked to ongoing UNDP Innovation Programs responding to emerging development issues with the aim of potentially scaling up and/or piloting innovative approaches and tools.

M. Describe how the sustainability of the programme outcomes has been considered when designing the programme.

The sustainability of programme outcomes is premised on a number of principles: one, socio-ecological resilience requires a landscape approach that encompasses ecosystem function at the appropriate scale and is owned, driven and led by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in a process of collective planning, management and governance. The Programme engages local stakeholders in analysing climate impacts on ecosystem function and their production systems; involves them in identifying and crafting innovations and other solutions to their vulnerabilities to climate impacts as part of a strategic approach to landscape investment and uses participatory monitoring and evaluation to distil lessons for use in adaptive landscape management and policy dialogues.

A key ingredient of sustainability is the motivation by land and resource users to adopt, innovate, apply and continuously adapt resilience-enhancing practices, inputs, and systems. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities are highly unlikely to adopt new practices or systems if their costs are not recovered by increases in income or food security. New practices and systems require investment and knowledge, together with the capacity to apply these efficiently. While adoption requires capital, financial institutions perceive investment risk in financing Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities given their lack of experience with innovative resilience-enhancing practices and systems. This Programme will provide grant funding to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities to build their capacities through learning-by-doing, thereby making them more capable of accessing credit or entering into partnerships with outside investors. As they build their capacities, knowledge and experience, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities will become more adept at accessing markets and more effective business managers.

By developing LAPs, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities experience and own a step-by-step, participatory framework for systematically defining and prioritizing investments in a landscape, including capacity building, partnership establishment, and market analysis and access. In developing the LAPs, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities practice unofficial

landscape governance by prescribing peer-to-peer compliance with consensus-based land management rules. With the experience gained and the organizational strengthening of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities and landscape networks, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities are empowered to advocate relevant policy reforms and participate in formal, official governance at landscape and other levels, as well as to continue to develop non-formal governance with Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.

N. Provide an overview of the environmental and social impacts and risks identified as being relevant to the programme.

The outcome of the screening carried out as part of the development of the programme through the use of UNDP's SESP (available in annex 6) is provided hereunder.

Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
Compliance with the Law		As per the AF ESP, this principle always applies. There is a risk that the grant-funded initiatives do not comply with applicable domestic and international laws including but not limited to planning permission, environmental permits, construction permits, permits for water extraction. Management measures are described in the ESMP presented in part III.C of this proposal.
Access and Equity		There is a risk that the Programme does not provide fair and equitable access to benefits, particularly with respect to the groups it plans to support (Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities)—. Management measures are described in the ESMP presented in part III.C of this proposal.
Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups		The participation of marginalized groups may not adequately be considered or supported during the design and implementation of LAPs or grant initiatives.
Human Rights		As per the AF ESP, this principle always applies. Human Right Council Special Procedures were identified in one of the participating countries (Somalia - Commission on Human Rights resolution E/CN.4/1993/86). Chad and Uganda are parties of the nine, core international human rights treaties. Kenya is a party of all but the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families :1753. Botswana is a party of all but the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights :1753; the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families :1753; the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance :1753.

		Tanzania is a party of all but the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment :1753; the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families :1753. Somalia is a party of all treaties but the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women :1753; the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families :1753; the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance :1753. During implementation, the programme will monitor any implication the above special procedure and status with respect to international treaties might have and define mitigation measures as necessary – see ESMP presented in part III.C.
Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment		The programme approach, design and activities might not fully reflect views, priorities and constraints of women and girls and might not ensure equitable opportunities for their involvement in implementation and accessing the project benefits. Management measures are described in the ESMP presented in part III.C of this proposal.
Core Labour Rights		The programme may support activities where working conditions might not meet national labor laws and international commitments—. Management measures are described in the ESMP presented in part III.C of this proposal.
Indigenous Peoples		Indigenous Peoples might be excluded from fully participating in decisions that may affect them; and there may be grievances or objections arising from potentially affected stakeholders—. Management measures are described in the ESMP presented in part III.C of this proposal.
Involuntary Resettlement	The programme is not expected to lead to involuntary resettlement, neither in physical nor economic terms.	
Protection of Natural Habitats		Poorly designed or executed activities supported by the programme may affect natural habitats; may include harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation; may be related to animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species. Management measures are described in the ESMP presented in part III.C of this proposal.
Conservation of Biological Diversity		Poorly designed or executed activities supported by the programme may affect biodiversity sensitive areas. Management measures are described in the ESMP presented in part III.C of this proposal.
Climate Change	The programme is not expected to result in any significant or unjustified increase in greenhouse	

	gas emissions or other drivers of climate change, due to the nature and characteristics of expected grant-funded activities that do not generate any direct emission of carbon dioxide gas, methane and nitrous oxide, halocarbons, aerosols or ozone.	
Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		Some interventions might involve agrochemicals which may result in the release of pollutants to the environment. Management measures are described in the ESMP presented in part III.C of this proposal.
Public Health		Some interventions might involve agrochemicals which may result in the release of pollutants to the environment, negatively impacting workers' health. Management measures are described in the ESMP presented in part III.C of this proposal.
Physical and Cultural Heritage		The programme may support initiatives impact tangible or intangible cultural heritage in the target landscapes-seascapes. Management measures are described in the ESMP presented in part III.C of this proposal.
Lands and Soil Conservation		The programme is not expected to pose any risks to land and soil conservation, but rather will aim to address challenges related to climate change including land degradation and promoting sustainable land management and erosion control. However, this Principle is triggered due to the presence of USPs.

Based on this assessment, the Programme falls within the Category B.

The Regional Programme proposed here includes activities that are critically dependent for their formulation on the outcome of other project/programme activities and that can only be fully formulated on the basis of these prior achievements. This is the case for this Programme and the LAPs which include a grants mechanism, where applications for funding of grant activities will be invited during implementation, within an objectives and operational framework (the LAPs) that is clearly defined in the proposal.

For locally-led adaptation to be successful, intensive local stakeholder involvement is required in the development of the objectives and operational framework of LAPs—. The process of developing the LAPs builds ownership, agency and capacity so that participant Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities are enthusiastic and able to identify the grant activities required to fulfil LAP objectives and outcomes. Their participation is a pre-condition for the formulation of the LAP grant activities. The environmental and social risks associated with these grant activities can only be discerned during LAP formulation and analysis of LAP grant activities and LAP initiative development.

Given the fact that the grant-funded initiatives will only be identified and sourced at the outset of the proposed Programme, this represents a case of Unidentified Sub-Project (USP), which justifies the assigned programme ESP categorization (B).

At programmatic level, and in line with the guidance document for projects/programmes with USPs, the ESMP provides mechanisms to track identified ESP-related risks, ensuring that appropriate mitigation measures are identified and implemented, and that they are properly monitored and reported on. An Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and a Grievance Mechanism are outlined in part III.C and annex 4 of this proposal, respectively. The ESMP will be revised during implementation based on USP risk screening. Each grant-funded initiative will be subject to its own screening, in line with the Guidance document for Project/Programmes with unidentified sub projects.

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Describe the arrangements for project / programme management at the regional and multi-regional level, including coordination arrangements within countries and among them. Describe how the potential to partner with national institutions, and when possible, national implementing entities (NIEs), has been considered, and included in the management arrangements.

In the context of this programme, UNDP will serve both as the Implementing Entity and the Executing Entity. This dual role is justified by UNDP's unique institutional capabilities and its extensive operational presence positioned to provide the selected execution services at local, national and regional levels. However, recognizing the complexity and scale of the programme, UNDP will establish a dedicated operational set-up to support its execution responsibilities. This structure will ensure effective delivery, oversight, and accountability, while leveraging UNDP's comparative advantages:

- A robust network of Country Offices staffed with local specialists supported by regional experts from UNDP's Regional Center for Africa in Addis Ababa;

- Over 30 years of history of engagement and close collaboration with local and national governments in support of the fulfilment of each country's commitments to multilateral environmental agreements (UNFCCC, CBD, UNCCD) and sustainable development priorities;

- Proven participatory and landscape-based management approach that empower to local communities and Indigenous peoples through direct access to grant funding and capacity development;

- A 33-year track record of effective and efficient implementation of the GEF-funded Small Grants Programme, resulting in time-tested, adaptive administrative and operational systems and methodologies, a strong evidence-based knowledge generation and dissemination system, and local management and governance capacities through SGP National Coordinators and the corresponding National Steering Committees;

- Ongoing partnerships with regional and sub-regional institutions (e.g., AU, AfDB, SADC) to align local actions with broader policy framework;

- Strong administrative and fiduciary systems that ensure efficient execution of projects and programmes at national and regional levels with support from the Addis Regional Center and New York.

To ensure effective execution, UNDP will deploy a dedicated programme management unit (PMU) embedded within its global and regional infrastructure (see description below in the implementation arrangements). This operational set-up will be complemented by governance arrangements that ensure transparency, oversight, accountability, and stakeholder participation (e.g., NLACs, as described below in the implementation arrangements).

UNDP's organizational and operational strengths are critical factors in successful project delivery. This is particularly true when these involve support to locally driven initiatives by communities and Indigenous peoples whose capacities for effective local leadership, planning, financial administration, organizational governance, and adaptive management are to be strengthened through a learning-by-doing approach. This approach requires significant monitoring, targeted technical assistance, knowledge capture, and timely troubleshooting, all of which involve sustained accompaniment of local communities and Indigenous peoples by UNDP. This intensive engagement with local actors in rural landscapes in six sub-Saharan countries will be critical to the success of the LAP participatory landscape planning, management and governance process. The effective implementation of locally-led LAP constituent initiatives is, overall, a capacity development and participatory knowledge generation process; this requires consistency and sensitivity in effective communication and dialogue with local actors.

Given the intensive, hands-on nature of this programme—particularly its focus on empowering IPs and LCs to lead the design and implementation of their own initiatives through an expected large number of small grants across multiple countries—UNDP has identified Programme Execution Costs at USD 272,184 (3%). While this exceeds the 1.5% cap set by the Adaptation Fund, the request is made on an exceptional basis and is fully aligned with the programme's operational needs, and the Expression of Interest endorsed by the Board. This additional 1.5 % is being driven by minimal costs for ~~MTR, TE, audit, a small percentage of~~ admin and programme management support personnel, while travel costs, site visits for safeguards and other monitoring, technical assistance are folded into the project component costs, as per AF policy. The higher execution costs reflect the following:

  i. The need for sustained accompaniment of local actors across at least six sub-Saharan countries with a potential wider scope for replication across other countries, requiring operational and administrative backstopping, and real-time troubleshooting requiring associated execution budget for operational needs;

  ii. Support for administrative and operational transactions at global and country level as direct project costs for services related to financial, procurement and other transactional services support given the large number of expected grant payment to indigenous peoples and local communities across a wide number of countries.

  iii. The establishment and maintenance of both global and national management units, with a minimal portion of the operational costs charged to PEC are essential to ensure proper coordination, transparency and accountability, adding further to execution costs.

This level of investment is essential to ensure the programme's success and sustainability, particularly in fragile and underserved rural landscapes where institutional capacities are limited and the risks of implementation failure are high.

At global level

In its Implementing Entity capacity, UNDP will be accountable to the AF Board for the oversight and implementation of this programme. This includes overseeing programme execution to ensure that the programme is being carried out in accordance with the AF and UNDP policies and procedures. UNDP will be responsible for the Programme Assurance function in the programme governance structure. Oversight services include:

- Programme planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The IE will ensure programme-level M&E is undertaken by qualified service providers.
- Overseeing the management of programme risks as included in this programme document and new risks that may emerge during programme implementation.
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against programme budgets.
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan.
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

In its Executing Entity capacity, UNDP will directly execute the programme through a **dedicated Programme Management Unit (PMU)** reporting to the Programme Board (see below) and acting as its secretariat, using a global Direct Implementation Modality in line with UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures, including the Low Value Grant policy. The PMU will be responsible for day-to-day programme management based on relevant AF policies and procedures, and on UNDP's established Low Value Grant Policy and others, as relevant. It will be responsible for ensuring programme coherence, the preparation and implementation of work plans and annual audit plans; preparation and operation of budgets and budget revisions; disbursement and administration of funds; recruitment of national and international consultants and personnel; financial and progress reporting; and monitoring and evaluation.

The PM will include dedicated specialists with experience in climate change adaptation and grant execution and management. It will report directly to UNDP Nature and Climate Hubs senior management, who will provide overall quality assurance of the Programme. It will be led by a Programme Manager, responsible for overseeing day-to-day operations of the Programme, international collaboration with relevant UNDP teams and Countries Offices and external coordination with the AF, development partners, grantees and government counterparts. The Programme Manager will be assisted by a Programme assistant, and with on-demand specialists as necessary. Together with the UNDP Country Offices operational units (through a matrixed reporting), the PMU will have overall responsibility for supervising the Country Programme teams, including National Coordinators. For execution of this programme, the PMU will develop global strategy, guidelines and standards to aid in the development of LAPs and LAP initiatives with the objective of ensuring quality, while also facilitating the design of proposals
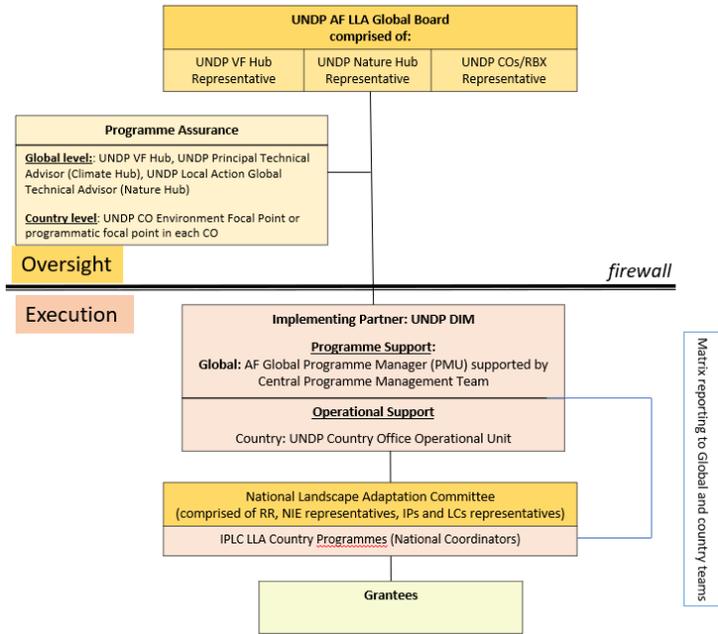
All UNDP programmes must be governed by a multi-stakeholder board or committee established to review performance based on monitoring and evaluation and analysis and troubleshooting of implementation issues to ensure quality delivery of results. The **UNDP AF LLA Global Programme Board** will be the most senior, dedicated body for the Programme. It will provides high-level oversight of the implementation of the programme. BPPS Nature and Climate Hub Directors will chair the Global Board.

The functions of the Board include assessments of major risks to the programme, and decisions on management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively. The Board reviews evidence of programme performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, risk logs and the combined delivery report. The two main (mandatory) roles of the UNDP Global Programme Board are as follows:

- High-level oversight of the execution of the programme (as explained in the "Provide Oversight" section of the POPP). This is the primary function of the board and includes annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the programme, and decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively. The Programme Board reviews evidence of programme performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, evaluations, risk logs and the combined delivery report. The Programme Board is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the programme achieves the desired results.

- Approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner with a view to assess and manage risks, monitor and ensure the overall achievement of projected results and impacts and ensure long term sustainability of programme execution decisions of the Implementing Partner (as explained in the "Manage Change" section of the POPP).

Composition of the UNDP Programme Global Board: The Board will comprise of 5-7 individuals invited by UNDP. It will include individuals assigned to the following three roles:

Programme Executive: an UNDP individual who represents ownership of the programme and chairs (or co-chairs) the Board. In exceptional cases, two individuals from different entities can co-share this role and/or co-chair the Board. If the programme executive co-chairs the board with representatives of another category, it typically does so with a development partner representative. The Programme Executives consists of the Nature and Climate Hub Directors or designees.

Beneficiary Representatives: Individuals or groups representing the interests of those groups of stakeholders who will ultimately benefit from the programme. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of programme results from the perspective of programme beneficiaries. The Beneficiary representative(s) are from the UNDP COs or Regional Bureaux for Africa and the Arab States (on a rotating basis).

Development Partners:
Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned who provide funding, strategic guidance and/or technical expertise to the programme. The Development Partner(s) is the UNDP Vertical Fund Director.

Programme Assurance:
Programme assurance is the responsibility of each project board member; however, UNDP has a distinct assurance role for all UNDP projects in carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. UNDP performs quality assurance and supports the Project Board (and Project Management Unit) by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions, including compliance with the risk management and social and environmental standards of UNDP. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Programme assurance unit. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution.

At country level

UNDP Country Offices will play a key role in providing the necessary support at the country level. In particular, with UNDP's nearly universal presence in countries, its Country Offices have supported the start-up of UNDP Local Action Country Programmes, recruitment of national coordinators, local supervision, and resource mobilization. The UNDP Country Offices will provide operational support to the Programme Country Programmes. It will be responsible, together with the Programme Manager (PMU), for supervising the Country Programme teams, including National Coordinators, through a matrixed reporting.

UNDP Country Office Resident Representative/Coordinator or delegated staff will be a permanent member of the National Landscape Adaptation Committee. There will be a clear separation between the roles of oversight/assurance and execution at the UNDP Country Office level. Oversight will primarily be delivered through representation of the UNDP CO RR on the National

Landscape Adaptation Committees (or his/her designate). In terms of execution support, the National Coordinators in most cases will be embedded in the respective UNDP Country Offices, and grant administration services (calls for proposals, signing grants, making payments to grantees, etc.) will be directly provided by or managed by the country offices.

National Landscape Adaptation Committee (NLAC): The National Landscape Adaptation Committee (NLAC) in each country will provide overall Country Programme guidance and provide direct linkages to national policymaking, development planning, knowledge dissemination, and leveraging of this programme's catalytic role. It will be composed of government and non-governmental representatives, with majority membership by non-governmental stakeholders; this aims at ensuring that AF resources reach local actors directly and efficiently. At country level, the NLAC will be responsible for selecting and approving grant-funded initiatives and for ensuring their technical and substantive quality with support in some countries from a **Technical Advisory Group** (TAG). The TAG consists of a pool of voluntary experts who help review proposals and provide advice in relation to specific areas of programming and partnership development. The respective UNDP CO RR or designated representative also serves on the NLAC.

Country Programme Team: For each participating country, there will be a Programme Team typically consisting of a National Coordinator (NC), for operation of the AF supported LAP development on a day-to-day basis, and by a Program Assistant (PA), whenever possible. The NC will be responsible for all aspects of programme operations and management, including implementation, management, partnership development, knowledge management and M&E of the LAP participatory development and implementation process. When fulfilling his/her functions, and in adherence to the country-driven nature of this programme, the NC seeks guidance and support ~~from, and~~from and also serves as secretary to the National Landscape Adaptation Committee (NLAC) regarding progress in LAP development and implementation. Country Teams will be hosted by the UNDP Country Office, providing required local supervision and oversight of the program. Country Programme teams will have a matrixed reporting line to both the UNDP CO operational units, and to the Global Programme Manager (PMU), as reflected in the revised chart above.

<u>**Programme Stakeholders and Target Groups**</u>: The programme's primary stakeholders include the Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities) as grantee partners in the landscapes where the grants are to be executed. Secondary stakeholders will vary by country and landscape and may potentially include government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector and others whose role will be advisory or as members of the National Landscape Adaptation Committees.

B. Describe the measures for financial and project/programme risk management.

Through the thoroughgoing participatory vulnerability and landscape planning process, including the identification of proposals for grant funding, local stakeholders become fully aware of project risk and are able to identify and design mitigating measures with different roles and contributions to risk management. Periodic meetings of the proponent Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities with the National Coordinator to evaluate project progress will also include review of identified risks and assessment of trends and potential counter measures. Depending on different factors, emergent risks to a project that are beyond the management capacities of the Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities are elevated to the NLAC for advice and support.

The Regional Programme will monitor the LAPs in participant countries, involving the DAs and providing due diligence regarding risks and mitigation measures.

Risk description	Level (Low, Moderate High)	Mitigation measures
Financial – Financial management risk is present at the level of individual grant management by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, as well as at the level of LAP management and implementation.	Medium	The programme will implement the following measures to minimize and mitigate risk associated with grant provisioning and management: • Recognizing that Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities may have relatively little experience with financial management, the NC and NLAC will work with requesting organizations to identify and minimize financial management risks in the design of grant proposals; • Grants will be awarded by the UNDP Country Office upon approval by the NLAC, and after critical assessment of the financial needs of the proposed initiative; • Grants will be disbursed on a schedule corresponding to specific implementation milestones agreed with proponent grantees; • Grantee initiatives will be financially monitored on a set schedule determined during NLAC review and approval processes; • Grantees will receive training in grant resource management, where needed, as a condition for grant approval. • Regular audits at country-level of UNDP's LAP financial administration will be conducted to ensure compliance with UNDP financial rules and procedures. Transparent financial reports will be made to all stakeholders, including AF, ADA, NLAC members, and grantees.
Institutional – Government agencies and institutions may try to pressure local stakeholders (Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities) to support government-led programs and projects and thereby cede full exercise of their agency and autonomy	Medium	The programme will implement the following measures to minimize and mitigate risk associated with aggressive pressure by government agencies to conform to top-down project planning and implementation: • During consultations with stakeholders at national and local levels, carefully explain the benefits and opportunities for collaboration with Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in pursuit of landscape objectives; • Ensure that all consulted parties are aware of FPIC as a requirement for LAPs and initiatives, including human rights as foundational to the LAP design and implementation; • Ensure representation of appropriate local and national authorities on the NLAC, mindful of its civil society majority membership; • With IP and LC participation, identify collaborative arrangements where possible with government agencies and programs for complementary activities around grant-financed initiatives; • Determine roles for appropriate government agencies in capacity development and knowledge generation and dissemination.

Implementation- The obstacles facing Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in implementing their initiatives may stress their organizational capacities to effectively and efficiently meet initiative milestones leading to internal disagreement and dysfunction.	Medium	The programme will implement the following measures to minimize and mitigate risk associated with IP and LC organizational capacity deficiencies for initiative implementation: • The NC will work with Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities to discuss and analyze their ideas, concepts and proposals and determine general capacity needs and gaps for implementation; • NLAC review of submitted proposals will assess grantee capacities and gaps and will recommend specific capacity development activities to be carried out as a condition for approval; • The NC will monitor IP and LC organizational capacities and function and troubleshoot potential conflicts, disruptions or other issues both within organizations as well as between them; • The NC will link all grantee organizations in a landscape network where periodic meetings, peer-to-peer exchanges, mentorship, and information and knowledge exchange enhance a community of practice and the confidence and capacities of local stakeholders.
Environmental Project outputs and outcomes may be affected by climate change and natural disasters, which may impact the project beneficiaries, activities, implementation processes and expected results	Medium	As part of the participatory LAP development, hazard assessments for target landscapes and seascapes will be conducted in partnership with local stakeholders, providing additional details with respect to potential disaster and climate risks and, ultimately, to inform the activity plans of the grant-funded initiatives projects and incorporate appropriate preparedness and mitigation measures. The LAP will incorporate information on climate and disaster hazards and key stakeholders responsible for disaster risk reduction and management. Officers from local governmental entities in the project landscapes-seascapes will be invited to provide input and guidance on developing targeted mitigation plans – where relevant - and managing any risks identified in the grant proposals. Under the landscape approach, the project will promote regular coordination between the grantees and the local stakeholders for early warning, and disaster preparedness updates and awareness.

C. Describe the measures for environmental and social risk management, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

As described under part II.N, implementation of the programme will be based on a programmatic Environmental and Social Management Plan presented in the table below, which provides mechanisms to track identified ESP-related risks for USPs, and ensures that appropriate mitigation measures are identified, implemented, and monitored, as follows. In line with the Guidance document for Project/Programmes with unidentified sub projects and upon submission of grant proposals, such proposals will be screened against the 15 ESP Principles and management measures listed in the ESMP updated as necessary with commensurate environmental and social management elements. Whenever it is updated, the ESMP will be shared with the AF secretariat as part of the annual PPRs. Further guidance will be developed at the onset of implementation to operationalize the risk mitigation measures identified in the ESMP into grant proposals and related screening processes.

Technical assistance from the NC and Regional Programme experts will be sought whenever necessary.

AF ESP principles	Risk identified	Potential impacts and risks	Mitigation measures	Responsibility	M&E arrangements and indicators
Compliance with the Law	Yes	There is a risk that the grant-funded initiatives do not comply with applicable domestic and international laws including but not limited to planning permission, environmental permits, construction permits, permits for water extraction.	Upon LAP development, including its baseline landscape-seascape assessments, UNDP Country offices will ensure that grants are awarded and initiatives implemented in compliance with national technical standards as per standard UNDP programming. Supported by the UNDP Country Offices, the NCs and the NLACs will support the identification of all relevant national domestic and internal laws during LAP development and implementation and help NCs to assist Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities to comply with such laws. Grant proposal eligibility criteria will include reference to compliance with domestic and international laws, in line with the ESP. Finally, as part of their review of the grant proposals, the NLACs will screen grant proposals to ensure compliance with relevant domestic and international laws	UNDP NCs NLACs Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities	% of grant funded activities screened against relevant domestic and international laws % of grant agreements that include minimum requirements on compliance with relevant domestic and international laws.
Access and Equity	Yes	There is a risk that the Programme does not provide fair and equitable access to benefits, particularly with respect to the groups it plans to support (Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities).	• During LAP development, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities will be identified through baseline landscape-seascape assessments and especially invited to participate in the LAP development workshop; • The NLAC itself will include a majority of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities representatives; • Grant proposals review process will include questions regarding access and equity in grant initiative design and implementation; • NLACs will further emphasize access and equity dimensions as part of project eligibility criteria.	UNDP NCs NLACs Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities	% of grant funded activities screened against access and equity dimensions % of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities representatives in NLACs

AF ESP principles	Risk identified	Potential impacts and risks	Mitigation measures	Responsibility	M&E arrangements and indicators
					composition (majority)
Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups	Yes	The participation of marginalized groups may not adequately be considered or supported during the design and implementation of LAPs or grant initiatives.	• During LAP development, marginalized communities will be identified through baseline landscape-seascape assessments. They will be especially invited to participate in the LAP development workshop; • The NLAC itself will include an advocate for marginalized people who will promote their participation and agency in the LAP and grant initiatives; • NLAC review protocols will include questions regarding participation by marginalized groups in grant initiative design and implementation; • NLACs may emphasize marginalized participation as part of project eligibility criteria; • NLACs may target the development of grant initiatives by marginalized communities as part of the LAP. The proposal format for grant initiatives will include a section requiring description of the participation of marginalized communities in design and implementation of the proposed initiative.	UNDP NCs NLACs Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities	% of grant funded activities screened against marginalized and vulnerable groups participation % of marginalized and vulnerable groups representatives in NLACs composition (majority)
Human Rights	Yes	Human Right Council Special Procedures were identified in one of the participating countries (Somalia - Commission on Human Rights resolution E/CN.4/1993/86). Chad and Uganda are parties of the nine core international	• During LAP development, human rights related matters will be discussed in the LAP development workshop; • Grant proposals review process will include criteria related to human rights; • NLACs will further emphasize human rights dimensions as part of project eligibility criteria.	UNDP NCs NLACs Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities	% of grant funded activities screened against human rights dimensions % of NLACs reviewing grant proposals from a human right prism

AF ESP principles	Risk identified	Potential impacts and risks	Mitigation measures	Responsibility	M&E arrangements and indicators
		human rights treaties. Other countries are parties of all but certain treaties (see details in part II.N).			
Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment	Yes	The programme approach, design and activities might not fully reflect views, priorities and constraints of women and girls and might not ensure equitable opportunities for their involvement in implementation and accessing the project benefits.	Building upon the Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan presented in the funding proposal, LAPs will during their development include analyses of relevant gender issues in the target geographies. And the individual grant proposals will include a specific analysis of the risk to women and girls. In many cases women's groups are applying for grants and are, therefore, well qualified to make these analyses. Where required, project preparation grants will be available for CSOs/CBOs needed assistance in completing a rapid gender analysis.\n\nLAPs will include approaches to engage women/girl's groups as primary actors in landscapes-seascapes. Individual grant proposals will include descriptions of how the proposed interventions will contribute to the programme level gender action plan. All proposals will be reviewed and approved by the NLACs, which include a gender focal point. The programme will ensure that women and girls have access to a multi-tiered Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).	UNDP NCs NLACs Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities	# of LAPs analyzing relevant gender issues\n\n% of women and girls having access to a multi-tier Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).
Core Labour Rights		The programme may support activities where working conditions might not meet national labor laws and international commitments.	Activities supported by the programme will comply with applicable labor laws, rules and regulations. All proposals will be reviewed and approved by NLACs which provide overall oversight, guidance and direction to the country teams and link to relevant national policies, notably in terms of working conditions. Consistent with UNDP SES, the grant applicants will be required to conduct due diligence as part of the proposal development process to ascertain that third parties who	UNDP NCs NLACs Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities	% of grant funded activities screened against core labour rights-related risks

AF ESP principles	Risk identified	Potential impacts and risks	Mitigation measures	Responsibility	M&E arrangements and indicators
			may engage project workers are legitimate entities and have in place appropriate policies, processes and systems that allow them to operate in accordance with the minimum requirements outlined in UNDP Standard 7 on Labour and Working Conditions, as well as relevant national laws. Procedures for managing the performance of such third parties in relation to minimum requirements in the UNDP Standards will be incorporated into the grant agreements, including relevant noncompliance remedies. Contractor workers will have access to the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).		% of grant agreements that include minimum requirements on UNDP standard on Labour and working conditions.
Indigenous Peoples	Yes	Indigenous Peoples might be excluded from fully participating in decisions that may affect them; and there may be grievances or objections arising from potentially affected stakeholders.	Inclusion of Indigenous Peoples is a priority for the Programme and an integral part of its strategy. For landscapes where IPs are residing or have claims, representatives of the IP groups will be invited to join the NLACs—. Grantees are required to ensure meaningful stakeholder engagement, including of Indigenous Peoples. Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of Indigenous Peoples will be required in the circumstances identified in UNDP'S SES (SES 6). IP groups will be assisted in preparing grant proposals, as needed, e.g., allowing local language to be used. All grant proposals will be reviewed and approved by the NLACs including its IP focal points and expert members, where relevant. Potential impacts of projects on IPs and marginalized groups will be reviewed by the National Coordinators and the NLACs as part of the small grant proposal approval process, and actions to mitigate risk will be incorporated directly into each grant proposal prior to approval.	UNDP NCs NLACs Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities	% of IPs having access to a multi-tier Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). % of grant proposals awarded after FPIC is secured
Involuntary Resettlement	No				

AF ESP principles	Risk identified	Potential impacts and risks	Mitigation measures	Responsibility	M&E arrangements and indicators
Protection of Natural Habitats	Yes	Poorly designed or executed activities supported by the programme may affect natural habitats; may include harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation; may be related to animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species.	Lessons learned and best practices from similar grant-making initiatives, including SGP, will be taken into consideration when designing such initiatives. The LAPs will document critical natural habitats located in the target landscapes-seascapes. The LAPs will include descriptions of these natural habitats landscapes-seascapes to better assist with the development of grant-funded initiatives. Individual grant proposals will include analyses of potential risks to natural habitats, ensuring a low probability of any serious adverse impacts. All grant proposals will be reviewed and approved by the NLACs, and, when needed, expert advisory support will assist the review process. Applicants will be required in the grant proposals to demonstrate compliance with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, as well as with any relevant national environmental protection laws and derivative legislation. Potential natural habitats-related risks associated with proposed activities will be assessed in grant proposals, along with proposed mitigation measures. The NCs and NLACs will review project proposals to ensure compliance with national laws and regulations, this specific ESP principle, and UNDP SES.	UNDP NCs NLACs Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities	% of grant proposals screened against Natural habitats-related risks
Conservation of Biological Diversity	Yes	Poorly designed or executed activities supported by the programme may affect biodiversity sensitive areas.	Lessons learned and best practices from similar grant-making initiatives, including SGP, will be taken into consideration when designing such initiatives. The LAPs will document critical ecosystems in the target landscapes-seascapes. The LAPs will include descriptions of these ecosystems to better assist with the development of grant-funded initiatives.	UNDP NCs NLACs Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities	% of grant proposals screened against ecosystems and biodiversity-related risks

AF ESP principles	Risk identified	Potential impacts and risks	Mitigation measures	Responsibility	M&E arrangements and indicators
			Individual grant proposals will include analyses of potential risks to ecosystems, ensuring a low probability of any serious adverse impacts. All grant proposals will be reviewed and approved by the NLACs, and, when needed, expert advisory support will assist the review process. Applicants will be required in the grant proposals to demonstrate compliance with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, as well as with any relevant national environmental protection laws and derivative legislation. Potential biodiversity risks associated with proposed activities will be assessed in grant proposals, along with proposed mitigation measures. The NCs and NLACs will review project proposals to ensure compliance with national laws and regulations, this specific ESP principle, and UNDP SES.		
Climate Change	No				
Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	Yes	Some interventions might involve agrochemicals which may result in the release of pollutants to the environment and in the generation of hazardous waste.	In the grant proposals, applicants will be required to ensure that UNDP Social and Environmental Standards as well as national environmental protection laws and derivative legislation are followed in the execution of project activities. Non-chemical options will be promoted. In cases where agrochemicals are used, workers involved in the restoration and other activities will be trained in the safe use and management of agrochemical inputs. Relevant organizations at the landscape level will provide site training as well as monitoring of safe use and management of agrochemicals and generated wastes. Grant proposals will include waste management measures that address the proper handling and disposal	UNDP NCs NLACs Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities	% of grant proposals screened against national environmental protection laws and derivative legislation

AF ESP principles	Risk identified	Potential impacts and risks	Mitigation measures	Responsibility	M&E arrangements and indicators
			of agrochemical containers and the management of hazardous waste.		
Public Health	Yes	Some interventions might involve agrochemicals which may result in the release of pollutants to the environment, negatively impacting workers' health.	In the grant proposals, applicants will be required to ensure that UNDP Social and Environmental Standards as well as health protection laws and derivative legislation are followed in the execution of project activities. Non-chemical options will be promoted. In cases where agrochemicals are used, workers involved in the restoration and other activities will be trained in the safe use and management of agrochemical inputs. Relevant organizations at the landscape level will provide site training as well as monitoring of safe use and management of agrochemicals. Grant proposals will include agrochemicals handling measures that address the proper disposal of agrochemical containers and the management of hazardous waste	UNDP NCs NLACs Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities	% of grant proposals screened against national health protection laws and derivative legislation
Physical and Cultural Heritage	Yes	The programme may support initiatives impact tangible or intangible cultural heritage in the target landscapes-seascapes.	The participatory LAPs development process will include descriptions of tangible and intangible cultural heritage. Individual proposals will be required to include analyses of potential impacts to sites and/or to intangible forms of cultural heritage. The programme will employ standardized review criteria utilized in similar grant-making mechanisms to ensure quality assurance and to screen any potential specific cultural heritage –related risks at individual grant level. The LAPs will include guidance on respecting and avoiding impacts on cultural heritage, in line with national regulations. Individual grant proposals will include, where appropriate, risk mitigation measures and securing FPIC when Indigenous peoples are involved.	UNDP NCs NLACs Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities	# of LAPs that include guidance on respecting and avoiding impacts on cultural heritage

AF ESP principles	Risk identified	Potential impacts and risks	Mitigation measures	Responsibility	M&E arrangements and indicators
Lands and Soil Conservation	Yes	The programme is not expected to pose any risks to land and soil conservation, but rather will aim to address challenges related to climate change including land degradation and promoting sustainable land management and erosion control. This risk is however triggered by the presence of USPs.	As part of the checks and balances in terms of environmental and social impact that will be included in the sourcing phase, including identifying the presence of fragile soils and activities that could result in the loss of otherwise non-fragile soil. If such fragile soils or potential soil loss activities exist, the Programme will undertake measures to minimize soil loss.	UNDP NCs NLACs Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities	# of LAPs that include guidance on respecting and avoiding impacts on cultural heritage

D. Describe the monitoring and evaluation arrangements and provide a budgeted M&E plan.

The global Programme as well as the individual LAPs will be monitored and evaluated under distinct budgets and protocols, in line with the Adaptation Fund Evaluation Policy. The M&E plan described below will ensure the management of environmental and social risks at regional programme and national/landscape levels—.

Programme-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with the UNDP policies and procedures, UNDP Evaluation Policy and with the Adaptation Fund Evaluation Policy and Environmental and Social Policy. The Programme Manager, under the oversight of UNDP as the IE, will be responsible for monitoring compliance and alignment of the progress of the regional programme against these policies and related instruments, including the ESMP and Gender Action Plan. Any delays or challenges experienced during the implementation phase will be communicated to UNDP by the Programme Manager, so that any appropriate support and corrective measures required can be acted on efficiently. UNDP will also ensure that all programme staff maintain transparency, responsibility and accountability in monitoring and reporting on programme results. This monitoring will also include assessment of the management of environmental and social risks identified during programme formulation.

Monitoring by the Programme Manager to be conducted during the implementation phase include reviews of the six LAPs and due diligence of LAP development processes (consultations, workshops, etc.); reviews of LAP initiative portfolios and conformity with LAP objectives; reviews of overall knowledge generation activities in the six countries and dissemination of products through the LKM; interviews with government and UNDP representatives on the NLAC, and others.

In each of the six countries, the UNDP COs will monitor LAP development and implementation, including the management of environmental and social risks—. UNDP will provide due diligence of the LAP development process (consultations, workshop, etc.), as well as NLAC establishment (IP and LC majority; representation of marginalized groups; gender expert(s); technical experts, government representative, etc.). The NCs will monitor implementation of each grant initiative through field visits, focus groups, interviews, etc., and report to the NLAC (of which UNDP is a permanent member). Implementation of each grant initiative will be monitored against milestones agreed at programme approval as well as for compliance with environmental and social safeguards. Grant initiative evaluations will be undertaken in the field following a participatory assessment process facilitated by the NCs and/or expert in stakeholder empowerment and locally-led development.

The costs associated with undertaking the necessary monitoring, and assessments required to inform global programme evaluations are ~~presented~~ included in the table below and in section ~~G.~~ G.

M&E activity	Responsible Party	Budget (USD)	Timeframe
Review of LAPs and due diligence of LAP development processes	Programme Manager	5,000	Within six months of programme onset
Review of LAP initiative portfolios and conformity with LAP objectives	Programme Manager	5,000	Within one year of programme onset

Review of overall knowledge generation activities in the six countries and dissemination of products through the LKM	Programme Manager	10,000	Starting in year two of programme implementation
Check-ins with government and UNDP representatives on the NLAC regarding environmental and social risk management	Programme Manager	2,000	At programme onset and annually; ad hoc troubleshooting
Monitoring of implementation of each grant initiative through field visits, focus groups, interviews, etc., and report to the NLAC (of which UNDP is a permanent member) against milestones agreed at project approval as well as for compliance with environmental and social safeguards, and Programme baseline report.	Six National Coordinators	120,000	At least once a year over four years
Participatory assessment of grant initiatives facilitated by the NC and/or expert in stakeholder empowerment and locally-led development.	Six National Coordinators	120,000	Starting in year two or three and continuing until end of programme
		262,000 (2.8% of total budget)	

One or more inception workshops will be held once the Programme has been approved by the AF Board to: i) refamiliarize national level stakeholders (government, IP organizations, NGOs, others) regarding the programme strategy and discuss any changes in the overall context that may influence programme implementation; ii) discuss the roles and responsibilities of the programme team at global and national/local levels, including reporting and communication lines and conflict resolution mechanisms; iii) review the programme's Results Framework; iv) discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities; v) review the financial reporting procedures and mandatory requirements,; and vi) finalise the first year annual work plan for the programme. The final inception report will be submitted to the AF Secretariat.

An annual programme performance report (PPR) will be prepared by the IE. UNDP will ensure that the indicators included in the Programme Results Framework are monitored annually and that the results from regular M&E activities are presented in the AF PPR. Any challenges and delays experienced during the implementation phase will be monitored by the Programme Manager and reported in the AF PPR.

UNDP as part of its programme oversight function will be responsible for managing the Independent mid-term and Final Evaluations of the programme, to provide an assessment of programme performance against its targets at the programme's mid-term (end of Year 2). Following the mid-term evaluation, UNDP will develop a management response to the evaluation recommendations along with an implementation plan for undertaking the required actions.

An independent consultant will be contracted by UNDP to conduct the Final Evaluation Report at the end of programme implementation. This evaluation will include an independent assessment of the programme's overall performance against standard evaluation criteria (e.g. strategic relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, likelihood of impact and sustainability), as well as against the programme indicators presented in the Results Framework. This evaluation will be based on evidence, field observation visits and key informant interviews. Following completion of the evaluation, the Final Evaluation report will be submitted to the Adaptation Fund secretariat.

Breakdown of how the IE fee will be utilized in the supervision of the M&E function:

Description of M&E activities	Budget in USD
Inception workshop(s)	20,000
Preparation of the annual report to AF	10,000
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR)	40,000
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE):	50,000
Monitoring missions for SESP, ESMP, stakeholder engagement plan, gender action plan, LAP performance	50,000
Programme quality assurance / technical assistance	50,000
Total	200,000

The following table presents the M&E activities and associated costs in alignment with Adaptation Fund guidelines:

Monitoring Activity	Frequency / Timeframe	Responsible Parties	Indicative Cost (USD) (4 years)	Comment
Review of LAPs and due diligence of LAP development processes	Within six months of programme onset	Programme Manager	5,000	See Budget Note 1
Review of LAP initiative portfolios and conformity with LAP objectives	Within one year of programme onset	Programme Manager	5,000	See Budget Note 1
Review of overall knowledge generation activities in the six countries and dissemination of products through the LKM	Starting in year two of programme implementation	Programme Manager	10,000	See Budget Note 19
Check-ins with government and UNDP representatives on the NLAC regarding environmental and social risk management	At programme onset and annually; ad hoc troubleshooting	Programme Manager	2,000	See Budget Note 18
Monitoring of implementation of each grant initiative through field visits, focus groups, interviews, etc., and report to the NLAC (of which UNDP is a permanent member) against milestones agreed at project approval as well as for compliance with environmental and social safeguards, and Programme baseline report.	At least once a year over four years	Six National Coordinators	120,000	See Budget Note 21
Participatory assessment of grant initiatives facilitated by the NC and/or expert in stakeholder empowerment and locally-led development.	Starting in year two or three and continuing until end of programme	Six National Coordinators	120,000	See Budget Note 22

Inception Workshop(s)	Inception Workshop within 2 months of the First Disbursement	Executing Entity (EE) PMU, Programme Manager	20,000	
Preparation of the annual report to AF	Annually	Programme Manager	10,000	
Monitoring missions for SESP, ESMP, stakeholder engagement plan, gender action plan, LAP performance	Annually	Executing Entity (EE) PMU, Programme Manager	50,000	
Programme quality assurance / technical assistance	Annually	Programme Manager	50,000	
Mid-Term Review (MTR) An independent mid-term review will assess impact, sustainability and lessons learned.	End of Year 2	Executing Entity (EE)	40,000	IE Fee
Terminal Evaluation (TE) An independent evaluation at project end to assess impact, sustainability, and lessons learned.	End of Year 4	Executing Entity (EE)	50,000	IE Fee
Baseline data report based on primary data collection and/or relevant and reliable secondary data, per the Fund's Results Framework and baseline guidance.	By the submission of PPR1	Executing Entity	2,000	IE fee
		Total	4624,000	

The total amount allocated to baseline data report, MTR and TE amounts to USD 902,000, representing 1.01% of the programme cost outside the IE fee, hence falling within the recommended range for programmes of this size.

E. Include a results framework for the programme proposal, including milestones, targets and indicators

Item	Indicator	Baseline	Targets at mid-term	Target at Programme Completion	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
Objective: The **Programme for Locally-led Adaptation** (PLLA) finances design and implementation of local **Landscape Adaptation Programmes (LAPs)** comprised of locally-led adaptation initiatives planned, developed, implemented and coordinated by Indigenous Peoples and local communities (Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities). Impact-level results: Increased adaptive capacity of communities to respond to the impacts of climate change Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change-induced stresses	AF Core indicator: Number of beneficiaries (direct and indirect) Total number of LAPs Total hectares in LAPs under resilience-enhancing management	**0** **0** **0**	12,000 direct beneficiaries (50% women) 30,000 indirect beneficiaries (50% women) At least six LAPs 14,000 hectares	6,000 men; 6,000 women Six LAPs 36,000 hectares	LAP progress reports and final evaluation	*Assumptions:* Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities participating in LAP development will identify priority initiatives which they will design and implement; participant Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities will feel motivated to continue to participate in multi-stakeholder platforms. *Risks:* Climate change impacts – drought, flooding - will limit results of resilience-enhancing practices and systems

Outcome 1: Landscape Adaptation Programmes, consisting of multiple resilience-enhancing initiatives, prepared by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities for countries in adapting to climate change	Number of LAPs designed and under implementation;	0	6	At least 6 LAPs designed and under implementation	Programme progress reports	*Assumptions:* NLACs can be formed with non-governmental majorities and optimal representation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, together with experts in enhancement of socio-ecological resilience and relevant others Landscape Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities will participate in workshops and other processes to formulate LAPs.
	Number of multi-stakeholder landscape platforms established	0	6	At least 6 multi-stakeholder landscape platforms established	LAP progress reports	
	Percentage of women and girls (from baseline landscape population estimates) present or represented in LAP consultations	0	On average, 60% of the female population in the selected landscapes	On average, 80% of the female population in the selected landscapes		
	Percentage membership of NLAC that is IP and LC female	0	On average, at least 30% of NLAC membership is comprised of IP and LC women	On average, at least 50% of NLAC membership is comprised of IP and LC women		
Outcome 2: LLA initiatives designed, financed and implemented to meet LAP objectives for improved climate resilience of IP and LC selected landscapes	Numbers of potential women-led initiatives identified	0	At least 20% of all potential identified LAP initiatives can be female led or involve women in positions of organizational leadership	At least 30% of all potential identified LAP initiatives can be female led or involve women in positions of organizational leadership	LAP progress reports	Sufficient Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities will formulate proposals based on their identification of priority activities in the LAP they formulated.
	Number of locally-led initiatives designed and implemented;	0	At least 60% of locally-led initiatives under implementation	At least 100 locally-led initiatives completed, among which 50% are women-led or have 50% women participation		
	Total land area managed for resilience per LAP	0	6,500 hectares	14,000 hectares		
		0				

	Percentage of IP and LC women in each landscape reached by awareness activities		50% IP and LC women and girls in each landscape, 30% of which are from female headed households and other vulnerable sub-groups (e.g., widowed, minorities, disabled, the elderly)	80% IP and LC women and girls in each landscape, 30% of which are from female headed households and other vulnerable sub-groups (e.g., widowed, minorities, disabled, the elderly)		
Outcome 3: Knowledge from LAPs and landscape planning and management initiatives used to strengthen climate adaptation policies and strategies, as well as for improved adaptive management and stakeholder learning	Number of evaluations and analyses of grant project performance;	0	20% of initiatives have been evaluated	100% of all initiatives have been evaluated	Programme progress reports	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities will cooperate with facilitated participatory assessment of grant project performance.
	Number of lessons learned publications in local languages for adaptive management	0	15 publications	50 publications	Publications	Valuable lessons will be identified and codified in publications to be translated locally for widespread dissemination.
	Number of policy recommendations presented at appropriate forums	0	3 policy briefs with recommendations	10 policy briefs with recommendations	Policy summary publication	Policy makers are receptive to receiving policy recommendations regarding resilience-enhancing landscape management and investment.
	Number of women led initiatives or initiatives with more than 50% female participation undergoing participatory evaluations	0	0	All women led initiatives or initiatives with more than 50% female participation are evaluated		
	Number of IP and LC women's organizations systematizing lessons learned	0	0	Lessons learned from all women led initiatives or initiatives with more than 50% female participation are systematized		

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Adaptation Fund Core Impact Indicator "Number of Beneficiaries"				
Date of Report				
Project Title	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Programme for Locally-led Adaptation			
Country	Botswana, Chad, Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda			
Implementing Agency	UNDP			
Project Duration	4 years			
	Baseline *(absolute number)*	Target at project approval *(absolute number)*	Adjusted target first year of implementation *(absolute number)*	Actual at completion[7] *(absolute number)*
Direct beneficiaries supported by the project	0	12,000		
Female direct beneficiaries	0	6,000		
Youth direct beneficiaries	0	3,000		
Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	0	30,000		
Female indirect beneficiaries	0	15,000		
Youth indirect beneficiaries	0	6,000		

Adaptation Fund Core Impact Indicator "Natural Assets Protected or Rehabilitated"				
Date of Report				
Project Title	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Programme for Locally-led Adaptation			
Country	Botswana, Chad, Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda			
Implementing Agency	UNDP			
Project Duration	4 years			
	Baseline	Target at project approval	Adjusted target first year of implementation	Actual at completion[9]
Natural Asset or Ecosystem *Landscapes and seascapes*				
Change in state *Ha under resilience-enhancing management*	0	14,000 ha		
Total number of natural assets or ecosystems protected/rehabilitated	0	14,000 ha		

F. Demonstrate how the programme aligns with the Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund

Project Objective(s)[18]	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Fund Outcome	Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
Increased adaptive capacity of communities to	Number of beneficiaries (direct and indirect)	Outcome 5: Increased ecosystem resilience in	5.1. No. of natural resource assets created,	6,426,629~~8,818,725~~

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[18] The AF utilized OECD/DAC terminology for its results framework. Project proponents may use different terminology but the overall principle should still apply

respond to the impacts of climate change		response to climate change and variability-induced stress	maintained or improved to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change (by type and scale)	
Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change-induced stresses	Total number of LAPs Total hectares in LAPs under resilience enhancing management	Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses Outcome 5: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress	2.1. Capacity of staff to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events from targeted institutions increased 5.1. No. of natural resource assets created, maintained or improved to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change (by type and scale)	1,116,119
	Total hectares in LAPs under resilience-enhancing management	Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level	3.2. Percentage of targeted population applying appropriate adaptation responses	1,276,119
Project Outcome(s)	**Project Outcome Indicator(s)**	**Fund Output**	**Fund Output Indicator**	**Grant Amount (USD)**
Outcome 1: Landscape Adaptation Programmes, consisting of multiple resilience-enhancing initiatives, prepared by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities for countries in adapting to climate change	Number of LAPs designed and under implementation; Number of multi-stakeholder landscape platforms established	Output 2: Strengthened capacity of national and sub-national centres and networks to respond rapidly to extreme weather events	2.1.2 No. of targeted institutions with increased capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability risks (by type, sector and scale)	1,116122,119730
Outcome 2: LLA initiatives designed, financed and implemented to meet LAP objectives for	Number of locally-led initiatives designed and implemented; Total land area managed for resilience per LAP	Output 5: Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets	5.1. No. of natural resource assets created, maintained or improved to withstand conditions	6,383426,629248

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improved climate resilience of IP and LC selected landscapes		strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability	resulting from climate variability and change (by type and scale)	
Outcome 3: Co-production of knowledge by Indigenous practitioners and western trained scientists for improved adaptive management and stakeholder learning	Number of evaluations and analyses of grant project performance; Number of lessons learned publications in local languages; Number of policy recommendations	Output 3: Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities	3.2. Percentage of targeted population applying appropriate adaptation responses	1,276312,119739

G. Include a detailed budget with budget notes, broken down by country as applicable, a budget on the Implementing Entity management fee use, and an explanation and a breakdown of the execution costs.

AF Component/ Quantum Activity	AF Output	Responsible Party	Fund ID	Donor Name	Quantum Budgetary Account Code	Quantum Budget Description		Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
COMPONENT 1: Landscape Adaptation Programmes (LAPs); LAP development workshops & Programme Technical / Operational Costs	Output 1.1 Multi-stakeholder National Landscape Adaptation Committees established (NLACs)	UNDP	62040	AF	71400	Contractual Services - Individ		36,045	36,045	36,045	36,045	144,178	1, 3
					71600	Travel		4,083	4,083	4,083	4,083	16,333	4
					72200	Equipment and Furniture		422	211	211	211	1,055	5
					72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip		1,351	675	675	675	3,376	6
					72500	Supplies		260	130	130	130	650	7
					72800	Information Technology Equipmt		1,688	844	844	844	4,220	9
					73100	Rental & Maintenance Premises		7,833	7,833	7,833	7,833	31,333	10
					73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip		950	950	950	950	3,798	11
					74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs		1,424	1,424	1,424	1,424	5,697	13
					74500	Miscellaneous Expenses		739	739	739	739	2,954	14
					75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences		17,600	17,600	17,600	17,600	70,400	15, 17
				Total Output 1.1				72,394	70,534	70,534	70,534	283,994	-

					71400	Contractual Services – Individ		36,045	36,045	36,045	36,045	144,178	1, 3
					71600	Travel		4,083	4,083	4,083	4,083	16,333	4
					72200	Equipment and Furniture		422	211	211	211	1,055	5
					72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip		1,351	675	675	675	3,376	6
					72500	Supplies		260	130	130	130	650	7
	Output 1.2 Multi-stakeholder landscape management and governance platforms established	UNDP	62040	AF	72800	Information Technology Equipmt		1,688	844	844	844	4,220	9
					73100	Rental & Maintenance Premises		7,833	7,833	7,833	7,833	31,333	10
					73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip		950	950	950	950	3,798	11
					74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs		1,424	1,424	1,424	1,424	5,697	13
					74500	Miscellaneous Expenses		739	739	739	739	2,954	14
					75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences		17,600	17,600	17,600	17,600	70,400	15, 17
			Total Output 1.2					72,394	70,534	70,534	70,534	283,994	-
	Output 1.3 Landscape Adaptation Programmes developed in each	UNDP	62040	AF	71400	Contractual Services – Individ		57,671	57,671	57,671	57,671	230,685	1, 3
					71600	Travel		6,533	6,533	6,533	6,533	26,133	4

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					72200	Equipment and Furniture		675	338	338	338	*1,688*	5
	participating country				72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip		2,161	1,080	1,080	1,080	*5,402*	6
					72500	Supplies		416	208	208	208	*1,040*	7
					72800	Information Technology Equipmt		2,701	1,350	1,350	1,350	*6,752*	9
					73100	Rental & Maintenance Premises		12,533	12,533	12,533	12,533	*50,133*	10
					73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip		1,519	1,519	1,519	1,519	*6,077*	11
					74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs		2,279	2,279	2,279	2,279	*9,115*	13
					74500	Miscellaneous Expenses		1,182	1,182	1,182	1,182	*4,726*	14
					75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences		28,160	28,160	28,160	28,160	*112,640*	15, 17
				Total Output 1.3				*115,830*	*112,854*	*112,854*	*112,854*	*454,391*	-
	Output 1.4 Priority community and landscape level initiatives in the LAPs identified	UNDP	62040	AF	71400	Contractual Services - individ		14,418	14,418	14,418	14,418	*57,671*	1, 3
					71600	Travel		1,633	1,633	1,633	1,633	*6,533*	4
					72200	Equipment and Furniture		169	84	84	84	*422*	5
					72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip		540	270	270	270	*1,351*	6

						72500	Supplies		104	52	52	52	260	7
						72800	Information Technology Equipmt		675	338	338	338	1,688	9
						73100	Rental & Maintenance Premises		3,133	3,133	3,133	3,133	12,533	10
						73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip		380	380	380	380	1,519	11
						74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs		570	570	570	570	2,279	13
						74500	Miscellaneous Expenses		295	295	295	295	1,182	14
						75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences		7,040	7,040	7,040	7,040	28,160	15, 17
					Total Output 1.4				28,958	28,213	28,213	28,213	113,598	-
					Total Component 1				289,575	282,134	282,134	282,134	1,135,977	-
COMPONENT 2: Demand-driven LLA grants and capacity building support to IPs and LCs for locally led climate adaptation solutions & Programme Technical /	Output 2.1 Locally-Led Adaptation initiatives financed and supported (approximately 16 grant initiatives per each participating country and landscape according to LAP objectives and proposed activities)	UNDP	62040	AF		71200	International Consultants		17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	68,000	2
						71400	Contractual Services - Individ		122,551	122,551	122,551	122,551	490,205	18, 21
						71600	Travel		13,883	13,883	13,883	13,883	55,532	4
						72200	Equipment and Furniture		1,435	717	717	717	3,587	5
						72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip		4,592	2,296	2,296	2,296	11,479	6
						72500	Supplies		884	442	442	442	2,210	7

Operational Costs						72600	Grants		689,840	1,839,573	689,840	1,379,680	4,598,933	8
						72800	Information Technology Equipmt		5,739	2,870	2,870	2,870	14,348	9
						73100	Rental & Maintenance Premises		26,633	26,633	26,633	26,633	106,532	10
						73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip		3,228	3,228	3,228	3,228	12,913	11
						74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs		4,842	4,842	4,842	4,842	19,370	13
						74500	Miscellaneous Expenses		2,511	2,511	2,511	2,511	10,044	14
						75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences		8,840	8,840	8,840	8,840	35,360	17
				Total Output 2.1					901,978	2,045,387	895,654	1,585,494	5,428,513	-
	Output 2.2 Local organization capacities strengthened for grant project design and implementation	UNDP	62040	AF		71200	International Consultants		3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	12,000	2
						71400	Contractual Services - Individ		21,627	21,627	21,627	21,627	86,507	18, 21
						71600	Travel		2,450	2,450	2,450	2,450	9,800	4
						72200	Equipment and Furniture		253	127	127	127	633	5
						72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip		810	405	405	405	2,026	6
						72500	Supplies		156	78	78	78	390	7
						72600	Grants		121,736	324,631	121,736	243,473	811,576	8

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						72800	Information Technology Equipmt		1,013	506	506	506	2,532	9
						73100	Rental & Maintenance Premises		4,700	4,700	4,700	4,700	18,800	10
						73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip		570	570	570	570	2,279	11
						74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs		855	855	855	855	3,418	13
						74500	Miscellaneous Expenses		443	443	443	443	1,772	14
						75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences		1,560	1,560	1,560	1,560	6,240	17
			Total Output 2.2						159,173	360,951	158,057	279,793	957,973	-
			Total Component 2						1,061,151	2,406,338	1,053,710	1,865,287	6,386,486	-
COMPONENT 3: Global Learning and Knowledge Management System & Programme Technical / Operational Costs	Output 3.1 Development and implementation of a peer-to-peer learning and exchange programme at national and local levels for upscaling and adaptive management	UNDP	62040	AF		71200	International Consultants		2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	9,000	20
						71400	Contractual Services - Individ		44,903	44,903	44,903	44,903	179,614	19, 22, 23
						71600	Travel		7,150	7,150	7,150	7,150	28,600	4, 24
						72200	Equipment and Furniture		506	253	253	253	1,266	5
						72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip		1,621	810	810	810	4,052	6
						72500	Supplies		312	156	156	156	780	7

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						72800	Information Technology Equipmt		2,026	1,013	1,013	1,013	5,064	9
						73100	Rental & Maintenance Premises		9,400	9,400	9,400	9,400	37,600	10
						73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip		1,139	1,139	1,139	1,139	4,558	11
						74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs		1,709	1,709	1,709	1,709	6,836	13
						74500	Miscellaneous Expenses		2,236	2,236	2,236	2,236	8,945	14
						75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences		25,620	25,620	25,620	25,620	102,480	16, 17
	-				Total Output 3.1				98,873	96,640	96,640	96,640	388,793	-
	Output 3.2: Development of knowledge products from landscape planning and implementation experience and national, regional and global dissemination	UNDP	62040	AF		71200	International Consultants		1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750	7,000	20
						71400	Contractual Services - Individ		34,925	34,925	34,925	34,925	139,699	19, 22, 23
						71600	Travel		5,561	5,561	5,561	5,561	22,244	4, 24
						72200	Equipment and Furniture		394	197	197	197	985	5
						72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip		1,260	630	630	630	3,151	6
						72500	Supplies		243	121	121	121	607	7
						72800	Information Technology Equipmt		1,575	788	788	788	3,939	9

						Code	Description		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Total	Note
						73100	Rental & Maintenance Premises		7,311	7,311	7,311	7,311	29,244	10
						73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip		886	886	886	886	3,545	11
						74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs		1,329	1,329	1,329	1,329	5,317	13
						74500	Miscellaneous Expenses		1,739	1,739	1,739	1,739	6,957	14
						75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences		19,927	19,927	19,927	19,927	79,707	16, 17
		-			Total Output 3.2				76,901	75,165	75,165	75,165	302,395	-
						71200	International Consultants		1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750	7,000	20
						71400	Contractual Services - Individ		34,925	34,925	34,925	34,925	139,699	19, 22, 23
						71600	Travel		5,561	5,561	5,561	5,561	22,244	4, 24
Output 3.3: Lessons learned and knowledge presented to influencers and policy makers in broader policy forums			UNDP	62040	AF	72200	Equipment and Furniture		394	197	197	197	985	5
						72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip		1,260	630	630	630	3,151	6
						72500	Supplies		243	121	121	121	607	7
						72800	Information Technology Equipmt		1,575	788	788	788	3,939	9
						73100	Rental & Maintenance Premises		7,311	7,311	7,311	7,311	29,244	10

						73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip		886	886	886	886	3,545	11
						74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs		1,329	1,329	1,329	1,329	5,317	13
						74500	Miscellaneous Expenses		1,739	1,739	1,739	1,739	6,957	14
						75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences		19,927	19,927	19,927	19,927	79,707	16, 17
		-			Total Output 3.3				76,901	75,165	75,165	75,165	302,395	-
						71200	International Consultants		1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750	7,000	20
						71400	Contractual Services - Individ		34,925	34,925	34,925	34,925	139,699	19, 22, 23
						71600	Travel		5,561	5,561	5,561	5,561	22,244	4, 24
	Output 3.4: Operationalization of the Global Learning and Knowledge Management System		UNDP	62040	AF	72200	Equipment and Furniture		394	197	197	197	985	5
						72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip		1,260	630	630	630	3,151	6
						72500	Supplies		243	121	121	121	607	7
						72800	Information Technology Equipmt		1,575	788	788	788	3,939	9
						73100	Rental & Maintenance Premises		7,311	7,311	7,311	7,311	29,244	10
						73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip		886	886	886	886	3,545	11

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						74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs		1,329	1,329	1,329	1,329	5,317	13
						74500	Miscellaneous Expenses		1,739	1,739	1,739	1,739	6,957	14
						75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences		19,927	19,927	19,927	19,927	79,707	16, 17
		-					**Total Output 3.4**		76,901	75,165	75,165	75,165	302,395	-
							Total Component 3		329,575	322,134	322,134	322,134	1,295,977	-
Project Execution Cost (PEC)	Project Execution Cost (PEC)	UNDP	62040	AF		64397	Services to Projects - CO Staff		38,182	19,091	19,091	19,091	95,455	26
						71200	International Consultant		15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	60,000	25
						71400	Contractual Services - Individ		9,026	9,026	9,026	9,026	36,104	27, 28
						74100	Professional Services		-	-	20,000	20,000	40,000	12
						74596	Services to Projects - GOE		16,364	8,182	8,182	8,182	40,910	26
							Total Management		78,572	51,299	71,299	71,299	272,469	-
							PROJECT TOTAL		1,758,873	3,061,905	1,729,277	2,540,854	9,090,909	-
							Implementing Entity Fee (See Breakdown Below)		175,887	306,191	172,928	254,085	909,091	-
							GRAND TOTAL		1,934,760	3,368,096	1,902,205	2,794,939	10,000,000	-

AF Component/ Quantum Activity	AF Output	Responsible Party	Fund ID	Donor Name	Quantum Budgetary Account Code	Quantum Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
COMPONENT 1: Landscape Adaptation Programmes (LAPs); LAP development workshops & Programme Technical / Operational Costs	Output 1.1 Multi-stakeholder National Landscape Adaptation Committees established (NLACs)	UNDP	62040	AF	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	34,803	34,803	34,803	34,803	139,213	1, 3
					71600	Travel	4,083	4,083	4,083	4,083	16,333	4
					72200	Equipment and Furniture	422	211	211	211	1,055	5
					72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	1,351	675	675	675	3,376	6
					72500	Supplies	260	130	130	130	650	7
					72800	Information Technology Equipmt	1,688	844	844	844	4,220	9
					73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	7,833	7,833	7,833	7,833	31,333	10
					73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	950	950	950	950	3,798	11
					74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	1,424	1,424	1,424	1,424	5,697	13
					74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	739	739	739	739	2,954	14
					75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	17,600	17,600	17,600	17,600	70,400	15, 17
						Total Output 1.1	71,153	69,292	69,292	69,292	279,029	-

				71400	Contractual Services - Individ	34,803	34,803	34,803	34,803	*139,213*	1, 3
				71600	Travel	4,083	4,083	4,083	4,083	*16,333*	4
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	422	211	211	211	*1,055*	5
				72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	1,351	675	675	675	*3,376*	6
				72500	Supplies	260	130	130	130	*650*	7
Output 1.2 Multi-stakeholder landscape management and governance platforms established	**UNDP**	**62040**	**AF**	72800	Information Technology Equipmt	1,688	844	844	844	*4,220*	9
				73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	7,833	7,833	7,833	7,833	*31,333*	10
				73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	950	950	950	950	*3,798*	11
				74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	1,424	1,424	1,424	1,424	*5,697*	13
				74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	739	739	739	739	*2,954*	14
				75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	17,600	17,600	17,600	17,600	*70,400*	15, 17
					Total Output 1.2	***71,153***	***69,292***	***69,292***	***69,292***	***279,029***	-
Output 1.3 Landscape Adaptation Programmes developed in each	**UNDP**	**62040**	**AF**	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	55,685	55,685	55,685	55,685	*222,741*	1, 3
				71600	Travel	6,533	6,533	6,533	6,533	*26,133*	4

participating country					72200	Equipment and Furniture	675	338	338	338	*1,688*	5
					72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	2,161	1,080	1,080	1,080	*5,402*	6
					72500	Supplies	416	208	208	208	*1,040*	7
					72800	Information Technology Equipmt	2,701	1,350	1,350	1,350	*6,752*	9
					73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	12,533	12,533	12,533	12,533	*50,133*	10
					73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	1,519	1,519	1,519	1,519	*6,077*	11
					74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	2,279	2,279	2,279	2,279	*9,115*	13
					74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	1,182	1,182	1,182	1,182	*4,726*	14
					75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	28,160	28,160	28,160	28,160	*112,640*	15, 17
						Total Output 1.3	*113,844*	*110,868*	*110,868*	*110,868*	*446,447*	-
Output 1.4 Priority community and landscape level initiatives in the LAPs identified	**UNDP**	**62040**	**AF**		71400	Contractual Services - Individ	13,921	13,921	13,921	13,921	*55,685*	1, 3
					71600	Travel	1,633	1,633	1,633	1,633	*6,533*	4
					72200	Equipment and Furniture	169	84	84	84	*422*	5
					72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	540	270	270	270	*1,351*	6

						72500	Supplies	104	52	52	52	**260**	7
						72800	Information Technology Equipmt	675	338	338	338	**1,688**	9
						73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	3,133	3,133	3,133	3,133	**12,533**	10
						73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	380	380	380	380	**1,519**	11
						74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	570	570	570	570	**2,279**	13
						74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	295	295	295	295	**1,182**	14
						75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	7,040	7,040	7,040	7,040	**28,160**	15, 17
							Total Output 1.4	**28,461**	**27,717**	**27,717**	**27,717**	**111,612**	-
							Total Component 1	**284,610**	**277,169**	**277,169**	**277,169**	**1,116,117**	-
COMPONENT 2: Demand-driven LLA grants and capacity building support to IPs and LCs for locally led climate adaptation solutions & Programme Technical /	**Output 2.1 Locally-Led Adaptation initiatives financed and supported (approximately 16 grant initiatives per each participating country and landscape according to LAP objectives and proposed activities)**		**UNDP**	**62040**	**AF**	71200	International Consultants	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	**68,000**	2
						71400	Contractual Services - Individ	118,331	118,331	118,331	118,331	**473,324**	18, 21
						71600	Travel	13,883	13,883	13,883	13,883	**55,532**	4
						72200	Equipment and Furniture	1,435	717	717	717	**3,587**	5
						72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	4,592	2,296	2,296	2,296	**11,479**	6
						72500	Supplies	884	442	442	442	**2,210**	7

Operational Costs			72600	Grants	697,490	1,859,973	697,490	1,394,980	*4,649,933*	8
			72800	Information Technology Equipmt	5,739	2,870	2,870	2,870	*14,348*	9
			73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	26,633	26,633	26,633	26,633	*106,532*	10
			73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	3,228	3,228	3,228	3,228	*12,913*	11
			74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	4,842	4,842	4,842	4,842	*19,370*	13
			74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	2,511	2,511	2,511	2,511	*10,044*	14
			75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	8,840	8,840	8,840	8,840	*35,360*	17
				Total Output 2.1	*905,408*	*2,061,567*	*899,083*	*1,596,574*	*5,462,632*	-
Output 2.2 Local organization capacities strengthened for grant project design and implementation	UNDP	62040	AF	71200	International Consultants	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	*12,000*	2
				71400	Contractual Services - Individ	20,882	20,882	20,882	20,882	*83,528*	18, 21
				71600	Travel	2,450	2,450	2,450	2,450	*9,800*	4
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	253	127	127	127	*633*	5
				72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	810	405	405	405	*2,026*	6
				72500	Supplies	156	78	78	78	*390*	7
				72600	Grants	123,086	328,231	123,086	246,173	*820,576*	8

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						72800	Information Technology Equipmt	1,013	506	506	506	2,532	9
						73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	4,700	4,700	4,700	4,700	18,800	10
						73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	570	570	570	570	2,279	11
						74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	855	855	855	855	3,418	13
						74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	443	443	443	443	1,772	14
						75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	1,560	1,560	1,560	1,560	6,240	17
				Total Output 2.2				*159,778*	*363,806*	*158,662*	*281,748*	*963,994*	-
				Total Component 2				*1,065,186*	*2,425,373*	*1,057,745*	*1,878,322*	*6,426,626*	-
COMPONENT 3: Global Learning and Knowledge Management System & Programme Technical / Operational Costs	**Output 3.1 Development and implementation of a peer-to-peer learning and exchange programme at national and local levels for upscaling and adaptive management**	**UNDP**	**62040**	**AF**		71200	International Consultants	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	9,000	20
						71400	Contractual Services - Individ	43,414	43,414	43,414	43,414	173,656	19, 22, 23
						71600	Travel	7,150	7,150	7,150	7,150	28,600	4, 24
						72200	Equipment and Furniture	506	253	253	253	1,266	5
						72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	1,621	810	810	810	4,052	6
						72500	Supplies	312	156	156	156	780	7

	72800	Information Technology Equipmt	2,026	1,013	1,013	1,013	5,064	9
	73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	9,400	9,400	9,400	9,400	37,600	10
	73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	1,139	1,139	1,139	1,139	4,558	11
	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	1,709	1,709	1,709	1,709	6,836	13
	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	2,236	2,236	2,236	2,236	8,945	14
	75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	25,620	25,620	25,620	25,620	102,480	16, 17
-		**Total Output 3.1**	**97,383**	**95,151**	**95,151**	**95,151**	**382,835**	-
Output 3.2: Development of knowledge products from landscape planning and implementation experience and national, regional and global dissemination		71200	International Consultants	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750	7,000	20
		71400	Contractual Services - Individ	33,766	33,766	33,766	33,766	135,065	19, 22, 23
		71600	Travel	5,561	5,561	5,561	5,561	22,244	4, 24
UNDP	**62040**	**AF**	72200	Equipment and Furniture	394	197	197	197	985	5
		72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	1,260	630	630	630	3,151	6
		72500	Supplies	243	121	121	121	607	7
		72800	Information Technology Equipmt	1,575	788	788	788	3,939	9

				73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	7,311	7,311	7,311	7,311	29,244	10
				73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	886	886	886	886	3,545	11
				74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	1,329	1,329	1,329	1,329	5,317	13
				74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	1,739	1,739	1,739	1,739	6,957	14
				75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	19,927	19,927	19,927	19,927	79,707	16, 17
				Total Output 3.2		*75,742*	*74,006*	*74,006*	*74,006*	*297,761*	-
Output 3.3: Lessons learned and knowledge presented to influencers and policy makers in broader policy forums	UNDP	62040	AF	71200	International Consultants	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750	7,000	20
				71400	Contractual Services - Individ	33,766	33,766	33,766	33,766	135,065	19, 22, 23
				71600	Travel	5,561	5,561	5,561	5,561	22,244	4, 24
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	394	197	197	197	985	5
				72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	1,260	630	630	630	3,151	6
				72500	Supplies	243	121	121	121	607	7
				72800	Information Technology Equipmt	1,575	788	788	788	3,939	9
				73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	7,311	7,311	7,311	7,311	29,244	10

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	73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	886	886	886	886	3,545	11
	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	1,329	1,329	1,329	1,329	5,317	13
	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	1,739	1,739	1,739	1,739	6,957	14
	75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	19,927	19,927	19,927	19,927	79,707	16, 17
		Total Output 3.3	**75,742**	**74,006**	**74,006**	**74,006**	**297,761**	-
Output 3.4: Operationalization of the Global Learning and Knowledge Management System	71200	International Consultants	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750	7,000	20
	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	33,766	33,766	33,766	33,766	135,065	19, 22, 23
	71600	Travel	5,561	5,561	5,561	5,561	22,244	4, 24
	72200	Equipment and Furniture	394	197	197	197	985	5
UNDP 62040 AF	72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	1,260	630	630	630	3,151	6
	72500	Supplies	243	121	121	121	607	7
	72800	Information Technology Equipmt	1,575	788	788	788	3,939	9
	73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	7,311	7,311	7,311	7,311	29,244	10
	73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	886	886	886	886	3,545	11

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					Code	Item						
					74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	1,329	1,329	1,329	1,329	5,317	13
					74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	1,739	1,739	1,739	1,739	6,957	14
					75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	19,927	19,927	19,927	19,927	79,707	16, 17
						Total Output 3.4	75,742	74,006	74,006	74,006	297,761	-
						Total Component 3	324,610	317,169	317,169	317,169	1,276,117	-
					64397	Services to Projects - CO Staff	38,190	19,091	19,091	19,091	95,463	26
					71400	Contractual Services - Individ	23,919	23,919	23,919	23,919	95,676	27, 28
Project Execution Cost (PEC)	**Project Execution Cost (PEC)**	**UNDP**	**62040**	**AF**	74100	Professional Services	-	-	20,000	20,000	40,000	12
					74596	Services to Projects - GOE	16,364	8,182	8,182	8,182	40,910	26
						Total Management	78,473	51,192	71,192	71,192	272,049	-
						PROJECT TOTAL	1,752,879	3,070,903	1,723,275	2,543,852	9,090,909	-
						Implementing Entity Fee (See Breakdown Below)	468,809	184,254	103,397	152,631	909,091	-
						GRAND TOTAL	2,221,688	3,255,157	1,826,672	2,696,483	10,000,000	-

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COMPONENT 1: Landscape Adaptation Programmes (LAPs); LAP development workshops & Programme Technical / Operational Costs	**Output 1.1 Multi-stakeholder National Landscape Adaptation Committees established (NLACs)**	**UNDP**	**6204 0**	**AF**	7140 0	Contractual Services - Individ	34,803	34,803	34,803	34,804	*139,213*	1, 3

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71600	Travel	4,083	4,083	4,083	4,084	16,333	4
72200	Equipment and Furniture	422	211	211	211	1,055	5
72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	1,350	675	675	676	3,376	6
72500	Supplies	260	130	130	130	650	7
72800	Information Technology Equipmt	1,688	844	844	844	4,220	9
73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	7,833	7,833	7,833	7,834	31,333	10
73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	950	950	950	949	3,799	11
74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	1,424	1,424	1,424	1,425	5,697	13
74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	739	739	739	737	2,954	14
75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	17,600	17,600	17,600	17,600	70,400	15, 17
	Total Output 1.1	**71,152**	**69,292**	**69,292**	**69,294**	**279,030**	-

Output 1.2 Multi-stakeholder landscape management and governance platforms established	UNDP	62040	AF	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	34,803	34,803	34,803	34,804	*139,213*	1, 3
				71600	Travel	4,083	4,083	4,083	4,084	*16,333*	4
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	422	211	211	211	*1,055*	5
				72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	1,350	675	675	676	*3,376*	6
				72500	Supplies	260	130	130	130	*650*	7
				72800	Information Technology Equipmt	1,688	844	844	844	*4,220*	9
				73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	7,833	7,833	7,833	7,834	*31,333*	10
				73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	950	950	950	949	*3,799*	11
				74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	1,424	1,424	1,424	1,425	*5,697*	13
				74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	739	739	739	737	*2,954*	14
				75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	17,600	17,600	17,600	17,600	*70,400*	15, 17

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				Budget	Description					Total	Note
					Total Output 1.2	**71,152**	**69,292**	**69,292**	**69,294**	**279,030**	-
Output 1.3 Landscape Adaptation Programmes developed in each participating country	UNDP	62040	AF	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	55,685	55,685	55,685	55,686	**222,741**	1, 3
				71600	Travel	6,533	6,533	6,533	6,534	**26,133**	4
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	675	338	338	338	**1,689**	5
				72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	2,161	1,080	1,080	1,081	**5,402**	6
				72500	Supplies	416	208	208	208	**1,040**	7
				72800	Information Technology Equipmt	2,701	1,350	1,350	1,351	**6,752**	9
				73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	12,533	12,533	12,533	12,534	**50,133**	10
				73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	1,519	1,519	1,519	1,520	**6,077**	11
				74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	2,279	2,279	2,279	2,278	**9,115**	13
				74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	1,182	1,182	1,182	1,180	**4,726**	14

				75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	28,160	28,160	28,160	28,160	112,640	15, 17
					Total Output 1.3	113,844	110,867	110,867	110,870	446,448	-
Output 1.4 Priority community and landscape level initiatives in the LAPs identified	UNDP	62040	AF	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	13,921	13,921	13,921	13,922	55,685	1, 3
				71600	Travel	1,633	1,633	1,633	1,634	6,533	4
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	169	84	84	84	421	5
				72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	540	270	270	270	1,350	6
				72500	Supplies	104	52	52	52	260	7
				72800	Information Technology Equipmt	675	338	338	338	1,689	9
				73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	3,133	3,133	3,133	3,133	12,532	10
				73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	380	380	380	380	1,520	11
				74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	570	570	570	570	2,280	13

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	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	295	295	295	296	1,181	14
	75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	7,040	7,040	7,040	7,040	28,160	15, 17
Total Output 1.4			28,460	27,716	27,716	27,719	111,611	-
Total Component 1			284,608	277,167	277,167	277,177	1,116,119	-

COMPONENT 2: Demand-driven LLA grants and capacity building support to IPs and LCs for locally led climate adaptation solutions & Programme Technical / Operational Costs	**Output 2.1 Locally-Led Adaptation initiatives financed and supported (approximately 16 grant initiatives per each participating country and landscape according to LAP objectives and proposed activities)**	**UNDP**	**6204 0**	**AF**	7120 0	International Consultants	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	***68,000***	2
					7140 0	Contractual Services - Individ	118,331	118,331	118,331	118,332	***473,325***	18, 21
					7160 0	Travel	13,883	13,883	13,883	13,884	***55,533***	4

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72200	Equipment and Furniture	1,435	717	717	718	3,587	5
72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	4,591	2,296	2,296	2,296	11,479	6
72500	Supplies	884	442	442	442	2,210	7
72600	Grants	697,490	1,859,973	697,490	1,394,980	4,649,933	8
72800	Information Technology Equipmt	5,739	2,870	2,870	2,870	14,349	9
73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	26,633	26,633	26,633	26,634	106,533	10
73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	3,228	3,228	3,228	3,229	12,913	11
74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	4,842	4,842	4,842	4,842	19,368	13
74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	2,511	2,511	2,511	2,511	10,044	14
75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	8,840	8,840	8,840	8,840	35,360	17
	Total Output 2.1	*905,407*	*2,061,566*	*899,083*	*1,596,578*	*5,462,634*	-

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				71200	International Consultants	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	12,000	2
Output 2.2 Local organization capacities strengthened for grant project design and implementation	UNDP	62040	AF	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	20,882	20,882	20,882	20,882	83,528	18, 21
				71600	Travel	2,450	2,450	2,450	2,450	9,800	4
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	253	127	127	126	633	5
				72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	810	405	405	405	2,025	6
				72500	Supplies	156	78	78	78	390	7
				72600	Grants	123,086	328,231	123,086	246,173	820,576	8
				72800	Information Technology Equipmt	1,013	506	506	506	2,531	9
				73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	4,700	4,700	4,700	4,700	18,800	10
				73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	570	570	570	570	2,280	11

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	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	855	855	855	855	3,420	13
	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	443	443	443	443	1,772	14
	75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	1,560	1,560	1,560	1,560	6,240	17
Total Output 2.2			159,778	363,807	158,662	281,748	963,995	-
Total Component 2			1,065,185	2,425,373	1,057,745	1,878,326	6,426,629	-

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	COMPONENT 3: Global Learning and Knowledge Management System & Programme Technical / Operational Costs	Output 3.1 Development and implementation of a peer-to-peer learning and exchange programme at national and local levels for upscaling and adaptive management	UNDP	62040	AF	71200	International Consultants	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	9,000	20

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71400	Contractual Services - Individ	43,414	43,414	43,414	43,414	173,656	19, 22, 23
71600	Travel	7,150	7,150	7,150	7,150	28,600	4, 24
72200	Equipment and Furniture	506	253	253	254	1,266	5
72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	1,620	810	810	811	4,051	6
72500	Supplies	312	156	156	156	780	7
72800	Information Technology Equipmt	2,026	1,013	1,013	1,013	5,065	9
73100	Rental & Maintenance- Premises	9,400	9,400	9,400	9,400	37,600	10
73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	1,139	1,139	1,139	1,141	4,558	11
74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	1,709	1,709	1,709	1,709	6,836	13
74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	2,236	2,236	2,236	2,236	8,944	14
75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	25,620	25,620	25,620	25,620	102,480	16, 17
	Total Output 3.1	**97,382**	**95,150**	**95,150**	**95,154**	**382,836**	-

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				71200	International Consultants	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750	7,000	20
Output 3.2: Development of knowledge products from landscape planning and implementation experience and national, regional and global dissemination	**UNDP**	**62040**	**AF**	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	33,766	33,766	33,766	33,768	135,066	19, 22, 23
				71600	Travel	5,561	5,561	5,561	5,561	22,244	4, 24
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	394	197	197	197	985	5
				72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	1,260	630	630	630	3,150	6
				72500	Supplies	243	121	121	122	607	7
				72800	Information Technology Equipmt	1,575	788	788	788	3,939	9
				73100	Rental & Maintenance- Premises	7,311	7,311	7,311	7,311	29,244	10
				73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	886	886	886	886	3,544	11
				74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	1,329	1,329	1,329	1,330	5,317	13
				74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	1,739	1,739	1,739	1,740	6,957	14

						75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	19,927	19,927	19,927	19,927	**79,708**	16, 17
							Total Output 3.2	**75,741**	**74,005**	**74,005**	**74,010**	**297,761**	--
Output 3.3: Lessons learned and knowledge presented to influencers and policy makers in broader policy forums			**UNDP**	**62040**	**AF**	71200	International Consultants	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750	**7,000**	20
						71400	Contractual Services - Individ	33,766	33,766	33,766	33,768	**135,066**	19, 22, 23
						71600	Travel	5,561	5,561	5,561	5,561	**22,244**	4, 24
						72200	Equipment and Furniture	394	197	197	197	**985**	5
						72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	1,260	630	630	631	**3,151**	6
						72500	Supplies	243	121	121	122	**607**	7
						72800	Information Technology Equipmt	1,575	788	788	788	**3,939**	9
						73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	7,311	7,311	7,311	7,311	**29,244**	10

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				73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	886	886	886	886	3,544	11
				74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	1,329	1,329	1,329	1,329	5,316	13
				74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	1,739	1,739	1,739	1,740	6,957	14
				75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	19,927	19,927	19,927	19,927	79,708	16, 17
			Total Output 3.3			**75,741**	**74,005**	**74,005**	**74,010**	**297,761**	-
Output 3.4: Operationalization of the Global Learning and Knowledge Management System	**UNDP**	**62040**	**AF**	71200	International Consultants	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750	7,000	20
				71400	Contractual Services - Individ	33,766	33,766	33,766	33,768	135,066	19, 22, 23
				71600	Travel	5,561	5,561	5,561	5,561	22,244	4, 24
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	394	197	197	197	985	5
				72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	1,260	630	630	631	3,151	6
				72500	Supplies	243	121	121	122	607	7

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						72800	Information Technology Equipmt	1,575	788	788	788	3,939	9
						73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	7,311	7,311	7,311	7,311	29,244	10
						73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	886	886	886	886	3,544	11
						74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	1,329	1,329	1,329	1,329	5,316	13
						74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	1,739	1,739	1,739	1,740	6,957	14
						75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	19,927	19,927	19,927	19,927	79,708	16, 17
					Total Output 3.4			**75,741**	**74,005**	**74,005**	**74,010**	**297,761**	-
					Total Component 3			**324,605**	**317,165**	**317,165**	**317,184**	**1,276,119**	-
Project Execution Cost (PEC)	Project Execution Cost (PEC)	UNDP	62040	AF		64397	Services to Projects - CO Staff	38,182	19,091	19,091	19,091	95,455	26
						71400	Contractual Services - Individ	23,919	23,919	23,919	23,920	95,677	27, 28
						74100	Professional Services	-	-	20,000	20,000	40,000	12
						74596	Services to Projects - GOE	16,364	8,182	8,182	8,182	40,910	26
					Total Management			**78,465**	**51,192**	**71,192**	**71,193**	**272,042**	-
					PROJECT TOTAL			**1,752,863**	**3,070,897**	**1,723,269**	**2,543,880**	**9,090,909**	-

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Implementing Entity Fee (See Breakdown Below)	468,809	184,254	103,397	152,631	909,091
GRAND TOTAL	2,221,672	3,255,151	1,826,666	2,696,511	10,000,000

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1	Global Level Programme Manager (IPSA-10) to provide thematic expertise and technical inputs into the implementation of Component 1. In line with the established functions, the tasks involve. Under this budget line, the PM support Component 1 from a technical standpoint, delivering thematic expertise on adaptation finance and LAP development and targeted backstopping across the Component.
2	International consultants include project experts for participatory processes in development; facilitation of emergent development; systemic action research, safeguards & RBM, and GRM monitoring and management, etc.
3	Global Level Programme Associate (NPSA 6) and Country Level National Coordinator (NPSA 8). The tasks of National Coordinators involve mainly technical assistance and monitoring of Component 1, including technical management of the LAP development. The Programme Associate directly supports the technical Components through applied programme support, ensuring timely disbursements, financial reporting, and process execution across administrative and technical workstreams.
4	Travel costs cover expenses for field visits to monitor grantee projects and country programmes, participate in regional coordination workshops, and conduct AF liaison missions. These travel activities directly support technical components by enabling expert-led site assessments, participatory workshops, and stakeholder consultations.
5	Procurement of desks, chairs, and filing cabinets across the global office and country offices to furnish spaces for management teams and provide workstations for staff and consultants supporting project implementation.
6	Acquisition of audio-visual and communication equipment (e.g., cameras, projectors, conferencing tools) across the global office and country offices to support workshops, progress presentations, AF briefings, and effective documentation and knowledge-sharing.
7	Procurement of stationery and general office supplies across the global office and country offices to support daily operations, including materials for printing, data collection, report production, participatory mapping, and community engagement activities.
8	Component 2: Grants to CSOs/CBOs. # of grant proposed/country is an estimate based on UNDP's experience in each country, but it may be revisited during implementation, in an adaptive manner, if needed. Grants will follow UNDP policy on Low-Value Grants.
10	Office rent and maintenance across the global office and country offices to provide functional workspaces for project teams, covering utilities and cleaning to support workshops, data analysis, reporting, and collaborative planning.
9	Acquisition of IT supplies across the global office and country offices, including computers, servers, and software licenses, to support project management, data analysis, GIS mapping, and virtual stakeholder engagement by technical staff and consultants.
11	Global & 6+ Countries: Rent and maintenance of office equipment. Fully allocated across the technical Components: ongoing servicing and leasing of technical equipment and vehicles, ensuring uninterrupted field operations and specialist support for project activities.
12	Audit as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies.
13	Publication and printing services across the global office and country offices to produce technical reports, briefing materials, and community outreach publications in support of knowledge dissemination and stakeholder engagement under the technical components.

14	Miscellaneous costs across the global office and country offices to cover incidental expenses related to technical surveys, data collection, and financial transactions supporting fieldwork and stakeholder engagement.
15	A LAP development workshop for IPs and LCs in each landscape, including local travel and accommodations, materials (e.g. for stakeholder mapping), etc. (40k per country = 240k overall)
16	Includes $180k for global knowledge management workshops, conferences, and meetings focused on landscape-level assessments, lessons learned, and knowledge fairs; and $120k for national-level seminars and policy discussions.
17	Training and workshops across the global office and country offices on capacity development for grantees and country stakeholders, project development, and CSO engagement, including National Steering Committees and coordination meetings. Fully allocated across technical components to support expert-led sessions, technical workshops, and strategic events that advance project outcomes.
18	Global Level Programme Manager (IPSA-10) to provide thematic expertise and technical inputs into the implementation of Component 2. In line with the established functions, the tasks involve. Under this budget line, the PM support Component 2 from a technical standpoint, delivering thematic expertise on adaptation finance and grant-making mechanism and targeted backstopping across the Component.
19	Global Level Programme Manager (IPSA-10) to provide thematic expertise and technical inputs into the implementation of Component 3. In line with the established functions, the tasks involve. Under this budget line, the PM support Component 3 from a technical standpoint, delivering thematic expertise on adaptation finance and KM and targeted backstopping across the Component.
20	Consultancy services by international experts to support the Global Knowledge Management System, including the design and implementation of knowledge production processes, content development, quality assurance, and dissemination strategies. Consultants will also support the organization of knowledge-sharing events and the synthesis of lessons learned across countries and components.
21	Global Level Programme Associate (NPSA 6) and Country Level National Coordinator (NPSA 8). The tasks of National Coordinators involve mainly technical assistance and monitoring of Component 2, including technical management of the grant-making mechanism. The Programme Associate directly supports the technical Components through applied programme support, ensuring timely disbursements, financial reporting, and process execution across administrative and technical workstreams.
22	Global Knowledge System Management activities at the country level, by National Coordinators, including knowledge production processes, documentation of lessons learned, and dissemination of materials. This also covers support for local knowledge-sharing events and contributions to the broader system-wide knowledge exchange. Total allocation: $52k.
23	Global Level Programme Associate (NPSA 6) and Country Level National Coordinator (NPSA 8). The tasks of National Coordinators involve mainly technical assistance and monitoring of Component 3, including overall execution of the programme. The Programme Associate directly supports the technical Components through applied programme support, ensuring timely disbursements, financial reporting, and process execution across administrative and technical workstreams.
24	Consultant travel expenses for Terminal Evaluation. (5k per country = 30k)
25	Consultancy for Mid-Term Review (MTR) and Terminal Evaluation (TE).
26	Direct Project Costs (DPC) to be incurred providing support services to the implementation.
27	Global Level Programme Manager (IPSA-10) to provide operational and administrative inputs into the implementation of the overall programme.
28	Global Level Programme Associate (NPSA 6) and Country Level National Coordinator (NPSA 8). The tasks of National Coordinators involve mainly operational and administrative support to the overall programme in that country, including operational management of the grant-making mechanism.

	The Programme Associate costs cover routine financial administration; preparing project financial statements, tracking budgets, and monitoring expenditures.

Implementing Entity fee breakdown

Category	Services Provided by UNDP	IE Fee (USD)
Identification, Sourcing and Screening of Ideas	Provide information on substantive issues in adaptation and innovation associated with the purpose of the Adaptation Fund (AF). Engage in upstream policy dialogue related to a potential application to the AF. Verify soundness & potential eligibility of identified ideas for AF.	45,454
Feasibility Assessment / Due Diligence Review	Provide up-front guidance on converting general idea into a feasible project/programme. Source technical expertise in line with the scope of the project/programme. Verify technical reports and project conceptualization. Provide detailed screening against technical, financial, social and risk criteria and provide statement of likely eligibility against AF requirements. Determination of execution modality and local capacity assessment of the executing entity. Assist in identifying technical partners. Validate partner technical abilities. Obtain clearances from AF.	136,364
Development & Preparation	Provide technical support, backstopping and troubleshooting to convert the idea into a technically feasible and operationally viable project/programme. Source technical expertise in line with the scope of the project/programme needs. Verify technical reports and project conceptualization. Verify technical soundness, quality of preparation, and match with AF expectations. Negotiate and obtain clearances by AF. Respond to information requests, arrange revisions etc.	181,818

Implementation	Technical support in preparing TORs and verifying expertise for technical positions. Provide technical and operational guidance project teams. - Verification of technical validity / match with AF expectations of inception report. Provide technical information as needed to facilitate implementation of the project activities. Provide advisory services as required. Provide technical support, participation as necessary during project activities. Provide troubleshooting support if needed. Provide support and oversight missions as necessary. Provide technical monitoring, progress monitoring, validation and quality assurance throughout. Allocate and monitor Annual Spending Limits based on agreed work plans. Receipt, allocation and reporting to the AFB of financial resources. Oversight and monitoring of AF funds. Return unspent funds to AF. Overall supervision of the Programme M&E functions.	409,090
Evaluation and Reporting	Provide technical support in preparing TOR and verify expertise for technical positions involving evaluation and reporting. (including for the Mid-Term- and Terminal Evaluations) Participate in briefing / debriefing. (including for the Mid-Term- and Terminal Evaluations) Verify technical validity / match with AF expectations of all evaluation and other reports. (including for the baseline data report, the Mid-Term- and Terminal Evaluations) Undertake technical analysis, validate results, and compile lessons; Disseminate technical findings	~~136,364~~ 136,365
	Total	**909,091**

H. **Include a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones**[19].

	Upon signature of Agreement	One Year after Project Start a)	Year 2b)	Year 3	Total
Scheduled date	June 2026	June 2027	June 2028	June 2029	-
Project Funds	1,758,873	3,061,905	1,729,277	2,540,854	9,090,909
Implementing Entity Fees	469,169	183,714	103,757	152,451	909,091
Total	2,228,042	3,245,619	1,833,034	2,693,305	10,000,000

-	Upon signature of Agreement	One Year after Project Start a)	Year 2b)	Year 3	Total
Scheduled date	June 2026	June 2027	June 2028	June 2029	-
Project Funds	1,752,873 1,752,863	3,070,905 3,070,897	1,723,278 1,723,269	2,543,854 2,543,880	9,090,909
Implementing Entity Fees	468,809	184,254	103,397	152,631	909,091
Total	2,221,681 2,221,672	3,255,159 3,255,151	1,826,674 1,826,666	2,696,485 2,696,511	10,000,000

PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENTS AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY

A. **Record of endorsement on behalf of the government**[20]

Letters of endorsement may be provided at a later stage, if not possible to include with the fully developed programme[21]. In that case, the proposal should describe how the IE plans to secure governments' endorsements of the initiative and when the IEs will provide the letters in the reports to the secretariat.

Mr. Ramathan Ggoobi *Permanent Secretary /Secretary to the Treasury* *Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development* *Uganda*	Date*: 16 July 2025*

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[19] Disbursement Schedule Template https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/Disbursement-schedule-template-3Aug2017.xlsx

[21] The letter of endorsement could be requested, for instance, following a call for expressions of interest for countries to participate in the provision of small grants opportunities.

Eng. Festus K. Ng'eno Principal Secretary State Department of Environment & Climate Change Ministry of Environment, Climate Change & Forestry Kenya	Date: *(Month, day, year)* 13 August 2025
Mr. Abdullahi Godah Barre Principal Adviser Ministry of Environment & Climate Change Somalia	Date: 29 May 2025
Mr. Balisi Gopolang Senior Climatologist Department of Meteorological Services Botswana	Date: 24 June 2025
Mr. Porgo Hounly Directeur des Forêts Ministère de l'Environnement Chad	Date: 23 June 2025
Prof. Peter L/M/ Msoffe Deputy Permanent Secretary Vice President's Office, Union and Environment Tanzania	Date: 11 July 2025

B. **Implementing Entity certification**

I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans (……list here…..) and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.
Robin Merlier Officer-in-Charge and Principal Advisor Environmental Law and Policy Vertical Funds Programme Support Oversight and Compliance Hub Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS) Global Policy Network UNDP Ms. Nancy Bennet Executive Coordinator Vertical Funds Programme Support, Oversight and Compliance Hub UNDP DocuSigned by: 3CC8A1CF23AF4F8... *Name & Signature* Implementing Entity Coordinator

Date: *(Month, Day, Year)* 05-Sep-2025	Tel. and email: +1 917 459 3306+421 259337422 - nancy.bennet@undp.orgrobin.merlier@undp.org
Project Contact Person: Ms. Diana Salvemini, Global Technical Advisor on Local Action	
Tel. And Email: +12129065094 - diana.salvemini@undp.org	

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UNDP has received five Letters of Endorsement (see below: Botswana, Chad, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda) with Kenya) expected to be received ahead of Board review. Currently, UNDP staff in these countries are in contact with the respective AF Designated Authorities and the LOEs are expected to be processed soon and to be submitted, at the latest, during implementation along with the PPRs.

Based on confirmation from AF Sec colleagues for the Aggregator programmes, LOEs can be submitted during implementation along with the PPRs, as and when specific ~~counutries~~countries are identified. As referenced in the funding proposal template, this is feasible under the condition that the funding proposal describes "*how the IE plans to secure governments' endorsements of the initiative and when the IEs will provide the letters in the reports to the secretariat*".

TELEPHONE: 3956281/3612200
TELEGRAMS: METOFF
TELEX: 2533 WTHER BD
FAX NO. 3956282
EMAIL: meteo@gov.bw
REF:

BOTSWANA METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 10100
GABORONE
BOTSWANA

REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA

ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE DIRECTOR

REF: DMS 1/10/2 XVI (40)   24 June 2025

The Chairman,
Adaptation Fund Board
C/O Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat,
1818 H Street NW
Washington DC 20433,
USA
Email: Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org
Fax: +1 202 522 3240/5

ENDORSEMENT FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES PROGRAMME FOR LOCALLY LED ADAPTATION

In my official capacity as the designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in Botswana, I hereby affirm that the aforementioned regional programme proposal aligns fully with the Government of Botswana's national priorities concerning the implementation of adaptation activities. These initiatives are vital in mitigating the adverse impacts and risks associated with climate change within our nation.

Consequently, I am honoured to formally endorse the referenced project/programme proposal, with anticipated support from the Adaptation Fund. Upon approval, the programme will be executed under the auspices of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Kindly accept this letter as a testament to my utmost commitment and highest consideration.

Yours Sincerely,

Balisi J. Gopolang
Adaptation Fund Designated Authority for Botswana

Our Vision: A modern weather service that nurtures and harbours innovation and creativity in the provision of quality weather and climate information

A re chencheng!

BOTSWANA
our pride, your destination

ADAPTATION FUND

Letter of Endorsement by Government

N'Djamena, June 23ᵗʰ, 2025.

To: The Adaptation Fund Board
c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org
Fax: 202 522 3240/5

Subject: Endorsement for the Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Programme for Locally Led Adaptation

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in Chad, I confirm that the above regional project/programme proposal is in accordance with the government's national priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in the Republic of Chad

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project/programme proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project/programme will be implemented by UNDP and executed by UNDP.

Sincerely,

M. Porgo HOUNLY, Designated Authority for the Adaptation Fund.
Ministry of Environment, Fishery and Sustainable Development

JAMHUURIYADDA FEDERAALKA SOOMAALIYA
Wasaaradda Deegaanka
& Isbeddelka Cimilada
Xafiiska Wasiirka

جمهورية الصومال الفيدرالية
وزارة البيئة والتغير المناخي
مكتب الوزير

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF Somalia
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE CHANGE
Office of the Minister

Ref: MOECC/OPA/035/2025   Date: May 29, 2025

To:

The Adaptation Fund Board
c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat

Subject: Endorsement for "Indigenous Peoples Program for Locally Led Adaptation in Africa: support to design and implementation of locally led Landscape Adaptation Programs (LAPs)"

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in Somalia, I confirm that the above regional project/programme proposal is in accordance with the government's national priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in the country.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project/programme proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project/programme will be implemented by UNDP and executed by Ministry of Environment and Climate Change.

Sincerely,

Mr. Abdullahi Godah Barre
GEF Operational Focal Point,
Principle Advisor to Minister of Environment and Climate Change,
Federal Republic of Somalia.

Address: Abdiaziz District, Mogadishu - Somalia
Website: moecc.gov.so | Email: minister@moecc.gov.so, Godah@moecc.gov.so

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THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

VICE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

Telegraphic Address:
"MAKAMU",
Telephone: +255 262352423
Fax: +25526351122
Email: ps@vpo.go.tz

Government City,
Mtumba Area,
Vice President's Office
Building,
P.O. Box 2502,
40406 DODOMA

In reply please quote:
Our Ref. No: CBA.78/90/04

11th July, 2025

The Adaptation Fund Board
c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org
Fax: 202 522 3240/5

**RE: ENDORSEMENT FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES
PROGRAMME FOR LOCALLY LED ADAPTATION PROGRAMME**

Please refer to the above subject

2. In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in **Tanzania**, I confirm that the above regional project/programme proposal is by the government's national priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in the country.

3. Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project/programme proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project/programme will be implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and executed by UNDP.

4. Thank you for your continued support.

Prof. Peter L.M. Msoffe
NATIONAL DESIGNATED AUTHORITY – DEPUTY PERMANENT SECRETARY

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Telephone: 256 41 4341305/230487
Fax   : 256 41 4233524
Email   : finance@finance.go.ug
Website : www.finance.go.ug
Plot No. 2-8 Apollo Kaggwa Road
In any correspondence on
This subject pleasquote No. DARC
158/550/04

Ministry of Finance, Planning &
Economic Development,
P.O Box 8147
Kampala, Uganda

16th July, 2025

The Adaptation Fund Board,
C/O Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat,
Email: Secretariat@Adapttaion-Fund.org,
Fax: 202 522 3240/5.

ENDORSEMENT LETTER FOR THE PROJECT TITLED "INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES PROGRAMME FOR LOCALLY LED ADAPTATION"

In my capacity as the National Designated Authority for the Adaptation Fund in Uganda, I confirm that the above regional project/programme is in line with Uganda's priorities in implementing adaptation actions to reduce the adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in Uganda.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above regional project/programme proposal to be supported by the Adaptation Fund.

If approved, the project /programme will be implemented and executed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE).

Ramathan Ggoobi
PERMANENT SECRETARY/ SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY

Copy to: - Hon. Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
          - Resident Representative, United Nations Development Programme

Mission
"To formulate sound economic policies, maximize revenue mobilization, ensure efficient allocation and accountability for public resources so as to achieve the most rapid and sustainable economic growth and development"

Annex 1 - Participating countries' context and climate change scenarios

Participating countries' context

<u>Botswana</u>

Botswana, despite its classification as an upper-middle-income country, continues to grapple with persistent poverty, inequality, and unemployment. As of 2024, just over 30% of the population lives in poverty - a figure that is significantly higher in remote rural areas - while national unemployment stands at approximately 23.1%. Agriculture remains a critical source of livelihood for rural communities; however, its contribution to the national GDP remains low at just 1.7% as of 2023. In response to these structural challenges, the Government of Botswana is intensifying efforts to diversify the economy beyond the dominant diamond sector. Sectors such as tourism, agriculture, energy, international financial services, and manufacturing have been identified as key drivers for inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

Since gaining independence, Botswana has made notable strides in improving living conditions. Revenues from diamond exports have funded substantial investments in infrastructure and human development, leading to expanded access to clean water, electricity, and sanitation. However, youth unemployment remains a critical challenge, underscoring the need for inclusive growth strategies, targeted skills development, and broader economic participation. To address poverty and vulnerability, the country has implemented a range of overlapping social protection programmes through various government departments. However, the system faces issues of coordination, efficiency, and targeting. Many poor households do not benefit from these programmes, while others receive multiple benefits, leading to inefficiencies and missed opportunities to reduce inequality effectively.

Geographically, Botswana features contrasting landscapes. Much of the country is characterized by vast, flat terrain covered by the sandy Kalahari, with little surface water aside from ephemeral streams. In stark contrast, the northwestern region is home to the Chobe River and the globally significant Okavango Delta—one of the world's largest inland deltas. This vibrant ecosystem supports a diverse array of flora and fauna and serves as a vital water source for domestic use, agriculture, and biodiversity. The Delta is not only crucial for food security—through fishing, wild edible plants, and wildlife—but also supports local livelihoods through tourism, transportation, recreation, and the provision of natural building materials. Further east, the landscape transitions to the vast Makgadikgadi Pans, a striking expanse of salt flats that represents a unique ecological and cultural asset for the country.

<u>Chad</u>

The Republic of Chad, a large, landlocked Central African country bordered by Libya, Sudan, the Central African Republic, Cameroun, Nigeria and Niger, has one of the fastest-growing populations on the planet, with over 18 million people. Covering 1.284 million km2, it is the fifth largest country in Africa and features a sparsely populated desert zone, an arid Sahelian zone and a more densely populated tropical savanna zone. Its economy is dependent on agriculture and mobile pastoralism.

Due to its landscape and geography, Chad offers enormous agro-pastoral diversity. In terms of natural potential, it has over 39,000,000 hectares of arable land, of which only 2.2 million hectares are cultivated annually. In terms of livestock farming, 2/3 of the area is potential pasture estimated

at 84 million Ha with 93.8 million head of livestock with all species combined (RGE,2015). The hydrographic network is fairly dense, with two major rivers feeding Lake Chad and several inland lakes.

In addition to the agricultural and pastoral potentialities that constitute the essential links in the economy, the fishing and aquaculture sector represents 3% of GDP and employs over 400,000 people with an average production of 100,000 tonnes /year and 405 tonnes of artisanal and improved spirulina (NDP 2017-2021). Chad is the world's second largest producer of gum arabic. There is a rich potential in terms of biodiversity, with a network of 12 protected areas representing 10% of the surface area, home to a rich and varied fauna and flora.

Despite this potential, the country is ranked among the world's poorest and least developed. According to the 2025 Human Development Index (HDI), Chad ranks 190th out of 193 countries and territories, with a value of 0.416. This massive poverty affects over 80% of the population living in rural areas. This situation is exacerbated by recurrent crises, conflicts and, above all, climate change. With rapid population growth on top of an estimated 19,000,000 inhabitants, 50% of whom are under 20 (ECOSIT5 - 2024), anarchic urbanization, sanitation and waste management are becoming major public health concerns with risks of contamination.

Access to education is unequal, with a literacy rate (in French or Arabic) for people over 15 years of age around 40.2% (including 48.5% for men and only 31.9% for women).

In recent years, Chad has been facing an increasing number of natural disasters, which have become more frequent and more intense, as in 2020, 2021 and especially 2022. The exceptional floods in 2022 affected 18 of the country's 23 provinces, affecting 1.3 million people.

In the worst-hit provinces, 30% of sown land was destroyed and 33% severely damaged, with crop losses of up to 80%. Damage to the livestock sector was also considerable. 171,374 head of livestock and 286,185 poultry died because of the floods. Losses in this sector are estimated at 15,838 million CFA francs, or around 26 million US dollars (USD). Basic socio-economic infrastructure was heavily affected, including roads and markets, with consequences for the agricultural production chain (COP28, AMCC, 2023).

UN OCHA reported in March 2025 that over a third of Chad's population required humanitarian assistance, and highlighted the ongoing, multidimensional humanitarian crisis in the country. This chronic crisis is linked to factors including armed conflict, weak institutions, and a lack of infrastructure. Development efforts are hindered by limited technological innovation, poor investment conditions, and degraded service delivery across sectors.

Despite these constraints, agriculture remains central to Chad's economy, contributing around 46% of GDP in 2019 and employing 77% of the workforce. Yet, agriculture is under increasing pressure from climate variability and unsustainable land-use practices. Approximately 33.43% of Chad's total land area is classified as degraded. with slash-and-burn cultivation, overgrazing, wind erosion, and firewood collection being major drivers. Expansion of agricultural land is accelerating at a rate of 5% per year - higher than the subregional average of 3%.

Chad ranks among the most climate-vulnerable countries globally—sixth in terms of vulnerability and second lowest in readiness to adapt[3]. Lake Chad, a key regional water source, has experienced a dramatic reduction in size since the 1960s, caused by both natural and human factors, including climate change and the expansion of irrigation schemes upstream. Over 30 million people across Nigeria, Niger, Chad, and Cameroon depend on the lake's ecosystem services. One study warns that per capita water availability in Chad could fall by 75% by 2080, due to population growth and other pressures.

<u>Kenya</u>

Kenya is a lower-middle-income country with a population exceeding 50 million. Its economy is driven mainly by agriculture, which accounts for approximately 33% of GDP and employs over 70% of rural residents. The country also boasts a vibrant service sector, significant tourism revenues, and growing investment in technology and renewable energy. Socially, Kenya is characterized by a mix of ethnic diversity, strong community institutions, and active civil society networks. However, poverty and inequality remain pressing concerns, particularly in arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs), where pastoralism is a primary source of livelihood.

Since the promulgation of the 2010 Constitution, Kenya has operated under a devolved governance structure comprising 47 county governments. This system has significantly strengthened local planning and resource allocation, enabling sub-national governments to tailor services and investments to community needs. Counties play an increasingly central role in building climate resilience through integrated development planning, environmental management, and disaster risk reduction.

Approximately 80% of Kenya's land area is classified as Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs), spanning vast regions in the north, northeast, and coastal areas. These regions are home to over one-third of the national population and include many Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, such as the Turkana, Samburu, Rendille, and Borana. The predominant livelihood in these regions is mobile pastoralism, which relies on seasonal migration to access water and grazing resources. In recent years, a small number of communities in a few areas have diversified their livelihoods to include crop farming along seasonal rivers, production and sale of gums and resins, aloe sap harvesting, apiculture, and informal trade. Mixed farming systems, which combine drought-tolerant crops with livestock keeping, are becoming increasing common as a risk-spreading strategy.

Despite their adaptive practices, communities in the ASALs face systemic development challenges that limit economic diversification and climate resilience. The main constraint to extensive livestock production, which is the main livelihood activity in these areas, revolves around diminishing productivity of the rangelands and access to pasture and water, driven by a number of factors that work in concert to undermine rangeland health and pastoral livelihoods. These include:
- Inadequate Policy, Legal, Institutional and Organizational Framework
- Rangeland Degradation
- Weak Governance of Rangeland Resources
- Insecure Land Tenure, Land Use Change and Rangeland Fragmentation
- Restricted Transboundary and Inter-Community Resource Sharing

- Inadequate Investment in Sustainable Rangeland Management
- Lack of qualified rangeland experts to implement the policies on rangeland management, as well as lack of lower cadre personnel to provide the extension services.

Moreover, recurring insecurity - often linked to competition over pasture and water - further threatens stability and limits public and private investment in these regions.
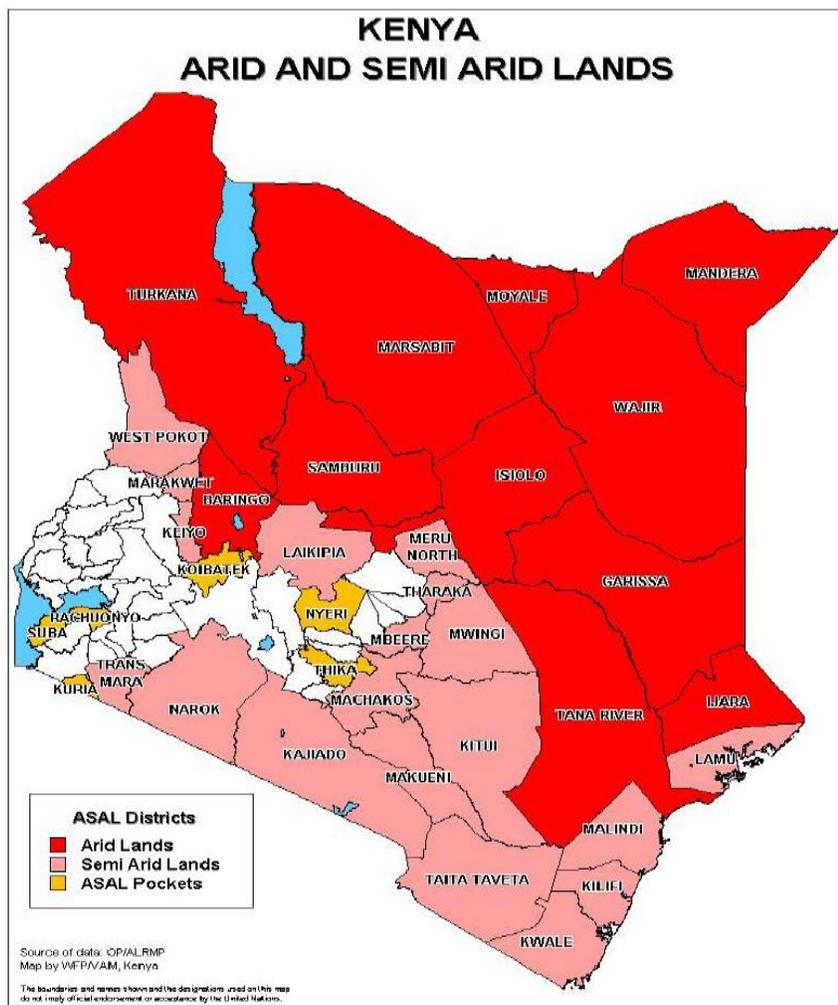
Arid and semi-arid areas of Kenya

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Environmentally, Kenya encompasses a rich diversity of ecosystems, ranging from expansive rangelands and savannahs in the ASAL regions to montane forests in the central highlands and mangrove-lined coastal areas along the Indian Ocean. These ecosystems harbour significant biodiversity and provide essential ecosystem services that support agriculture, water supply, fisheries, and tourism. They also hold deep cultural and spiritual value for local communities, particularly Indigenous Peoples whose livelihoods and identities are closely tied to the natural environment. However, these ecosystems are increasingly under pressure from unsustainable land use, deforestation, overgrazing, pollution, and urban encroachment. The impacts of climate change—such as prolonged droughts, shifting rainfall patterns, and rising sea levels—are further accelerating ecosystem degradation and threatening ecological balance.

In response to the threats to both human and natural biodiversity, the Government of Kenya has demonstrated strong policy commitment to environmental sustainability and resilience. Key national frameworks including Vision 2030, the Climate Change Act (2016), and the National Environment Policy, are complemented by county-level planning instruments such as the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) and Environmental Action Plans. These provide a foundation for mainstreaming climate and ecosystem considerations into local governance and development investments.

With regards to the livestock sector, government has clearly defined actions for implementation in the rangelands through its Rangeland and Pastoralist Strategy. Further the country has set ambition within its Land Degradation Neutrality to achieve a balance between anticipated land degradation (losses) and planned positive actions (gains), in order to achieve, at least, a position of no net loss of healthy and productive land by 2030. Finally, Kenya's updated NDC prioritizes as an adaptation measure integrated rangeland rehabilitation, including range reseeding, and restoration of degraded grazing lands.

In Kenya, over the past two decades, there has been significant progress in policy and institutional reforms in support of pastoralists and other marginalized ethnic groups. Pro-pastoralist policies have been adopted and institutions with mandates for drylands development were created. The introduction of devolution by the Constitutional change in 2010 has improved opportunities for pastoralists to influence planning and action at the county level, and for county governments to jointly influence national policy towards the ASALs.

A number of policies have emerged in the last two decades, including (i) Kenya Vision 2030, (ii) Vision 2030 Development Strategy for Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands, (iii) Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) Common Programme Framework, (iv) ASAL policy, (v) Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2009 on National Land Policy, and (vi) the Constitution of Kenya 2010 (see table below).

In the face of climate change, Kenya established host of climate change response policies and national framework, these include, (i) Climate Risk Management Framework (2017), (ii) National Climate Change Policy (2018), (iii) National Climate Finance Policy (2018) and (iv) National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS).

Table: Opportunities for Pastoralism in Policy and Legislation, Kenya[22]

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[22] Table adapted from IMPACT (2024) 'A multi-stakeholder engagement strategy on sustainable pastoralism East Africa region'.

Reform trajectory	Policy/legislative provisions	Opportunities for pastoralist
Economic planning & development	1. County Governments Act, 2012 2. County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) 3. Constitution of Kenya 2010 4. Affirmative action 5. Equalization Fund	- Participatory determination of local priorities and control of resource allocation - Avail resources for development of infrastructure and social services and address historical marginalization.
Governance	1. National Policy for Sustainable Development of Northern Kenya and Other Arid Lands (2012); 'Sessional Paper No.8 of 2012'. 2. Kenya vision 2030 3. Medium Term Plans 4. Ending Drought Emergency.	- Captures relevant priorities to the pastoral economy, creating enabling environment for pastoralist through establishment of livestock management and production infrastructure
Land rights and natural resource management	1. National Land Policy, 2009 2. Community Land Act, 2016 3. Land Act n° 6 of 2012, Revised Edition 2019 4. Land Value (Amendment) Act, 2019 5. Spatial plans (county and national)	- Avenue for strengthening common property resource governance, pastoral mobility, and traditional institutions of land and natural resource governance
Climate change adaptation	1. Climate Risk Management Framework (2017), 2. National Climate Change Policy (2018), 3. National Climate Finance Policy (2018), 4. National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) 5. Climate Change Thematic Plan 2018-2022.	- Seeks to strengthen the climate resilience of communities in the ASALs and ensure sustainable livelihoods through interventions that target climate change and drought management.

Despite these promising policy and institutional reforms, significant challenges remain in efficient and timely implementation of the supportive policies. Translating stipulated policies into action to strengthen pastoralism require constant engagement, lobbying and strong advocacy by the pastoralists and civil society organizations. Competing policy and institutional imperatives at county and national levels have to some extent hindered implementation of supportive policies while the technical personnel in both county and national governments continue to subscribe to a narrative of development that ignores the positive stipulation of the policies. In addition, pastoralists have limited capacity and weak collective powers to influence plans, strategies and budgets of county and national governments.

Through strategic blueprints such as vision 2030, Medium Term Plans, Ending Drought Emergency and other instruments created to direct investments needed for the ASALs to benefit from appropriate development planning, and aspirations in sets of broad strategies and priorities. These governance instruments set out long term priorities that are relevant to the pastoral economy such as establishment of livestock management and other infrastructures.
Somalia

Somalia, in the Horn of Africa, remains a highly fragile and conflict-affected state, grappling with decades of political instability, recurrent violence, and institutional fragility. With an estimated population exceeding 17 million, the country is characterized by a complex interplay of security challenges, chronic humanitarian crises, and acute environmental degradation. These factors, compounded by weak governance systems and limited state presence in many regions, have undermined socio-economic development and left large segments of the population in persistent vulnerability. Although progress has been made in areas such as political dialogue, institution building, and economic recovery, Somalia's pathway to stability and sustainable development remains heavily constrained by these enduring structural challenges.

Economically, Somalia is dominated by an informal sector, with limited industrial development and minimal integration into the global economy. The country's economic backbone lies in pastoralism, agro-pastoralism, and small-scale agriculture, which collectively engage more than 60% of the population. These livelihood systems are heavily dependent on natural resources and are therefore highly susceptible to environmental shocks. Remittances from the Somali diaspora - estimated at nearly USD 1.4 billion annually - also play a vital role in supporting household consumption and sustaining local economies. Despite some indicators of economic revitalization, including the expansion of telecommunications, trade, and small enterprises, Somalia remains one of the world's poorest countries, ranking among the lowest globally on the Human Development Index (HDI). High levels of poverty, widespread food insecurity, recurrent displacement, and limited access to basic services, such as healthcare, education, and clean water, continue to define the lives of millions of Somalis.

From a social perspective, Somalia's demographic profile is dominated by youth, with over 75% of the population under the age of 30. While this presents a potential demographic dividend, it also poses significant risks in the absence of adequate education, employment, and health opportunities. The social fabric is further strained by deeply rooted gender inequalities, with women and girls facing disproportionate barriers to education, healthcare, participation in decision-making, and protection from violence. Access to quality basic services remains highly uneven across geographic and socio-economic lines, with rural and displaced populations particularly underserved. The absence of robust social protection systems and limited public investment in human capital development exacerbate vulnerabilities and hinder long-term resilience.

Institutionally, Somalia is in a transitional phase, navigating the complexities of federalism and decentralization. Federal Member States (FMS) are assuming greater responsibilities for service delivery and resource management, yet institutional capacities remain weak and highly uneven. Governance structures are often fragmented, especially at the sub-national level, where capacity constraints, overlapping mandates, and limited fiscal autonomy impede effective public administration. Efforts to build inclusive, accountable, and transparent institutions are ongoing but face persistent challenges from insecurity, political contestation, and limited human and financial resources.

Somalia's environmental landscape is marked by severe and accelerating degradation. Land degradation, deforestation, loss of biodiversity, and chronic water scarcity are pervasive across much of the country. These environmental challenges are being intensified by the effects of climate change, which has led to an increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events

such as prolonged droughts, flash floods, and advancing desertification. Such climate-induced hazards not only undermine agricultural and pastoral productivity but also contribute to growing patterns of internal displacement and inter-communal tensions over diminishing resources. The compounded impact of conflict, environmental degradation, and climate change has critically weakened the adaptive capacities of both ecosystems and communities, further entrenching cycles of vulnerability and undermining sustainable development prospects.

Pastoralism is a dominant way of life and a crucial economic driver in Somalia. Approximately 70% of the population relies on this sector for their livelihoods, with livestock and its products accounting for a substantial portion of national exports (over 85%) and contributing significantly to the GDP (up to 60%). Pastoralists have historically adapted to the country's arid environment through nomadic practices, relying on mobility to access essential resources like water and grazing lands. However, this traditional lifestyle is facing significant challenges in the face of climate change, including:

- Increased frequency and severity of droughts which pose the biggest challenge, leading to water scarcity, livestock loss, and impacting food security. This forces pastoralists to abandon their traditional way of life and migrate to urban areas in search of assistance.
- Conflict over scarce resources through the depletion of resources due to climate change which exacerbates existing tensions and fuels conflicts between clans and communities vying for access to water and pasture.
- Land degradation with changes in grazing patterns, coupled with increased pressure on resources, have led to overgrazing and land degradation in many rangeland areas.

The UN, alongside the Somali government and various partners, is actively involved in supporting and transforming pastoral livelihoods in Somalia. Key areas of programming include:

Climate change adaptation and resilience through: (i) UNDP-funded initiatives which focus on sustainable water access through improved water management systems, construction of reservoirs and dams, and promoting water conservation techniques. (ii) Drought Early Warning Systems: Strengthening early warning systems for droughts and floods is crucial to minimize losses and improve preparedness. (iii) Promoting Climate-Resilient Practices by providing support to pastoralists on sustainable farming and livestock production techniques, including the use of drought-resistant crops and livestock.

Conflict resolution and peacebuilding: (i) community-based dialogue projects like those supported by the UN Peacebuilding Fund to facilitate dialogues to address disputes and build trust among diverse groups, including clan elders and youth. (ii) strengthening Justice Mechanisms: Efforts are underway to strengthen both formal and informal justice structures, including training local mediators and traditional elders in conflict resolution. (iii) conflict Management Tools such as the UNDP support for the establishment of the 'Somalia Conflict Navigator' to enhance the country's capacity to prevent and resolve conflicts.

Sustainable livelihood development: (i) 'Pastoralist Development Hubs' (PDHs) which aim to provide integrated services such as veterinary care, water access, livestock markets, and training facilities to remote pastoral communities. (ii) value chain improvements exploring ways to improve livestock and fodder value chains to enhance product quality, increase incomes, and create employment opportunities for pastoralists.

Support for governance and institutions: (i) strengthening land governance and tenure security by addressing land degradation and improving land tenure security for supporting pastoral development. (ii) Institutional capacity building projects work to enhance the capacity of government institutions and civil society organizations involved in climate resilience and pastoral development.

Tanzania

The World Bank, in 2020, classified Tanzania under lower-middle income status due to sustained economic progress over the last two decades dedicated to fighting poverty, improving living standards, increased life expectancy and other important variables. Stable economic growth of between 5% and 6.7% per ~~unnum~~annum has been seen between the year 2000 and 2022. Currently, the major contributing sectors to the national GDP are agriculture (26-28%), mining and manufacturing (14.7%) and wildlife-based tourism (17%). With a population of over 61 million people at a growth rate of 3.2 over the last decade Tanzania continues to rely on key productive sectors such as agriculture, mining, tourism and manufacturing industries to propel the country to upper-middle income status by 2050. About 65.6% of the population live in rural areas, and youth make 34.5% of the total population – estimated to be 61.7 million people during 2022 census. With this development ambition, Tanzania recognizes key bottlenecks related to rapid urbanization, increased demand for key resources and the threats posed by climate change. Key sectors of the national economy are climate sensitive; agriculture (which includes crop production, livestock keeping and fisheries), for example, employs 65% of the workforce and generates up to 30% of export earnings, but the changing climate and variation poses significant economic risks.

Tanzania is rich in natural resources with diverse ecosystem types and landscape features. Vital ecosystems are officially protected making up to 32% of the total land in Tanzania. These areas are protected as national parks, game reserves, wetlands, nature forest reserves, marine parks and reserves. The policy and legal framework allow for participatory approaches in resource management, including through community-based management (for resources within community/village lands) and joint management (for resources owned and managed by the government). Currently, the government put in place an environmental master plan that identifies a total of twelve key environmental challenges facing the country – these are: land degradation; deterioration of water sources; impacts of climate change; environmental pollution; deforestation and forest degradation; loss of wildlife habitat and biodiversity; deterioration of coastal and marine ecosystem; wetland deterioration; inadequate waste management; urban environmental challenges; proliferation of invasive species; and inadequate environmental governance. These challenges have multiple drivers, including economic forces and inadequate capacity for participatory land use planning and implementation. Pastoralism emerges as both a driver of environmental degradation but also a contributor to the national GDP, livelihood, social economic development and food security in pastoral landscapes. According to the World Bank economic updates of 2024, up to 7.4% of Tanzania's GDP in 2022 came from livestock sector, which is equivalent to 26.1% of the agricultural GDP during the same year.

In Tanzania, it has been estimated that pastoralists have lost up to 40% of their land in recent history (IUCN, 2007). Like in other African countries, Tanzania's pastoralist communities are facing complex land tenure issues and under increasing pressures (known or unknown) that compound challenges related to land access and ownership. This is contributing to land degradation, conflicts and declining pastoralist livelihoods.

Table: Opportunities for Pastoralism in Policy and Legislation, Tanzania[23]

Reform trajectory	Policy/legislative provisions	Opportunities for pastoralist
Economic planning & development	1. Tanzania Development Vision 2025, 2. MKUKUTA II (2011), 3. Devolution By Decentralisation,	- Offers range of both opportunities and threats to pastoralists, particularly on issues such as land use, land allocations and the quality of government service provision, - Participatory selection of local priorities and control of resource allocation.
Land and natural resource management policies	1. National Land Policy, 1999 2. Land Use Planning Act, 2007 3. Village Land Act, 1999 4. Land Use Planning Act, 2007 5. The Constitution of Tanzania,1977 (Amended 2005) 6. Wildlife policy, 1998, 7. Tourism policy, 1997,	- Ensure customary rights in land, especially of small holders (herdsmen and peasants) are recognize, clarified and secured in the law, - Create space for participatory land use planning with adequate involvement of land users - Village titling equips the village with power to control and protect village land from alienation and encroachment to other land uses not outlined in village development plans.
Livestock policy	1. Livestock policy 2006	- Efforts to improve livestock production through promotion of integrated and sustainable use and management of natural resources related to pastoral livestock production, - Promote identification and establish inventory of potential rangeland resources for pastoralist and agro-pastoralist.
Climate change adaptation	1. National Climate Change Strategy 2021-2026 2. The national climate Change Response Strategy 3. National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) 4. Nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) 5. The disaster Management Act 1990.	- Opportunity to build a climate resilient and society and provides a response framework for addressing vulnerability, impacts and adaptation for current climate variability and future climate change, - Options for mainstreaming climate risk management into development planning

Land issues in Tanzania largely emerge from policies created to wildlife conservation and those that promote individual land ownerships and investments. The interactions between pastoralist

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[23] Table adapted from IMPACT (2024) 'A multi-stakeholder engagement strategy on sustainable pastoralism East Africa region'.

land rights and wildlife management, particularly, in northern Tanzania can be traced back to the colonial period. Although the foundational wildlife laws passed by the German colonial regime in the 1890's and early 1900's favored rights of local people to live in and use resources, the British protectorate, in 1930s extinguished the land rights of local people and emphasize setting aside areas solely for wildlife conservation (Neumann, 1998; Nelson 2005).

The push to set aside exclusive protected areas free of human habitation had grown in the 1950s, with growth in National Parks and Game Reserves and irreversibly influenced the trajectory of land rights in post-independence Tanzania. People lost a huge area of their lands and important resources such as grazing areas and water sources (Igoe and Brockington, 1999). Evictions of people from their lands to establish parks and reserves became the norm, particularly in wildlife-rich northern Tanzania's pastoralist areas. This historical relationship between the state and pastoralist in Tanzania has impacted the land tenure security of rural communities in northern Tanzania to date.

Uganda

Uganda, situated in East Africa, is renowned for its vibrant cultures, youthful population, and diverse ecosystems. With an estimated population exceeding 45 million (UBOS, 2022), the country's economy remains largely agrarian, with agriculture contributing approximately 25% to GDP and employing about 70% of its workforce (World Bank, 2018). Uganda's development agenda, articulated in Vision 2040, aims to transform the nation into a middle-income, modern society by enhancing infrastructure, health, education, and promoting inclusive growth (MoFPED, 2025). Uganda is set to embark on the implementation of the National Development Plan IV under Vision 2025. Significant attention is being placed on an ambitious 10-fold growth strategy, which focuses on four key areas: Agro-industrialization, Tourism, Mineral Development, and Science, Technology, and Innovation (ATMS).

Despite steady economic progress and ambitious plans significant disparities persist including regionally within the country. Approximately 42.1% of Ugandans live below the international poverty line of $2.15 per day (World Bank, 2020). Poverty is particularly severe in the Karamoja region, the potential focus of this work, where over 60% of indigenous Peoples and local communities live in extreme poverty, facing limited access to basic services and opportunities (UBOS, 2022). This region is home to Indigenous Peoples practicing pastoralism and some agro-pastoralism, such as the Karimojong, whose livelihoods depend heavily on livestock and natural resources. These communities are highly vulnerable to climate change impacts, including droughts, resource scarcity, and environmental degradation (FAO, 2021). According to recent assessments, climate-related shocks have led to increased food insecurity and resource conflicts in the most vulnerable districts (MAAIF, 2023).

Ugandan Indigenous Peoples, including the Karimojong in the Karamoja subregion, have upheld rich cultural traditions and traditional knowledge related to sustainable land and resource management. However, they often lack access to climate finance, formal decision-making platforms, and technical support and practical ability for climate adaptation. Their livelihoods are deeply interconnected with natural ecosystems, making them particularly vulnerable to environmental degradation and climate variability. The Uganda Climate Change Response Strategy (2022) indicates that climate-related shocks - such as droughts, crop and animal disease outbreaks, locust infestation, floods and others - have severely impacted community resilience, with over 60% of the population in the most vulnerable districts in Karamoja experiencing increased food insecurity and resource conflicts (FAO, 2021).

In the Karamoja sub-region, environmental endowments, including forests, wetlands, lakes, and savannahs, support diverse ecological and economic activities. However, unsustainable land use, deforestation, and weak enforcement of environmental laws have led to ecosystem degradation. Climate change has exacerbated these issues, resulting in more frequent and severe droughts, unpredictable rainfall patterns, and flooding—threatening water security, agriculture, and pastoral livelihoods (ND-GAIN, 2023). According to recent assessments, over 60% of households in the most vulnerable districts report increased food insecurity linked to climate variability (MAAIF, 2023).

Uganda ranks 173rd on the ND-GAIN Index, reflecting high climate vulnerability and limited adaptive capacity. The country's climate commitments—articulated through its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and supported by the National Climate Change Policy (2015)—focus on climate-resilient agriculture, water resource management, ecosystem-based adaptation, and resilience-building among vulnerable populations, including indigenous and pastoral communities. Addressing these challenges necessitates targeted, locally-led adaptation initiatives that leverage indigenous knowledge, promote localized inclusive decision-making, effectively participate in benefits sharing from tourism and mobilize innovative financing solutions (UNCDF, 2022).

Uganda's climate policies, such as the National Climate Change Policy (2015), the National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (2015), and the Uganda Climate Change National Adaptation Plan (NAP, 2022 and its ongoing revision), prioritize integrating climate risks into national development planning. The NDC commits Uganda to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 22% by 2030 relative to business-as-usual scenarios, with particular emphasis on adaptation efforts in vulnerable regions like Karamoja, the Lake Victoria basin, and the Rift Valley. The NAP emphasizes community-based adaptation, sustainable land management, and the integration of indigenous knowledge systems into resilience-building efforts. These strategies aim to foster inclusive, locally-led responses aligned with national and regional climate goals.

According to IMPACT (2024), in Uganda pastoralism is often viewed as 'backward', with its value commonly underestimated and misrepresented largely to justify "underinvestment and biassed policy outcomes, making it the most neglected sector. In post-independence era, Uganda's policy trajectory highly favored ~~sedentarization~~decentralization of pastoralists, in addition to adopting the explicit disregard for communal land ownership introduced during the colonial period. The intended aim of ~~sedentarization~~decentralization policy was purportedly introduced to 'improve economic production' and 'minimize environmental damage' (Kirkbride and Grahn 2008). Subsequent policies and practices built on the colonial ones and deepened range individualization.

For example, Byenkya et al. 2014 mentioned Land Act, 1998, and the Uganda National Land Policy, 2013, precisely for deepening rangeland individualization through provisions such as individual freeholds and lease registering to modernize and commercialize the livestock sector.

Table X : Opportunities for Pastoralism in Policy and Legislation, Uganda[24]

Reform trajectory	Policy/legislative provisions	Opportunities for pastoralist

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[24] Table adapted from IMPACT (2024) 'A multi-stakeholder engagement strategy on sustainable pastoralism East Africa region'.

Economic development policies	1. Comprehensive National Development Planning Framework (CNDPF), 2. Uganda's Vision 2040, 3. Poverty Eradication Action Plans (PEAPs), 4. Peace, Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) for Northern Uganda, 5. Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Program (KIDDP), 6. Karamoja Action Plan for Food Security (KAPFS) 7. Karamoja Livelihood Improvement Program (KALIP) 8. The Drylands Integrated Development Programme (DIDP).	- Undertake huge investments in public goods infrastructure to make private investments profitable, - Putting in place suitable institutional frameworks and infrastructure for delivery of support services,
Land & natural resource management policies	1. National Land Policy, 2013, 2. Land Act, 1998 (and The Land (Amendment) Act, 2004, and The Land (Amendment) Act, 2010), 3. The Rangeland Management Policy, 2014, 4. Land Sector Strategy Plan 2013 – 2023, December 20, 2013, 5. The Constitution of Uganda,1995 (Amended 2005).	- Land Act of 1988 (Cap. 227), as amended, gives communal land associations (CLAs) the backing to address insecurity of tenure for individuals and communities, especially pastoralists, that rely on common property regimes to access natural resources.
Climate adaptation and mitigation	1. National. Climate Change Policy (NCCP), 2012, 2. Disaster preparedness and management policy (DPM) 2010, 3. National adaptation programs of action (NAPAs) 2007, 4. Nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs)	- Gives the urgency to act upon a number of sector-specific priorities to increase the resilience of the country's development path to the impacts of climate change and need for proactive action to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Analysis of the impacts of some of the economic development measures has revealed that, i) out of ten intervention areas proposed to improve food security, only one specifically targeted livestock, and the rest were crop focused (Review of KAPFS, Republic of Uganda 2009) while later report has shown that less than 5 percent of the KAPFS budget was allocated toward supporting livestock production, and just over 1 percent of the overall budget was dedicated to Pastoralist and Livestock Development in Karamoja.

Although Uganda has several policies intended to promote sustainable land and resource management, there are none that explicitly deal with livestock development or pastoralism. This imply that land will remain a thorny issue for pastoralists. For example, the implementation of CLAs to protect community land rights, including in pastoral areas has not been widely supported

by the government. This is despite the provision within the National Land Policy (Republic of Uganda, 2013).

IP pastoralism and climate change

In the Horn of Africa, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development has made great achievement for IGAD member states through the Protocol of Transhumance, endorsed in 2020, which recognizes and allows for free cross-border mobility of livestock and herders (IGAD, 2020). Although the protocol heralds a new era for pastoral mobility and rights to movement, the challenges of making the protocol widely known and implemented in a fair manner remain outstanding homework for member states. This is partly because of the existing heightened securitization of pastoral mobility.

The most prominent lessons on transhumance in our region are from initiatives developed by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) for Central Africa, with specific legislation to safeguard regional livestock mobility. In 1998, ECOWAS pioneered cross-border transhumance regulation by adopting transhumance protocol. The protocol explicitly lays down the right for pastoralists to go on transhumance, including the crossing of borders for transhumance purposes and by explicitly considering exclusion of livestock trade-related activities. A number of the important provisions in the ECOWAS protocol include:

- The issuance of the ECOWAS International Transhumance Certificate (ITC) to enable country authorities to not only monitor the livestock before they live their country, but also protect the health of the local animals and provide prior information to the host communities on the arrival of the animals,
- Initiated by the local administrative authorities in the country of origin (Article 5) and is issued by the livestock department. These documents are verified, and counter signed by the competent authorities at the entry and exit points of the hosting country (Article 6).
- Article 2 provide the framework that gives an explicit condition for this free passage of transhumance livestock across the ECOWAS member states,

Given the importance of local engagement and in order to begin the stakeholder mapping for this project, and the Global Learning and Knowledge Management System, UNDP, with the help of the Global Data Study being prepared for MBZ to be published for COP 30, identified 81 studies on Indigenous Peoples pastoralist adaptation to climate change, drawn predominantly from Africa with limited representation from other regions.

The list of the case studies is provided in Annex 3 to this document.

The data comes from a comprehensive compilation of Indigenous Peoples role in climate change, sourced from the Global Data Study being prepared for MBZ to be published for COP 30.

These cases highlight important Indigenous Peoples for the project. They also highlight the resilience of Indigenous Peoples pastoralist communities and the challenges they face in the context of climate change.

An analysis of the 81 studies compiled reveals several important patterns, emerging themes, geographical imbalances, and methodological tendencies that warrant critical reflection.

Geographic Focus

The most immediate observation is the dominant regional focus on Africa. Approximately 80 percent of the studies center on East Africa, the Sahel, and parts of North Africa. Countries such as Kenya, Ethiopia, Chad, Mauritania, Morocco, and Somalia are particularly well-represented. This concentration mirrors the longstanding recognition of African pastoral systems as particularly vulnerable to climate change, given their dependence on highly variable rainfall and extensive grazing lands. However, it also reveals a substantial gap: pastoralist communities in Central Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America receive comparatively little attention. Although there are notable entries for Sámi reindeer herders in the Arctic and Quechua and Aymara camelid herders in the Andes, these are sparse. Central Asia's pastoralists, who face unique challenges in a post-Soviet landscape of rapid ecological change, are virtually absent from the dataset. This geographic skew raises questions about both research funding priorities and underlying assumptions about where Indigenous pastoral resilience is most relevant or urgent.

Key Indigenous Communities

Within the African focus, the Maasai of Kenya and Tanzania emerge as the most frequently studied group. Their adaptive management of rangelands, reliance on traditional climate indicators, and flexible social structures have attracted considerable scholarly interest. The Mbororo Fulani of the Sahel also feature prominently, particularly regarding their use of indigenous forecasting systems and gendered adaptation strategies led by pastoral women. Similarly, the Borana Oromo pastoralists of Kenya and Ethiopia are widely studied for their traditional governance systems (e.g., the Gadaa system) that manage grazing lands sustainably.

Outside Africa, Sámi reindeer herders from Arctic Europe stand out for their efforts to integrate traditional herding practices with technological innovation, such as the use of IoT collars to track herds under conditions of melting ice and shifting migration routes. The Quechua and Aymara communities in the Andes provide another important non-African example, particularly regarding their intricate systems of high-altitude water management and agricultural resilience to cold snaps ("friaje"). Nevertheless, Indigenous pastoralists in Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan, and Iran (e.g., Qashqai) are underrepresented relative to their global significance.

Thematic Priorities

The studies consistently identify a handful of core adaptation themes. Foremost among them is the use of traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) for weather forecasting and seasonal planning. Across Africa, Indigenous communities rely on a detailed set of indicators — including animal behavior, plant phenology, and celestial patterns — to anticipate climate variability and manage resource use accordingly. Water resource management is another prominent theme, particularly in the Sahel and East Africa. Initiatives such as PROHYPA in Mauritania and community sand dams in Kenya demonstrate how traditional practices are being adapted to increasing water scarcity.

Pastoral mobility emerges as a central resilience strategy. Several studies show how maintaining flexible patterns of herd movement has allowed communities like the Tuareg and Borana to buffer against local droughts. However, growing competition for land and policy-driven ~~sedentarization~~decentralization threaten this essential strategy. Women's leadership in climate adaptation is also increasingly recognized, especially among groups such as the Mbororo Fulani and the Endorois of Kenya. Yet despite growing acknowledgment, few studies systematically disaggregate adaptation strategies by gender.

Interestingly, while biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation are discussed, few studies systematically link pastoralist adaptations to broader landscape-scale conservation strategies.

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The potential role of Indigenous pastoralists as stewards of biodiversity under changing climate conditions remains a topic ripe for deeper exploration.

Methodological Tendencies

The methodological approaches reflected in the dataset are overwhelmingly qualitative. Case studies, participatory rural appraisals, community mapping, and ethnographic interviews dominate the research landscape. This emphasis on local, situated knowledge is critical, but it also reveals a notable gap: few studies attempt to integrate Indigenous knowledge with quantitative tools such as climate modeling, remote sensing, or hydrological data analysis. As a result, opportunities for creating hybrid knowledge frameworks that blend Indigenous and scientific perspectives remain largely untapped. Where quantitative methods are used, they tend to be limited to basic climate trend analysis rather than predictive modeling or scenario planning.

Climate Risks Addressed

The studies focus heavily on drought, rainfall variability, and desertification — risks that directly impact pastoralist livelihoods. The Sahelian studies, in particular, document the devastating impacts of delayed or failed rainy seasons on herd survival and pastoral mobility. However, fewer studies address secondary risks that are increasingly important, such as the link between climate change and resource-based conflict. Similarly, while some Arctic studies mention thawing permafrost and ice instability, the socio-economic dimensions of such risks — including forced migration or loss of cultural practices — are not systematically analyzed. The socio-political effects of climate change on pastoralists, including the role of climate-induced migration and the impacts of carbon offset schemes on grazing rights, are also noticeably absent from most research.

Adaptation Strategies

Despite these gaps, the database provides compelling examples of Indigenous Peoples innovation. Adaptations include forecast-based migration planning, the use of drought-tolerant livestock species, the construction of community-managed water infrastructure, and the reinforcement of traditional governance systems to manage rangeland access. In the Arctic, Sámi communities illustrate a fascinating case of technological adaptation, using satellite tracking to preserve reindeer migration routes in the face of changing ice patterns. Across all regions, the centrality of social cohesion, intergenerational knowledge transfer, and cultural identity to resilience strategies is unmistakable.

Patterns and Gaps

The pattern that emerges is one of impressive resilience rooted in traditional knowledge and ~~mobility, but~~ mobility but constrained by broader political and economic forces that limit pastoralists' adaptive options. The gaps are equally striking: there is limited integration of traditional and scientific knowledge systems, an under-addressing of gendered impacts, and a failure to fully account for the political economy of pastoral adaptation in a changing climate.

Conclusion

The pastoral studies database provides a robust starting point for understanding Indigenous Peoples climate adaptation strategies. However, if research is to truly support Indigenous pastoralists in a future of accelerating climate change, it must move beyond case documentation toward more integrated, interdisciplinary approaches. Future research must expand geographically, deepen gender analyses, and more rigorously examine the socio-political dimensions of pastoral vulnerability and adaptation.

The pastoral studies database captures a wealth of Indigenous innovation, resilience, and adaptation. Yet it also lays bare the limitations of the current research landscape. By expanding regional coverage, deepening interdisciplinary integration, reinforcing Indigenous governance systems, and centering gender and socio-political dimensions, the global community can move closer to truly supporting Indigenous Peoples pastoralists in navigating and shaping the profound climatic transformations that lie ahead.

Participating countries' climate change scenarios

<u>**Botswana**</u>

Botswana's climate is described as semi-arid to arid[25]. This harsh climate has resulted in acute water scarcity and highly fragile ecosystems, which over the years have been degraded due to over-stocking, overgrazing and unsustainable agricultural practices. Consequently, these conditions create a conducive environment to worsen climate change impacts across the primary economic sectors in rural areas. These impacts are compounded by the harsh semi-arid environment, acute water scarcity, and fragile ecosystems.

Recently, the country has been experiencing persistent heat waves with temperatures exceeding the 40ºC mark on a yearly basis. Furthermore, the country has been experiencing severe droughts, as well as flooding events from tropical cyclone hurricanes originating in the Indian Ocean, such as the Dineo and Freddy cyclones of 2017 and 2023, respectively. On the other extreme from heatwaves, the country's winter months have seen intensified cold fronts.

Drought episodes are affecting the crop and livestock sectors. The livestock sector experiences increased livestock mortality from lack of feed and water. Similarly, crop productivity declines significantly due to lack of rainfall as it is mainly rainfed/dryland farming. Climate change impacts on the crop and livestock sectors affect national economic indicators, with a decline in gross domestic product (GDP), an increase in government expenditure on drought relief programmes, reduced household incomes, and a lack of food for rural households who are dependent on agriculture for food production. Similarly, drought episodes affect biodiversity through increased mortality of wildlife populations and ecosystem and habitat degradation, which in turn affects the tourism sector and contributes to increased incidents of human-wildlife conflicts. Furthermore, floods impact nearly all of Botswana's infrastructure sector. The floods affect roads, railways, buildings, and ICT, which costs the country hundreds of millions of dollars in repair costs. Additionally, human lives are lost and negatively affected by severe flooding events. Consequently, all events associated with climate change (heatwaves, drought, floods, hailstorms, cold fronts, etc.) have significant economic and health impacts on the national economy and community livelihoods.

<u>**Chad**</u>

Chad is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change due to its geographical location. Projections by the IPCC suggest an average temperature increase of 1.2°C by 2030, 2.2°C by 2050 and 4.1°C by 2100 in the Saharan and Sudanese zones. Annual rainfall averages are projected to vary from -15 to +9 mm per month by 2090. Increased precipitation is expected in the south of the country during the rainy season.

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[25] https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/2024-12/BOTSWANA_NDC_2%20REPORT.pdf

Air temperature is expected to increase by 2.1°C to 4.3°C (very likely range) by 2080. Relative to pre-industrial levels, the median temperature increase from climate models in Chad is 2.1°C in 2030, 2.6°C in 2050, and 3.5°C in 2080 under the medium-to-high emissions scenario (RCP6.0). The number of very hot days per year is also expected to increase across the country with a high degree of certainty. For the RCP6.0 scenario, the median of the multiple models (averaged over the entire country) predicts 17 additional very hot days per year in 2030, 31 additional days in 2050 and 49 additional days in 2080, compared to 2000. In some parts of the country, particularly in the centre, this equates to over 300 very hot days per year by 2080.[2]

Availability of water resources is heavily impacted by a reduction in the surface area of open waters of Lake Chad (25,000 km2 in 1962 down to 2,000 km2 in 1992). A sharp downward trend of the Chari inter-annual average flow is observed because of rainfall variability and climate change. The hydrological year of 1984-1985 was characterised by a one-week interruption of the Chari River's flow in N'Djamena/Chagoua and a reduction of its volume from 39 billion m3 (as estimated in a "good" year) to only 6.7 billion m3.

Projections for Chad for precipitation are highly uncertain owing to the high natural variability from year to year, manifesting a high level of uncertainty and disagreement between different models, particularly for all water-related projections. The more conservative models suggest a reduction in precipitation while the models predict higher emissions driving higher global temperature increases suggest higher precipitation, with higher variability. Critically, all models project more variability in precipitation than the pre-1980 situation. This degree of uncertainty impacts on planning and deciding on adaptation measures. More variable and erratic rainfall is likely to lead to great extremes of drought and flood, with reductions in yields of maize and other crops.

Chad's extreme vulnerability to the impacts of climate change is reflected in its position on the ND-GAIN index (185/185): a combination of high poverty, frequent conflicts, and the risk of both droughts and floods have placed Chad as the lowest ranked country overall, with a score of 27.0. In 2024, the country's Inform risk index of 7.8 placed it in the "very high" risk class, meaning that the country is at substantial risk of a humanitarian crisis in case of natural or man-made disaster.

Food production and livelihood systems in Chad are highly dependent on climatic factors, particularly rainfall patterns and distribution; rising temperatures increase evapotranspiration and water requirement by vegetation, as well as impacting human and animal health. The effects of high temperatures are more acute for children, the elderly, and those with chronic diseases. Heavier precipitation and drier conditions are expected to intensify in the context of climate change, with an increase in the number of extremely hot days - highlighting the need for adaptation strategies to prepare populations from short-term weather-related disasters and longer-term impacts on livelihoods.

Numerous diagnostic studies point to Chad's extreme vulnerability to climate change. Indeed, like other countries in sub-Saharan Africa, Chad has in the past experienced recurrent episodes of drought and flooding, with dramatic humanitarian consequences. Today, climate change is marked by a steady rise in temperatures, greater variability in rainfall, and an upsurge in extreme weather phenomena such as droughts, floods, heat waves, violent winds, etc. In the future, these extreme phenomena are likely to become more frequent.

In the future, according to the international scientific community, these extreme phenomena will become increasingly frequent and intense. The impacts of global warming are already being felt in fields as diverse as agriculture, livestock breeding, fisheries, health, energy, water and housing. In addition, Chad is facing a growing number of increasingly frequent and intense natural disasters, such as the floods of 2020, 2021 and 2022.

Figure a: Temperature trends in Chad

Temperatures have been rising since the 1980s. However, the rise is more marked in minimum temperatures (ANAM, 2020).
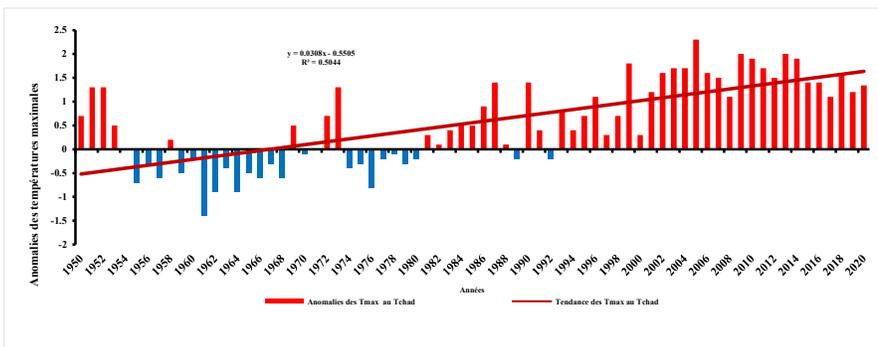
Figure b: Trends in rainfall indices for Chad

Trends in standardized rainfall indices show alternating dry and wet years, with a downward trend in all agro-climatic zones.
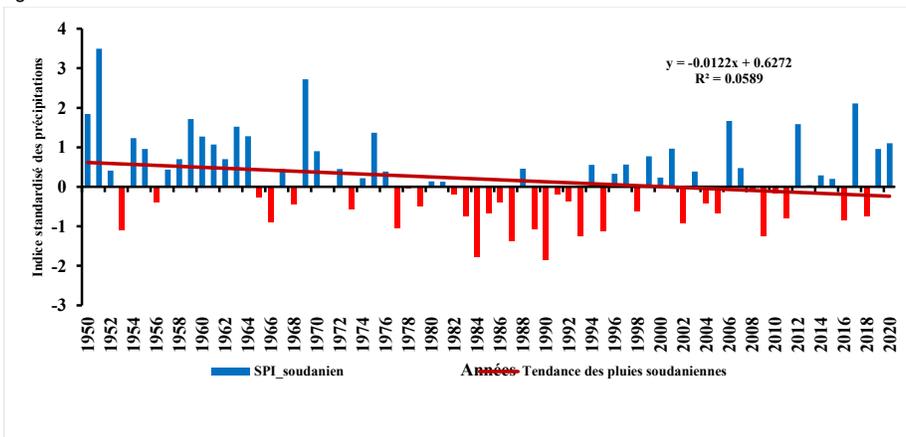
Sources : ANAM, 2021

<u>Kenya</u>

Kenya is highly vulnerable to climate change, with projected impacts including rising temperatures, altered rainfall patterns, and an increase in extreme weather events. Mean annual temperatures are expected to increase by 1.0–2.8°C by the 2060s under high emissions scenarios. Rainfall trends are highly variable, with anticipated increases in some regions and significant reductions and unpredictability in others, particularly in ASALs and coastal areas. Droughts and floods are projected to intensify in frequency and severity.

Rainfall patterns have already become more erratic. The March–May long rains have exhibited a declining trend in both volume and reliability, whereas the October–December short rains are becoming increasingly intense and unevenly distributed. Between 2020 and 2023, Kenya experienced its most prolonged and severe drought in over four decades. According to Kenya's National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), the 2022 drought left over 6.4 million people in need of humanitarian assistance by mid-2023, with livestock losses exceeding 2.6 million and school dropout rates rising sharply due to food insecurity and water shortages.

In early 2024, the country experienced extreme rainfall associated with the El Niño phenomenon. According to the National Disaster Operations Centre (NDOC), between 1 March and 18 June 2024, a total of 315 people lost their lives, 188 were injured, and 38 remain missing. Approximately 293,200 individuals (58,641 families) were displaced, while nearly 306,520 people (61,304 families) were directly affected. The floods damaged key infrastructure, including roads, schools, and water systems across 38 counties. Urban centres such as Nairobi and coastal regions, including Tana River and Kilifi, are among the worst impacted. Although the March–April–May (MAM) 2024 rainfall season has ended in most regions, recovery needs remain substantial, and the full economic toll is still being assessed.

A sea-level rise of 20 to 30 centimetres is projected by 2050, threatening Kenya's 600-kilometre coastline with saltwater intrusion, loss of arable land, and increased coastal flooding. Mangrove forests and coral reefs that sustain local fisheries and serve as natural buffers are already degrading due to a combination of climate stressors and human activity.

As is the case worldwide, climate change disproportionately affects marginalized groups. Women and girls in arid regions are forced to walk longer distances in search of water, which reduces their time for education and income-generating activities. Youth and persons with disabilities often have limited access to adaptation resources and decision-making processes, constraining their resilience to recurring shocks. For example, during the 2022–2023 drought, female-headed households were among the most food insecure due to unequal access to land, livestock, and early warning systems.

These trends underscore the urgency of scaling up inclusive, locally-led adaptation strategies. Community-based solutions that incorporate traditional knowledge, promote nature-based approaches, and enhance adaptive capacity through social protection, access to finance, and climate-resilient production system are critical. Kenya's devolved governance system and policy instruments, such as the National Climate Change Action Plan and County Climate Change Funds provide a strong foundation for delivering these interventions at scale and ensuring that no one is left behind.

<u>Somalia</u>

Somalia ranks among the most climate-vulnerable countries globally, facing acute environmental and socio-economic risks that are intensifying under changing climate conditions. Its geography, governance context, and development status make the country exceptionally exposed to the adverse impacts of climate variability and change. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and regional analyses conducted by the IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC), the country is projected to experience increasingly erratic weather patterns, rising temperatures, and more frequent extreme events, all of which threaten livelihoods, ecosystems, and human security.

Rising Temperatures and Heat Stress: Projections indicate that Somalia's average annual temperature will rise by 1.5–3°C by mid-century (2050) under medium to high emissions scenarios (RCP 4.5 to RCP 8.5). This temperature increase will intensify evapotranspiration rates, thus accelerating the loss of soil moisture and placing additional stress on agricultural systems and rangelands. The heat stress will disproportionately affect livestock, a critical asset for Somali pastoralist communities, potentially leading to reduced milk production, increased disease prevalence, and higher livestock mortality. Human health will also be impacted through heightened risks of dehydration, heat-related illnesses, and increased vector-borne disease transmission. This upward temperature trend, combined with water scarcity and poor health infrastructure, will further compound Somalia's already fragile human development indicators.

Erratic and Intensifying Precipitation Patterns: While average annual precipitation levels may not change drastically, rainfall distribution is expected to become increasingly irregular and unpredictable. Somalia's bimodal rainfall pattern—characterized by the Gu (April to June) and Deyr (October to December) seasons—is likely to experience significant variability, including delayed onset, shortened duration, and false starts. Such unpredictability will have serious consequences for rain-fed agriculture and pastoral systems, which form the backbone of rural livelihoods. The increased frequency of dry spells within the rainy seasons, followed by short episodes of intense downpours, will challenge water harvesting, flood control, and sustainable irrigation practices.

Furthermore, this variability undermines traditional climate knowledge and coping strategies, leaving many communities unprepared to adapt. Droughts will likely become more severe and prolonged, while intense rainfall events will lead to flash floods and riverine inundation, particularly in southern and central Somalia along the Shabelle and Juba rivers. These hydrometeorological extremes pose direct threats to food and water security, and indirectly affect nutrition, education, and economic stability.

Increasing Frequency of Extreme Events: Since 1990, Somalia has suffered from over 30 major climate-related disasters, including recurring droughts, floods, and cyclones. Notably, since 2016, the country has endured back-to-back multi-year droughts, displacing millions, decimating herds, and precipitating acute food insecurity. Climate projections suggest a continuing upward trend in the frequency and severity of such events. With minimal early warning systems and limited institutional capacity for disaster preparedness and response, communities remain largely reactive, rather than anticipatory, to these shocks. The overlap between climate vulnerability and conflict dynamics in Somalia further aggravates the situation. Displacement triggered by climate events often compounds existing humanitarian crises, straining already limited services and exacerbating inter-clan tensions over access to water and pasture.

Heightened Vulnerability Among Marginalized Groups: Over 60% of Somalia's population relies directly on climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, pastoralism, and fishing. The vulnerability is especially pronounced among women, youth, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and marginalized clans, who often face structural barriers to land ownership, credit access, mobility, and decision-making. For women and girls, climate-related stressors intensify burdens related to water and fuelwood collection, caregiving, and food provision, while also heightening protection risks such as gender-based violence. Youth, who make up a significant portion of Somalia's population, face dwindling livelihood opportunities in traditional sectors, contributing to out-migration and increased susceptibility to radicalization and recruitment by armed groups.

Internally Displaced People (IDPs) - estimated to number over 3 million - are among the most acutely affected. Displaced by conflict, drought, or flooding, many reside in overcrowded camps or informal settlements with limited access to water, sanitation, and healthcare services. Their exposure to environmental hazards, coupled with legal and economic insecurity, renders them highly vulnerable to recurrent shocks and chronic poverty.

Threats from Sea Level Rise and Coastal Degradation: Somalia's coastal regions - particularly in Lower Shabelle, Puntland, and parts of Somaliland - face mounting risks from sea level rise, saline intrusion, and coastal erosion. Projections suggest that even a modest rise in sea levels could inundate low-lying coastal areas, degrade freshwater aquifers, and reduce the availability of arable land. This has direct implications for coastal agriculture, fisheries, and human settlements. In some areas, shoreline retreat has already displaced small-scale fishing communities and undermined mangrove ecosystems that provide natural coastal defenses and nursery grounds for fish stocks.

The combination of environmental degradation and lack of coastal management infrastructure puts both ecosystems and livelihoods at risk. Saltwater intrusion into groundwater sources threatens drinking water quality and agricultural productivity, while unchecked sand mining and deforestation further weaken natural resilience.

<u>**Tanzania**</u>

Tanzania is experiencing the impacts of the changing climate across all zones of the country. Available information indicates an overall increase of temperature by 10C since the 1960s. Both land and sea temperatures have been increasing. As reported in the Tanzania Environmental Master Plan for Strategic Intervention, Tanzania has been warming by over 0.6C over the last five years as compared to the base year 1981 – 2010. Across the regions, temperature trends projections indicate a warming increase by 2C by 2041 especially in the western regions (Kigoma, Katavi, Rukwa), Southern highlands (Mbeya, Songwe, Njombe, Iringa) and central part (Dodoma). The eastern zone (Lake Zone, Northern Zone, Coast and Southern Zone) will experience a temperature increase of 1C during the same period. The most recent projections for climate change in Tanzania (Future Climate for Africa, 2017) show a strong agreement on continued future warming in the range of 0.8°C to 1.8°C by the 2040s, evenly distributed across Tanzania. The warming trend leads to a corresponding increase in the number of days above 30°C by 20-50 days in the central and eastern parts and up to 80 additional days in the coastal area of Tanzania. Warming until 2090 is projected in the range of 1.6°C to 5.0°C depending on the level of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.
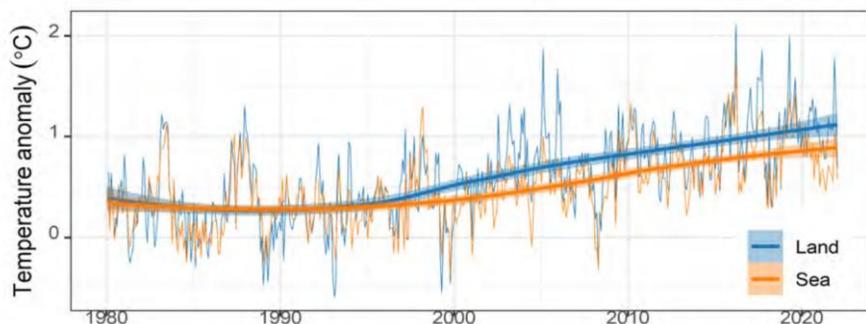
Trend in both land and sea temperatures since 1980 in Tanzania.

Strong variabilities of increased and decreased rainfall and shifting patterns have also been observed since 1970s. Projections indicate that rainfall will decrease during dry seasons and increase during wet seasons which translates to higher risks for drought and flooding. Rainfall projections for Lake Victoria Basin and North-Eastern Highlands indicate an increasing trend in mean annual rainfall of up to 18 to 28% by 2100 while the Southwestern Highlands and Western Zones are projected to experience an increase of up to 17.7% by 2100. Observed changes in rainfall and temperatures results into adverse floods in low land areas, prolonged drought, sub-merging of the small islands and low-lying land areas due to sea level rise, disease vector spread, and ecological transformation of landscape characteristics, including colonization by invasive species.

During the preparation of the Tanzania's Second National Communication (URT, 2015), trend analysis results for the period 1961 – 2013 showed a significantly increasing trend in mean annual maximum and minimum temperature with temperature rises of above 1°C in average maximum temperature. The increase in mean annual minimum temperature was found to occur much faster than for mean annual maximum temperature. Marked drying areas have been observed in parts of northeast and much of southern Tanzania between 1981 and 2016 with devastating effects to agriculture, water resources and energy production and demand. Currently, a significant proportion (about 70%) of all types of natural disasters in Tanzania are claimed to be climate change related and are linked to recurrent droughts and floods.

According to the Future Climate for Africa report of 2017, by 2090 these changes can reach up to 10% of current annual rainfall averages. As a result of these projected climate changes, the frequency and severity of extreme weather events are expected to increase and with it the impacts on climate-sensitive sectors, in particular agriculture and water resources, as well as impacts on infrastructure and ecosystems. Together with major socioeconomic trends, such as population growth and urbanization, climate change will negatively affect the ability to achieve Tanzania's development goals. Adaptation is therefore vital for reducing the impacts from climate change and for realizing a climate resilient development pathway. Currently, Tanzania is revising its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and developing a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) which will further elaborate adaptation interventions and mainstreaming options.

For further reference please see: National Climate Change Response Strategy (2021-2026): chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://www.taees.org/wp-

content/uploads/2021/09/NCCRS-2021-2026_-Final_PK.pdf and Nationally Determined Contribution: chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/TANZANIA_NDC_SUBMISSION_30%20JULY%202021.pdf

Uganda

Uganda faces multifaceted and escalating climate change challenges that threaten its social, economic, and ecological systems. For the Indigenous Karimojong and local communities in the Karamoja subregion, climate-induced disasters are threatening to increase vulnerability and fragility community members. With already a higher number of the population being multidimensionally poor (the region is the poorest in Uganda) and being impacted, their situation will further worsen because of these multiple impacts. Together with the compounding effects of localised and regionalised conflict that has affected the subregion, these are further pushing community vulnerability. Scientific projections indicate significant increases in temperature, altered rainfall patterns, and a rise in the frequency and severity of extreme weather events, with profound implications for vulnerable populations, ecosystems, and national development goals. This overview synthesizes current climate trends, future projections, and the socio-ecological vulnerabilities highlighted in the most recent scientific assessments, policy documents, and national reports.

Current Climate and Trends: Uganda's climate is predominantly tropical, characterized by bimodal rainfall (March–May and October–December) and temperature regimes. Over recent decades, climate variability has intensified, with documented increases in temperature and irregular rainfall patterns. East Africa - including Uganda - is warming at a rate exceeding the global average, with a temperature increase of approximately 0.3°C per decade since the 1960s (IPCC, 2014). The country's average temperature has risen by roughly 0.7°C over the past 50 years (UNDP, 2018), and future models project an additional rise of 1.5°C to 2.0°C by 2050 (UNMA, 2022). Notably, the northern and eastern regions (e.g., Karamoja) are expected to experience more pronounced warming, exacerbating existing vulnerabilities.

Rainfall variability has also increased, with some studies forecasting a decline of 10–20% in annual precipitation in northeastern Uganda, including Karamoja, where recurrent droughts already threaten livelihoods (UNMA, 2022). Conversely, increased rainfall intensity in western regions poses risks of floods and landslides, threatening water availability, food security, and biodiversity.

Extreme Events: The frequency and intensity of extreme weather events are projected to escalate. Droughts in arid and semi-arid regions, especially Karamoja, are expected to become more persistent and severe, jeopardizing pastoralist livelihoods and water security (UNMA, 2021). Flooding episodes linked to intense rainfall are likely to increase, leading to displacement, infrastructure damage, and loss of life. The 2020 floods, which displaced thousands and damaged critical infrastructure, exemplify rising climate risks (UNEP, 2020).

Impacts on Ecosystems and Biodiversity: Uganda's diverse ecosystems, including forests, wetlands, lakes, and savannahs, are highly sensitive to climate shifts. Rising temperatures and changing precipitation threaten biodiversity and ecosystem services. Deforestation driven by agricultural expansion and charcoal production is worsened by climate stress, reducing forest

resilience (UNEP, 2020). The degradation of wetlands and lakes, particularly Lake Victoria, compromises fisheries and water security for millions (WWF, 2021). These ecological changes diminish critical services such as water filtration, flood regulation, and habitat support.

Socioeconomic Vulnerabilities and Vulnerable Populations: The most vulnerable group is include indigenous pastoralists, subsistence farmers, women, children, and marginalized ethnic communities like the Karimojong. Climate change impacts threaten their livelihoods through reduced pasture and water resources, leading to food insecurity and increased poverty. The 2021 drought in Karamoja led to severe livestock losses and forced migration, exacerbating social tensions (KRSU, 2021; FAO, 2022). With 68% of Ugandans relying on rain-fed agriculture (UBOS, 2023), climate shocks are reducing GDP growth by 2.4% annually (World Bank, 2022). Pastoralist communities like the Karimojong have been especially hard hit, losing $28 million in livestock assets during the 2021 drought (Karamoja Development Agency, 2022). Additionally, climate variability hampers progress toward sustainable development and poverty alleviation efforts. Additionally, more recently, Karamoja in this respect has continued to face significant vulnerability to environmental and climate-related shocks, as prolonged droughts and unpredictable rainfall patterns severely disrupt the agro-pastoralist and pastoralist livelihoods that form the backbone of Indigenous Peoples and local communities' sustenance. Climate shocks, including unpredictable weather patterns, droughts, and floods, have disrupted livelihoods but also strained the coping mechanisms of households. Additionally, population movements due to insecurity and displacement have further complicated the situation, with people being forced to leave their homes in search of safety and resources. This, in turn, intensifies disputes and conflicts among communities over water and pasture resources. Building on the foregoing, in 2023, the Karamoja sub-region experienced its lowest recorded rainfall of 506.6mm, insufficient for consistent agricultural production and pasture growth. Additionally, 2023 was the second warmest year on record after 2009. As droughts intensify, communities have been compelled to travel greater distances in search of water, particularly heightening vulnerability of women and girls to gender-based violence. Such human mobility, especially when occurring in greater numbers, may heighten the chances of conflict over scarce resources.

Uganda's economy, heavily reliant on rain-fed agriculture and animal production (employing over 70% of the population), remains highly exposed to climate risks (World Bank, 2018). The degradation of ecosystems and weak enforcement of environmental laws further exacerbate vulnerabilities, with wetlands shrinking and forest cover diminishing, reducing resilience and ecosystem services.

Scientific Insights and Adaptation Strategies: The IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (2022) underscores the urgency of implementing climate-resilient development pathways. Priorities include:

- Community-based adaptation
- Climate-smart agriculture
- Water resource management
- Ecosystem restoration

Enhancing early warning systems, climate information services, and integrating Indigenous knowledge are vital for building resilience. Uganda's National Climate Change Policy (2015)

emphasizes mainstreaming climate adaptation into development planning; however, resource constraints and institutional capacity limitations hinder effective implementation. Bridging these gaps necessitates increased climate finance, stakeholder engagement, and policy coherence.

Policy Frameworks and Future Outlook: Uganda's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs, 2021) aim to:
- Reduce emissions from agriculture, forestry, and land use.
- Prioritize adaptation measures (e.g., early warning systems, ecosystem conservation, water management).

For further reference, please see:

· *UNFCC NAP- URL:* https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/uga01.pdf
· *NDC-URL:https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-09/Updated%20NDC%20_Uganda_2022%20Final.pdf*

Annex 2 - Initial assessment of potential beneficiaries

<u>**Botswana**</u>

Botswana remains one of the most unequal countries globally, currently ranked as having the 9th highest Gini coefficient according to UNDP's Human Development Report (UNDP, 2020). Despite sustained economic growth, the benefits have not been evenly distributed across the population. Marked disparities persist between urban and rural areas and across districts. Urban residents, for instance, consume 76% more than their rural counterparts, with consumption heavily concentrated in districts surrounding the capital. This inequality drives rural communities to increasingly depend on natural resources for their livelihoods—often leading to overexploitation and increased vulnerability to climate change impacts.

Gender disparities further compound inequality. While women constitute 56.5% of the labor force compared to 64.6% of men, they face a higher unemployment rate of 23.5% compared to 21.7% for men. These imbalances are more pronounced in rural areas, where women often have less access to productive assets, decision-making roles, and economic opportunities.

Persons with disabilities (PWD) also face profound marginalization. Only one-third of PWDs have attended school, and unemployment among this group stands at a staggering 70%. Households with disabled members tend to have fewer assets, lower dietary diversity, and more limited access to essential services, including healthcare. While the Tswana people are the majority ethnic group in Botswana, the country is also home to several minority groups, including the San communities. The San face acute socio-economic challenges, poverty, unemployment, and limited access to land, education, and resources—resulting in marginalization and exclusion from mainstream development processes

Although Botswana has established universal social protection programmes accessible to all citizens, addressing entrenched inequality requires more targeted, inclusive strategies that empower marginalized groups and promote equitable access to opportunities and resources.

UNDP in Botswana has identified key landscapes across the country where programme interventions can be focused. These include the Okavango Panhandle, the Bobirwa District, and the Makgadikgadi Wetlands area. In the Bobirwa District and the Okavango Panhandle, stakeholders noted that limited work has been carried out to date, despite the presence of high poverty levels and critical environmental challenges such as human-elephant conflict, persistent drought, and land degradation. These landscapes were selected based on the presence of previous investments and strategic planning frameworks, including the Makgadikgadi and Okavango Delta Management Plans developed by the Government. In addition, the presence of active private sector actors and complementary government initiatives—such as the SPEDU initiative in the Bobirwa area—offers significant opportunities to scale up and sustain locally-led interventions.

UNDP grant-mechanisms in Botswana prioritizes support to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, particularly those who are most reliant on natural resources for their livelihoods and most vulnerable to environmental degradation and climate change. In the selected landscapes; Makgadikgadi Wetlands, Okavango Panhandle, and Bobirwa District—the primary beneficiaries include:

- **Remote rural communities**, many of whom face limited access to basic services, markets, and economic opportunities.
- **San (Basarwa) communities**, particularly in and around the Okavango and Ghanzi areas, recognized as Indigenous Peoples in Botswana, with strong cultural ties to the land and traditional ecological knowledge.
- **Women and youth**, who are often marginalized in decision-making processes but play critical roles in natural resource management and community resilience.
- **Smallholder farmers and community-based organizations**, who are key actors in biodiversity conservation and sustainable land use but often lack the resources and technical capacity to scale up their efforts.
- **People living with disabilities** and **other social groups** who face structural barriers to participation in development programmes

UNDP's inclusive approach ensures that interventions are culturally appropriate, gender-sensitive, and designed to empower these groups through capacity building, access to funding, and participation in decision-making. Community-led project selection and implementation further strengthen local ownership and sustainability.

<u>**Chad**</u>

Landscape adaptation programme management in Chad is shaped by a complex network of stakeholders:

- Farmers and Cooperatives: Smallholders dominate; cooperatives facilitate resource pooling and market access.
- Local Communities: Traditional leaders influence land tenure; women's groups are crucial for sustainable farming and livestock activities.

The programme will build on the recognition that regenerative agriculture and livestock directly support livelihoods, especially in a context where the majority of the population in Chad relies on agriculture, pastoral activities and natural resources for sustenance. The project will reverse trends with respect to unsustainable practices that have accelerated land degradation, and which ultimately also result in economic loss to farming households and land users alike.

i. Strengthened agricultural productivity and food security:
- Soil regeneration and crop resilience: By promoting agroecological techniques, such as crop rotation, intercropping, agroforestry, and organic soil enrichment, the project ensures improved soil fertility and higher crop yields over time. This is essential in reducing hunger and malnutrition, especially for vulnerable households.
- Drought-resistant and climate-smart agripreneurship: The introduction of resilient seed varieties, will increase agricultural productivity in the face of erratic rainfall and rising temperatures.
- Enhanced livestock management: Sustainable pastureland restoration and rotational grazing practices will support livestock health, increase meat production (potentially also milk), and provide a stable source of income for pastoral communities. The negotiation of migration corridors for transhumant livestock herders in the farming landscape will reduce the potential for conflict and result in

       healthier and more productive livestock that can benefit farmland through manure and animal powered mechanization of farming and transport operations.

ii.   Income Generation and Economic Diversification
- Market access and value chain development: The programme will facilitate direct market linkages between farmers, producer groups, and traders, ensuring fair pricing and improved income stability. These activities will be complemented by capacity-building programs on post-harvest storage, food processing, livestock and agribusiness development.
- Cooperative Models: Establishing community savings and credit schemes will increase access to financial services, allowing smallholder farmers and women-led groups to invest in productive assets, such as improved farming tools, irrigation systems, and livestock breeding stock.

iii.   Social and Community Benefits
- Knowledge transfer and training programs: The programme will promote peer-to-peer learning (e.g. farmer field schools or similar models), and extension services to equip communities with improved (regenerative) farming techniques.
- Youth engagement in agribusiness: Training programs focused on digital agriculture, and sustainable land management will encourage youth participation, including girls, reducing migration pressures to urban areas.
- Inclusive decision making: Women and youth, along with other groups that may be marginalized (e.g. autochthonous pastoral communities) will be integrated into local governance structures, ensuring their voices are heard in resource management, land tenure discussions, and climate adaptation planning.

iv.   Specific benefits for women will include
- Facilitated access to finance to take part in regenerative agricultural activities.
- Reduced time spent on water and fuelwood collection, allowing women to engage in income-generating activities, education, and decision-making.
- Stronger community resilience by promoting equitable resource distribution and sustainable environmental practices.

The selection of target landscapes under the IP and LC Programme in Chad will be guided by environmental, socio-economic, and institutional factors to ensure maximum impact and long-term sustainability. Final selections will be based on robust stakeholder consultations. According to the above criteria, the following landscapes are being initially considered:

1. Lake Chad Basin (Kanem, Lac Tchad, Bahr el Gazel)– A key transboundary ecosystem facing desertification, biodiversity loss, and climate-induced water scarcity.
2. Guera and Batha Regions – Areas vulnerable to desertification but rich in traditional agroecological knowledge.
3. Mayo-Kebbi, Tandjile and Chari baguirmi Wetlands and Flood plains – A significant wetland area with high biodiversity value, facing deforestation and pollution risks.
4. Ennedi and Tibesti Regions – Fragile arid ecosystems with unique biodiversity, where conservation and eco-tourism could be strengthened.

5. Mandoul and Moyen-Chari Regions – Forest ecosystems with high potential for community-based sustainable forestry and agroforestry projects—.

IP and LC need support to adopt an integrated approach based on regenerative agriculture, sustainable land management (SLM), and inclusive value chains, recognizing that food, water, biodiversity, and climate systems are deeply interconnected.

Regenerative agro-sylvo-pastoral practices—including no-till farming, diversified cropping, livestock integration, and reduced synthetic input use—will be promoted to restore ecosystems and improve resilience. These interventions will be embedded within a Regenerative Agrifood Economy model, prioritizing circular resource use, biodiversity conservation, and equitable market access for smallholders, women, and marginalized groups.

Kenya

The primary beneficiaries of this project are Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities residing in the arid and semi-arid rangelands of northern Kenya. These communities rely predominantly on mobile pastoralism for their livelihoods, with seasonal movement critical to accessing pasture and water. Increasingly, households are engaging in diversified livelihoods, such as small-scale rainfed agriculture, harvesting and selling gums, resins, and aloe sap, apiculture, and informal livestock trade. However, these alternative income sources remain fragile due to limited infrastructure, weak market linkages, low levels of literacy, and insecurity related to resource-based conflicts. Women, youth, and persons with disabilities are particularly vulnerable, facing systemic exclusion from land ownership, decision-making spaces, and financial services.

Adaptation activities will include promotion of climate-smart pastoralism, improving rangeland governance, and developing drought-resilient water and fodder systems. This will involve support for community-managed grazing systems, strategic fodder reserves, livestock health services, water harvesting infrastructure, and diversification into ecologically viable value chains. Capacity-building initiatives will target women and youth to support enterprise development, natural resource stewardship, and climate advocacy. These actions aim to enhance adaptive capacity, protect livelihoods, and reduce the likelihood of displacement or conflict.

The geographical focus of the project is on the rangelands of northern Kenya. The arid counties of Northern Kenya cover 70% of the country, are home to 38% of the population and host 70% of the national livestock herd, yet they have the lowest development indicators and the highest incidence of poverty in the country. Eighteen of the 20 poorest constituencies in Kenya, where 74% - 97% of people live below the poverty line, are in Northern Kenya. Isolation, insecurity, weak economic integration, limited political leverage, climate change impacts and a challenging natural environment combine to foster high levels of risk and vulnerability—.

Public policy choices taken in Kenya's past, have contributed to poor socioeconomic outcomes in the arid rangelands of Northern Kenya. These choices favoured investment in areas of the country that have abundant natural resources, good land and rainfall, transport and power facilities, and people receptive to, and actively engaged in, development. Pastoralism, the main livelihood of the northern Kenya region, was perceived as environmentally destructive, with little or no contribution to the national economy—. As a result of the skewed investment, development levels in northern Kenya are considerably lower than in other parts of the country. The transport network is thin, disjointed, and in some places non-existent. Access to the national grid is concentrated in very few areas and the water infrastructure is largely undeveloped. Insecurity is high due to ethnic

conflict and livestock theft. The area is also plagued by degradation and erosion, which have contributed to the complexity of the challenges in the region, particularly concerning food security and access to water. In addition, the region is considered highly vulnerable to climate change impacts and has experienced devastating droughts and flash floods over the past years, leading to losses of human and animal lives, displacement, destruction of livelihoods, and food insecurity.

The prevailing production systems in parts of the ASALS include pastoralism, agro-pastoralism, irrigated agriculture and increasingly, wildlife conservation. Despite the significant potential contribution of rangelands to the country's formal and informal economies, national awareness about them remains very low. As a result, the wealth of drylands biodiversity and indigenous knowledge is not well documented and has received little support and advocacy in conservation arenas, media and other national forums.

Beneficiaries possess rich traditional ecological knowledge, customary governance systems, and strong community cohesion. However, they often face marginalization in national decision-making and require support in capacity building, climate-smart livelihoods, and representation. Social and structural inequalities further restrict opportunities for women, youth, and marginalized groups to participate meaningfully in climate adaptation efforts. The project will ensure meaningful engagement and leadership of women, youth, and Indigenous-led organizations.

By integrating local knowledge with science-based adaptation planning, the project will ensure that Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities are not only passive recipients but active drivers of resilience efforts. The initiative will support the revitalization of customary institutions and promote inclusive leadership to enhance climate risk awareness, resource governance, and adaptation planning. Opportunities exist to strengthen synergies between traditional practices and formal extension services, build community-based technical capacity, and foster locally-led value chains based on dryland products. In doing so, the project will elevate the role of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in shaping sustainable development pathways while promoting social inclusion, ecosystem restoration, and climate justice in Kenya's rangelands.

Somalia

The programme primarily targets Indigenous Peoples and Local Communitiesin Somalia, encompassing pastoralists, agro-pastoralists, and other marginalized groups such as internally displaced persons (IDPs), women, youth, and minority clans. These groups are among the most vulnerable to the compounded impacts of climate change, conflict, and economic instability.

The majority of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities reside in rural and peri-urban areas, where livelihoods are heavily reliant on livestock herding, subsistence agriculture, and informal trade. Livestock remains a cornerstone of the rural economy, with over 60% of Somalia's population depending on livestock for their livelihoods. Livestock production accounts for nearly 90% of agricultural output in rural regions.

However, rapid urbanization is transforming socio-economic patterns. Currently, over 54% of Somalia's population resides in urban centers, many of whom live in informal settlements with limited or no access to basic services such as clean water, sanitation, healthcare, and education.

Key vulnerable groups within Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities include:

- **Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs):** Representing approximately 20% of the national population, IDPs face heightened vulnerabilities due to conflict, climate shocks, and displacement. They often lack secure land tenure, face restricted

access to services and livelihoods, and reside in overcrowded and hazard-prone settlements.

- **Women:** Women face deep-rooted gender inequalities that restrict their participation in decision-making, limit economic opportunities, and intensify their exposure to climate risks. Climate change disproportionately affects women due to their traditional roles in water collection, food preparation, and caregiving, which are increasingly difficult under deteriorating environmental conditions.
- **Youth:** With over 70% of Somalia's population under the age of 30, youth constitute a significant demographic whose potential remains underutilized. Many young people are unemployed or underemployed, especially in rural areas. Their meaningful engagement in adaptation planning and local governance processes is essential for ensuring long-term resilience and intergenerational equity.
- **Minority Clans and Marginalized Groups:** Often excluded from formal governance systems and economic networks, these groups face systemic discrimination and limited access to public services, further exacerbating their vulnerability to climate change and environmental degradation.

Cross-Cutting Vulnerabilities:

- **High Poverty Rates:** A large proportion of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities live below the poverty line, with limited capacity to absorb climate and economic shocks.
- **Limited Access to Basic Services:** Many communities lack adequate access to education, healthcare, clean water, sanitation, and social protection, which hampers their adaptive capacity.
- **Heavy Dependence on Natural Resources:** Most Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities livelihoods are dependent on climate-sensitive sectors, particularly agriculture and livestock, making them especially vulnerable to droughts, floods, and land degradation.

The programme targets rural and ecologically fragile regions across Somalia. Below are the proposed target regions which are climate-vulnerable rural landscapes across different agro-ecological zones in Somalia:

- Mudug and Galgaduud (Galmudug State) – Semi-arid zones with pastoral livelihoods.
- Lower Shabelle and Middle Juba – Fertile flood-prone riverine areas with IPs, IDPs, and minority groups.
- Coastal areas of Puntland – Fishing communities vulnerable to sea-level rise.
- Bay and Bakool (Southwest State) – Drought-prone and food-insecure, dominated by agro-pastoralists.

The programme intends to work with:

- Agro-pastoralists & Pastoralists: High mobility, climate-sensitive livelihoods, dependent on communal land and seasonal rainfall.
- Marginalized Groups: Often excluded from governance and resource allocation, including Somali Bantu communities, female-headed households, and minorities.

- Youth: High unemployment, some engaging in climate-sensitive entrepreneurship (e.g., solar energy, water trucking).
- Women: Crucial roles in natural resource management yet face systemic exclusion from climate adaptation decision-making.

Tanzania

The Programme will focus most of its work and resources in three main priority landscape/seascape – that is Serengeti Ecosystem, Central Tanzania, and Zanzibar (Jozani Ecosystem). Serengeti and Central Tanzania landscapes offers great potential for pastoral livelihoods in Tanzania and falls under dry to moderate dry areas. Pastoralism thus offers an important traditional livelihood system for rural communities.

Pastoralism and livestock keeping in general employs 50% of the rural population in pastoral landscapes, making up 4.6 million households whose main source of income comes from this sector but contributes only up to 6.2% of the national GDP. This low contribution to the GDP is attributed by a combination of factors.

Most pastoralists share the same basic characteristics with little variation across tribes. Pastoralism is practiced as a traditional way of life and involves a nomadic and semi-nomadic way of life in search of pastures and water especially during dry seasons. For pastoralists, livestock offers a means of income/revenue and local livelihood, but it is not commercially practiced as a business case but rather a social wealth. Pastoralism is mostly dominated in 8 regions of Tanzania despite growing number of agro-pastoralists communities. These regions are Arusha, Dodoma, Mwanza, Manyara, Mara, Shinyanga, Singida and Tabora. The 8 regions accounts for over 35% of the total population in Tanzania and are located within dry and moderate dry regions of Tanzania. Overall, over 90% of the beef in Tanzania comes from local pastoralists as compared to modern private and commercial ranches. The situation is the same for milk production where over 70% of the milk is sourced from local pastoralists. According to the World Bank economic updates, the total cattle population was 36.6 million heads – an 11% of the African total cattle population during 2024.

The major ethnic groups which occupy and practice pastoralism and agro-pastoralism in these regions include Maasai, Nyamwezi, Sukuma, Barbaig, Iraqw, Wagogo, Wambulu, Wameru and Waarusha. While Sukuma is the big group of agro-pastoralists the Maasai remain largely pastoralists. Over 90% of pastoralists are small holder farmers

Most of the livestock in Tanzania is kept traditionally and thus referred to as indigenous pastoralism system. The most famous indigenous pastoralists are the Maasai and Barbaig who occupy the Northern rangelands in Tanzania. For indigenous pastoralist, grazing land is a communal property and thus shared by all community members through local arrangements (communal rangelands) that facilitate special and temporal distribution of grazing pattern. For example, experience from Monduli District Council in Northern Tanzania indicates how the maasai organize their grazing landscapes into five main zones based on availability of water, pasture and climatic conditions: the (i) Olpurkel: these are Arid and semi-arid lands, rich in salt, used during wet season when water is sufficient and grasses are nutritious. (ii) Oloing'aha: these are transitional areas that can be used during both the wet and dry season. (iii) Olng'arwaa: these are riverine areas, used for dry season grazing and (iv) Osukupo: these are areas with reliable rainfall, used for dry season grazing. This local knowledge and experience is passed on through generations due to the existence of strong social structures and community bonds.

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UNDP in Tanzania has been engaging with pastoralists in Northern Tanzania in support of community-based conservation activities such as management of pasture lands, land tenure issues and securing of customary rights of ownerships, water source management and establishment of alternative income generating activities such as poultry keeping, small-scale irrigation/horticultural activities and tree nursery establishment. These activities initiated local momentum for land use management in pastoral landscapes.
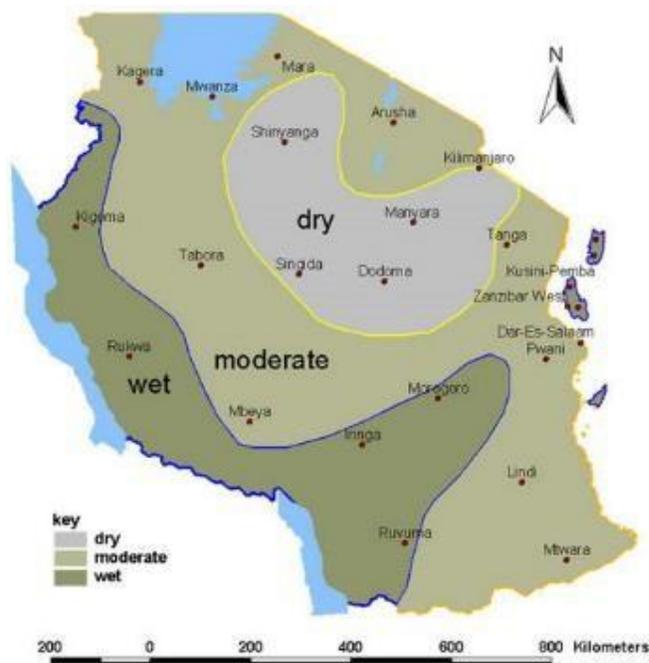
Map indicating location of drylands in Tanzania

This locally-led adaption programme will be implemented within the priority landscapes already identified which overlay very well with key pastoral landscapes in Tanzania and thus justifying for complementarities with existing community-based projects. Government reports indicate that, over 70% of the livestock population are kept in semi-arid areas in northern, central and western parts of Tanzania. The Central and Northern parts of Tanzania and priority landscapes for UNDP which has already created strong network with local organizations and local communities.

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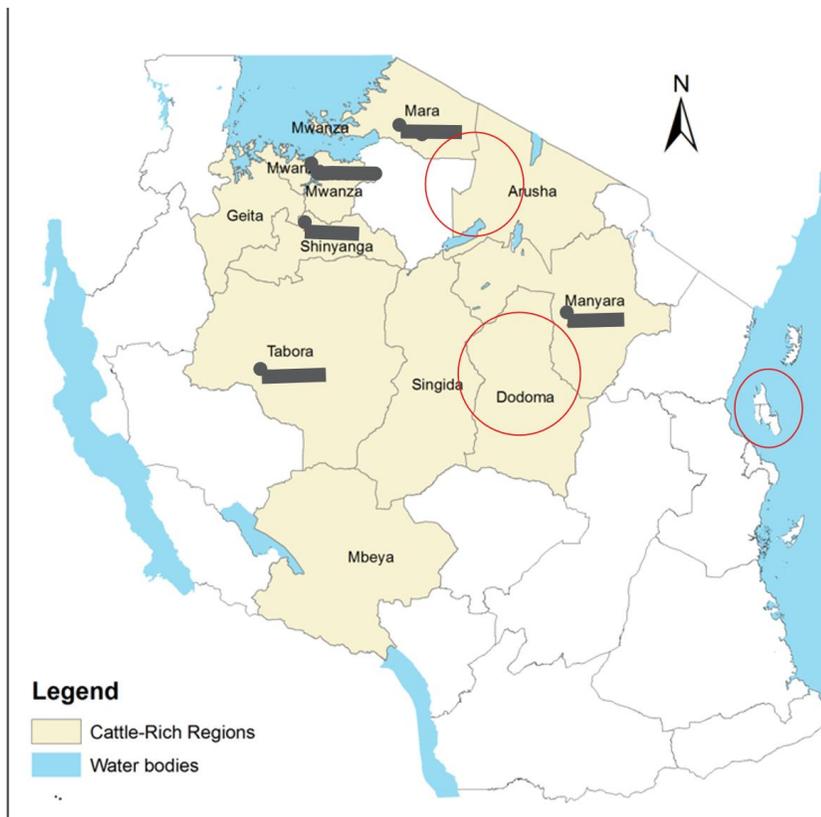
Figure.1: Map of Tanzania showing cattle-rich regions
Source: Msuya (2017)

The project is expected to benefit local communities in pastoral rangelands; specific focus will be on areas where UNDP is already directing some support (Central Tanzania and Northern Tanzania) with strategic projects outside these landscapes where pastoral communities dominate. for these communities, livestock (especially cattle) determines wealthy, identity and social status—. These communities maintain large herds of cattle and have a well-established traditional system of grazing and nomadic/semi-nomadic lifestyle. Men from these communities practice polygamy to ensure presence of adequate workforce at household level. The families live together and have a clear distribution of labor at different age groups. In most tribe, elders are a decision-making group, and the women are primarily responsible for household chores, milking and childcare. The boys and young men are responsible for herding livestock and warriors of the society ensuring that the society is well protected against enemies. Due to challenges related to drought conditions, pastoralists are forced to migrate long distances in search of pasture and water and thus the families move with their animals.

Uganda

The primary beneficiaries in Uganda will be Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities residing in the **Karamoja sub-region**, particularly the **IK (Kaabong District), Tepeth (Moroto District), and Kadam (Nakapiripirit District)** communities. These groups and the communities with which they reside remain among the most challenged by the elements of impact outlined earlier. Some of the defining characteristics of these communities include:

- **Livelihoods**: Predominantly pastoralists, agro-pastoralists, hunters, gatherers, and small-scale cultivators. Their livelihoods are highly dependent on natural resources and vulnerable to climate variability. They must move to follow pastures. They also must interact with other Indigenous Peoples from neighbouring countries who travel across international borders to access animal grazing lands in Uganda, which is a challenging source of conflict.
- **Protected Areas and Natural Reserves**: Karamoja subregion is home to key Uganda protected areas and natural reserves. Often, these areas present a variety of opportunities for the communities, but the communities may not be adequately benefiting from their presence.
- **Poverty and marginalization**: The Karamoja subregion is the most multidimensionally poor region in Uganda. Over 60% of the population in Karamoja live in extreme poverty. These communities often lack access to basic services such as healthcare, education, and infrastructure.
- **Cultural identity**: These groups have maintained their socio-cultural dynamics over the years, this is demonstrable through distinct languages, customs, and traditional ecological knowledge systems that are crucial for sustainable land and resource management.
- **Gender dynamics**: Women in these communities face compounded vulnerabilities due to traditional norms and gender stereotypes, they therefore remain affected and marginalised within the communities and face limited access to land and resources and are underrepresentation in decision-making processes.

The intended Indigenous Peoples beneficiaries are situated in the districts of Kaabong, Moroto, and Nakapiripirit, encompassing mountainous terrains and semi-arid savannahs. These districts are characterized by fragile ecosystems, limited access roads, and dispersed settlements and challenges with accessing public services. The communities inhabit remote, often inaccessible areas in mountains, which complicates the delivery of services and climate adaptation interventions. The communities are least prepared to adapt to the effects of climate change and therefore their livelihood systems remain at risk.

The potential target landscapes are mountainous and semi-arid regions in northeastern Uganda:

- **Kaabong District** – home to the IK people, who inhabit the Mount Morungole area.
- **Moroto District** – home to the Tepeth people, residing around **Mount Moroto**.
- **Nakapiripirit District** – home to the Kadam people, living around **Mount Kadam**.

These areas are ecologically fragile, with steep terrain, limited water sources, and high exposure to climate shocks such as droughts and flash floods. The communities here are often isolated and underserved by national development programs.

These communities are also located on the border between Kenya and Uganda and present a cross-border community character. Their production and livelihood systems go beyond the Uganda borders. Therefore, this work will connect with the ongoing cross border engagements between the two government seeks to strengthen the socio-economic opportunities of the border communities in the two countries which also features Indigenous Peoples from Kenya. In this regard, Government of Uganda and Government of Kenya have signed and put in place the Memorandum of Understanding Between the Government of the Republic of Uganda and the Government of the Republic of Kenya on Cross-Border Transformation Agenda for Uganda (Karamoja and Sebei) – Kenya (Turkana and West Pokot). Furthermore, these inter-government agreements included a new community oriented and community oversighted agreement on: Cross Border Resource Sharing Agreement (RSA) for Communities of Kenya (Turkana and West Pokot Counties) and Uganda (Karamoja Sub-Region and Sebei). This resource sharing agreement will focus on: Peace and Security (Controlling illicit arms; addressing transnational organized crimes; safe and orderly mobility of persons and livestock; conflict management and capacity building); Enhanced Social Services; Strengthening Commercial Agriculture; Infrastructure Development; Environment, Wildlife Protection and Sustainability, Trade and Investment. These remain critical areas of concern by the targeted Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.

These Indigenous groups along with the larger Karimojong local communities are distinguished by their traditional pastoralist lifestyles, transhumance practices, and reliance on natural ecosystems. They hold extensive Indigenous knowledge of weather patterns, water sources, and land management, which is crucial for designing locally-led adaptation strategies. Despite their resilience, they are increasingly vulnerable due to climate change-induced land degradation, water scarcity, and conflicts over resources. Marginalization from formal governance structures limits their access to climate finance and adaptation support.

Their cultural identity and traditional livelihoods are intertwined with the health of grasslands, water sources, and biodiversity, making their empowerment central to sustainable climate resilience.

- **Ecological dependence**: The Ik, Tepeth, and Kadam rely on forest products, wild foods, and traditional grazing systems and small-scale farming and beekeeping specially Tepth community. Their survival strategies are closely tied to the health of mountain ecosystems. The Ik community lives adjacent to the Kidepo National Park, where their livelihoods are significantly affected by frequent interactions and conflicts with wild animals inhabiting the park. These communities also engage in hunting, which, along with other activities, supports their livelihood sustenance. Maintaining a balance between hunting, resource use, and coexistence with wildlife is vital for their sustainable survival. They lack access to critical health, security, education, water and production services due to their remote location at the border between Uganda and Turkana County of Kenya.
- **Traditional knowledge**: These communities possess deep knowledge of local biodiversity, weather patterns, and sustainable land use practices. This knowledge is critical for designing effective, culturally appropriate adaptation strategies.
- **Vulnerability to climate change**: Due to their dependence on natural resources and limited adaptive capacity, these groups are highly vulnerable to climate-induced shocks such as prolonged droughts, erratic rainfall, and land degradation.
- **Limited access to climate finance**: These communities are often excluded from formal climate finance mechanisms and national adaptation planning processes.

The proposed work will empower these communities through locally-led adaptation planning, grant financing, and capacity building, enabling them to manage their landscapes sustainably and enhance their resilience to climate change.

Annex 3 – Gender analysis and action plan

During programme design gender analyses determining the different needs, capabilities, roles and knowledge resources of women and men in each country and identifying how changing gender dynamics might drive lasting change, were carried out. Their findings are presented below.

<u>Botswana</u>

Botswana as a Member State of the United Nations remains committed to the Sustainable Development Goals especially Goal 5 on Achieving Gender equality and Empowering All Women and Girls. To this end, Botswana continues to implement the 2015 National Policy on Gender and Development as well as the 2016 National Strategy Towards Ending Gender Based Violence. To ensure that women are afforded equal opportunities, Government constantly reviews laws to repeal those that are discriminatory and enact the ones that enable women and men to meaningfully contribute to development. Despite these policy efforts, significant gender gaps persist across various sectors, highlighting the need for targeted interventions. The following points illustrate some of the key areas where disparities remain and where progress is still needed:

- Human capital: Botswana scores high in education and female labor force participation (56%), yet women are underrepresented in leadership and high-productivity roles
- Economic resources: Women's access to land, finance, and technology remains limited women own only ~12% of agricultural land despite making up most of the farming workforce.
- Technical knowledge: Women possess practical expertise in agriculture and resource management (e.g., processing, sustainable land use), but lack systematic support to scale or formalize this knowledge.
- Unpaid care burden: Disproportionate domestic responsibilities limit women's ability to pursue income-generating activities and partake in decision-making.
- Rural poverty: Female-headed households, particularly in rural settings, face higher levels of poverty and low access to electricity and services.
- Vulnerabilities: Women are disproportionately affected by climate-related challenges such as drought and food insecurity due to their reliance on natural resources.

Shifting Gender Dynamics: Botswana is witnessing a gradual but notable shift in gender dynamics, driven by evolving policy commitments, economic empowerment initiatives, and growing efforts to mainstream gender across development sectors. These evolving dynamics create an important foundation for transformative and inclusive development; however, translating momentum into lasting impact requires targeted action across key areas:

- Data-informed policy: Systematic gender data collection (e.g., gender-disaggregated energy usage, asset ownership) will sharpen interventions and reduce inequality.
- Land and resource rights: Securing women's access to land and natural resources strengthens food security and builds climate resilience.
- Leadership parity: Encouraging women's representation in governance and technical roles—backed by quotas and capacity-building—will foster more equitable decision-making.

- Climate-smart interventions: Women's deep knowledge of local resource use positions them to lead and benefit from nature-based and climate resilient initiatives.

The proposed programme will support Botswana in addressing entrenched gender disparities and unlocking the full potential of women and girls, thereby catalyzing transformative change that drives sustainable development, reduces poverty, and strengthens resilience across the country.

Chad

With an estimated population of 19.3 million, 76% of whom live in rural areas, the majority of households in Chad derive their income from the agricultural sector, which absorbs around 80% of the working population. Women play a central role in the rural economy, accounting for over 52% of the agricultural workforce. However, despite this fundamental role, they continue to face profound inequalities in access to land, economic resources, health services and political decision-making.

One of the highlights of recent years has been the significant increase in the number of female-headed households. According to the most recent data, nearly 29.8% of households are now headed by women, compared with 25% in 2018. These women, often the sole providers for the household, generate their income mainly through agriculture (56%) and petty trade (15.6%). This phenomenon, while indicative of changing social roles, also reflects the persistent vulnerability of these women to male unemployment, poverty, and limited access to social safety nets and vocational training.

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Access to land is a major challenge. Less than 2% of rural women have a land title in their name, despite their major contribution to agricultural production. This exclusion is exacerbated by growing demographic pressure, land-use conflicts and the effects of climate change. In 2024, migration dynamics and security tensions led to the displacement of over 1.2 million refugees, 244,000 returnees and 215,900 internally displaced persons, aggravating competition for access to land, particularly in host areas.

On the educational front, inequalities between girls and boys continue to give cause for concern, particularly in secondary and higher education. Girls' enrolment is hampered by early marriage, poverty, a lack of suitable school infrastructure, and social norms that make it difficult for them to stay in school. At the same time, health indicators reveal an alarming situation: life expectancy remains low (51.3 years for men, 54.8 years for women) and the maternal mortality rate remains high. Unmet reproductive health needs, particularly in rural areas, remain high.

Disabled women, who represent 5.8% of the female population aged 18 to 49, face multiple discrimination. Their access to healthcare, education and employment is severely restricted, making them particularly vulnerable to social exclusion.

Gender-based violence (GBV) remains widespread and takes various forms: forced marriages, female genital mutilation, domestic and sexual violence. Despite the existence of legislative frameworks, impunity, the stigmatization of victims and the lack of support services hamper the prevention and effective management of such violence.

However, significant progress has been made in terms of political participation. The legislative elections of 2024 marked a historic turning point with the application of a 30% quota for women on electoral lists, resulting in the election of 64 women out of 188 deputies, or 34%. In 2025, the

first senatorial elections also saw 36.2% women elected to the Senate. The transitional government of 2024 continued this dynamic, integrating 40% women ministers. These advances reflect a growing institutional commitment to gender equality in the political sphere.

However, women's political participation remains fragile. Many women continue to be excluded from the decision-making arena due to limited access to education, political training, independent funding and networks of influence. The rise of information and communication technologies (ICTs) offers new prospects for empowerment, but women remain under-represented and under-equipped in this sector.

Internationally, gender equality rankings place Chad among the most unequal countries: 179th out of 182 countries on the Gender Development Index (GDI), with a score of 0.776; 163rd out of 166 countries on the Gender Inequality Index (GII), with a score of 0.671; and 145th out of 146 countries on the Global Gender Gap Index (GGI), with a score of 0.570. These indicators reflect the urgent need for coordinated, multi-sectoral interventions adapted to the socio-cultural context.

The sustainable transformation of Chad will necessarily require the full and effective inclusion of women in all development sectors. This implies strengthening public policies in favor of women's access to education, health, justice and economic resources, as well as institutional recognition of women's central role, particularly as heads of household and agents of change.

According to the Chad's NAP, gender inequalities are very pronounced in the country. Women are not in the same position as men to face the negative impacts associated with climate change and do not have the same capacities and opportunities to cope with it, which makes them more vulnerable and hinders women's ability to adapt to climate change. This is partly due to a poor understanding of the concept of gender by different actors (i.e. national decision makers and some women themselves) and its links to climate change, a lack of training in inclusive development approaches, and data disaggregated by sex and age. as well as a weak gender analysis in planning processes deprives the most vulnerable of assistance.

Limited education, cultural barriers, unequal social responsibilities and low participation of women in decision-making are at the root of their vulnerability and hinder their ability to adapt to climate change. Women are not in the same position as men to face the negative impacts associated with climate change, and do not have the same capacities and opportunities to deal with them, which exposes them or makes them more vulnerable.

However, the political, legal and socio-economic environment in Chad has showed ongoing gradual improvement. As a result of an understanding that the vulnerabilities related to climate change and its effects are gendered, a gender approach has been developed and integrated to the national strategies of climate change. The NDC and for the NAP identified Gender and Social protection as an intervention field, and consider that it is important to "integrate gender dynamics gender dynamics throughout the process of developing and implementing climate policies". The NDC also identified gender as one of the cross-cutting issues and priorities for both adaptation and mitigation agendas.

An area to which this proposal could contribute involves the development of a broad understanding of the gender-related vulnerability that emerges from poverty, social discrimination and sociocultural practices, in addition to climate variability and environmental and/or natural hazards. The insufficient understanding of the different coping strategies used by men and women of different social classes and groups to secure their livelihoods is a factor that the NAP considers as contributing to increase the vulnerability of women in a changing climate, and it is something that can be developed by this project.

Kenya

Kenya has made significant advances in gender equality and women's empowerment particularly in the areas of constitutional protections. There's also improvement in access to healthcare, access to education and poverty reduction. However, the impact of legal and policy frameworks on the lives of women and girls has been undermined by weak implementation and a lack of gender-responsive budgeting. Hence, women still face challenges, including the ability to participate effectively in conservation efforts and organisations owing largely to compromised decision-making and leadership spaces. The foregoing situation is exacerbated by social and cultural norms that are biased against women's effective participation in social, economic, and political arenas. Harmful practices and sexual violence also restrict women's freedom and equal access to opportunities. Overall, impunity and weak accountability measures, traditional justice systems, harmful attitudes, lack of systematic and credible data, as well as laxity in addressing women's rights violations continue to negatively affect the efforts to enhance the status of women's rights in Kenya.

In addition to the foregoing overall depiction, the following key gender issues are prevalent in the ASALs and rangelands:

- **Unequal gendered relations, practices and attitudes: T**he root cause of many of the challenges that women face could be traced back to unequal gendered relations. Women in the ASAL landscapes which are mainly traditional, are still discriminated from social, economic and cultural perspectives and this in turn affects their access to ~~resourcesas~~resources as well as significant development initiatives such as conservation projects.

- **Exclusion of women in key conservation efforts:** The proximity of women to restoration and conservation efforts seemed to be minimal. Where they are involved, it is seen predominantly in the form of small economic engagements. Yet women possess skills, expertise and indigenous knowledge that can be harnessed and, where needed, enhanced in order to result in their meaningful participation in conservation efforts.

- **Capacity challenges among stakeholders:** Worsening the exclusion of women in conservation efforts is the seeming limited gender competence among stakeholders, such as implementers. While most can identify the challenges that women face, such knowledge is often not followed with corresponding action. This challenge is similarly illustrated by county government actors, given that ASALs lack a policy at the county level, such as a Gender Inclusion Framework. The engagement of women is, therefore, arbitrary and not in pursuit of any policy objective~~—~~.
Environment-related challenges: Climate change and its resultant adverse effects, such as drought or excessive flooding, disproportionately affect women in the landscape since they bear the biggest brunt from a socio-economic perspective in terms of loss of livelihoods and an exacerbation of their unequal and unpaid labour burden.

A series of targeted measures will be implemented to support women and help address social and economic inequality. These measures include:

a. Gender assessment: To identify and respond to specific gender needs and perspectives, comprehensive socio-ecological baseline studies will be undertaken to identify gender equality-related status and gaps.

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b. Women's participation in governance and overall representation: in the LLA projects, women will be targeted and included in all initiatives towards strengthening ecosystems including : decision-making, environmental optimization and conservation initiatives. From a governance perspective, there is a strong desire to strengthen the governance of landscapes through the targeted and meaningful inclusion of women in multi-stakeholder platforms. In this regard, specific minimum quotas are recommended and precise targets are captured in the Gender Action Plan.

c. Capacity building: capacity building initiatives tailored to enhance women's skills to engage in sustainable agro-ecological and animal husbandry practices as well as eco-friendly enterprises with improved market access.

d. Knowledge management: Women's participation in innovative initiatives will be tracked with the objectives of documentation and to facilitate cross-learning across various groups and stakeholders, as well as providing critical learnings to inform future projects. Documenting the experiences of young women and those utilizing indigenous knowledge systems will be prioritized.

Somalia

Somalia is among the most climate-vulnerable and institutionally fragile countries in the world. Environmental degradation, gender inequality, and protracted conflict converge to disproportionately affect Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, including nomadic pastoralists, agro-pastoralists, coastal fishers, and internally displaced rural populations. These communities bear the brunt of climate shocks while often being excluded from formal governance, planning, and resource allocation processes. Within these systems, gender inequality remains a core barrier to climate resilience. While men often control land and formal decision-making, women particularly those in marginalized groups are the silent engines of survival, adaptation, and local innovation. Their agency is both undervalued and under-resourced.

Gender Roles and Responsibilities in Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities:

Within Somali Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, gender roles are shaped by clan-based systems and customary law (xeer), which define access to land, water, and livestock. Men typically dominate formal negotiations and decision-making spaces, while women play central but undervalued roles in sustaining family livelihoods and managing natural resources.

- Pastoral women manage domestic water collection, milk production, and food preservation—key survival tasks under drought conditions.
- Agro-pastoral women contribute significantly to dryland farming, seed selection, and soil restoration practices.
- Coastal women engage in artisanal fishing, seaweed farming, and fish processing, yet face exclusion from marine governance.
- Displaced women—especially in informal settlements—assume expanded caregiving and income-generating roles amid instability.

Despite their expertise, women's traditional ecological knowledge is often disregarded in climate adaptation planning, leading to interventions that overlook gendered vulnerabilities and strengths.

Gendered Access to Resources and Services:

Women in Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities face structural barriers in accessing productive assets, climate services, and decision-making mechanisms:

- Land and tenure: Customary systems frequently deny women land ownership or inheritance rights, reinforcing patriarchal control.

- Water and rangeland governance: Women are excluded from traditional water governance institutions despite being the primary water users.
- Finance and livelihoods: Mobility restrictions, clan-based exclusion, and limited literacy inhibit women's access to climate finance, markets, and cooperatives.
- Health and education: Women and girls particularly in pastoralist and IDP communities—suffer from limited access to sexual and reproductive health services, maternal care, and schooling.

These disparities undermine women's resilience and hinder the adaptive capacity of their communities.

Climate Vulnerabilities and Gendered Risks:

Climate change intensifies existing inequalities, with distinct gendered impacts in Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities contexts:

- Seasonal male migration shifts burdens to women, who must maintain homesteads, care for dependents, and manage dwindling resources under stress.
- Droughts and floods heighten food insecurity, forcing women to reduce their intake to protect children and elders.
- Displacement and GBV, Women in IDP settings face elevated risks of gender-based violence (GBV), poor sanitation, and lack of dignified shelter and services.
- Erosion of Indigenous knowledge: As displacement fragments communities, women's oral traditions and adaptation knowledge risk being lost.

These dynamics call for intersectional approaches that prioritize protection, dignity, and equity in climate interventions.

Participation in Governance and Decision-Making:

Clan-based governance in Somalia remains highly patriarchal:

- Customary structures such as councils of elders and (xeer) courts typically exclude women from land, water, and conflict mediation decisions.
- Climate and disaster governance bodies at national and local levels lack meaningful female and Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities representation.

While women often lead informal crisis responses and community support networks, their agency remains largely unrecognized in formal structures.

Indigenous Knowledge and Gendered Adaptation Practices:

Somali women in Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities are stewards of crucial climate resilience knowledge:

- Resource management: Skills in drought forecasting, herbal medicine, seed preservation, and water conservation are passed through generations.
- Social safety nets: Women operate mutual aid groups (e.g., Ayuto), vital for household recovery and community resilience.
- Conflict mediation: Women have informally resolved disputes over pasture and water during droughts, supporting social cohesion. A good example is Galkayo a city of significant socio-economic importance. Initially a clan frontier, which has evolved into an administrative boundary between the Puntland and Galmudug states. This border impacts governance and taxation of traded commodities. The city is simultaneously peripheral and central to the economy of both states. The violent history of recurrent political and clan-based conflicts has limited the development of its full economic potential. However, for the past three years, Galkayo has enjoyed relative peace because the conflict mediation process led by women and youth which brought stability and economic growth.

- Innovation: Youth and women led initiatives increasingly use digital tools such as climate storytelling and mobile finance for advocacy and adaptation.

These practices must be recognized, protected, and incorporated into both local and national adaptation strategies.

Pathways for Gender-Transformative Adaptation:

To enhance resilience across Somalia's landscapes, especially among Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, the following actions are recommended:

- Embed women in governance: Ensure formal participation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities women in local adaptation plans through local adaptions Committees (LACs) and Community rangeland councils (CRCs)
- Invest in gender-responsive infrastructure: Prioritize water access and secure markets tailored to pastoral and agro-pastoral realities and contexts
- Fund women-led climate solutions: Support cooperatives, informal networks, and small enterprises in clean energy, ecological restoration, and climate-smart agriculture.
- Enhance legal literacy and protection: Expand access to legal aid, GBV response services, and awareness on land and inheritance rights.
- Safeguard Indigenous knowledge systems: Use oral histories, participatory video and intergenerational mentoring to preserve local ecological knowledge.

In Somalia, climate resilience cannot be achieved without the full participation and leadership of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, particularly women and marginalized gender groups. These communities hold both the burden of vulnerability and the keys to sustainable solutions. A gender-responsive, locally-led adaptation agenda must not only recognize inequalities—it must address them structurally and systemically, empowering women and Indigenous groups to drive change. Centering their agency, wisdom, and lived realities will ensure that adaptation is not only locally legitimate, but transformative.

Tanzania

Adopted from the most recent gender analysis, the UNDP approach continue to rely on its Social and Environmental Standards (SES)[1] and the Gender Equality Strategy (2022–2025)[2], both of which emphasize the integration of gender throughout the entire project cycle. Gender equality is emphasized as a crosscutting theme in all programming principles mandating each principle to uphold gender integration despite having a dedicated principle on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment among the five programming principles (Leave no one behind, Human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment, sustainability and resilience, and accountability).

The recent analysis of how gender equality is integrated across all five UNDP programming principles is presented below, this analysis was done in support of programme formulation;

No.	Principle	Gender Relevance	Implication
1	Leave No One Behind (LNOB)	Women and girls, especially those from marginalized communities (e.g. rural, Indigenous, poor, or with disabilities), are often among the most left behind.	Applying LNOB means identifying and addressing gender-based exclusion, unequal access to services, and discriminatory laws or norms.

2	Human Rights	Gender equality is a fundamental human right, and addressing gender-based discrimination is central to upholding rights.	Projects must ensure women's full participation and agency, promote legal empowerment, and strengthen institutional accountability for gender rights.
3	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	This principle focuses specifically on promoting equal rights, responsibilities, and opportunities for all genders. It reinforces and amplifies gender aspects of the other principles.	The project must be designed, implemented, and monitored in a way that actively addresses gender inequalities and ensures that both women and men benefit equitably from its outcomes.
4	Sustainability and Resilience	Women and men experience environmental degradation, climate change, and conflict differently, often with women more vulnerable to these shocks.	Building resilience requires incorporating gender-sensitive strategies, such as empowering women in climate adaptation, natural resource management, and disaster preparedness.
5	Accountability	Ensuring transparency and responsiveness includes being accountable for delivering gender results and responding to the needs of women and marginalized groups.	Gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation, sex-disaggregated data, and inclusive feedback mechanisms are essential.

The work of UNDP on gender integration builds on and complement existing institutional frameworks related to gender in Tanzania, such as legal provisions, policy guidelines, strategic plans, and joint initiatives involving government agencies, civil society organizations, and international partners. These frameworks aim at promoting gender equality and women's empowerment. The following are some of these key frameworks.

o The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania 1977. The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania (1977) incorporates provisions that promote gender equality and the rights of women, particularly through the following key articles:
  o **Article 9 (f & g)** – Under the Fundamental Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy, the Constitution emphasizes that the government must ensure equality of all human beings and prevent all forms of discrimination, including on the basis of sex.
  o **Article 13 (1 & 2)** – This article guarantees equality before the law and equal protection under the law for all individuals, explicitly prohibiting discrimination on various grounds, including sex.
  o **Article 22 & 23** – These provisions safeguard the right to work and fair remuneration for all citizens without discrimination, including based on gender.
  o **Article 21** – Ensures the right of every citizen, including women, to participate fully in public affairs, either directly or through freely chosen representatives.

While the Constitution does not explicitly mention the term "gender equality" in detail, these articles collectively form a strong legal foundation for advancing gender equality and protecting women's rights in Tanzania.

- The Tanzania Development Vision 2025 also highlight the need to integrate gender equality and women empowerment. It places significant emphasis on gender equality as a critical component of the country's long-term social and economic transformation. The Vision recognizes that sustainable development cannot be achieved without the full participation of women and equitable access to opportunities for all citizens, regardless of gender. Key Gender Equality Considerations in Vision 2025 includes on key aspects on Human capital development, empowerment of women, equity and social inclusion, poverty reduction and economic opportunities, and good governance. Important consideration is put on promoting equal access to services and opportunities, increased participation of women in decision making, ensuring equity, solidarity and human dignity, reducing gender disparities as a barrier to economic development.
- The Third National Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP III) 2021/22 to 2025/26. The Third National Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP III) 2021/22–2025/26 of Tanzania integrates gender equality as a central pillar to achieve inclusive and sustainable development. Aligned with the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 and Sustainable Development Goal 5, FYDP III outlines specific strategies to address gender disparities across various sectors. Key Gender Equality Considerations in FYDP III includes.
  - **Economic Empowerment and Employment**
    - Job Creation: FYDP III aims to create 8 million new private sector jobs by 2026, with a focus on enhancing skills among women to reduce the higher unemployment rates they face compared to men.
    - Support for Women Entrepreneurs: The plan promotes access to financial services and markets for women, encouraging their participation in entrepreneurship and business development.
  - **Gender-Responsive Budgeting (GRB)**
    - Integration into Public Financial Management: For the first time, gender targets have been incorporated into Tanzania's Public Financial Management Reform Programme (2022–2027), facilitating the implementation of GRB across various sectors.
    - Capacity Building: Efforts include training government officials on GRB and establishing coordination mechanisms to ensure effective implementation and monitoring.
  - **Advancement of Women's Leadership**
    - Political Participation: FYDP III supports initiatives to increase women's representation in leadership and decision-making positions, including the development of a Gender Strategy by the National Electoral Commission to promote gender equality in electoral processes.
  - **Addressing Gender-Based Violence (GBV)**
    - Legal Reforms: The plan emphasizes the need to amend laws with discriminatory provisions related to marriage, property, and inheritance, and to develop legislation specifically aimed at ending violence against women.
    - National Action Plans: Implementation of comprehensive strategies to prevent and respond to GBV is a key component of FYDP III.
  - **Partnerships and Collaborative Efforts**

- Generation Equality Commitments: Tanzania has embraced the Generation Equality Forum's objectives, fostering partnerships with civil society, the private sector, and international organizations to advance gender equality.
- Innovative Financing: Initiatives like the Jasiri Gender Bond have been launched to mobilize resources for women-led enterprises and projects promoting gender equality.
- The Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups. This is the principal government institution in Tanzania responsible for promoting gender equality, women's empowerment, and the welfare of vulnerable and special groups within the community. Key Mandates and Functions of the Ministry includes:

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
- Develops and implements national gender policies and strategies.
- Coordinates gender mainstreaming across all government sectors and local authorities.
- Advocates for the elimination of gender-based violence and harmful practices.

Community Development
- Promotes participatory community development programs aimed at improving livelihoods, especially for women and youth.
- Facilitates the formation and capacity building of community-based organizations (CBOs) and self-help groups.

Support for Special Groups
- Develops programs and policies targeting vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities, the elderly, orphans, and marginalized populations.
- Works to ensure their inclusion in national development processes and protection under the law.

Policy and Legal Reform
- Reviews and advocates for reforms in laws and regulations that discriminate against women or hinder social inclusion.
- Collaborates with the Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs to align national laws with international human rights standards.

Coordination and Collaboration
- Works in partnership with civil society, development partners, and the private sector to implement programs on gender and community development.
- Monitors and evaluates gender-related programs and reports on progress toward national and international commitments such as the SDGs and CEDAW.

Other frameworks include:

- **Legal and Policy Frameworks**
  o National Gender and Women Development Policy (2023): Approved in 2023, this policy serves as the national framework to foster gender mainstreaming, equality, and women's empowerment across sectors. Implementation is coordinated by the Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women, and Special Groups.
  o Land and Village Land Acts (1999): Guarantee women's rights to own, use, and dispose of land, addressing gender disparities in land ownership.
  o Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act (1998): Addresses gender-based violence by stipulating stringent penalties for sexual offences.

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- o   Education Amendment Act (2015): Imposes severe penalties for individuals who impregnate schoolgirls, aiming to protect girls' rights to education.
  - o   Legal Aid Act No.1 (2017): Ensures marginalized groups, including women, have access to legal aid services**.**
- **Institutional Mechanisms**
  - o   Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women, and Special Groups: Leads the coordination and implementation of gender equality initiatives and policies.
  - o   National Advisory Committee on Generation Equality: Oversees the implementation of the Tanzania Generation Equality Programme (TGEP) 2021–2026, focusing on economic justice and rights.
  - o   Gender Focal Points: Established in all 26 regions and 184 councils on the mainland, as well as in 5 regions and 6 councils in Zanzibar, to ensure localized implementation of gender equality initiatives.
- **Strategic Plans and Initiatives**
  - o   Tanzania Generation Equality Programme (TGEP) 2021–2026: A collaborative effort involving government, civil society, and private sector partners to advance women's economic empowerment and gender equality.
  - o   National Strategy for Mainstreaming Gender in Climate Change: Aims to integrate gender considerations into climate change policies and programs, recognizing the distinct roles and impacts on men and women.
  - o   Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB): Integrated into the Public Financial Management Reform Programme (2022–2027), ensuring that national plans and budgets are gender-responsive.
- **Civil Society and Private Sector Engagement**
  - o   Tanzania Gender Networking Programme (TGNP): A civil society organization advocating for gender equality, equity, and social justice through policy engagement and grassroots mobilization.
  - o   Tanzania Media Women's Association (TAMWA): Focuses on women's rights and children's rights, using media to advocate for gender equality.
- **International Partnerships**
  - o   UN Women and UNDP: Support the Tanzanian government's efforts through technical assistance, policy development, and capacity-building initiatives aimed at promoting gender equality and women's empowerment.

The changing gender dynamics in Tanzania has resulted into increased social inclusion and women empowerment across all key aspects of the economy and political leadership. As of 2024, women held 37.4% of parliamentary seats. The Gender Development Index (GDI) was rated 0.95 during 2019 but there has currently been some increase despite being below 1, with a relatively stable Global Gender Gap Index.

Uganda

A collaborative rapid gender analysis, conducted in partnership with the country's CO gender focal point, but also strengthened from engagement and discussions with the communities and district level leadership over the past months. Usefully also, UNDP has recently completed in 2022 a rapid conflict analysis and gender assessment for the region from which some of the analysis below is derived. More broadly the analyses and assessments indicate that gender roles, needs, capabilities, and resources vary significantly among women and men within the targeted landscapes. Women in these communities often bear primary responsibility for household water and food security, managing small-scale farming, gathering firewood, and caring for children and

the elderly. On top of that women are the primary responsible family member for shelter /housing construction. Despite their vital roles, women generally have limited access to land rights, financial resources, technical training, and decision-making platforms.

Men traditionally dominate leadership and resource allocation within community institutions and local governance structures, which can limit women's influence in climate adaptation planning.

The initiatives must prioritize gender-sensitive approaches, ensuring that women and marginalized groups are actively involved in the design and implementation of adaptation measures. It will also support capacity-building initiatives aimed at enhancing women's access to resources, rights, and decision-making platforms, thereby fostering gender equality and social inclusion in climate resilience efforts. From previous analysis in the foregoing pages, it has been noted that as droughts and related impacts of climate change intensify, the focus communities are compelled to travel greater distances in search of water, particularly heightening vulnerability of women and girls to gender-based violence. Such human mobility and transhumance, especially when occurring in greater numbers, may heighten the chances of conflict over scarce resources. Such conflict may put women and girls' human rights especially at risk. Karamoja also experiences high rates of arms proliferation and misuse of arms, which can exacerbate these conflicts. Such conflicts are likely to increase as climate change continues to impact the availability and quality of natural resources, livestock fodder, land use change, human-wildlife conflict. These do affect women and girls more than men.

The variability of rainfall and increasing temperatures have also disrupted traditional farming and pastoral practices for the Indigenous communities targeted. These livelihood systems are increasingly affected by significant climate change effects as stated in various analyses above and reports attached. This contributes to recurrent and persistent acute food insecurity situation, with women and girls being affected and children often suffering malnutrition. For targeted communities, consecutive years of crop failure have created this dire situation, heightened by climate change. The fragility of the situation has challenged the prevailing agro-pastoralism and pastoralism system, affecting access to pastures, land for cultivation, and the free movement of people and livestock across the Karamoja region and the broader Karamoja cluster, all of which are essential for community sustenance. The climatic changes have additionally been linked with infestation by parasitic pests, including locusts (2020/2021), African armyworms (2022) and foot and mouth disease (2022), resulting in additional losses of crops and animals. When this happens, also health indicators for children and women are affected and so is access to school and education for the broader community.

For an already fragile subregion, transhumance and human-wildlife conflict further exacerbate community vulnerability, most of whom were children and elderly. The disruption of livelihoods has led to cycles of violence, as people whose means of survival are destroyed revert to raiding or infringing into other areas in search of water or other resources for their livestock, creating localised land conflicts and further violence.

These factors already exacerbate a challenging situation of gender inequality, which is deeply entrenched, with women and girls suffering the most from socio-economic and cultural constraints. They have limited access to resources, decision-making processes, and economic opportunities, making them more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and conflict. Traditional gender roles, socio-cultural systems in the region assign men to cattle herding and protection, while women are responsible for domestic chores, taking care of children and families, and subsistence farming. This division of labour exposes women to heightened risks from climate change, as they often travel longer distances for water and firewood, further increasing their

vulnerability. These parameters interact with and often contribute to early and forced marriages are another significant issue in Karamoja. Cultural practices such as the exchange of bride price in the form of cattle incentivize families to marry off their daughters at a young age and contribute to cattle raiding. Over 60% of girls in Karamoja are married before the age of 18, which limits their access to education and economic opportunities, playing a role therefore in the cycle of poverty and gender inequality. Additionally, intimate partner violence is prevalent in these marriages, with women having little recourse to justice due to the lack of effective legal frameworks and support systems. Uganda has put in place local measures to facilitate the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325, with the coming into place of the Third National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security 2021-25 (NAP III). The NAP specifically identifies the issue of climate insecurity as an emerging threat and commits to ensuring that women are equal partners in disaster mitigation and management, including on issues such as conflicts related to climate change. Therefore, providing Local adaptation measure to these communities and their active inclusion in design and implementation can contribute in a large way to addressing climate insecurity. Promoting Indigenous Peoples and local community's climate adaptation and climate disaster mitigation with women's involvement will be an opportunity to address these gender dimensions in local adaption and wider regional stability. These actions will also build on some important pieces of work by UNDP and other partners including on applying some gender responsive measures linked to the "Mapping of climate security adaptations at the community level in the Horn of Africa", with a focus on Uganda's Karamoja region, inclusive strategies like integrating disaster risk management into national and district plans, enhancing emergency response capacities, and improving community health and pastoralist-outreach services, as well as national multi-hazard integrated early warning systems, become critical foundations for advancing this work.

Based on the analysis, livelihood options are highly vulnerable and the challenging poverty dynamics are further exacerbated by these climate change effects. The impact on women and girls is high.

Persistent climate risks and low resilience against shocks, contribute to Indigenous Peoples grievances and fragility that affect peace and security and consequently impact the progress of the population against fundamental development indicators. It is evident for Karamoja and the targeted locations that climate change is a threat multiplier, escalating the pre-existing tensions and fuelling conflicts over dwindling resources like water, arable land, and food. Women and girls are the most affected in these Indigenous Peoples communities. The community resources often become bargaining chips in power struggles (Including at the household level), leading to violence and displacement. Notably in respect to Karamoja temperature trends are already seen to be on the rise, reflecting a broader regional pattern. In East Africa much more broadly, there have been five consecutive seasons of drier-than-normal conditions. The consequences of these climate-related security risks have been devastating, impacting agriculture and food security, malnutrition, challenges related to water security, and increased rates of displacement, and community gender dynamics all of which can heighten community fragility.

Based on the above, and in line with the "Updated guidance document for Implementing Entities on compliance with the Adaptation Fund Gender Policy", the following programme level gender action plan was developed.

Impact Statement:

Greater resilience to climate change impacts – drought, rainfall variability, etc. – for women and girls in selected landscapes in six countries through their continual equitable participation in Landscape Adaptation Programme (LAP) development, implementation and adaptive management, including the identification, design and implementation of LAP constituent initiatives they have prioritized for funding from direct access to adaptation finance

Outcome Statement:

An estimated 80% of female participants in LAP development and implementation in the six countries have enhanced water access and improved agricultural or pastoral productivity from their participation in landscape governance as well as leadership of the design and implementation of grant-funded LAP constituent initiatives.

Output(s) Statement(s):

IP and LC women and girls in the selected landscapes participate pro-actively in LAP development and implementation, including identification of their own initiatives for grant funding

Activities	Indicators	Targets	Timeline	Responsibilities	Costs (US$)
IP and LC women and girls are represented equitably in LAP consultations	Percentage of women and girls (from baseline landscape population estimates) present or represented in LAP consultations	On average, 80% of the female population in the selected landscapes	Years 1-2	National Coordinators NLAC	50,000
IP and LC women and girls are represented on NLACs	Percentage membership of NLAC that is IP and LC female	On average, at least 50% of NLAC membership is comprised of IP and LC women	Year 1	UNDP National Coordinators NLACs	60,000
Outreach and awareness activities on ecosystem services and climate-resilient agriculture and pastoralism target IP and LC women and girls	Percentage of IP and LC women in each landscape reached by awareness activities	80% IP and LC women and girls in each landscape, 30% of which are from female headed households and other vulnerable sub-groups (e.g., widowed, minorities, disabled, the elderly)	Years 1 to 4	National Coordinators	60,000
IP and LC women and girls identify potential initiatives that, when designed and implemented, will contribute to or achieve LAP outcomes	Numbers of potential women-led initiatives identified	At least 30% of all potential identified LAP initiatives can be female led or involve women in positions of organizational leadership	Years 1-3	National Coordinators	50,000

Output(s) Statement(s):

IP and LC women and girls in the selected landscapes access technical assistance, knowledge – both traditional and conventional – information and financing to design LAP constituent initiatives identified under the previous output

IP and LC women's organizations in the landscape design LAP initiatives	Number of LAP initiatives designed by IP and LC women's organizations under implementation	At least 50% of all LAP initiatives are led by women or have 50% women participation	Years 1-4	National Coordinators NLACs	60,000

Output(s) Statement(s):

IP and LC women's organizations monitor and evaluate performance of their LAP initiatives, identify lessons and incorporate them into adaptive management measures.

IP and LC women's organizations in all landscapes participate in M&E workshops to analyze initiative design and implementation for what worked and didn't work	Number of women led initiatives or initiatives with more than 50% female participation undergoing participatory evaluations	All women led initiatives or initiatives with more than 50% female participation are evaluated	Years 1-4	National Coordinators NLACs	50,000
IP and LC women's organizations in all landscapes receive technical assistance to systematize lessons learned from analysis of initiative performance	Number of IP and LC women's organizations systematizing lessons learned	Lessons learned from all women led initiatives or initiatives with more than 50% female participation are systematized	Year 4	National Coordinators NLACs	50,000

Guidance will be provided during implementation to each NLAC for LAP formulation, including development of gender-sensitive criteria for NLAC review of grant project eligibility.

Additionally, as the LAP design process follows a participatory design approach, National Coordinators will support Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities with stakeholder mapping exercises, gender analyses, and economic, social and environmental benefits. These will provide the Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities and LAP constituents with confidence regarding the desirability, viability and replicability of their initiative and its potential contribution to socio-ecological resilience. Compliance by each project with the AF Gender Policy during implementation will be monitored through adherence to reporting requirements in Project Performance Reports (PPRs).

Each LAP will be designed to ensure that women and men and female and male youth equitably engage in and benefit from project activities, ensuring that the Programme addresses structural inequalities whenever they exist. The Programme will comply with UNDP's Gender Policy to prevent gender-based inequality, discrimination, exclusion, unwanted workload, or violence. In LAP development, gender-sensitive targeting is one of the selection criteria, as well as the representation of women in LAP leadership teams. In the proposals for LAP constituent initiatives, dedicated instructions and guidance on gender considerations is integrated to raise Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.

The Programme will work with NLACs and NCs to consider the ways in which each LAP addresses gender and inclusiveness and how Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities can support the same values in their initiatives. Responses to the four items below will be assessed during development of all LAPs and LAP initiatives:

● Analysis: Is this project informed by an analysis of the different needs, capacities, situations and interests of women, men, boys, and girls and/or other groups of people with particularly
heightened vulnerability in this given context? Are these clearly reflected in the LAP or LAP initiative?
● Participation in Project Processes: Does the project ensure meaningful participation of women, men, boys and girls, and/or other groups of people in the following: transparent information sharing; decision making; responsive feedback mechanisms?
● Monitoring and Evaluation Systems: Are LAP and LAP initiative teams monitoring, collecting and analyzing both gender and age disaggregated data at individual level?
● Activities: Are project activities adapted to a) meet the distinct needs of women, men, boys, and girls as identified in the analysis, and/or b) reduce gender inequalities and/or c) reduce other social inequalities between different groups of people where possible?

During the LAP design workshops the following strategies will be employed:

● United Nations' guidelines for gender-inclusive language will be applied when engaging with stakeholders during the design phase, while non-discriminatory language will be used to make gender visible, or not visible, when relevant and appropriate in all Programme communications.
● A tailored communication campaign using gender-sensitive language, images and colours will be used to encourage female applicants/entrepreneurs to apply to participate in development of both LAPs and LAP initiatives.
● There will be zero tolerance for harassment, and
discrimination of any kind in all phases of the Regional Programme, individual LAPs and LAP initiatives.

During LAP initiative definition:

● LAP initiatives will be assessed by NLACs on a gender and inclusion matrix to determine to what degree their solution is gender blind, gender aware, gender sensitive, gender responsive, or gender transformative as per the Gender Integration Continuum.
● NLACs will have a Gender Expert as primary reviewer of proposals; the NLAC may specifically commission reviews from a Technical Advisory Group containing one or more gender specialists;
● All NLACS will list the gender of their members to ensure appropriate representation

During LAP initiative review by NLACs, who will:

● Ensure that the innovation is well adapted to the diverse needs of women, girls, men, boys and or groups of people with intersecting levels of vulnerability;
● Ensure that gender and age disaggregated data is collected, analyzed, and effectively utilized in project design and monitoring;
● Ensure that information sharing is transparent, inclusive and actively promotes the participation of women and men;
● Ensure that women and men are able to take empowered decisions when it comes to access and utilization of the project benefits.
● Ensure that appropriate feedback mechanisms are incorporated into project design to the fullest extent possible, to ensure that women, men, and other user groups are able to give feedback on the utilization, impact and potential areas of improvement for LAP initiative.

Annex 4 - Grievance Redress Mechanism

This section provides a description of a programme level, multi-tier grievance redress mechanism (GRM) that will be operationalized in each of the participating countries and be available for local, national, regional and global stakeholders.

The description of the GRM is based on UNDP guidelines and the operational characteristics of the Programme.

The UNDP will establish and implement a transparent, fair, and free-to-access GRM. Stakeholders may raise a grievance at any time to to UNDP offices (country, regional, headquarters), National Landscape Adaptation Committees (NLACs), or to the AF. Moreover, UNDP's Accountability Mechanism, consisting of the Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM) and Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (SECU), provides additional options for grievance redress. Further information can be found on the UNDP website at: http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/accountability/secu-srm/

GRM task teams will be established and convened by the NLACs on an *ad hoc* basis, to attempt to resolve the grievance, request further information to clarify the issue, refer the grievance to independent mediation or determine the request is outside the scope and mandate of the NLACs and refer it elsewhere.

The mandate of the GRM will be to:
  i. Receive and address any concerns, complaints, notices of emerging conflicts, or grievances (collectively "*grievance*") alleging actual or potential harm to affected person(s) (the "*claimant(s)*") arising from the programme.
  ii. Assist in resolution of grievances between and among programme stakeholders; as well as the various government ministries, agencies, and Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, and others (collectively, the "*Stakeholders*") in the context of the programme.
  iii. Conduct itself at all times in a flexible, collaborative, and transparent manner aimed at problem solving and consensus building.

The functions of the GRM will be to:
  i. Receive, log and track all grievances received.
  ii. Provide regular status updates on grievances to claimants, NCs, NLACs members, PMU, and other relevant stakeholders, as applicable.
  iii. Engage the NLAC members and other relevant stakeholders in grievance resolution.
  iv. Process and propose solutions and ways forward related to specific grievances within a period not to exceed sixty (60) days from receipt of the grievance.
  v. Identify growing trends in grievances and recommend possible measures to avoid the same.
  vi. Receive and service requests for, and suggest the use of, mediation or facilitation.
  vii. Elaborate grievance reports, make said reports available to the public, and more generally work to maximize the disclosure of its work (including its reports, findings, and outcomes).
  viii. Ensure increased awareness, accessibility, predictability, transparency, legitimacy, and credibility of the GRM process.
  ix. Collaborate with partner institutions and other entities to conduct outreach initiatives to increase awareness among stakeholders as to the existence of the GRM and how its services can be accessed.
  x. Ensure continuing education of NLAC members about the relevant laws and policies that they will need to be aware of to participate in the development of effective resolutions to grievances likely to come before the GRM.
  xi. Monitor follow-up to grievance resolutions, as appropriate.

Composition

The GRM will be composed of *ad hoc* GRM task teams in response to specific requests for grievance. The task teams will be balanced in composition and should not include any NLAC members with a direct interest or role in the grievance.

Role of the Implementing Entity

UNDP (and responsible parties, namely its Country Offices) will perform the following core functions through the Country Programme Teams:

- Publicize the existence of the GRM and the procedure for using it.
- Receive and log requests for dispute resolution.
- Acknowledge receipt to the requestor.
- Determine eligibility.
- Forward eligible requests to the NLACs for review and action.
- Track and document efforts at grievance/dispute resolution and their outcomes.

NLACs

Based on feedback provided by the GRM task teams, NLACs will perform the following core functions:

- Take direct action to resolve the grievance/dispute (e.g. bring the relevant parties together to discuss and resolve the issue themselves with oversight by the NLAC).
- Request further information to clarify the issue, and share that information with all relevant parties, or ensure that a government agency represented on the NLAC took appropriate administrative action to deal with a complaint.
- Refer the grievance to independent mediation, while maintaining oversight; or
- Determine that the request was outside the scope and mandate of the NLAC and refer it elsewhere (e.g., police or to the courts).

Communicating a grievance

(i) Who can submit a grievance?

A grievance can be sent by any individual or group of individuals that believes it has been or will be harmed by the Project.
If a grievance is to be lodged by a different individual or organization on behalf of those said to be affected, the claimant must identify the individual and/or people on behalf of who the grievance is submitted and provide written confirmation by the individual and/or people represented that they are giving the claimant the authority to present the grievance on their behalf. The GRM will take reasonable steps to verify this authority.

(ii) How is the grievance communicated?

The GRM shall maintain a flexible approach with respect to receiving grievances in light of known local constraints with respect to communications and access to resources for some stakeholders. A grievance can be transmitted to the GRM by any means available (i.e., by email, letter, phone call, meeting, text message, etc.).

The contact information for submitting grievances will be included in the grant agreements in each of the participating countries and available on the UNDP website.

To facilitate communications with and between the GRM and potential claimants, the GRM will receive support from the NLAC members' institutions, local government, and civil society organizations.

(iii) What information should be included in a Grievance?

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The grievance should include the following information:

    (a) the name of the individual or individuals making the complaint (the "claimant").

    (b) a means for contacting the claimant (email, phone, address, other).

    (c) if the submission is on behalf of those alleging potential or actual harm, the identity of those on whose behalf the grievance is made, and written confirmation by those represented of the claimant's authority to lodge the grievance on their behalf.

    (d) the description of the potential or actual harm.

    (e) Claimant's statement of the risk of harm or actual harm (description of the risk/harm and those affected, names of the individual(s) or institutions responsible for the risk/harm, the location(s) and date(s) of harmful activity).

    (f) what has been done by the claimant thus far to resolve the matter.

    (g) whether the claimant wishes that their identity is kept confidential.

    (h) the specific help requested from the GRM.

Claimants are not required to provide all of the information listed above. Initially, the claimant need only provide enough information to determine eligibility. If insufficient information is provided, the GRM has an obligation to make a substantial, good faith effort to contact the complainant to request whatever additional information is needed to determine eligibility, and if eligible, to develop a proposed response.

Logging, acknowledgment, and tracking

All grievances and reports of conflict will be received, assigned a tracking number, acknowledged to claimant, recorded electronically, and subject to periodic updates to the claimant as well as the office file.

Within one (1) week from the receipt of a grievance, the GRM will send a *written* acknowledgement to Claimant of the Grievance received with the assigned tracking number.[26]
Each Grievance file will contain, at a minimum:

    i.   The date of the request as received.

    ii.   The date the written acknowledgment was sent (and oral acknowledgment if also done.

    iii.   The dates and nature of all other communications or meetings with the claimant and other relevant Stakeholders.

    iv.   Any requests, offers of, or engagements of a mediator.

    v.   The date and records related to the proposed solution/way forward.

    vi.   The acceptance or objections of the claimant (or other stakeholders).

    vii.   The proposed next steps if objections arose.

    viii.   The alternative solution if renewed dialogues were pursued.

    ix.   Notes regarding implementation.

    x.   Any conclusions and recommendations arising from monitoring and follow up.

Maintaining Communication and Status Updates

Files for each grievance will be available for review by the claimant and other stakeholders involved in the grievance, or their designated representative(s). Appropriate steps will be taken to maintain the confidentiality of the claimant if previously requested.
The GRM will provide periodic updates to the claimant regarding the status and current actions to resolve the Grievance. Not including the acknowledgment of receipt of the grievance, such updates will occur within reasonable intervals (not greater than every thirty (30) days).

Investigation and Consensus Building

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[26] Oral acknowledgments can be used for expediency (and also recorded), but) but must be followed by a written acknowledgment.

Within one (1) week of receiving a grievance, UNDP (and responsible parties) through the Country Programme Teams will notify the NLACs and any other relevant institutions of the receipt of the grievance.

The designated GRM task team will promptly engage the claimant and any other relevant stakeholders deemed appropriate, to gather all necessary information regarding the Grievance.
Through the NLACs, the GRM will have the authority to request from relevant government institutions any information (documents or otherwise) relevant to resolving the grievance and avoiding future grievances of the same nature.

As necessary, the NLACs will convene one or more meetings with relevant individuals and institutions as needed.

The objective of all investigative activities is to develop a thorough understanding of the issues and concerns raised in the grievance and facilitate consensus around a proposed solution and way forward.

The NLAC members will procure the cooperation of their respective staff with the investigation.
At any point during the investigation, the GRM task teams may determine that an onsite field investigation is necessary to properly understand the Grievance and develop an effective proposed solution and way forward.

Seeking advisory opinion and/or technical assistance

At any point after receiving a grievance and through to implementation of the proposed solution and way forward, the NLACs and/or GRM task teams may seek the technical assistance and/or an advisory opinion from any entity or individual in [country] or internationally which may reasonably be believed to be of assistance.

Making Proposed Actions and Solutions Public and Overseeing Implementation

The NLACs will communicate to the claimant one or more proposed actions or resolutions and clearly articulate the reasons and basis for proposed way forward.

If the Claimant does not accept the resolution, the NLACs and GRM task teams will engage with the claimant to provide alternative options.

If the claimant accepts the proposed solution and way forward, the GRM will continue to monitor the implementation directly and through the receipt of communications from the Claimant and other relevant parties. As necessary, the GRM may solicit information from the relevant parties and initiate renewed dialogue where appropriate.

In all communications with the claimant and other stakeholders, the GRM will be guided by its problem-solving role, non-coercive principles and process, and the voluntary, good faith nature of the interaction with the claimant and other stakeholders.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Upon request, the GRM will make available information describing the work of the GRM, listing the number and nature of the grievances received and processed, dates and descriptions of the grievances received, resolutions, referrals and ongoing efforts at resolution, and status of implementation of ongoing resolutions. The level of detail provided with regard to any individual grievance will depend on the sensitivity of the issues and stakeholder concerns about confidentiality, while providing appropriate transparency about the activities of the GRM.

Mediation

For the option of independent mediation, mediators on the roster/panel should have at least the following qualifications:

- Professional experience and expertise in impartial mediation.
- Knowledge of the Programme in the relevant country, including an understanding of Indigenous and tribal culture and practices, as appropriate.
- National and local language proficiency, as appropriate.
- Availability in principle for assignments of up to 20 days.
- Willingness to declare all relationships and interests that may affect their ability to act as impartial mediators in particular cases.

If mediation succeeded in resolving the dispute or grievance, the outcome will be documented by UNDP (and responsible parties) through the Country Programme Teams and reviewed by the NLACs and GRM task team. If it is unsuccessful, stakeholders will have the option to return to the NLACs, GRM task teams, or the UNDP Accountability Mechanism for assistance.

Without Prejudice

The existence and use of this GRM is without prejudice to any existing rights under any other complaint mechanisms that an individual or group of individuals may otherwise have access to under national or international law or the rules and regulations of other institutions, agencies, or commissions

Annex 5: Details of consultations held in participating countries
Botswana

As evidenced below, preliminary engagement and consultations; mostly conducted through bilateral discussions, have been held with relevant ministries and key stakeholders to ensure their insights and priorities inform the project design. These included consultations with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, the AF Focal Point, Okavango Research Institute (ORI), members of the SGP National Steering Committee and the Ngamiland Council of Non-Governmental Organisations. Further consultations will be conducted throughout the project development phase to maintain a Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) sensitive and inclusive process. This approach guarantees that diverse perspectives, including those of marginalized and vulnerable groups, are meaningfully integrated into planning and implementation, fostering ownership and buy-in that are crucial for the project's effectiveness and long-term sustainability.

The project will also leverage outcomes from recent consultations held in the context of SGP. A consultation meeting for the Okavango Panhandle landscape was held on 11 November 2024, while meetings for Makgadikgadi and Bobirwa were conducted on 13 and 14 November 2024, respectively. During these sessions, consensus was obtained on the selection of landscapes and areas of focus. Importantly, the role of local communities and the need to ensure they derive meaningful benefits from project interventions were central to these discussions.

Name	Designation	Organization Represented	Discussion Points	Date of Engagement (2025)
Ms Abigail Khumoyame	Deputy Permanent Secretary - Tourism	Ministry of Environment and Tourism	Introduced UNDP's Expression of Interest to the Adaptation Fund and confirmed UNDP's intention to submit a regional initiative under its next call for proposals. The discussions focused on the objectives of the proposed concept and its alignment with Botswana's national priorities, particularly through implementation under the Small Grants Programme (SGP) modality. She endorsed the proposed intervention and confirmed her availability to engage as the project development process unfolds, underscoring the importance of sustained collaboration to achieve inclusive and impactful outcomes.	13/06/2025
Prof Patricia K. Mogomotsi	Deputy Permanent Secretary- Environmental Affairs	Ministry of Environment and Tourism	Introduced UNDP's Expression of Interest to the Adaptation Fund and confirmed UNDP's intention to submit a regional initiative under its next call for proposals. The discussions focused on the objectives of the proposed concept and its alignment with Botswana's national priorities, particularly through implementation under the Small Grants Programme (SGP) modality. During the discussions, she highlighted that interventions targeting local communities are critical, particularly in light of the fiscal constraints faced by government budgets, which often limit the ability to reach all sectors	18/06/2025

			equitably and effectively. By working directly with communities, initiatives can ensure that support reaches those most affected by environmental and socio-economic challenges. These localized approaches not only enhance the relevance and sustainability of interventions but also promote ownership, build resilience at the grassroots level, and complement national efforts in a cost-effective manner.	
Mr. Balisi Gopolang	OFP - Adaptation Fund	Department of Meteorological Services/Ministry of Environment and Tourism	Introduced UNDP's Expression of Interest to the Adaptation Fund and confirmed the organization's intention to submit a regional initiative under its next call for proposals. The discussions focused on the objectives of the proposed concept and its alignment with Botswana's national priorities, particularly through implementation under the Small Grants Programme (SGP) modality. In addition, the meeting underscored the need for a Letter of Endorsement (LoE) from the National ~~Designatate~~Designated Authority. The OFP expressed strong interest in the initiative and confirmed their willingness to sign the letter.	09/06/2025
Ms Baitshepi Babusi-Hill	Director	Department of Forestry and Range Resources	Introduced UNDP's Expression of Interest to the Adaptation Fund and confirmed the organization's intention to submit a regional initiative under its next call for proposals. The discussions focused on the objectives of the proposed concept and its alignment with Botswana's national priorities, particularly through implementation under the Small Grants Programme (SGP) modality. She also expressed interest in exploring additional collaboration with UNDP through the Adaptation Fund, particularly focusing on integrated forest landscape restoration agro-ecosystems and biodiversity management, an area she strongly believes will complement the proposed initiative targeting Indigenous Peoples.	19/06/2025
Ms. Ingrid Chite	Director	Department of Environmental Protection	Introduced UNDP's Expression of Interest to the Adaptation Fund and confirmed the organization's intention to submit a regional initiative under its next call for proposals. The discussions focused on the objectives of the proposed concept and its	20/06/2025

			alignment with Botswana's national priorities.	
Ms Tshegofatso Lejowa	Secretariat – Rural Development Council (RDC)	Min. of Local Government and Traditional Affairs – Rural Development Council	The discussion focused on the consideration of the recommendations outlined in the Drought Cabinet Memorandum, which calls for a multi-faceted approach to climate adaptation. Key areas of emphasis included water security, rural livelihoods, and sustainable resource management. The integration of research was highlighted as essential to ensure that proposed solutions are evidence-based and responsive to the specific challenges and opportunities within each district. Furthermore, the importance of comprehensive stakeholder engagement particularly the involvement of district planners was underscored to help identify and validate key thematic areas for inclusion.	19/06/2025
Ms. Tsholofelo Dichaba	Coordinator - CesrIKi	University of Botswana- Centre for Scientific Research, Indigenous Knowledge and Innovation (CesrIKi)	The consultation focused on identifying and supporting indigenous knowledge systems and traditional practices that historically contributed to community resilience in the face of climate variability and change. Emphasis was placed on recognizing the value of these time-tested practices and integrating them into current adaptation strategies to strengthen locally grounded, culturally relevant responses to climate challenges.	19/06/2025
Dr Casper Bonyongo Dr Oliver Moses Prof. Olga Laiza Kupika	Director	University of Botswana- Okavango Research Institute (ORI)	The consultation focused on identifying areas of collaboration with the Okavango Research Institute to support research during the grant-making process, particularly in alignment with local-level development (LLD) priorities. During the discussions, the team consulted offered ORI's support in handholding and capacitating Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) during project implementation, to ensure effective delivery and integration of locally relevant knowledge and practices in achieving the project's intended results.	12/06/2025
Mr Siyoka Simasiku	Executive Director	Botswana Council of NGOs (BOCONGO)	Engagement was on the climate adaptation solutions that should be considered during grant making to ensure communities build resilience to Climate change.	11/06/2025
Dr Khola Mogotsi	Executive Director	Botswana Community-Based	Consultation introduced the proposal and emphasized the	19/06/2025

		Organization Network (BOCOBONET)	need to build capacity of CBOs on climate adaptation solutions to ensure proper implementation and greater resilience building to Climate change. More emphasis was put on capacitating communities on the value of natural resources and ensuring wealth creation for communities.	
Prof Olekae Thakadu	NSC Chairperson	SGP National Steering Committee	The consultation focused on ensuring that the proposed programme effectively reaches the most vulnerable and marginalized communities, in alignment with the principle of leaving no one behind, and contributes meaningfully to enhancing their resilience to environmental and climate-related challenges. As an expert in community organization, Professor Olekae Thakadu, who also serves as the Chairperson of the National Steering Committee (NSC), emphasized the importance of strengthening the institutional and technical capacities of Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and NGOs to enable them to implement projects effectively, manage resources efficiently, and deliver sustainable results at the grassroots level.	11/06/2025
Dr Keneilwe Molosi France	NSC Vice Chairperson	SGP National Steering Committee	The feedback underscored the critical importance of Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI), emphasizing that priority should be given to youth, women, and persons with disabilities to ensure climate-resilient solutions effectively address the needs of these vulnerable groups within communities.	11/06/2025
Prof Wame Hambira	TAG Chairperson	SGP Technical Advisory Group	The TAG Chairperson emphasized the importance of strengthening local communities' capacity to implement interventions supported by research, while continuously tracking lessons learned to enable effective upscaling.	11/06/2025

Summary of Feedback from the Stakeholder Consultations
To strengthen community resilience to climate change, a comprehensive set of interventions is proposed, focusing on awareness, resource management, livelihoods, infrastructure, and policy engagement. These interventions aim to empower local communities, particularly in contexts where government budgets may not sufficiently reach all sectors, ensuring that the most vulnerable are equipped with the knowledge, tools, and systems needed to adapt effectively. Below are some of the key issues and priority areas raised during the consultations with stakeholders:

Capacity Development, Outreach and Awareness

- Conduct workshops and training on climate change and adaptation.
- Integrate climate education into school curricula.
- Run awareness campaigns on climate risks and adaptive practices.
- Promote sustainable water and land use practices.
- Support integration of traditional knowledge with science.
- Human wildlife Conflict, climate-smart livestock management practices (e.g., improved rangeland management, drought-resistant breeds, early warning systems for fodder shortages).
- Circular economy initiatives
- Soil improvement (permaculture

Water Resource Management

- Install rainwater harvesting systems (e.g., rooftops, storage tanks).
- Promote efficient irrigation (e.g., drip systems).
- Preserve and restore wetlands.
- Promote sustainable groundwater use.
- Implement flood and drought early warning systems
- Development and maintenance of efficient stormwater drainage systems to mitigate flood risks and maximize water capture.
- Hydroponics and Green houses-Horticulture Development

Sustainable Livelihoods and Diversification

- Support climate-resilient livelihoods (e.g., eco-tourism, beekeeping).
- Promote climate-smart agriculture (e.g., drought-resistant crops, agroforestry).
- Provide microcredit and training for income diversification.
- Valuation of Natural resources products to offset community exploitation by enforcing proper pricing of NR products.
- Promote/demonstrate Value chains of natural resources
- Integrated community-based approaches, on cluster fodder production to enhance livestock resilience during droughts and reduce pressure on natural rangelands.
- Robust waste management systems, Principles of circular economy
- Widespread adoption of solar energy solutions (both grid-connected and off-grid for rural areas) to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and enhance energy security

Ecosystem-Based Adaptation

- Restore ecosystems (e.g., wetlands, forests) as natural buffers.
- Promote reforestation and afforestation.
- Support community-led conservation initiatives.
- Introduce solar power for homes and boreholes.
- Promote Indigenous Knowledge systems for adaptation

Climate-Resilient Infrastructure

- Build flood-resistant housing and infrastructure.
- Improve drainage systems.
- Develop community centres as safe shelters.

Disaster Preparedness and Response

- Train communities in disaster risk reduction and emergency response.
- Develop community-based contingency plans.
- Establish local early warning systems (e.g., radio, mobile alerts).

-

Policy Advocacy and Partnerships

- Advocate for climate-resilient policies and land-use planning.
- Build partnerships with government, private sector, and research bodies.
- Facilitate access to climate finance and technical support.

Monitoring and Data Collection

- Engage communities in climate and environmental monitoring.
- Use participatory methods to collect local data.
- Promote tech tools (e.g., mobile apps) for data sharing and decision-making.

Research and Development

- Diversification of rural economies beyond traditional rain-fed agriculture and livestock, including district-specific alternative income opportunities (e.g., eco-tourism, local crafts, processing of agricultural products).
- Promotion of biodigesters for decentralized energy production household level) and improved sanitation, particularly in rural communities.
- Development and promotion of soil improvement techniques (e.g., permaculture, conservation agriculture) to enhance soil health and water retention.

Identification and feasibility studies for diversification strategies and district-specific alternative income streams.

Chad

Kenya

Initial consultations begun with members of the GEF Small Grants Programme National Steering Committee, who reviewed the concept note and provided input which has been incorporated. There are plans to engage he NSC further, by organizing a meeting in the first week of July during which the discussion of the LLA Initiative will be a key agenda.

A meeting is planned for the week of June 23rd with the National focal point for the Adaptation Fund; namely the National Environment Trust Fund (NETFund) which serves as the National Implementing Entity. It received its accreditation recently in April 2025.

In Kenya, several Civil society organizations in partnership with national and county government institutions, have either successfully implemented or are currently implementing adaptation projects. A consultative forum will be organized by UNDP in early July 2025 to provide a platform for sharing lessons learned and best practices, as well as exploring opportunities for building synergies. It will also be an occasion for UNDP to explain the proposal - the landscape approach and participatory methods, the funding mechanism, the proposed governance arrangements (role of the National Locally-led Adaptation Committee (NLAC), etc. Additional stakeholders that will be invited to the forum include faith-based development organizations, academics, private sector entrepreneurs, and international development partners.

It is envisioned that because of current time and resource constraints, a more comprehensive consultation engagement will be undertaken in select landscapes at the onset of implementation. This consultation at the local level will allow for extended discussions about the project with the primary implementers, allowing for enhanced participation, understanding and ownership of the project.

Somalia

Stakeholder consultations in Somalia have played a crucial role in advancing biodiversity conservation, urban resilience strategies, and climate adaptation planning. Conducted between August 2022 and July 2025, these consultations have strengthened multi-sectoral collaboration, ensured policy coherence, and identified sustainable financing mechanisms to support locally-led adaptation efforts. The engagement process was designed to be inclusive, spanning national institutions, regional authorities, and local communities.

At the national level, discussions have focused on aligning adaptation initiatives with existing policies and funding mechanisms. Federal and State government ministries, CSOs, development partners, private sector representatives, and UN agencies participated in high-level consultations to define priorities, assess regulatory needs, and explore investment strategies. These engagements shaped whole-of-government-institutional approaches to adaptation planning, improved coordination across ministries, and facilitated partnerships with financing entities.

At the regional and district levels, federal member states, municipal authorities, and technical experts worked to refine local adaptation priorities. These dialogues assessed governance capacity, identified climate vulnerabilities, and developed mechanisms for decentralized implementation. Findings underscored the need for stronger institutional coordination, targeted capacity-building programs, and integrated adaptation strategies tailored to Somalia's ecological zones.

Community-level consultations emphasized local leadership in adaptation processes. These sessions involved Indigenous Peoples, pastoralist associations, women's cooperatives, People with Disabilities displaced communities, and youth networks. Discussions focused on traditional climate knowledge systems, gender-responsive adaptation approaches, and livelihood resilience strategies. Locally-led solutions emerged, prioritizing small-scale renewable energy, drought-resistant farming, and water conservation methods.

To ensure a structured and phased consultation process, a stepwise roadmap has been designed with clear timelines and stakeholder mapping. The initial phase engaged national actors to align adaptation priorities. Sectoral coordination workshops refined climate strategies with technical experts and development agencies. Regional forums connected governance structures with community-driven adaptation solutions, ensuring that indigenous and marginalized groups were actively included. The final stages focused on integrating findings into national frameworks, refining policies, and establishing monitoring mechanisms to track progress as well as to the proposed interventions.

Strategy framework outlining the key consultation approaches, objectives, stakeholders, and expected outcomes:

Consultation Level	Objective	Stakeholders Engaged	Implementation Strategy	Expected Outcomes
National	Policy alignment and financing strategies	Government ministries, UN agencies, private sector, development partners and CSOs	High-level roundtables, technical workshops, donor dialogues	Institutional clarity, policy coherence, funding commitments
Regional & District	Localized adaptation planning	Federal member states, municipal authorities, NGOs, civil society	Regional adaptation forums, governance capacity assessments	Strengthened coordination, refined regional adaptation frameworks
Community	Locally-led adaptation and inclusivity	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, pastoralists, fisher communities, youth and women-led initiatives, People with Disabilities	Participatory rural assessments, focus group discussions, traditional knowledge dialogues	Locally tailored adaptation strategies, gender-responsive planning

This structured approach reinforces inclusivity, coherence, and localized leadership in Somalia's adaptation planning. The outcomes from these consultations have strengthened governance mechanisms, refined adaptation strategies, and contributed to a more resilient development trajectory. Further reference materials are available for detailed insights into stakeholder consultation reports; Consultation Reports.

Tanzania

A preliminary stakeholders' consultation has been initiated while waiting for a thorough consultation with local landscape stakeholders during the identification of the landscape during project onset of the implementation. These initial consultations were held online and involved stakeholders at national, district and local level. Formal communication about the concept note for this project and implementation modalities was sent to the government Adaptation Fund Focal point at the Vice President's Office, together with a request for Endorsement Letter indicating a government interest for this project. Virtual consultation with National Determined Contribution (NDC) and Climate Change expert groups consisting of sector experts, academia and private sectors was conducted to introduce the programme and seek their input on potential intervention areas to enhance local-led adaptation for pastoral communities. Another online consultation was held with NGOS/CBOs working at national and local level, including previous SGP grantees who implemented community-based projects in the targeted landscapes for this local-led adaptation initiative. Additionally, broad consultation was held with ICCA consortium during their regional assembly – this assembly involved participants from East Africa and Horn of Africa. During this assembly, the locally-led adaptation concept was introduced to gauge interest from local communities and NGOs/CBOs participated in the event. Local communities in this assembly included representatives from pastoral communities in Northen Tanzania – on of the targeted landscape for this initiative. Building on the discussion organized by UNDP, with the SGP National Coordinator representing the Secretariat of the Development Partners Group, an agenda was presented by SNV (the Netherlands Development Organization) consultant to discuss overall landscape management approaches. Such discussion link well and provides important information for this initiative.

Overall, key stakeholders provided suggestions on possible interventions that would enhance local level adaptation for pastoral communities, including the following policy-level and technical recommendations:

A. Rangeland Governance and Tenure Security

- Work with district authorities and pastoralists to develop land use plans that reflect pastoral landscapes and needs, including the designation of special grazing zones to manage grazing resources and reduce land use conflicts.
- Land use planning and registration: Support community-based land use planning to delineate rangeland boundaries and grazing areas
- Recognition of customary land rights: Secure access and tenure for pastoralist associations, cooperatives and groups, especially in shared or seasonal grazing areas.
- Inclusive governance structures: Establish or strengthen rangeland management committees that include women, youth, and elders
- Collaborate with the Ministry responsible for livestock to establish grazing corridors across regions to support herd mobility, complemented by similar initiatives at district and village levels.

B. Climate-smart Pasture and Water Management

- Holistic grazing systems: Implement managed grazing practices to prevent degradation and allow pasture regeneration.
- Range reseeding and enrichment planting: Introduce drought-tolerant native grasses and legumes to restore degraded rangelands.
- Support pastoralist-led initiatives for fodder farming at household, village, and landscape levels, building on traditional pasture management practices and using designated areas for fodder production.
- Water harvesting structures: Build and rehabilitate earth dams, pans, and boreholes for livestock use during dry spells.

- Community-based control of invasive grass species that affect the quality of pasture and rangelands

C. Livelihood Diversification and Climate Resilience Livestock Practices

- Co-design and scale up livelihood diversification initiatives with pastoralists, including vocational training and promotion of small and medium enterprises within the livestock value chain, to support resilience through alternative, less climate-sensitive livelihoods.
- Promote a bottom-up policy approach that meaningfully involves pastoralists in designing interventions aligned with their livelihood systems—particularly those that support herd mobility and access to pasture and water.
- Breed improvement: Promote resilient indigenous breeds or crossbreeds adapted to climate variability.
- Livelihood diversification: Introduce alternative income activities (e.g., beekeeping, fodder production, crafts).
- Emergency livestock management: Establish systems for early destocking/restocking, feed reserves, and mobile veterinary units.

D. Early Warning Systems and Climate Information Services

- Community-based early warning systems (CBEWS): Train communities to monitor climate and livestock indicators.
- Climate services: Disseminate weather forecasts and seasonal outlooks via mobile platforms or community radios.
- Co-create mechanisms/projects with pastoralists to monitor the local climate and regularly inform local communities, ensuring the information reflects local contexts such as livelihoods, seasonality, and preferred formats for (information) dissemination and uptake.

E. Capacity Building and Knowledge Sharing

- Pastoral field schools (PFS): Use experiential learning to build skills on sustainable rangeland and livestock management.
- Peer learning and exchanges: Facilitate cross-community visits to share best practices and traditional knowledge.
- Youth and women empowerment: Target youth and women in training and leadership development.
- Enhance traditional knowledge management system in rangeland management

<u>Uganda</u>

Preliminary discussion has been held about this project, in the context of the proposed work. This will be further detailed through additional engagements while developing this work, to also build the breadth of actions that can constitute great success factors but also linkages to ensure broader and wider perspectives. The levels of discussions so far held have included:

As the project will be implemented in partnership with the Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of Karamoja Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, Ministry of Water and Environment, the Uganda National Meteorological Authority and the National Planning Authority, the possibility of this project and what it could be, has been shared with them at the level of an idea.

Building on the work that UNDP is already doing on resilience building, peacebuilding and cross-border community socio-economic resilience building preliminary discussions are being undertaken with the communities targeted in the three proposed districts and the district level governments of Kaabong, Nakapiripirit and Moroto. UNDP is actively involved with the Parliament Pastoralist Group, which is advancing policy and programmatic actions in Uganda seeking to enhance the socio-economic opportunities of livestock development in the wider Uganda Cattle Corridor and this political entity will be critical in alignment of interventions to the national vision but also in seeking to complete programmatic action to broader national actions linked to the strategies outlined herewith.

UNDP has also built an important network of Civil society organizations and community-based organizations as well as women and youth-based organizations working in the region much more broadly but also specifically in the three districts. Through the UNDP Suboffice, situated in Moroto District already, these NGO's have been informed of the potential of this project and will be important interlocutors in the design, identification, implementation, monitoring, community mobilization and engagement.

Women, youth and especially youth involved in conflict (Karachuna's) will be directly engaged in the design process owing to their special role in this project. Without their perspectives, adaptation responses may not adequately and sustainably materialize as envisioned. Given this analysis and criticality of creating systems that are community-driven, the project will utilize these forums for consultations and as feedback mechanism with the community in the design, roll-out and functioning of the proposed activities to ensure that the population, in particular women and youth, are actively involved and enabled to give consistent feedback.

Annex 6: Social and Environmental Screening Report (UNDP SESP)

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Programme for Locally-led Adaptation
2. Project Number	PIMS+ 10129
3. Location (Global)	6 countries (Botswana, Chad, Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda)
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design
5. Date	July 2025

Part A. Integrating Programming Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Programming Principles in Order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams the human rights-based approach
With nearly thirty years of operational experience working with vulnerable, remote and poor communities as rights-holders, UNDP through its Small Grant Programme is predicated on the principle that demand-driven civil society-led initiatives that generate local, as well as global, benefits are among the most effective ways to address global environmental challenges. The Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Programme for Locally-led Adaptation will continue to build upon the proven UNDP modality to effectively provide direct access to finance for Indigenous Peoples and local communities at the landscape and seascape level (amongst the most vulnerable populations affected by climate change impacts, land degradation, biodiversity loss, and water and air pollution) to respond to these obstacles for achieving sustainable development in accordance with UN human rights principles. The project will also directly incorporate and apply lessons from the OHCHR guidance note on Protection and Promotion of Civic Space (Sept 2020) through the engagement and participation of civil society in the approval and implementation of projects in each participating country.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment
UNDP, notably through its SGP programme, has a long track record of supporting women's empowerment projects and gender-based projects. SGP results on gender equality and projects led by women are summarized in the following publication. For the Indigenous Peoples (IPs) and Local Communities (LCs) Programme for Locally-led Adaptation Programme, programmatic results pertaining to gender will be tracked through the Annual Project Performance Report (PPR) to be submitted on a yearly basis to the Adaptation Fund secretariat, including detailed gender disaggregated statistics on initiatives led by and benefiting women in the context of the proposed Gender Action Plan.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams sustainability and resilience
Indigenous Peoples (IPs) and Local Communities (LCs) in Africa are especially vulnerable to climate change due to the synergies of a range of ecological, social and economic factors. Dependence on water resources for livestock exposes smallholders and pastoralists to a great deal of risk from drought, erratic rainfall, and flooding. This risk, along with rising temperatures, can affect agricultural yields and forage quality and drive overall land degradation from erosion and overgrazing, with knock-on effects on agricultural productivity animal health, market stability, livelihoods and income, as well as augmenting the potential for conflicts over access to water and suitable production lands. Locally-led action for climate action means IPs and LCs have individual and collective agency over defining, prioritizing, designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating their climate actions. This includes climate change adaptation through ecosystem restoration, climate resilient agricultural production and other livelihoods, water resource management,

forest management and other locally- and indigenous-defined priorities and other locally supported possibilities and innovations. IPs and LCs are highly motivated to act to address the drivers and impacts of climate change as they relate to the resilience and productivity of the urban and rural landscapes and seascapes where they live and work. IPs and LCs contribute with raising awareness and campaigning, as well as developing and piloting adaptation solutions, production innovations, testing consumer marketing, strengthening their organizational planning and management capacities, demonstrating applications of new technologies, and other activities. These organizations provide an engine for social capital formation, actively pursuing increased membership, exchanging knowledge and experience peer-to-peer, holding public events to engage and advocate, and exercising needed pressure on their peers to comply with social norms that enhance adaptation benefits and socio-ecological resilience.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project strengthens accountability to stakeholders

The Programme, in line with UNDP principles, promotes accountability to stakeholders by: (i) enabling active IPs and LCs engagement and participation in decision-making, particularly targeted at those at risk of being left behind; (ii) ensuring transparency through provision of timely, accessible and functional information regarding supported activities, including on potential environmental and social risks and impacts and management measures; (iii) ensuring stakeholders can communicate their concerns and have access to complaints redress processes and mechanisms; and (iv) ensuring effective monitoring and reporting on implementation of social and environmental risk management measures including those related to human rights.
The Programme will operate in a decentralized and country-driven manner through multi-stakeholder National Landscape Adaptation Committees (NLACs) in the participating countries. A majority of NLAC members will be from the non-governmental sector (NGOs, academic and scientific institutions, Indigenous Peoples groups, women groups, among others). Representatives from different ministries and public sector counterparts will also serve in the NLACs, together with representatives from the UNDP Country Offices (COs). The NLACs will be responsible for the review and selection of grants awarded to IPs and LCs at the national level in the participating countries. As part of its landscape-seascape approach, the programme will establish/reinforce multi-stakeholder landscape-seascape level governance platforms that include local voices and actively empower local community groups to undertake landscape-seascape interventions. Such platforms are usually made up of community representatives, IPs and LCs, CSOs/CBOs, and NGOs alongside government officials and technical staff from government ministries.
The Programme includes all the elements of the accountability to stakeholders: monitoring, reporting and compliance, access to Information and a free, fair and transparent grievance redress mechanism.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.*	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5below before proceeding to Question 5*			QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High
Risk Description (broken down by event, cause, impact)	*Impact and Likelihood (1-5)*	*Significance (Low, Moderate Substantial, High)*	*Comments (optional)*	*Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High*

Risk 1 *Event:* Grant activities do not meet national and/or international laws. *Cause:* community-based interventions *Impact:* Grant-funded initiatives do not comply with applicable domestic and international laws including but not limited to planning permission, environmental permits, construction permits, permits for water extraction. **AF ESP Principle on Compliance with the Law**	I = 2 L = 1	**Low**	As per the AF ESP, this Principle always apply.	Assessment: There is a risk that the grant-funded initiatives do not comply with applicable domestic and international laws including but not limited to planning permission, environmental permits, construction permits, permits for water extraction. Management: Upon LAP development, including its baseline landscape-seascape assessments, UNDP Country offices will ensure that grants are awarded and initiatives implemented in compliance with national technical standards as per standard UNDP programming. Supported by the UNDP Country Offices, the NCs and the NLACs will support the identification of all relevant national domestic and internal laws during LAP development and implementation and help NCs to assist IPs and LCs to comply with such laws. Grant proposal eligibility criteria will include reference to compliance with domestic and international laws, in line with the AF ESP. Finally, as part of their review of the grant proposals, the NLACs will screen grant proposals to ensure compliance with relevant domestic and international laws
Risk 2 *Event:* Grant activities are not awarded on a fair and equitable basis *Cause:* community-based interventions *Impact:* the Programme does not provide fair and equitable access to benefits, particularly with respect to the groups it plans to support (IPs and LCs). **AF ESP Principle on Access and Equity**	I = 2 L = 1	**Low**		Assessment: There is a risk that the Programme does not provide fair and equitable access to benefits, particularly with respect to the groups it plans to support (IPs and LCs). Management: During LAP development, IPs and LCs will be identified through baseline landscape-seascape assessments and especially invited to participate in the LAP development workshop. The NLAC itself will include a majority of IPs and LCs representatives. Grant proposals review process will include questions regarding access and equity in grant initiative design and implementation. NLACs will further emphasize access and equity dimensions as part of project eligibility criteria.
Risk 3 *Event:* marginalized and vulnerable groups, including women and youth, are not adequately considered or supported during the design and implementation of LAPs or grant initiatives *Cause:* community-based interventions *Impact:* The participation of marginalized groups is not adequately considered or supported during the design and implementation of LAPs or grant initiatives. **AF ESP Principle on Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups**	I = 2 L = 1	**Low**		Assessment: The participation of marginalized groups may not adequately be considered or supported during the design and implementation of LAPs or grant initiatives. Management: During LAP development, marginalized communities will be identified through baseline landscape-seascape assessments. They will be especially invited to participate in the LAP development workshop. The NLAC itself will include an advocate for marginalized people who will promote their participation and agency in the LAP and grant initiatives. NLAC review protocols will include questions regarding participation by marginalized groups in grant initiative design and implementation. NLACs may emphasize marginalized participation as part of project eligibility criteria. NLACs may target the development of grant initiatives by marginalized communities as part of the LAP. The proposal format for grant initiatives will include a section requiring description of the participation of marginalized communities in design and implementation of the proposed initiative

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Risk 4: *Event:* Human rights-related challenges may arise during the design and implementation of the grant activities *Cause:* community-based interventions *Impact:* Beneficiaries may be facing Human Rights-related challenges impeding their participation in the design and implementation of activities **Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind:** **Human Rights** (Questions P.3, P.5) **AF ESP Principle on Human Rights**	I = 2 L = 1	**Low**	As per the AF ESP, this Principle always apply.	Assessment: As per the AF ESP, this principle always applies. Human Right Council Special Procedures were identified in one of the participating countries (Somalia - Commission on Human Rights resolution E/CN.4/1993/86). Chad and Uganda are parties of the nine, core international human rights treaties. Kenya is a party of all but the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families :1753. Botswana is a party of all but the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights :1753; the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families :1753; the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance :1753. Tanzania is a party of all but the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment :1753; the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families :1753. Somalia is a party of all treaties but the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women :1753; the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families :1753; the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance :1753. Management: During LAP development, human rights related matters will be discussed in the LAP development workshop. Grant proposals review process will include criteria related to human rights. NLACs will further emphasize human rights dimensions as part of project eligibility criteria.
Risk 5: *Event:* Discrimination against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation, limiting their ability to use, develop and protect natural resources. *Cause:* Community-based interventions. *Impact:* The programme approach, design and activities might not fully reflect views, priorities and constraints of women and girls and might not ensure equitable opportunities for their involvement in implementation and accessing the project benefits. **Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind:** **Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment** (Questions P.9, P.10, P.11, P.12)	I = 3 L = 3	**Moderate**	The programme will prioritize work with women's groups, particularly poorer and more vulnerable women, as well as girls' groups.	Assessment: A programme-wide **Gender Analysis** was made as part of the programme preparation phase. Participatory landscape-seascape adaptation programmes (LAPs) will include analyses of relevant gender issues in the target geographies. And the individual grant proposals will include a specific analysis of the risk to women and girls. In many cases women's groups are applying for grants and are, therefore, well qualified to make these analyses. Where required, project preparation grants will be available for IPs and LCs needed assistance in completing a gender analysis. Management: Building upon the Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan presented in the funding proposal, LAPs will include during their development analyses of relevant gender issues in the target geographies. And the individual grant proposals will include a specific analysis of the risk to women and girls. In many cases women's groups are applying for grants and are, therefore, well qualified to make these analyses. Where required, project preparation grants will be available for CSOs/CBOs needed assistance in completing a rapid gender analysis. LAPs will include approaches to engage women/girl's groups as primary actors in landscapes-seascapes. Individual grant proposals will include descriptions of how the proposed interventions will contribute to the programme level gender action

AF ESP Principle on Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment				plan. All proposals will be reviewed and approved by the NLACs, which include a gender focal point. The programme will ensure that women and girls have access to a multi-tiered **Grievance Redress Mechanism** (GRM).
Risk 6: *Event*: Working conditions do not meet national labour laws and international commitments. *Cause*: Community-based interventions. *Impact*: The programme may support activities where working conditions might not meet national labor laws and international commitments **Project-Level Standard:** **Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions** (Question 7.1) **AF ESP Principle on Core Labour Rights**	I = 3 L = 2	**Moderate**	Activities supported by the programme will comply with applicable labor laws, rules and regulations. All grant proposals are reviewed and approved by NLACs which provide overall oversight, guidance and direction to the Country Programme teams and link to relevant national policies, notably in terms of working conditions.	Assessment: Consistent with UNDP SES and AF ESP, the grant applicants will be required to conduct due diligence as part of the proposal development process to ascertain that third parties who may engage project workers are legitimate entities and have in place appropriate policies, processes and systems that allow them to operate in accordance with the minimum requirements outlined in UNDP Standard 7 on Labour and Working Conditions, as well as relevant national laws. Management: Procedures for managing the performance of such third parties in relation to minimum requirements in the UNDP Standards will be incorporated into the grant agreements, including relevant noncompliance remedies. Contractor workers will have access to the **Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)**. Country Programme Management teams will carry out periodic spot checks.
Risk 7: *Event*: Exclusion of Indigenous Peoples (IPs) from fully participating in decisions that may affect their lands, natural resources, territories, traditional livelihoods, and cultural heritage. *Cause*: Community-based interventions. *Impact*: Indigenous Peoples might be excluded from fully participating in decisions that may affect them; and there may be grievances or objections arising from potentially affected stakeholders. **Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind:** **Human Rights** (Questions P.3, P.5) **Accountability** (Questions P.13, P.14) **Project-Level Standard:** **Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples** (Questions 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.9) **AF ESP Principle on Indigenous Peoples**	I = 3 L = 3	**Moderate**	UNDP has extensive experience in working with IPs, including through the Small Grant Programme (SGP), and Global Support Initiative for Indigenous Peoples and Community-conserved Territories and Areas (ICCA-GSI) program. LLA proposals are developed by IPs and LCs, and any proposed interventions will be developed on the basis of the needs and priorities of those IPs and LCs. Part of the small grant proposal development process includes ensuring free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) with the indigenous communities.	Assessment: Inclusion of Indigenous Peoples and marginalized groups has been a priority for the UNDP and is an integral part of the IPLA LLA Programme strategy. Representatives of the IP groups will be identified and invited to join the participatory landscape-seascape Landscape Adaptation Programme (LAPs) development. Whenever required, the programme will assess its consistency with UNDRIP, particularly with respect to **Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC)** principles, related to the impacts affecting IPs. . Separate **Indigenous Peoples Plans (IPPs)** are considered not necessary when individual proposals are developed by IPs organizations, based on the priorities and challenges faced by such communities. IP groups will be assisted in preparing grant proposals, as needed, e.g., allowing local language to be used. Management: Inclusion of Indigenous Peoples and marginalized groups is a priority for the Programme and an integral part of its strategy. For landscapes-seascapes where IPs are residing or have claims, representatives of the IP groups will be invited to join the NLACs. Grantees are required to ensure meaningful stakeholder engagement, including of Indigenous Peoples. Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of Indigenous Peoples will be required in the circumstances identified in UNDP'S SES (SES 6). IP groups will be assisted in preparing grant proposals, as needed, e.g., allowing local language to be used. All grant proposals will be reviewed and approved by the NLACs including its IP focal points and expert members, where relevant. Potential impacts of projects on IPs

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				and marginalized groups will be reviewed by the National Coordinators and the NLACs as part of the small grant proposal approval process, and actions to mitigate risk will be incorporated directly into each grant proposal prior to approval.
Risk 8: *Event*: Critical natural habitats affected by the harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, poorly managed animal husbandry, and harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species. *Cause*: Community-based interventions. *Impact*: Poorly designed or executed activities supported by the programme may affect natural habitats; may include harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation; may be related to animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species. **Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management** (Questions 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.6, 1.8, and 1.10) **AF ESP Principle on Protection of Natural Habitats**	I = 3 L = 3	**Moderate**	Initiatives supported by the LLA Programme are expected to be rather small in scope and scale (around USD 22,000 expected per initiative on average).	<u>Assessment</u>: Some initiatives may take place within or adjacent to critical habitats or sensitive areas. Lessons learned and best practices from previous UNDP-implemented initiative in participating countries, notably through SGP and GSI-ICCA will be taken into consideration when designing such initiatives. The LAPs planned at project inception will document critical ecosystems located in the target landscapes-seascapes. These assessments will include descriptions of globally significant biodiversity, land use, local livelihoods, climate conditions, climate change-related issues in the target landscapes-seascapes to better assist with the development of landscape-seascape strategies and individual grant proposals. The individual grant proposals will include analyses of potential risks to natural habitats, ensuring a low probability of any serious adverse impacts. All grant proposals will be reviewed and approved by the NLACs, and, when needed, expert advisory support will assist the review process. The screening and assessment processes are described in the ESMP. <u>Management</u>: Applicants will be required in the grant proposals to demonstrate compliance with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, as well as with any relevant national environmental protection laws and derivative legislation. Potential natural habitats-related risks associated with proposed activities will be assessed in grant proposals, along with proposed mitigation measures. The NCs and NLACs will review project proposals to ensure compliance with national laws and regulations, this specific ESP principle, and UNDP SESP. Applicants will be required in the grant proposals to demonstrate compliance with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards and the AF ESP, as well as with any relevant national environmental protection laws and derivative legislation. Potential environmental risks associated with proposed activities will be assessed in grant proposals, along with proposed mitigation measures. Management processes are described further in the programme **ESMP**. Even though project interventions will purposefully focus on strengthening natural habitats and sustainable use of natural resources, **targeted assessments** and mitigation measures may need to be implemented to manage potential risks associated with proposed interventions. Grantees will be required to monitor and evaluate the progress of the interventions and report the M&E findings to the Country Programme teams.
Risk 9: *Event*: Biodiversity sensitive areas affected	I = 3 L = 3	**Moderate**	Initiatives supported by the LLA Programme are expected to be	<u>Assessment</u>: Lessons learned and best practices from similar grant-making initiatives, including

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by the LLA Programme interventions (e.g., introduction of invasive alien species). ***Cause***: Community-based interventions. ***Impact***: Poorly designed or executed activities supported by the programme may affect biodiversity sensitive areas. **Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management** (Questions 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.6, 1.8, and 1.10) **AF ESP Principle on Conservation of Biological Diversity**			rather small in scope and scale (around USD 22,000 expected per initiative on average).	SGP, will be taken into consideration when designing such initiatives. The **LAPs** will document critical ecosystems in the target landscapes-seascapes. The LAPs will include descriptions of these ecosystems to better assist with the development of grant-funded initiatives. Individual grant proposals will include analyses of potential risks to ecosystems, ensuring a low probability of any serious adverse impacts. The individual grant proposals will include analyses of potential risks to biodiversity (e.g., inadvertent introduction of invasive alien species), ensuring a low probability of any serious adverse impacts. All grant proposals will be reviewed and approved by the NLACs, and, when needed, expert advisory support will assist the review process. The screening and assessment processes are described in the programme **ESMP**. Management: Applicants will be required in the grant proposals to demonstrate compliance with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, as well as with any relevant national environmental protection laws and derivative legislation. Potential biodiversity risks associated with proposed activities will be assessed in grant proposals, along with proposed mitigation measures. Management processes are described further in the programme **ESMP**. The NCs and NLACs will review project proposals to ensure compliance with national laws and regulations, this specific ESP principle, and UNDP SES. The Country Programme teams and NLACs will review project proposals to ensure compliance with national laws and regulations, UNDP SES, and the AF ESP. Even though project interventions will purposefully focus on strengthening biodiversity conservation, **targeted assessments** and mitigation measures may need to be implemented to manage potential risks associated with proposed interventions. Grantees will be required to monitor and evaluate the progress of the interventions and report the M&E findings to the Country Programme teams.
Risk 10: ***Event***: Use of agrochemicals which may result in the release of pollutants to the environment and in the generation of hazardous waste. ***Cause***: Community-based interventions. ***Impact***: Some interventions might involve agrochemicals which may result in the release of pollutants to the environment and in the generation of hazardous waste <u>Project-Level Standards:</u> **Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and**	I = 3 L= 2	**Moderate**	Unsafe use and handling of agrochemicals and associated hazardous wastes generated (e.g., used containers) may release harmful pollutants to the environment, and pose community health and safety risks.	<u>Assessment</u>: In the grant proposals, applicants will be required to ensure that UNDP Social and Environmental Standards as well as national environmental and health protection laws and derivative legislation are followed in the execution of project activities. <u>Management</u>: Non-chemical options will be promoted. In cases where agrochemicals are used, workers involved in the restoration and other activities will be trained in the safe use and management of agrochemical inputs. Relevant organizations at the landscape level will provide site training as well as monitoring of safe use and management of agrochemicals and generated wastes. Grant proposals will include waste management measures that address the proper disposal of agrochemical containers and the management of hazardous waste.

Resource Efficiency (Questions 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.5) **AF ESP Principle on Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency**				
Risk 11: *Event*: Use of agrochemicals which may result in negative impacts on workers' health. *Cause*: Community-based interventions. *Impact*: Some interventions might involve agrochemicals which may result in the release of pollutants to the environment negatively impacting workers' health <u>Project-Level Standards:</u> **Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions** (Question 7.6) **AF ESP Principle on Public Health**	I = 2 L= 2	**Moderate**	Unsafe use and handling of agrochemicals and associated hazardous waste generated (e.g., used containers) may pose community health and safety risks.	<u>Assessment</u>: In the grant proposals, applicants will be required to ensure that UNDP Social and Environmental Standards as well as national environmental and health protection laws and derivative legislation are followed in the execution of project activities. <u>Management</u>: Non-chemical options will be promoted. In cases where agrochemicals are used, workers involved in the restoration and other activities will be trained in the safe use and management of agrochemical inputs. Relevant organizations at the landscape level will provide site training as well as monitoring of safe use and management of agrochemicals. Grant proposals will include agrochemicals handling measures that address the proper disposal of agrochemical containers and the management of hazardous waste.
Risk 12: *Event*: Sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices) adversely affected. *Cause*: Community-based interventions. *Impact*: Archaeological and/or historical contexts and objects permanently lost or damaged; traditional knowledge and practices, including rituals and associated paraphernalia lost or disrupted; cultural landscapes disturbed; group identity debilitated. <u>Project-Level Standard:</u> **Standard 4: Cultural Heritage** (Questions 4.1, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5) **Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples** (Question 6.9) **AF ESP Principle on Physical and Cultural**	I = 3 L= 3	**Moderate**	The programme may support initiatives which seek to render tourist activities more sustainable and less harmful to fragile environments, including those of significance to cultural heritage. This may allow the development and/or enhancement of eco-tourism activities in particular areas. However, all eco-tourism activities will have to demonstrate how they improve the status quo in terms of climate change adaptation/mitigation, biodiversity protection and/or land degradation.	<u>Assessment</u>: The participatory LAP development will include descriptions of tangible and intangible cultural heritage. Individual grant proposals will be required to include analyses of potential impacts to sites and/or to intangible forms of cultural heritage. The screening and assessment processes are described in the programme **ESMP**. <u>Management</u>: the Programme will employ standardized review criteria utilized in similar initiatives to ensure quality assurance and to screen any potential specific cultural heritage –related risks at individual project level. The LAPs will include guidance on respecting and avoiding impacts on cultural heritage, in line with national regulations. Individual grant proposals will include, where appropriate, risk mitigation measures and securing **FPIC** when Indigenous peoples are involved. Grantees will be required to conduct monitoring and evaluation of the interventions – which may entail coordinating with local government units on mitigating impacts to cultural heritage, following cultural heritage regulations. Management processes are described further in the programme ESMP.

Heritage				
Risk 13: ***Event***: Outputs and outcomes are sensitive to the impacts of climate change and natural disasters such as increasing intensity, frequency and duration of floods and droughts and floods. ***Cause***: Climate change (community-based interventions). ***Impact***: Increased vulnerability of communities (food security, livelihoods). **Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks** (Questions 2.1 and 2.2)	I = 3 L = 3	**Moderate**	Activities supported by the programme may be located in areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions,	Assessment: As part of the participatory landscape-seascape **baseline assessments**, **hazard assessments** for target landscapes and seascapes will be conducted in partnership with local stakeholders, to provide additional details with respect to potential disaster and climate risks and, ultimately, to inform the activity plans of the grant projects and incorporate appropriate preparedness and mitigation measures. IPs and LCs will be required to assess risks of climate and disaster hazards, and management measures will be described in the grant proposals. As needed, expert advisory support will provide guidance to the proposed mitigation measures. Management: The country programme strategies and landscape-seascape strategies will incorporate information on climate and disaster hazards and key stakeholders responsible for disaster risk reduction and management. Officers from local governmental entities in the project landscapes-seascapes will be invited to provide input and guidance on developing targeted mitigation plans – where relevant - and managing any risks identified in the grant proposals. Under the landscape approach, the project will promote regular coordination between the grantees and the local stakeholders for early warning, and disaster preparedness updates and awareness.

QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?			
Low Risk			
Moderate Risk	☒		While the Programme aims to achieve positive conservation and social outcomes, UNDP and partners are aware of the potential risks for unintended negative environmental and social impacts from project implementation. As such, the Programme is committed to further mainstreaming social and environmental safeguards across its operations through the systematic implementation of UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES). A systematic procedure was developed to guide the screening, categorization, assessment, management and monitoring of potential environmental and social risks and impacts resulting from grantee level activities, including those arising from unidentified sub-projects, in line with the AF ESP.
Substantial Risk			
High Risk			

QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply)		
Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk projects		
Is assessment required? (check if "yes")	☒			*Status? (completed, planned)*
if yes, indicate overall type and status			Targeted assessment(s)	Building upon the ESMP developed for the

				funding proposal in alignment with the AF ESP, country and LAP-specific targeted assessments will be carried-out during the design of LAPs, including a robust understanding/description of the context of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in the programme countries including any applicable legislation.
		☐	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)	
		☐	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	
	Are management plans required? (check if "yes)	☐		
	If yes, indicate overall type	☒	Targeted management plans (e.g. Gender Action Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Waste Management Plan, others)	A GAP and SEP were prepared as part of the proposal.
		☒	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans)	An ESMP was prepared in line with AF requirements. In line with the AF requirements on Unidentified Sub Projects, proposals will be screening against the 15 AF ESP Principles and the ESMP management measures updated as necessary with commensurate environmental and social management elements. Further guidance will be developed at global level on how to operationalize the risk mitigation measures included in the SESP and ESMP into grant proposals, screening and other relevant documents.
		☐	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	
	Based on identified risks, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?		**Comments (not required)**	
	Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind			
	Human Rights	☒		
	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	☒	Programme level gender analysis and gender action plan incorporated in the	

			Programme Document. LAPs development will include gender analyses. Individual grant proposals require a gender analysis and gender action plan, which is monitored and evaluated by the IPs and LCs grantees.
	Accountability	☒	Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be prepared by each NLAC. A GRM terms of reference is included in the funding proposal. Each country programme will inform stakeholders about the GRM and the UNDP Stakeholder Response Mechanism and the Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (SECU).
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	☒	
	2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	☒	
	3. Community Health, Safety and Security	☒	
	4. Cultural Heritage	☒	
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	☐	
	6. Indigenous Peoples	☒	
	7. Labour and Working Conditions	☒	
	8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	☒	

Final Sign Off

Final Screening at the design-stage is not complete until the following signatures are included

Signature	Date	Description
QA Assessor		Diana Salvemini, Global Technical Advisor, Local Action, Nature Hub
QA Approver		Doley Tshering, Principal Technical Advisor, Biodiversity & Ecosystems, Nature Hub
PAC Chair		Midori Paxton, UNDP/BPPS, Director, Nature Hub

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks	
INSTRUCTIONS: The risk screening checklist will assist in answering Questions 2-6 of the Screening Template. Answers to the checklist questions help to (1) identify potential risks, (2) determine the overall risk categorization of the project, and (3) determine required level of assessment and management measures. Refer to the SES toolkit for further guidance on addressing screening questions.	
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind **Human Rights**	**Answer (Yes/No)**
P.1 Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	No
P.2 Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project?	No
P.3 Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	**Yes**
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	
P.4 adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
P.5 inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities? [16]	**Yes**
P.6 restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	No
P.7 exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	
P.8 Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project, (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	No
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	
P.9 adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	**Yes**
P.10 reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	**Yes**
P.11 limitations on women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? *For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being*	**Yes**
P.12 exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? *For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc.*	**Yes**

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[16] Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, sex, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender and transsexual people.

Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below		
Accountability		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.13	exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	**Yes**
P.14	grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	**Yes**
P.15	risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders who express concernsor grievances, or who seek to participate in or to obtain information on the project?	No
Project-Level Standards		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
1.1	adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? *For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes*	**Yes**
1.2	activities within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including (but not limited to) legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous Peoples or local communities?	**Yes**
1.3	changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard5)	**Yes**
1.4	risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	No
1.5	exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	No
1.6	introduction of invasive alien species?	**Yes**
1.7	adverse impacts on soils?	No
1.8	harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	**Yes**
1.9	significant agricultural production?	No
1.10	animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	**Yes**
1.11	significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction*	No
1.12	handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms?[17]	No
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)[18]	No
1.14	adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		

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[17] See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.
[18] See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit sharing from use of

genetic resources.

2.1	areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	**Yes**
2.2	outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters? *For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes*	**Yes**
2.3	increases in vulnerability to climate change impacts or disaster risks now or in the future (also known as maladaptive or negative coping practices)? *For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding*	No
2.4	increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
3.1	construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g. roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: the GEF does not finance projects that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams)	No
3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	No
3.3	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	No
3.4	risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	**Yes**
3.5	transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.6	adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	No
3.7	influx of project workers to project areas?	No
3.8	engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
4.1	activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	**Yes**
4.2	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	No
4.3	adverse impacts to sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	**Yes**
4.4	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	**Yes**
4.5	utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	**Yes**
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
5.1	temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?	No

5.2	economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	risk of forced evictions?[19]	No
5.4	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
6.1	areas where indigenous Peoples are present (including project area of influence)?	**Yes**
6.2	activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous Peoples?	**Yes**
6.3	impacts (positive or negative) to the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? *If the answer to screening question 6.3 is "yes", then Standard 6 requirements apply, and the potential significance of risks related to impacts on indigenous peoples must be Moderate or above. **	**Yes**
6.4	the absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	**Yes**
6.5	the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	**Yes**
6.6	forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above*	No
6.7	adverse impacts on the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	risks to the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.*	**Yes**
Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to project and contractor workers)		
7.1	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	**Yes**
7.2	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	No
7.3	use of child labour?	No
7.4	use of forced labour?	No
7.5	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	No
7.6	occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?	**Yes**

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* Note: revised July 2022 modifying presumption of risk significance from Substantial or higher to Moderate or higher.

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[19] Forced eviction is defined here as the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection. Forced evictions constitute gross violations of a range of internationally recognized human rights.

Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	
8.1 the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	**Yes**
8.2 the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	**Yes**
8.3 the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	**Yes**
8.4 the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? *For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention*	No
8.5 the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	**Yes**
8.6 significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

Annex 7: Pastoral Studies List

The following annex contains a detailed list of pastoral studies, categorized by title, Indigenous Peoples (IP), and country, which were compiled from the Global Data Study being prepared for MBZ.

Title	IP	Country
Pastoral women leading climate adaptation in Cameroon	Mbororo (Fulani) women	Cameroon
PROHYPA: Pastoral Water and Resource Management in the Sahel	Mbororo Peul	Chad
Pastoralism of the Maasai: Optimal utilization of rangelands, including grasses and shrubs	Maasai people	East Africa
High Atlas pastoralists adapt with traditional knowledge	Ilemchane (Amazigh)	Morocco
Pastoral livelihoods and climate change	Wodaabe pastoralists	Niger
Mbororo Fulani Pastoralists: Indigenous Forecasting in the Sahel	Mbororo Fulani	Chad
Sahel weather knowledge mapping for climate adaptation	Mbororo Fulani (pastoralists)	Chad
Resilient drought governance in Borana rangelands	Borana (Oromo pastoralists)	Ethiopia
Climate-Resilient Community Access to Safe Water Powered by Renewable Energy in Ethiopia	Pastoralist and agro-pastoral communities in drought-prone Ethiopian regions (all communities considered indigenous in context)	Ethiopia
Resilient Landscapes and Livelihoods Project	Rural farming and pastoral communities in vulnerable watersheds (no specific indigenous group identified)	Ethiopia
Climate-smart livelihoods of the Endorois community	Endorois (Kalenjin pastoralists)	Kenya
Adaptation to Climate Change in Arid and Semi Arid Lands Project	Indigenous pastoralist communities	Kenya
TWENDE: Towards Ending Drought Emergencies: Ecosystem Based Adaptation in Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Rangelands	Rangeland pastoralists in Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands	Kenya
Pastoral livelihoods and climate change	Wodaabe pastoralists	Niger
Climate Resilient Agriculture in Somalia (Ugbaad)	Pastoralist Somali clans and the Somali Bantu minority	Somalia
Adaptations to climate change amongst natural resource-	nan	_Regional - Southern Africa

~~dependant~~dependent societies in the developing world: across the Southern African climate gradient (ADAPTIVE)		
Pastoral women leading climate adaptation in Cameroon	Mbororo (Fulani) women	Cameroon
Sahel weather knowledge mapping for climate adaptation	Mbororo Fulani (pastoralists)	Chad
PROHYPA: Pastoral Water and Resource Management in the Sahel	Mbororo Peul	Chad
Resilient drought governance in Borana rangelands	Borana (Oromo pastoralists)	Ethiopia
Climate-Resilient Community Access to Safe Water Powered by Renewable Energy in Ethiopia	Pastoralist and agro-pastoral communities in drought-prone Ethiopian regions (all communities considered indigenous in context)	Ethiopia
High Atlas pastoralists adapt with traditional knowledge	Ilemchane (Amazigh)	Morocco
Climate Resilient Agriculture in Somalia (Ugbaad)	Pastoralist Somali clans and the Somali Bantu minority	Somalia
Indigenous forecasting by the Maasai	Maasai	_Regional (Kenya & Tanzania)
Zaï, an indigenous water harvesting and soil fertility management practice in Burkina Faso	Mossi farmers	Burkina Faso
Pastoral women leading climate adaptation in Cameroon	Mbororo (Fulani) women	Cameroon
PROHYPA: Pastoral Water and Resource Management in the Sahel	Mbororo Peul	Chad
Pastoralism of the Maasai: Optimal utilization of rangelands, including grasses and shrubs	Maasai people	East Africa
Resilient drought governance in Borana rangelands	Borana (Oromo pastoralists)	Ethiopia
Climate-Resilient Community Access to Safe Water Powered by Renewable Energy in Ethiopia	Pastoralist and agro-pastoral communities in drought-prone Ethiopian regions (all communities considered indigenous in context)	Ethiopia
Lake Turkana Wind Power Project	Elmolo, Turkana, Samburu communities	Kenya
Adaptation to Climate Change in Arid and Semi Arid Lands Project	Indigenous pastoralist communities	Kenya
Indigenous Livelihoods Enhancement Partners (ILEPA)	Maasai communities	Kenya

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TWENDE: Towards Ending Drought Emergencies: Ecosystem Based Adaptation in Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Rangelands	Rangeland pastoralists in Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands	Kenya
Conflict and peace-building with sand dams in northwest Kenya	Turkana	Kenya
Sengwar mapping project	Sengwer, Ogiek, and Yiaku peoples	Kenya
Indigenous Forecasting by the Maasai	Maasai	Kenya & Tanzania
High Atlas pastoralists adapt with traditional knowledge	Ilemchane (Amazigh)	Morocco
Pastoral livelihoods and climate change	Wodaabe pastoralists	Niger
Drought forces Tuareg desert nomads to settle down in fixation sites	Tuareg nomads	North Africa
Climate Resilient Agriculture in Somalia (Ugbaad)	Pastoralist Somali clans and the Somali Bantu minority	Somalia
Breeding livestock in the Sahel: Preserving and improving the one-humped camel	Rashaidi, Anafi, Bishareen	Sudan
Hunter-gatherers protect forests via carbon credits	Hadza (Tanzanian hunter-gatherers)	Tanzania
The Maasai of Tanzania and Kenya (livelihoods)	Maasai	Tanzania and Kenya
The Borana of Kenya and Ethiopia (forecasting)	Borana	Ethiopia
The Afar Indigenous people of Ethiopia (forecasting)	Afar	Ethiopia
PROHYPA: Pastoral Water and Resource Management in the Sahel	Mbororo Peul	Chad
Pastoralism of the Maasai: Optimal utilization of rangelands, including grasses and shrubs	Maasai people	East Africa
Nyangatom livelihoods under threat	Nyangatom	Ethiopia
From cattle to crops for the Boran	nan	Ethiopia
High Atlas pastoralists adapt with traditional knowledge	Ilemchane (Amazigh)	Morocco
Pastoral livelihoods and climate change	Wodaabe pastoralists	Niger
Breeding livestock in the Sahel: Preserving and improving the one-humped camel	Rashaidi, Anafi, Bishareen	Sudan
The Borana of Kenya and Ethiopia (forecasting)	Borana	Ethiopia
The Afar Indigenous people of Ethiopia (forecasting)	Afar	Ethiopia

Climate-Resilient Community Access to Safe Water Powered by Renewable Energy in Ethiopia	Pastoralist and agro-pastoral communities in drought-prone Ethiopian regions (all communities considered indigenous in context)	Ethiopia
TWENDE: Towards Ending Drought Emergencies: Ecosystem Based Adaptation in Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Rangelands	Rangeland pastoralists in Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands	Kenya
Arctic Climate Change Update 2021: Key Trends and Impacts	nan	__Regional Overview (IPCC)
Sámi IoT Reindeer Collars 2.0	Sámi herders (various siidas)	_Regional (Norway/Sweden/Finland)
Nenets Adaptive Strategies on Yamal	Nenets	Russia
Gansu and Xinjiang Pastoral Development Project	Kazakh and Uyghur pastoralists	China
Pastoralism of the Qashqai communities and managing livestock in droughts (CENESTA)	Qashqai	Iran
Adaptation Strategies for Pastoral Communities of Mongolia's Central Mountainous Region	Mongol herder communities	Mongolia
Gansu and Xinjiang Pastoral Development Project	Kazakh and Uyghur pastoralists	China
Gansu and Xinjiang Pastoral Development Project	Kazakh and Uyghur pastoralists	China
Adaptation Strategies for Pastoral Communities of Mongolia's Central Mountainous Region	Mongol herder communities	Mongolia
Linking Indigenous Knowledge Holders (Pamir)	Wakhi (Afghanistan) & Pamiri (Tajikistan)	_Regional (Afghanistan/Tajikistan)
Three Parallel Rivers of Yunnan Protected Are	Deqin people	China
Gansu and Xinjiang Pastoral Development Project	Kazakh and Uyghur pastoralists	China
Raika Bio-cultural Community Protocol	Raika	India
Pastoralism of the Qashqai communities and managing livestock in droughts (CENESTA)	Qashqai	Iran
Changes of natural and cultural landscapes and adaptation to them	Kyrgyz herders	Kyrgyzstan
Adaptation Strategies for Pastoral Communities of Mongolia's Central Mountainous Region	Mongol herder communities	Mongolia
Raika Bio-cultural Community Protocol	Raika	India

Pastoralism of the Qashqai communities and managing livestock in droughts (CENESTA)	Qashqai	Iran
Maintaining Food Sovereignty through TEK in Hutsulshchyna	Hutsul – Highland pastoralists	Ukraine
Resilient Puna: Ecosystem based Adaptation approach to promote climate resilience in the Peruvian High Andes	Indigenous communities (Quechua and Aymara pastoralists) in the high-altitude Puna region of Peru	Peru
Surviving the 'Friaje': Andean Alpaca Herders Adapt to Cold Snaps	Quechua and Aymara	Peru
Resilient Puna: Ecosystem based Adaptation approach to promote climate resilience in the Peruvian High Andes	Indigenous communities (Quechua and Aymara pastoralists) in the high-altitude Puna region of Peru	Peru
Indigenous Andean Irrigation System	nan	Peru
Indigenous Peoples observations at COP29	nan	nan