**Annex I: Adaptation planning good practices and review considerations**

An indicative list of good practices has been identified to support NDAs and their Delivery Partners in developing Readiness proposals to the GCF for NAPs and/or other national adaptation planning processes. These good practices are based on learning gained from proposals submitted so far to the GCF Readiness Programme for support to formulate NAPs and/or other adaptation planning processes, as well as the UNFCCC NAP technical guidelines. The good practices also form the basis of a set of criteria that are used by the Secretariat when reviewing new proposals.

The objective of GCF adaptation planning support is to contribute to (i) reduce vulnerability to impacts of climate change, including by building adaptive capacity and resilience; and (ii) facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate.[[1]](#footnote-1)

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| **GCF review criteria** | **Indicative examples of good practice** |
| * + - 1. **Strategic focus of the proposal within a national vision** | * Articulating how the adaptation planning support will respond to and advance NDCs and national development plans. * Articulating focus of the proposal based on specified gaps in information and planning, including based on NAP stocktaking and situational analysis where relevant. * Deepening sectoral, geographic, or hazard-specific planning within the context of a broader national vision, to produce more precise and implementation-ready action plans. * Building on and strengthening current policy and institutional frameworks that will support implementation of adaptation programmes and projects. * Considering multiple adaptation planning proposals to the GCF over time for iterative phases of increasingly sectoral or local planning, potentially with different Delivery Partners to access most relevant and targeted technical expertise. More than one proposal for adaptation planning support through the GCF Readiness Programme may be submitted and be implemented at the same time. |
| * + - 1. **Plan to address specific vulnerabilities and climate impacts** | * Designing activities to address specific climate impacts and vulnerabilities based on localised climate risk mapping and assessment. * Engaging private sector actors and public decision-makers, including at local levels, in planning based on accessible and easy-to-use climate impact and vulnerability information. * Identifying and prioritising adaptation actions as well as explicit programmes and project ideas to address the specified impacts and vulnerabilities. |
| 1. **Implementation financing strategy** | * Defining a strategy that defines high potential funding sources for specified areas of adaptation action, including private and public, domestic and international sources. * Developing a prioritised pipeline of adaptation programmes and project ideas, as well as concepts notes for submission to GCF, drawing relevant prioritisation criteria as needed from existing methodologies. To avoid any possible conflict of interest deriving from the Delivery Partner’s role as an Accredited Entity to the GCF, the prioritization of projects for GCF funding should be made through a broad consultation process with relevant stakeholders, under the leadership of the NDA. * Defining a sustainability strategy explaining how relevant outputs will be sustained after the GCF funds are spent, including the updating of datasets, retention of knowledge, complementarity with existing web-based platforms, and capacity of officials trained through the process. |
| 1. **Theory of Change** | * Illustrating how each outcome and their outputs and activities will achieve the stated objectives, ideally using a simple graphic. * Articulating how the proposed adaptation planning will address priorities identified in the NDC, as well as address or build from the GCF Country Programme, and result in specific programmes and projects for investment, including with the GCF. * Defining how the adaptation planning support requested will contribution to strengthening enduring institutional capacities to implementation adaptation planning programmes and projects. |
| 1. **Avoidance of duplication of effort** | * Starting where other NAP and/or other adaptation planning processes left off. * Focussing any new assessments and methodologies (especially vulnerability and impact assessments) on critical identified information gaps, and institutionalising these approaches. * Prioritising the use of existing information to communicate and engage with private and public decision-makers at different levels. * Articulating how new GCF funding will build on and link with previous, existing national and sub-national planning processes. * Describing if the country has already assessed capacity and information needs at the sub-national level. |
| 1. **Stakeholder engagement** | * Defining the mechanism to enable stakeholder engagement and coordination throughout the iterative adaptation planning process, including a focus on private sector, sub-national governments and civil society organisations. * Establishing and/or strengthening existing institutional arrangements to increase the effectiveness of local adaptation implementation. * Integration of stakeholder engagement processes within existing planning and coordination mechanisms. |
| 1. **Gender considerations** | * Building social dimensions, including differences based on gender, into proposed activities. * Articulating how social dimensions, including differences based on gender, will be integrated into the proposed activities. * Collecting and managing sex-disaggregated information to inform adaptation planning. |
| 1. **Private sector investment strategy** | * Producing financial analysis that supports the business case for investing in climate resilience. * Defining a sustainable finance sector investment strategy. * Communicating tailored climate information to attract * Designing strategies with the finance sector for climate-smart financial products and services. * Catalysing private-public partnerships for adaptation action. |
| 1. **Measures and evaluation** | * Designing a results-based framework supported by quantitative indicators to track and monitor progress and evaluate performance against specified adaptation targets over time, across sectors and scales. * Establishing a mechanism for operationalising adaptation impact measures and evaluation across different sectors, agencies and levels of government. * Integrating adaptation planning measures and evaluation within existing mechanisms. * Defining a contingency plan for monitoring risks that can affect implementation of adaptation efforts. * Strengthening approaches to learning and iterative management based adaptation measures and evaluation. |
| 1. **Coherence and complementarity with other funds** | * Indicating the financial support that has been received or is foreseen from other sources for the development of a NAP or other national adaptation planning processes, including but not limited to the Global Environment Facility and Adaptation Fund, as well as GCF Readiness support provided by other funding sources. * Describing the nature of that support and how additional resources proposed to the GCF will be complementary to and build on other sources of funding. |

1. UNFCCC Conference of the Parties Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 1. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)