

FINAL REPORT

Intra-ACP GCCA+ Programme: Implementation and Achievements 2017-2022

SUPPORT TO THE ORGANISATION OF AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN, AND PACIFIC STATES
ON CLIMATE CHANGE





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INTRA-ACP GCCA+ PROGRAMME An initiative of the Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States funded by the European Development Fund



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I. INTRODUCTION

Acknowledgements

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Acronyms

ACP	Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific
ACE	Action for Climate Empowerment
AGRHYMET	Centre Regional de Formation et d'Application en Agrométéorologie et Hydrologie Opérationnelle
AF	Adaptation Fund
ARAA	Regional Agency for Agriculture and Food
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
ASG	Assistant Secretary General
BBSC	Brussels-based Steering Committee
Cap4Dev	Capacity for Development
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CC	Climate Change
CCCCC	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre
CDEMA	Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency
CILSS	Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
ClimSA	Intra-ACP Climate Services and Related Applications Programme
CMA	Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
COP	Conference of the Parties
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CSF	Climate Support Facility (GCCA+ ACP)
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DG CLIMA	European Commission's Directorate-General for Climate Action
DG INTPA	European Commission's Directorate-General for International Partnerships
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EAC	East African Community
EAf	Expenditure Authorisation Form
EbA	Eco-System Based Adaptations
EC	European Commission
ECA	Environmental and Climate Action of the OACPS Secretariat
ECCA	Economic Community of Central African States

ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States	NKE	Non-Key Expert
EDD	European Development Days	OACPS	Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States
EDF	European Development Fund	OECS	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States
EU	European Union	PACRES	Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change and Resilience Building
EUD	European Union Delegation	PIFS	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
ETF	Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement	PRAG	Practical Guide
FA	Financing Agreement	PSC	Programme Steering Committee
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations	Q&A	Question & Answer
FED	Fond européen de développement	REDD/REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
FMCA	Financial Management Capacity Assessment	RTM	Regional Technical Meeting
GCCA+	Global Climate Change Alliance Plus	SADC	Southern African Development Community
GCF	UN Green Climate Fund	SBI	UN Subsidiary Body for Implementation
HLD	High-Level Dialogue	SBTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
GEF	Global Environment Facility	SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
GFCS	Global Framework for Climate Services	SEDT	Sustainable Economic Development and Trade
ICTU	Information for Clarity, Transparency and Understanding	SIDS	Small Island Developing States
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development	SOrg	State of the Organisation
Intra-ACP GCCA+	11 th EDF Intra-ACP Global Climate Change Alliance Plus	SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
IOC	Indian Ocean Commission	SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	SR	Service Request
IPR	Intellectual property rights	STTA	Short-term Technical Assistance
GSF+	Global Support Facility to the GCCA+	TA	Technical Assistance
JPD	Joint Policy Discussion	ToR	Terms of Reference
KE	Key Expert	UN	United Nations
KM	Knowledge Management	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
LACCW	Latin America and Caribbean Climate Week	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
LDC	Least Developed Countries	UNSTAT	United Nations Statistical Division
LIK	Local and Indigenous Knowledge	USP	University of the South Pacific
LLDCs	Landlocked Developing Countries	UNSTAT	United Nations Statistics Division
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation	WD	Working Days
NDA	Non-Disclosure Agreement	WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution	WMO	World Meteorological Organization
NGO	Non-governmental organisation	WO	Work Order
NOAA	United States' National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration		
NAP	National Adaptation Plan		
NPO	Non-profit organisation		

“

Even though this programme ends today, I am very proud of the work it has done to improve the lives and livelihoods of communities throughout the #OACPS. My appreciation to the members of the team for the excellent implementation of the project.

Mr **GEORGES REBELO PINTO CHIKOTI**
Secretary General of the **OACPS** Secretariat

Foreword



Climate change is the most significant challenge to achieving sustainable development. Its adverse impacts are more severe in the poorest and most vulnerable countries. Droughts, desertification, hurricanes, floods, agricultural losses, reduced water resources and sea level rise are major concerns for the 79 Member States of the Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS). Many of these countries are facing serious impacts on lives and livelihoods, especially Small Island Developing States (SIDS), Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs).

The latest Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report, Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, states that the extent and magnitude of climate change impacts are larger than estimated in previous assessments. Widespread

deterioration of ecosystem structure and function, resilience and natural adaptive capacity, as well as shifts in seasonal timing have occurred due to climate change, with adverse socioeconomic consequences.

The Secretariat of the OACPS, through its flagship programme on climate change – the EU-funded Intra-ACP Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA)+ Programme – has been actively supporting its Member States to build resilience and adapt to the impacts of climate change while at the same time contributing to efforts at the regional and national levels to implement the Paris Agreement.

Building on the successful first phase implemented from 2011 to 2016, the 70 million-euro Intra-ACP GCCA+ Programme carried out a wide range of initiatives over the years, that strengthened and further promoted the role of the OACPS Secretariat as a key player in the international climate action arena. These include: climate diplomacy, advocacy and outreach; demand-driven technical assistance to OACPS Members States, including supporting revisions of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs); and support to and overall coordination of ten Intra-ACP GCCA+ regional contracts. Furthermore, the programme facilitated climate dialogues and events, and provided technical

contributions to OACPS climate negotiations at the regional and international levels. The knowledge management system and communication tools developed by the programme contributed to the efforts to increase the visibility of the OACPS Secretariat on climate action.

This final publication describes all the activities carried out by the Technical Assistance team which supported the implementation of the Intra-ACP GCCA+ Programme from October 2017 to July 2022. The publication provides an analysis of the outputs delivered and the challenges faced. On behalf of the Secretariat of the OACPS, I would like to thank each member of the Technical Assistance team for accompanying us during the implementation of the programme, providing invaluable inputs, advice and support towards the achievement of OACPS climate ambitions and actions. The excellent work and the relevant and effective tools developed by the Technical Assistance team leave a solid foundation on which the Secretariat of the OACPS can build to continue working with its Member States and regional organisations on climate-related change.

By.E. Mr **GEORGES REBELO PINTO CHIKOTI**, Secretary General of the **OACPS** Secretariat



About the report

This document is the final report of the Programme. The purpose of this document is to provide a summary of an assessment of the implementation and outcomes of the Programme. The assessment is presented in relation to the two major components of the Programme: the **Technical Assistance Component**, including the **Climate Support Facility**, and the **Regional Component**.

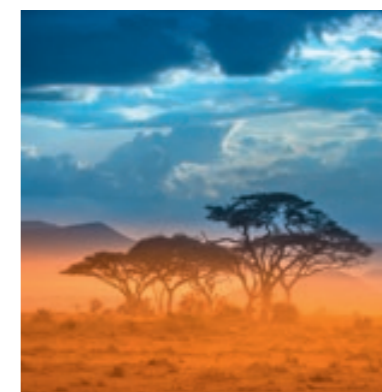
This report is to inform key stakeholders on the achievements in the implementation of the Intra-ACP GCCA+ Programme, namely: the Secretariat of the OACPS, the OACPS Ambassadors, the European Commission

(e.g. the Directorate-General for International Partnerships), EU Delegations and their audiences, regional implementing partners, other partners (such as the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the World Bank), Civil Society Organisations, and others, including the general public.

The methodology used to develop this report includes desk research of relevant Programme documents and interviews with key Programme's stakeholders, including regional organisations, the European Commission, and

the OACPS Secretariat, among others. **Emphasis was made on gathering and assessing results and identifying best practices.**

Ten success stories were selected out of 36 finalised Technical Assistance missions (Work Orders). The combined criteria used to select the success stories were the potential impact of the outcomes of the missions, beneficiary feedback on the results and outcomes, and the procedural assessment of each closed mission. A brochure entitled *Ten Stories to Tackling Climate Change in OACPS Regions* was prepared to present the success stories and is available on www.intraacpgccaplus.org





Summary

Climate change is happening. Addressing climate change is one of the priorities on the political agenda of the 79 member countries of the Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS, previously ACP). The OACPS comprises 47 Least Developed Countries (LDCs), 37 Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and 15 Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs). Despite collectively contributing to only a negligible amount of greenhouse gas emissions, OACPS countries are facing the barrages of climate change and multiple environmental challenges at various levels, leading to serious impacts on their livelihood, welfare, and development. There is a scientific consensus that extreme weather and disruption from droughts, desertification, hurricanes, and floods disproportionately affect the poor and most vulnerable countries, because of multiple existing stresses. These stresses range from low adaptive capacity to intrinsic exposure to climate change due to geographical conditions, coupled with other existing factors such as poverty, political tensions, population growth and ecosystem degradation. It has been clearly established that climate variability and change are seriously compromising human health, ecosystem services and agricultural production, including access to food, in these vulnerable countries.

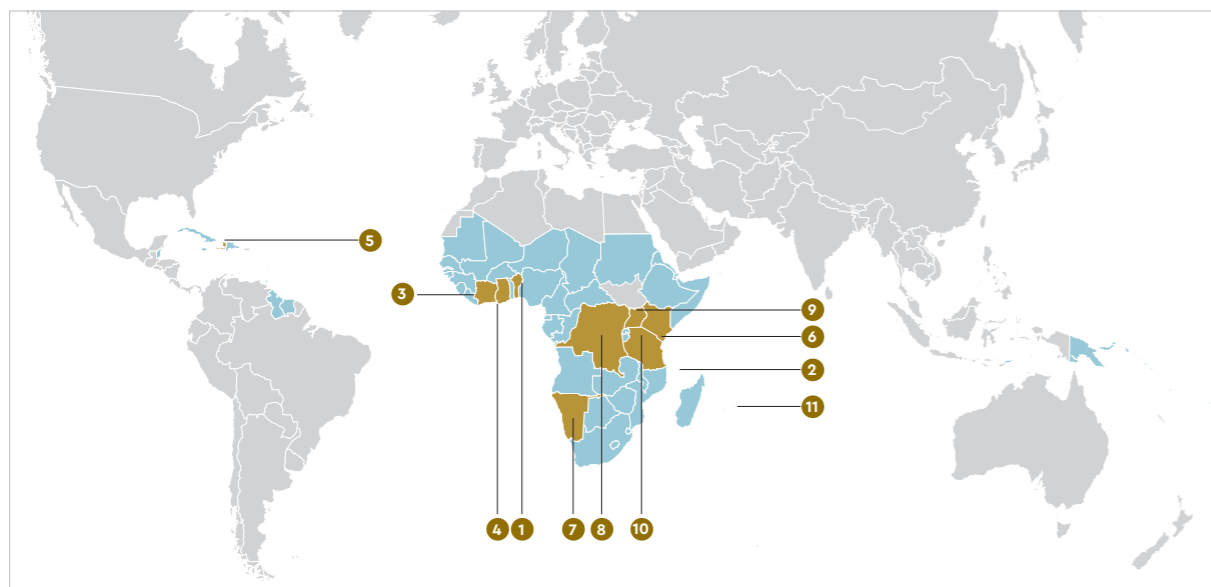
An initiative of the OACPS, the Intra-ACP Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (GCCA+) Programme specifically had the objective of supporting the sustainable development of the OACPS regions and countries, by increasing their resilience to climate change and achieving the UN's Sustainable Development Goals, in particular SDG 13, 'Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts' in order to alleviate poverty and promote sustainable development. The specific objective of the Programme was to ensure better regional and national adaptation and mitigation responses and strategies to climate change challenges faced by African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries at operational, institutional and financial levels. The Programme, managed by the Secretariat of the OACPS in Brussels, had two components: (i) 10 regional Programmes; and (ii) a service contract providing institutional support to the Secretariat of the OACPS and demand-driven technical assistance services.

The Technical Assistance (TA) team, comprising four full-time experts, was established to support the OACPS Secretariat with coordinating programme implementation, including monitoring, knowledge management, communication and visibility, and strategic dialogue. It was also responsible for managing the Climate Support Facility (CSF), set up to provide demand-driven, short-

term technical assistance and training on climate change to OACPS regional organisations and countries, as a complement to other components of the Programme.

The Intra-ACP GCCA+ Programme carried out high-level advocacy actions to facilitate a coordinated OACPS approach to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of the Parties (COP) meetings in Katowice, Madrid, and Glasgow. It hosted Joint Policy Discussions (JPDs) and high-level OACPS and partners COP Preparatory meetings to agree and approve the official OACPS position papers, namely the OACPS Issues Papers ahead of the COPs. Inputs from key stakeholders and partners such as the EU were an integral part of these events, strengthening partnership building and common messages to achieve shared goals. In addition, the Programme worked effortlessly to increase the OACPS visibility through the organisation of side events, in collaboration with OACPS regions and the EU, on the margins of the COPs. In this regard, it is worth noting the success of several OACPS-EU ministerial lunches that resulted in joint declarations on climate change, strengthening long-standing partnerships and collaborations. Following the COPs, the Programme prepared an assessment of the outcomes, delivering these to the OACPS member state representatives in

Figure 1: The following are Countries where Technical Assistance activities took place:



- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 BENIN | 6 KENYA | 9 UGANDA |
| 2 COMOROS | 7 NAMIBIA | 10 TANZANIA |
| 3 CÔTE-D'IVOIRE | 8 DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC
OF CONGO | 11 MAURITIUS |
| 4 GHANA | | |
| 5 HAITI | | |

Brussels, with recommendations for follow-up actions.

Another notable success of the Programme is the support it provided to the Members of the OACPS to directly access international climate finance. In particular, the Programme initiated the process for the OACPS Secretariat to become a Readiness Delivery Partner for the Green Climate Fund (GCF), with two pilot projects, one in Comoros and the other one in Mauritius, submitted to the Fund.

Following the entry into force of the Paris Agreement in November 2016, the project focused on supporting activities to assist Members of the OACPS in the implementation of their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and other elements of the Paris

Agreement. The Programme conducted a comparative analysis of NDCs in all 79 members of the OACPS, and identified on-going activities, gaps and opportunities for NDCs implementation in OACPS countries.

Based on this analysis, a new interactive online tool was designed and developed in 2020, to support countries of the OACPS in their preparations of subsequent new or updated NDCs. The tool, available in English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish, is clearly designed in the form of an exhaustive checklist template encompassing all the information required by the UNFCCC Secretariat. It allows the Members of the OACPS to address all relevant issues that arise in the context

of the NDCs revision process and in coordination with the various sectors of activities in the country, in line with their respective commitments to the Paris Agreement. Further support was provided by the Programme in the form of webinars and virtual training sessions, for representatives of regional organisations and some OACPS countries on demand, on the use of the ACP NDC Tool.

The Programme also supported Members and Regions of the OACPS in their adaptation and mitigation efforts complementing the assistance provided by programmes/projects funded under the Regional and National Indicative Programmes. Of the 36 technical assistance missions that were implemented, more than half (19) were OACPS-wide, while the

rest were distributed between West Africa (14%); East Africa (11%), including 5% at the sub-national level; Southern Africa and Indian Ocean, including extensions of TA missions (19%); and the Caribbean (3%). In selecting the requests and activities to be supported, priority was given to those that transcended the concept of geographical location and that could benefit several or all Members of the OACPS. This approach aimed at promoting South-South cooperation in policy dialogue and technical capacity, hence offering opportunities for joint initiatives, scaling up of best practices and pilot tested actions, that can benefit the Members of the OACPS as a whole.

Partnerships and exchanges among the regional partners were fundamental means to improve and strengthen inter- and intra-regional cooperation. In this context, the Programme organised a series of Regional Technical Meetings (RTMs) and High-Level Dialogues, which brought together the Intra-ACP GCCA+ regions, along with some key partners, to create and foster dialogue on topics related to climate change. These meetings were fundamental in facilitating political dialogue, exchanges and knowledge sharing on topics that included Climate Ambition, Mitigation, Adaptation, Resilience building, the Blue Economy, Climate Finance, Loss and Damage, Capacity Building and Technology. The events culminated in the drafting of common OACPS positions on advocacy and agreement on common outreach actions, ensuring that the OACPS spoke with one common strong voice

at international fora, specially at the international climate negotiations. Furthermore, they strengthened intra- and inter-OACPS regional coordination, building on synergies and common actions.

The Programme also created specific online tools for sharing information, results, knowledge, and cross fertilization of experiences among the Programme partners and with other stakeholders, through its website and the Knowledge Management Platform. In addition to promoting the sharing of best practices, these tools have helped improve communication and raise awareness amongst target audiences, including private sector and civil society, while ensuring that the regions incorporated appropriate awareness-raising strategies, suitable communication plans and modalities for disseminating project results. Ongoing and completed activities of the regions and the Technical Assistance team were regularly shared on the website and the knowledge management platform. All deliverables, success stories, document resources, news and press releases were regularly posted online to promote synergy between the two programme components and highlight the added value of the technical assistance. It is worth noting that the programme's website alone has generated an average of about one hundred thousand (100 000) visits per year and consequently almost three hundred thousand (300 000) page views and 1.5 million hits* per year. Furthermore, the structure of the knowledge management platform on the

GCCA+ Intra-ACP website was improved in 2022 to make it a more user-friendly tool to access the available uploaded knowledge material.

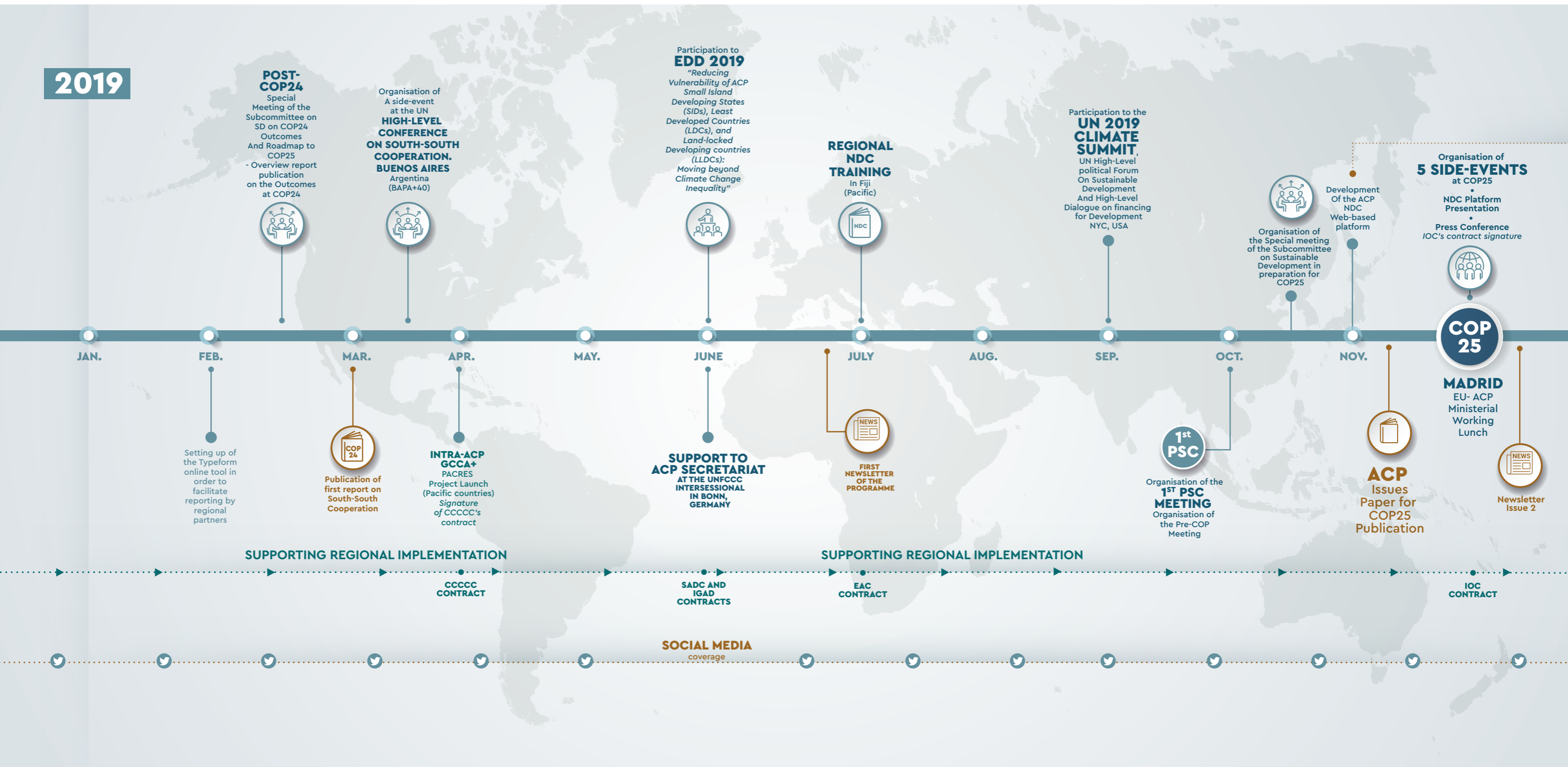
In addition, the Programme used social media influence to boost its visibility specifically through its Twitter account, which has more than 520 followers, with almost a thousand tweets and five hundred thousand (500 000) tweet impressions, over the duration of the Programme. Finally, to strengthen its visibility and fully support the dissemination of activities, results and outcomes, the Programme published ten high quality Newsletters, which reached an increasingly large number of subscribers over the course of the Programme and were sent to at least one thousand five hundred (1 500) actors and decision-makers from the institutional and media sectors.

Due to the increasing demand for climate support from countries of the OACPS, the Intra-ACP GCCA+ Programme contract was extended from October 2020 to May 2022 and later extended to July 2022. This made it possible to properly finalise all ongoing work, close all the technical assistance short-term missions in place and publish this report to provide an overview of what the Programme achieved in five years of implementation and what it meant for the OACPS member countries. This publication presents achievements and lessons learnt from the project, highlighting best cases, challenges, and outcomes. We wish you a pleasant reading.

* A "hit" in Google Analytics terminology measures the number of HTTP requests, i.e. the number of times a Google search query is activated.

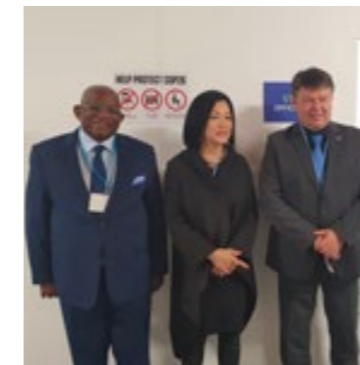
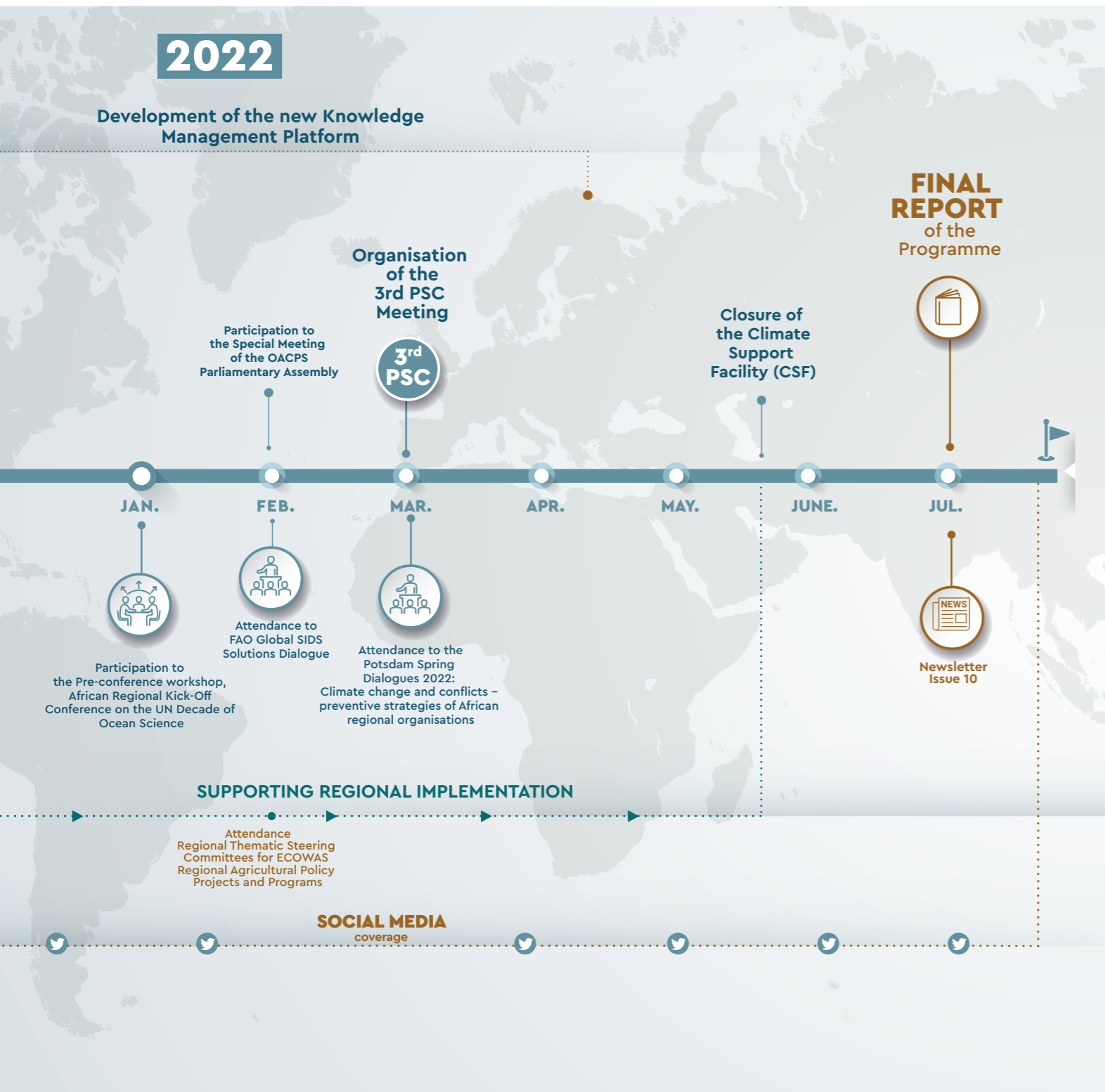
Retrospective timeline of the Programme

Figure 3: The timeline of the Programme 2019



Retrospective timeline of the Programme

Figure 6: The timeline of the Programme 2017- 2018



II. BACKGROUND



About the Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States

The Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS), formerly known as the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States, was created by the

Georgetown Agreement in 1975. It is composed of 79 African, Caribbean and Pacific states, with all of them, except Cuba, being signatories to the Cotonou Agreement, also known as the

"ACP-EC Partnership Agreement" with the European Union.

There are 48 countries from Sub-Saharan Africa, 16 from the Caribbean and 15 from the Pacific.

79

MEMBER STATES

47

LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (LDCs)

37

SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES (SIDS)

15

LANDLOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (LLDCs)

MAIN OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States, as defined by the revised Georgetown Agreement (2019), are:

- **promote the efforts of Member States of the OACPS to eradicate poverty, achieve sustainable development, and fully benefit from the advantages of trade, through their gradual and more effective participation in the world economy;**
- **promote and strengthen unity and solidarity** among the Member States of the OACPS as well as understanding among their peoples;
- **consolidate, strengthen, and maintain peace** and stability as a precondition for improving the well-being of the peoples of the OACPS, in a democratic and free environment;
- **deepen and strengthen economic, political, social, and cultural relations among the Member States of the OACPS**, through regional integration, strategic partnerships between OACPS regions, and inter-regional cooperation in the fields of trade, science and technology, industry, transport and communications, education, training and research, information and communication, the environment, demography, and human resources;
- **promote policies, especially in the areas of the environment** and the rational management of natural resources, in pursuit of sustainable development of the Member States of the OACPS;
- **serve as a forum** for formulating and coordinating common positions on global issues;
- **advocate for a multilateral system that is fair, equitable, and rules-based**, and which contributes to economic growth and sustainable development of the Member States of the OACPS;
- **develop strategic relations and partnerships with external parties** including within the global South, as well as with regional and international organisations for the purposes of building global consensus on South-South and Triangular Cooperation;
- **strengthen the political identity of the OACPS** to enable it to act as a coherent political force in international bodies and to ensure that due regard is accorded to its specific interests;
- **promote and reinforce political dialogue** within the OACPS so as to consolidate the unity and solidarity of the OACPS; and
- **strengthen regional mechanisms for the prevention, management, and peaceful settlement of conflicts**, by pursuing and developing cooperation among

Figure 7: The map of the 3 regions of the OACPS and the members



OACPS and Cooperation

NORTH-SOUTH COOPERATION (NSC)



The partnership between the European Union and the African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries is one of the oldest and most comprehensive cooperation frameworks in the world. It brings together more than 1.5 billion people from four continents, based on the values and ambitions that bring the EU and OACPS members together.

Climate change is an important topic in OACPS-EU cooperation. The **Cotonou Agreement**, a partnership agreement between the OACPS and the EU, provides the overarching framework in which cooperation between the two groups of States is taking place. **Article 32A** of this agreement, in particular, recognises the vulnerability of the Members of the OACPS (among them SIDS and low-lying countries, LDCs and landlocked countries) to the effects of climate change;

sets specific objectives for OACPS-EU cooperation on climate change¹; and defines key cooperation areas.

The Cotonou Agreement was signed on 23 June 2000 in the economic capital of Benin, after the expiry of the Lomé Convention. Concluded for 20 years, this agreement, revised every 5 years, brings together the 79 OACPS States and the 28 countries of the European Union (27 at present).

Under this agreement, the partnership focused on poverty eradication and sustainable and inclusive development in African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, revolving around three key areas: political dialogue, development cooperation and trade.

Due to its expiration in 2020, a new agreement has been under negotiation since

OACPS Key Milestones

- 1957** • Signing of the Treaty of Rome which established the European Community, and contains a section on cooperation with Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs).
- Creation of the "Regime of Association" with resources from the 1st European Development Fund (EDF).
- 1963** • Signing of the 1st Yaoundé Convention by 18 African States and 6 European countries, supported by resources from the 2nd EDF. That Agreement, like the 2nd Yaoundé Convention, was designed mainly for financial, technical and trade cooperation, primarily in the sectors of economic and social infrastructure.
- 1969** • Signing of the 2nd Yaoundé Convention supported by the 3rd EDF.
- 1973** • Accession of the United Kingdom to the European Community opens the way for the extension of Europe-Africa cooperation to Commonwealth countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific.
- 1975** • Signing of the Georgetown Agreement – the founding Charter of the Group. It defines the rules governing cooperation among the countries of the 3 continents whose main link was the sharing of aid from the European Community.
- Entry into force of the Lomé Convention – signed by 46 ACP countries and 9 European States – which marks the beginning of cooperation between Europe and the ACP Group. The Convention grants non-reciprocal trade preferences to ACP countries and establishes Stabex, a compensatory mechanism for loss of export earnings due to price fluctuations. It is coupled with the 4th EDF.
- 1980** • Signing of the 2nd Lomé Convention by 58 ACP countries (coupled with the 5th EDF). Appearance of Sysmin, a mechanism similar to Stabex, created for mining products.
- 1985** • Signing of the 3rd Lomé Convention by 65 ACP countries and 10 European States (6th EDF). Emphasis is placed on food self sufficiency in ACP countries.
- 1990** • Signing of the 4th Lomé Convention, which introduces a political dimension to cooperation.
- 1995** • Signing of the revised 4th Lomé Convention by 70 ACP countries and 15 European countries. The Convention emphasises the importance of decentralised cooperation and the role of civil society.
- Nov. 1997** • 1st ACP Summit in Libreville, Gabon, to consider how to strengthen the Group.

¹ Article 32A complements the provisions of Article 32, which defines the objectives of cooperation on environment and natural resources.

OACPS and Cooperation

NORTH-SOUTH COOPERATION (NSC)

September 2018. A political agreement on the content of this new partnership was reached in December 2020 between the EU and the OACPS. This

post-Cotonou agreement was initialed on 15 April 2021.

The new agreement will strengthen the capacity

of the OACPS and the EU to act together to address environmental and climate change challenges.

SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION (SSTC)

The OACPS is also focused on promoting South-South and triangular cooperation with the aim of sharing knowledge, capacities and best practices among Member States and with other Southern countries.

To this aim, the African, Caribbean and Pacific Information Center for South-South and Triangular Cooperation was inaugurated on 5 October 2018 in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea.

One of the Intra-ACP GCCA+ Programme's aims was to foster South-South and Triangular

Cooperation (SSTC) in the area of climate change. The technical assistance provided to the Members of the OACPS together with the advocacy action carried out at the Secretariat level improved exchanges and sharing of experiences with OACPS's partners on SSTC; forged additional partnerships and identified challenges and opportunities for South-South and Triangular Cooperation to support the implementation of SDGs.

The role of the Intra-ACP GCCA+ was crucial in ensuring

the deepening of the regional dimension and the strengthening of Intra-ACP capacity building through the provision of OACPS expertise.

The common denominator of all the technical assistance missions of the Intra-ACP GCCA+ Programme was to ensure the achievement of the UN SDGs, particularly SDG13. This provided a common framework for joint activities and partnerships on SSTC, making the programme extremely relevant to fill in the gap between implementation and targets to achieve.

The Secretariat of the OACPS

HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT

The adoption of the revised Georgetown Agreement in December 2019 transformed the ACP Group into the Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS), with the aim of establishing it as a relevant and influential global actor and reducing its dependence on the EU.

The Secretariat is responsible for the administrative management of the OACPS. It assists the Organisation's decision-making

and advisory organs in carrying out their work.

The headquarters of the OACPS Secretariat is located in Brussels, Belgium. It is headed by an Executive Secretary-General who is responsible for implementing the OACPS' international policy, as well as directing and coordinating its cooperation policy. The Secretariat, under the direction of the policy-making organs of the OACPS (Summit of OACPS Heads of State and

Government, Council of Ministers, Committee of Ambassadors), is responsible for:

- implementing the decisions of all organs of the OACPS;
- implementing, as appropriate, agreements concluded with development partners;
- providing services to the organs of the OACPS and, as appropriate, to the joint institutions established with all external parties;

The global context and the role of the Intra-ACP GCCA+ Programme

In September 2015, the international community adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which sets 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs) and 169 associated targets. This agenda, which specifies a comprehensive vision of what needs to be achieved to eradicate poverty and promote sustainable development, provides an ambitious framework for guiding national and international development efforts until 2030.

Among the SDGs, **Goal 13 "Climate action"** is specifically dedicated to the response to climate change. It has 3 main targets, focused respectively on:

- strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity;
- integrating climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning; and
- improving education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

In December 2015, another important step towards multilateral collaboration on global challenges was taken when the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC adopted the Paris Agreement on climate change – an ambitious,

binding agreement that sets the framework for global collaboration on mitigating climate change while stepping up efforts to adapt to its effects and protecting the most vulnerable countries and populations.

The Paris Agreement aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change "in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty", recognising the intrinsic relationship between these themes and climate change actions, responses and impacts. The fundamental priority of safeguarding food security, as well as the right to development, are acknowledged. Both mitigation and adaptation actions are to be implemented in ways that **foster sustainable development**, including through promoting environmental integrity. Support to developing countries is to be provided in the form of finance, but also technology development and transfer and capacity building.

The Paris Agreement entered into force in November 2016. The Intra-ACP GCCA+ Programme has been **supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement**, including NDCs, within the context of sustainable development aspects.

OACPS Key Milestones

- Nov 1999** 2nd ACP Summit in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, with the theme: 'On the road to the 3rd millennium'.
- June 2000** Signing of the Cotonou Agreement by 77 ACP countries, which provides for the abolition of non-reciprocal trade preferences after a transition period of ACP-EU trade cooperation. During that time, from September 2002 to the end of 2007, Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) will be negotiated between the European Union and ACP States.
- Nov. 2001** The ACP States obtain a waiver from the rules of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) on the trade chapter of the Cotonou Agreement at the 4th WTO Ministerial Conference.
- July 2002** 3rd ACP Summit in Nadi, Fiji, with the theme: 'ACP Solidarity in a globalized world'. The Summit defined guidelines for the Group in view of the negotiations for the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA).
- Sept. 2002** Start of negotiations for Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA) in Brussels.
- June 2003** 1st meeting of ACP Ministers of Culture.
- Oct. 2003** Start of EPA negotiations with the regions of West and Central Africa.
- Feb. 2004** Start of EPA negotiations with the regions of East and Southern Africa
- Sept. 2011** First phase of the Intra-ACP GCCA Programme
- Dec. 2015** OACPS-EU partnership and Coalition of Ambition support signature of the Paris Agreement
- Oct. 2017** Second phase of the Programme: Intra-ACP GCCA+
- Sept. 2018** Negotiations for the post-Cotonou Agreement begin in New York.
- Aug. 2019** OACPS signed a Headquarters Agreement with Equatorial Guinea to establish the ACP Information Centre for South-South and Triangular Cooperation on 9 August 2019 in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea.
- Dec. 2019** The 9th Summit of ACP Heads of State and Government, themed 'A Transformed ACP Committed to Multilateralism' took place 9-10 December in Nairobi, Kenya.
- April 2020** The revised Georgetown Agreement came into force on 5 April 2020, paving the way for the change of name to the Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS).
- April 2021** The OACPS and the EU concluded negotiations for the Post-Cotonou Agreement on 15 April 2021, setting the political, economic and sectorial cooperation framework for the next twenty years.

III. THE PROGRAMME

About the Intra-ACP GCCA+ Programme

The **Intra-ACP GCCA+ Programme** is an initiative of the OACPS funded by the 11th European Development Fund (EDF), in the context of the wider Global Climate Change Alliance+ (GCCA+) flagship programme.

The Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) was established by the EU in 2007, to support developing countries, in particular LDCs and SIDS, in their endeavours to respond to climate change. The later phase, the GCCA+ flagship initiative (2014–2020) aimed to specifically implement the Paris Agreement and to build sustainable and climate-resilient economies.

The Intra-ACP GCCA+ Programme ("the Programme") has been a €70 million initiative of the OACPS to strengthen dialogue

and cooperation on climate change with the most vulnerable developing countries.

Building on the experience gained during the first phase of the Programme (implemented between 2011 and 2016), the Programme specifically targeted OACPS Members, helping them to better tackle climate change as a challenge to their development and implement appropriate adaptation and mitigation responses.

The Programme had two components:

- 10 regional programmes; and
- a service contract providing institutional support to the Secretariat of the OACPS and demand-driven technical assistance services, through the Climate Support Facility (CSF).

The Programme's **overall objective** was to increase the resilience of OACPS regions and countries to climate change and achieve the UN's Sustainable Development Goals, in particular SDG 13, 'Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts', in order to alleviate poverty and promote sustainable development. Its **specific objective** were to strengthen the capacities of OACPS regions and countries to undertake regional and national adaptation and mitigation actions in response to the challenges caused by the impacts of climate change.



10 REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS

The Regional Component of the programme is implemented by 10 regional organisations, namely:

Figure 8: The 10 regional organisations which are partners with the Intra-ACP GCCA+

AUC	African Union Commission	CCCCC	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre
CILSS ECOWAS	Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel Economic Community of West African States	COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
EAC	East African Community	IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IOC	Indian Ocean Commission	SADC	Southern African Development Community
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme	USP	University of the South Pacific

These 10 Regional Organisations are focused on delivering the Programme's six expected results:

- 01** Regional organisations in all OACPS regions have dedicated operational and institutional capacity serving the needs of OACPS countries in relevant GCCA+ concentration areas, in climate negotiation and in the implementation of the Paris Agreement
- 02** Regional and national climate change strategies and priorities serving the implementation of the Paris Agreement (including NDC implementation) by OACPS countries have been strengthened and supported.
- 03** Pilot adaptation projects including ecosystem-based solutions, implemented and tested in OACPS regions and countries serving as references for further replication, have been scaled-up.
- 04** OACPS regional organisations and OACPS countries intensify strategic dialogue with strengthened negotiation capacity, share information and capacity, results and knowledge about climate action in southern countries and regions.
- 05** Strengthened provision of services by Technical Institutions, Universities and Regional Centres providing services in capacity building/research and innovation at regional/national level in sectors related to adaptation and mitigation to climate change with staff trained, and capacity built.
- 06** Innovations and climate actions associating private and public sectors making southern economies more climate resilient developed and prepared with a view to direct access to climate finance and climate investment funds.

The Regional Component outcome areas are listed in the Achievements section of the Regional Component chapter and described in Appendix 2.

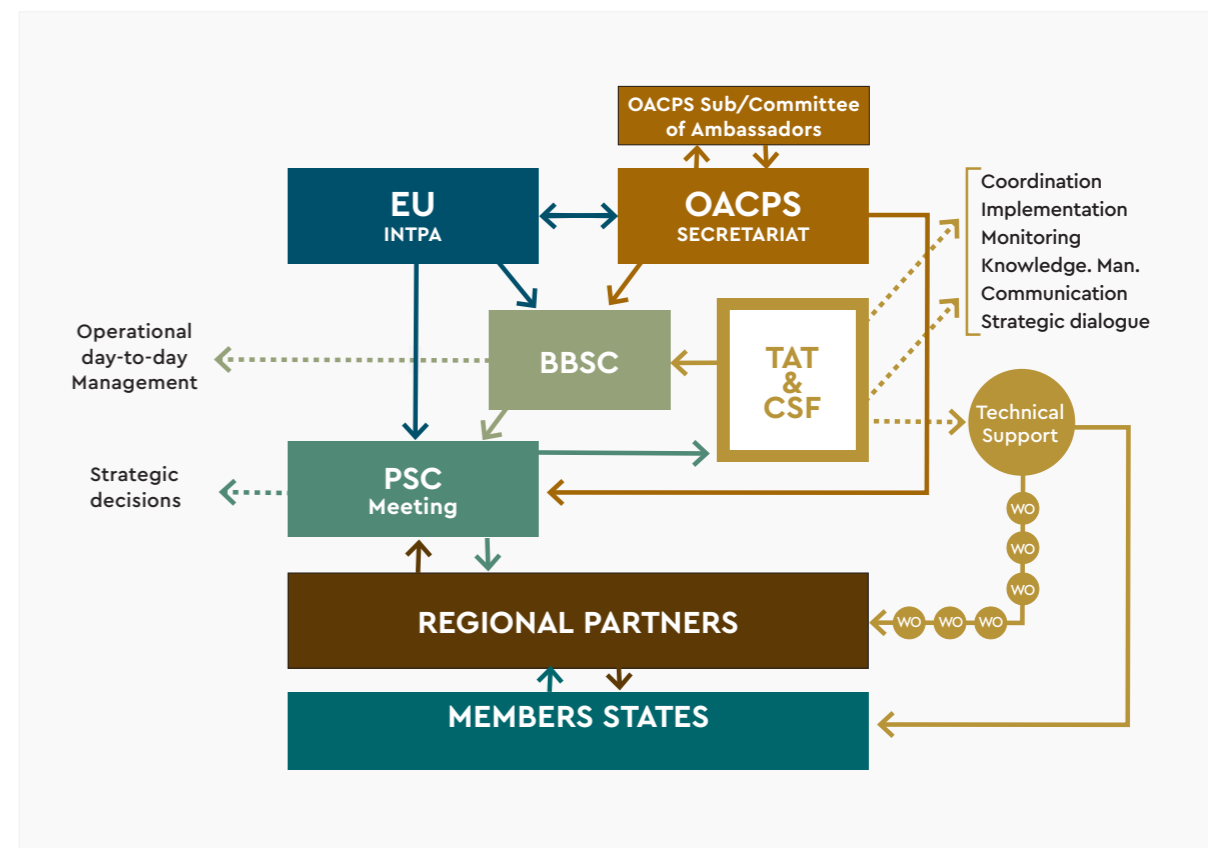
GOVERNANCE

In terms of the governance of the Intra-ACP GCCA+ Programme, two tier decision-making processes were established. The first one is the **Programme Steering Committee (PSC)**, which represented all implementing partners, and was co-chaired over by the OACPS Secretariat and the European Commission's Directorate-General for International Partnerships (DG INTPA) and organised and convened by the Technical Assistance support component.

The second one was the more operational **Brussels-based Subcommittee (BBSC)**, composed of the OACPS Secretariat, the Climate Support Facility (CSF) and DG INTPA. The BBSC meets quarterly and its task is to discuss and decide on the operational, day-to-day running of the Programme, which includes areas such as budget, issues that may arise on Work Order implementation²¹, and planned activities, such as those related to regional and Programme Steering Committee (PSC) meetings.

The relationships and interactions between the Programme's various governance organs and the Technical Assistance, regions and others is further illustrated in diagram 1 below.

Diagram 1: The governance of the Intra-ACP GCCA+ Programme



²¹ A Work Order is a short-term technical assistance mission in OACPS member countries.

Outputs of the Programme

The Technical Assistance team assisted the Secretariat of the OACPS to achieve the following six (6) outputs of the TA component.

OUTPUT 1 | PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION



Capacity of the Secretariat of the OACPS to monitor and to report on the Intra-ACP GCCA+ Programme is established. This was done through the:

- ▶ provision of informed recommendations to the Secretariat to facilitate the coordination of programming of the overall programme;
- ▶ implementation of a comprehensive Monitoring & Evaluation system, including Progress Reports and M&E reports to enable the Secretariat of the OACPS to assess needs, plan their work and monitor the implementation of the overall Programme and report to the relevant OACPS Organs; and
- ▶ support to the organisation and work of the Programme's Steering Committee meetings; and regional coordination meetings.

OUTPUT 2 | KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT



Adequate knowledge management systems serving the exchange and cross fertilization of experience among Intra-ACP GCCA+ Programme partners and stakeholders established and managed by the Secretariat of OACPS, namely by:

- ▶ providing informed recommendations to the Secretariat in existing specific knowledge management platform serving the purpose of sharing information, results and knowledge generated among programme OACPS stakeholders;
- ▶ developing the independent or co-sharing Knowledge Management Platform;
- ▶ supporting the Secretariat of the OACPS in establishing the implementation mechanism and participation process of programme stakeholders in the knowledge management platform;
- ▶ operationalising the Knowledge Management Platform; and
- ▶ collecting and including best practices and lessons learnt generated by GCCA+ programmes into the platform.

OUTPUT 3 | PUBLIC OUTREACH, COMMUNICATION & VISIBILITY



Capacity of the Secretariat of the OACPS in establishing and operationalising an appropriate public outreach, communication and visibility strategy for the Intra-ACP GCCA+ Programme is established by supporting:

- ▶ the Secretariat of the OACPS in ensuring that the implementing partners incorporate adequate awareness raising strategies, adapted communication plans and modalities of dissemination of project results complying with the latest Communication and Visibility Manual for EU External Actions;
- ▶ the Secretariat in strengthening the awareness of target groups, including private sector and civil society, regarding activities and opportunities;
- ▶ the organisation of events aimed at facilitating exchange and interaction among stakeholders, especially policy makers, the private sector and civil society; and
- ▶ the organisation of OACPS fora / side events in cooperation with implementing Partners and OACPS entities on Intra-ACP GCCA+ Programme at climate change related international fora and conferences.

OUTPUT 4 | PROMOTION OF STRATEGIC DIALOGUE



Capacity of the Secretariat of the OACPS in sustaining and promoting the strategic dialogue among OACPS regions and countries with the EU and other key partners, through the:

- ▶ coordination and participation in climate change dialogues, policy and technical discussions and activities;
- ▶ organisation of policy dialogues and technical meetings;
- ▶ participation in international climate change events such as COPs, including in coordination with regional partners, the European Union and other partners;
- ▶ supporting scientific research, studies and dialogues to bring information from Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific to international discussions and contribute to informed decision-making;
- ▶ organisation of workshops to build the capacity of regional organisations to collect relevant information, such as scientific, local and indigenous knowledge, to contribute to international discussions and informed decision-making at the global level;
- ▶ facilitation of exchanges between regional organisations to share experiences and knowledge in situ and to further strengthen South-South cooperation; and
- ▶ preparation of technical documents in support of strategic dialogue and OACPS representation in climate change and related dialogues.

OUTPUT 5 | DEMAND-DRIVEN TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE



Capacity of providing demand-driven technical assistance (Climate Support Facility+) to OACPS regional institutions and countries in a range of areas related to the implementation of the Intra-ACP GCCA+ Programme is established and operationalized, in particular through the:

- ▶ provision of informed recommendations to the Secretariat / Member States on modalities for permissible applicants and types of services that may be provided through the Climate Support Facility;
- ▶ development and operationalisation of the necessary tools and system to enable the OACPS Member States to request for demand driven technical assistance via the Climate Support Facility; and
- ▶ operationalisation and monitoring of the Climate Support Facility including providing short-term technical assistance and capacity building to contribute to the implementation and/or development of climate change-related projects and policies in OACPS countries and regions. Priority areas for CSF support include:
 - climate change mainstreaming in development policies, plans, programmes and projects;
 - implementation of the Paris Agreement, with a specific focus on NDCs;
 - more generally, initiatives that integrate the climate change and sustainable development agendas.

OUTPUT 6 | SUPPORT TO IMPLEMENTATION OF REGIONAL PROGRAMMES



Support to the development of a common, coherent vision among members of the OACPS and cross-fertilisation and exchange of expertise among the OACPS countries and regions, to further:

- ▶ strengthen the capacity of OACPS members to negotiate and speak with a common voice at international fora; and
- ▶ reinforce the role of the Secretariat of the OACPS as a Hub to promote and support the interests of the OACPS on climate change and related issues. Main activities included:
 - continuous communication and exchange with regional partners;
 - organisation of annual inter-regional coordination meetings as well as capacity building events for regional partners, particularly around climate ambition and NDCs.

THE PROGRAMME'S OUTPUT AND WORKFLOW

The achievements delivered under each output along with the links between the Programme's outputs and workflow are further illustrated by Diagram XX below

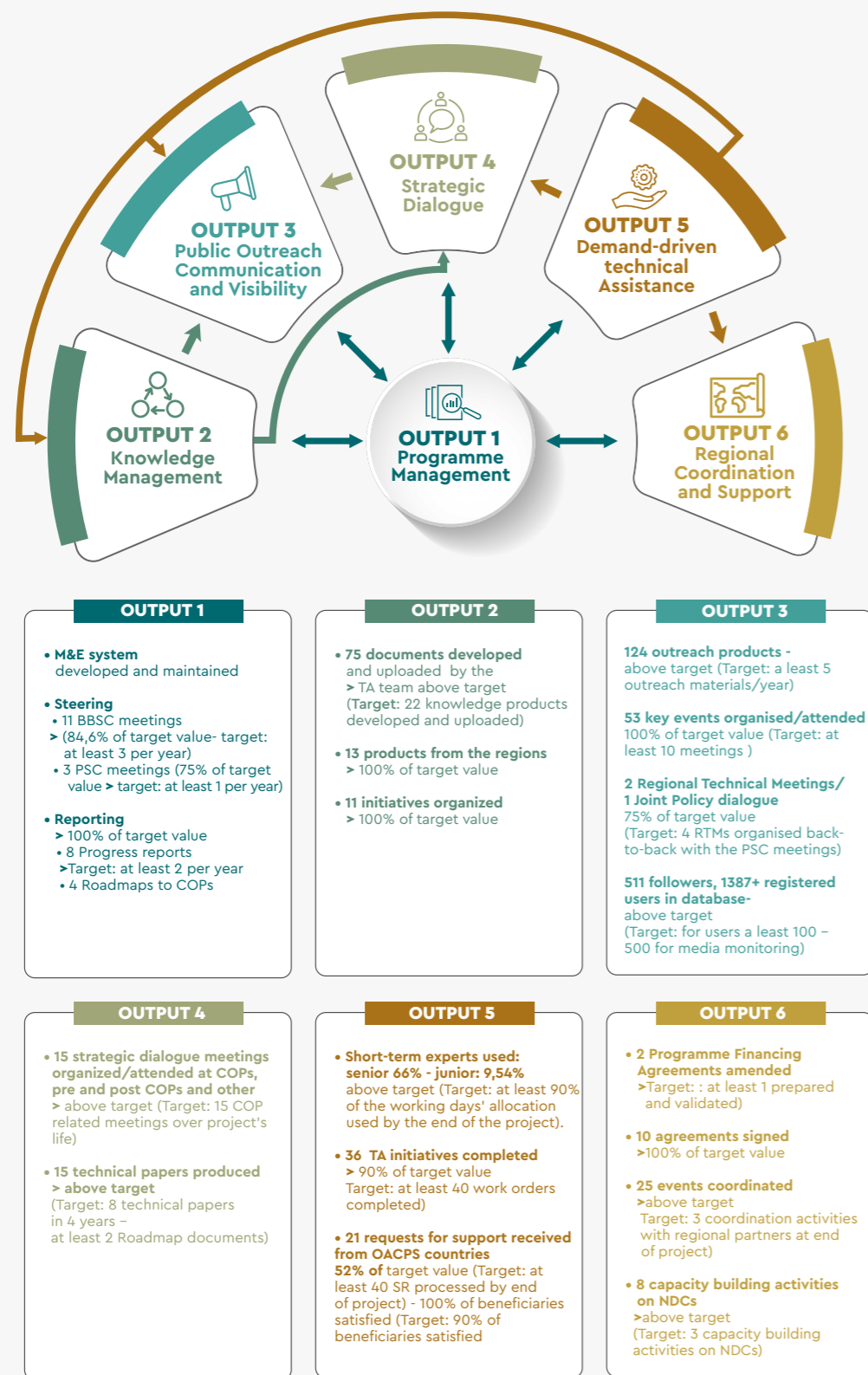


Diagram 2: Technical Assistance Programme Workflow and Achievements

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENT

Technical Assistance (TA) to the OACPS Secretariat

The Technical Assistance team comprises 3 (three) full-time experts and 1 (one) part-time expert, based at the Secretariat of the OACPS in Brussels.



PENDO MARO
Team Leader of the Intra-ACP GCCA+ Programme

Dr Maro has a Doctorate Degree in Sciences from the Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB). She has over 22 years of experience in international and EU climate and environmental policy and processes and EU and other donors project/ programme management on sustainable development, environment (biodiversity, land, water), climate, energy and environmental policies, climate diplomacy, advocacy and outreach, gained through her work as senior policy analyst, climate change expert and advisor. She has over 10 years' experience as a Team Leader and project manager. She is also familiar with international actions on biodiversity and land degradation and desertification. She has contributed to public presentations and the writing of policy-related and public publications. She is highly experienced working with EU institutions (Commission, European Parliament and Council, including European Delegations), as well as with civil society, government officials, scientists and other experts in the different fields, both in the EU, Africa, Caribbean and Pacific countries and regions, South-East Asia, and internationally. Dr Maro is an English, French, and Kiswahili speaker, with some Dutch and other languages.



RICCARDO MAGINI
Deputy Team Leader/ Climate Support Facility (CSF) Administrator - Intra-ACP GCCA+

Riccardo Magini is a Senior Expert/Advisor in Climate Change and Environment. He holds a Master's Degree in Development Economics focused on Sustainable Development and Environment from the University of Rome (Italy). Riccardo has more than 22 years of professional experience in managing EU and other donor-funded projects and programmes, including as team leader and project coordinator, mainly based in development countries. He also has a sound experience in providing technical assistance to public institutions and intergovernmental organisations in ACP and Latin American countries in the areas of climate change, environment, biodiversity and DRR/DRM. Riccardo is passionate to promote and drive processes of change towards sustainable practices, especially through knowledge sharing, capacity building and networking. He has gained solid experience working in different contexts, from promoting high-level policy dialogues to fieldwork with local communities. Riccardo is fluent in English, French, Portuguese, Spanish and Italian.



FRANCESCA ANTIFORA
Programme Assistant of the Intra-ACP GCCA+ Programme

Ms Francesca Antifora is a Senior Expert in Climate Change with over 10 years of experience in climate change and sustainable development. Her academic background includes an MA in International Studies from the University of Siena (Italy) and an MA in EU International Relations and Diplomacy Studies obtained from the College of Europe (Belgium). Ms Antifora has extensive experience providing technical assistance in the fields of environment, climate change and natural resource management. Since 2016, Francesca has worked for the Secretariat of the OACPS, delivering wide-ranging support to the implementation of the Intra-ACP Programme of the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA). Ms Antifora has acquired deep knowledge of the role of OACPS Member States in the international climate agenda, and gained first-hand experience of the workings of the Secretariat of the OACPS in the UNFCCC international climate negotiations. She organised OACPS Strategic dialogue meetings with stakeholders all around the world and side events on the margins of COPs. Ms. Antifora is fluent in Italian, English and French, and has knowledge of Spanish and Dutch.



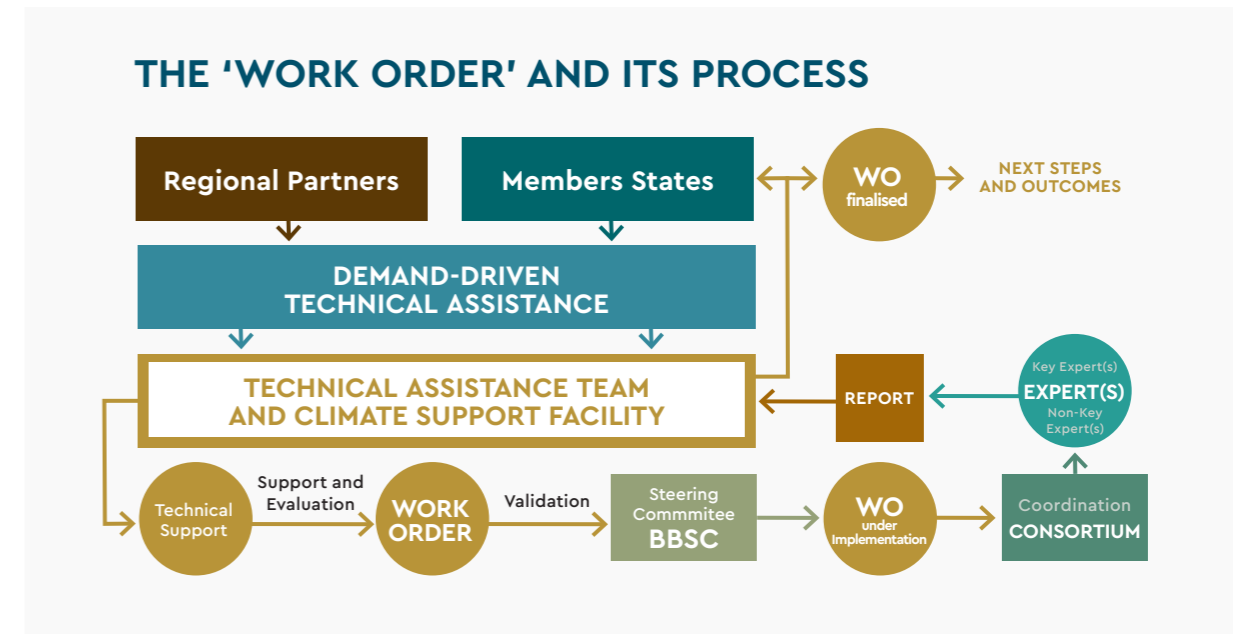
JEAN-RÉMY DAUE
Communication, Visibility and Knowledge Management Expert of the Intra-ACP GCCA+ Programme

Jean-Rémy Daue holds an Advanced degree in Journalism and Communication and has over 30 years of professional experience in the field of media and communication, and over 10 years of experience in knowledge Management. His experience spans a very wide variety of Sustainable Development Sectors including Climate Change, Climate Services, Energy, Environment, Green Technologies, Private Sector Development (PSD), Trade and Investment/Business Facilitation, Technical Barriers to Trade, Business Climate Environment, Trade in Services, etc. During his career, Jean-Rémy has been engaged in several EU funded projects in favour of the ACP Countries. His professional experience is truly multi-faceted, comprising inter alia: strong expertise in the conception and implementation of communication and visibility Strategies and Plans, involving production of both online communication tools (websites, digital-knowledge management platform for best practices, animated presentations/ videos) and offline ones (graphic identity, brochures, reports, newsletters, promotional materials, etc). He is also a well-versed expert in Social Media Strategies and Marketing. Jean-Rémy joined the Programme in October 2019.

The Climate Support Facility (CSF)

As part of the TA component, the Climate Support Facility (CSF) provided direct demand-driven short-term technical assistance and capacity building support to **beneficiaries** that requested, including the Secretariat of the OACPS, national public institutions and ministries, local authorities, NGO/CSOs, and universities located in OACPS Members in a wide-range of climate-related topics. The activities under the CSF contributed directly to the achievement of Output 5 (page 41).

Diagram 3: The 'Work Orders' and its Process



A service delivered to the beneficiaries in the OACPS Member States and regions, when operationalised, was called a 'Work Order'. In addition, any activity that required resources (budget) was also treated as a Work Order. The Work Order served as the Terms of Reference for the eventual short-term expert(s) to be hired by the Climate Support Facility.

Promoting and assessing applications: The Technical Assistance component was in charge of facilitating demand-driven applications for Work Orders from eligible entities in OACPS Member States. Once the Technical Assistance component received an email request or completed Work Order application form from a potential beneficiary, the TA evaluated

the eligibility of the request. A significant part of the Technical Assistance component's work relating to Work Orders consisted of supporting beneficiaries to help them formulate a detailed Work Order to the Programme.

Drafting and validating Work Orders: When the Technical Assistance completed drafting the Work Order, the beneficiary approved the final document, and the Work Order was sent to the Brussels-based Steering Committee (BBSC) for validation. Once validated, the Work Order was considered to be 'under Implementation'.

Contracting and managing expert inputs: Then the Consortium took a lead role in contracting one or more experts to implement an approved Work

Order and in coordinating the Technical Assistance mission's logistics. Once a Technical Assistance mission was complete, the hired expert(s) submitted a Mission Report to the Climate Support Facility for quality control, and the Climate Support Facility administrator sent the final version to the Technical Assistance Team Leader and the beneficiary.

Finalising Work Order inputs: Finally, the Technical Assistance used the debriefing notes, the final Mission Report and the Beneficiary Feedback Form to produce a Final Assessment Report, with an identification of potential next steps and likely outcomes. A Work Order was considered as finalised after this step.

“Côte d'Ivoire is proud to now have a very first draft bill on climate change. It is a major instrument in our current context. Thanks to this technical assistance support, now we know what the institutional options are for strengthening our climate change framework. This would not have happened anytime soon without the support of the CSF. We didn't expect there would be so many options and things to consider. The involvement of a wide range of actors and towns across the country in the process is to be considered as an innovation that made it possible to gather a set of relevant information to feed decision-making.”

Establishment of a political and institutional framework for the implementation of the NDC Ivory Coast

From October 2017 to July 2022, the CSF received 29 official requests, of which 16 were from different applicants from OACPS Members, i.e. public institutions, civil society organisations and universities and 13 from the Secretariat of the OACPS to carry out OACPS-wide missions.

National and sub-national level

The requests from OACPS Members were further developed in close collaboration with the applicants to become actual short-term technical assistance missions. Four (4) were cancelled by either the beneficiaries or by the CSF. Five (5) Work Orders were carried out (14%) in West Africa; four (4) in East Africa (11%); seven (7) in Southern Africa and Indian Ocean (19%); and one (1) in the Caribbean. Out of the 16 requests that resulted in Work Orders, six (6) (16% of total Work Orders) were implemented in Least Developed Countries (LDCs), namely: Benin, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Haiti, Tanzania and Uganda; and three (3) in Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) (8% of total missions), namely: Comoros; Haiti and Mauritius.

OACPS-wide level

In addition to the Work Orders implemented at the national and subnational level, 19 Work Orders were carried out to provide technical support to the Secretariat of the OACPS in areas related to communication, visibility & awareness raising; access to climate finance; organisation and facilitation of international and intra-ACP events and workshops; and climate negotiations and dialogue. These Work Orders contributed to the achievement of the six Outputs above, as shown in table 1 on the next page.

Diagram 4: Origin of Applications

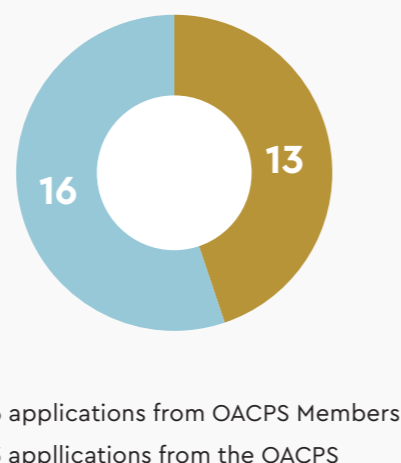


Diagram 5: – National and Sub-national level of applications

5 WO in West Africa	3 countries: Bénin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana
4 WO in East Africa	3 countries: Kenya, Uganda, Tanzanie
7 WO in Southern Africa and Indian Ocean	4 countries: Comores, Congo, Mauritius, Namibie
1 WO in Caribbean	1 country: Haïti

Diagram 6: – The scope of the 35 demand-driven technical assistance provided is as follows:

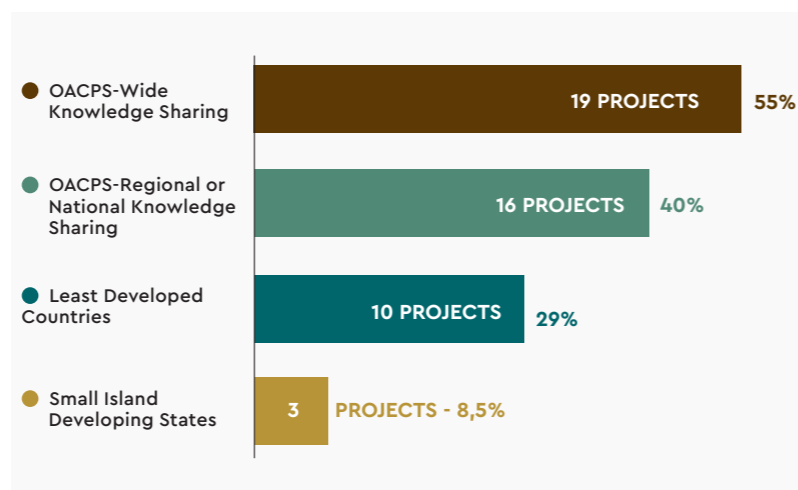


Table 1: The programme's work orders and their respective outputs

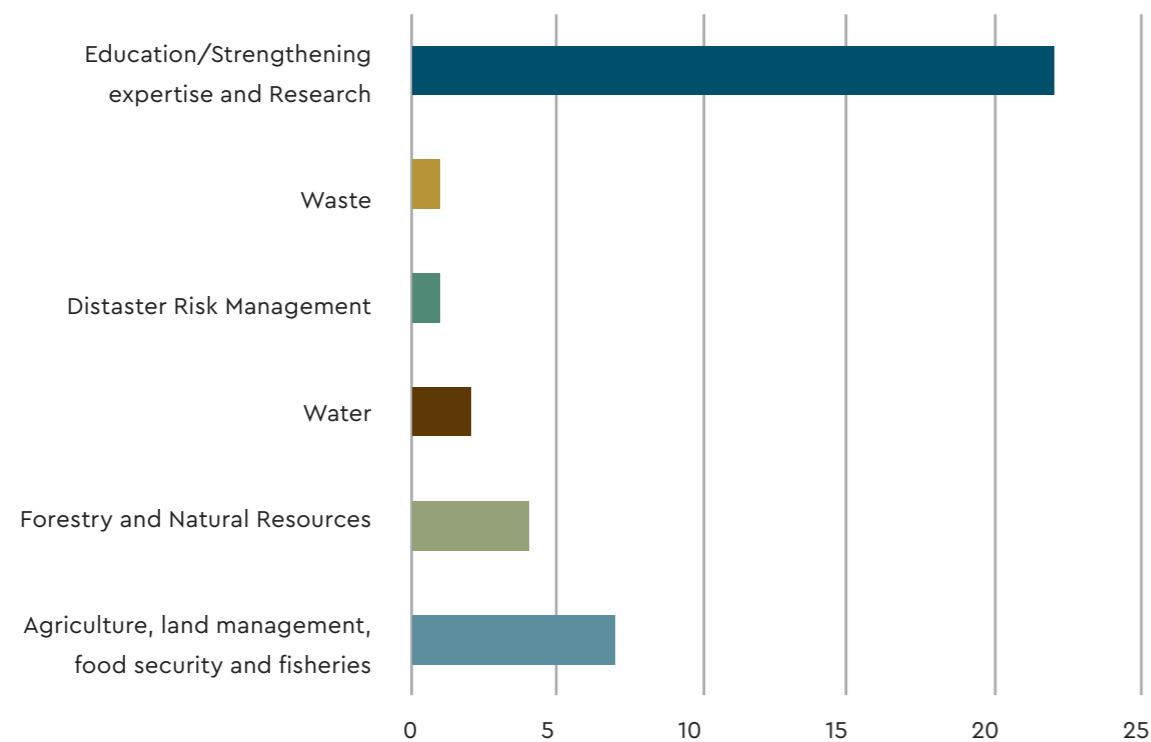
#WO	Title	Output
2, 2a*	Support to the ACP Secretariat on analysis and review of implementation status of NDCs in ACP countries	2
3, 3a*	Support to the ACP Secretariat to optimize the use of ACP expertise on climate change and sustainable development	5
9, 9a*, 9b*	Support to optimize the use of ACP expertise on climate change and sustainable development	5
10	Support to the ACP Secretariat with Moderation Activities for the EDD event taking place on June 5th 2018	2, 3
12	Special ACP meeting of the Subcommittee on Sustainable Development in preparation for COP 24	2, 4
17	Support the ACP Secretariat in Strategic Digital Communications, Website maintenance, and Social Media Outreach	3
19	Support to the Special ACP meeting of the Subcommittee on Sustainable Development in preparation for COP 25	2, 4
20, 20a*, 20b*	Development of an improved and innovative online NDC Platform to support ACP countries to prepare, finance and implement their NDCs.	2, 3, 6
21	Support the ACP Secretariat in Communications and Knowledge Management	2, 3
24	Support the ACP Secretariat in Communication and Social Media Outreach Activities	2
25	Support the OACPS Secretariat in Enhancing the Knowledge Management Component of the Intra-ACP GCCA+ Programme Website	3
26	Support OACPS to become a delivery partner for the Green Climate Fund (GCF)	5, 6
29	Final Assessment of the Implementation and Outcomes of the Intra-ACP GCCA+ Programme	2, 3

*These are extensions of the Work Orders



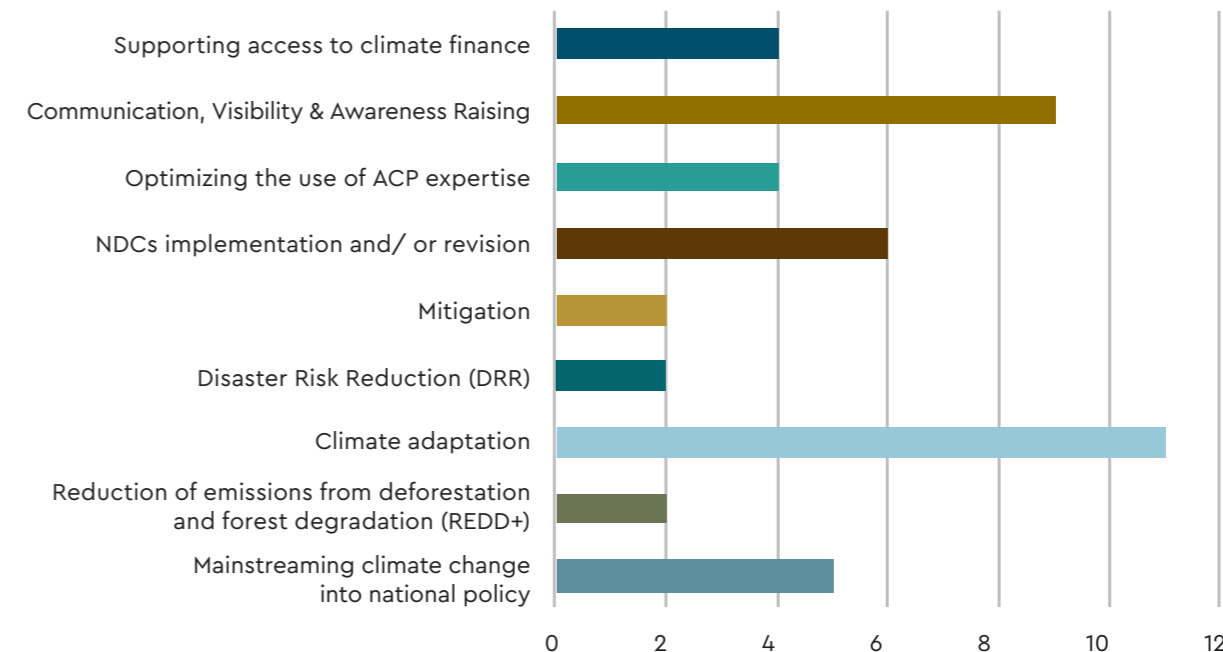
The sectors and priority areas covered by the Work Orders are shown in Diagrams 8 and 9 below.

Diagram 8: Main sectors covered by Work Orders



Graph X shows that *Education/Strengthening expertise and Research* was the most requested sector. This is due to the fact that most of the requested interventions included a strong capacity building/training component. The second most requested sector was *Agriculture, land management, food security and fisheries*, which is explained by the fact that these are vital components of the OACPS Member States' national development and adaptation policies.

Diagram 9: Priority areas covered by Work Orders

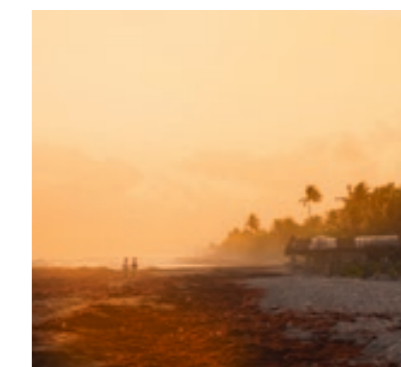


As shown in Graph Z, *Climate adaptation* was the most requested priority area followed by *Communication, Visibility and Awareness Raising*, and *NDC implementation and/or revision*. This is in line with the key priorities highlighted by OACPS Member States¹, which stressed that adaptation should be given greater prominence in the UNFCCC process, through increased access to climate finance as well as capacity building, technology, and knowledge transfer for adaptation. Moreover, the development of proper public awareness and communication mechanisms is considered a key element to achieve the Paris Agreement² goals and SDGs³. Thus, the support provided by CSF in this area aimed to ensure that the communication processes and tools of the Secretariat of the OACPS are

effective and in line with UNFCCC process. Another key priority raised by OACPS Member States was the enhancement of NDCs and accelerating their implementation⁴. Several requests received by CSF were focused on supporting climate actions planning and implementation. For example, support was provided to **Côte d'Ivoire** for the establishment of a comprehensive legal and regulatory framework for climate action. In addition, a feasibility study was carried out to determine the precise mandates and competences of the National Climate Authority and establishment of a National Climate Fund to help the country channel funding for NDC implementation. This technical assistance supported the institutional arrangements and regulations aspects of the NDC revision. A national inter-

ministerial committee presided by the Office of the Prime Minister with representatives from each of the priority ministries was established to analyse and validate work order's outputs and move the process forward.

In **Côte d'Ivoire**, support was also provided to strengthen the capacity of Ivorian civil society to mobilise climate finance, through training in project development, and included the preparation of a concept note for a project



1 112th OACPS Council of Ministers Resolution on Climate Action in preparation for COP26, OACPS Issues Paper for COP26, and Communiqué of the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly on Climate Action for COP26.
 2 Art 12 of the Paris Agreement on Climate change education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information
 3 SDG 12 – Target 12.8: By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature
 4 Same as footnote #1.

on climate-smart agriculture, along with the identification of potential donors such as the World Bank and the West African Development Bank (BOAD). The support provided had a positive impact on the civil society organisations that benefitted from this initiative, which improved their understanding of climate issues and options to address them. The technical assistance also created room for CSOs to participate in decision making and allowed the beneficiary to establish links with government bodies, international partners and donors, such as the BOAD, the World Bank and FAO.



In **Namibia**, the CSF helped the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources develop Climate Adaptive Fish Farm Management Plans. In addition, climate adaptive aquaculture project proposals on integrated aquaculture were developed to provide solutions for food security and income generation of the rural poor. Also, national technical institutions in Namibia were enabled to design and deliver high quality and effective forward-looking aquaculture and fisheries training programmes to help local fishers and fish farmers face climate change challenges such as the reduced precipitations and increased temperature which bring modifications to ecosystems and their productivity.



In **Benin** the Government was supported in the development of an action plan and improvement of national capacity to mobilise resources for the implementation of the Low-Carbon and Climate-Resilient Development Strategy and the NDC. As a result, three concept notes were prepared and submitted to the Global Climate Fund (GFC) to obtain resources for the implementation of two climate change adaptation projects and one on climate change mitigation.



In Pemba Island, **Tanzania**, the CSF backed the development of a Gender Responsive Enterprise Curriculum, encompassing financial management, business planning, and marketing. This initiative empowered rural women economically and contributed to create cross-cutting benefits with a view to improving child education, nutrition, and climate change resilience. Additionally, the climate-smart marketing strategy and action plan, developed through this facility, supported local communities in engaging

several large companies and institutions occupying critical market segments.

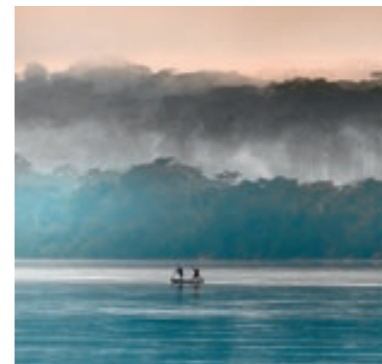


In **Uganda**, the CSF contributed to the mainstreaming of climate change into the programmes of Uganda Christian University (UCU), a centre of academic excellence and innovation in Uganda. This initiative will contribute to enhancing technical capacities of national public and private actors to measure and address the negative impacts of climate change as well as to attain a unified concerted effort geared at achieving climate-resilient and low carbon development in the country.



In **Ghana**, the CSF supported the College of Agriculture (CAGRIC) and the University of Energy and Natural Resources (UENR) in developing a new MSc Programme in Climate Change and Eco-System Biodiversity Adaptations. This new MSc Programme will contribute to increase local communities' resilience and adaptation to climate change, through

the promotion of sustainable management of natural resources, as well as strengthened outreach, awareness and knowledge on climate change and ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) strategies.



In **Democratic Republic of Congo**, a capacity building plan was developed to allow the National Forest Fund to carry out the actions deemed as priorities by national authorities and local actors. Also, support was provided in the formulation of a concrete strategy to mobilise funds, both internally (through local taxes) and through enhanced access to international finance institutions. In addition, a concept note for a reforestation project was prepared to support the implementation of the NDC.



In **Haiti**, the CSF contributed to the preparation of the updated version of the NDC and trained national authorities in estimating and tracking the outcomes

of agricultural and forestry interventions on GHG emissions through the FAO's EX-Ante Carbon-balance tool (EX-ACT), as well as in the use of ISO 14090 norms on adaptation.



In **Comoros**, technical assistance was provided to the Ministry of Energy, Agriculture, Fisheries and the Environment to assess existing sectoral policies, plans, and ongoing projects from a climate perspective. Recommendations were made as to the most appropriate strategy, as well as adaptation and mitigation measures, to address national climate-related and development challenges. Also, options were identified for their implementation, including through the engagement of the Government, donors and the private sector.



In **Kenya**, support was provided to the Isiolo County Government in the development of a County Climate Change Policy and Action Plan, with

a view to ensuring the effective and efficient implementation of local climate change actions and the operationalisation of the Climate Change Fund Act 2018. This initiative helped to increase technical capacities of the County government and key local stakeholders for policy development, planning, and assessing climate change risk and vulnerability.



In addition, the CSF provided technical assistance to the **Secretariat** of the OACPS to become a Readiness Delivery Partner to GCF in order to support its Member States to strengthen their capacity to access climate finance and contribute to the implementation of the OACPS NDCs and National Adaptation Plans, among other climate related policies and actions at the national and intra-OACPS levels. Through this mission, technical assistance was provided to Comoros and Mauritius to access Green Climate Fund by developing two pilot projects, one in Comoros and the other one in Mauritius. These projects were submitted to the Fund.

The CSF also carried out an analysis of all **79 NDCs** of OACPS Member States. The findings showed that OACPS Member States needed at least USD 2,317 billion, as well as support on capacity building and technology transfer, to implement their NDCs

and address both mitigation and adaptation challenges. Based on this analysis, a new **interactive online tool** was designed and developed in 2020, to explore broadly all opportunities to promote low-carbon and climate-resilient growth over the long term (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=27ROTe284Ds&t=8s>). The tool, available in English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish, allows Member States to address any issues that might arise during the NDC revision process, in coordination with the different economic sectors and in line with their respective commitments to the Paris Agreement. Accordingly, it ensures that all information required by the UNFCCC is clearly spelt out in the form of an exhaustive checklist so that they are appropriately addressed by Member States. Furthermore, the programme



has provided several webinars and virtual training sessions for representatives of regional organisations to ensure that this tool is fully mastered.

The ACP NDC tool is a major achievement of the Intra-ACP GCCA+ Programme, which empowers Member States to set higher ambitions in an increasingly tight NDC timeframe. Indeed, the final draft decision of COP 26 calls on Member States to deliver their new contributions

by COP 27 in November 2022, before the next deadline of 2025. The tool is being used by OACPS countries and regions in NDCs revisions/updates. **9 OACPS Member states** (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Guinea, Haiti, Somalia and Sudan) and **6 regional organisations** (SPREP, USP, CCCCC, ECOWAS, CILSS and AUC) requested access to the tool.

Trainings/workshops delivered and number of participants per country are listed in table 2 below.

Table 2: Overview of country level workshops and trainings delivered by the Climate Change Support Facility

Country	Number of workshops held	Participants
BENIN	2	105
COMOROS	1	33
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	7	263
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO	3	118
GHANA	1	37
HAITI	8	100
NAMIBIA	3	37
KENYA	3	135
UGANDA	3	36
TANZANIA	12	57

“The support far exceeded the expectations. The technical assistance helped us turn unexpected challenges and road blocks into new opportunities – which has added a tremendous amount of value for inputs required. The support has helped address unexpected gaps in education, gender, supply chain economics, marketing and strategic planning. The technical support and capacity building provided has helped be flexible enough to address some of the challenges and strengthen our overall project outcomes, improving the ability of people in Pemba and the surrounding Islets to adapt and thrive in the face of Climate Change. We are very grateful for this kind of support and hope to see more funding of this nature – because it works!”

Enterprise solutions to climate change vulnerability on Pemba Island, Tanzania



“We are more than satisfied by the work carried out by the CSF. The work order development process was consultative and focused on the departmental priority areas. Good quality of experts and deliverables, as shown by the positive feedback received from the participants at the training and the good draft climate change policy delivered.”

Kenya – Support to the development of Isiolo County Climate Change Policy and Action plan

Outputs and outcomes per country delivered under the Work Orders are listed in table 3 below.

Table 3: Overview of outputs and outcomes of projects (Work Orders) other than workshops and trainings

Country	Beneficiary	Output	Outcomes
BENIN	Ministry of the Living Environment and Sustainable Development Fonds National pour l'Environnement et le Climat (FNEC)	One action plan for the Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Development Strategy Three concept notes (2 on adaptation and one on mitigation) Two GCF's Project Preparation a (PPF) application ToRs for full funding proposal (2 adaptation projects)	Increase capacity of national institutions to access climate finance
COMOROS	Ministry of Energy, Agriculture, Fisheries and the Environment	One report on policies, plans, and ongoing projects by sector. One implementation strategy and proposed actions.	Increased capacity of national institutions to identify and plan climate actions to address national development and sectoral challenges.
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	Ministry of Health, Environment and Sustainable Development Federation of Networks and Associations for Energy, Environment and Sustainable Development (FEREADD)	One climate change law and its implementing decrees. One feasibility study for the creation of a National Climate Authority and National Climate Fund. One concept note for a project on climate-smart agriculture.	This technical assistance supported the institutional arrangements and regulations aspects of the NDC revision Links with potential donors established (World Bank, BOAD, FAO) Increased capacity of civil society organisations to identify climate priorities/actions to contribute to national climate and development goals.
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO	Fonds Forestier National (FFN)	One capacity building plan One resource mobilisation strategy One project concept note on reforestation	Increased capacity of FFN to fulfill its mandate, plan climate actions, and access climate finance
GHANA	College of Agriculture (CAGRIC), University of Energy and Natural Resources (UENR)	One MSc programme on Climate Change and Ecosystem-based Adaptation	Improved capacities of CAGRIC and UENR's teaching staff to deliver the MSc programme
HAITI	Ministry of Environment	One updated National Determined Contribution (NDC)	Increased capacity of the Government to achieve its climate commitments

Country	Beneficiary	Output	Outcomes
NAMIBIA	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources	Two project concept notes on inland fisheries One study on climate proof infrastructure redesign. Four research proposals	Increased capacity of the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources to achieve Namibian National Aquaculture Master Plan's goal to raise freshwater output and marine aquaculture production. Identified local sources of Artemia or brine shrimp to feed the African catfish.
KENYA	Isiolo County Government	One County Climate Change Policy and Action Plan	Increased capacity of the County government and key local stakeholders for policy development, planning, and assessing climate change risk and vulnerability.
UGANDA	Uganda Christian University (UCU)	6 courses on climate-related subjects to be delivered by UCU under the existing undergraduate and/or postgraduate degree programmes.	Increased capacity of national public and private actors to measure and address the negative impacts of climate change, and to achieving climate-resilient and low carbon development in the country. 10,000 students benefit from new climate-change related contents in undergraduate and postgraduate university programmes.
TANZANIA	Community Forest Pemba (CFP)	One Gender Responsive Enterprise Curriculum One climate-smart marketing strategy and action plan One documentary	+50% of trained women entrepreneurs financially self-reliant. Links established between local producers and local and global brands which sell natural products such as 1001 Organic / Zanj Spice Ltd. (www.1001organic.com) and Burlap & Barrel (www.burlapandbarrel.com). One apex farmers' organisation incubated, hosted a number of high-level international trade missions and the construction of the first small scale solar spice processing facility on Pemba island through external funding. Documentary shown in 35 international film festivals and won 7 awards. It is now on the National Geographic website, with more than 725 thousand views online.

CSF ASSIGNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS TO SDGs



All the missions carried out under the CSF contributed to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 13. Other SDGs were covered, i.e. SDG2, SDG14 and SDG15, as shown in table 4 below.

Table 4: CSF assignment contributions to SDGs

SDG	SDG Target	SDG indicator	CSF assignment (work order)
Goal 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.2: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	WO14 – Renforcement Institutionnel et gestion des Connaissances dans le domaine du changement climatique en Union des Comores
		13.1.3: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	WO23 – Support to the development of Isiolo County Climate Change Policy and Action plan
	13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1: Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	<p>WO2 – Support to the ACP Secretariat on analysis and review of implementation status of NDCs in ACP countries (ACP wide)</p> <p>WO4 – Establishment of a policy and institutional framework for the implementation of Côte d'Ivoire's nationally determined contribution (NDC)</p> <p>WO5 – Support for the mobilisation of climate-related financing by Ivorian civil society in order to support state and private action to combat climate change</p> <p>WO7 – Support for the implementation of Benin's Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Development Strategy</p> <p>WO9 – Support to optimize the use of ACP expertise on climate change and sustainable development (ACP wide)</p> <p>WO13 – Development of an MSc Programme in Climate Change and Eco-System Based Adaptations (EbA)</p> <p>WO14 – Institutional strengthening and knowledge management in the field of climate change in the Union of the Comoros</p> <p>WO15 – Enhancement of Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Project Implementation and Facilitation Capacity at Uganda Christian University (UCU)</p>

SDG	SDG Target	SDG indicator	CSF assignment (work order)
Goal 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1: Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	WO16 – Appui à la mobilisation de ressources financières endogènes et exogènes et au développement de projets dans le domaine de l'atténuation du changement climatique en République Démocratique du Congo
			WO20 – Development of an improved and innovative online NDC Platform to support ACP countries to prepare, finance and implement their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). (ACP wide)
			WO22 – Appui à la révision de la Contribution déterminée au niveau national (CDN) de Haïti
		13.2.2: Total greenhouse gas emissions per year	WO4 – Mise en place d'un cadre politique et institutionnel pour la mise en œuvre de la contribution déterminée au niveau national (CDN) de la Côte d'Ivoire
			WO7 – Appui à la mise en œuvre de la Stratégie de développement à faible intensité de carbone et résilient aux changements climatiques du Bénin
			WO16 – Appui à la mobilisation de ressources financières endogènes et exogènes et au développement de projets dans le domaine de l'atténuation du changement climatique en République Démocratique du Congo
			WO23 – Support to the development of Isiolo County Climate Change Policy and Action Plan
	13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	WO10 – Support to the ACP Secretariat with Moderation Activities for the EDD event taking place on June 5 th 2018 (ACP wide)

SDG	SDG Target	SDG indicator	CSF assignment (work order)
Goal 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	WO13 – Development of an MSc Programme in Climate Change and Eco-System Based Adaptations (EBA)
			WO15 – Enhancement of Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Project Implementation and Facilitation Capacity at Uganda Christian University (UCU)
			WO17 - Support the ACP Secretariat in Strategic Digital Communications, Website maintenance, and Social Media Outreach (ACP wide)
			WO21 – Support the ACP Secretariat in Communications and Knowledge Management
			WO24 – Support the ACP Secretariat in Communication, and Social Media Outreach Activities
			WO25 – Support the OACPS Secretariat in Enhancing the Knowledge Management Component of the Intra-ACP GCCA+ Programme Website (ACP wide)
			WO3 – Support to the ACP Secretariat to optimize the use of ACP expertise on climate change and sustainable development (ACP wide)
	13.b: Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	13.b.1: Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	WO12 – Special ACP meeting of the Subcommittee on Sustainable Development in preparation for COP 24 (ACP wide)
			WO19 – Support to the Special ACP meeting of the Subcommittee on Sustainable Development in preparation for COP (ACP wide)
			WO22 – Appui à la révision de la Contribution déterminée au niveau national (CDN) de Haïti
Goal 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2.3.2: Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	WO1 – Enterprise solutions to climate change vulnerability on Pemba Island, Tanzania

SDG	SDG Target	SDG indicator	CSF assignment (work order)
Goal 2	2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	2.4.1: Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	
Goal 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	14.7: By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	14.7.1: Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries	WO6 – Namibia – Capacity building for environmentally sustainable, climate-resilient inland fisheries and aquaculture development
Goal 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	15.2: By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	15.2.1: Progress towards sustainable forest management	WO7 – Appui à la mobilisation de ressources financières endogènes et exogènes et au développement de projets dans le domaine de l'atténuation du changement climatique en République Démocratique du Congo



“ The outputs delivered exceeded our initial expectations. Timing of implementation was delayed initially due to short timeline and scope of the training undertaken. The expert had some logistical problems related to work visas and local transport. However, these were solved with good timely communication between the client, the expert and the Climate Support Facility. Technical backstopping was excellent. The technical assistance provided had a lasting impact on the development of national climate adaptive fish farm management plans. It drastically improved potential of aquaculture and contributed to a better understanding and management of climate adaptive Inland Fisheries in Namibia.

Namibia – Capacity building for environmentally sustainable, climate-resilient inland fisheries and aquaculture development

IV. ASSESSMENTS OF THE PROGRAMME

Assessment of the Technical Assistance Component

1. What worked best

Strengthening intra- and inter-OACPS exchanges (South-South collaboration)

Through dialogue, collaborative efforts and active support from the TA Team, interactions on common issues among the regions were enhanced. In parallel, the role of regional institutions with respect to their Member States and the relationship with the OACPS Secretariat also benefited. There is now a greater understanding of the Secretariat's role in the context of the Programme and EDF funding for example, which also contributes to better visibility of the Organisation and of its Secretariat.

Another way the Programme managed to encourage such exchanges is through its website and regular Newsletters (available on the website and by subscription) where knowledge products including policy papers, success stories, and others from the TA Team, the Climate Support Facility (CSF) and the regional organisations are published.

The Programme has over 1400 members on its mailing list and many more subscribers to the Newsletter.

Strategic dialogue among OACPS regional partners and countries on issues of common concern around climate change

One very positive outcome of the Programme were the

regular COP preparatory events taking place at the Secretariat with the support of the TA Team. These brought together OACPS country representatives, regional partners, UNFCCC Negotiators, EU representatives, and other partners such as UN representatives and civil society, to discuss priority issues for the OACPS and to agree on a common policy documents with calls for action from the OACPS – the *ACP Issue Papers* for COPs.

The Secretariat of the OACPS also serves as a common platform where such exchanges and dialogues can occur with the UNFCCC negotiators, further enhancing a common understanding of the issues under discussion at COPs and the various positions of the negotiators.

Climate diplomacy and advocacy, engagements with key partners, facilitating joint dialogues and strong partnerships between OACPS countries, regions and the European Union on international climate change issues

Since the success of COP 21, where OACPS countries and the EU united on a joint statement under the "Coalition of Ambition" to steer an agreement on the Paris Agreement Decision, the OACPS has strengthened its collaborative efforts through its partnerships with the EU. It now regularly collaborates on joint dialogues and statements

to encourage and support the implementation of the Paris Agreement, NDCs, adaptation and access to climate finance, resilience building to face climate change and the shift to a low carbon economy, among other climate change related policies.

Strengthening the capacity of regional organisations to address climate change

Under the respective regional contracts, a number of trainings were carried out by regional partners, incorporating both men and women, in order to enhance the capacity of the regional organisations to address climate change. Furthermore, capacity was provided to negotiators in the various regions, through the regional contracts to enhance their participation in COPs and related international climate change talks and actions. During COP 25, the number, quality, relevance, visibility and participation of events led by regional organisations was noteworthy. So too was the participation and exchanges at these events among the regional partner organisations. The OACPS was likewise well informed and involved – also improving the visibility of the of the OACPS Secretariat among its Member States.

Supporting OACPS countries in their updates/revisions of the NDCs

The Programme developed an online ACP NDC Tool and carried

out training of regional partners and national representatives at their request to support the submissions of updated/ revised NDCs by OACPS countries. The tool was pre-launched through a side event organised by the TA Team during COP 24 in Katowice and during the Pacific Regional Technical Hands-on Training on Information for Clarity, Transparency and Understanding (ICTU) and Accounting

of Nationally Determined Contributions organised in Fiji by the UNFCCC secretariat and the Regional Pacific NDC Hub in July 2019. Promotion of the tool and trainings have thus far been carried out in recent virtual events in the Caribbean, Africa (AUC, IGAD, COMESA, SADC, IOC, ECOWAS/CILSS) and with OACPS member states. The tool was prepared in consultation with regional and other partners

and the “Mandatory” section of the tool is in line with the Katowice Decisions. This way, OACPS Countries can use the tool to develop their NDCs so they will be in compliance with the Decisions.

At the national level, through the Climate Support Facility, the Programme delivered **on-demand technical assistance** on various topics, including NDCs.

“

The materials generated by the experts for the Ecosystem Based Adaptation (EbA), Climate risk assessment and monitoring and Climate modelling courses and the associated modules/topics under them, which are not already part of the courses taught at UCU, elicited a lot of interest from the UCU team with eagerness to have them brought on board as soon as possible. Concerning the materials developed with similarities in content to those already existing, their content was found to be very rich. It is going to be used to supplement/beef up the content of the already existing courses for the benefit of the students, University and nation as a whole especially as far as local content is concerned. It is also appreciated that the training manuals that have been prepared by the NKEs are very exhaustive and will go a long way in supporting UCU's staff to deliver the proposed courses with much ease.

Enhancement of Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Project Implementation and Facilitation Capacity at Uganda Christian University (UCU) -Uganda

2. Lessons from the first phase

Lessons and Recommendations from the first phase were taken into account in the second phase, contributing to a number of initiatives and their successful outcomes

Enhanced synergies at the regional, national and global levels

The Programme's strategy has been to improve coordination under Technical Assistance Output 6, to ensure **coordination and synergies** with the regions, and at Secretariat level **via the BBSC and PSC meetings**; as well as with OACPS representatives in Brussels via regular presentations and updates of Programme activities and achievements to the **OACPS Secretariat Subcommittees and Committee of Ambassadors**; and informing the **EUDs** of any new missions via the Climate Support Facility (CSF) of the Programme in their respective countries. Regular communication and coordination of activities with the GCCA+ were also maintained where appropriate.

Furthermore, at the regional level, the ten regional contracts were able to secure funding from other donors, while avoiding double funding. In the same way, in order to avoid duplication of work, the TA requested inputs from EUDs on short term missions during the formulation phase and later in the implementation phase to solicit their participation in related activities at the national level.

Administrative set up

The ROM evaluation of the Intra-ACP programme also pointed to the existence of two administrative layers to the programme, the EU and the OACPS Secretariat, that could bring both challenges and opportunities. However, during the second phase, this was enhanced to ensure and promote joint effort and parallel cooperation in

management. This was achieved through the TA, who acted as the intermediary providing coordination and monitoring to both the European Commission and the Secretariat of the OACPS. Through OUTPUT 6, the TA took part in Regional Programme Steering Committees, together with the EUDs, thus further enhancing the coordination and cooperation of the overall programme at all levels, with reporting taking place at the BBSC (EC, Secretariat of the OACPS) and PSC (Regions, EC, EUDs, Secretariat of the OACPS).

The first PSC in October 2019 also called on **further improvements of the overall monitoring and evaluation system of regional programmes**. The TA had already set up an M&E system that was used to report regularly to the BBSC and PSC but went further to develop a Regional Online Reporting Tool aligned with the overall programme Log-frame, that was approved by the 2nd PSC in February 2021. The TA also trained regional representatives on how to use it and offered further support to revise their log-frames.

At the regional level, the Programme continued supporting **innovative pilot activities that were supported during the 1st phase**, for example regional contracts such as CCCCC and their C-CORAL project, USP climate change trainings, CILSS Post-graduate trainings. This partly contributed to the sustainability of such activities. Furthermore, support was also provided to improve the capacity of regional organisations on climate change beyond the programme.

Communication

In terms of improving **communication and standards**, the Programme has developed a comprehensive digital brand book which can be accessed via its website <https://intraacpgccaplus.org/visual-identity/>. This digital brand book established useful standards for the coherence and visibility of the Programme, notably with regard to the logo, the colour palette, the fonts to be used, the distinctive graphic elements of the programme. In addition, a series of materials have been prepared to provide visibility for the organisation of events (e.g. roll-ups, posters and banners), for the communication and visibility of the Programme (PowerPoint template, posts for social networks, save the date, etc), as well as corporate materials (business cards, A4 letterhead, technical reports, work order templates, mission report, email signature, etc). All guidelines and document templates are provided in ready-to-use files for download. Finally, regarding the follow-up of these recommendations and their applications by the regional organisations, another guideline was shared namely on:

- the visibility of the Programme and the use of the Programme's visual identity;
- social media notifications;
- the sharing of communication products.

This summary document was shared on several occasions during meetings with counterparts in communication and visibility of the regional programmes.



3. Challenges

A number of challenges were encountered by the TA programme including:

Budget constraints

Heightened action to implement the Paris Agreement, NDCs, NAPs) and other climate-related policies has steered an increase in technical assistance and advice from the Programme to support OACPS countries in their national processes and actions. A EUR 7 million top-up was requested to ensure alignment of the TA with regional programmes. The regional contracts are expected to continue until 2024/25 due to delays in their signatures. These delays were in part due to the revision of the Financing Agreement in 2017/18 to allow for signature of grants for seven of the regional contracts. However, a EUR 1 million top-up and an extension to May 2022 (later extended by the 3rd PSC to July 2022 to ensure closure and preparation of this final

report) was granted in August 2020. The reduced budget and the limited time remaining until the end of the TA also led to the decision of the BBSC in January 2022 to cancel a previously approved mission (work order) in Djibouti, as well as the rejection of several requests for assistance received from OACPS Member States, namely Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Jamaica and Uganda. In addition, the top-up approval process took over a year. During this period, several work orders which were under preparation were put on hold and requests for support were blocked.

Regional reporting not aligned with the Overall Logframe of the Programme

This made it difficult to compare the results between the different programme contracts and also to clearly see what was achieved by those not following the prescribed logframe. Efforts were made by the TA to

harmonise regional reporting through the development of the online reporting tool and reporting guide in line with the Overall Logframe, as well as implementation of virtual trainings for the partner regional organisations.

Working days not adjusted to the workload (additional Output 6)

The TA contract started ahead of the regional contracts as these had not yet been incorporated at the beginning of the Programme. As explained above, these delays were in part precipitated by the revision of the Financing Agreement in 2017/18 to allow for signature of grants for seven of the regional contracts. Hence the first BBSC in December 2017 approved the additional Output 6, mandating the TA to support the revision of the Financing Agreement and preparations of the relevant action documents, budgets and communication strategies for all

ten regional contracts. The tasks also covered further monitoring and support on NDCs. But this was without adjustments to the number of days for the Key Experts.

Absence of two Key Experts for some time

Coupled with the new Output 6 were initial problems to secure appropriate Key Experts for communication and knowledge management and to administer the Climate Support Facility, which meant that although the Programme was functioning full time, with only half the experts required to deliver the work there was increased pressure and overload to the two experts present at the time.

Covid-19

With closed international borders and movement restrictions, a number of activities had to be rethought. The TA resorted to working virtually full time to ensure Programme implementation.

However, this was not without challenges, especially in the beginning as communication and online connectivity with the regions was quite difficult. However, the TA delivered on all aspects of the Programme without delays and even went beyond expectations, as can be seen in section 8, *About the Intra-ACP GCCA+ Programme*.

A further challenge that merits highlighting here is that of **coordination, monitoring and reporting beyond the TA contract**. The ten regional contracts will continue until 2024/2025, at least. This is occurring at a time when climate action, ambition and expectations are increasing in importance to tackle the climate crisis, achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and implement the Paris Agreement. The issues were discussed again during the 3rd PSC but no solutions were found to maintain the coordination, monitoring and reporting beyond the TA contract.

Ending the TA component would create a noticeable void in programme management, coordination, follow-up and reporting of the regional programmes. Of greater concern would be the void it would create in the policy and technical assistance and advice provided to inform OACPS climate policy dialogues; climate diplomacy; OACPS members, regions and UNFCCC negotiators in their respective and collective efforts; access to climate finance; communication; knowledge sharing and outreach, as well as the strengthening of inter- and intra-OACPS collaboration and cooperation on climate change. With core -staffing constraints in a downsized and re-purposed Secretariat it would be untenable to expect Environmental and Climate Action to effectively manage the immediate (May 2022 through 2024/2025) and medium-term (beyond 2025) coordination of the Programme without further external support.





4. Achievements

The achievements of the Programme include:

- Successful presentation and representation at COPs through side and joint events with OACPS Regions, the EU and other partners.
- Supporting access to climate finance, such as by application to the Green Climate Fund for the OACPS Secretariat to become a Delivery Partner, thus supporting its Member States to access climate finance. This was a direct result of further demands from OACPS Member States for support to access climate finance for their NDCs, NAPs and other climate-related policies. Thus the Programme provided support to the

Secretariat to (i) take the necessary action to become a Delivery Partner of the Green Climate Fund (GCF), and to (ii) develop an OACPS Pilot Readiness Project proposal (Phase I) with a minimum number of countries (Comoros and Mauritius) by the GCF's 2021 deadline, which followed the approval of the Committee of Ambassadors meeting held on the 26 May 2021.

- Technical support to OACPS Regions to prepare relevant documents and sign their contract to access intra-ACP GCCA+ funds.
- Coordination and supporting the Secretariat with monitoring and reporting of the regional programmes.

- Coordination with the regions on visibility and on promoting the work of the Programme.
- Increasing capacity of the OACPS on environment and climate matters.
- Climate diplomacy and advocacy for the OACPS .
- Increased international visibility of the OACPS on climate matters.
- Improved South-South cooperation and collaboration through strengthened intra- and inter-OAPCS collaboration.
- Building capacity in OACPS regions and countries on NDCs.
- Creation of the OACPS NDC Tool and capacity building for regions and country representatives on using the tool.

5. Lessons learnt

The Programme in its second phase managed to **deliver beyond expectations**, despite the challenges mentioned. A number of pertinent initiatives were formulated, followed up and successfully implemented. One of the issues that would require further thought in the future is that of **climate finance**. In order to implement their NDCs or other climate actions and initiatives, OACPS countries require access to adequate finance. The work carried out with respect to the GCF showed the amount of expertise, human resources and time required to access such funds. This is something that OACPS countries and regions would still require support for in the future, given the stringent and time-consuming nature of these applications.

Furthermore, the Programme's **dedicated website, visual identity and other aspects and tools** to enhance visibility and outreach were developed and implemented. The challenge now is what will happen to them beyond the end of the TA contract. The TA has made some arrangements to ensure continuity of the Programme's website and social media for at least two years to align it with the regional programmes, but the challenge is still who will update the site, and how, in the absence of the TA. This responsibility will fall within the remit of the Secretariat of the OACPS who will have to manage the website, among its other programme websites. The same applies to the **ACP NDC Tool**. This tool is still useful and can still be used by Member States to revise/ update their subsequent NDCs and include further functions

to make it more dynamic and update it as needed.

It is important to ensure **continued support to address climate change** in the 79 OACPS countries, composed of 38 Small Island Developing States, 47 Least Developing Countries and 15 Land-locked LDCs. This was reiterated by the December 2019 Summit of OACPS Heads of State and Governments, and culminated in the set-up of the new Department on Environment and Climate Change in January 2020. However, with the ending of the TA component, the work on climate advocacy, diplomacy, outreach, communication, visibility and representation is being compromised at a time when demand for support on climate change from OACPS countries is increasing, especially in view of implementation of the Paris Agreement and their NDCs.



Assessment of the Regional Component

The Regional component implements projects to mitigate or adapt to climate change through ten organisations. The Regional contracts implement either all of some of the six Result Areas,

depending on their priority and/or financial allocation of the Programme.

The RA were described in an earlier section of this publication.

Out of the EUR 70 million financial allocation to the Programme, EUR 65 million were allocated to the ten contracts (please see Table 5). The focus of each of the ten regional contracts is provided below.

Table 5: Regional contracts table

REGION	PARTNER	BUDGET EUR
AFRICA	AUC & ECCAS	9,000,000
EASTERN AFRICA	COMESA	7,153,846
	IOC	1,615,385
	IGAD	1,615,385
	EAC	1,615,385
WEST AFRICA	ECOWAS & CILSS	12,000,000
SOUTHERN AFRICA	SADC	8,000,000
CARIBBEAN	CCCCC	12,000,000
PACIFIC	USP	2,500,000
	SPREP, SPC, PIFS	9,500,000
TOTAL		65,000,000

“We are satisfied by the technical support provided by the CSF. Technical and logistics support was good. The only hiccup was the delayed payment of the invoices for the implementation of in-country workshops. The participation of the CSF administrator in the kick-off workshop was highly appreciated”. The work order development process and activity planning were interactive and participatory.

Support to the mobilization of climate-related financing by Ivorian civil society to support state and private action in the fight against climate change – Ivory Coast

AUC	African Union Commission	CCCCC	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre
CILSS ECOWAS	Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel Economic Community of West African States	COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
EAC	East African Community	IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IOC	Indian Ocean Commission	SADC	Southern African Development Community
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme	USP	University of the South Pacific

• **African Union Commission's** overall objective is to build the institutional capacity and support the coordination functions of the African Union Commission (AUC) and the Economic Community of Central Africa States (ECCAS) for the implementation of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the correspondent Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in Africa.

• **Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC):** To reduce risks and vulnerabilities from climate change to human-made and natural assets in CARIFORUM countries.

• **Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA):** To increase the resilience of the COMESA region (and its Member States) to climate change and achieve the UN's sustainable Development Goals in particular Goal 13: 'Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts' in order to reduce poverty and promote sustainable development.

• **East African Community (EAC):** To increase the resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change and contribute to the achievement of sustainable

development goals in EAC region.

• **Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) / Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) / Expertise France:** Contribuer à l'accroissement de la résilience des pays et populations de la CEDEAO face aux défis des changements climatiques et à l'atteinte des objectifs de développement durable de l'ONU, en particulier son objectif 13 « Prendre des mesures urgentes pour lutter contre le changement climatique et ses impacts » afin de réduire la pauvreté et promouvoir le développement durable.

• **Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD):** Increased resilience of IGAD region to the adverse impacts of climate change and contribute to the achievement of Goal 13 of the SDG 'Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts'.

• **Indian Ocean Commission (IOC):** To contribute towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goal 13 on Climate Action by strengthening the institutional

capacity of the Indian Ocean Commission, its Member States, Zanzibar and the African ACP island States in climate negotiations, prepare for the implementation of the Paris Agreement and strengthen African island's States voice in climate negotiations.

• **Southern African Development Community (SADC):** To increase the capabilities of SADC Member States to contribute mitigation and adapt to the effects of climate change, in support of the achievement of the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP), Africa Agenda 2063, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and to have their voice better heard in the international climate change negotiations.

• **Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme and University of the South Pacific (SPREP and USP):** To increase the resilience of Pacific OACPS countries to climate change and achieve the UN's Sustainable Development Goal 13 "Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts" in order to reduce poverty and promote sustainable development.

What worked best

1. ECOWAS/CILSS/Expertise France

Thanks to the Technical Assistance component of the Programme, ECOWAS was able to strengthen the capacity of the its Commission to integrate the challenges of climate change and promote the emergence of **West African positions in international climate negotiations** and the implementation of the Paris Agreement, by:

- supporting the constitution of an Interdepartmental Environment Committee (CRC) to ensure better coordination of issues relating to Multilateral Environmental Agreements, in particular the 3 Rio conventions (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United National Convention to Combat Desertification Contracts), between the various technical departments of the ECOWAS Commission whose implementing regulations are being adopted;
- contributing to the constitution and operationalization of an ECOWAS Regional Climate Negotiations Support Group (GRANIC), to serve the interests of the West African region and to bring out common positions to be taken within the Africa Group of Negotiators (AGN). GRANIC also allows for capacity building of West African negotiators through a shared analysis of the stakes in international negotiations for the region, and makes it possible to establish collective positions.

With regards to supporting the implementation of strategic priorities of the Paris Agreement, the Department in charge conducted an inclusive and participatory process to develop the ECOWAS Commission's Regional Climate Strategy (RSC). This strategy has been developed in line with the ECOWAS Vision 2050 as well as other continental strategies such as the African Union Climate Strategy.

An **ECOWAS Guide on the Paris Agreement for its application by its Member States**, in particular with regard to compliance with the Paris Rulebook, was developed by the GCCA+ WA project, then validated by ECOWAS. Pilot support for the implementation or revision of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in 4 countries was carried out in Guinea Bissau, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Togo.

A capitalization review *Stories of NDCs in West Africa* was also launched in June by ECOWAS through the DAERN initiative and the support of the GCCA+ West Africa project.

With regards to the emergence of innovative field solutions to strengthen the climate resilience of agricultural and rural actors, 15 pilot adaptation projects on climate-smart family farming were subsidized with 3.2 million euros, in 11 countries of the ECOWAS-CILSS area (Benin, Cape Verde, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria,

Sierra Leone, Chad), and in synergy with other pilot project funding from other countries in this area.

To advance capacity building in sharing information, skills, results and knowledge on climate action, the project supported access to and use of climate data through:

- the measurement and modelling of biomass and soil carbon estimation in four reference sites representative of West African ecosystems in Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana and Niger;
- the update of hydro-climatological databases in twelve countries (Benin, Mauritania, Gambia, Nigeria, Senegal, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Togo, Ghana, Chad, Cape Verde) on 17 planned countries, as well as the capitalization and sharing of good practices in climate-smart agriculture (CSA);
- two trainings for about forty journalists from the West African region were carried out on climate change in order to facilitate and encourage the processing of climate information in the media. These trainings have thus made it possible to build up a pool of climate journalists from West Africa.

Support to the AGRHYMET Regional Centre (CRA) trained 49 students at the Master's level in Climate Change and Sustainable Development.

The strengthening of access to climate finance

was also supported through the publication of a mapping of climate financial flows to the ECOWAS-CILSS zone to be institutionalized in the coming years. EBID (ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development) was supported to submit its application for accreditation to the Green Climate Fund. CILSS was also supported to constitute its accreditation file and the ARAA was assisted for an FMCA accreditation. Access to climate finance has also been strengthened with the training of executives from different sectors in 15 countries in collaboration with the ECOWAS Environment Directorate on the techniques and procedures for setting up projects for access to GCF financing. A regional project on the resilience of agrosylvopastoral livestock was also set up.

2. IGAD

Thanks to the support of the Intra-ACP GCCA+ programme, IGAD was able to:

- strengthen the capacity of Member States on climate change financing, COP organisation and negotiation processes;
- create awareness and knowledge on climate change adaptation and mitigation issues;
- provide technical assistance to Member States on NDC preparations and on the long-term low carbon development pathway;
- access climate change data and tools for decision making.



3. IOC

Achievements were mainly reported on Result 1 on climate negotiation and Result 4 on strategic dialogue.

Specifically, IOC's focus has been on improving their climate diplomacy as well as participating in and supporting the organisation of international events .

4. SPREP AND USP

These two organisations were able to improve their implementation reports through the Typeform online regional reporting tool. SPREP and USP attended the training to help navigate the tool delivered by the TA Team in March 2021. The tool was considered practical and efficient for other donor-funded projects as well.

The two regional organisations also found beneficial the training delivered by the TA Team in the same month as the Typeform one. The tool was useful and user-friendly to fill in NDC details for some of the countries they worked with.

5. SADC

Capacities of Member States and Regional Organisations to implement climate change adaptation and mitigation programmes have been greatly enhanced in the SADC region.

Challenges

The regional organisations were tasked with reporting on challenges and difficulties encountered in their region during the entire duration of the Programme.

For the specific purpose of the present report, the regions were asked to also fill in a questionnaire with the objective of highlighting the main issues during implementation. We present here the main challenges reported by some of the regions:

ECOWAS/CILSS/Expertise France highlighted that the lateness of signature of the convention between CILSS and ECOWAS at the beginning of the Intra-ACP GCCA+ Programme caused a delay of certain deliverables linked to the quantification and modeling of carbon in the pilot sites; the changes occurred in the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) slowed down implementation as well as the COVID-19 pandemic, which had an huge impact on delaying the strengthening of institutional capacity and the development of the Regional Climate Strategy;

IGAD indicated that several domestic challenges slowed down the implementation process, such as:

- The late start of the project exacerbated by bureaucratic procedures in

hiring of technical staff and procurement procedures. Lack of commitment with absence of project ownership by Member States. UNFCCC focal points of the project being too busy to provide maximum attention to the activities of this project. The COVID-19 pandemic hampered the implementation action plan due to restrictions in movements. Online meetings became very limiting especially with training sessions that required practical and hands-on. Communication with the European Union in Djibouti through IGAD secretariat became unnecessarily too long and, in many cases, contributed to the delay in information relay with many deadlines not honored.

- Political activities compounded with insecurity delayed implementation of activities in many countries.
- Delay in transfer of funds from the EU to the implementing partner affected the implementation of activities.
- Political instability in the region. Language barriers with francophone Member States.

IOC

Performance for this contract has been low due to the impact of COVID-19 pandemic, that hindered the organisation of workshops and conferences.

Travel restrictions, border closures, national sanitary restrictions and, in some cases, poor accessibility to internet, caused delays and lack of delivery. In light of the impacts of the pandemic, IOC is calling for reconsideration of the budget to continue implementation.

SPREP and USP

- COVID-19 pandemic, which imposed travel restrictions, and made difficult in-person meetings and the engagement of technical assistance to implement projects on the ground.

CCCCC

- The impact of COVID-19 made implementation of the programme very difficult.
- Changes in the Project Management Team and at managerial level slowed down the process of implementation on the ground.

SADC

- Procurement processes took much longer than expected, leading to a delayed start of the implementation process;
- Unavailability of key focal points contacts from member states, which led to delays in acquiring and verifying information (ground-truthing);
- COVID-19 restrictions made it impossible to travel to project sites.

Achievements

Table 6: Achievements as reported by the Regions¹

Implementing partner	Result Area	Main Outputs achieved
CILSS/ECOWAS/ Expertise France	2	Developed a regional Climate Strategy
	3	Pilot support for the implementation or revision of NDCs in 4 countries was carried out in Guinea Bissau, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Togo.
	5	Set up a Master on Climate Change and Sustainable Development and digitalisation of the CILSS Agrhymet Regional Centre.
COMESA	2	Developed a Resilience framework resource mobilisation strategy .
	2	Developed a Regional Resilience Framework and Climate change is mainstreamed in COMESA's Medium Term and Strategic Plan (MTSP) 2021–2025.
	2	Supported NDC revisions in 4 Member States (Eswatini, Seychelles, Zambia and Zimbabwe).
	3	Carried out 5 Climate-Smart adaptation initiatives (Eswatini, Madagascar, Uganda, Seychelles, Zimbabwe).
CCCCC	3	Installed automatic weather stations in Belize, Cuba, Jamaica and Guyana.
	5	Converted the Caribbean Climate Online Risk and Adaptation tool (CCORAL) into an e-course and put in place a learning management system for virtual training.
IGAD	2	Developed a Regional Climate Change Strategy (IRCCS).
IOC	1 & 4	Mobilisation of the IOC member States to participate at COP26. Support for the organisation of a dedicated session for African Island States during the 9 th African Conference on climate change held in Cabo Verde.Participated in the preparatory meetings of IOC/UNESCO for the launch of the Ocean Decade.
SADC	1	Organised the SADC Youth in Energy symposium on Energy and Climate Change.
	4	Developed the Second Module of Climate Negotiations Training materials.
SPREP and USP	3	Carried out 5 pilot adaptation projects – Samoa, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, PNG and Timor Leste.
	5	Developed an online postgraduate course in GIS in Environment Planning and Management.

¹ 3rd PSC, March 2022 ; questionnaire sent by the TA to the regions; follow-up emails and communication with the regions.

What worked best

- **The use of the NDC tool to update/revise the NDCs was considered as a key contribution** by the regional contracts (IGAD, SADC, SPREP and USP).
- **The Joint Strategic Dialogue events** organised by the TA bringing together regions, Members States, EU and other actors to exchange on climate action priorities, advocacy, diplomacy and outreach activities (IOC, IGAD and SADC).
- **The support provided on monitoring and reporting of the regional contracts**, specifically support provided to identify gaps and challenges to align regional contracts reporting to the Programme logframe (IGAD and CCCCC).
- **Support provided by the TA for the formulation of action documents** and finalisation of the ten regional contracts.
- **The sharing of information and best practices and improved communication and visibility** through the Programme's knowledge management platform, website and social media.

The Technical Assistance component of the Intra-ACP GCCA+ Programme is ending its activities in July 2022. Some of the regional contracts will continue beyond 2022. However, at the time of writing this report, it was not clear how the intra- and inter-OACPS coordination and cooperation under this Programme will be continued.



Conclusions and recommendations

This report highlighted the key achievements of the Programme as well as the challenges and main lessons learned. The fundamental contributions of the TA component as highlighted in the assessment above include:

- **climate advocacy, diplomacy, political dialogue;**
- **NDC support;**
- **coordination, monitoring and reporting of the overall programme;**
- **knowledge sharing, promoting visibility and outreach; and**
- **supporting adaptation and mitigation actions in OACPS Member States, such as those carried out by the Climate Support Facility.**

Given the constraints and capacity needs identified throughout the execution of the Programme, OACPS Member

States could still benefit from additional technical and financial support in order for them to implement their national climate and development priorities.

This is even more urgent given the fact that countries will be required to start gathering sector-specific data on GHG emissions, adaptation, and other information required under the UNFCCC process, as well as improved access to adequate climate finance and strengthened capacity to prepare bankable projects to be submitted to climate funds.

In order to facilitate a smooth transition to the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) by the end of 2024, OACPS Member States will require support to identify opportunities to improve their current MRV systems and start planning for the setup or enhancement of

their stakeholder processes, institutional arrangements and reporting under the ETF.

All the regions' testimonials highlighted the potential for future loss of visibility and coordination due to the absence of technical assistance and support beyond 2022.

During the 3rd PSC, the European Commission and the Secretariat of the OACPS committed to secure additional resources to support the overall coordination and advocacy of the Programme.

Please note that missing information from some of the regional organisations is expected to become available once their respective regional contracts expire, beyond July 2022. Therefore the missing information will be collected in a separate report at the close of each of those regions' projects.



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