

**GCCA+**

THE GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE PLUS INITIATIVE



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# **GCCA/GCCA+** **THE ALLIANCE FOR** **A CHANGING WORLD** **2007–2022**

**February 2023**



# Index

## ACRONYMS

AAP	Annual Action Programme
ACP	Africa, Caribbean and the Pacific
COP	Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
DEVCO	Development and Cooperation (EU Directorate General)
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EC	European Commission
EDD	European Development days
EDF	European Development Fund
ENRTP	Environment and Natural Resources Thematic Programme
EU	European Union
EUD	European Union Delegation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GCCA	Global Climate Change Alliance
GCCA+	Global Climate Change Alliance Plus
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
IPCC	International Panel on Climate Change
I&S	Impact & Sustainability
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
(I)NDC	(Intended) Nationally Determined Contributions
INTPA	International Partnerships (Directorate-General), formerly DEVCO
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
LDC	Least Developed Country
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAPA	National Adaptation Programmes of Action
OACPS	Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States, formerly ACP
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SIDS	Small Island Development State
TA	Technical Assistance
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

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# A major climate initiative

## FIFTEEN YEARS OF CLIMATE ACTION

*"In 2007 the European Union (EU) was the only group of industrial countries to adopt an ambitious target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions."*

*"The convergence of interests between the EU and the GCCA partner countries became visible during the development of the Paris Agreement."*

Back in 2007, the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) set new standard references on the issues of climate impacts, vulnerability, adaptation and mitigation. The message was clear: climate change needed to be tackled urgently. Yet, in the same year, the world's response to global warming was reduced to a simple roadmap without quantified targets. For many, the lack of post-Kyoto perspectives demonstrated that more concrete efforts and deeper agreements between nations were needed to better understand and respond to what was soon to become "the challenge of our time".

### **A global alliance seemed to be the most relevant approach**

At that time, the European Union (EU) was the only group of industrial countries to adopt an ambitious target to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 20 % by 2020 compared to 1990. At the same time the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) were primarily interested in limiting adaptation and its subsequent devastating impacts and related costs. This convergence of interests laid the ground for greater cooperative efforts on understanding climate change, finding solutions, reducing the adverse impacts and assessing the global costs for the appropriate levels of adaptation and mitigation. The EU Global Climate Change Alliance (GGCA) was born in 2007.

The GCCA immediately targeted the countries most affected by the adverse effects of climate change. These mostly corresponded to LDCs and SIDS – where the world's poorest people live and which have contributed the least to the GHG emissions causing climate change. Yet their economies and livelihoods often depend on resources that are linked to climate. Following the principle of developmental additionality, the GCCA also intended to support resilience and disaster risk reduction, improving a sustainable use of ecosystems and ensuring environmental effectiveness. The Alliance also ensured that aid-effectiveness principles would be applied to climate projects.

This was reflected in the GCCA's two initial pillars:

- improved dialogue on climate change policy and exchanges between partner countries and the EU;
- financial and technical support for climate action provided to those countries by the EU.





The GCCA started organising regional dialogues in 2008, which led to joint declarations on climate change between the EU and the Caribbean, Pacific, African and Asian LDCs, agreed at the heads of state and/or ministerial level. The convergence of interests between the EU and the GCCA partner countries became visible during the Durban negotiations and later COPs, including during the development of the Paris Agreement.

### **Climate change, a limitless challenge calling for growing levels of ambitions**

An external evaluation in 2014 confirmed the GCCA's significant contribution to climate dialogue and viability as a cooperation channel for climate action. In 2015 it was upgraded as an EU flagship initiative, becoming GCCA"Plus" (GCCA+) and the scope of potential partners was expanded from LDCs and SIDs to middle income countries, and opened up for more mitigation. A horizontal component on knowledge management and communications was added along with a monitoring element, to be associated to the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

Today, after 15 years of implementation, the EU GCCA/GCCA+ flagship initiative has provided nearly EUR 750 million in grants to more than 100 countries. This makes it one of the most significant sources of climate finance outside multilateral and bilateral funds.

### **Efforts were unique, achievements have been considerable**

Through the GCCA, the EU focused on investing in the strengthening and capacity building of newly established climate institutions, sometimes participating to their creation. These have been, until today, crucial to effectively managing and coordinating climate action at the national and local levels. This further led to defining more than 80 national climate change strategies and plans including NDCs, National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs).

Support to effective governance was also boosted by policy dialogue. The facilitation of close exchanges between sector institutions improved, if not initiated, climate understanding between peers, getting to the point of relevant climate action across policies. Involving the structures in charge of public expenditures and investments meant exploring innovative ways for increasing flows of climate finance.

Many partner countries thereby understood the need to increase their evidence-based knowledge on climate phenomena and impacts. This was illustrated by the launch of innovative and

*"The EU GCCA+ flagship initiative has provided nearly EUR 750 million in grants to more than 100 countries."*

*"GCCA/GCCA+ experience can help in meaningfully designing, implementing and communicating climate response."*

*"Many partner countries understood the need to increase their evidence-based knowledge on climate phenomena and impacts."*

replicable climate vulnerability studies and plans, focusing on the most exposed groups and risk prone areas.

Stakeholders were ready and tools were set to design adequate climate responses. Supported projects included livelihood improvement, climate-smart agricultural systems, access to sustainable energy, sound waste management services, protected coastal zones, and improved wetlands and forests ecosystem services. The GCCA/GCCA+ primarily supported nationally identified priorities.

Through dissemination and communication activities, GCCA/GCCA+ programmes have also supported awareness campaigns benefiting regional and local stakeholders, including rural communities, urban households, women, youth and other marginalised communities. The international dimension included a rich network of stakeholders that exchanged their own defined best practices with global peers, including ministers and climate negotiators, but also project developers, trainers, farmers and gender champions.

### **From GCCA/GCCA+ to the promotion of the paradigm shift of the European Green Deal**

The GCCA/GCCA+ convincingly implemented many successful examples of climate-focused development cooperation that can serve as inspiration for future EU actions.

The lessons learned can be useful in defining and delivering tailored, practical actions that build resilience and encourage mitigation action. These can help to meaningfully design, implement and communicate climate response options at the sector level.

The days when climate action was only for climate specialists are gone. Climate change considerations are now integrated across all EU development cooperation programmes. Sustainable development goes hand in hand with climate and social actions.

There are now many opportunities to leverage the Green Deal's drivers of sustainability. These can be boosted by further investing on the foundations that EU partner countries built to ensure climate resilient pathways and access to carbon finance, always supporting their development objectives and leaving no one behind.

*Geraldo Carreiro*

*Team Leader, GCCA+ Support Facility*



# KEY EU TARGETS FOR CLIMATE ACTION

## AT HOME IN EUROPE

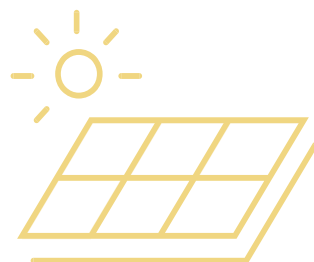
The EU is taking powerful action to deliver a climate-neutral Europe by 2050.

### 2030 targets

**55%** emissions reduction compared to 1990 levels

**40%** energy production comes from renewable sources

**36-39%** energy efficiency increase (final and primary energy consumption respectively)



## AT THE GLOBAL LEVEL

The EU, its Member States and the European Investment Bank are together the biggest contributors of public climate finance to developing countries, providing EUR 23.2 billion in 2019 alone.

### 2021-2027 targets

**30%** of EU budget for international partnerships dedicated to climate action

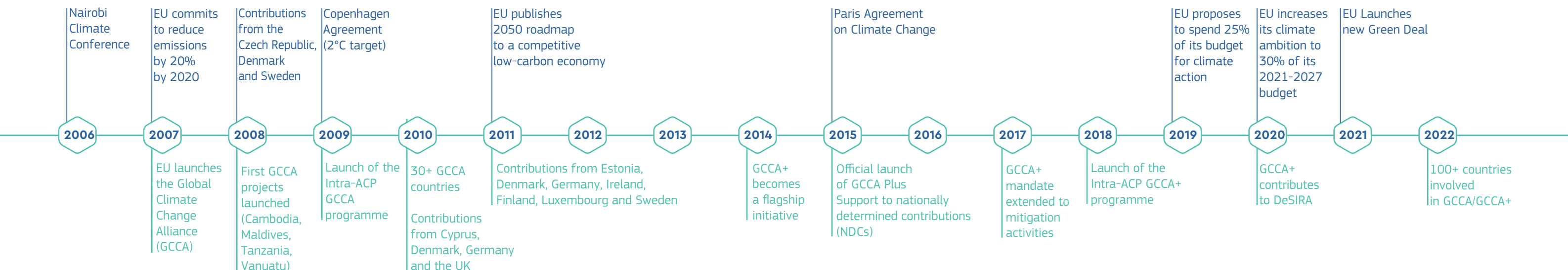
Additional EUR 4 billion in funding announced by European Commission President Ursula Von der Leyen

### The GCCA/GCCA+ initiative

With a budget of EUR **750** million (2007-2020) the GCCA/GCCA+ contributed towards achieving the overall target of spending **at least 25%** of the EU budget on climate action by 2020.



## SUPPORTING THE FIGHT AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE





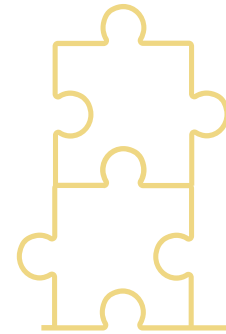
# The Alliance for a changing world

## CLIMATE CHANGE SOLUTIONS

Since the **Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (GCCA)** was established in 2007 it focused on building climate resilience in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS), helping the world's most vulnerable countries to address climate change.

From mangrove planting in Suriname, to solar panels for farmers in Chad; from tree nurseries in Ethiopia, to coastal management in the Marshall Islands; from cooking stoves in Tanzania, to waste management in Liberia, new livelihoods in Malawi, climate smart agriculture in Mauritius and eco-schools in Cambodia.

Climate change solutions have been at the heart of the work done by GCCA/GCCA+ over 15 years and across 4 continents.



**20+** countries receiving support to improve law and regulations related to climate-change

**20+** countries supported in setting up climate data and knowledge management systems

**30+** countries receiving equipment for environment and climate change institutions



Solar panels installations



Afforestation and forest conservation



Management and conservation of water



Early warning systems



## GCCA/GCCA+ IN FIGURES

**100+** countries

**750** million euros 2007-2020



**70+** national climate change strategies/plans

**130+** policies and plans supporting climate change mainstreaming in

**40+** countries

**1 200+** local adaptation plans

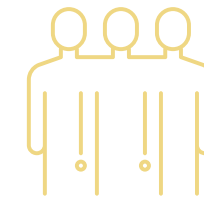
**2 000+** climate-related projects funded through grants to NGOs, CSOs and universities



Efficient use of energy



Strengthening institutions and capacity building



**54 000** national/sub-national government staff trained in climate change related subjects

**345 000** people trained in sustainable practices in agriculture

**850 000** smallholders increased sustainable production, access to markets and/or security of land

**684 000** community members trained in adaptation, mitigation, DRR and climate change related subjects

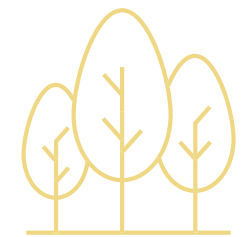
Conservation and restoration of mangroves



Management and treatment of waste



GCCA/GCCA+ data mentioned in this publication has been extracted from the GCCA/GCCA+ Results 2007-2022



**65 000** hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced

**242 000** hectares brought under new or improved forest and land management (including mangrove)



Energy from renewable sources



Adaptation and resilience



# Around the world in (more than) 100 countries

The **Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (EU GCCA+)** has a worldwide scope in 109 countries, with actions in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and Pacific regions.

The portfolio includes **77 national projects**, and **30 regional**, multi-country and global projects, among which **DeSIRA** projects, and **Sustainable Land management** projects (SLM). 15+ countries benefitted from **GCCA+ Intra-ACP programmes only**.

Countries benefiting from:

- GCCA/GCCA+
- DeSIRA initiative
- GCCA+ Intra-ACP only
- Sustainable Land Management (SLM)

## Caribbean

19 countries  
11 national projects  
3 regional projects  
3 multi-country project  
**EUR 86.06 million**  
11% of total allocation

## Latin America

12 countries  
2 multi-country projects  
**EUR 25.27 million**  
3% of total allocation

## Africa

48 countries  
46 national projects  
9 regional projects  
6 multi-country projects  
**EUR 411.6 million**  
55% of total allocation

## Asia

12 countries  
14 national projects  
1 regional project  
4 multi-country projects  
**EUR 122.76 million**  
16% of total allocation

## Pacific

14 countries  
6 national projects  
6 regional projects  
3 multi-country projects  
**EUR 75.51 million**  
10% of total allocation

## Global (various Technical Assistances)

5 projects  
**EUR 27.32 million**  
4% of total allocation



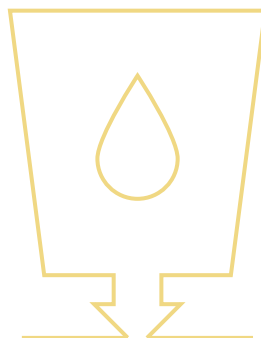
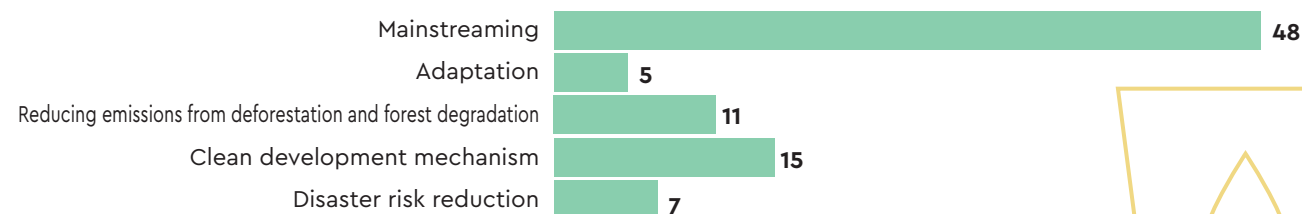
# PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS FOR CLIMATE

EU GCCA+ programmes and projects have supported 100+ countries most vulnerable to climate change, of which **39 are LDCs and 34 SIDS**. GCCA/GCCA+ actions extended over four continents and have been particularly intense in Africa, where 55% of total budget was allocated.

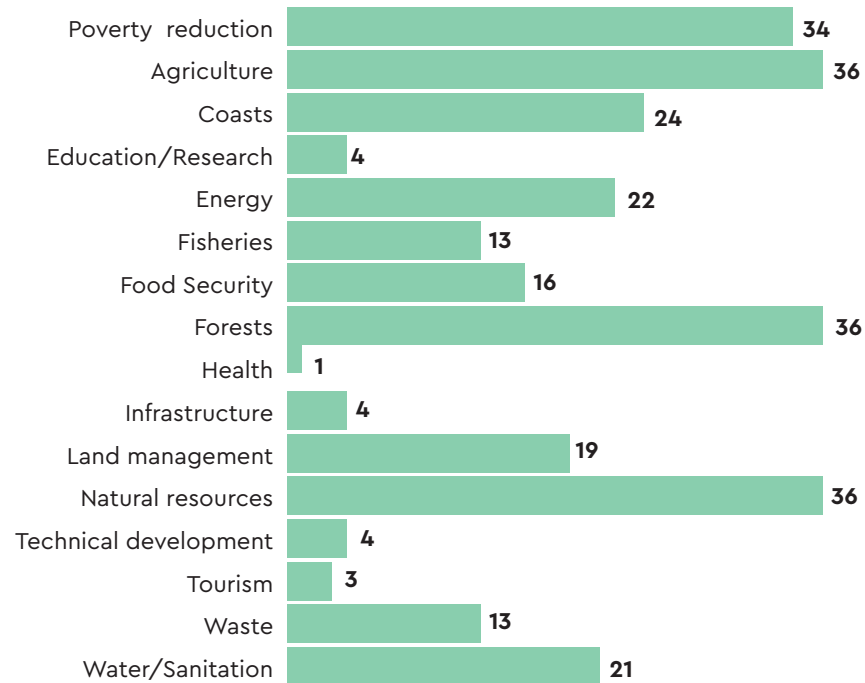
**EU GCCA+ programmes and projects** on the ground provide support to local communities and actors to address current and expected climate change needs in the following areas and sectors:



## Number of projects per main priority area

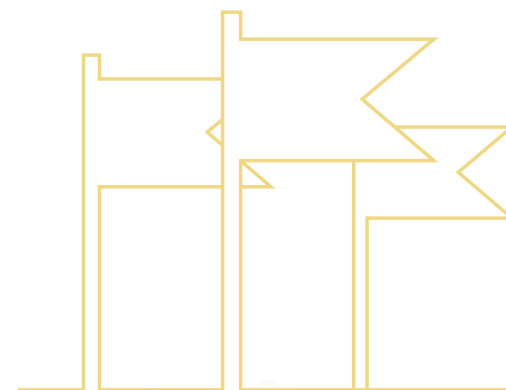


## Number of projects per main sectors of intervention



## AROUND GCCA/GCCA+ COUNTRIES

**100+** countries  
**39** LDCs  
**34** SIDS



## SOME NUMBERS

**100+** projects  
**80+** national/regional/multi-country projects  
**15+** Intra ACP regional programmes  
**15+** DeSIRA programmes





# The main actions supported

## GLOBAL ACTIONS FOR CLIMATE

- Smart agriculture for climate
- Forests and trees for climate
- Energy for climate
- Oceans and coasts
- Reducing climate disasters
- Water for climate
- Managing waste for climate

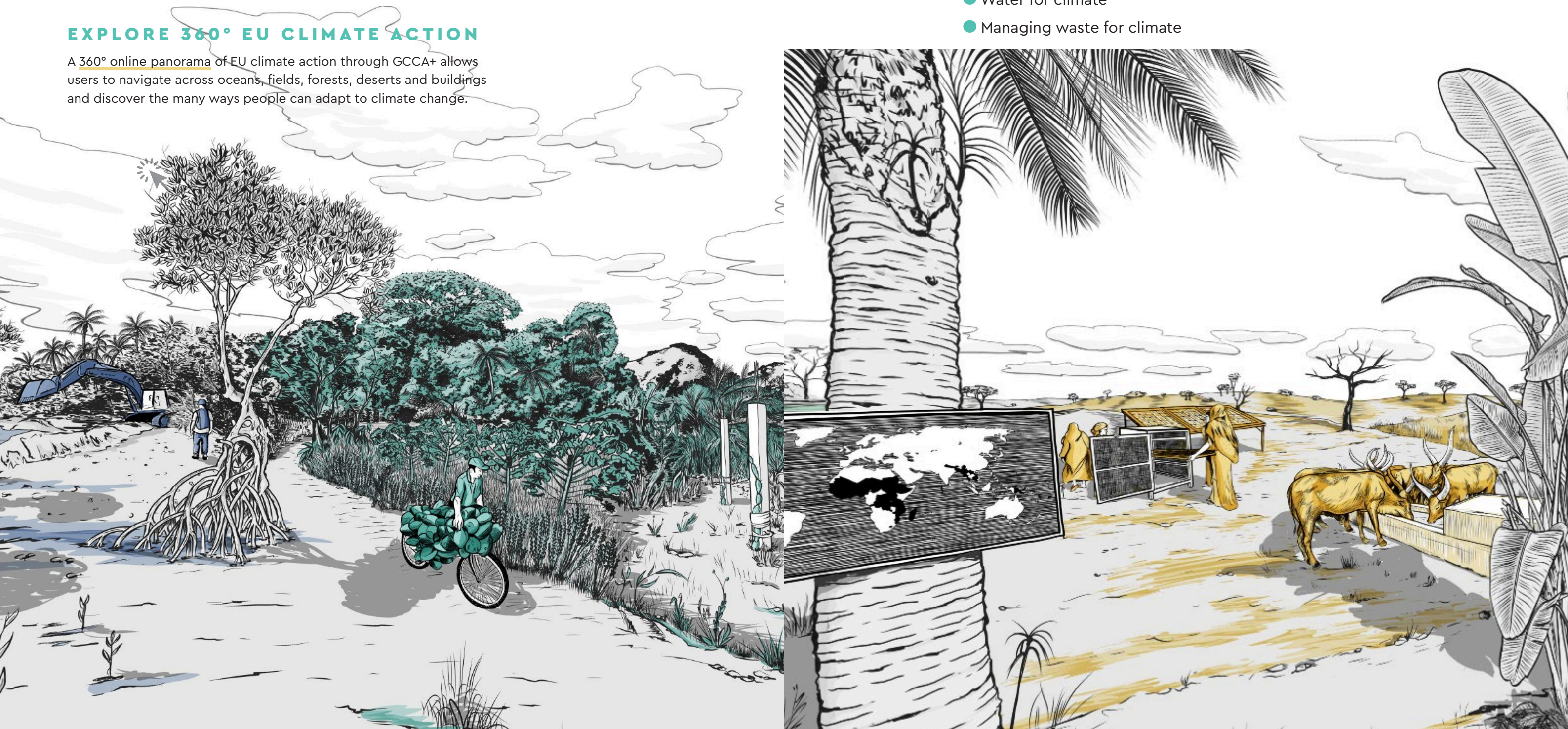
## KEY PLAYERS FOR CLIMATE

- Women for climate
- Youth for climate

*While all significant climate issues have been eligible for EU GCCA+ funding, a special attention was paid to specific global actions and key players.*

### EXPLORE 360° EU CLIMATE ACTION

A [360° online panorama](#) of EU climate action through GCCA+ allows users to navigate across oceans, fields, forests, deserts and buildings and discover the many ways people can adapt to climate change.





GLOBAL  
ACTIONS  
FOR  
CLIMATE



In Mauritius female farmers are harvesting at a greenhouse in Les Serres du Sud. Those women are part of the Gender Empowerment and Climate Smart Agriculture Project. Over 65% of this project's staff members are women and they are all benefiting from skills training and economic protection. Transiting to an agroecological system can go hand in hand with empowering women and can help to build resilience among the community. The EU GCCA+ project combines scientific knowledge with nature-based solutions.

By 2050, the world population will grow to an estimated **9 billion people** and agricultural production will need to continue sustaining global needs for food and energy. Modern agriculture is both **a driver and a victim of climate change**.

On one hand, the **agriculture, forestry and land-use sector** is responsible for almost 30% of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, 75% of global deforestation, and about 70% of freshwater use.

On the other, climate change is impacting agricultural production. **Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA)** offers a triple win: by increasing agricultural sustainability, strengthening resilience to climate change, and reducing the contribution of agriculture to global warming.

SMART AGRICULTURE  
FOR CLIMATE

The EU supports Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) in 57 countries through the EU GCCA+

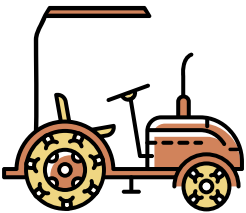
From sustainable eco-villages in Tanzania, to the climate smart village of Belle Mare in Mauritius, from tree nurseries in Ethiopia and agro-forestry practices in Timor Leste or in Tuvalu, to solar powered irrigation systems in Chad and farmer field schools in Malawi, the **Global Climate Change Alliance Plus** CSA projects have addressed environment- and climate-related risks. They directly help reduce GHG emissions, protect biodiversity and combat desertification. Farmer field schools in many countries enhance the social dimension and benefits to small-scale farmers and is one of the key CSA tools supported by the EU GCCA+.

SLM not included.



COMMON CSA PRACTICES

- Organic fertilisation
- Reducing forest conversion
- Agroforestry
- Hedging (wind control)
- Weed control
- Sustainable crop intensification
- Improved storage
- Water management
- Drip irrigation
- Drought tolerant crops
- Early maturing varieties
- Mulching



Main countries of intervention

Bangladesh  
Belize  
Benin  
Bhutan  
Cambodia  
Comoros  
Cook Islands  
Cuba  
Djibouti  
Dominican Republic  
Ethiopia  
Fiji  
Gambia (The)  
Ghana  
Haiti  
Kiribati  
Lao PDR  
Lesotho  
Malawi  
Mali  
Marshall Islands  
Mauritania  
Mauritius  
Micronesia  
Mozambique  
Myanmar  
Nauru  
Nepal  
Niger  
Niue  
Palau  
STP  
Suriname  
Tanzania  
Tchad  
Timor Leste  
Tonga  
Tuvalu  
Uganda  
Vanuatu

DeSIRA

17 additional countries:  
Brazil  
Cameroon  
Colombia  
Costa Rica  
DRC  
El Salvador  
Guatemala  
Honduras  
Madagascar  
Mongolia  
Nicaragua  
Nigeria  
Panama  
Uzbekistan  
Vietnam  
Zambia  
Zimbabwe



SOME NUMBERS

**10+ million** seedlings or plants distributed

**345 000** people trained in sustainable practices in agriculture

**170 000** equipment and materials distributed (i.e. agricultural inputs, irrigation systems, rainwater harvesting systems, fishery material, composting material; rain gauges, agro-meteorological stations, etc)

**730+** farmer field schools established

**485+** demonstration plots for sustainable practices in agriculture

**1030+** infrastructures built or rehabilitated to improve agricultural production

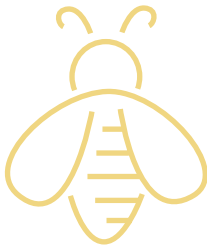
**1300+** cooperatives created to develop sustainable practices

AROUND BEES

Beekeeping is one of the CSA good practices promoted by GCCA+ for livelihood diversification and income generation for farmers through honey and wax marketing with co-benefits for biodiversity protection

Supporting **biodiversity** through beekeeping in **15 countries**

**600 people** trained in beekeeping  
**6 000+** beehives distributed



STORIES

[Les Serres du Sud in Mauritius](#)  
[Could tech and tradition save the farmers of the "Dry Corridor"?](#)  
[Blowing in the wind: farmers in Cape Verde aim for sustainable food production](#)

VIDEOS

[The IrriGambia project on smart irrigation](#)  
[Chololo village in Tanzania](#)  
[GCCA+ for a Climate Smart Africa](#)





GLOBAL  
ACTIONS  
FOR  
CLIMATE



*In Timor Leste, 42 agroforestry nurseries were implemented resulting in the production of over 127 000 seedlings of 33 different species, including fruit trees like dragon fruit in a nursery programme, a dragon fruit plantation in Tokoluli and pepper seeds at an agroforest plantation in Riheu.*

Forests are an essential part of the climate change story. Standing trees **remove carbon from the atmosphere**, protect land, coastlines and watersheds, provide food, shelter, and air and water filtration services.

**Forests support the livelihoods** of more than 1 billion people living in poverty and provide paid employment for over 100 million people. They are home to more than **80% of the world's terrestrial biodiversity**.

Growing demand for food and fuel has been a driver of deforestation, resulting in diminished carbon sinks, land degradation and the **extinction of thousands of plants and animals**.

FORESTS AND TREES  
FOR CLIMATE

*The EU supports sustainable forests in 31 countries through the EU GCCA+*

As many as 41% of the **Global Climate Change Alliance Plus** projects deal with forestry, supporting multidimensional forest management by reducing deforestation through alternative livelihoods, by more efficient cooking stoves that reduce charcoal demand, investing in tree planting, mangrove conservation and biodiversity protection, and by awareness raising.

The EU GCCA+ portfolio offers insights into approaches that effectively support adaptation and mitigation while improving social wellbeing and economic prosperity. EU GCCA+ programmes have refined techniques to plant and restore mangroves as coastal defences against rising seas and storm surges. Many countries now combine sea-defence infrastructure with this ecosystem-based solution. EU GCCA+ approaches highlight how community engagement is necessary to build confidence that future benefits need time to mature.

*DeSIRA and SLM not included.*

SUSTAINABLE  
FORESTRY  
PRACTICES

- Community-based programmes
- Capacity development
- Mangrove conservation
- Fuelwood plantations
- Reducing Emissions
- Awareness raising
- Reforestation
- Research
- Forest management

Main countries of intervention

Bangladesh	Haiti
Belize	Jamaica
Benin	Mali
Bhutan	Mozambique
Burkina Faso	Nepal
Cambodia	Papua New Guinea
Cape Verde	Rwanda
Congo (DRC)	São Tomé and Príncipe
Côte d'Ivoire	Sierra Leone
Dominican Republic	Suriname
Ethiopia	Tanzania
Gambia (The)	Timor Leste
Guinea Bissau	Togo
Guyana	Uganda



SOME NUMBERS

**242 000** hectares brought under new or improved forest and land management (including mangrove)

**35** sustainable forest management plans developed

**2 400** operational systems developed (e.g. forest management plans, guidelines for mangroves monitoring, guidelines for forest inventory, an atlas of forest resources and land cover change assessment)

**50** infrastructures built for forest management (e.g. forest management centres, visitors or university and community infrastructure)

**50 000+** people trained in agroforestry, nursery and afforestation techniques, mangrove restoration and forest policies

**4.7** million materials provided (mostly tree seedlings)

AROUND  
FORESTS

Forest inventories implemented in **4** countries

**Awareness raising campaigns** related to forestry in **14** countries

**Research** and knowledge management in **11** countries

**Policy making, planning and budgeting** in forestry sector in **8** countries

STORIES

Trees, cows, and bees: a sustainable future for farming and forests in Mongolia

Ethiopia: the long lasting benefits for Gonji Kololah hillsides

DRC: protecting the forest from an early age

VIDEOS

Timor Leste – Promotion of agroforestry practices

Tanzania – High biodiversity forests in the Usambara mountains

Comoros – Awareness on deforestation





GLOBAL ACTIONS FOR CLIMATE



On the shores of Lake Chad, blue-green algae spirulina, a nutrient-rich dietary supplement, is harvested and processed by women. As Lake Chad has shrunk by 90% since the 1960s, this is made possible by EU GCCA+ supported solar-powered irrigation.

For many years **building access to energy** has been a **priority** in the EU's strategy to alleviate poverty.

The **EU Green Deal** prioritizes actions, policies and tools to boost clean energy cooperation, including catalysing structural reforms in the energy sector, promoting off-grid renewable energy technologies, and addressing emissions from the fossil fuel sector.

Energy efficiency remains the lowest-cost option to meet national climate change commitments.

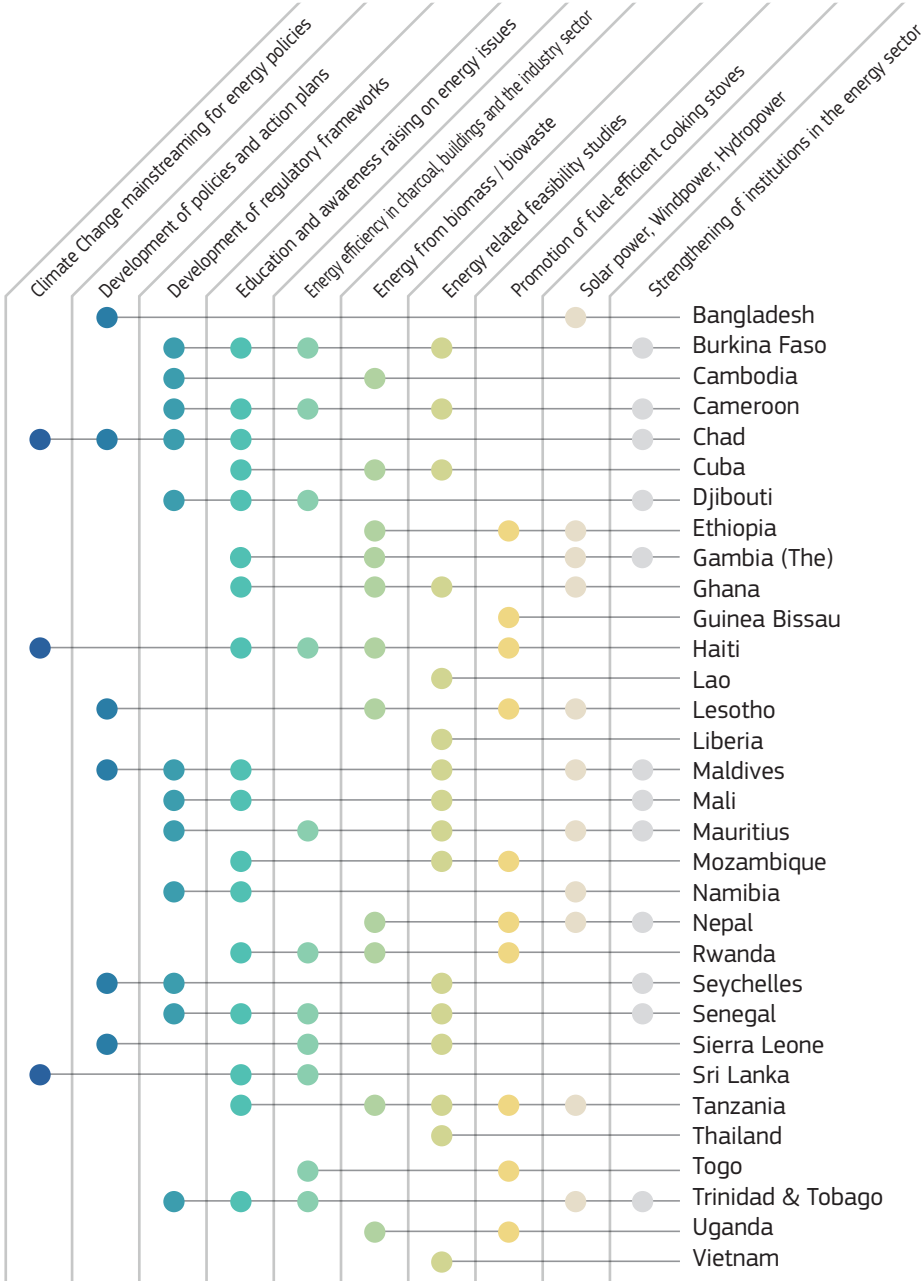
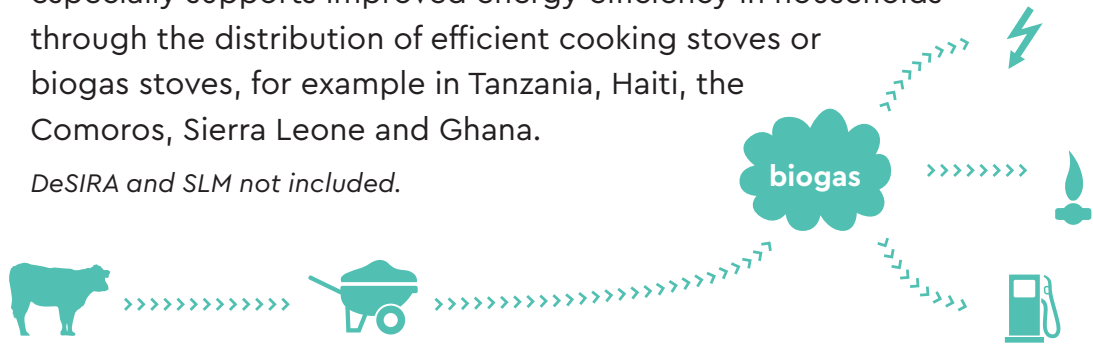
EU development cooperation support for energy efficiency projects is saving 889 kt CO<sub>2</sub>eq per year.

ENERGY FOR CLIMATE

The EU supports sustainable energy projects in 32 countries through the EU GCCA+

Sustainable energy related actions play an important role for the **Global Climate Change Alliance Plus**, and most projects promote capacity by supporting feasibility studies or strategies that integrate renewable energy and energy efficiency into local value chains. Pilot applications on the ground include, for example, solar powered water pumps for fields or livestock (in Chad, Uganda or Malawi), a solar power park contributing to reduce GHG emissions in the aviation sector (Trinidad), biogas plants (Cambodia), and solar bottles (Tanzania). The EU GCCA+ especially supports improved energy efficiency in households through the distribution of efficient cooking stoves or biogas stoves, for example in Tanzania, Haiti, the Comoros, Sierra Leone and Ghana.

DeSIRA and SLM not included.



SOME NUMBERS

**130 000+** materials provided (e.g. bio-digesters, efficient cooking stoves, solar power systems, LPG kits)

**82 000+** fuel efficient stoves installed or produced

**1 800+** infrastructures built to improve energy efficiency and renewable energy (e.g. wind farm, biogas plants, hydro-power plants)

**5 400+** persons trained in the production of fuel briquettes, the manufacturing of fuel-efficient cooking stoves, biogas plant construction and the maintenance of solar power systems)

AROUND ENERGY

- Institutional strengthening in the energy sector in **11 countries**
- Development of national plans related to energy in **5 countries**
- Policy making, planning and budgeting in energy sector in **6 countries**

STORIES

- [Harvest of hope: spirulina from Lake Chad](#)
- [Cuba's new energy revolution](#)
- [GCCA Pacific wins 2019 Energy Globe Award for Palau](#)



VIDEOS

- [Tanzania: biogas stoves in Arusha](#)
- [Comoros eco-sitcom on efficient stoves](#)
- [Trinidad & Tobago: Environment Matters – 'A Cleaner Energy Source'](#)





GLOBAL ACTIONS FOR CLIMATE



The GCCA+ project Resiliencia Costera, implements natural solutions for adaptation to climate change in Cuba, such as the rehabilitation of marine ecosystems. Coastal biodiversity such as coral reefs, sea grass beds and mangroves promotes economic, social and cultural development.

Oceans are the life source of our planet and vital for healthy human societies and a thriving world economy.

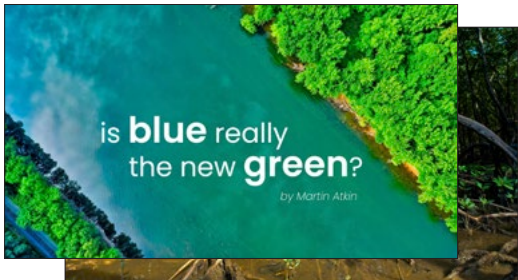
They cover 70% of the Earth's surface, are the planet's largest biosphere, and home to 50-80% of all life on Earth.

Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM), encourages a coordinated approach to coastal issues involving all relevant sectors such as nature protection, aquaculture, fisheries, agriculture, industry, off-shore wind energy, shipping, tourism, infrastructure development, mitigation and adaptation to climate change and disaster risk reduction.

OCEANS AND COASTS FOR CLIMATE

The EU supports integrated coastal zone management in 33 countries through the EU GCCA+

EU GCCA+ projects over four continents support integrated coastal zone management, for example, in the Pacific, the Dominican Republic, Cuba, the Seychelles and The Gambia. Much attention goes to coastal protection measures, both nature-based (rehabilitation of mangrove forests) and through infrastructure works. Another support area is the promotion of sustainable fisheries and alternative livelihoods, with (eco) tourism being a popular option. Many projects also include institutional strengthening initiatives or support to research.



- Main countries of intervention
- Bangladesh
  - Belize
  - Cambodia
  - Cuba
  - Dominican Republic
  - Eastern Caribbean
  - Gambia (The)
  - Guyana
  - Haiti
  - Jamaica
  - Mozambique
  - Pacific SPC
  - Samoa
  - Senegal
  - Seychelles
  - Suriname

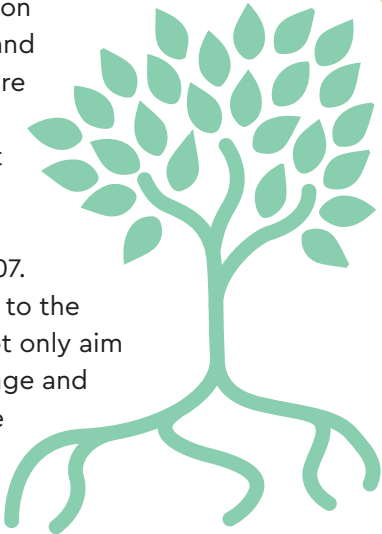
SOME NUMBERS

- 130 000 plants or seedlings provided for coastal protection
- 70 000 people trained in coastal management and disaster risk reduction
- 1 000 hectares of marine areas under protection/sustainable management

MANGROVES AND THE BLUE ECONOMY

The blue economy is vital for the island nations of the Pacific, the Caribbean and Africa because of their strong interdependence with the ocean. Recognising their potential contribution to the blue economy, to disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation and mitigation through carbon capture and storage, the EU GCCA+ has been working to restore, protect and replant mangroves around the world and has completed 16 projects in 12 countries since 2007. In line with a balanced approach to the blue economy, these projects not only aim to tackle the global climate change and biodiversity crisis, but to provide sustainable jobs and livelihoods.

[Read the story](#)



AROUND COASTS

Support by GCCA/GCCA+

- Senegal Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy
- Tonga Framework for a coastal management plan
- The Gambia ICZM Vision and Strategic Objectives report
- Guyana National Mangrove Management Action Plan
- Suriname National Mangrove strategy
- Vanuatu Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy (2016-2030) and Strategic Plan



STORIES

- Senegal: fragile coasts need integrated climate action
- Resiliencia costera: natural solutions to protect Cuba's people and coastlines
- Restoring giant clams populations in Aitutaki, Cook Islands



VIDEOS

- Buying time with better coastal management in Tonga
- GCCA+ in the Pacific: learning from the past, preparing the future
- Seychelles beaches under threat

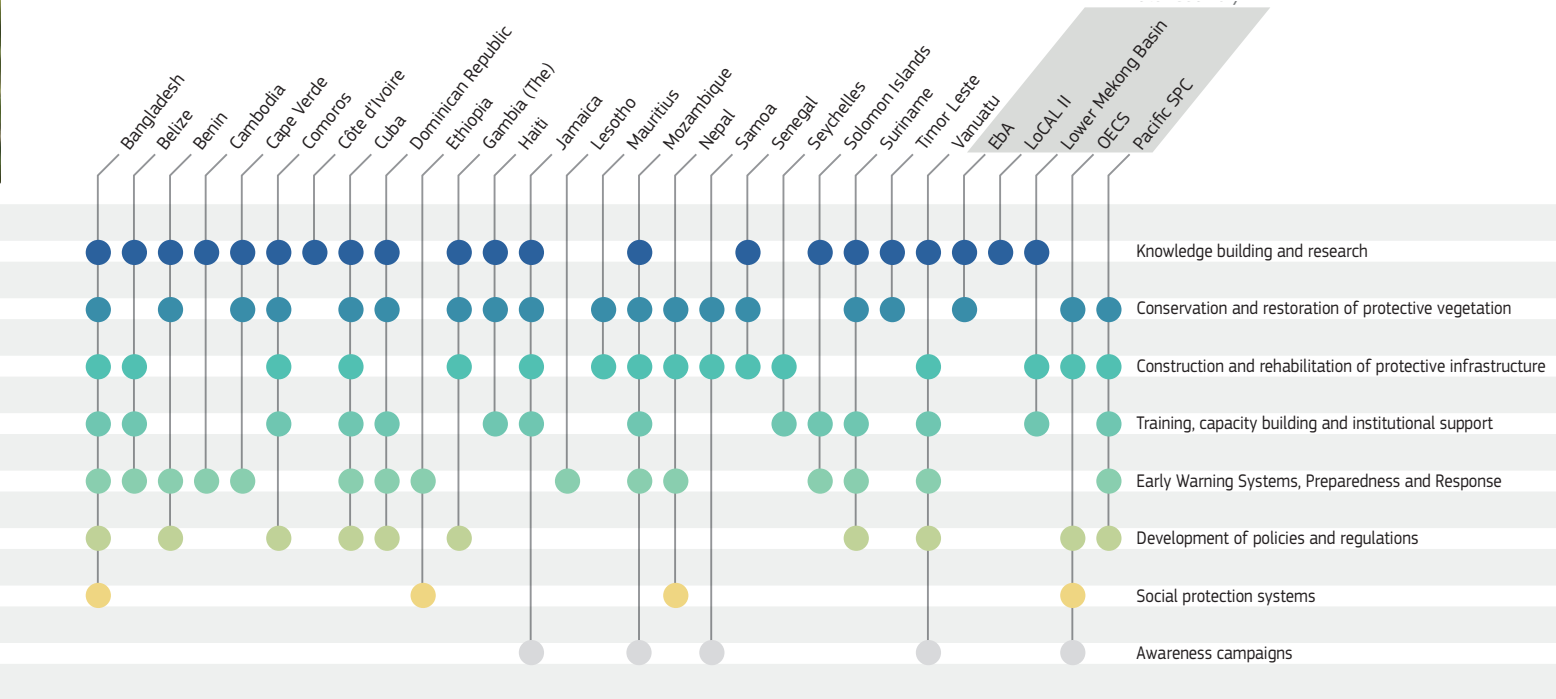




GLOBAL  
ACTIONS  
FOR  
CLIMATE



In Myanmar, people from Pakokku often experience flooding in their rice paddies. These chronic water problems cause struggle to continue traditional livelihoods. In order to leave no person behind, a sewing project has been established, especially for women who might have lost their homes or crops in the floods.



The **economic costs of extreme weather events** are substantial for the developing world.

Over the past decade, developing countries absorbed USD 35 billion a year in damage from such natural disasters.

Vulnerability to extreme weather events, disaster management and adaptation must be part of **long-term sustainable development planning**.

REDUCING CLIMATE DISASTERS

The EU supports Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in 53 countries through EU GCCA+

Many EU GCCA+ projects include activities related to Disaster Risk Reduction to varying degrees. In some cases, these support research and knowledge, in others the conservation or restoration of protective vegetation, or the construction of protective infrastructure, such as seawalls and boulders, erosion-control works or cyclone shelters. In several countries EU GCCA+ supports training and institutional strengthening to boost DRR capacity and early warning systems while developing policies and strategies to guide future actions. Nature-based solutions are becoming more and more important.

DeSIRA and SLM not included.

SOME NUMBERS

**164 000** people reached with interventions to improve disaster risk management

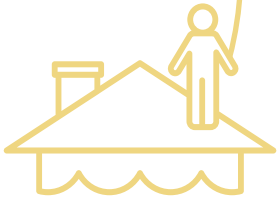
**527+** materials provided (e.g. rain gauges, weather stations, early warning systems, sets of emergency supply, seismic sensors, water tanks and rainwater shelter materials)

**92+** operational systems developed (e.g. vulnerability assessments, flood-preparedness plans, fire management programme and risk maps)

AROUND  
DISASTER  
MANAGEMENT

**615 infrastructures** built to improve disaster management (e.g. landslides control measures, cyclone shelters, elevated water tanks in flood-prone areas and evacuation centres)

Institutional strengthening to improve disaster management in **25 countries**



STORIES

Protecting paradise in the Dominican Republic

GCCA+ SUPA: "We are always worried about flooding"

Pakokku: in Myanmar climate change can also be spookily quiet

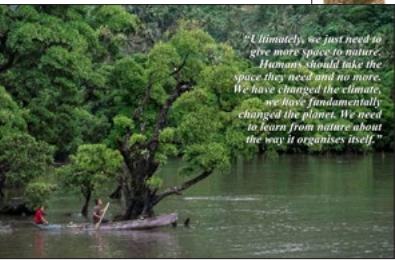


VIDEOS

Fiji: Community resilience and the Soasosa watershed

Senegal, new LoCAL resilience building facility

Myanmar: reforestation on devastated lands



"Ultimately, we just need to give more space to nature. Humans should take the space they need and no more. We have changed the climate, we have fundamentally changed the planet. We need to learn from nature about the way it organizes itself."

IT'S TIME TO RESET OUR RELATIONSHIP WITH NATURE.

by Martin Acker





GLOBAL ACTIONS FOR CLIMATE



Livestock drink water from a solar powered valley tank in Rweyana Village, Uganda. "We lost up to 30% of our animals during the long dry season. We didn't lose any animals last year. Before the valley tank was rehabilitated, we walked long distances in search of water. As far as 30 km," says Kalangwa John, member of the water user committee in Rweyana Village, Uganda.

Climate change is altering patterns of weather and precipitation around the world, contributing to the unpredictable supply of our most precious resource: freshwater.

Freshwater is an essential element of life on Earth, yet represents only 3% of the world's water and only one third of this is available for human use.

According to the UN World Water report, water use has been increasing worldwide by about 1% per year since the 1980s.

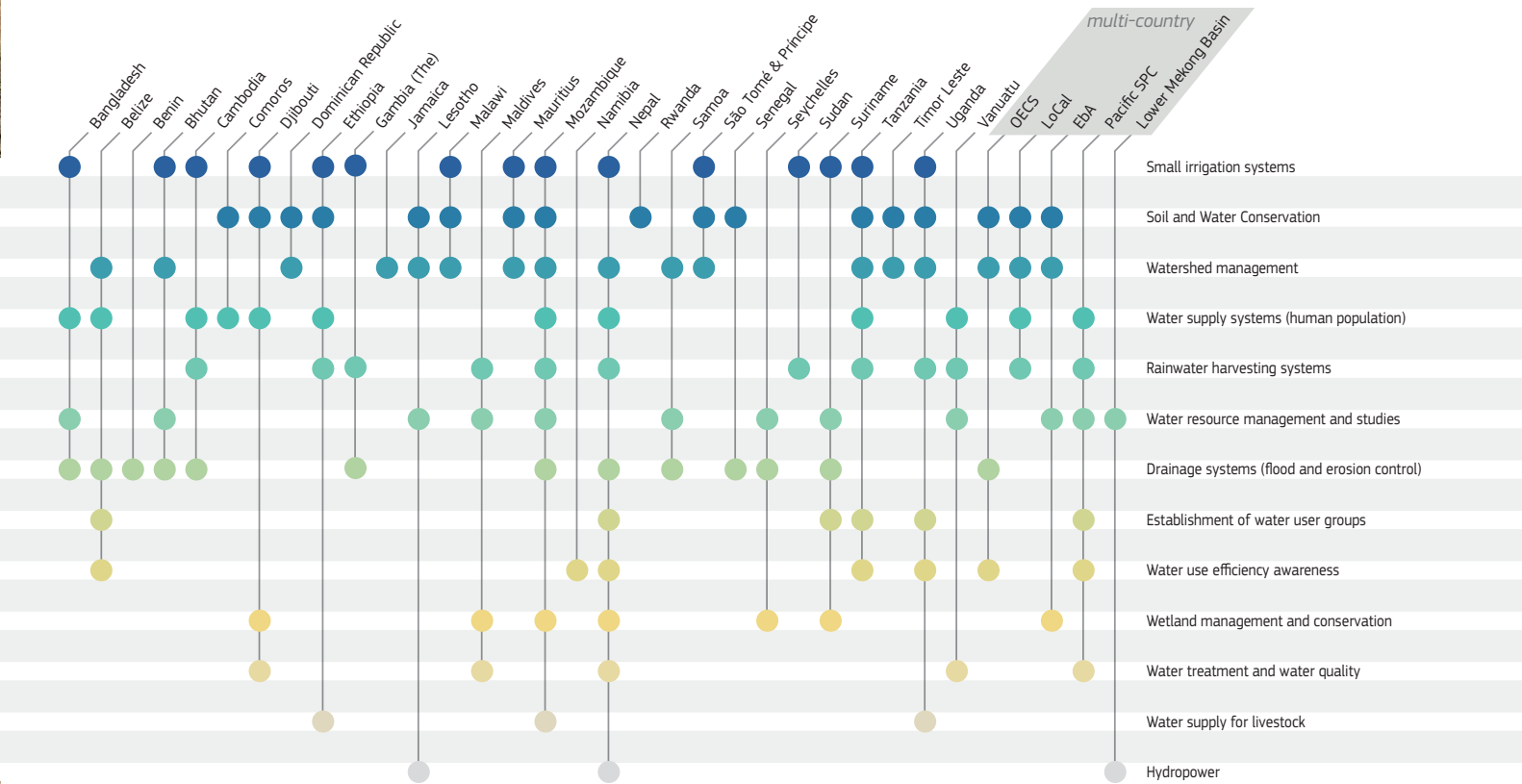
About 3.6 billion people worldwide live in water-scarce areas.

WATER FOR CLIMATE

The EU supports water projects in 55 countries through the EU GCCA+

About half of all Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (EU GCCA+) projects include activities related to water. Projects include those that tackle water scarcity (and supply), increase sanitation, promote irrigation, improve water resources management, and encourage efficient water use. They include training in new techniques and awareness-raising in agriculture, forestry, and community water supplies.

DeSIRA and SLM not included.



AROUND WATER

6500+ materials provided (e.g. water tanks, water quality monitoring equipment, water pumps, rainwater harvesting systems)

600+ infrastructures built or rehabilitated to improve access to water



SOME NUMBERS

5 300+ safe domestic water supply structures installed

9 000 people trained in water and sanitation

33 000+ people reached to improve access to water

STORIES

- Rehabilitating the cattle corridor in Uganda
- Bringing water and hope to the Sahel
- Delivering rainwater storage tanks to outer island communities in Micronesia

VIDEOS

- Uganda: farmer field schools against drought
- Access to safe water in Micronesia
- Island Resilience: Water Conservation Barbados





GLOBAL  
ACTIONS  
FOR  
CLIMATE



In Liberia, waste management is an increasing source of public health and environmental concerns. Various approaches have been identified as a part of the solution such as recycling, composting, energy production from waste, job creation and value-added in waste.

Increased waste generation goes hand in hand with rapid urbanisation, growing populations and rising incomes.

Globally, the treatment and disposal of **1.6 billion tonnes of solid waste** in 2016 contributed around 5% of global greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs). Without concrete and effective actions, these emissions are set to treble by 2050.

**Poor waste disposal and management in urban environments** threatens both environmental wellbeing and public health and disproportionately affects the poorest communities.

By 2050 waste generated in Sub-Saharan Africa will make up around 35% of the world's waste.

MANAGING WASTE  
FOR CLIMATE

The EU supports waste management in 13 countries through the EU GCCA+

The Global Climate Change Alliance Plus supports communities and municipalities to design and implement actions to improve waste management.

EU GCCA+ programmes on solid waste management in several countries include collection, recycling, composting and disposal systems. Other programmes target small-scale and large scale biogas plants to convert organic waste from agricultural and livestock production.

Moreover, a monitoring system for the waste sector is being set up in Nigeria, as well as the improvement of solid waste management services in Greater Monrovia, Liberia, through community-based enterprises.

DeSIRA and SLM not included.





KEY PLAYERS FOR CLIMATE



Growing drought resistant crops such as sorghum and millet can be a life changer. The EcoACT project in Tanzania has trained especially women to run small businesses and not only turn a profit but also contribute to forest conservation efforts by changing habits and raising awareness of the need to protect their environment better. Training included the importance of gender rights which they have incorporated into their daily lives.

Women and girls are disproportionately affected by food insecurity and climate chaos due to gender inequality.

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) highlights evidence that shows that women's empowerment and advancing gender equality can deliver results across a variety of sectors, including by boosting food and economic security, and health and wellbeing.

Gender equality can also lead to more environmentally friendly decision making at household and national levels.

WOMEN FOR CLIMATE

49% of EU GCCA+ actions had a specific focus on women and girls

From the very beginning, the **Global Climate Change Alliance Plus** has recognised women as critical drivers of climate action, as leaders, decision makers, educators and role models. But they are also innovators, risk takers, entrepreneurs and wealth creators. Around the world, women are taking action to repair lives and build livelihoods devastated by climate change. But all too often, women remain excluded from the education, finance, land rights and power structures which would enable them to fulfil their human potential. The EU GCCA+ good practices promoting women's climate action include supporting women's access to land, easing their lives through climate friendly innovations, such as clean low fuel stoves or solar powered irrigation, and facilitating their participation in decisions and economic empowerment through capacity building and microfinance.

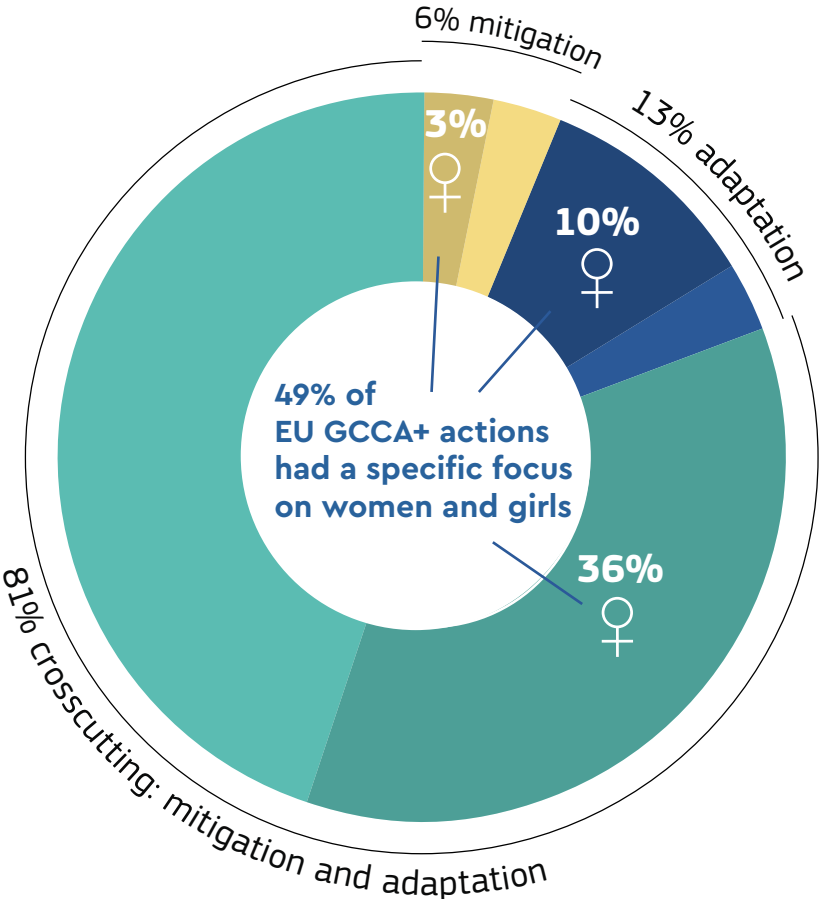
DeSIRA and SLM not included.

Main countries of intervention  
Cote d'Ivoire  
Mali  
Maldives  
Myanmar  
Mozambique  
Niger  
Haiti  
Rwanda  
Tanzania  
Uganda

GCCA+ Gender related actions such as:  
Gender mainstreaming in climate,  
Community-based solutions with a gender focus,  
Increased women access to lands,  
Capacity building and microfinance,  
Clean cooking energy programmes,  
Training of women in the energy sector.



The G-marker stands for Gender Equality Policy Marker is an accountability tool used to track resource allocations of donors for promoting gender equality *OECD-DAC Handbook on the Gender Equality Policy*



STORIES

- Women embrace leadership roles in central Tanzania
- Women farmers hold the key to a sustainable future for shea trees in West Africa
- In Uganda, sisters are doing it for themselves - and the climate



VIDEOS

- Malawi: Change the way we earn
- Cleaner and healthier cooking in Arusha, Tanzania
- SHE changes: women and climate change





KEY PLAYERS FOR CLIMATE

At Chea Sun Angkor Chet Eco-School in Cambodia learning about climate change's is fully integrated into the national education curriculum. Students can choose to be involved in one of several climate-related activities such as bio-gardening, recycling, resilient farming, growing trees and creating a small forest demo.

Climate change is here already. It is the world's **2.3 billion children – those currently below 18 years** of age – who will suffer the worst of global warming's future impacts.

Of those, 301 million represent nearly half of the world's poorest people who survive on less than two dollars per day.

Climate change impacts threaten the future **socio-economic stability and health of today's youth.**

With so much at stake, children have begun to take action and in September 2019, **mobilised the world's largest ever protests**, bringing together nearly 8 million people in 150 countries to call for stronger climate action.

YOUTH FOR CLIMATE

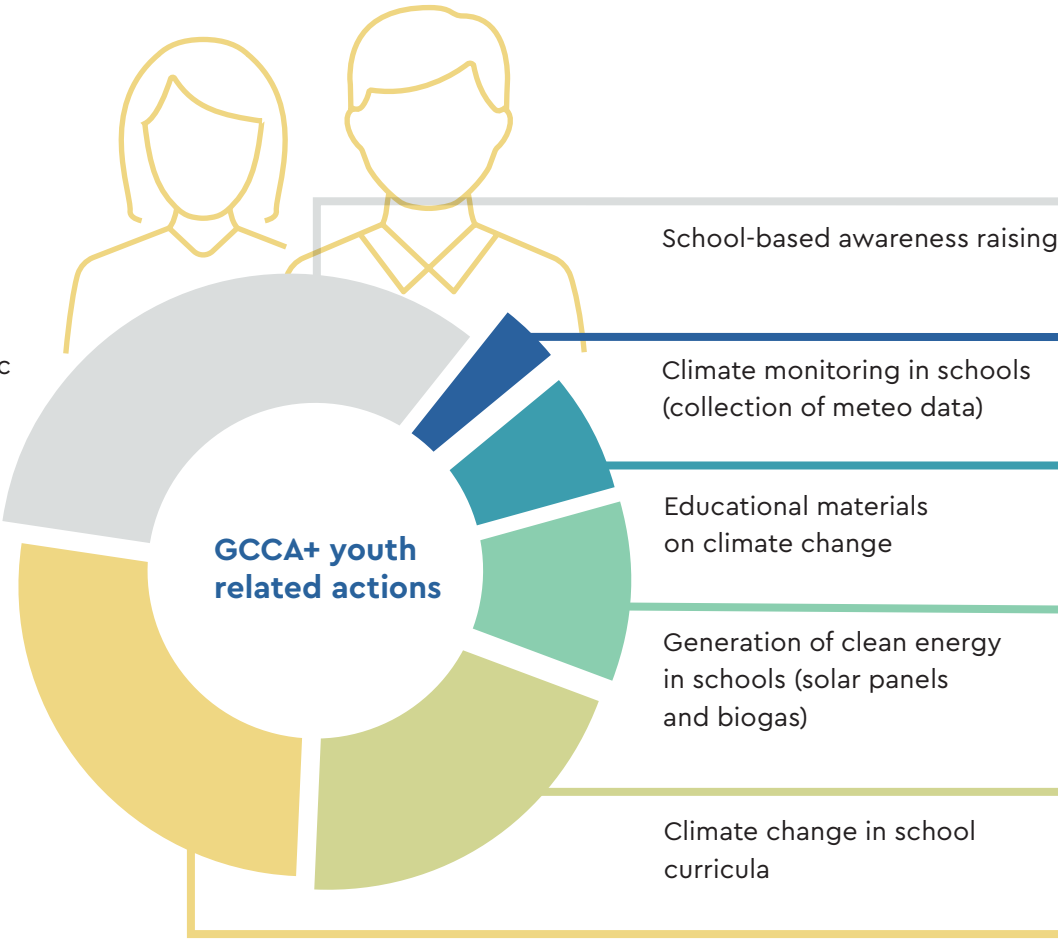
The EU supports youth as catalysts of climate action through EU GCCA+ projects in 34 countries

The Global Climate Change Alliance Plus projects have introduced climate change studies into school curricula, including tree planting and seedling production programmes in Tanzania, 3Rs (reduce, reuse and recycle) lessons in Liberia and Nigeria, forestry education in Cape Verde and the DRC, National REDD+ Climate School Clubs in 12 schools in Sierra Leone and 10 eco-schools in Cambodia. The GCCA+ supports Masters degrees in the Pacific and West and Southern Africa. Mangrove education and outreach programmes target youth in Guyana, Suriname, and Belize. In Kiribati and Tonga, sensitising teachers about health risks and water conservation is helping to educate youth and build their resilience to irreversible impacts. Other actions include using innovative communication tools such as comic strips in Mali and Comoros, live drama performances, quiz competitions, a Solid Waste Arts and Poetry competition in Nigeria and training youth groups to participate in the green economy of the future in Timor Leste and in Suriname.

DeSIRA and SLM not included.

Main countries of intervention

- Belize
- Cambodia
- Cape Verde
- Congo
- Cuba
- Comoros
- Dominican Republic
- Ghana
- Guyana
- Liberia
- Maldives
- Mali
- Mauritania
- Mozambique
- Myanmar
- Nepal
- Nigeria
- Pacific
- Sierra Leone
- Suriname
- Tanzania
- Timor Leste



Mobilisation of youth for climate change (treeplanting, waste management, early warning systems, school gardens, water conservation, mangrove conservation and coastal monitoring, establishment of environmental clubs)

EU GCCA+ Youth Awards  
The best climate storytelling



In 2021 five young journalists and storytellers from the world's most vulnerable countries have been selected as the best young storytellers for their region.

STORIES

- Eco-Schools across Cambodia
- Young forest rangers protecting the Amazon forest in Suriname
- Pacific youth and the blue economy



VIDEOS

- Prix de l'UE AMCC+ de la Jeunesse Madagascar : Charbon vert, pour l'île verte
- EU GCCA+ Youth Awards Benin: Save the dwarf crocodiles
- EU GCCA+ Youth Awards Bangladesh: Fight for clean water





# Communicating EU climate action



## MAKING GCCA+ SEEN AND HEARD

When dealing with climate change, learning from others and exposure to best practices and new winning ideas is fundamental. This is **why communication and knowledge sharing is essential** in helping the most vulnerable communities and countries build resilience to climate change.

GCCA+ **programmes across the world** have launched **59 awareness campaigns in 80 countries**. In Comoros, projects to built awareness about how to adapt to climate change impacts included a sitcom on climate change, comic books, courses for teachers and the development of formal and informal educational products. In Mali, Mauritania, Myanmar, Nepal, Tanzania and Sierra Leone, among others, the EU GCCA+ has supported sensitisation activities targeting youth, government officials, health professionals and others. Outputs produced by **GCCA+ programmes** have been collected on the GCCA+ Community You Tube channel and the GCCA+ Community Capacity for Development group.

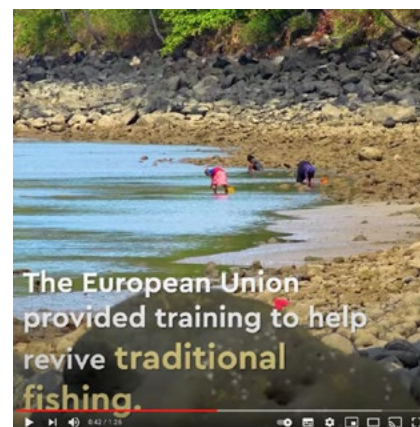
Communication solutions proposed by the GCCA+ Support Facility were a best practice followed locally (e.g. Fridays for Climate by the EU Delegation in Tanzania, photo project in Suriname and feature collections in West Africa).



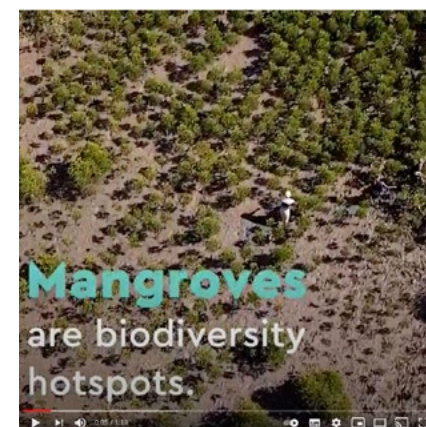
## VIDEOS



Myanmar: Reforestation on devastated lands



GCCA Comoros: Traditional octopus fishing helps turn the tide against climate change



Mangroves: The quiet achievers



Chololo Village Tanzania: The story of James

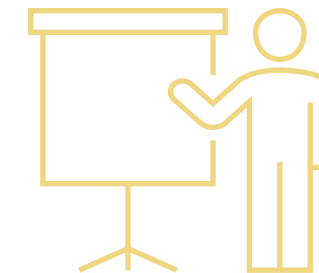


Climate Smart Agriculture in Suriname

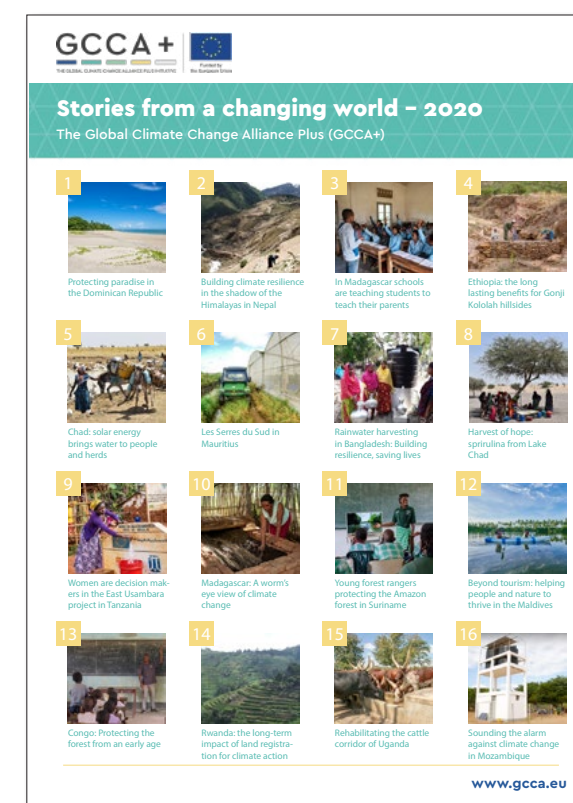


Award winning video Kokota: the Islet of hope

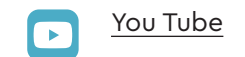
60 Campaigns  
in 80+ Countries



## STORIES



## PHOTOS



[You Tube](#)



[Capacity4dev](#)

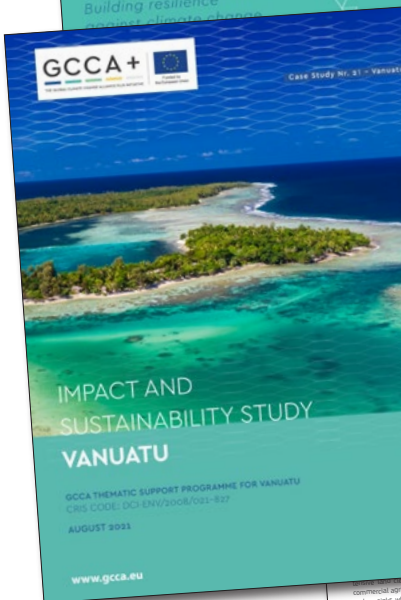




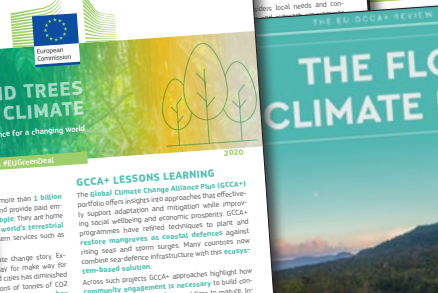
# GCCA+ COMMUNICATION AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT TOOLS

The **GCCA+ Support Facility** has supported communication centrally by setting up a **GCCA+ visual identity**, drafting specific communication guidelines, and producing **communication materials** illustrating the activities of the GCCA+ programme worldwide (feature stories, magazines, reportages, videos, infographics, factsheets, posters, etc.), as well as organising **knowledge sharing events and trainings**.

## PUBLICATIONS



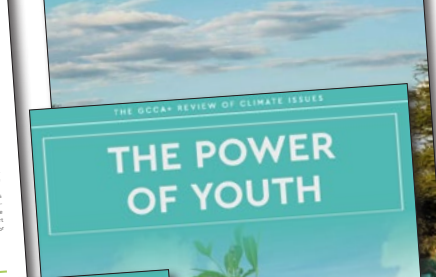
## THEMATIC FACTSHEETS



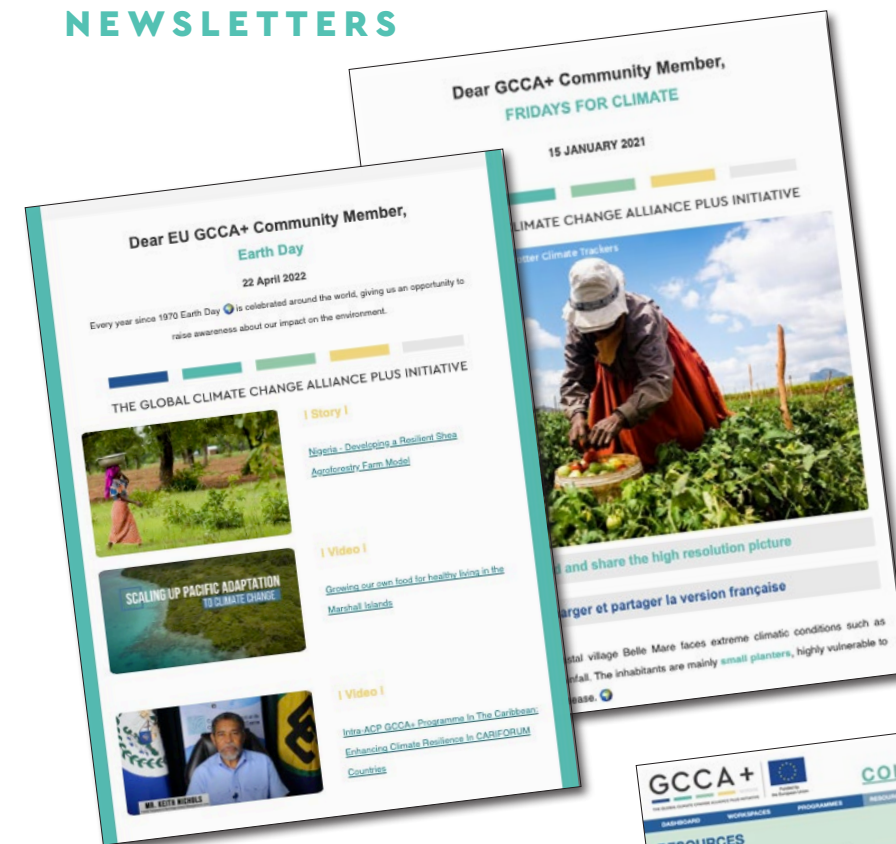
## SOME NUMBERS

- 350+** Stories
- 280+** News flashes
- 190+** Videos on You Tube
- 380+** Photo galleries
- 400+** Discussions on Cap4Dev
- 400+** Documents on Cap4Dev

## GCCA+ MAGAZINE



## NEWSLETTERS



## POSTERS

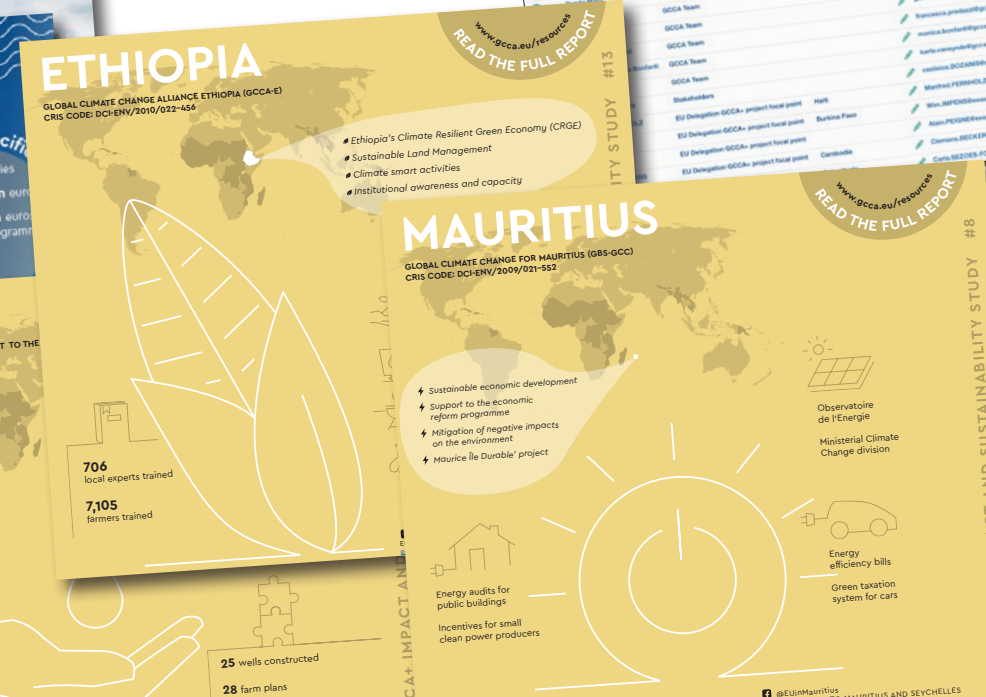


## GCCA+ COLLABORATIVE PLATFORM

The EU GCCA+ knowledge management collaborative platform was set up in 2018 to suit the needs of the GCCA+ family (EU Delegations GCCA+ focal points, GCCA+ Geo coordinators, EU GCCA+ project focal points, etc.).



## INFOGRAPHICS





# MAIN EVENTS ORGANISED BY THE GCCA/GCCA+ SUPPORT FACILITIES

## GLOBAL LEARNING EVENTS

Two Global Learning Events (in 2012 and 2016) and one Global Policy Event (in 2013) were organised through the GCCA/GCCA+. These events, each of which gathered 150–190 participants in Brussels, aimed to foster the sharing of knowledge, experience and good practices and (in the case of the policy event) promote dialogue and exchange between climate change 'practitioners' and negotiators involved in international climate negotiations. They brought together technical experts, representatives of the European Commission and EU Delegations, partner governments, regional organisations, the ACP Secretariat, international development partners, EU member state development cooperation agencies, research institutions and civil society organisations.

- 2010** Regional policy dialogue conference for Asia, Dhaka, Bangladesh  
Regional policy dialogue conference for Africa, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
EU/GCCA COP16 side event, Cancún, Mexico
- 2011** Regional training workshop for the Pacific, Port Vila, Vanuatu  
Regional policy dialogue conference for the Pacific, Port Vila, Vanuatu  
Regional policy dialogue conference for the Caribbean, Belize City, Belize  
Regional training workshop for Southern and Eastern Africa, Maseru, Lesotho  
Two regional training workshops for Eastern, Central and Western Africa, Nairobi, Kenya  
EU/GCCA COP17 side event, Durban, South Africa  
Regional training workshop for Western Africa, Dakar, Senegal
- 2012** Regional training workshop for  
• EU Overseas Countries and territories, Brussels, Belgium  
• Asia, Bangkok, Thailand  
• the Caribbean, Montego Bay, Jamaica  
GCCA Global Learning Event 2012, Brussels, Belgium  
EU/GCCA COP18 side event, Doha, Qatar
- 2013** CCA Global Policy Event 2013, Brussels, Belgium  
EU/GCCA COP19 side event, Warsaw, Poland
- 2015** EU/GCCA COP21 side event, Paris, France  
GCCA+ Launch initiative, Brussels, Belgium
- 2016** GCCA+ @ EDD16, Brussels, Belgium  
GCCA+ Global Learning Event 2016, Brussels, Belgium  
EU/GCCA COP21 side event, Marrakech, Morocco



- 2017** GCCA+ @ EDD17, Brussels, Belgium  
GCCA+ @ DEVCO Partnership Forum 2017, Brussels, Belgium  
International Climate Change Conference in the Caribbean, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago  
International Conference on "Resilient Hindu Kush Himalaya", Kathmandu, Nepal  
EU/GCCA COP22 side event, Bonn, Germany
- 2018** GCCA+ @ EDD18, Brussels, Belgium  
Green policies and urban actions, InfoPoint, Brussels, Belgium  
GCCA+ @ Futures Adaptation 2018, Cape Town, South Africa  
EU/GCCA COP22 side event, Katowice, Poland
- 2019** Improving communities' resilience in Sudan, Info Point, Brussels, Belgium  
GCCA+ @ EDD19, Brussels, Belgium  
Knowledge Management Strategies, Info Point, Brussels, Belgium  
GCCA+ Regional Conference Africa, Kigali Rwanda  
EU/GCCA COP25 three side events, Madrid, Spain
- 2020** Integrated coastal zone management for Senegal, online training
- 2021** Climate Adaptation Summit (CAS2021)  
Programming effective climate action in:  
• [Asia-Pacific, online training](#)  
• [East /Central Africa, online training](#)  
• [West Africa, online training](#)  
• [Southern Africa/Indian Ocean, online training](#)  
• [Latin America and Caribbean, online training](#)  
Cross-visit from Cotonou to Kigali, Rwanda  
EU GCCA+ Youth Awards for the Best climate storytelling, online competition  
EU GCCA side event @Africa Climate Week 2021, Kampala, Uganda  
EU-OACPS Partnership side event @COP26, Glasgow, United Kingdom

## GCCA+ REGIONAL CONFERENCE IN RWANDA

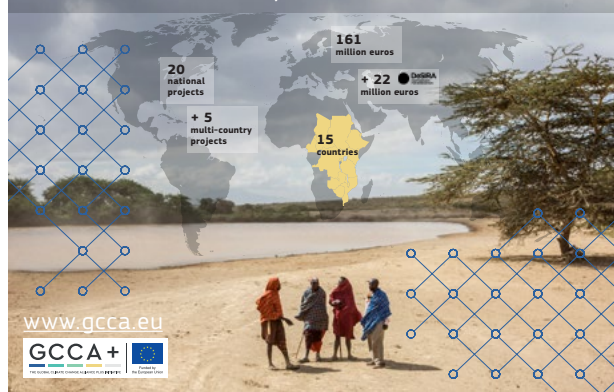
Themed as Climate Smart Africa – Harnessing Growth and Protecting the Gains, the conference convened 130 project developers and representatives of European Union delegations, private sector, and policy decision makers from across Africa. The shared objective was to move from talk to action. The conference demonstrated the depth of the GCCA+'s engagement in the region, with programmes ranging from national planning and institution building, through to pilot-testing climate smart approaches that have also improved energy access, raised agricultural productivity and restored degraded coastlines and lands, to name just a few.

*Dr. Jeanne d'Arc,  
Mujawamariya Minister of Environment,  
Republic of Rwanda*

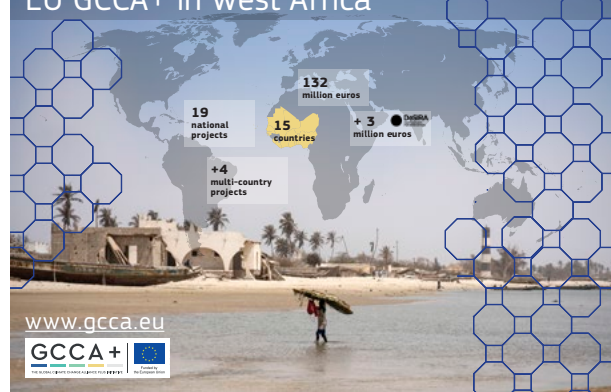
### BUILDING CLIMATE RESILIENCE EU GCCA+ in Asia/Pacific



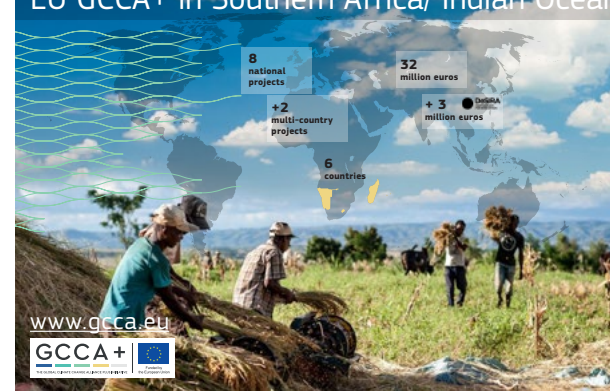
### BUILDING CLIMATE RESILIENCE EU GCCA+ in East /Central Africa



### BUILDING CLIMATE RESILIENCE EU GCCA+ in West Africa



### BUILDING CLIMATE RESILIENCE EU GCCA+ in Southern Africa/ Indian Ocean



### BUILDING CLIMATE RESILIENCE EU GCCA+ in Latin America/ Caribbean





# The EU GCCA/GCCA+ model

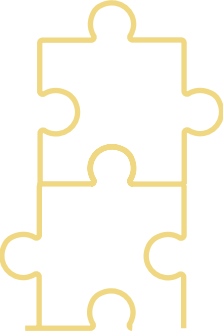


The EU GCCA+ initiative's paramount intention has been to support the most vulnerable countries in coping with the effects of climate change and to enhance policy dialogue on climate change, in particular by funding actions that:

**Strengthen the resilience and adaptive capacity of human and natural systems to climate-related natural hazards and disasters** (e.g. climate-smart and sustainable agriculture, integrated coastal-zone management, improving the sustainability of ecosystem services, etc.);

**Improve community and institutional capacity for enhanced climate resilience** (e.g. by integrating participatory disaster risk reduction, climate adaptation and climate mitigation co-benefits, development of national climate change policies and roadmaps, etc.);

**Promote effective climate change planning and management capacities**, paying particular attention to gender issues, youth and local and marginalised and vulnerable communities (e.g. mainstreaming climate change issues into national and local governments' planning and budgeting systems; increasing the amount of finance available to local authorities and actors (governmental and non-governmental) for implementing climate strategies).



## THE THREE PRIORITY AREAS



Mainstreaming climate change into poverty reduction and development efforts;



Increasing resilience to climate related stresses and shocks (promoting adaptation to climate change, disaster risk reduction (DRR) and reduced pressure on forests); and



Supporting the formulation and implementation of concrete and integrated sector-based climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies (holistic approach).

The "Plus" phase of the GCCA+ flagship initiative (2014–2022) concentrated on three major priority areas. In comparison the GCCA's 2008–2013 phase identified five priority areas: climate change adaptation measures; mainstreaming climate change into national policies; disaster risk reduction; reducing emissions from deforestation; and participation in the global carbon market.

## KEY GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The GCCA+ recipe has been country-specific support, along with support for operational capacity enabled by the extensive presence offered by EU Delegations around the world. In line with the EU commitments on poverty reduction, sustainable development and climate change, the GCCA+ worked towards laying down the foundation to ambitious EU targets for 2021–2027 – now 30 % of the budget –contributing to low carbon and resilient societies. This was achieved by operating on a **two pillar-approach**

**1. Under the first pillar**, the GCCA+ fostered **policy dialogue** and the exchange of experiences on climate change at the global, regional and national levels – between the European Union and developing countries. The GCCA+ also supported developing countries in having their voices heard in international negotiations.

**2. Under the second pillar**, the GCCA+ provided **technical and financial support** to climate vulnerable developing countries and regions through country and regional projects and programmes with a strong focus on LDCs and SIDS. The approach was to support the implementation of national climate change adaptation plans (NAPs) and mitigation policies, but with a stronger emphasis than in the previous phase on the binding role of knowledge management and communication.

The GCCA+ Support Facility provided technical support to build and/or enhance national capacities to implement, to monitor, to report on and to verify adaptation and mitigation actions (a dedicated mitigation component was added in 2019).

The technical experts performed 50 identification and formulation missions since 2014.



# FINANCING THE GCCA

Walter Kennes, one of the pioneers of GCCA, remembers how the Alliance was born, giving way to one-and-a-half decades of support to climate change adaptation in the most vulnerable countries.

“To start up the GCCA the European Commission was able to earmark EUR 60 million in funding from the Environment and Natural Resources Thematic Programme (ENRTP) from 2008 to 2010. These funds could be considered “additional” in the sense that they were obtained from the reserves that were available in the EU budget. In order to channel reserve funds to the GCCA the Commission needed to convince both the Council and the Parliament, a process that had to be repeated every year.

Right from the beginning of the GCCA initiative a lot of effort was put into stepping up the EU's regional climate dialogue and into fast start cooperation on climate adaptation in LDCs and SIDS. It took some years before the notion of “alliance” and the convergence of interests between the EU and the target countries of GCCA became visible at climate negotiations. In Durban and in the following COPs this was the case and it contributed to the formation of a “progressive coalition” that later made the Paris Agreement possible.

Initially, the reluctance of EU Member States (with a few exceptions) to top up the GCCA's resources as well as the rejection of a proposal for innovative funding were seen as major setbacks. However, at the same time, there was broad-based and strong support for the GCCA's overall approach, especially for its focus on the adaptation needs of the most climate-vulnerable developing countries. Towards the end of 2011, most of the target group of least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS) were involved in some GCCA activity. During the early years of the GCCA, there was a fear that climate discussions and pledges for climate funding in developing countries would lead to a new financial channel in parallel with official development assistance (ODA). Such a channel implied a risk of inefficiency because the lessons learned for ODA would have to be learnt again. The GCCA demonstrated that ODA can and should be used to assist developing countries with climate change. The Alliance also ensured that the experience embodied in the aid-effectiveness principles would be applied to climate change projects.

An external evaluation carried out during 2014 confirmed that the GCCA had achieved important results. It made a significant contribution to climate dialogue and it became a viable instrument for practical cooperation on climate change.”

[Read more](#) on the *Origins of EU GCCA/GCCA+*

## PERFORMANCE-BASED CLIMATE RESILIENCE GRANTS (LOCAL AND LOGIC)

To support the integration of climate change adaptation into government planning and budgeting systems, two projects have implemented Performance-based climate resilience grants channeled through existing government fiscal transfer systems, rather than parallel or ad hoc structures. The LoCal Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL) managed by UNCDF since 2014 and the Local Government Initiative on Climate change (LoGIC) managed by UNDP in Bangladesh have benefitted from GCCA funds and ensure that international climate finance is channeled through national treasuries right down to the local level.

# A RELIABLE SOURCE OF CLIMATE FINANCE

From 2008 to 2020, GCCA/GCCA+ was one of the most **significant and reliable sources of climate finance** and country-driven technical support for vulnerable and poor countries, as some of the supported actions continued for several more years. With a budget of EUR 750 million (2007-2020) the GCCA/GCCA+ contributed towards achieving the overall target of spending at least 20 % of the EU budget on climate action by 2020.

As from 2021, the EU is committed to dedicate 30% of EU budget for international partnerships to climate action, primarily through dedicated actions and systematic mainstreaming of climate change in interventions under national and regional multiannual indicative programmes.

## ORIGIN OF COMMITTED FUNDING

### GCCA

2008-2014

**EUR 317.5 million**

**EUR 242,5 million**  
Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)

**EUR 37.5 million**  
EU Member States

**EUR 37.5 million**  
European Development Fund (EDF)

### GCCA+

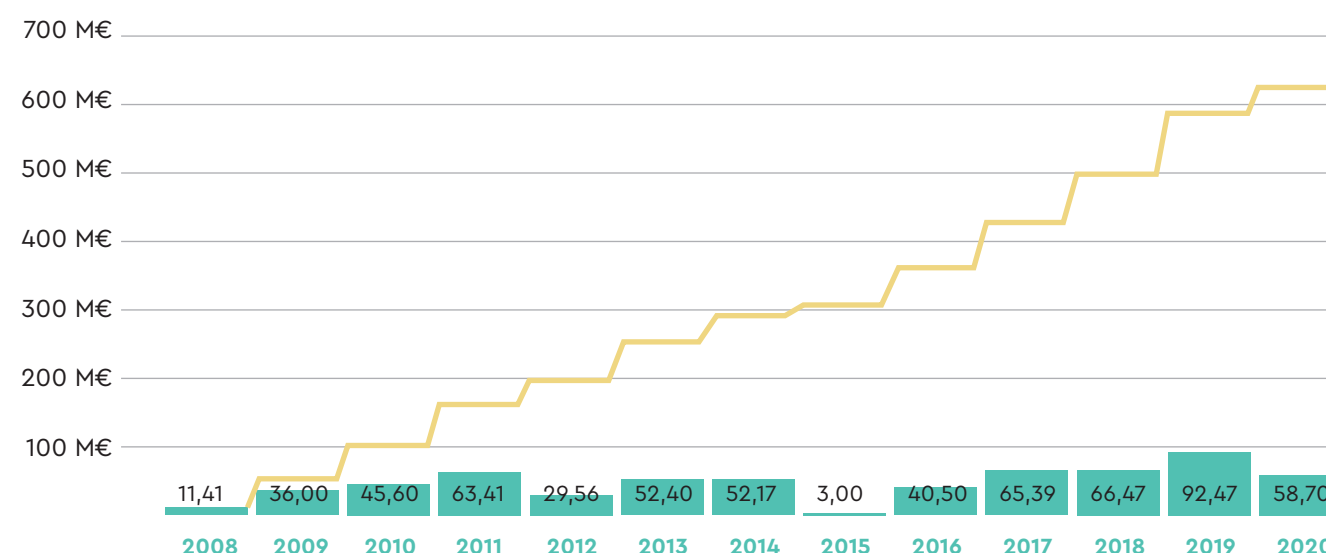
2014-2020

**EUR 420 million**

**EUR 350 million**  
Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) through the Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) programme

**EUR 70 million**  
European Development Fund (EDF)

## GCCA/GCCA+ AMOUNTS COMMITTED PER YEAR





# Key challenges and main drivers of success

## KEY CHALLENGES

### Project duration

While most projects were quite successful in supporting the development of mainstreaming climate change into policies and strategies during the project implementation period, few managed to achieve the systemic (including legal) and behavioural changes required to see climate mainstreaming begin delivering real impact through implemented actions on the ground. More time (and more resources) will also help increase attention to aspects such as communication on the benefits generated, compared with the growing costs of inaction.

### Project design

Weaknesses identified include: objectives too ambitious in relation to duration and funding; unclear formulations of results and related indicators in the logical framework; frequently mixing up outputs, outcomes, impacts; underdeveloped assumptions supporting the pathways towards climate change adaptation and/or mitigation; and little attention and resources for monitoring and evaluation.

### Capacity building strategies at national government level

The capacity building strategies applied by projects often did not lead to a sufficiently sustainable capacity increase in supported government institutions. The challenge for inter-sectoral coordination (ministries are often reluctant to freely share information with other government institutions) was underestimated. Both findings highlighted the high levels of staff turnover in many governments.

### Choice of technologies

Projects mainly missed opportunities to involve the commercial private sector. The possibilities of replicating the use of promoted technologies were also insufficiently developed, even if lessons learnt from the pilots could rightfully be used to inform climate change policies (see below).



The EU GCCA+ Impact and Sustainability Report was published in September 2021 as a tool for managers and implementers. It contains recommendations for design and implementation of future projects, and gives insight into direct and indirect impacts achieved by 21 projects supported between 2009 and 2017. Thorough analysis and detailed examples are available in the Report and in the 21 related country studies, the reasons behind successful interventions and the causes of less successful ones are also summarized here.

## MAIN DRIVERS OF SUCCESS

### Ownership and commitment from stakeholders

Strong ownership and commitment were found when the project addressed issues that the population saw as priority issues for their own livelihoods, followed a strong participatory approach and/or combined interventions that provided short term (livelihood) benefits with long-term (adaptation) benefits and had a good understanding of the communities' social and cultural dynamics.

### Working with the right implementing agencies

It will not come as a surprise that effective project implementation was higher when projects were implemented by organisations with the commitment and resources to provide a high level of effort and control. The budget support modality in countries like Guyana, Solomon Islands, Seychelles, Rwanda, Mauritius and Cambodia was based on the assessment that these countries have relatively strong government institutions.

### Combining higher level policy with field level pilots

Combining the promotion of climate change mainstreaming at the national level with the field level piloting of climate change adaptation (and in some cases mitigation) measures has helped ensure impact by using the experiences of the pilot projects to inform the climate change mainstreaming process.

### High quality intervention design through research and analysis

The level of the impacts of supported interventions is directly correlated to the quality of the intervention, which in turn is very much a function of good design based on research and analysis, starting from a good understanding of the vulnerability of target beneficiaries and a comprehensive value chain analysis for economic activities.

### Strong knowledge management and learning

Successful approaches include exchange visits between communities, developing high quality communication materials, and developing tools and toolkits for adaptation interventions. All these approaches have helped increase impact through the replication of successful adaptation interventions.

### Legal framework for implementation of climate change interventions

In most projects the results of mainstreaming led to improved government policies and strategies, even if the support did not have the capacity to translate such policies in rules and regulations into support for the effective implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation interventions on the ground. When the step from policies to a legal framework was made it contributed to a strong impact.



# List of all GCCA/GCCA+ programmes

## NATIONAL PROGRAMMES

### CARIBBEAN

#### Belize

**AAP 2010** \_ Enhancing Belize resilience to adapt to the effects of climate change

#### Cuba

**AAP 2019** \_ GCCA+ Cuba, Municipality of Martí: Towards a low-carbon sustainable development model

**AAP 2018** \_ Building Coastal Resilience in Cuba through Natural Adaptation Solutions

#### Dominican Republic

**AAP 2018** \_ Building climate and disaster risk reduction resilience in Dominican Republic coastal-mountainous gradient via ecosystem-based adaptation

#### Guyana

**AAP 2009** \_ Sustainable coastal zone protection through mangrove management in Guyana

#### Haiti

**AAP 2013** \_ Support for the integration of climate change into Haiti's national development

**AAP 2019** \_ Support Program of the Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (GCCA+) for the adaptation and development of green energy in Haiti

#### Jamaica

**AAP 2009** \_ Climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in Jamaica

#### Suriname

**AAP 2019** \_ GCCA+ support for Climate Change Adaptation in Suriname Phase 2: Resilience building through integrated water resource management, sustainable use and coastal ecosystems management

#### Suriname

**AAP 2015** \_ GCCA+ Suriname: Contributing towards the provision of new climate information and institutional governance to help support sustainable agriculture productivity and mangrove protection

#### Trinidad and Tobago

**AAP 2018** \_ Support to the implementation of Trinidad and Tobago Nationally Determined Contribution



*National, Regional and multicountry programmes.*



**AFRICA**

**Benin**

**AAP 2011** \_ Fighting floods through the conservation and development of gallery forests, and providing reliable cartographic coverage for Benin

**Burkina Faso**

**AAP 2012** \_ Climate governance and sustainable decentralised forest management in Burkina Faso

**Cape Verde**

**AAP 2016** \_ Building adaptive capacity and resilience of the forestry sector in Cape Verde

**Chad**

**AAP 2013** \_ Climate change adaptation and renewable energy development in Chad

**AAP 2019** \_ GCCA + Strengthening Climate Governance and Resilience in Chad

**Comoros**

**AAP 2013** \_ Support to the Union of the Comoros for strengthening resilience to climate change

**Congo (Democratic Republic of the)**

**AAP 2011** \_ GCCA action to mainstream climate change in DRC: support for training and reforestation

**Cote d'Ivoire**

**AAP 2018** \_ Promotion of intensive agroforestry systems in support of the implementation of the national strategy for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+)

**Djibouti**

**AAP 2013** \_ Responding to climate change in the energy and water sectors in Djibouti

**AAP 2018** \_ EU GCCA+ Djibouti: Strengthening climate resilience through integrated and sustainable treatment of Douba River waters

**Ethiopia**

**AAP 2010** \_ Ethiopia Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA-E): Building the national capacity and knowledge on climate change resilient actions

**AAP 2017** \_ GCCA+ in Ethiopia: Mainstreaming of Climate Smart Planning and Implementation approaches into the Productive Safety Net Programme IV (PSNP IV)

**Gambia (The)**

**AAP 2011** \_ GCCA support project to The Gambia in the mainstreaming of climate change

**AAP 2017** \_ GCCA+ climate resilient coastal and marine zone project for The Gambia

**Guinea-Bissau**

**AAP 2015** \_ GCCA+ in Guinea Bissau: building resilience to climate change through enhanced institutional and mitigation capacities

**Lesotho**

**AAP 2012** \_ Support to the climate change response strategy Kingdom of Lesotho

**Liberia**

**AAP 2016** \_ The EU-Liberia Climate Change Alliance +

**Madagascar**

**AAP 2015\_GCCA+** – Madagascar: Building capacity on sustainable climate change adaptation

**Malawi**

**AAP 2013** \_ Global Climate Change Alliance – Malawi

**Mali**

**AAP 2009** \_ Global Climate Change Alliance in Mali

**AAP 2016** \_ Global Climate Change Alliance Plus in Mali (GCCA+ Mali – phase 2)

**Mauritania**

**AAP 2013** \_ GCCA Mauritania: supporting resilience in food security

**AAP 2017** \_ Mauritanian Alliance Against Climate Change (Phase 2)

**Mauritius**

**AAP 2009** \_ Global Climate Change Alliance for Mauritius

**AAP 2016** \_ GCCA + flagship initiative supporting climate smart agriculture for small holders in Mauritius

**Mozambique**

**AAP 2017** \_ GCCA+ Building Local Climate Resilience in Mozambique

**AAP 2010** \_ Support Project to the Government of Mozambique for the mainstreaming of climate change into policies and strategies and to adapt to climate change impact

**Namibia**

**AAP 2019** \_ GCCA+ Support on Coordination and Implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) for Namibia

**Niger**

**AAP 2014** \_ GCCA – Project to Support Climate Resilience for Sustainable Agricultural Development in Niger (PARC-DAD)

**Nigeria**

**AAP 2018** \_ Nigeria Climate Change Response Programme-NCCRP

**Rwanda**

**AAP 2009** \_ Sector budget support for environment and natural resources in Rwanda

**AAP 2014** \_ Sector reform contract to promote climate-proof investments by farmers through improved land administration and land use monitoring capacities at central and local government level in Rwanda

**AAP 2019** \_ GCCA+ Reducing Climate Impact of cooking in Rwanda through improved cooking systems

**Sao Tome and Principe**

**AAP 2013** \_ Reducing climate vulnerability in Sao Tome and Principe

**Senegal**

**AAP 2009** \_ Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Senegal: in-depth study and practical actions to combat and adapt to climate change

**AAP 2018** \_ Climate change and integrated coastal zone management in Senegal (GCCA+)

**Seychelles**

**AAP 2009** \_ Seychelles Climate Change Support Programme (SCCSP)

**AAP 2014** \_ Continued support for implementation of the Seychelles National Climate Change Strategy

**Sierra Leone**

**AAP 2011** \_ REDD+ capacity building in Sierra Leone (GCCA)

**Sudan**

**AAP 2016** \_ Strengthening Local Communities Resilience to Climate Change in Sudan

**Tanzania**

**AAP 2008** \_ Global Climate Change Alliance in Tanzania

**AAP 2013** \_ GCCA Tanzania: Integrated approaches for climate change adaptation

**Togo**

**AAP 2016** \_ Combatting Climate Change in Togo (GCCA+ Togo)

**Uganda**

**AAP 2011** \_ Global Climate Change Alliance: Adaptation to climate change in Uganda

**AAP 2017** \_ GCCA+ support to Uganda in the sectorial implementation of its NDC through Climate Smart Agriculture

**AAP 2017** \_ GCCA+ scaling-up agriculture adaptation to climate change in Uganda

**ASIA**

**Bangladesh**

**AAP 2009** \_ Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF)

**AAP 2014** \_ GCCA+ Bangladesh: Support for enhancing communities resilience to climate change and related disasters

**Bhutan**

**AAP 2011** \_ Climate change adaptation in the renewable natural resources sector in Bhutan

**AAP 2016** \_ Renewable Natural Resources Sector Programme 2 (RNRSP 2) in Bhutan

**Cambodia**

**AAP 2008** \_ Cambodia Climate Change Alliance Phase I  
Call for proposals under the CCCA Trust Fund.

**AAP 2014** \_ Cambodia Climate Change Alliance – Phase II

**AAP 2018** \_ Cambodia Climate Change Alliance – Phase III

**Lao People's Democratic Republic**

**AAP 2011** \_ The Lao PDR Global Climate Change Alliance Programme

**Maldives**

**AAP 2008** \_ Support to climate change adaptation and mitigation

**AAP 2018** \_ EU support to implement the nationally determined contributions (NDCs) related to greenhouse gas emissions in Maldives

**Myanmar**

**AAP 2013** \_ Myanmar Global Climate Change Alliance

**AAP 2018** \_ Myanmar Climate Change Alliance phase 2 (MCCA2)

**Nepal**

**AAP 2010** \_ Nepal Climate Change Support Programme: Building Climate Resilience in Nepal

**Sri Lanka**

**AAP 2019** \_ EU GCCA+ Support to the Implementation of Sri Lanka's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in the Industry Sector

**PACIFIC**

**Papua New Guinea**

**AAP 2012** \_ Technical support to the PNG Forest Authority to implement a continuous and multi-purpose national forest inventory

**Samoa**

**AAP 2011** \_ Supporting climate change adaptation for the Samoan water sector

**Solomon Islands**

**AAP 2010** \_ Solomon Islands Climate Assistance Programme (SICAP)

**Timor-Leste**

**AAP 2012** \_ GCCA support programme to Timor-Leste

**AAP 2019** \_ GCCA+ Support to Timor-Leste Environment Action

**Vanuatu**

**AAP 2008** \_ GCCA thematic support programme for Vanuatu



# REGIONAL AND MULTICOUNTRY PROGRAMMES

**AAP 2010** \_ Secretariat of the Pacific Community – Global Climate Change Alliance: Pacific Small Island States – Cook Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Niue, Palau, Tonga, Tuvalu

**AAP 2011** \_ Addressing ecosystem challenges through support to the Mekong River Commission's Climate Change and Adaptation Initiative (CCAI)

**AAP 2012** \_ GCCA project on climate change adaptation and sustainable land management in the Eastern Caribbean – Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St Lucia, St Kitts and Nevis, St Vincent and the Grenadines

**AAP 2013** \_ Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL) – Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Cambodia, Lao People's Dem. Republic, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Solomon Islands

**AAP 2014** \_ Support to the GCCA through capacity building, community engagement and applied research in the Pacific - Phase II – Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

**AAP 2017** \_ Replication and upscaling of GCCA climate actions via Ecosystem based Adaptation (EbA) at local level – Congo, (Democratic Republic of the), Samoa

**AAP 2017** \_ GCCA+ scaling up Pacific Adaptation (GCCA+ SUPA) – Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Niue, Palau, Tonga, Tuvalu

**AAP 2018** \_ Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL II) – Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Cambodia, Ghana, Lao People Dem. Republic, Lesotho, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Tanzania, Tuvalu, Uganda

**AAP 2019** \_ EU action for Sustainable Land Management (SLM) – Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Congo (Democratic Republic of the), Dominica, Ecuador, Ghana, Grenada, Honduras, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Dem. Republic, Mauritius, Montserrat, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe

**AAP 2020** \_ Sustainable agri-food systems (DeSIRA) – Brazil, Cameroon, Central America (regional), Colombia, Congo (Democratic Republic of the), Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Madagascar, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe



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## GCCA/GCCA+ The Alliance for a changing world 2007–2022

The **Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (EU GCCA+)** is a flagship initiative of the European Union to help the most vulnerable countries respond to climate change. It started in 2007 and has become a major climate initiative with over 100 projects in over 100 countries in the Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and Pacific regions.

This publication tells the story of one of the major climate change initiatives worldwide. When it started, in 2007, the European Union was the only group of industrial countries to adopt an ambitious target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Over the past 15 years, the Alliance implemented many successful examples of climate-focused development cooperation that can serve as inspiration for future climate action.

This publication gives an overview of lessons learned that can be useful to define and deliver tailored, practical actions that build resilience and encourage mitigation actions. They can help future actions in meaningfully designing, implementing and communicating climate response.

**#GCCAPlus**  
**#EUClimateAction**

