





To improve the community's resilience towards climate change through the **preservation of forest areas**, **reforestation**, the **creation of green spaces**, and the **use of renewable solar energy**.



The project followed a gender approach: **it relied on women to preserve the forest** by raising their awareness, providing them with improved stoves that allowed them to cook with less firewood, and by installing domestic biogas units that avoid the use of firewood.



- ✓ Cooperation between different levels of government: the Senegalese government and the Department of Gossas.
- ✓ The initiative contributed to the **country's NDC** in relation to supporting local adaptation initiatives and mainstreaming adaptation.





**GOALS** 



The Project was established by CONGOPE and several **provincial governments** from November 2016 to May 2021 with the objective of boosting the **implementation of public local policies on climate mitigation and adaptation with a gender approach**.

Strategies developed on the analysis of **climate risks** in seven areas related to territory (crops, road infrastructure, natural ecosystems, etc.) and of **climate hazards** related to temperature and precipitation variation.



- ✓ Participation of different levels of government (provinces, local governments, state representatives) and stakeholders (NGOs, academia, private sector, women associations, among others).
- ✓ Lessons learned have been added in the National Adaptation Plan (PLANACC).

Main result: strategies implemented in the provincial level are aligned with the 2030 Agenda and the National Determined Contribution (NDC).





It is the first major Ecosystem-based Adaptation programme in Sao Paulo. It is implemented since 2015 with the objective of protecting water supply springs and degraded areas by promoting and encouraging the planting of native forests for economic use, guaranteeing income for all small producers in the territory.



Its development included the setup of several instruments, including the Bank of Available Areas for Restoration, the Shelf of Projects approved by the state, and the Conversion of fines into environmental services.



✓ Multiplicity of stakeholders and multilevel governance: big firms, 10 state departments and municipal governments, NGOs and small landowners.



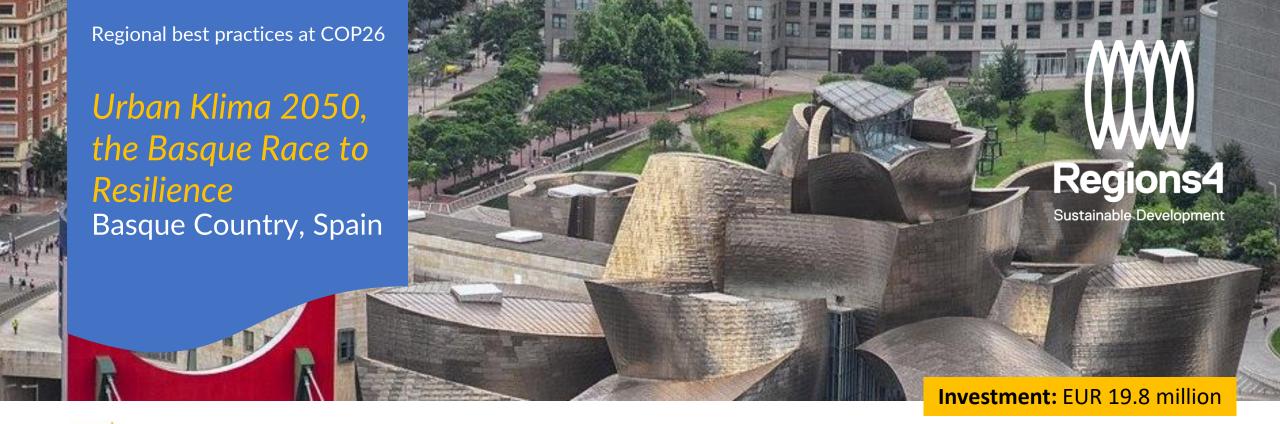


The **Sustainable Fuelwood Management (SMF)** project was implemented in 2017 and it has 3 main objectives: to produce necessary energy by using clean cook stove through the promotion of **sustainable production and use of fuelwood**; to **enhance food and fodder production** as well as fabrication of organic fertilizer for soil; and to restore coastal areas, depleted forests and marginal lands.



- ✓ **Multilevel governance collaboration:** Federal Government of Nigeria (Energy Commission), state governments of Cross River, Delta and Kaduna, the Global Environment Facility and the United Nations Development Programme.
- ✓ Collaboration between stakeholders: civil society, private sector, forest community, academia, etc.

*Key outcomes*: Restoration of the capacity of degraded lands to contribute to **biodiversity preservation**, increase of forest and cropland area, among others.





Urban Klima 2050 was launched in 2019 and is the largest climate action project developed in the Basque Country. It aims to implement the Climate Change Strategy of the Basque Country to 2050, KLIMA 2050, in the urban context. The project aims to advance climate governance at all administrative levels and promote climate change integration in several sectoral policies such as health, water resource management and energy, among others.

Urban Klima 2050 is a demonstrative and action-oriented project in which case studies are being developed as laboratories for adaptation to climate change.



✓ Multilevel of governance and multiplicity of actors: Coordinated by Basque Government's Environment Agency — Ihobe, the project involves 20 partners including regional agencies, 5 research and technological centres, 3 provincial governments and 7 city councils, among others.





The project was designed in 2018 with the aim of implementing a **free-from-deforestation Tequila productive chain** in order to confront the negative effects of "business-as-usual model" (e.g.: forest degradation). The objective is to help the tequila industry to meet the demand in a sustainable and innovative way.



Jalisco Government signed a Collaboration Agreement with the Tequila Regulatory Council (CRT) and the initiative includes the certification "Environmental Responsible Agave (ARA)" brand with the aim of halting the deforestation of natural forests associated with tequila production by 2027.



✓ Cooperation between several actors: government of Jalisco, state institutions (ministries of agriculture and economy), municipal authorities and the tequila industry.





The Government of Quebec is pursuing a structured adaptation approach, focusing on prevention and future climate activities, and by targeting major risks, particularly those related to **flooding**, coastal erosion and submersion, extreme heat, and melting permafrost.



The revenues generated under the Quebec carbon market (more than USD 3.9 billion), have been allocated to support businesses, municipalities and citizens in mitigating emissions and on climate adaptation measures. The money was also used to implement cooperation measures to build the capacity of the most vulnerable French-speaking countries, including the creation of the International Climate Cooperation Programme.



✓ Cooperation with municipalities and academia on coastal territory protection and risk assessment.





It is a statutory board working towards a cooler, greener, wilder and climate-resilient Adelaide. The initiative was launched in July 2020 by the government of South Australia. The objective is to encourage activities and policies for metropolitan South Australia that enable pro-environmental behaviour change through facilitating partnerships, investing in aligned initiatives, etc.



The initiative has 4 iconic projects: Rewilding our urban landscape; Greening our streets, open spaces, and backyards; Making Adelaide the world's second National Park City (after London) - a cultural movement to better connect people with nature in an urban environment; Restoring Kaurna (i.e., Traditional Aboriginal owners of the land) cultural practices.



✓ The work of Green Adelaide is developed in 17 metropolitan areas and and includes about a third of the Gulf St Vincent.





The objective of the project is to recover the water regulation capacity in the Huac Huas, Llauta, Laramate, Ocaña, San Pedro de Palco, Otoca, Leoncio Prado, Saisa, Santa Lucia, and San Cristóbal micro-watersheds, tributaries of the Rio Grande in Lucanas-Ayacucho.



It has carried out several actions like recovering the forest cover in the headwaters of the watersheds, creating artificial reservoirs for rainwater storage and training the beneficiary populations in the sustainable management of natural resources.



✓ Coordination between regional governments of Apurímac, Ayacucho, Huancavelica, Ica and Junín; city councils from south Ayacucho; and local rural communities.





This new project aims to contribute to the mitigation of climate change and increase the carbon sink capacity, prevent the forest fires, improve the run of water and improve biodiversity conservation of the Mediterranean forests.



The Climate Credit facilitates investing in nature-based solutions as part of voluntary offsetting and corporate social responsibility initiatives.

- For woodlands managers and owners, it is a way to diversify income sources based on the benefits they provide for society.
- For investors, the framework of Climate Credit guarantees transparency and accountability, while also offering visibility and recognition.





The vision of the Welsh Government and Africa Programme is to support Wales in becoming a globally responsible nation through **building and growing sustainable partnerships in sub-Saharan Africa** that support the delivery of the SDGs. The Programme supports dozens of small civil society groups who work with African partners on **education**, **climate change initiatives**, **livelihoods**, **health**, **sport**, and **culture projects**.



- The Mbale Trees: collaboration between the Welsh Government, The Mount Elgon Tree Growing Enterprise, and partners in the Mbale Region of Eastern Uganda. It seeks to support communities by distributing 3.1 million trees every year.
- The International Learning Opportunities programme: it has provided nearly 200 people from Wales with 8-week placements in either Lesotho, Uganda, or Namibia, which have assisted partner organisations with their efforts to deliver aspects of the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

