

# Africa Climate Change Fund

Annual Report 2021



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP





**Cover photo:** Madam Fernanda Ernesto, a project beneficiary standing in front of her agroforestry demonstration plot in Maneia, Mocubela district- May 2022

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# Abbreviations

<b>ABM</b>	Adaptation Benefits Mechanism	<b>MDA</b>	Multi-donor Arrangement
<b>ACCF</b>	Africa Climate Change Fund	<b>MDB</b>	Multilateral Development Bank
<b>AESD</b>	Agency for Environment and Sustainable Development	<b>MoUs</b>	Memoranda of Understanding
<b>AF</b>	Adaptation Fund	<b>NETFUND</b>	National Environment Trust Fund
<b>AfDB</b>	African Development Bank	<b>NDC</b>	Nationally Determined Contributions
<b>CAD</b>	Canadian Dollars	<b>NEMA</b>	National Environment Management Authority
<b>CC</b>	Climate Change	<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental organization
<b>CFP</b>	Call for Proposals	<b>NRMP</b>	Natural Resources Management Plan
<b>CoP</b>	Conference of Parties (UNFCCC)	<b>PBCRG</b>	Performance-Based Climate Resilience Grant
<b>CN</b>	Concept Note	<b>PCR</b>	Project Completion Report
<b>COVID-19</b>	Coronavirus disease 2019	<b>PMF</b>	Performance Measurement Framework
<b>CSE</b>	Centre de Suivi Ecologique	<b>PNCC</b>	Programme National Changements Climatiques
<b>DDW</b>	Demand Driven Window	<b>PNDL</b>	National Program for Local Development
<b>EA</b>	Executing Agency	<b>RBA</b>	Rights-Based Approach
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization	<b>RF</b>	Results Framework
<b>FIRCA</b>	Interprofessional Fund for Agricultural Research and Consulting	<b>RMC</b>	Regional Member Country(ies) (AfDB)
<b>FSP</b>	Financial Service Provider	<b>RMC</b>	Resource Mobilization Committee
<b>GCF</b>	Green Climate Fund	<b>SAP OSS</b>	Simplified Approval Process Pilot Scheme Online Submission System
<b>GECR</b>	Gender Equality and Climate Resilience	<b>SEVC</b>	Sustainable Energy Value Chain
<b>GHG</b>	Greenhouse gas	<b>STP</b>	Sao Tome & Principe
<b>GIZ</b>	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH	<b>ToC</b>	Theory of Change
<b>GTA</b>	Gender Transformative Approach	<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Program
<b>GTCCA</b>	Gender Transformative Approach Climate Change Adaptation	<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>ICRAF</b>	International Centre for Research in Agroforestry	<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>ICS</b>	Improved Cookstoves	<b>\$/USD</b>	US dollars
<b>LF</b>	Logic Framework		
<b>LoCAL</b>	Local climate-adaptive living facility		
<b>LM</b>	Logic Model		

# About ACCF

The Africa Climate Change Fund (ACCF or Fund) was established in 2014 as a bilateral thematic trust fund with an initial contribution of €4.725 million from Germany through its international development agency, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ). The Fund was created to provide small grants to African governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and regional institutions to support African countries to transition towards climate-resilient, low-carbon development. In early 2017, other donors joined the Fund, which converted it to a multi-donor trust fund with new contributions of €4.7 million from the Ministry for the Environment, Land, and Sea, Government of Italy, and €3 million from the Government of Flanders, Kingdom of Belgium.

In 2020, the Fund successfully mobilized additional resources of about \$9.274 million from the Government of Flanders (€2.256 million) and two new donors, Global Affairs Canada (CAD 7million) and the Government of Quebec (CAD 2 million). The total amount of resources to the Fund until now is \$24.64 million. These additional resources are supporting African countries to scale-up climate finance access by supporting readiness activities and implementation of their climate actions. In 2021, the ACCF did not mobilize new resources. However, it continued with ongoing activities at the fund management and projects portfolio levels.

The ACCF's vision is to continue to play a significant role in supporting African countries to enhance their resilience to climate change impacts and to contribute towards achieving the ambitious goal of the Bank to triple its share of climate change-related investments to 40% by 2021.

From 2021 to 2024, the ACCF will shift toward supporting Gender Equality and Climate Resilience (GECR) projects. To implement the GECR, the Fund has adopted the universal Gender Transformative Approach (GTA), also known for climate change adaptation as Gender Transformative Climate Change Adaptation and the Rights-Based Approach (RBA). Where 'business-as-usual,' accommodative gender approaches try to work around barriers and are often women-focused.

ACCF's GTA will engage men and women as agents of change, from the household scale to the community and beyond, to shift constrictive gender norms and other structural barriers that strengthen the persistence of gender inequality and unequal power balance. The approach is critical to enabling the ACCF and its projects to tackle root causes of gender inequalities, unequal power balance, and vulnerability and contribute to sustainable and climate-resilient development more inclusive, equitable, sustainable, and sustainable climate-resilient development transition.

## Current Donors



Global Affairs  
Canada  
Affaires mondiales  
Canada

Québec



Government  
of Flanders



MINISTERO DELLA  
TRANSIZIONE ECOLOGICA



GLOBAL  
CENTER ON  
ADAPTATION



**\$21.89**

**MILLION**

resources  
mobilized to  
date



**16 PROJECTS  
APPROVED**



**15+  
COUNTRIES**



**7** projects  
implemented  
by government  
agencies

**4** projects  
implemented  
directly by AfDB

**4** projects  
implemented by  
non-governmental  
organizations

**1** project  
implemented by  
a United Nations  
Agency



**7 PROJECTS  
COMPLETED**

**1 PROJECT  
CANCELLED**



ACCF achieved total  
disbursement rates  
of 49% at the project  
level and 57% at the  
Fund level in 2021



# Foreword



*"The Bank has committed to mobilizing \$25 billion for climate finance between 2020 and 2025, with 50% targeting adaptation and to allocate at least 40% of its total investments to climate finance by 2021."*

**Kevin Kariuki**

Vice President for Power, Energy, Climate, and Green Growth  
African Development Bank

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*"The Bank showed leadership as the first multilateral development bank to reach parity between mitigation and adaptation financing via financing its projects in 2021. Equal financing to adaptation projects will support the Bank's Regional Member Countries to adapt and build resilience to tackle the impacts of climate change."*

**Al Hamndou Dorsouma**

Acting Director for Climate Change and Green Growth  
African Development Bank

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*"ACCF's focus on financing small-scale adaptation projects enhances community resilience. ACCF's support for the Adaptation Benefits Mechanism - an innovative financial instrument to mobilize new and additional public and private funding for enhanced climate change adaptation action has the potential to accelerate transformation to low-carbon, resilient and sustainable development."*

**Gareth Phillips**

Manager of Climate and Environment Finance  
African Development Bank

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*"The ACCF began shifting in 2021 towards mainstreaming gender equality into the climate adaptation projects it finances by adopting the universally adopted Gender Transformative Climate Adaptation Approach. Through the Third Call for Proposals on Gender Equality & Climate Resilience, the Fund will select and implement projects that seek to address root causes of gender inequality such as power imbalances, unequal access to resources that impact women, girls, and youth from being able to adapt and enhance their resilience to climate change impacts."*

**Rita Effah**

Coordinator of the Africa Climate Change Fund  
African Development Bank







# 1.

## Introduction

Since its creation in 2014, the ACCF has proved itself as a climate financing mechanism that supports climate finance preparatory activities and small-scale adaptation projects across the African continent. It has supported Bank implemented projects, regional projects, and projects implemented by civil society and public sector entities. The ACCF is now managing its third call for proposals, focusing on gender equality and climate resilience, and has set up a demand-driven window to support additional thematic activities. It has identified substantial pipelines of projects, and developed and implemented rigorous selection and appraisal procedures, leading to the implementation of 16 projects to date, seven of which have now reached completion. Like climate change, the COVID-19 pandemic continued to impact everyone globally. When the pandemic first began in 2020, mass travel restrictions affected the implementation of ACCF projects. On the other hand, in 2021, as travel restrictions eased up, the ACCF project teams were able to convene meetings and field trips to continue implementing their respective projects. The mitigation measures adopted by the Fund in 2020, such as convening regular meetings with the project teams and procurement training online, contributed to improving project disbursements and addressing implementation delays timely in 2021.

In 2021, the Fund received the scheduled disbursement of CAD (Canadian Dollar) 1.5 million (~USD 1.17 million) from Global Affairs Canada. Although COVID-19 continued to impact the world and limited travel to ACCF

project countries, the Secretariat continued to implement its key activities and achieved remarkable results. One of the key highlights of the year was the launch of the third call for proposals (CFP3) on Gender Equality and Climate Resilience (GECR), which led to the shortlisting of 10 project proposals that are seeking to address unequal access of women and men to the resources needed to adapt to climate change and mitigate greenhouse gas emissions. Additionally, these projects are expected to address how gender roles adequately and proportionally influence the ability of women and men to participate in climate strategies/actions. Moreover, the Fund evolved from purely funding climate change projects from its first and second calls for proposals (CFP1 and CFP2) and Demand Driven Window (DDW) to supporting African countries to transition to gender transformative climate-resilient, low carbon development, and scale-up access to climate finance under the CFP3.

Since its inception, the ACCF has approved 16 small grant projects for about USD 8.8 million. Out of these projects, 4 are (or were) implemented by the bank and are helping 25 African countries, and the remaining 12 projects are helping 14 countries to enhance their capacities to access international climate finance and implement small-scale adaptation projects to enhance their resilience. At the end of 2021, all projects' activities under the CFP1 were completed, and one project was cancelled. In 2021, ACCF achieved total disbursement rates of 49% at the project level and 57% at the Fund level. The project on "Promoting climate-

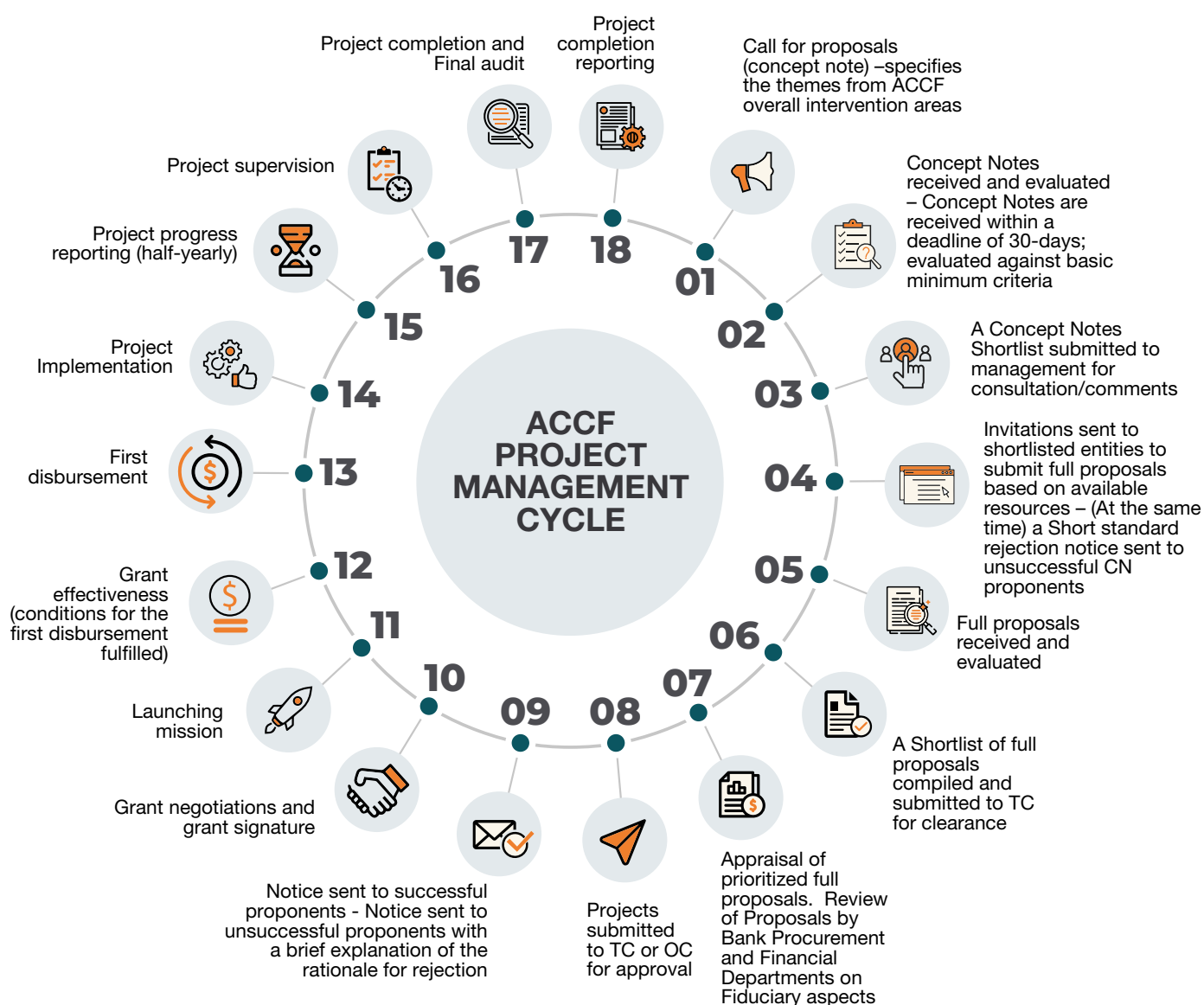
smart agriculture in Rwanda for improved rural livelihoods and agro-biodiversity conservation” was approved by the Technical Committee (TC) in June 2021 and added to the projects’ portfolio.

Furthermore, three proposals were shortlisted at the technical appraisal stage under the Demand Driven Window. The Fund also completed six projects from its first call for proposals (i.e., Côte d’Ivoire, Kenya, Cabo Verde, Eswatini, AfDB-Lesotho-Eswatini), bringing the total

number of projects completed to seven with the preparation of the project completion reports and financial audits underway.

The 2021 Annual Report documents the achievements, lessons learned, and progress on ongoing ACCF activities at the Fund and projects levels.

The ACCF Project management cycle follows an eighteen (18)-step process:





# 2.

## Key Achievements in 2021

### 2.1 Achievements from Projects of the First Call for Proposals

This chapter highlights the achievements for the Côte d'Ivoire and Kenya projects from 2017 to 2021, whose completion reports have been finalized. The 2022 Annual Report will cover the achievements for the Eswatini, Cabo Verde and Embedding Climate Resilience in Transboundary Infrastructure Projects.

In 2014, the ACCF launched its first call for proposals (CFP1) focussed on enhancing the capacities of African countries to improve their national institutional governance for direct and international access to climate finance; and to develop transformational policies, programs and projects for climate resilience and low carbon growth, in alignment with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) decisions.

In 2021, the Secretariat completed activities for six projects from the CFP1. Subsequently, the Secretariat initiated Project Completion Reports (PCR) and audits for these projects. This will continue in 2022, with the audit report for Kenya and Côte d'Ivoire and the PCRs and audit reports for Eswatini and Cabo Verde finalized. Completing these remaining activities will bring all the projects under the CFP1 to a financial close. Subsequently, the remaining funds under these completed projects will be released back into the ACCF's pool of resources to support new projects.



Atelier de présentation du projet FA dans la région du Béliér  
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## Côte d'Ivoire Enhancing National Climate Finance Readiness

*The project seeks to enhance the country's capacity to mobilize international resources for climate-resilient development, specifically by supporting the development of project proposals to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and Adaptation Fund (AF); training national stakeholders in the development of climate change projects; and evaluating the capacities of national institutions for accreditation to the GCF.*

In 2021, the project was successfully completed. This section highlights the key achievements and results of the project.

### PROJECT OVERVIEW

**Grant agreement signed:** December 28, 2016

**Amount of the grant:** USD 429, 422

**Amount disbursed:** USD 418, 018

**Project closing date:** September 30, 2021

**Executing Agency:** The Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development

**Outcome: Increased direct access to climate finance in Côte d'Ivoire**

**Output 1: Technical assistance provided to develop concept notes and full project proposals to access climate funds**

**Increasing Rural Communities' Adaptive Capacity and Resilience to Climate Change in Bandama Basin in Côte d'Ivoire**

*(Full proposal approved for funding by the Adaptation Fund with International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) as the accredited entity).*

On October 21, 2021, the final proposal was submitted and approved by the Adaptation Fund at its Board meeting for USD 6 million. The project is expected to begin implementation in 2022 for 4 years.

The goal of this project is to increase the resilience and adaptive capacity of vulnerable rural communities and their ecosystems to climate change for improved food security and livelihood in the Bandama Basin. The project intends to reduce the projected direct effects of the negative impacts of climate change on 15,600 smallholder farmers and indirectly on 93,600 beneficiaries, of which at least 45% will be women.

Additionally, the project has developed two concept notes to be submitted to the GCF:

### **1. Improving Bioenergy Production by Smallholder Farmers and Foresters in Côte d'Ivoire**

*(Targeting GCF funding of USD 27.6 million with ongoing discussions with a potential accredited entity)*

In May 2021, following the official change of the accredited entity from the Food and Agriculture Organization to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the concept note submission was delayed.

The project has both mitigation and adaptation co-benefits. It is expected to lead to the reduction of about 844,622 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq over the project's lifetime. The project will enhance the resilience of about 5,000 direct beneficiaries who are predominantly smallholder farmers linked to the targeted agricultural value chains (cocoa, oil palm, cashew, timber, cotton, cassava, rice) and who will also provide crop residues for the biofuel production.

### **2. Implementing a Multi-Hazard Early Warning System in Côte d'Ivoire**

*(Targeting GCF funding of USD 45million with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as the accredited entity)*

In March 2021, the project carried out a risk assessment mission in the following beneficiary zones, Korhogo, Man, Bouaké, and Bouaflé with over 100 stakeholders (of which 19% were women). Another event was organized in June 2021, which included the private sector to present the opportunities and benefits of having this early warning system.

This concept note was developed and submitted to the Green Climate Fund on July 20, 2021. The accredited entity, UNDP intends to review the comments from the GCF and to resubmit the proposal in 2022.

The project is envisioned to enable the generation and use of climate information in decision making, to strengthen the adaptive capacity and reduce exposure to climate risks as measured through the number of males and females reached by climate-related early warning systems, to reduce loss of lives, property, and livelihoods due to climate-induced threats. The project will implement a gender-sensitive community-based approach in selected communities to complement the national early warning system.

## **Output 2: Capacity building trainings provided on resource mobilization to public officials**

The preparations and development of the 2 concept notes to the GCF and one full proposal to the AF were organised around 6 workshops between 2019 to 2021. These workshops consistently had high level participations including women (average 30%). These workshops were focused on enhancing institutional capacities of the main stakeholders to develop concept notes, manage projects and mobilize climate finance. Sixty-seven (67) significant stakeholders involved in the institutional arrangement of the GCF preparation fund (28% were women) from sector ministries, civil society, local authorities, and the private sector benefited from these training workshops.

Public officials' capacities were enhanced on resource mobilization via a training session combined with the status of the accreditation process in August 2021. It allowed the national entities already involved in mobilizing climate finance to share experiences on the opportunities and challenges and for the 40 participants to learn about various stages of this process.



An event was also organized to encourage the commitment of the private sector around the project to mobilize the necessary technical and financial support in the form of co-financing, in addition to future financing from the government and the GCF to ensure the sustainability of the system.

### Output 3: Technical assistance provided for the accreditation of two national institutions to the GCF

In 2019, from a list of eight (8) candidate national institutions, the Ivorian Office of Parks, and Reserves (OIPR) and the Interprofessional Fund for Agricultural Research and Consulting (FIRCA) were shortlisted for further assessment for accreditation to the GCF as national accredited entities. The connection parameter requests to upload all documents to the GCF platform were submitted in November 2020. In November 2021, a bilateral meeting between the government officials and the GCF delegation's Director of the Country Programming division to discuss the way forward was held at the side-lines of the 26th edition of the UNFCCC Conference of Parties (COP26) in Glasgow. The outcome of this meeting led to the GCF

providing the required parameters in March 2022. It is expected that this process will be completed in 2022, to approve the first national accredited entity to the GCF for the country.

### Additional output: Technical assistance provided to document project results

The Government requested for the grant savings from the project to be used to develop a short film, a magazine and a project completion report to capture the achievements over the project's lifetime.

The project was completed in September 2021, and a short film about the project results was produced and presented at the COP26 to share the project's achievements. Also, a magazine with pictures of all the activities undertaken during the project's lifetime was produced and disseminated to all the main stakeholders.

An individual consultant was also recruited to finalize the project completion report in August 2021 and was completed. Finally, an audit firm was recruited to conduct a financial audit of the project. The financial audit report is expected in early 2022.





Baseline study and county level stakeholders consultation on "Increasing Resilience of Smallholder farmers in the cotton and Sisal value chain"  
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## Kenya

# Advancing the Green Growth Agenda

*The project aims to support the Kenyan National Environment Trust Fund to develop climate finance proposals in the forestry, green growth, and agro-forestry sectors to advance the country's transition towards a green economy. It also seeks to strengthen the capacity of the Resource Mobilization Committee established by the Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources to develop investment-ready low carbon and climate-resilient concept notes.*

### PROJECT OVERVIEW

**Grant agreement signed:** May 18, 2016

**Amount of the grant:** USD 550, 603

**Amount disbursed:** USD 439,595.79

**Project closing date:** June 30, 2022

**Executing Agency:** The National Environment Trust Fund (NETFUND)

### Outcome: Increased capacity of the personnel of the NETFUND and the Resource Mobilization Committee to access climate finance in Kenya

The Resource Mobilization Committee (RMC) was established in September 2015 by the Principal Secretary at the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to advise and support the ministry to mobilize resources for environmental management and protection. This committee is made up of 15 representatives (of

which 40% are women) from agencies within the ministry of Environment and Forestry, including NETFUND, Ministry directorates, Kenya Forest Service, NEMA, Kenya Meteorology department and, Kenya Forestry Research Institute.

In December 2017, an expert was recruited to conduct a capacity needs assessment of the RMC. Through this exercise, these capacity gaps/ needs were identified, such as limited understanding of the climate change finance landscape; limited capacity to develop bankable proposals; institutional and governance issues; and donor mapping and engagement, among others.



After the needs assessment, a five-day training was developed tailored to enhancing these capacity gaps identified between February 5 to 9, 2018. The training covered the following topics, including climate finance and resource mobilization, donor mapping, requisites and engagement, baselines and theory of change, project design and management, and coordination mechanism and modalities. At the end of the training, the RMC members did a reflection of the committee to aid them in carrying out their role.

### Output 1: Technical assistance provided to develop concept notes on green innovation, agro-forestry, and climate-smart agriculture for domestic and international funding

In line with the project objective to increase the capacities of personnel of NETFUND and the RMC to access climate finance, the EA was provided technical assistance to develop concept notes and full proposals to access climate funds.

In total, nine (9) Project ideas (PIs) were identified and developed into concept notes with the support of consultancy firms recruited to support the government. Currently, there are ongoing efforts to develop 10 concept notes, including a detailed project proposal to raise about USD 140.2 million from various climate funds.

A summary and status of the concept notes developed are as follows:

#### 1. Increasing the Resilience of Smallholder Farmers in the Cotton Value Chain

*(Targeting a grant of USD 89.1 million from the GCF)*

NETFUND is engaging the National Treasury to ensure the project is captured in the Kenya Country Strategy Paper for 2022-2024 to enable submission to the GCF through the AfDB-GCF Coordination Unit.

The project seeks to address the challenges faced by smallholder cotton producers pertaining to sustainability, which is compounded by unfavorable climate patterns and inadequate support services. Smallholder cotton production faces two key challenges; first limited access to quality inputs, secondly, even when these are available, there is inadequate knowledge and expertise on how to use these inputs effectively. The project will directly target an estimated 200,000 smallholder farmers households.

#### 2. Overcoming food and nutrition insecurity in Tana River County through climate resilience and sustainable livelihoods

*(Targeted an EU call for EUR 4.5 million)*

The project was first submitted through a European Union call for proposals in October 2018, following which feedback was shared with NETFUND and its partners in January 2019. However, the concept note was not successful through the EU call.

The project aims at enhancing their productivity, climate resilience, and nutrition uptake, with a particular focus on women, children, and the most vulnerable groups in the county. The project targets 240,000 individuals (representing 80% of the population) living in Tana River County. The project beneficiaries include pastoralists and the agro-pastoralists.

#### 3. Ecosystem-Based Management in Lake Naivasha

*(Targeting a grant amount of USD 2 million from the GEF)*

The Project Identification Form (PIF) was submitted on December 10, 2020, to the GEF Agency (WWF US). The PIF was resubmitted on the GEF portal in January 2021. Following the GEF secretariat review of the concept note, further comments were raised, which were addressed in December 2021. The EA is currently awaiting feedback from the GEF Secretariat.

Lake Naivasha is part of the global Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) since it is home to important ecological communities and a wide range of wetland-dependent species. At the same time, this area is home to large-scale



floriculture, horticulture, and tourism industry while human thepopulation has also increased dramatically. The project objective is to promote ecosystem-based management approaches for the conservation and protection of the Lake Naivasha Basin.

#### **4. Supporting a Sustainable, Climate-Responsive Tourism Industry in Kenya**

*(Targeting a grant of USD 9 million)*

The Italian Agency for Development Corporation (IADC) expressed interest in this concept note, but there has been no feedback. The discussions on this concept note were suspended during the COVID-19 pandemic, which also affected Italy significantly.

This project is expected to increase the resilience of the tourism industry in Mombasa, Lamu, Kilifi, and Kwale counties. The project is expected to be implemented with the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife and Environment and Forestry, amongst others. It seeks to enable the uptake of renewable energy systems to decrease long-term power costs and to increase the adoption of water desalination technologies.

#### **5. Strengthening the National Innovation Ecosystem for Improved Climate Response**

*(Targeting a grant of USD 30 million)*

The concept note was presented to the Inter-Ministerial Technical Advisory Committee (IMTC) on Climate Finance in October 2021. The committee recommended for the concept note be combined with another concept note prepared by the National Water Sector Trust Fund (WSTF) into one proposal. NETFUND is engaging with the WSTF to combine the two concept notes.

The overall objective of the project is to strengthen the national innovation ecosystem for improved climate response. This will be attained through supporting research and ideation of green innovations, supporting testing of technologies and markets, and catalyzing commercialization of climate-responsive innovations. It is anticipated that the project will impact at least 1.5 million people directly and indirectly. Furthermore, the project strategically targets youth, women, and persons with disabilities. This is tailored toward bridging the gender equality gap as revealed by a Kenya National Bureau of Statistics survey in 2016.

#### **6. Climate-Resilient Aggregation, Storage, Warehousing Receipts, and Trading Facility for Dried Grains in Uasin Gishu, Trans Nzoia, and Nakuru Counties**

*(Targeting a grant of USD 9.9 million from the GCF, with NEMA as the accredited entity)*

The concept note was submitted to GCF through National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) in February 2021. The GCF Secretariat is yet to provide their feedback on the concept note.

The aim of the project is to reduce the post-harvest losses of grains amongst Kenya's smallholder farmers, allowing for increased income, as well as to increase the farmers' access to credit and working capital, enhancing income stability and reinvestment in climate finance. With at least 50% of Kenya's smallholder farmers being women, the success and sustainability of the project rely on identifying and overcoming possible barriers to them entering, and actively participating, in the commodities exchange and warehousing facilities. The project is expected to impact about 1,025,749 (2.11% of Kenya's national population) direct beneficiaries.

In addition, in April 2021, these 3 project concept notes in the forestry sector were developed and submitted to the accredited entity - National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), for review to be submitted to the Green Climate Fund.

#### **7. Ecosystem-Based Approach for Restoration of the Ecological Integrity of South Marmanet Forest and Enhanced Community Climate Change Resilience in Laikipia County**

*(Targeting a grant of USD 9 million)*

The final revised version of the concept note was submitted in January 2022 to NEMA. NEMA is yet to provide their feedback on this concept note to NETFUND.

The project is expected to adopt an ecosystem-based approach in forest cover restoration as an instrument to mitigate against climate induced risks as well as to enhance community and ecosystem adaptive capacities.

The project will contribute to Kenya's forest restoration efforts by restoring 16,500 hectares (ha) of the Marmanet Forest through the

ecosystem-based approach (EbA). Restoration of the ecological integrity of this forest will enhance the climate resilience of about 518,000 people within the forest catchment through; improved community livelihood opportunities and water security strengthened forest management and governance, and provide adequate data and information resources, among others.

### **8. Building Climate Change Resilience of ASAL Water Towers, Endangered Species, and Wildlife Migratory Corridors in Marsabit, Samburu, Isiolo, and Meru Counties**

*(Targeting a grant of USD 10.9 million)*

NETFUND has revised the concept note and resubmitted it to NEMA and the Inter-Ministerial Technical Advisory Committee in January 2022. NETFUND, is currently awaiting the reconvening of the IMTC for presentation.

The proposed projects aspire to build climate change resilience of the local communities through conducting climate change vulnerability assessments of both the community and the landscape. The proposed project is expected to impact directly at least 200,000 households within the project area and indirectly on the entire 2.5 million population of the four counties. The restoration of ecosystem and landscape services will also improve ecosystem functionality in terms of water flows, biological diversity, and riparian protection. This is expected to enhance access to water for approx. 70,000 households and a considerable proportion of livestock and wildlife populations. Similarly, the project will restore about 486,093ha of degraded natural forests.

### **9. Re-Greening Nyanza and Western Kenya for Climate Change Mitigation**

*(Targeting a grant of USD 9 million)*

The final revised version of the concept note was submitted in January 2022 to NEMA. NETFUND is awaiting feedback on this concept note from NEMA.

The overall project goal is to contribute to the increase in national tree cover in lowly forested areas of Nyanza and Western while enhancing the carbon abatement potential. The project

will also significantly improve the protection of forest areas by providing tree/ forestry and non-timber products such as; farmland woodlots across the landscape thus acting as buffer zones and alleviating pressure on forests, thereby reducing deforestation. The project will support activities that will result in the abatement of approximately 2.2MtCO<sub>2</sub>e through reforestation of 10,000ha of gazette forests, 7,500 of community forests, 5,000ha of buffer zones established around sugarcane plantations, 7,500ha of private farms under agroforestry, 2,500ha of riparian community land changed from Eucalyptus to water friendly tree species.

## **Output 2: Investment-ready project proposals developed on low carbon initiatives from prioritized areas to access domestic and international funding**

Three (3) major flagship projects (MFP) were identified and developed into concept notes through a consultative process held with key stakeholders and beneficiaries between 2019 to 2021. A summary of these concept notes developed are presented below.

### **1. Makueni Climate Resilience Project**

*(Targeting a grant of USD 10 million from the GCF SAP with NEMA identified as the accredited entity)*

The overarching objective is to strengthen agricultural value chains against climate shocks by increasing productivity and strengthening value chains and linkages between smallholder farmers and private sector participation.

The project intends to build the resilience of small-holder farmers in Makueni county, primarily women and youth. The identification and design of the project were gender-sensitive, and the project deliberately targets women because they have an essential role in small-holder agriculture value chains in the target county.

## **2. Climate-Resilient Aggregation, Storage, Warehousing Receipts, and Trading Facility for Dry Grains in Nakuru County, Kenya**

*(Targeting a grant of USD 9.9 million)*

The proposal was developed from one of the concept notes, specifically "Climate-Resilient Aggregation, Storage, Warehousing Receipts, and Trading Facility for Dried Grains in Uasin Gishu, Trans Nzoia, and Nakuru Counties."

The project intends to cushion small-holder grain farmers in Kenya's breadbasket from significant losses due to climatic factors. The project focuses on improved storage options such as hermetic storage and an efficient collection and distribution system that reduces post-harvest losses, contributing to increased income and food security.

## **3. Ecosystem-Based Approach for Restoration of the Ecological Integrity of Marmanet Forest and Enhanced Community Climate Change Resilience in Laikipia County**

*(Targeting a grant of USD 9.2 million from the GCF SAP with NEMA identified as the accredited entity)*

The project seeks to address those barriers and contribute to Kenya's forest restoration efforts by restoring 16,500 ha of the Marmanet Forest through an ecosystem-based approach (EbA). The project is expected to benefit about 153,000 people living around the forest by ensuring improved livelihoods and access to ecosystem services. It is expected to provide opportunities for men and women to engage and access relevant livelihood opportunities and conversation activities.

## **Output 3: Capacity building training provided on access to climate finance to county governments**

The capacities of 84 county government officers were strengthened on how to access climate finance from the various climate funds including modalities to access finance as well as project identification, concept note, and full proposal development. In addition, the officers were sensitized on their roles in climate change actions. These trainings were expected to equip them with the skills to contribute to the national efforts to mobilize resources for climate actions.

## **Output 4: Technical assistance provided to prepare the Project Completion Report (PCR)**

In 2021, following the completion of the main project activities, a consultant was engaged to undertake a Project Completion Report (PCR). The overall objective of this assignment was to assess the project results against what was expected to be achieved and draw lessons that can improve the sustainability of benefits from this project and help in the overall enhancement of ACCF programming in the future. The activity was undertaken between July 26 and September 2021 and a report was submitted to the ACCF.

## **Additional output: Technical assistance provided to document project results**

NETFUND hired a consultant to develop a video documentary on the project to provide an audio-visual presentation of how the project was implemented from beginning to completion. The video production was undertaken between July 26 and September 2021. A 15-minute video documentary was produced with a shorter version of 3 minutes to share the project results via various social media channels. The video documentary presents the implementation process from beginning to completion, successes and best practices from the project, challenges, recommendations, and lessons learned that might be applied in future projects.



## 2.2 Projects from the Second Call for Proposals

In 2017, the ACCF launched its second call for proposals (CFP2) focussed on supporting direct access to climate finance and small-scale or pilot adaptation initiatives to build resilience of vulnerable communities. In 2019, the Fund's Governing Committees approved 7 projects for funding, with almost all the projects beginning implementation in 2020.

Additionally, in 2021 the project on "Promoting climate-smart agriculture in Rwanda for improved rural livelihoods and agro-biodiversity conservation" was approved for funding by the Governing Committees of the Fund. The project's grant agreement was drafted in 2021 but was delayed due to administrative challenges, with the signing expected to be finalized in early 2022, following which the implementation will commence.

To date, eight (8) projects have been approved for funding under the second call for proposals (CFP2) spanning the period from 2017 to 2021. The Secretariat in 2021 continued to track the implementation of these projects. This chapter summarizes the key project results for the CFP2 projects in 2021.





## Benin and Lesotho Local climate-adaptive living facility (LoCAL)

*The overall objective of the Benin-Lesotho LoCAL project is to improve the climate resilience of communities and local economies by increasing investments in climate change adaptation in target areas. This project is expected to enhance local governments' direct access to climate finance by supporting the identification and strengthening of national institutions and shareholders to access the Green Climate Fund. – (Executing Agency: UNCDF; Grant amount: \$997,524)*

The project was launched in June 2021, and over the reporting period, the activities focused on consolidating efforts for LoCAL Phase II deployment in Benin with 9 local governments and LoCAL Phase I in Lesotho with 4 local governments through ACCF funding. LoCAL promotes climate change-resilient communities and local economies by providing a standard and internationally recognized country-based mechanism to channel climate finance to local government authorities in least developed countries and other vulnerable developing countries.

### Ultimate Outcome: Improved climate resilience of communities and local economies

This ACCF support benefited 9 local governments in Benin and 4 local governments in Lesotho in 2022, as well as their communities, which combined total nearly 1 million people.

### Output 1: Technical assistance provided to access climate information and to mainstream climate actions into local planning

Technical assistance (TA) has been mobilized in Benin to review and mainstream available climate information into local climate information systems for adaptation (LISA). This will support the beneficiaries- local governments to easily access and use climate data to support climate risk-informed local planning. TA has been provided to support climate change adaptation mainstreaming into local adaptation planning and will target key stakeholders, including the Comité Interministériel de Pilotage de la Politique Nationale de Décentralisation et de Déconcentration (CIP-PONADEC), Departmental Coordination Committees of Alibori, Atacora, and Donga Departments, and the National Association of Municipalities. In Lesotho, LoCAL organized, in June 2021, a



training workshop in Mohale's Hoek district with implementing teams, line ministries and local NGOs on climate change mainstreaming, adaptation plans and on the LoCAL mechanism. The training was meant to improve awareness and capacities of the 30 participants (13 women and 17 male) on climate change, impacts, risks, vulnerabilities, adaptation, and resilience planning.

### **Output 2: Capacity building in mainstreaming inclusive and accountable climate change adaptation provided in local governments' operations**

In Lesotho, LoCAL and the Ministry of Local Government and Chieftainship (MoLGC) undertook community-based participatory planning in 4 community councils (Khoelenya, Lithipeng, Qhoasing, and Senqunyane) in Mohale's Hoek district from the 4th to 8th October 2021. The primary purpose of the planning exercise was to assist communities in integrating climate change into development plans in a participatory and gender-sensitive manner. The exercise also aimed to improve the awareness and capacities of the communities on climate change impacts, risks, vulnerabilities, adaptation, and resilience planning. The four Community councils (Senqunyane, Qhoasing, Lithipeng and Khoelenya), have identified their adaptation plans to be financed with PBCRGs, mostly related to improved water-related infrastructure, and are now being supported to budget/cost them. In fact, the southern part of Lesotho has been experiencing water scarcity due prolonged and more intensified droughts in the past years, which led communities and councils to prioritize water related investments.

### **Output 3: Effective systems established and operational on PBCRG for the key stakeholders in Lesotho**

Following the finalization of the Annual Performance Assessment (APA) exercises that took place in both countries from September to October 2021, a new Memorandum of

Understanding (MoU) for performance-based climate resilience grant (PBCRG) deployment in Benin as well as Letters of Agreement for institutional strengthening and operational support with line ministries and institutions were prepared for signing. In Lesotho, the first APA was conducted from April – October 2021 and dealt with the first PBCRG disbursement (tranche) and included findings of the audit conducted by the Office of the Auditor General. The new PBCRG cycles financed by ACCF will benefit 9 local governments in Benin and 4 local governments in Lesotho in 2022.

A national validation workshop was organized by the LoCAL Technical Committee on from 21st to 22nd October 2021 to validate the LoCAL Design Phase II for Benin. Participants included 43 people representing the following key stakeholders: prefects of the three departments in which LoCAL intervened, mayors, heads of deconcentrated state services from the 9 communes and departments' directorates, resource persons from partners (FNEC, SP/CONAFIL), and other relevant stakeholders. As main objectives and results from the workshop: (i) the context which led to the deployment of Phase II re-design was presented; (ii) key features of LoCAL Phase II Design were presented and discussed; (iii) adequate recommendations were made for a successful application of the Phase II Design in the field. As the primary outcome, the design was validated as suggestions were integrated.

### **Output 4: Methodology provided on access to private finance for adaptation investments in the framework of the LoCAL mechanism for LoCAL countries**

A feasibility assessment for deploying complementary financing instruments to mobilize private sector finance for adaptation within LoCAL PBCRG's system in Benin was recently launched in December 2021. Recruitment of key field staff was also finalized to allow for continued proximity support and on-the-job training with targeted local governments.





## Côte d'Ivoire Enhancing resilience of smallholder cocoa farmers through the Adaptation Benefit Mechanism

*The project seeks to empower vulnerable smallholder cocoa plantation farmers in Côte d'Ivoire to become more resilient to the negative impacts of climate change by piloting the Adaptation Benefits Mechanism (ABM), an innovative mechanism for mobilizing public and private sector finance for enhanced adaptation action. The ABM aims to be a vehicle to drive investment in the cocoa sector by clearly demonstrating the benefits farmers receive with an adaptation action through robust, simple measurement and monitoring efforts. – (Executing Agency: Climate Change & Green Growth Department, AfDB; Grant amount: \$270 000)*

**Ultimate Outcome: Improved resilience of smallholder farmers in existing cocoa plantations in Cote d'Ivoire through the Adaptation Benefits Mechanism**

**Output 1: Increased mobilization of climate finance through the ABM for targeted countries**

**Output 1.1: Awareness of key stakeholders raised on ABM**

**Output 1.2: Institutional arrangements developed for enabling cooperative adaptation action via the ABM by governments**

In 2020, the AfDB signed a contract with International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF) to implement this Phase 1 of the ABM cocoa project specifically focusing on these two objectives: (i) Prepare a participatory methodology for measuring and monitoring the

adaptation benefits from cocoa-agroforestry practices and (ii) demonstrate the newly built methodology for producing a manual of operational guidelines.

In 2021, following multiple stakeholder consultations conducted by ICRAF, a new ABM baseline and monitoring methodology was drafted for determining the adaptation benefits and climate finance of activities concerning resilient and sustainable agroforestry measures in the cocoa production sector.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, ICRAF in consultation with the AfDB adopted a tailored approach by consulting with most stakeholders bilaterally, particularly the local communities, who were most vulnerable to health risks. In addition, ICRAF, in collaboration with the World Cocoa Foundation, organized a remote stakeholders' meeting with international stakeholders on 14th April 2021. An in-person workshop was organized in Abidjan on 30th November 2021 and was attended by 22 key stakeholders including 5 women. The women participation was below the envisaged target and hence, for the remaining duration of the project, additional efforts will be made to increase the women/female participation in these consultations.

To conform to the ABM Executive Committee guidelines on social and environmental safeguards, the stakeholders' consultations had to be conducted early in the ABM activity cycle, preferably during the methodology preparation. Meanwhile, for the first time since the adoption of the Paris Agreement in 2015, COP26 delivered guidance on Article 6.8, non-market approaches such as the ABM. Following this, the AfDB requested for ICRAF to review the methodology to align it with any new criteria or requirements in the COP26 outcome agreement before submitting it for approval to the ABM Executive Committee. It is expected that the methodology will be approved in the first quarter (Q1) of 2022, following which it will be made publicly available on the online ABM platform at no cost for use by other ABM activity developers from all regions.

In June 2021, the African Development Bank recruited a webmaster to develop a functional and up-to-date online platform for the ABM and the ABM demonstration project. The webmaster developed a beta version of the online platform during the reporting period which was presented to the ABM Executive Committee and the African Development Bank and conducted consultations on its content and structure. The platform is ready to be launched online, but it would require transfer to a faster server for proper functioning, which will be accommodated from the project budget for contingencies in Q1 2022.

During the reporting period, ICRAF and the African Development Bank prepared multiple communication materials, presentations, and brochures and held various webinars and side-events promoting the ABM and the project, including at COP26, the African Development Bank hired a communication consultant to promote the ABM at COP26. His efforts resulted, among others, in reflecting the ABM in the outcome of COP26 on non-market approaches as an example.

The AfDB edited and prepared the layout of the first annual report of the ABM Executive Committee in a format ready for dissemination under the contingency budget for the project. The Bank printed the report and disseminated it widely during COP26 as its contribution. The report was also officially submitted to the Bank's high-level management (Vice-President) for a formal response. The Bank also conducted a strategic and market study to identify potential partners for the ABM and determine the baseline for the demand for adaptation benefits.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the transition to working from home over the last 2 years at the African Development Bank, there were some delays faced in the project implementation. This required the project team to revise the project planning with the view to concluding Phase I at end of 2022, as well as to assess whether or not to continue with Phase II.

## **Outcome 2: Improved methodology on the usage of the ABM delivered for the cocoa sector**

### **Output 2.1: Technical research undertaken on the modalities, procedures, and guidelines of ABM in the cocoa sector**

During the reporting period, 4 remote meetings were held as part of the in-kind contribution of the AfDB. These meetings helped to operationalize the ABM methodology approval process by establishing a Methodology Panel, selecting experts to join its Roster of Experts, and publishing several supportive guidelines, including on the ABM activity cycle, Social and Environmental Safeguards, a Glossary of terms for the ABM and an Appeal and Redress mechanism.

A key achievement during the reporting period is the launching the work of the Methodology Panel and the first assessment of an ABM methodology.

## **Outcome 3: Increased mobilization of climate finance for adaptation by the project's targeted countries in the cocoa sectors**

### **Output 3.1: Technical assistance provided on replication of the resilience measures undertaken for the cocoa livelihood resilience initiative to targeted countries**

At least three briefing notes were prepared and communicated to Ghana, Togo and Cameroon governments. In 2021, contacts with the relevant governmental organizations have been established for further engagement on the ABM.





Visit of plant nursery in Maiva, November 2021  
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## Mozambique

# Fostering resilience, climate adaptation, and recovery of vulnerable communities through syntropic agriculture

*The objective of the project is to enhance the livelihood of 10 rural and vulnerable communities living in coastal habitats of Mocubela District, by recovering resilient coastal ecosystems in semi-desert and desert areas. Through a community-based approach, the focus is put on the creation of an integrated system of agriculture, agroforestry, fish farming and beekeeping, developed via the installation of resilient Syntropic Agroforestry systems (SAFs) and empowering women and youth in low-carbon initiatives. – (Executing Agency: ICEI and ORAM – Associação Rural de Ajuda Mútua; Grant amount: \$596,283.20)*

The project is articulated around two primary outcomes as outlined below. In 2021, the project achieved these milestone results.

### Output 1: Increased sustainable management of natural resources in 10 communities in Zambezia Province

#### Output 1.1: Technical assistance provided to selected communities in the Zambezia Province to adopt the syntropic agroforestry system

The project is focused on the creation of an integrated system of agroforestry, fish farming and beekeeping, developed through the installation of Syntropic Agroforestry systems and empowering women and youth to adopt these low-carbon initiatives. These are small-scale gender-responsive income-generating activities provided to women and youth groups to improve their farming practices and livelihoods.

Technical assistance and communities' capacities were built through the establishment/cultivation of 104 family plots (with at least 51% belonging to women) using the Syntropic Agroforestry systems techniques. These family plots are demonstration plots with a size of 500m<sup>2</sup> to 1000 m<sup>2</sup>. In these plots, farmers are taught how to incorporate trees (timber trees, fruit trees) and agricultural crops. Some of the agricultural crops grown in these family plots include maize, cassava, beans, pineapple, cashew, banana. The trees planted included fruit trees, mangoes, and timber trees such as Gliricidia, Chantú (a native species), and eucalyptus. This is contributing to enhancing family farming in the target communities and ensuring that families can harvest different food crops throughout the year. Especially, the farming materials provided are contributing to increasing farmers' productivity.



Also, technical assistance was provided on fish farming, which led to the establishment of 10 pilot fish farms/ponds (or agroforestry tanks) for women-led smallholder households. This consisted of distribution of fish farming materials, including industrial feed fish, fingerlings, as well as how to produce fish feed from local food and assistance on fishpond construction. The establishment of these fish farms will contribute to increasing fish production and to income generation for the beneficiary communities.

In addition, technical assistance and capacity-building trainings were provided through the construction of 10 legalized agroforestry beehives, and 1 honey house laboratory, which is expected to be fully equipped in 2022 for processing honey. Additionally, 1 honey processing and beekeeping association is known as the APIMU (Mocubela Beekeeping Association) has been established and legally registered. This will enable beekeepers to develop best practices in honey harvesting, processing, and storage. Also, members of the beekeepers' association were trained on how to manage their cooperative. Overall, this has significantly contributed to increasing honey production from 24kg in 2020 to 96kg in 2022 (300% increase) at the community level with some sales already made as of December 2021.

Three women (including women engaged in other components of the project) and youth groups beneficiaries were selected to receive 400 improved cookstoves (ICS) in the 10 communities of the project. The ICS is expected to replace traditional cookstoves and open fires. Their use and adoption will increase cooking efficiency, and reduce wood consumption, and time spent collecting wood. The use of these improved cookstoves is expected to improve the health of end-users by reducing smoke inhalation from traditional cookstoves and open fires.

Additionally, trainings were provided to 83 young people (with 34% women) on the reforestation of degraded ecosystems using an agroforestry approach. These trainings included awareness-raising about reforestation as well as beneficiaries learning how to prepare and sow seedballs for reforestation interventions in degraded mangroves and degraded forest areas. Due to the reforestation interventions,

21 hectares (ha) of degraded land have been reforested via the project activities (i.e., 16.5 ha of Miombo forest, and 4.5 ha of Mangrove Forest), including 9 out of 10 different communities, with special attention and more extensive areas of Miombo forest in the community of Aliua, which was indicated by the government as a priority.

Technical assistance was also provided to establish 10 agroforestry nurseries and 10 seed banks for the production and supply of plants for agriculture and reforestation within the communities. Over 300 seedlings were distributed to communities for planting. This activity will continue and be completed in 2022.

## **Outcome 2: Increased promotion and dissemination of the Gender-responsive Community Based Natural Resources Management Plan Methodology in the districts of Zambezia**

### **Output 2.2: Technical support provided in integrating gender approach in existing participatory rural appraisals for the local communities**

10 Gender-oriented Natural Resources Management Plans designed together with communities for the management of natural resources in the 10 projects communities.

### **Output 2.3: Capacity building trainings provided on natural resources management to women and youth in Zambezia**

Members including women and youth from 10 Natural Resource Management Committees (NRMC) were trained as natural resources managers. Specifically, the project has strengthened the Committees by: (a) establishing a legal framework for their operations (b) identifying new members, (c) supporting their planning activities including frequency of meetings and (e) reviewing their operational modalities. Additionally, the committees have been trained on the Land, Forestry and Wildlife Act, Local State Organs Act (LOLE), Environment Act, Gender Act, and other cross-cutting issues.



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## Multinational Supporting NDC Implementation in Africa

*The project aims to support African countries in accelerating access to climate finance and effectively utilizing funds to implement their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) toward global efforts to combat climate change. The Bank via this project seeks to support countries to develop a pipeline of bankable projects from their NDCs to access climate finance. The development and implementation of these projects will positively contribute to meeting the long-term mitigation and adaptation commitments of these countries and to leverage private and public sector financing from both domestic and international sources – (Executing Agency: Climate Change & Green Growth Department; Grant amount: \$936,272)*

### Outcome 1: Increased access by African countries to climate finance to implement their NDCs

The project has one main outcome with three key outputs. In 2021, the project team conducted government consultation meetings in the four focus countries. These resulted in the amendment of some activities. In line with this, the following progress were realised under the respective outputs.

#### Output 1.1: Access to climate finance strengthened with the development of a pipeline of bankable projects from the NDCs

The project supported the development of four GCF Concept notes that are briefly summarized below. Additionally, the project supported the preparation of feasibility studies in Cameroon, Namibia, Sao Tome & Principe, and Uganda with the objectives to substantiate the concept

notes developed in compliance with the GCF requirements.

#### 1. Strengthening Climate Change Resilience of Communities & Infrastructure in Major Urban Centres in Uganda

This project aims to mobilize over \$12.2 million to enable the country to prepare through adaptation and mitigation strategies in all sectors to ensure that the country is resilient to the adverse impact of climate change in the selected urban communities.

#### 2. Cameroon Renewable Energy Development Programme

This program will contribute to mobilize about \$144 million from the GCF to install 108 MW of distributed renewable energy generation and to provide clean cooking equipment to more than 1 million households. The program has adaptation co-benefits by increasing the resilience of the energy supply for 3 million households.



### 3. Upscaling of the Climate Smart Food Security Project in Namibia

This project seeks to mobilize \$43.8 million from the GCF to contribute to promoting sustainable uses of water resources as well as climate-resilient solutions to prevent reduction in water resources due to climate change in Namibia. The main objective of the project is to strengthen climate resilience in the agriculture sector, improve food security and promote a sustainable crop value chain.

Additionally, a high-level bilateral meeting was held on 8th November 2021 at the side-lines of COP26 between Hon. Pohamba Shifeta, Minister of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, Government of Namibia and Dr. Beth Dunford, Vice President, Agriculture, Human and Social Development, AfDB. This meeting was held following a request from the Government of Namibia to the Bank to act as an implementing entity to the GCF to submit the proposals on food security and water resource management developed via this project. The Bank's Water Sector Department is currently working with the Africa NDC Hub, and national stakeholders to incorporate the proposals into the ongoing Namibia Water Sector Programme (2020-2025) as the anchor project for the GCF submission.

### 4. Strengthening Climate Resilience Agroforestry interventions in Sao Tome & Principe

The project seeks to mobilize \$8.6 million from the GCF to increase the resilience of communities to climate change risks through sustainable land/forest management actions that enhance their adaptive capacities and livelihood alternatives.

### Output 1.2: Strengthened capacities of national institutions in Cameroon, STP and Uganda to access climate finance

The project also assessed the capacity needs of the three (STP, Uganda and Cameroon) countries to integrating gender into their NDCs implementation. The assessment results provided key areas for follow up capacity building activities for national climate change actors (including public and private) on climate finance.

This was followed by the development of training modules, tools, and materials. Also, a Guidance Note for the identification and formulation of climate change proposals for funding was developed. The guidance note provides practical systematic guidance to countries on the various stages of proposal development/project preparation, including identification, concept note, feasibility studies, and full proposal development as well as an understanding of the requirements of various sources of climate funds.

### Output 1.3: An operational M&E system developed for the project implementation

An operational Monitoring and Evaluation framework with gender indicators is under development to integrate gender components into the project activities for the four countries and is expected to be completed in 2022.







## Uganda/Kenya Improving women's and youth's access to green energy

*The project seeks to contribute to supporting Uganda and Kenya to transition to low-carbon development and scale-up climate finance access through the promotion of jobs and micro-medium and small-scale enterprises (MSMEs) in the Sustainable Energy Value Chain and to strengthen the capacities of Financial Service Providers' to deliver Sustainable Energy finance, therefore improve availability and accessibility of energy products for end users. – (Executing Agency: AVSI Foundation; Grant amount: \$782,802.12)*

At the successful completion of the project, it is expected that at least 200 new jobs and 2,250 MSMEs will be created or strengthened for youth (with 60% female) in the sustainable energy sector. The project focuses on clean cooking and green mini grids in Meru County in Kenya and in Acholi Region, Rakai and Isingiro districts in Uganda through increased capacities, access to finance, and partnership with private sector value chain players. In 2021, the project achieved the following results per output:

**Outcome: Increased access by youth to financial services and sustainable energy products in Kenya and Uganda**

**Output 1: Increased access to financial services to 2,350 youth for business creation/scaling up in sustainable energy sector**

Two market study reports were developed on access to energy finance for young women and men following a gap assessment conducted with 17 Financial Service Providers (FSPs) in Uganda and Kenya. These reports focussed on a) the energy sector in each country; b) identified sustainable energy products and providers in both countries; c) current supply of energy finance for women and youth; d) existing demand of energy finance from women and youth, and e) conclusions and recommendations for the way forward. These reports provided key information to facilitate access to energy finance for youth in both countries.

In Kenya, 31 young men and women were trained on basic business models, and accounting practices, as new clean energy agents in Meru County. This activity was aimed at creating awareness on the improved cookstoves and solar home systems provided by Mwangaza and allowed the identification of 115 groups interested in purchasing sustainable energy products for use.

Also, the project has engaged 5 FSPs via partnership agreements toward developing specific energy loans for end-users and agents (including youth and women). Each FSP has committed to provide 1,000 energy loans to youth to purchase renewable energy products and/or for business purposes as resellers, agents or consumers. This activity will continue in 2022 with an additional FSP joining the project.

2 MoUs have been signed establishing a partnership between the project's Executing Agency and FSPs and SECs. These MoUs complement the 12 MoUs; an additional 3 MoUs will be signed in 2022. These partnerships aim to develop a favourable ecosystem for SEVC financing.

290 youth (of which 73% women) have access to Sustainable Energy products, and 4 MSMEs have access to loans for reselling/retailing energy products.

## Output 2: Technical and business skills provided on access to employment in the sustainable energy value chain for 2,250 youth (with 60% women)

Overall, 611 youth (with 47% women) were trained in Uganda (328) and in Kenya (283) in business and entrepreneurship skills in the SEVC. The trainings were aimed to enable trainees to adopt a business mindset change, and attain business knowledge, skills, and attitudes needed to operate SEVC enterprises with a focus on the BMC as a guide to design and implement their business ideas. Finally, the training sessions aimed to build the capacity of young people to enable them to improve in their work, increase sales and reach more end users.

Coaching sessions were organized for 13 youth in Uganda (5) and in Kenya (8) (with 53% women). The coaching sessions were intended to get feedback on the progress of the sales made by the sales agents and to discuss on any challenges faced by them during the marketing of the solar products. These coaching sessions will continue in 2022.



Project Team at a Market Study in Kenya © AVSI





Women Farmers Showcasing Harvest during a field day Wadalsanosi  
© Executing Agency -ZENAB

## Sudan Building climate resilience through youth and women farmers

*The project seeks to build an inclusive and climate-resilient ecosystem for Sudan's food security and sustainable growth. This is expected to be achieved by improving climate-resilient crop diversification; (post-harvest processing and storage facilities; and strengthening the collective entrepreneurial capacity of youth and women farmer associations. – (Executing Agency: ZENAB; Grant amount: \$304,066.21)*

The overall objective is to build an inclusive and climate-resilient ecosystem for Sudan's food security and sustainable growth.

### Outcome: Enhanced climate resilience of youth and women farmers in Gadaref state

#### Output 1: Climate resilient crop diversification pilot farms established for youth and women farmers in Gadaref state

The project seeks to enhance the resilience of women and youth farmers to climate change in the Gadaref state by contributing to building an inclusive and climate resilient ecosystem for food security and sustainable growth in Sudan in the long term. In 2021, under Output 1, the project supported farmers to establish crop diversification and seed multiplication pilot farms.

First, the project undertook land demarcations of 2.1 hectares each for 200 women farmers. Based on the memorandum of understanding between ZENAB and Mechanized Farming Corporation (MFC), the latter carried out land demarcations of the selected farms in March 2021. This was needed to determine the quantity and quality of the agricultural inputs to be provided to support farmers during the project lifetime. In addition to the land demarcations, MFC colored the borders of each of the different crops (i.e., sorghum, sesame, groundnut, or millet) planted.

Additionally, 10 pilot farms of about a total of 21 hectares were established for planting of various crops and also for seed multiplication. The pilot farms were rented by the project targeting 100 youth (50 males and 50 females), with an integrated nursery of about 3 hectares. Overall, the area was cultivated with three crops, Sorghum, Sesame, and Groundnut.



In August, both sesame and groundnut were planted on 9 hectares and in September the youth planted sorghum on 12 hectares. In mid-December 2021, 1,440kg of groundnut was harvested, while unfortunately the sorghum was infected by midge and the sesame was planted too late hence production was low. This activity has contributed to a sustainable crop-seed supply channel and to diversifying income sources within the community. For the youth involved, this was important to enabling them to start businesses in seed-multiplication and to equip them with entrepreneurial skills.

The establishment of the pilot farms were further supported with on-farm trainings on input packages and best climate-resilient agricultural practices for farmers in the project areas. Indeed, the project provided inputs packages that included seeds (Groundnut, Millet, Sorghum, Sesame), herbicides (Glyphosate, Grdoprem, 22-4 Damini, Charoxy, Chlor-salparol), insecticide (Lamda, Agroharvest, Seed-star, Gypsum 500 Kg) and fertilizer (Urea2, NPK) to 200 women and 100 youth farmers in pilot farms.

The training on input package and climate resilient best agricultural practices took place in August 2021 in Wad Alsanosi, Kumshita, and Wad-Daef villages and was conducted by three researchers from Gedaref Research station. This was a real success as it mobilized 215 participants (30% youth and 70% women), from which 76 youths engaged via in the pilot farms participated. The main objectives of the workshop were to review and assess the present status of pests with an emphasis on monitoring the essential economic pests that affect the quantity and quality of sorghum, sesame, and groundnut crops. Also, the training focused on the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Strategy including cultural, mechanical, chemical, and biological controls, resistance varieties and a practical activity on seed treatment. Farmers were trained on the application of agriculture inputs such as (fertilizers, herbicides, insecticides, and fertilizers. Farmers were also introduced to some of the basic concepts of climate change, its impacts on agriculture and strategies to address the impacts of climate change. The training enhanced the farmers knowledge on how to increase crop productivity by introducing them to some modern agriculture

practices as most of the farmers still use traditional methods that are labour intensive and time consuming.

On 12th December, the Executing Agency, ZENAB, organised a field day in Wad Daief village in West Al Galabat locality for a network of women leaders engaged under this project to reflect on the importance of crop diversification as a climate-resilient adaptation approach to droughts and or floods during the dry and rainy seasons, respectively. The beneficiaries learned about the importance of adding value to their crops through further processing to further boost their income from the sales of their products.

This field day presented the project team the opportunity to discuss the benefits of crop diversification for the women farmers, as well as the weaknesses and strengths of the project.

### **Output 2: Capacity building trainings on entrepreneurial skills provided to youth and women in Gadaref state**

In October 2021, a training was organised for women and young farmers to familiarize them with constituent parts of agricultural machinery, how to operate them in the field and how to drive a tractor. The participants included 30 youth (20 Males; 10 Females).

The trainees were provided with some sample equipment for the demonstration such as a tractor, wide level disc, advanced cart, aerial farming planter, or sesame seed harvester, and training aids to support their activities. The theoretical training began on the first day with safety measurements that should be followed while working with agricultural machinery. The procedures for dealing with agricultural machinery were introduced. The tractor engine parts, and its components were presented and discussed with participants.

A practical session on how to drive a tractor was carried out for each trainee. Notably, 5 of the trainees already had driving experience. All the trainees were introduced to how to drive a tractor. All participants received Certificates at the end of the trainings.



Training Session on GCF  
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## Senegal Removing barriers to climate finance access of local governments/municipalities

*The objective is to remove barriers hindering local governments from accessing climate finance, specifically global funds. This is expected to be achieved by equipping and strengthening piloting municipalities institutions to access climate finance through the establishment of innovative mechanisms in collaboration with relevant national partners. – (Executing Agency: Ministry of Territorial Governance, Development & Management of the Territory (MTGDMT); Grant amount: \$ 576,840)*

**Outcome: Barriers hindering local governments from accessing climate finance to global funds removed**

**Output 1: A climate finance support unit for municipalities established to enhance municipalities' access to climate funding**

In June 2021, the Minister of Territorial Communities, Development and Regional Planning informed his counterpart of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) of the letter of grant agreement accepted by the Economy, Planning and Cooperation in February concerning the project while insisting on the need for full involvement of the Designated National Authority (DNA) of the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

In October 2021, the project successfully created its climate finance unit to implement

the project. To build the capacity of Climate Finance Support Unit staff on essential climate finance tools/concepts and project formulation for global funds (GEF, GCF, Adaptation Fund), an MoU was co-developed and co-signed by the National Programme for Local Development (PNDL) and the Centre de Suivi Ecologique (CSE) in April 2021 to define the roles and responsibilities of each of the structures. The CSE developed a work plan and validated it by the PNDL in a webinar session.

From September to October 2021, several stakeholder consultations were held with the Regional Committees on Climate Change (COMRECC), in the regions of Fatick (September 7), Tambacounda (September 9), Matam (September 14), Saint-Louis (September 15) and Louga (October 13), to present and discuss the outputs/activities as well as the tools and approaches for implementing the project. Through these discourses, key comments, suggestions, and recommendations proposed by the territorial actors were collated by the project team to be incorporated into the project design. This was a key step to strengthen the capacities of elected officials and technicians

of local authorities and agents of decentralized technical services on the challenges of climate financing, particularly accessing global funds. From these deliberations, the need for trainings to address well-targeted capacity-building actions was highlighted.

As planned, the training sessions on the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the GCF, and the Adaptation Fund (AF) were designed and validated. The first session concerning the GCF was held in December 2021, following the methodological note drawn up by the CSE and validated by the PNDL and ACCF. The participants learned more about climate finance architecture and the various financial mechanisms attached to the UNFCCC, national, bilateral, and multilateral (particularly the GCF) funds. The technical aspects on the integration of climate finance, in particular for the GCF at the territorial/sub-national government level, posed a significant challenge to all the actors due to the institutional and legal vagueness, inadequate planning and designation of the roles of the various actors intervening at the level of the sub national governments.

## **Output 2: Climate Finance Access of local governments to Global Funds is piloted and tested in 2 target zones (Fatick and Ferlo), collaborating closely with relevant national and multilateral entities.**

In 2021, the project team undertook some preparatory work to review the timeline and terms of reference for this output to ensure a smooth implementation of the project.

## **Output 3: Lessons learned from the project documented, disseminated, and scaled-up to other local governments**

The project team participated in the side event (parallel event) organized by the ACCF during the Glasgow COP 26. This event organized by the ACCF aimed, among other things, to highlight the expected transformational impacts of flagship initiatives, such as the one implemented by the PNDL and the CSE.





## 2.3 Updates on the Third Call for Proposals and Demand Driven Window

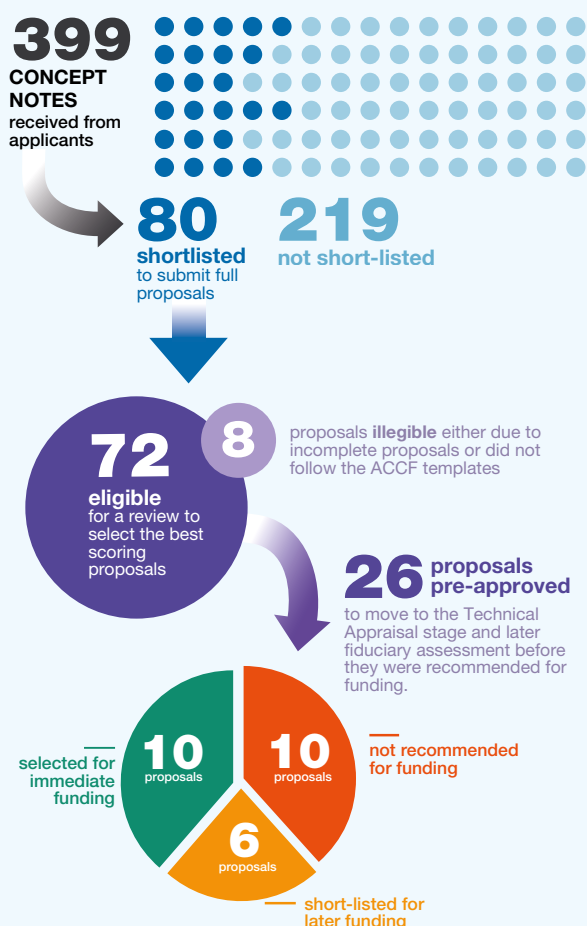
### 2.3.1 Update on the Third Call for Proposals (CFP3)

In 2021, the ACCF Secretariat launched a third call for proposals on Gender Equality and Climate Resilience. Prior to the launch of CFP3, the Fund undertook these key activities from 2020 to 2021.

- Recruited a Gender/Monitoring and Evaluation Expert, who also has a background and experience in climate change. Among others, he leads the development of a gender-transformative workstream model at the ACCF through the now universal Gender Transformative Approach (GTA) also known for climate change adaptation as Gender-Transformative Climate Change Adaptation, as well as the Rights-Based Approach (RBA). He also supports M&E-related activities of the ongoing CFP1 and CFP2 and Demand Driven Window of the ACCF. Setting up of the CFP3 Grant Management Platform in both English and French, along with the supporting documents – the guidance notes, and concept note, full proposal templates and evaluation criteria for proposals. This platform helped to improve the process for pre-screening eligible institutions, submission and review of project concept notes and proposals.
- Training on Gender and Climate Change. Capacity-building trainings were conducted for the Secretariat and key task managers (including 17 participants including 12 women and 5 men) supporting ACCF projects at the Bank, to strengthen their understanding on the nexus between gender and climate change and how to integrate Gender Equality into climate change

projects management cycle. The training focussed on six modules from March 1-12, 2021: (i) Introduction to Gender issues, strengthening climate action by promoting women's rights and gender equality; (ii) Climate change and gender gap; (iii) Gender Mainstreaming in the Project Management Cycle; (iv) Gender transformative oriented projects; (v) Monitoring and evaluation; and (iv) Gender in international climate change tools.

- Project Proposals Shortlisted. Ten (10) projects proposals were shortlisted following a technical appraisal with independent expert reviewers under the supervision of the ACCF Secretariat. The projects shortlisted will be submitted for funding consideration by the ACCF Governing Committees in 2022.



- Development of Results Based Management Guidance Notes for the ACCF Secretariat and Grantees: The Gender and M&E Expert led the development of 5 sets of guidelines in the form of Staff and Grantee Guidance Notes. Refer to Sub-Chapter 2.4 to read more about the ACCF RMF.

avenues through which the ACCF Secretariat solicits proposals. The objective of the DDW is to facilitate applications for support from countries with low capacity and to support the implementation of activities that are not necessarily eligible under the scope of ongoing calls for proposals.

### 2.3.2 Updates on the Demand Driven Window

In 2020, following the approval by its Governing Committees, the ACCF Secretariat launched the demand- driven window (DDW) to solicit projects outside of the periodic calls for proposals. The DDW is now one of the two

In 2021, the Secretariat conducted a technical appraisal of 19 concept notes which led to the selection of 6 concept notes. The Executing Agencies of the 6 concept notes were then invited to submit detailed project proposals that were later subjected to technical appraisals by independent reviewers. The technical appraisals led to the selection of 3 project proposals that were then moved to the next stage of fiduciary assessment. These projects (Annex 2) will be submitted to the ACCF Technical Committee for review and consideration for approval in 2022.



## 2.4 ACCF Approach to Measuring and Reporting Results

The ACCF applies a **Results Measurement Framework (RMF)** as a vital tool of Results Based Measurement (RBM) at the Fund level and project level. The RMF defines the elements of a paradigm shift towards low-carbon, climate-resilient development pathways, gender equality/women's empowerment within individual projects, countries, and across the Fund's activities.

For CFP1 and 2, the Fund has used a Results Framework (RF) and Logical Framework (LF) for reporting results depicted in Box 1.

Box 1:

### Key outcomes identified in the RF for the CFP1&2 projects for reporting purposes

- African countries have increased direct access to climate finance.
- A wide range of validated, effective adaptation technologies and approaches are available to RMCs to protect their climate-vulnerable communities.

The four key outputs leading to the production of these outcomes are:

- RMCs submit high-quality concept notes aligned with African countries' NDCs and NAPs.
- National institutions have been identified and strengthened to promote access to the GCF.
- Projects promoting climate-resilient agriculture, clean energy access, and WASH have been field-tested.
- Projects promoting economic diversification and empowerment of women and youth have been developed and field-tested.

Due to the nature of ACCF CFP1 &2, the short project implementation time, and the irregular use of the RF, reporting often focused on outputs rather than results (outcomes). Besides, the expected two outcomes can only be realized in most cases one or two years after project completion, as the implementation of projects is often controlled and delayed by the agencies

for which ACCF prepares the outputs, such as project concept notes and proposals.

However, from 2021, ACCF has developed both Fund-level and project level RMF with key elements including, **Theory of Change (ToC), RF, LF, and Performance Measurement Framework (PMF)**. Based on these RMF elements, ACCF reports program results at the Fund level by aggregating and analysing key information to guide active program management. In other words, the focus is on tracking progress and achievements towards key results of the intervention - immediate and intermediate outcomes that the Fund is directly contributing to. The ACCF Annual and Midterm reports integrate these results into results statements for each intervention area across its project portfolio. These result statements are based on quantitative and qualitative information and synthesize the contribution to Fund level results. ACCF has introduced a framework to link the Fund level and project level results chains. In this framework, ACCF's Fund Level Development Objective (DO), Ultimate Rights Outcome (URO) Intermediate and Immediate Outcomes inform its program, which informs the project design through the Project Level RMF. Expected changes remain the same at each level, but their degree of specificity and level of detail change.

For example, integrating ACCF and Global Affairs Canada (GAC) guidelines, a maximum of two to three indicators per result: at least one qualitative and one quantitative indicator depending on the nature of the outcome (Results-Based Management for International Assistance Programming at Global Affairs Canada: A How-to Guide, 2016). These indicators will enable ACCF staff to gather data consistently and efficiently on a uniform set of indicators at the project level. Thus, for the CFP3 projects, the results will be reported



in terms of outcomes based on the Fund Level Results Framework (RF), Logic Model (LM), and Performance Measurement Framework (PMF). This approach allows the key outcomes from the project level RMF to be collected and aggregated to correspond to the Fund level RMF results. Establishing these indicators sensitive to the context from the beginning minimizes failure to measure external factors that can influence the pursuit of the Fund's Development Objective.

The key outcomes of the project portfolio relate to the Rights-Based Approach (RBA) for the Gender Transformative Climate Change Adaptation program, which, as the name implies, focuses on Gender Equality and Climate Resilience (GECR). Transformative change in the GECR program requires an RBA that recognizes that the realization of rights is the ultimate goal of developing programming that leads to achieving gender-transformative climate change adaptation and other development outcomes such as economic empowerment and education health, etc. (Plan International Canada, 2019). The expected CFP3 outcomes are presented in Box 2.

#### Box 2:

#### **Key Rights-Based Intermediate Outcomes for CFP3 Reporting Purposes**

- Improved skills and capacity of women civil society members and women's groups for transition to low carbon
- Increased participation of women and women groups in advocacy for legal rights
- Improved agency of women and youth as actors of change to exercise decisions in the transition to low carbon

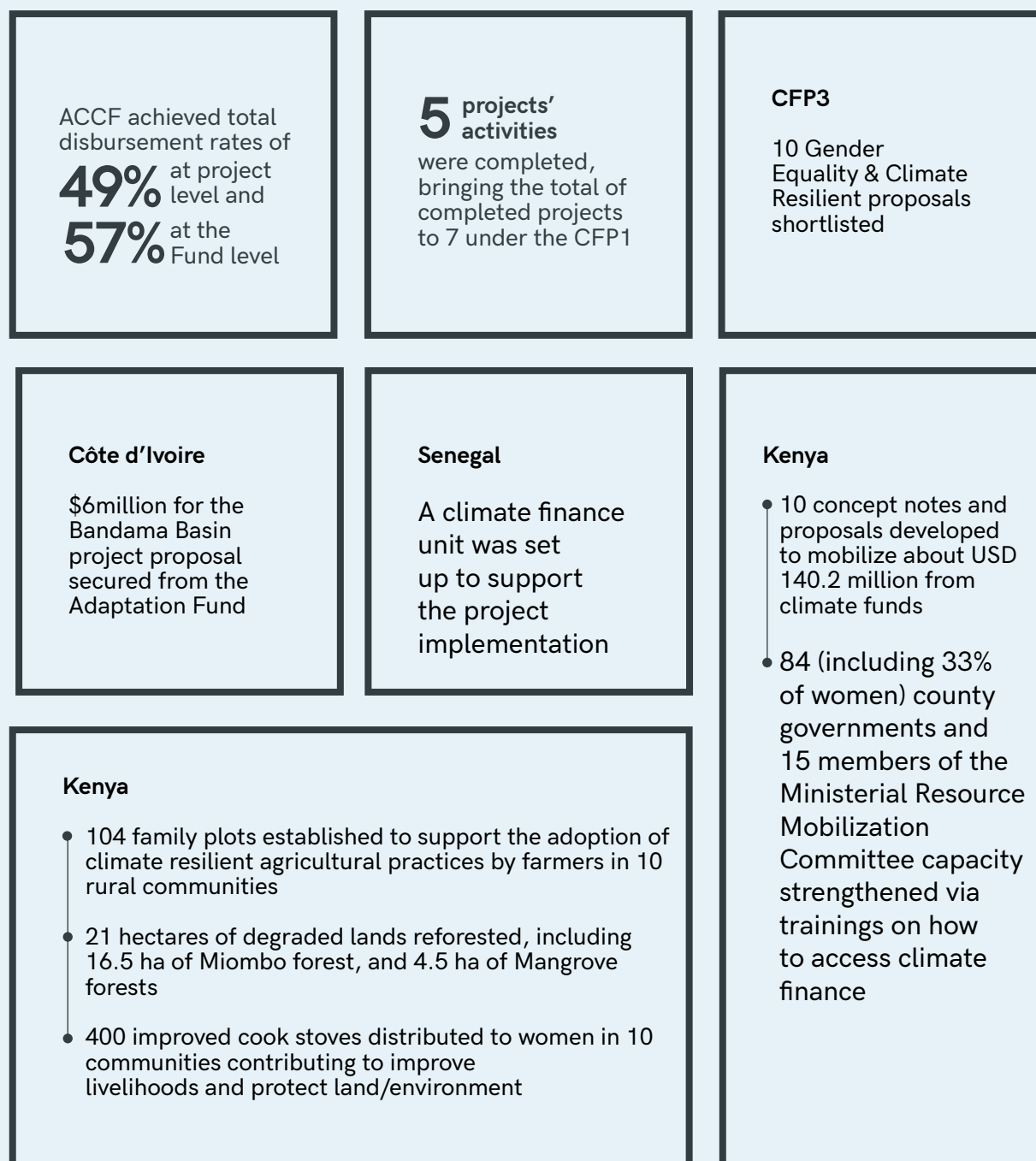
And the corresponding immediate outcomes for reporting results are:

- Increased rights-based knowledge of women civil society members and women's groups.
- Enhanced leadership and decision-making capacity about legal rights.
- Increased use of rights-based CSA financing, technologies and practices by women and youth entrepreneurs.
- Increased participation of women and women's groups in community-level, national, and international climate change negotiations.

## 2.4.1 Challenges in Reporting ACCF Results

- Climate change impacts are substantially gender-differentiated but not well documented.
- The development of RMF and related M&E systems for initiatives dealing with gender equality and climate resilience is widely recognized as confusing and challenging, more so for those not well-versed with project management or those who may have no expertise in M&E.
- The elements of the Results Measurement Framework often mean different things to different organizations.
- Gender norms that took centuries to reinforce cannot be undone and measured within the 24 - 36 months of project implementation timeframe. Neither can this be done for climate change adaptation, which is a long-term process and not an outcome. These issues are further complicated by delays caused by project preparation, gender/vulnerability studies, and especially procurement issues which are unfortunately a significant cause of delays in project implementation at the AfDB.
- Inadequate guidance on grantee methodologies at the design, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting stages; inadequate guidance for ACCF staff and TMs on vetting proposals and verifying reports can lead to poor quality project implementation, results, and reporting.
- Aggregating project-level results across an institution like ACCF is challenging. An initiative like GECR requires adaptive and context-specific programming that typically leads to project-specific indicators that are too unique to be aggregated.

Figure 3  
A snapshot of 2021 achievements/results



**NDC Hub Project**

- 4 GCF Concept Notes prepared for 4 countries to assess about \$208.6 million
- Consolidated training materials and capacity trainings on climate finance organized for national actors (public and private) on climate finance
- Guidance note developed for the identification and formulation of climate change proposals for funding
- Guidelines and tools developed for climate related assessments and for identification and formulation of proposals for funding

**Côte d'Ivoire-Adaptation Benefits Mechanism**

- A draft methodology prepared to measure and monitor the adaptation benefits from cocoa-agroforestry practices
- ABM Methodology Panel launched, and the first assessment of an ABM methodology done

**Sudan**

- 10 pilot farms of about 21 hectares established for both food crops and seed multiplication for 100 youth farmers (50 women and 50 men)
- 215 farmers (including 30% youth and 70% women) trained on best climate-resilient agricultural practices

**LoCAL Benin-Lesotho**

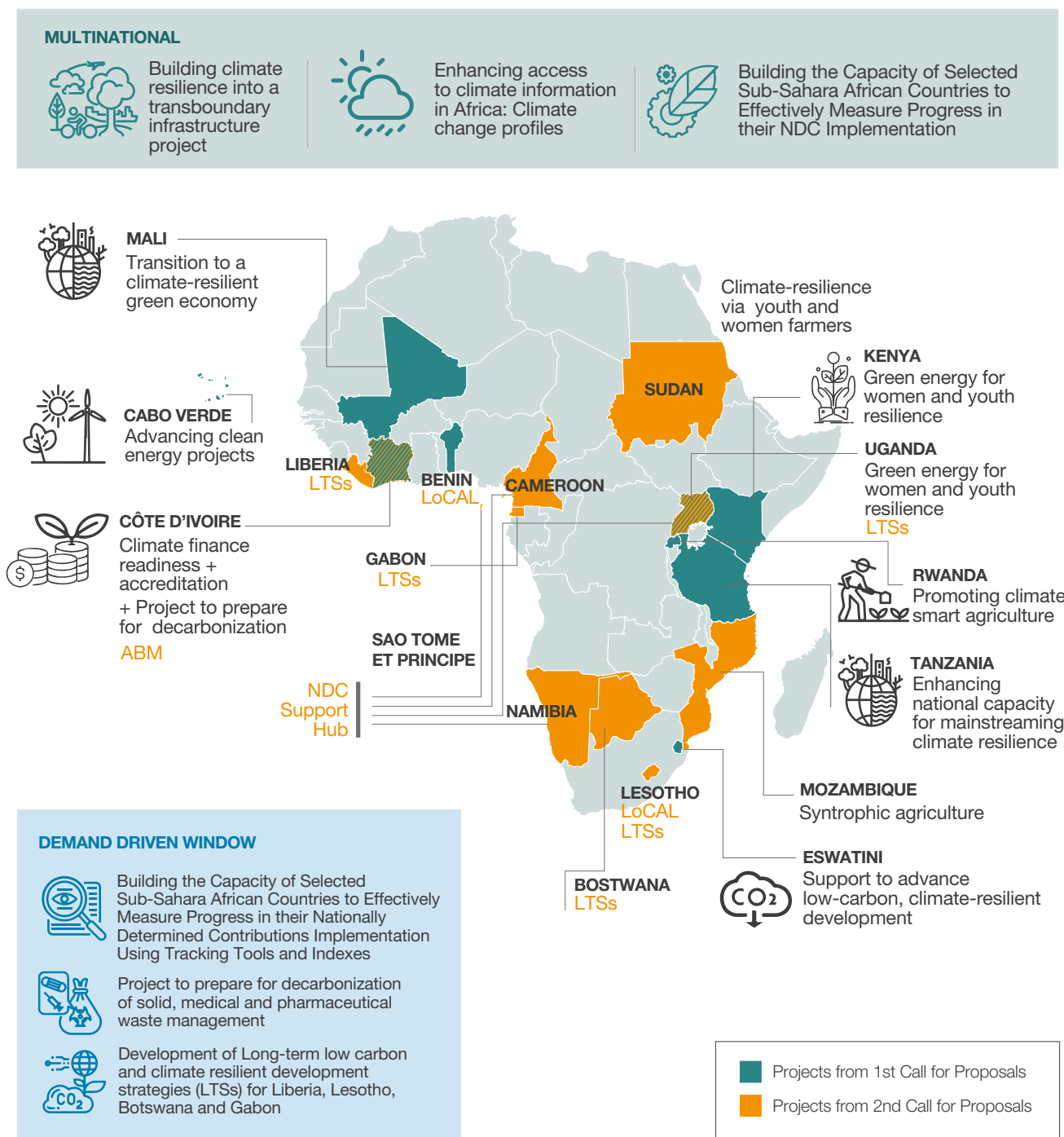
- Technical assistance provided to support climate change adaptation mainstreaming into local adaptation planning in Benin
- Lesotho: Community-based participatory planning held in 4 community councils in Molepolole district to integrate climate change into development plans

**Uganda-Kenya**

- 5 performance-based grant agreements signed with Financial Service Providers to build their capacities to offer financial services for Sustainable Energy Value Chains to women and youth
- 12 Partnership Agreements signed between Financial Service Providers and Sustainable Energy Companies to ensure access to clean energy technologies to last mile communities



Figure 4  
**ACCF Project Portfolio**



# 3.

## Communicating our Work

### 3.1 Knowledge & Outreach Events

#### Summer Academy on Climate, Land, and Security July 26–30, 2021

The ACCF partnered with the Geneva Centre for Security Policy to organize a five-day online training course on Climate Finance, Land, and Security online for government officials and civil society actors working on the nexus between land, security, and climate change at the local and national levels in their respective countries. Target participants were field practitioners actively working on the ground to advance peace and security, restore degraded land and promote sustainable land and natural resource management, or build resilience to climate change impacts. Out of 30 accepted participants, 29 attended the Summer Academy; 11 women and 18 men, mostly from low- and middle-income countries. 50% came from Africa.

The focus of the 2021 Summer Academy were (1) to promote dialogue, exchange and learning among participants from diverse countries, disciplines, and backgrounds involved in developing and implementing solutions to the

interrelated challenges of climate change, land degradation and conflict over land and natural resources, at various scales; (2) facilitate a deeper understanding of the interdisciplinary approaches and solutions to promoting sustainable land management, climate resilience and human security; (3) build understanding of a set of tools and enablers for implementing and scaling up solutions, including climate finance, policy, governance, technology, data and (south- south) knowledge exchange; (4) develop the skills of trust-building and collaboration to implement these solutions; and (5) forge a network of problem solvers who share a core vision and set of values and can draw on each other's strengths to deliver practical, timely and innovative ideas to implement and build more robust and effective practices.

At the conclusion of the course, participants evaluated the course and provided feedback summarized as follows: On a scale from 1 to 5, the participants thought that the course improved their knowledge about the nexus between climate, land, and security (4.56) and that the course was relevant to their work and valuable professionally (4.48). It also provided a unique opportunity to discuss climate change, land restoration, and security from different

actors' perspectives and inter-disciplinary learning between climate change and land restoration.

Participants learned how to build alumni networks interested in replicating the Summer Academy model in different countries. The online version allowed for global participation and a virtual experience for all the participants.

The course was supported by three donors, including the Africa Climate Change Fund of the African Development Bank (which funded participants from Africa), an anonymous private individual, and the Sylvia Zuber Fund (linked to Initiatives of Change Switzerland).

## COP26

### Role of the ACCF in building African climate finance readiness and resilience

On November 8, 2021, at the «La Francophonie» pavilion on the sidelines of the COP26 in Glasgow, the ACCF convened a panel discussion on the aforementioned theme with climate change experts, executing agencies, partners, and high-level country representatives. The event was both an outreach event to share the Fund's work that is supporting African countries to enhance their communities' resilience to climate change and access to climate finance. The ACCF grants provide the technical assistance required by African countries to develop project proposals for submission to climate funds and by building capacities of national experts on proposal writing, project management, resource mobilization, and supporting accreditation processes of national institutions to the GCF.

The Project Coordinators and representatives of the ACCF beneficiary countries, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali and Senegal shared their experiences and achievements as grantees of the Fund.

At the event, the participants were informed about some of the Fund's results from the grants provided to the 3 countries. For instance, the representative from Mali highlighted the ACCF's support to the development of the Mali climate finance mobilization strategy and contribution to strengthening the technical capacities of national experts. The representative from Cote d'Ivoire added likewise via the ACCF grants provided, the country was able to mobilize an additional funding of \$6 million from the Adaptation Fund to increase the resilience and adaptive capacities of rural communities that are vulnerable to climate change in the Bandama Basin. The project will contribute to reducing the projected direct effects of the negative impacts of climate change on 15,600 smallholder farmers and indirectly on 93,600 beneficiaries, of which 45% are women. Additionally, preparations are underway for two projects to mobilize \$62 million to establish a multi-risk early warning system and \$10 million to promote agriculture-related products.

The representative from Senegal added that the ongoing ACCF project in his country would increase the municipalities' capacities of sub-national entities to access climate finance and facilitate access to information for cities.

The representatives acknowledged the relevance of the ACCF to African countries and urged the Bank to increase its visibility and international climate funds and partners to increase their funding capacities.



Capacity building training on Gender and Climate Change



## 3.2 Capacity Building Trainings

### Gender and Climate Change Training

The ACCF Secretariat organized a two-week online capacity building trainings on mainstreaming gender into climate change projects from March 1 to 10, 2021. The overall objective of this training was to equip 17 (including 12 women and 5 men) ACCF and Bank staff with the necessary skills and tools on gender and climate change. The training, which was delivered by the Centre d'étude et de coopération internationale (CECI) offered participants a learning opportunity on understanding the nexus between gender and climate change and how to integrate gender into project management cycle.

Specifically, the training sessions included six modules: (i) Introduction to Gender issues, strengthening climate action by promoting women's rights and gender equality; (ii) Climate change and gender gap; (iii) Gender Mainstreaming in the Project Management Cycle; (iv) Gender transformative oriented projects; (v) Monitoring and evaluation; (iv) Gender in international climate change tools.

Through a methodology structured in the form of interactive workshops and an online learning platform, the modules were addressed using a mix of theoretical and participatory practical approaches and tools, individual exercises and group interactions and discussions.

The training was organized with the objective to build the capacity of the ACCF Secretariat staff and bank task managers working on ACCF projects to manage the ACCF's third Call for Proposals on Gender Equality and Climate Change to fund gender-focus climate change

projects in Africa. Additionally, the training reinforced ACCF's contribution towards ensuring an increased consideration of gender integration into Bank's operations. Most of the participants commended the timeliness and the important contribution of the training to their work.

## 3.3 Publications

### Publication of Newsletters

The Secretariat developed and published four quarterly newsletters in 2021 to highlight the Fund's project achievements and other vital updates. These newsletters showcased projects' interim achievements in Senegal, Mozambique, Côte d'Ivoire, Uganda, Kenya, eSwatini, and Benin/Lesotho. The Newsletters, which were widely disseminated within the ACCF's readership of over 2,000 contacts, contributed to bringing updates of the Fund to an average audience of 6,000 international climate change stakeholders with an average quarterly readership rate of 63%.

### Dissemination of updated Brochure

The Secretariat updated and disseminated a brochure highlighting the Fund and its operational modalities. This also served as a resource mobilization tool.

**Development of the website and regular updating of the ACCF web page -as a way of increasing the Fund's external visibility, the Secretariat developed a website with technical support from the Bank's IT team.** This will be updated in 2022 with information on projects. In addition, the Secretariat regularly updated the webpage on the Bank's website to communicate the Fund's updates.

### Annual Performance Report

The Secretariat prepared and widely disseminated the annual report for the year 2020. This captured ACCF's performances for the year and served as a tool to increase the Fund's visibility and raise awareness of the international climate change community on its work and achievements.

# 4.

## Financial Management

In compliance with the Fund's Operational Guidelines provisions, the Bank commissioned an independent audit of the ACCF's 2021 financial statement of contributions received against disbursements made for the year. Table 3 summarizes the 2021 ACCF budget implementation.

Table 3  
**Financial Summary** (as of 31/12/2021)

CONTRIBUTIONS		AMOUNT (\$)
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH		6,191,640
Government of Italy		5,559,630
Government of Flanders/Belgium		6,124,113
Global Affairs Canada		2,584,675
Government of Quebec		1,435,338
Interest earned		517,960
<b>Total funds</b>		<b>22,413,356</b>

USE OF FUNDS	AMOUNT ALLOCATED (\$)	CUMULATIVE AMOUNT DISBURSED
Project commitments	8,568,676	3,933,015
Administrative costs	1,673,225	1,379,656
Annual audit	30,237	25 425
Outreach and events	230,000	74 589
Management fees (5%)	1, 094,769	314,470
<b>Total funds</b>	<b>10,502,138</b>	<b>5,727,155</b>

Contributions received and interest earned	22,413,356
Cumulative commitments	10,502,138
Sealed projects pipeline	1,457,563
<b>Amount available for new commitments</b>	<b>10,453,655</b>

# 5.

## Lessons Learned and Way Forward

### 5.1 Improving the ACCF Calls for Proposals Process

In 2021, the Fund took the needed steps to improve its call for proposals process by using a grant management program called SurveyMonkey Apply. This effectively improved the management of the third call for proposal process by pre-screening ineligible applicants/institutions from submitting concept notes. It also ensured that applicants could submit proposals in either French or English and also be promptly notified in both languages about the status of their applications. Also, various submissions could be tracked and summary reports of the CFP3 activities generated and prepared. The ACCF Secretariat will continue to use this program to manage future calls for proposals, while also improving various aspects of it. An important lesson learned is that via the ACCF's early adoption of this program, other trust funds within the bank are in the process of using the Grant Management Program.

### 5.2 Projects execution and disbursements

Also, the Fund improved on its projects disbursements and execution by reinforcing collaboration with the Bank's departments responsible for procurement and funds disbursements (i.e., SNFI and FIFC) to follow up on payment requests and address various procurement bottlenecks. Notably, the recruitment of the Fund's procurement expert and project officers working with the various bank country procurement and financial management experts have enhanced the Secretariat's responsiveness in addressing significant implementation challenges such as procurement and payments of project deliverables. In addition, the Secretariat has continued to strengthen the capacities of executing agencies by training them on the bank's procurement rules and disbursement processes to ease implementation and provide timely support.



# 6. 2022 Outlook

In 2022, the Fund will focus on these activities under Projects Portfolio and Fund level Management.

## Projects Portfolio Management

The activities of ACCF in 2022 will focus on ongoing CFP2, DDW, and CFP3 projects. The completed and ongoing projects have strengthened African countries' capacities to access climate finance. For the following CFP1 projects (i.e., Kenya, Eswatini, Côte d'Ivoire, and Cabo Verde) whose activities were completed in 2021, audits and project completion reports will be completed in 2022. 2022 will represent a momentous year with a new pipeline of 13 additional projects from CFP3 and DDW entering the portfolio. ACCF will continue to pilot various innovative adaptation approaches, especially from implementing the CFP3 project portfolio due to start in the third quarter of 2022.

## Fund level Management

At the Fund level, the Secretariat will continue to mobilize new and additional resources via new partnerships and strengthen the capacities of its Executing Agencies via procurement training to increase its projects disbursements and overall project implementation.

Also, the Secretariat will seek to get approval from both the AfDB's Standing Committee on Partnership and the donors to extend the Multi-Donor Arrangement (MDA) for another 5 years (and to align the goals and objectives of the Glasgow Climate Pact to the MDA).



# Annexes

## Annex 1 Projects disbursements as of 31 December 2021

Title	Project activities Status	Approved Amount (a)	Amount Disbursed (b)	Available (c)=(a-b)	Amount Disbursed in 2021	Project completion date	Financial closure date
First Call for Proposals							
Enhancing climate finance readiness in Côte d'Ivoire	Completed	429 422	418 018	11 404	199 049	30-Jun-21	31-Mar-22
Strategic tools to support mitigation activities in key sectors in Cabo Verde	Completed	495 037	398 797	96 240	51 806	30-Jun-21	30-Aug-22
Supporting the Implementation of Kenya's national Green Economy Strategy	Completed	550 603	437 296	113 307	62 154	30-Jun-21	30-Jun-22
Accelerating a green climate resilient economy in Mali	Completed	404 000	385 178	18 822	13 000	31-Dec-20	28-Feb-22
Enhancing Readiness for Climate Investment in Swaziland	Completed	305 000	289 917	15 083	45 000	31-Dec-21	30-Jun-22
Enhancing national capacity for mainstreaming climate resilience in Zanzibar	Cancelled	361 515	86 095	-	4 470	NA	28-Jun-21
Enhancing access to climate information in Africa	Completed	384 298	379 316	-	-	31-May-19	31-Dec-19
Building climate resilience into transboundary infrastructure projects	Completed	346 600	321 811	24 789	10 000	31-Dec-21	28-Feb-22

Title	Project's activity Status	Approved Amount (a)	Amount Disbursed (b)	Disbursement Rate (%)	Available	Amount disbursed in 2021	Project Completion Date
Second Call for Proposals							
Phase 1 - Cocoa Livelihoods Resilience - enhancing the resilience of smallholder cocoa farmers in Cote d'Ivoire through piloting the Adaptation Benefits Mechanism	Ongoing	270 000	58 404	22%	211 596	28 762	11-Nov-22
Local climate adaptive living facility (LoCAL) - Benin and Lesotho	Ongoing	997 524	177 739	18%	819 785	177 739	20-Mar-23
Synthetic agriculture as strategy to foster resilience, climate adaptation and recovery of vulnerable communities living in degraded marine and coastal ecosystems in Zambezia	Ongoing	596 283	337 133	57%	259 151	229 290	30-Jun-22
Building Climate Resilience through youth and woman farmers	Ongoing	304 066	135 991	45%	168 075	72 739	31-Jan-23
Removing Barriers to Climate finance access by local gov/ municipalities	Ongoing	576 840	43 262	7%	533 578	43 262	28-Feb-24
Green energy for women and youth resilience in Uganda and Kenya	Ongoing	782 802	328 434	42%	454 368	239 426	31-Dec-22
The NDC support hub: supporting NDC implementation in Africa [Namibia, Uganda, Cameroon, Sao Tome and Principe]	Ongoing	936 272	169 662	18%	766 610	155 262	30-Sep-22
Promoting climate smart agriculture for improved rural livelihoods and climate resiliency in the climate-vulnerable Eastern Province of Rwanda	Ongoing	883 457	-	0%	883 457	-	26-Jul-23



## Annex 2

# Recap of Approved Projects Results

### First Call for Proposals Projects

Title	Enhancing Access to Climate Information in Africa: Climate Change Profiles
Executing Agency	Climate Change & Green Growth Department, African Development Bank
Implementation date	Launched on 13th July 2016
Status	Completed in 2018
Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25 national climate change country profiles (including French translations for the 12 Francophone country profiles) developed. The profiles provide information on potential future changes in climatic variables (e.g., temperature, rainfall), impact of climate change on key sectors, GHG emissions profile and commitments to the Paris Agreement (e.g., Nationally Determined Contributions).</li> <li>• Three (3) regional capacity-building/training workshops for national and AfDB climate change practitioners (in total 90 people trained) were organized to provide improved information to guide climate change-related decision-making within AfDB's project and programme cycle. These included bank participants as well as diverse invitees from various national focal points, designated national authorities and implementing entities. This included a set of complementary activities to build technical capacity and provide training to the intended beneficiaries of the national climate change profile documents.</li> <li>• All the profiles are available on the Bank's website for use by internal staff (climate change officers, Country Economists, task managers) as well as the general public – link. The profiles were also integrated in the Climate Safeguards system knowledge base in 2020.</li> <li>• Development of novel methodologies and approaches. The project development process involved continuous elaboration and development of the country profiles – and the underlying methodologies, analyses and document templates – in response to the sector- and process-specific needs identified by users/target audience. The wide scope of information considered in the profiles, as well as the highly variable state of country-specific data across the countries considered, resulted in the development of a unique mixed methodology tailored to the needs of the assignment.</li> </ul> <p>The cumulative disbursement of the project as of 31 December 2019 was 91 % of the total project amount.</p>

Title	Supporting the transition to a climate-resilient green economy in Mali
Executing Agency	Agency for Environment and Sustainable Development
Implementation date	Launched in March 2016, commenced implementation in 2017 Completed in December 2020
Status	Completed
Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two strategic programs were developed with an economy-wide approach for transitioning to a climate-resilient and green economy.</li> <li>• Three project concept notes were developed for submission to the GCF, focusing on using solid waste to generate electricity, promoting renewable energies, and water management for climate-resilient agriculture. Submission of these concept notes is currently on hold, pending completion of the ongoing GCF accreditation process of the Agency for Environment and Sustainable Development (AESD).</li> <li>• Five projects to attract private sector investment in adaptation and resilience were identified. These projects will be presented to private sector actors at a workshop on climate financing to raise their interest in investment opportunities and explore potential public and private sector collaboration on climate finance. It is expected that a national resource mobilization meeting will be held with the private sector to introduce these projects.</li> <li>• A national strategy on environment financing was developed, which aims to ensure that increased and consistent funding is available to tackle key environmental issues.</li> <li>• A targeted training program on procurement and fiscal management strengthened the capacity of 25 staff of the AESD.</li> <li>• The technical capacity of the AESD was strengthened through (i) the acquisition of accounting software; and (ii) the training of four officials of the AESD on the use of this software. This software has improved the fiscal management and the reporting system, which will increase the efficiency and transparency of AESD's financial reporting.</li> <li>• A concept note was developed for submission to the Adaptation Fund. This concept note will mobilize about \$1.5 million from the AF to support adaptation projects in five rural communities (Korombana, Borondougou, Bassirou, Kounari, and Fatoma) in the Mopti and Tombouctou regions. The concept note was supported by a feasibility study and an environmental impact assessment, which were conducted to gather information to ensure the practical impact on the target communities.</li> <li>• A video documentary outlining lessons learned and significant achievements.</li> <li>• End of project completion and audit reports finalized.</li> </ul> <p>The cumulative disbursement rate as of 31 December 2021 was 95% of the total project amount. The remaining 5% will be paid back to the ACCF's account.</p>

Title	Enhancing Readiness for Climate Investment in eSwatini
Executing Agency	Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs
Implementation date	Launched in September 2016, commenced in early 2017 Project activities completed in December 2021
Status	Completed Project Completion and Audit Reports Ongoing
Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thirty-five stakeholders from civil society, the private sector, academia, and public institutions were trained to access climate finance sources and develop funding proposals for the GCF.</li> <li>• A project concept note was developed for submission to the GCF to build climate change resilience for Eswatini's most vulnerable populations by introducing a bottom-up, integrated management approach in mountain ecosystems; a pre-feasibility study was conducted to improve the concept note.</li> <li>• Five concept notes were developed:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Renewable energy and energy efficiency solutions for Eswatini;</li> <li>(ii) Increasing resilience in Eastern Eswatini in the Lubombo Region;</li> <li>(iii) Building resilience for improved food and water security through climate-smart agriculture;</li> <li>(iv) Building sustainable climate-resilient cities of Eswatini: The case of Mbabane and Matsapha municipalities; and</li> <li>(v) Building rural community resilience to climate change through improved adaptable WASH services in the Lubombo and Shiselweni regions.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed in 2020 between UNEP and the Government of the Kingdom of Eswatini, which identifies UNEP as the accredited entity to support the development of the whole project proposal titled, "Improving climate resilience in the Kingdom of Eswatini through the integrated management of mountain ecosystems," and submission to the GCF. In 2020, the ACCF allocated the remaining funds under the project to UNEP to develop a feasibility study, which was completed in 2021 to underpin the full project proposal. UNEP is finalizing the project proposal. An in-country mission is planned for the second week of March 2022 to validate the project activities with stakeholders.</li> </ul> <p>The cumulative disbursement rate of the project as of 31 December 2021 was 95% of the total project amount.</p>

Title	Enhancing National Capacity for Mainstreaming Climate Resilience in Zanzibar
Executing Agency	Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar via the Government of Tanzania
Implementation date	February 2017 - June 2021
Status	Cancelled
Achievements	<p>The project aimed to enhance the capacity of institutions within the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, and to develop and streamline climate change programmes and projects. The project will strengthen and advance readiness to access international funding</p>



The project faced significant delays at the inception, which prompted the ACCF Secretariat to conduct a field mission to Zanzibar and, in 2020, the redrafting of the terms of reference of the main project activity. Some of the results achieved were:

#### Achievements

- A team of five government officials from the Ministry of Finance and Planning, Department of Environment and Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority attended the training Course on Development of Concept Note for Green Climate Fund facilitated by MTDI. The course took place from 18th - 27th February, 2019 at Global Village Hotel, Manzini-Eswatini.
- A consultancy firm, HM&Y Technologies, was recruited to develop the website for the Department of Environment, Zanzibar, and trained 5 staff members on website management and maintenance that was finalized in May 2021

The cumulative disbursement rate of the project as of 30 June 2021 was 23.79% of the total project amount.

Title	
Advancing Clean Energy Projects in Cabo Verde	
Executing Agency	National Directorate of Environment, Republic of Cabo Verde
Implementation date	Launched in 2017, implementation faced some administrative delays but commenced in 2019
Status	In 2021, the activities stagnated due to several administrative challenges with the EA Project Completion and Audit Reports Ongoing and expected to be completed in 2022
Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project conducted two scoping assessments for the proposed "Energy Efficiency and Micro-Generation Programme Across Nine Islands" and "Organic Waste Composting and Utilization across Eight Islands in Cabo Verde." These scoping assessments are part of a broader process of developing GCF concept notes and a Project Preparation Funding (PPF) application to GCF. These assessments provided preliminary technical guidance on the program design, costing, and implementation arrangements.</li> <li>• In 2020, the project developed four concept notes in both GCF and non-GCF formats on (i) the Energy Efficiency and Micro-Generation Programme across all nine Islands of Cabo Verde; (ii) Brava: A Sustainable Island; (iii) Organic Waste Composting and Utilization across Eight Islands of Cabo Verde; and (iv) The Santiago Island Solid Waste Resource Centre.</li> <li>• Also, two GCF Project Preparation Facility to seek support to develop two proposals on Energy Efficiency and Micro-Generation program across all nine islands of Cabo Verde and on Organic Waste Composting and Utilization across eight islands of Cabo Verde. These concept notes are intended to be submitted to the GCF and other bilateral donors for funding.</li> </ul> <p>The cumulative disbursement rate of the project as of 31 December 2021 was 81% of the total project amount.</p>

Title	Advancing Kenya's Green Growth Agenda
Executing Agency	National Environment Trustfund (NETFUND)
Implementation date	Launched in October 2016 Project activities completed on 31 December 2021
Status	Audit Report Ongoing and expected to be completed in 2022
Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment in 2015 of the Resource Mobilization Committee (RMC) made up of 15 representatives (of which 40% are women) from agencies within the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.</li> <li>In February 2018, a five-day training was developed tailored to enhancing these capacity gaps identified in 2017. The training covered the following topics, including climate finance and resource mobilization, donor mapping, requisites and engagement, baselines and theory of change, project design and management, and coordination mechanism and modalities.</li> <li>In total, nine (9) Project ideas (PIs) were identified and developed into concept notes with the support of consultancy firms recruited to support the government. 10 concept notes developed, including a detailed project proposal to raise about USD 140.2 million from various climate funds.</li> <li>Three (3) major flagship projects (MFPs) were identified and developed into concept notes through a consultative process held with key stakeholders and beneficiaries between 2019 to 2021 on green innovation, climate smart agriculture and agroforestry.</li> <li>The capacities of 84 county governments officers were strengthened on how to access climate finance from the various climate funds including modalities to access finance as well as project identification, concept note ad full proposal development.</li> <li>An end of Project Completion Report (PCR) was finalised.</li> <li>A 15-minute video documentary was produced with a shorter version of 3 minutes for social media to document the project results and lessons learned.</li> </ul> <p>The cumulative disbursement rate of the project as of 31 December 2021 was 78% of the project amount.</p>

Title	Building Climate Resilience into Transboundary Infrastructure Projects
Executing Agency	Climate Change & Green Growth Department, African Development Bank
Implementation date	Launched in May 2016 Project activities completed on 31 December 2021
Status	Completed End of Project Completion Report expected to be completed in 2022
Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project strengthened the capacities of climate change stakeholders from the bank's regional member countries through regional workshops in Zambia (for the Southern African Development Community region) and Togo (for the West Africa region) on integrating climate-resilience into two transboundary infrastructure projects.</li> </ul>

Other significant achievements of the project to date include:

- Develop funding proposals for Lesotho and eSwatini, feasibility studies, and financial models. The concept notes developed were combined into a new proposal due to the geographical proximity of the two countries and their shared focus on the energy sector. The proposal will be fine-tuned and resubmitted to the GCF for funding in 2021.
- The project helped submit draft funding proposals, pre-feasibility studies, and financial models. The Bank's Regional Office reviewed the Southern Africa region.
- In 2020, due to a lack of co-financing from the Bank, the AfDB-GCF coordination unit proposed to restructure the proposal for submission via the GCF SAP window in 2021.

The cumulative disbursement of the project as of 31 December 2020 was 89.96% of the total project amount.

Title	
Enhancing Climate Finance Readiness in Côte d'Ivoire	
Executing Agency	Ministry of Environment & Sustainable Development
Implementation date	Launched in June 2017 Project activities completed on 31 December 2021
Status	Completed Audit Reports Ongoing and expected to be completed in 2022
Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacities were built for 52 climate change stakeholders on GCF and AF cycle management and proposal designing and climate finance resource mobilization approaches.</li> <li>• Two national institutions, the Fonds Interprofessionnel pour la Recherche et le Conseil Agricoles (FIRCA, Inter-professional Fund for Research and Agricultural Council) and the Office Ivoirien des Parcs et Réserves (OIPR, Ivoirian Office of Parks and Reserves), were selected for accreditation to GCF through a competitive process and will be supported by the consultant in the accreditation process, they have received in March 2022 their connexion parameters to upload all documents and are waiting to hear back from GCF.</li> <li>• In 2020, the project focused on developing two concept notes for submission to the GCF which took approximately 20 months to develop. These two concept notes focus on bioenergy and the early warning system, and the accredited entities are United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), respectively. Comments from the GCF were received for both and the AE are doing their internal review.</li> <li>• Also, a full project proposal was developed with IFAD and submitted to the Adaptation Fund in 2020 and was finally approved by the AF on October 2021 for an amount of USD \$6) million.</li> <li>• The project developed a short film which was presented at COP26 to share the project's achievements. They also developed a magazine with pictures of all the activities undertaken during the project's lifetime was produced and disseminated to all the main stakeholders.</li> <li>• An individual consultant was also recruited to finalize the project completion report in August 2021 and was completed. Finally, an audit firm was recruited to conduct a financial audit of the project.</li> </ul> <p>The cumulative disbursement of the project as of 31 December 2021 was 94 % of the total project amount.</p>



## Second Call for Proposals Projects

Fostering Resilience, Climate Adaptation, and Recovery of Vulnerable Communities through Syntropic Agriculture in Mozambique	
<b>Title</b>	
<b>Executing Agency</b>	ICEI and ORAM
<b>Implementation date</b>	Launched in October 2020
<b>Status</b>	Ongoing
<b>Achievements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction of Agroforestry/Syntropic agriculture in 104 family plots</li> <li>• 10 pilot women-led fish-farming units supported</li> <li>• 400 ICS distributed to 3 women and youth groups for efficient cooking stoves,</li> <li>• 10/10 gender-oriented PRAs reformulated on a community level with a gender approach.</li> <li>• 30 young people trained as leaders in the reforestation of degraded ecosystems</li> </ul> <p>The cumulative disbursement of the project as of 31 December 2021 was 57% of the total project amount.</p>

Enhancing the Resilience of Smallholder Cocoa Farmers through the Adaptation Benefit Mechanism in Côte d'Ivoire	
<b>Title</b>	
<b>Executing Agency</b>	Climate Change & Green Growth Department, African Development Bank
<b>Implementation date</b>	Launched in November 2019
<b>Status</b>	Ongoing
<b>Achievements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project was launched in November 2019 with the first meeting of the Executing Committee (EC) of the ABM. The ABM EC agreed on its Rules of Procedure and adopted an ambitious work plan for 2020, prioritizing methodological work.</li> <li>• In 2020, with assistance from the Bank, the Executive Committee of the ABM held six meetings remotely. It adopted key documents for the operationalization of the ABM, including guidelines on the preparation of a new ABM methodology, guidelines on the process for adoption of a new ABM methodology, Terms of Reference for an ABM Methodology Panel, and a strategic plan for the ABM Pilot Phase 2019-2023. The Bank took the first steps toward setting up an online platform for promoting the ABM and the project.</li> <li>• The International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF) was recruited as a consultancy firm for the project since it was already being presented as a partner for this project to provide the services and knowledge needed to implement Phase I of this project, and initiated consultations with key stakeholders, as well as the preparation of an ABM methodology for the resilience measures.</li> <li>• ICRAF, in collaboration with the World Cocoa Foundation an in-person workshop in Abidjan on 30th November 2021 in order to present ABM, the draft methodology and collect feedbacks from stakeholders. It is expected that the methodology will be approved in the first quarter (Q1) of 2022, following which it will be made publicly available on the online ABM platform at no cost for use by other ABM activity developers from all regions.</li> <li>• In June 2021, the African Development Bank recruited a webmaster to develop a functional and up-to-date online platform for the ABM and the ABM demonstration project.</li> </ul>

- Achievements**
- ICRAF and the African Development Bank prepared multiple communication materials, presentations, and brochures and held various webinars and side-events promoting the ABM and the project, including at COP26. The AfDB edited and prepared the first annual report of the ABM Executive Committee. The report was also officially submitted to the Bank's high-level management (Vice-President).

The cumulative disbursement of the project as of 31 December 2021 was 22% of the total project amount.

Title	Improving Women's and Youth's Access to Green Energy in Uganda and Kenya
Executing Agency	AVSI Foundation and Pamiga CDR
Implementation date	Launched in September 2021
Status	Ongoing
Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 grant agreements with selected FSPs</li> <li>2 new MOUs have been signed under the project</li> <li>290 young men and women have access to SE products, and 4 MSMEs have access to loans for energy retails</li> <li>Capacity gaps report developed</li> <li>Upgraded training manual (Facilitator's manual)</li> <li>Identified and validated business opportunities in the SEVC</li> </ul> <p>The cumulative disbursement rate as of 31 December 2021 was 42 % of the total project amount.</p>

Title	Removing barriers to climate finance access by local governments/ municipalities in Senegal
Executing Agency	National Program for Local Development (PNDL), Ministry of Territorial Governance, Development and Management of the Territory (MTGDMT) Partner CSE
Implementation date	Launched in March 2021
Status	Ongoing
Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In October 2021, the project successfully created its climate finance unit. To build the capacity of Climate Finance Support Unit staff on essential climate finance tools/concepts and project formulation for global funds an MoU was co-developed and co-signed by the PNDL and the CSE in April 2021 to define the roles and responsibilities of each of the structures.</li> <li>To efficiently implement this project, several meetings took place in September - October 2021 with the Regional Committees on Climate Change (COMRECC), in all the main region of the projects (Fatick, Tambacounda, Matam, Saint-Louis, Louga).</li> <li>Trainings specifically on climate finance were held on GCF and AF in 2021, and the third one on GEF will be in 2022.</li> <li>The project participated in the side-event (parallel event) organized by the ACCF at COP26 in Glasgow. This event organized by the ACCF aimed, among other things, to highlight the expected transformational impacts of flagship initiatives, such as the one implemented by the PNDL and the CSE.</li> </ul> <p>The cumulative disbursement rate as of 31 December 2021 was 7 % of the total project amount.</p>

Local climate adaptive living facility (LoCAL)	
Executing Agency	United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)
Implementation date	Launched in June 2021
Status	Ongoing
Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The activities focused on consolidating efforts for LoCAL Phase II deployment in Benin with 9 local governments and LoCAL Phase I in Lesotho to support 4 local governments through ACCF funding.</li> <li>Technical assistance (TA) has been mobilized in Benin to review and mainstream available climate information into local climate information systems for adaptation (LISA).</li> <li>In Lesotho, LoCAL organized, in June 2021, a training workshop in Mphahle's Hoek district with implementing teams, line ministries and local NGOs on climate change mainstreaming, adaptation plans and on the LoCAL mechanism.</li> <li>In Lesotho, LoCAL and the Ministry of Local Government and Chieftainship (MoLGC) undertook community-based participatory planning in 4 community councils (Khoelenya, Lithipeng, Qhoasing, and Senqunyane) in Mphahle's Hoek district from the 4th to 8th October 2021.</li> <li>finalization of the Annual Performance Assessment (APA) exercises that took place in both countries from September to October 2021, a new Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for performance-based climate resilience grant (PBCRG) deployment in Benin as well as Letters of Agreement for institutional strengthening and operational support with line ministries and institutions were prepared for signing. In Lesotho, the first APA was conducted from April – October 2021.</li> <li>A national validation workshop was organized by the LoCAL Technical Committee on from 21st to 22nd October 2021 to validate the LoCAL Design Phase II for Benin. Participants included 43 people.</li> <li>A feasibility assessment for deploying complementary financing instruments to mobilize private sector finance for adaptation within LoCAL PBCRG's system in Benin was recently launched in December 2021.</li> </ul> <p>The cumulative disbursement rate as of 31 December 2021 was 18 % of the total project amount.</p>

Supporting NDCs Implementation in Africa	
Executing Agency	Climate Change & Green Growth Department, African Development Bank
Implementation date	Launched in June 2021
Status	Ongoing
Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2021, the EA completed recruitment for both the lead and country consultants and commenced implementing the project activities.</li> <li>Following country consultations, the project deliverable was re-aligned. In line with ACCF operational guidelines, approval was sought to adjust the project deliverable.</li> <li>The project activities were launched in all the focus countries.</li> <li>Feasibility studies was conducted for Uganda</li> </ul>



- Achievements**
- GCF concepts notes (drafts available) for the renewable energy project in Cameroon, the resilient cities project in Uganda, and the agroforestry project in STP.
  - A high-level bilateral meeting between Namibia's Minister of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism, Hon. Pohamba Shifeta and Vice President Beth Dunford, AHVP, at the margins of COP26, 8th November 2021 (see annex for further information).
  - An operational M&E system including M&E and gender indicators is available
  - Capacity needs assessment for NDC implementation available for Cameroon, STP, and Uganda
  - Training modules, tools, and materials available for Cameroon, Namibia, STP, and Uganda
  - A Guidance note for the identification and formulation of climate change proposals for funding available

The cumulative disbursement rate as of 31 December 2021 was 18 % of the total project amount.

Title	Building Climate Resilience through Youth and Women Farmers in Sudan
Executing Agency	ZENAB for Women in Development
Implementation date	Launched in 2020
Status	On-hold It is important to note the Bank suspended operations and disbursements in November 2021 and hence for the time being all disbursements for this project.
Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project team focused on setting up the project implementation unit and other preparatory activities, including identifying the project beneficiaries and vendors.</li> <li>• The project established crop diversification and seed multiplication pilot farms that provided inputs and conducted on-farm training on input packages and climate-resilient best agricultural practices. The training took five days in the three selected communities in Gedaref State, Western Galabat Locality - Wad-alsnoui, Wad-daeef, and Kom-shetaa, and attended by 215 participants (in each targeted community: 30% youth and 70% women).</li> <li>• In October 2021, a training was organised to help women farmers and young farmers become familiar with the constituent parts of agricultural machinery, operate the agricultural machinery in the field and familiarize themselves with driving a tractor. The participants were 30 youth (20 Male; 10 Female). The training included a theoretical part as well as a practical session. Certificates were distributed to all trainees by the end of the day.</li> </ul> <p>The cumulative disbursement rate as of 31 December 2021 was 45 % of the total project amount.</p>

## Annex 3

### Projects undergoing review by the ACCF's Governing Committees

Project ID	Project Title	Executing Agency	Country	Grant Amount Requested (USD)	Status
Second Call for Proposals					
242	Establishment of A South-South Cooperation Programme to Support Direct Access to Climate Finance	Centre de Suivi Ecologique (CSE)	Multinational (Togo, Niger, Burundi)	525 000	Undergoing Review
Demand Driven Window					
17	Building the Capacity of Selected Sub-Sahara African Countries to Effectively Measure Progress in their Nationally Determined Contributions Implementation Using Tracking Tools and Indexes	African Technology Policy Studies Network Pan African Climate Justice Alliance	Multinational	433 730	Undergoing Fiduciary review
5	Projet de préparation de la Côte d'Ivoire à la décarbonisation de la gestion des déchets solides, médicaux et pharmaceutiques (DMP) pour l'atteinte des objectifs d'atténuation des émissions de GES conformément aux CDN et à l'objectif 2050 de l'Accord de Paris	National Climate Change Programme, Ministry of Environment & Sustainable Development	Côte d'Ivoire	277 300	Undergoing Fiduciary review
18	Development of Long-term low carbon and climate-resilient development strategies (LTSs) for Liberia, Lesotho, Botswana and Gabon	Department of Climate Change and Green Growth, African Development Bank (AfDB)	Multinational	500 000	Undergoing Fiduciary review

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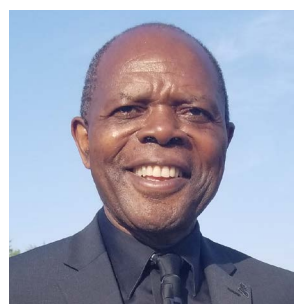
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