

AFRICA CLIMATE CHANGE FUND ANNUAL REPORT 2016





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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACCF	Africa Climate Change Fund
AEDD	Agency for Environment and Sustainable Development
AF	Adaptation Fund
AfDB	African Development Bank
CCAP	AfDB's Climate Change Action Plan
COP22	22nd Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC
ECOWAS	Economic Commission of West Africa
GCF	Green Climate Fund
MDTF	Multi-donor Trust Fund
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
PECG	Climate Change and Green Growth Department
PECG1	Climate Finance Division, PECG
RCM	Climate Finance Readiness Coordination Mechanism
RMCs	Regional Member Countries
SADC	Southern African Development Community
TC	Technical Committee
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change



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**The ACCF is supporting
several African
countries to strengthen
their capacities to
access international
climate funds**

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**Dr. Anthony O. NYONG**

Director

*Climate Change and Green Growth Department (PECG)**The African Development Bank Group*

Although the African continent contributes the least to global greenhouse gas emissions, it is highly vulnerable to climate change impacts. African countries have set out ambitious commitments towards climate adaptation and mitigation in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), many of which will require significant climate finance and other support in order to be achieved. However, Africa currently receives less than three percent of total climate finance flows, well below the estimated needs.

In response to these challenges, the Africa Climate Change Fund (ACCF) was created by the African Development Bank (AfDB) in April 2014 to support African countries in building their resilience to the negative impacts of climate change and in transitioning to sustainable low-carbon growth. In the three years since its creation, the ACCF has established itself as a climate financing mechanism to support preparatory activities and small-scale projects across the African continent. It has growing visibility and an emerging pipeline of projects whose value exceeds the financing currently available, and demand for resources is strong and growing. It has succeeded in attracting new donors, enabling it to scale up to a multi-donor trust fund.

As a multi-donor trust fund, the ACCF is well positioned to contribute to achieving the Bank's goal to triple its climate financing to reach US\$ 5 billion annually by 2020, as well as the objectives set out in the Bank's Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP) 2016-2020 and in the 2013-2022 Strategy. It will further support the Bank in integrating green growth and climate resilience into the realisation of its High Fives.

Moving forward, the ACCF aims to secure new funding contributions and scale up its climate finance support to enable African countries to achieve the ambitious objectives set out in their NDCs.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'A. Nyong', written in a cursive style.

Dr. Anthony Nyong

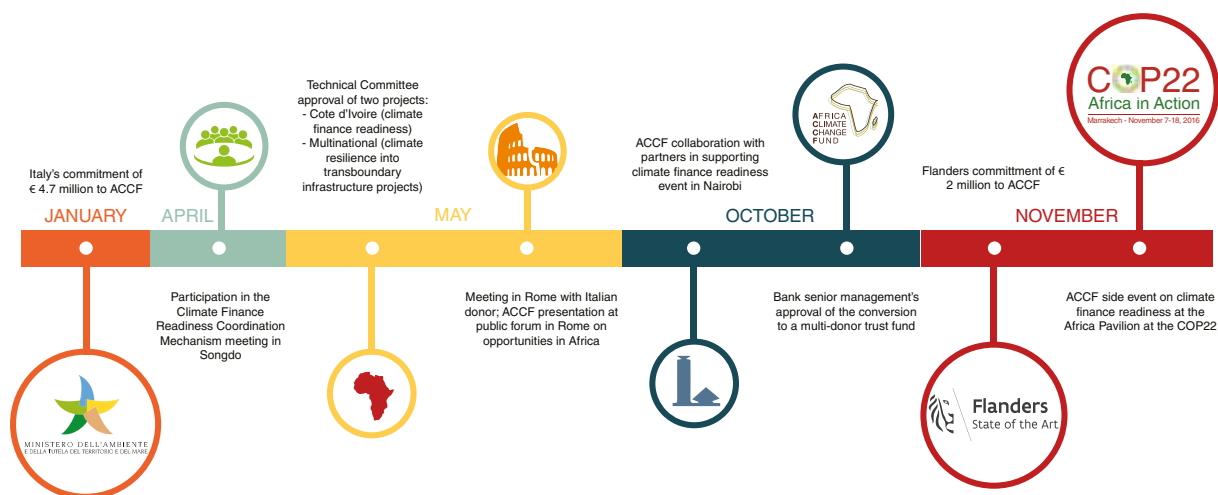
I. INTRODUCTION

The Paris Agreement, adopted at the 21st Conference of Parties (COP21) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) set a clear signal of the need to scale up and shift investments towards a low-carbon, climate resilient growth trajectory, and to ensure adequate finance for adaptation and building resilience. African countries have outlined bold aspirations to build climate resilient and low-carbon economies in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and have articulated considerable financing needs to meet these objectives.






The Africa Climate Change Fund (ACCF), established 2014 with an initial contribution of € 4.725 million from the government of Germany, is well positioned to play a significant role in supporting countries to achieve these goals. It has made good progress since its inception and gained recognition as an important climate finance initiative for supporting readiness and preparatory activities in Africa. The ACCF was able to secure an additional funding commitment of € 4.7 million from the government of Italy at the end of 2015 and a commitment of € 2 million from the government of Flanders, Belgium in 2016, bringing the total contributions to the ACCF since its inception to over € 11.4 million. The new contributions have enabled the ACCF to initiate its conversion to a multi-donor trust fund, which will open the door to scaling up the Fund's operations and securing commitments.

Its scaling-up to a multi-donor trust fund comes at an opportune time, as the COP21 and subsequent discussions in Marrakech in November 2016 raised the level of ambition to tackle climate change globally, and the Bank has set an ambitious objective to triple its own climate financing to reach USD5 billion annually by 2020. Advancing the conversion process, including taking stock of the lessons learned in the bilateral fund, has been a major focus of the Fund's activities in 2016. Looking forward, the ACCF is well placed to support African countries to scale-up their access to climate finance, to support innovative institutions and initiatives that may not be receiving support elsewhere, and to facilitate new partnerships.

2016 MILESTONES FOR THE ACCF



MAIN HIGHLIGHTS OF 2016

-  The ACCF approved two new grants totalling US\$ 0.78 million; one will strengthen the capacity of Côte d'Ivoire to access climate finance while the second will integrate climate resilience into two transboundary projects in Togo and Benin and in Zambia and Zimbabwe.
-  Seven approved ACCF projects moved into the execution phase, with letters of agreement between the Bank and the recipient signed for five approved externally executed projects (in Mali, Kenya, Swaziland, Cape Verde and Cote d'Ivoire), launching missions conducted in three countries, while first disbursement of ACCF funding to project activities was achieved for two Bank-executed projects.
-  The conversion of the ACCF to a multi-donor trust fund was initiated in January 2016 following the commitment of € 4.7 million from Italy, with the new multi-donor trust fund instrument approved by senior management of the Bank in October 2016 and by the Bank's Board of Directors in early 2017.
-  The ACCF attracted a new donor: the Government of Flanders, Belgium, with a commitment of € 2 million to the ACCF in late 2016.
-  The Fund convened and co-organised several outreach and learning events on direct access to climate finance for African institutions in partnership with the World Resources Institute, the Centre de Suivi Ecologique of Senegal, the Kenyan National Environmental Management Authority, and other partners.

OVERVIEW 2016

Transformation from a bilateral fund to a multi donor fund following the commitment of Italy of € 4.7 million

In 2016, the ACCF approved two new grants totaling US\$ 0,78 million bringing the total amount to US\$ 3,31 million

8 ACCF projects Kenya, Mali, Cabo Verde, Swaziland, Cote d'Ivoire, Tanzania (Zanzibar), and 2 multinational

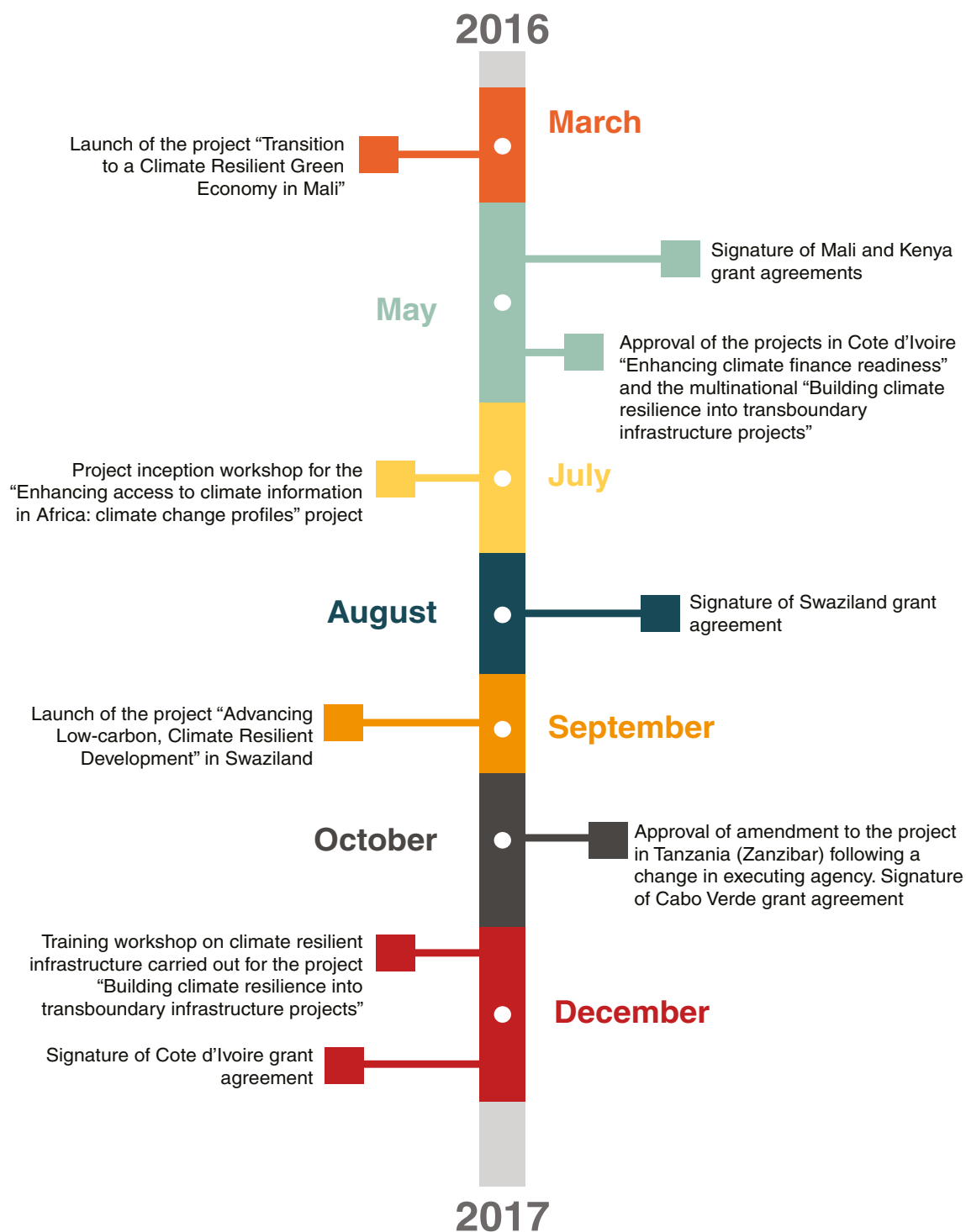
The ACCF co-organized several outreach and learning events on direct access to climate finance

New donor: the Government of Flanders, Belgium, which made a commitment of € 2 million to the ACCF in late 2016

€ 11,4 million dedicated to climate change readiness and access to climate finance

II. PROGRESS UPDATE

PROJECT MILESTONES



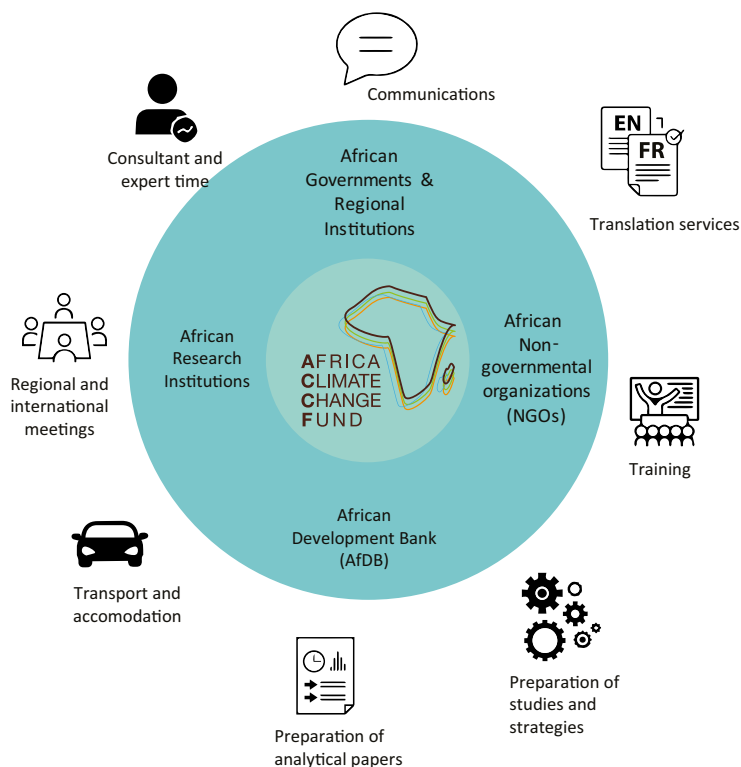
APPRAISAL AND APPROVAL OF PROPOSALS

Two projects were approved by the ACCF Technical Committee in May 2016. A grant of US\$ 429,422 will support Côte d'Ivoire, a country highly vulnerable to climate change, in enhancing its capacity to mobilize international resources for climate resilient development. The project will develop a full proposal for submission to the adaptation fund (AF) and a detailed concept note for submission to the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The project will also train the governments' climate change experts in the design and management of projects and resource mobilization for climate finance. Lastly, the project will undertake a study to identify a national entity capable of obtaining accreditation to implement GCF projects.

A second grant of US\$ 346,600 will focus on enhancing knowledge and capacity and facilitating partnerships for climate-proofing African infrastructure projects, as well as promoting climate-resilient infrastructure development in two transboundary projects. A component of the Abidjan-Lagos Coastal Corridor road infrastructure project in Togo and Benin, which is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, particularly floods, sea level rise and coastal erosion, will be climate-proofed. In addition, the project will integrate climate change resilience into the Batoka Gorge Hydropower project, a strategically important project for Zambia and Zimbabwe that will provide clean and reliable electricity supply. The grant will also strengthen the capacity of 100 policy-makers from the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and Southern African Development Community (SADC) in integrating climate risks resilient measures in projects from energy and transportation sectors.

A number of other proposals that were retained in the first call for proposals remain in the pipeline. The appraisal of several of these proposals advanced, however others are stalled for a variety of reasons and will be re-evaluated in early 2017 once the conversion to a multi-donor trust fund is completed.

Eligible beneficiaries and activities



PROJECT EXECUTION

Seven approved ACCF projects moved into the execution phase, with letters of agreement between the Bank and the recipient signed for five approved externally executed projects (Mali, Kenya, Swaziland, Cabo Verde and Cote d'Ivoire), and launching missions conducted in three countries (Mali, Swaziland and Kenya). Launching missions in Cote d'Ivoire, Zanzibar and Cabo Verde are planned in early 2017. The first disbursement of ACCF funding to project activities was achieved for two Bank-executed projects. Bank-executed projects have been able to achieve first disbursement more quickly than externally-executed projects because the process of signing a grant agreement with the external beneficiaries takes several months and in several cases has encountered delays for a variety of internal and external reasons. Annex 1 provides more details on the status of each of the approved ACCF projects.

Project title	Country	Status	Amount Committed
NATIONAL			
Supporting the Transition to a Climate Resilient Green Economy	Mali		404,000
Support to Advance Low-carbon, Climate Resilient Development	Swaziland		305,000
Enhancing national capacity for mainstreaming climate resilience	Tanzania / Zanzibar		361,515
Advancing clean energy projects	Cabo Verde		495,037
Advancing Kenya's Green Growth Agenda	Kenya		550,603
Enhancing climate finance readiness	Cote d'Ivoire		429,422
MULTINATIONAL			
Enhancing access to climate information in Africa : Climate change profiles	Multinational		420,000
Building climate resilience into transboundary infrastructure projects	Multinational		346,600
<div>grant agreement pending signature</div> <div>grant agreement signed and procurement under way</div> <div>Project activities under implementation</div>			

ACCF PROJECTS



III. COORDINATION OF CLIMATE FINANCE READINESS ACTIVITIES

The AfDB, through the ACCF, is a member of the Climate Finance Readiness Coordination Mechanism (RCM), which was established by the GCF Secretariat and includes all major institutions that support climate finance readiness activities. Through this mechanism, the ACCF Secretariat engages regularly with the GCF Secretariat and other readiness providers to ensure complementarity and coherence of activities, both at the country level for countries in which the ACCF has projects, as well as at the regional level.






During meetings of the RCM in April in Songdo, Korea and November in Marrakech, Morocco, members discussed how to work together collaboratively to support readiness in developing countries and identified the strengths of each organisation. The AfDB was noted as being well placed to support convening of African stakeholders as well as to support training initiatives to build African capacity for direct access to climate finance, with a focus on accreditation and project development for the GCF.

In October 2016, the ACCF collaborated with the World Resources Institute, the Kenyan National Environmental Management Authority, and a number of other actors to convene an event in Nairobi for African institutions to exchange lessons and experiences on direct access and project development for the GCF. The ACCF supported representatives of several of the executing agencies that are recipients of ACCF grants to attend this event, so as to provide them with the opportunity to exchange with others and learn from a number of accredited GCF entities.

During the Nairobi event, stakeholders proposed to hold a follow-up discussion on the sidelines of the COP22 in Marrakech with the aim of further exploring the establishment of a Community of Practice and platform for south-south learning on direct access. For this reason, the ACCF, in collaboration with the World Resources Institute, the Kenyan National Environmental Management Authority and the Senegalese Centre de Suivi Ecologique, convened stakeholders (including national implementing entities to the GCF and Adaptation Fund, the Fund secretariats, and readiness partner organisations) in a day-long workshop on this topic in Marrakech in November. During this workshop, participants agreed to set up a committee to further define the Community of Practice and to develop a concept note.

IV. OUTREACH AND COMMUNICATIONS

In 2016, the Secretariat produced a number of strategic communication tools and conducted a number of events aimed at raising awareness of the ACCF among potential African beneficiaries as well as potential funders, partners, the media, and the general public. These included:

-  A series of press releases providing updates on the latest developments in the ACCF.
-  An updated eight page brochure entitled, “Supporting African Countries to Access International Climate Finance,” outlining the ACCF’s mission, beneficiaries, and accomplishments, which is available on-line and was disseminated during external events in both English and French.
-  A brownbag presentation and question and answer session on the ACCF to AfDB staff in April.
-  A presentation and panel discussion on the ACCF in Rome, Italy in May 2016 to raise awareness among stakeholders.
-  A series of discussions and meetings to raise awareness of the ACCF with African countries and potential donors, and to explore areas for collaboration with existing and potential partners, on the sidelines of the COP22 in Marrakech.

Also on the sideline of the COP22 in Marrakech, the ACCF collaborated with the World Resources Institute and the Centre de Suivi Ecologique of Senegal to convene a public side event at the African Pavilion on the role of direct access to climate finance in advancing low-carbon, climate resilient development in Africa. The event featured a prestigious panel of experts on the topic and was well received by a large and engaged audience.



V. RESOURCE MOBILISATION AND SCALING UP TO A MULTI-DONOR TRUST FUND

The ACCF was able to secure an additional funding commitment of € 4.7 million from the government of Italy at the end of 2015. This contribution enabled the ACCF to initiate its conversion to a multi-donor trust fund (MDTF), as envisaged in the original bilateral trust fund, which will open the door to scaling up the Fund's operations and securing commitments. It also provided an opportunity to learn from the experiences of the bilateral trust fund and to address some of the challenges that are discussed in the ACCF's 2015 Annual Report, including the need to clarify operational procedures in alignment with the Fund's goals and eligibility criteria.

The conversion process was initiated in January 2016 with internal consultations with various Bank departments. A concept note for the conversion of the ACCF to a MDTF was approved by the Bank's internal Standing Committee on Partnerships in July 2016, and the draft multi-donor instrument was cleared by the Bank's senior management and shared with the donors in October 2016. Negotiations between the Bank and the donors commenced in November 2016 and by the end of the year were nearing completion.

In November 2016, the government of Flanders, Belgium agreed to join the ACCF with a contribution of € 2 million, bringing the total contributions to the ACCF since its inception to over € 11.4 million. This commitment demonstrates confidence in the work that the ACCF is doing to support African countries to mobilize climate finance at scale and address climate change vulnerability. The conversion of the ACCF to a multi-donor trust fund was approved by the Bank's Board of Directors in early 2017, and a new multi-donor arrangement signed between the Bank and the three donors.



VI. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

The ACCF has committed US\$3.3 million to projects as of the end of 2016, including US\$0.78 million in new commitments, with total disbursements to projects of US\$108,644. Disbursements to administrative activities of the Secretariat came to US \$270,499. Assuming that all the amount allocated for overhead costs is committed under the bilateral fund, for the next year, ACCF will have US \$2.1 million available for project commitments and US\$ 5.8 million available for disbursements.

Financial Summary (US\$ as of 31/12/2016)

Contributions	Amount (US \$)
Donor contribution	6,191,640
Interest earned	27,937
Total funds	6,219,577

Use of funds	Amount Allocated (US\$)	Disbursed (US\$)
Project commitments	3,312,177	108,644
Overhead Costs		
Administrative costs	471,745	270,498
Annual Audit	26,208	4,130
Management Fees	309,582	14,833
Total	4,119,712	398,105

Cumulative commitments (US\$)	4,119,712
Amount available for new commitments	2,099,865
Cumulative disbursements	398,105
Amount available for disbursements	5,821,472

VII. LESSONS LEARNED

Approvals and disbursements to projects were lower than what was initially envisaged in the 2016 work plan, which estimated 6 new projects approved, commitments of US\$2.86 million and disbursements of US\$2 million by the end of 2016. The Fund learned some important lessons during its operations up to the end of 2016, and identified some areas for improvement which will ensure the future success and improved timeliness of its operations. Some of these lessons learned and recommendations are discussed below.

Strengthening the Bank's organisational structure to deliver climate finance

The difference between the targets and the achievements can be in part attributed to the fact that the Bank was going through a restructuring process in 2016, which significantly delayed the conversion of the ACCF to a multi-donor trust fund. Given the limited staff capacity of the Secretariat, priority was given to completing the conversion process, and advancing the implementation of approved projects, rather than approval of new projects. Appraisal of projects in the pipeline was therefore put on hold pending the completion of the conversion to a multi-donor fund. The new organisational structure places greater emphasis on climate change, in line with the Bank's recent commitment to increase climate finance to USD5 billion per year by 2020, creating a new department for Climate Change and Green Growth which houses the ACCF. Despite the delays encountered, this new structure is expected to be instrumental in securing stronger internal Bank support for the operations of the ACCF, ensuring the success of the next call for proposals.

A stronger focus on project execution

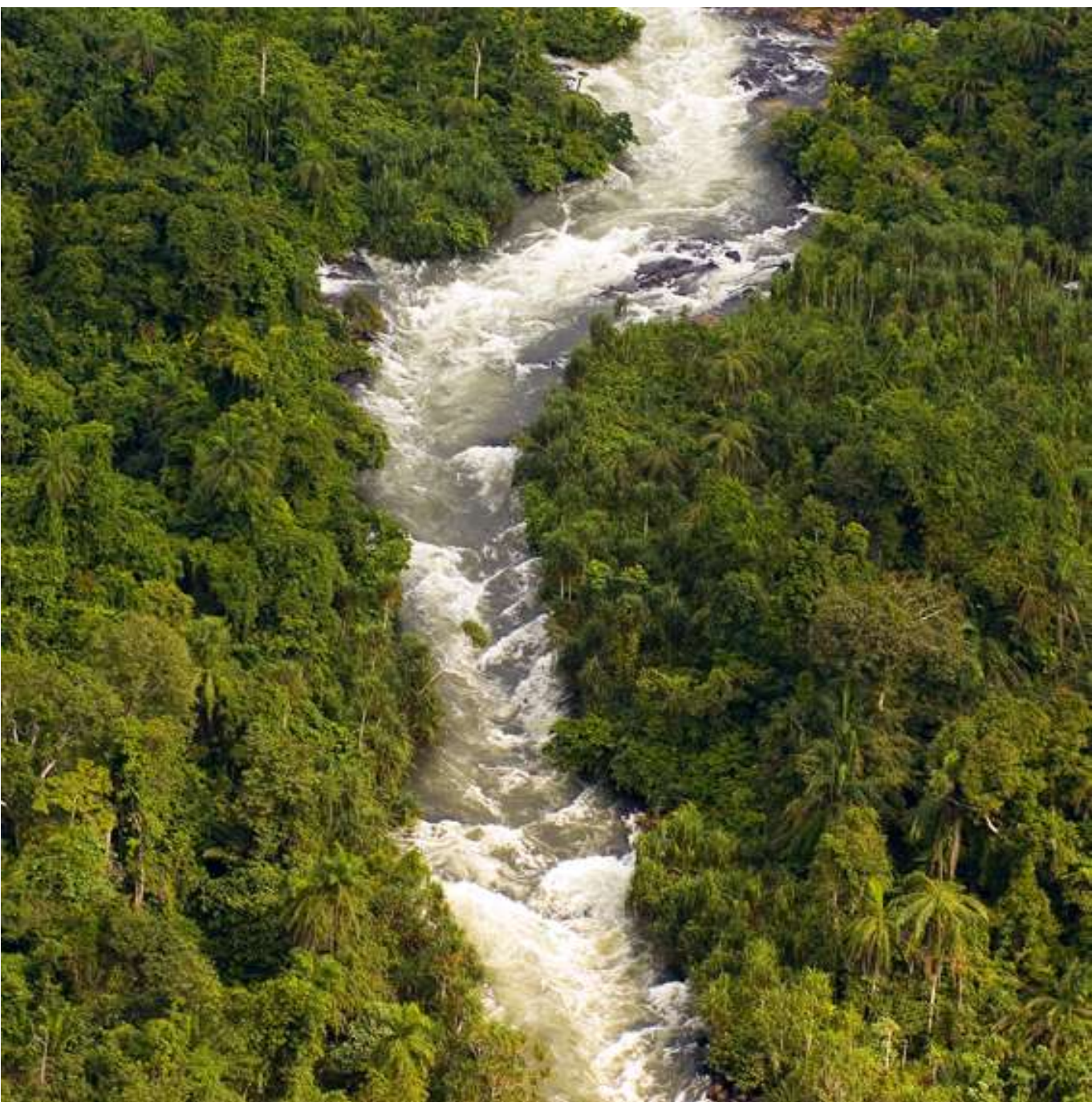
Timelines for advancing projects to first disbursement, in particular for signature of a grant agreement with external recipients, and to complete the procurement process, were longer than anticipated. Furthermore, securing strong internal champions that will take ownership of small projects and advance them through the Bank's project cycle processes has remained challenging for the ACCF. To partially address these challenges, the Secretariat has increased its operational capacity through hiring a full time programme officer in late 2016 to provide additional support to task managers and beneficiaries in advancing projects in the implementation phase. However, this increases the administrative costs of the Secretariat, highlighting the challenge that the ACCF, like other small trust funds, faces relatively high administrative costs as a proportion of total commitments. The ACCF will continue to place a stronger focus on supporting project execution and it is expected that as the scale of the Fund grows, the administrative cost as a proportion of overall contributions will fall.

The need for streamlined project implementation for small projects

In addition to strengthening the capacity of the secretariat to support project execution, there is a need to streamline and fast-track the operational processes throughout the project cycle in order to ensure more timely disbursements. This remains a challenge, as the existing Bank rules and procedures are designed for large projects and not always well adapted to small grant operations such as those supported by trust funds such as the ACCF. In order to address this challenge, the revised multi-donor ACCF instrument and operational guidelines will propose to streamline and simplify some of the steps in the project cycle to enable a more efficient implementation of approved projects, in line with the small scale of the projects, without compromising the quality and fiduciary integrity of ACCF operations. This challenge is not unique to the ACCF, and could benefit from being addressed for all small projects at a Bank-wide level.

Strengthening the Fund's engagement with non-government organisations

To date, the ACCF has only approved grants to government beneficiaries and the Bank. Although non-governmental organisations (NGOs), research institutions and regional institutions are also eligible beneficiaries, the rules in the bilateral Fund on eligible activities are not well suited to NGO-led activities and need to be addressed in order to advance NGO projects in the pipeline. This issue has been partially addressed in the multi-donor ACCF instrument in order to enable the ACCF to more effectively support NGO-led projects, and will be further elaborated in the revised operational guidelines. The Bank has also initiated discussions to explore options for improving its engagement and collaboration with civil society at a Bank-wide level, noting that civil society organisations will be key actors in advancing the Bank's priority areas of intervention.



VIII. OUTLOOK FOR 2017

The ACCF has made good progress in 2016, with the conversion to a MDTF close to completion and new funding committed, 8 projects under various stages of implementation, and a new commitment of € 2 million secured. Looking forward, the ACCF will focus on operationalising the new multi-donor fund, executing of approved projects, and attracting new and innovative funding proposals.

KEY OBJECTIVES FOR 2017



Scaling-up to a multi-donor trust fund

The new multi-donor trust fund is approved as of March 2017 and a new legal agreement signed between the Bank, and the governments of Germany, Italy and Flanders.



Operationalization of the multi-donor trust fund

Once the conversion is completed, the ACCF will need to operationalize the new fund, including establishing the Technical Committee and Oversight Committee, approving new operational guidelines, a results management framework, and an annual work programme and budget.



Launching new call for proposals

The ACCF envisages launching a new call for proposals by the first half of 2017, once the multi-donor trust fund is operationalized.



Seeking a staffing complement

The ACCF Secretariat will seek an increased staffing complement to contribute to the appraisal process, manage a new call for proposals, and manage the project implementation phase.



Resource mobilization

Given the strong demand for ACCF resources, the Bank will continue to engage with potential donors with the aim of securing an additional funding commitment.



Readiness coordination

The ACCF Secretariat will continue to coordinate closely with the GCF Secretariat and other climate finance readiness providers and aims to co-organize at least one readiness coordination event to bring together beneficiaries and facilitate dialogue.



ANNEX: STATUS OF APPROVED ACCF PROJECTS

Title	Supporting Low-carbon, Climate Resilient Development
Country	Swaziland
Executing Agency	Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs
ACCF grant amount	US\$ 305,000
Main objective	The project aims to enhance readiness for investment in a low-carbon and climate resilient development pathway. It will further assess and prioritize adaptation and mitigation actions, and develop concept notes and proposals for submission to climate finance sources such as the GCF. In addition, it will provide training to key project managers and coordinators in different institutions on project development and management.
Status	The grant agreement was signed in August 2016, and the special project account was opened. The project-launching mission took place in September 2016 and the procurement process has been initiated. The first disbursement is expected to take place in early 2017.

Title	Enhancing national capacity for mainstreaming climate resilience
Country	Zanzibar, Tanzania
Executing Agency	Ministry of Lands, Water, Energy and Environment, Zanzibar
ACCF grant amount	US\$ 361,515
Main objective	The project aims to strengthen national capacities on climate change and to integrate climate resilience into development planning in four critical sectors: agriculture, fisheries, infrastructure and tourism, at the national, local and municipal levels. It will further develop project concept notes in order to mobilize additional climate finance to build the resilience of these sectors.
Status	The Technical Committee approved the amendment to the project document in October 2016, to revise the project Executing Agency following a change in the government of Zanzibar. The signature of the letter of agreement is expected in early 2017.

Title	Supporting the Transition to a Climate Resilient Green Economy
Country	Mali
Executing Agency	Agency for Environment and Sustainable Development (AEDD)
ACCF grant amount	US\$ 404,000
Main objective	The project aims to develop two strategic programmes for a climate resilient and green economy: one in renewable energy and one focused on adaptation in the agriculture sector. It will further support Mali to create a strategy for financing its transition to green and climate resilient growth and to attract private sector investment in this transition.
Status	The project-launching mission took place in March 2016. The letter of agreement was signed in May. The procurement process for an international firm to conduct the main project activities is under way, and the first disbursement is expected to take place in early 2017.

Title	Enhancing access to climate information: climate change profiles
Country	Multinational
Executing Agency	AfDB – Climate Change and Green Growth Department
ACCF grant amount	US\$ 420,000
Main objective	The project will enable up-to-date information on climate change vulnerabilities, greenhouse gas emissions, and opportunities for climate change adaptation and mitigation to be produced for 25 African countries, tailored to the specific information needs of each country; further it will develop a global platform for sharing and updating the information in the profiles, and provide training for staff of economic and planning departments in African countries.
Status	The contract for the consultancy services was awarded to the Africa Climate and Development Initiative at the University of Cape Town in June 2016. The consultant conducted a project inception mission to the Bank in July 2016 and initiated the development of the profiles. An amount of USD 31,330 (7% of the project amount) has been disbursed at the end of 2016.

Title	Advancing clean energy projects in Cabo Verde
Country	Cabo Verde
Executing Agency	National Directorate of Environment
ACCF grant amount	US\$ 495,037
Main objective	The project aims to enhance capacity to access climate finance, while helping the country to meet its proposed targets towards a low-carbon development pathway set out in its intended nationally determined contribution to the UNFCCC. The project will develop nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) for the key strategic sectors of energy and waste. It will further support the mobilization of climate finance for the implementation of NAMAs.
Status	The letter of agreement was signed in October 2016. The opening of a project special bank account and the initiation of the procurement process, as well as a project-launching mission, are expected to take place in early 2017.

Title	Advancing Kenya's Green Growth Agenda
Country	Kenya
Executing Agency	Kenyan National Environment Trust Fund
ACCF grant amount	US\$ 550,603
Main objective	The project will support the Kenyan National Environment Trust Fund to develop project proposals in the forestry, green growth and agro-forestry sectors that will advance the country's transition towards a green economy. It will further enhance the capacity of key stakeholders in project development and mobilizing climate finance, in coordination with and building on other climate finance readiness initiatives in Kenya.
Status	The letter of agreement was signed in May 2016 and the special project bank account was opened. An inception mission was held in October 2016 and the procurement process for the firms for carry out the project development and capacity building was initiated. The first disbursement is expected in early 2017.
Title	Building climate resilience into transboundary infrastructure projects
Country	Multinational
Executing Agency	AfDB – Climate Change and Green Growth Department
ACCF grant amount	US\$ 346,600
Main objective	The project will enhance knowledge and capacity and facilitate partnerships for climate-proofing African infrastructure projects. Furthermore, it will integrate climate-resilience into two transboundary infrastructure projects: Togo and Benin section of the Abidjan-Lagos Coastal Corridor road infrastructure project; and the Batoka Gorge Hydropower project in Zambia and Zimbabwe.
Status	The ACCF Technical Committee approve the project in May 2016. A training workshop on integrating climate resilience into infrastructure projects for the SADC region was held from December 6 to 7, 2016 in Lusaka, Zambia. A draft proposal on climate measures to be integrated in the design of the Batoka Gorge Hydropower project has been completed and under review. An amount of USD 77,314 (22% of the project amount) has been disbursed.
Title	Enhancing climate finance readiness in Cote d'Ivoire
Country	Cote d'Ivoire
Executing Agency	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
ACCF grant amount	US\$ 429,422
Main objective	The project aims to enhance the country's capacity to mobilize international resources for climate resilient development. In particular, it will develop a project proposal for submission to the adaptation fund and a detailed concept note for submission to the GCF. It will further train the governments' climate change experts in the design and management of projects and resource mobilization for climate finance. Finally, it will support a study to investigate options for accreditation of a national institution to the GCF.
Status	The ACCF Technical Committee approved the project in May 2016. The letter of agreement was signed in December 2016. A project-launching mission is expected to take place in early 2017.



AFRICA CLIMATE CHANGE FUND

African Development Bank

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2016



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



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