



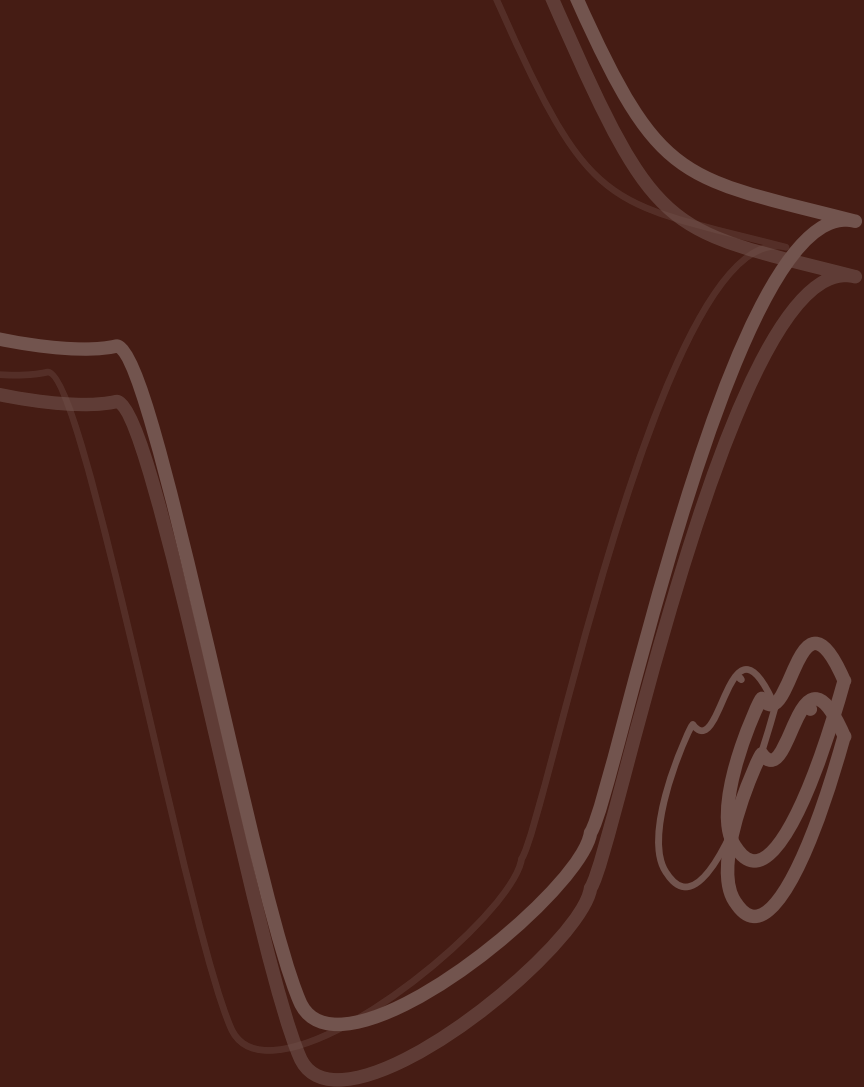
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP

# Africa Climate Change Fund

Annual Report  
2022







**Cover photo:** Madam Rose Musasizi, a clean energy sales agent trained by the Green Energy for Women and Youth Resilience Project in Uganda © AVSI Foundation, October 28, 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>MoU</b>	Memorandum 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 the Fund) is a multi-donor trust fund that complements the African Development Bank's (the Bank) target of increasing access to climate finance for African countries with a target of \$25 billion by 2025, while advancing the continent's climate resilience.

The ACCF was established by the African Development Bank in 2014, first 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 provides small grants to African governments, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and regional institutions to support African countries to transition towards climate-resilient, low-carbon development. In early 2017, new donors joined the Fund, which led to its conversion to a multi-donor trust fund with new contributions of €4.7 million from the Ministry of Ecological Transition, Government of Italy, and €3 million from the Government of Flanders, Kingdom of Belgium. In 2020, the Fund successfully mobilised additional resources of about \$9.274 million from the Government of Flanders (€2.256 million) and two new donors, Global Affairs Canada (CAD7 million) and the Government of Quebec (CAD2 million). In 2022, the Fund mobilised new contributions of €4 million from three donors, the Global Centre on Adaptation (GAC), and the governments of Ireland and Austria.

The current Fund size is \$28.8 million. Since its inception, the ACCF's Governing Committees have approved 27 projects, with seven projects completed and one project cancelled. In 2022, the Fund's governing committees approved 11 new projects, bringing the number of ongoing projects to 19.

About \$16.43 million of the resources mobilised have been committed to projects that support over 26 African countries via country and multinational projects. This is to strengthen their capacities to access international climate

finance, update/revise Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), develop Long Term Strategies (LTSs), and implement small-scale adaptation projects to enhance resilience to the impacts of climate change, while enhancing gender equality.

Furthermore, in 2022, the Bank and the donors amended the scope of the Fund, and extended the duration to 2027, to ensure it remains responsive to the increasing needs of the continent and to align with the Glasgow Climate Pact. The aim is to mobilise additional climate finance to support efforts of African countries to implement their climate actions in line with the Paris Agreement. The Fund may support some private-sector projects that show high-demonstration scale where they are first of a kind, sub-commercial, require significant development work and are not commercially viable in the host country. The ACCF solicits projects through competitive Calls for Proposals (CFP) and the Demand Driven Window (DDW).

From 2021 to 2024, the ACCF has shifted towards supporting Gender Equality and Climate Resilience (GECR) projects. To implement these, 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). Whereas 'business-as-usual,' accommodative gender approaches try to work around barriers and are often women-focused, ACCF's GTA is engaging men and women as agents of change, from the household 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. This approach is critical to enabling the Fund and its projects to tackle the root causes of gender inequalities, unequal power balance and vulnerability, and to contribute to sustainable and climate-resilient development, which is more inclusive, equitable, sustainable, and promotes a sustainable climate-resilient development transition.



## Eight donors



Government  
of Flanders



GLOBAL  
CENTER ON  
ADAPTATION



In partnership with  
**Canada**

**Québec**



Federal Ministry  
Republic of Austria  
Finance



**Irish Aid**  
Rialtas na hÉireann  
Government of Ireland



**\$28.8**  
**MILLION**

resources  
mobilised as of  
end of December  
2022



**27**  
**PROJECTS**  
**APPROVED**

with \$16.43 million  
cumulative commitment



**8** projects  
implemented  
by government  
agencies

**5** projects  
implemented  
by the Bank

**12** projects  
implemented  
by civil society  
organisations  
(including non-  
governmental  
organisations)

**2** projects  
implemented by  
United Nations  
Agencies



**27+**  
**COUNTRIES**



ACCF achieved total  
disbursement rates  
of 35% at the project  
level and 45% at the  
Fund level in 2022



**7** **PROJECTS**  
**COMPLETED**

**1** **PROJECT**  
**CANCELLED**

**19** **ONGOING**  
**PROJECTS**

**3** **NEW**  
**DONORS**

(Global Center  
on Adaptation,  
governments of Ireland  
and Austria) joined  
the Fund with a total  
contribution of \$4.3  
million



**12** **NEW**  
**PROJECTS**  
approved in 2022  
for a total amount  
of \$8.25



ACCF achieved total projects  
level disbursement rates of  
96% (CFP1), 49% (CFP2) and  
5% (DDW)

# Foreword



*"In 2022, the mandate of the ACCF was expanded to enhance its capacity to support Regional Member Countries in updating their Nationally Determined Contributions and Long-Term Strategies, which are important prerequisites for African countries to adapt to the impacts of climate change and contribute to global greenhouse gas emission reductions."*

**Kevin Kariuki**

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



*"The ACCF is focused on supporting entities such as civil society organisations including non-government organisations, and youth-led enterprises, which due to their size are often left out of the Bank's main financing, to not only access climate finance but contribute to strengthening their institutional capacities to implement climate actions on the continent."*

**Anthony Nyong**

Director for Climate Change and Green Growth  
African Development Bank



*"ACCF's focus on financing small-scale adaptation projects is enhancing communities' resilience to the immediate impacts of climate change with some results already realised from the existing projects portfolio."*

**Gareth Phillips**

Manager of Climate and Environment Finance  
African Development Bank



*"The ACCF is a catalytic fund providing the critical technical assistance to support enabling conditions such as institutional capacity strengthening, access to finance and technologies needed by African countries to implement their NDCs."*

**Rita Effah**

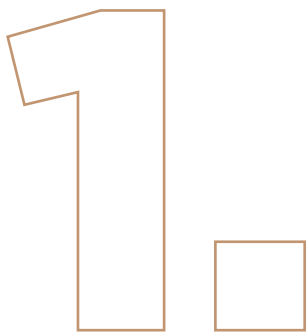
Coordinator of the Africa Climate Change Fund  
African Development Bank





Rehabilitation of a dam and irrigation systems for farmlands in the Commune of Kouwétakouangou, Bokoumbe, Benin ©ACCF, 2023





# 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 projects, regional projects, and civil society and public sector projects. 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.

In 2022, the donors and the Bank's board of directors amended the scope of the Fund to ensure it remains responsive to the increasing needs on the continent to mobilise additional resources to support efforts of African countries to implement climate actions in line with the Paris Agreement.

The Fund in 2022, mobilised \$9.3 million additional resources from four new donors. These included the Global Center on Adaptation, and the governments of Ireland and Austria, who donated €4 million (\$4.3 million) to support climate change adaptation, climate finance mobilisation, the preparation and strengthening of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Long-Term Strategies (LTS) in African countries. In addition, the United States Department of State pledged \$5 million to support a fourth call for proposals on methane abatement in support of efforts by African countries to mitigate methane emissions.

Furthermore, the ACCF governing committees approved 12 new projects (i.e., one project from the second Call for Proposals (CFP2), four from the Demand-Driven Window and seven from the third Call for Proposals (CFP3)). These new projects committed \$8.25 million to the Fund's portfolio, increasing the number of ongoing projects to 19. These grants are supporting over 26 African countries via country and multinational projects to strengthen their capacities to access international climate finance, revise their NDCs, develop LTS, and implement small-scale adaptation projects to enhance resilience to the impacts of climate change while promoting gender equality.

The ACCF Secretariat expanded the Fund's outreach and communications in 2022 while participating in notable events such as the Bank's Civil Society Forum, Africa Climate Week, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) COP27, and the Africa Economic Conference, to showcase the technical assistance grants provided to African countries to implement climate action.

The 2022 Annual Report documents the achievements, lessons learned and progress on ongoing activities at the Fund and project levels.

**ACCF is open to receiving contributions of USD 1 million and above from donors, sub-national bodies and philanthropic organizations. If you would like to know more about donating to ACCF please contact Ms Henriette Hanicotte at [H.HANICOTTE@AFDB.ORG](mailto:H.HANICOTTE@AFDB.ORG).**



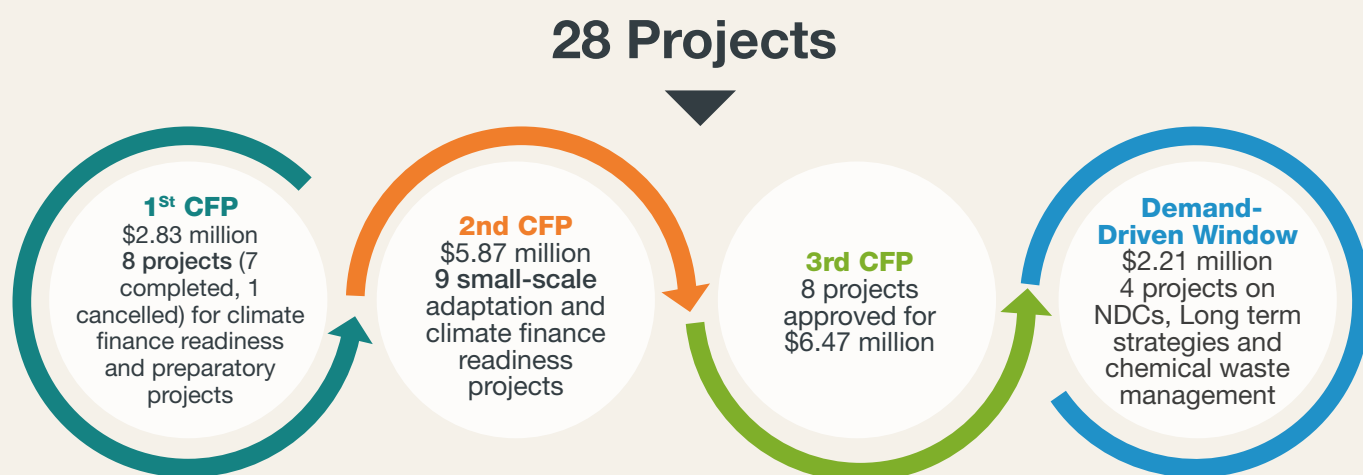
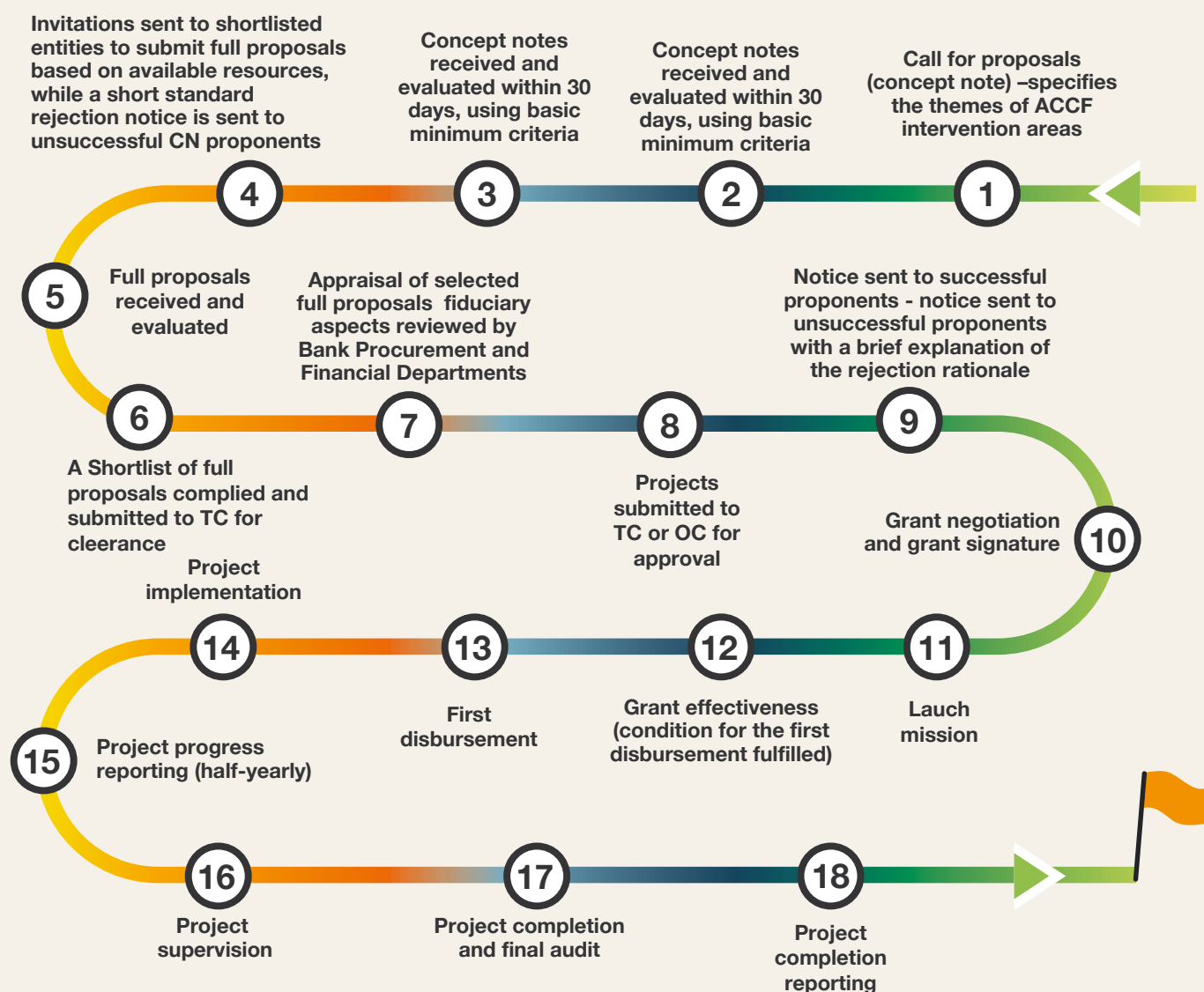


Figure 2  
**ACCF Project Management Cycle**





2

**Key  
Achievements  
in 2022**



## 2.1 Projects from the First Call for Proposals

In 2014, the ACCF launched its first call for proposals (CFP1) which led to the funding of eight projects 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, programmes and projects for climate resilience and low-carbon growth, in alignment with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). At the end of 2022, the Secretariat had closed all CFP1 projects. Please refer to Annex 2: Summary of Approved Projects Results for the CFP1 projects.

## 2.2 Projects from the Second Call for Proposals

In 2017, the ACCF launched its second call for proposals (CFP2), which resulted in the selection of nine projects focused on direct access to climate finance and pilot adaptation initiatives to build resilience of vulnerable communities.

In 2019, the Fund's governing committees approved 7 projects for funding and their implementation began in 2020. 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 ACCF, and implementation commenced in 2022.

In 2022, the project titled "Establishment of a south-south cooperation programme to support direct access to climate finance for Burundi, Togo and Niger" was approved by the governing committees for implementation by the executing agency, Ecological Monitoring Centre (CSE).

The secretariat in 2022 continued to track the implementation of these projects, with a summary of the key results of the ongoing CFP2 projects, below.



Photo of Lesotho training in June 2021  
© UNCDF

## Benin and Lesotho Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL) Project - Kingdom of Lesotho Phase I and Republic of Benin Phase II

*The objectives are to improve the climate resilience of communities and local economies in Lesotho and Benin by increasing investments in climate change adaptation in target areas. This will be achieved by increasing local governments' access to climate finance to implement climate change adaptation investments in both countries, through an internationally recognised performance-based climate resilience grants (PBCRG) mechanism.*

### PROJECT OVERVIEW

**Budget:** \$997,524

**Timeline:** 2021-2024

**Executing Agency:** United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)

The project was launched in June 2021, and over the reporting period, the focus was on consolidating efforts for LoCAL Phase II in Benin in nine communes (ie Boukoubmé, Copargo, Toukountouna, Malanville, Karimama, Banikoara, Cobly, Matéri, and Ouaké) and LoCAL Phase I in Lesotho in four community councils (ieKhoelenya, Lithipeng, Qhoasing, and Senqunyane) in Mohale's Hoek district.

**Ultimate Outcome: Increased transfer of climate finance to local governments through national institutions and systems for building verifiable climate adaptation and resilience.**

An important aspect of LoCAL is its focus on aligning and strengthening national processes and systems, including the channelling of grants to local governments and enhancing their capacities to plan, budget and invest in local adaptation measures. This prepares them to effectively implement climate finance.



## Output 1: Improved awareness and capacities of national and local governments, and stakeholders regarding climate adaptation and resilience

### Technical assistance provided to access climate information and mainstream climate actions into local planning.

In Benin, a Local Climate Information System for Adaptation (LISA) to inform the local adaptation planning process is currently underway. A training and information workshop on the LISA was organised for about 35 people, including local government representatives, decentralised state services, prefects and LoCAL national counterparts in July 2022, and its potential use for local adaptation planning. The workshop aimed to complement the analysis which was conducted ahead of the establishment of LISA by gathering existing information on climate change risks and vulnerabilities at the local level. It also included discussions on current national information systems, relevant national institutions, potential partners capable of hosting and developing a local information system, and engaged with key stakeholders to understand their needs and refine/validate the LISA outline.

In addition, UNCDF conducted capacity needs assessments at national and local levels to inform collaborative design and annual performance assessments (APA). Capacity building initiatives implemented by UNCDF to support various stages of the approach, including training, on-the-job learning and technical assistance to government institutions. In Benin, a field monitoring mission undertaken in October 2022 at the LoCAL communes, assessed the status of APA recommendations implementation and readiness for compliance. The updated APA Manual was shared with local governments through training in preparation for the launch of the first phase in 2023.

The Directorate of Environment and Climate Change (DGEC) at the Ministry of the Living Environment and Sustainable Development (MCVDD) of Benin signed a letter of agreement (LoA) with UNCDF, which outlines resource allocation and capacity building efforts from December 2021 to 2022. In Benin, MCVDD is responsible for climate change adaptation policy and related issues and provides oversight and coordination for the LoCAL mechanism. In December 2022, the LoCAL technical steering committee held a second meeting to review and validate the 2022 activity report and adopt the draft 2023 Annual Work Plan (AWP).

**In Lesotho, more than 115 people, made up of 51 females and 64 males, were trained/sensitised on climate change issues.** The UNCDF project team conducted a refresher training course on the LoCAL mechanism in March 2022 to help strengthen the capacities of the district and community council teams' planning tools, procurement principles, processes and procedures, and Public Financial Management (PFM), including audit and internal controls. Another refresher training course was conducted in December 2022, for the District Technical Team on Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP).

## Output 2: Mainstreamed inclusive and accountable climate change adaptation in local government operations, with implementation of adaptation measures

### Capacity building in mainstreaming inclusive and accountable climate change adaptation provided by local government operations.

**In Benin 24 adaptation investments were implemented in 9 communes through PBCRGs, directly benefiting 71,000 people, 55% of whom were women.** In Lesotho, 16 water supply systems and one range management adaptation investment were implemented in the target community councils, benefiting about 6,000 people, mostly women.

Efforts were made to integrate climate change adaptation into local development planning and budgeting processes. In Lesotho, Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) was conducted in October 2021 to assess the impacts of various climate change factors (eg rising temperature, heavy summer rainfall, drought, hailstorms, cold fronts) on various local livelihoods/livelihood resources (eg agriculture, livestock, rangeland, water supply, infrastructure), with reports finalised in February 2022. This informed the planning process and associated adaptation plans of the four community councils for the second cycle of the PBCRG in the 2021-2022 fiscal year. This was followed with training in August 2022, for officials and beneficiaries of the four community councils to raise awareness about the impacts of climate change on livelihoods and the importance of climate adaptation and resilience. The participants gained a better understanding of climate change mainstreaming and enhanced their confidence in ensuring that selected interventions are efficient, effective and impactful.

Furthermore, climate change adaptation measures were selected through participatory and gender-responsive approaches to align with local plans and the menu of eligible investments. UNCDF field staff provided day-to-day support and on-the-job learning for targeted local governments throughout the PBCRG deployment cycle. Implementation of climate adaptation measures, including infrastructure, equipment, capacity building, and both hard and soft interventions, involved collaboration with local actors.

Under the MoUs signed with the governments of Benin and Lesotho, PBCRG allocations were transferred, as part of the existing intergovernmental fiscal transfer system, to target local governments for the implementation of the identified adaptation plans.

### **Output 3: Establishment and operationalisation of effective performance-based climate resilience grants systems**

### **Effective systems established and operational for PBCRG for the key stakeholders**

In May 2022, LoCAL held its 9th annual board meeting bringing together over 100 participants, including representatives from the governments of Benin and Lesotho, to define shared adaptation priorities for the 34 LoCAL countries, of whom 30 are Least Developed Countries, over the coming year as they respond to impacts of climate change using the LoCAL facility. The meeting was followed by the second LoCAL ministerial meeting, which discussed strategies and priorities for increasing locally led adaptation, particularly through LoCAL, and to reaffirm the collective political ambition needed to secure additional finance for accelerated and ambitious locally led adaptation in countries most vulnerable to climate change. The Minister of Energy and Meteorology of Lesotho and the Director General of the DGEC, MCVDD of Benin participated in the high-level event. Both meetings were preceded by a bespoke workshop presented by 42 climate negotiators and UNFCCC focal points from LoCAL countries on "Making the LoCAL Mechanism a Non-Market Approach". Participants examined the UNFCCC processes and ongoing discussions around the Paris Agreement Article 6.8. A joint action plan towards LoCAL recognition under Article 6.8 was discussed and agreed upon ahead of COP27.

In Benin, the UNCDF submitted a concept note to scale up LoCAL from nine to 25 communes to the GCF. This was approved, with efforts now underway to develop a funding proposal for submission in 2023.

In Lesotho, UNCDF signed a grant agreement with GIZ under the Integrated Catchment Management (ICM) programme, supported by the European Union and the Government of Germany, through GIZ. This collaboration will ensure a scaling up of LoCAL to six councils, including two pilot LoCAL councils. Building on the experience and lessons learned in previous cycles, the LoCAL PBCRG system will be implemented in eight councils in 2023 with support from both the ACCF and the ICM programme.



### Output 4: Development of a methodology to access private sector finance for adaptation investments within the LoCAL mechanism

Efforts were made to deploy expertise and identify candidate climate investments for private finance, which would inform the development of the climate private finance methodology. In Benin, a Feasibility Assessment Report was finalised in September 2022, for the deployment of complementary financing instruments to mobilise and leverage private sector finance for subnational adaptation. The report examined the context of the LoCAL

mechanism in Benin, particularly in relation to private sector participation and key challenges faced by this sector, with a focus on small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and relevant experiences that could serve as references for the study's objectives.

Additionally, an outline of the methodology for deploying selected financing instruments within the LoCAL mechanism in Benin, as well as within the broader LoCAL financing infrastructure and approach, was developed. This report aimed to provide guidance on accessing private finance for adaptation investments within the LoCAL framework, considering the specific context and challenges of the Benin context.



Water Pumps installations in Kouwetakoungou – Benin ©ACCF, 2023





Côte d'Ivoire

## Enhancing resilience of smallholder cocoa farmers through the Adaptation Benefits Mechanism - Phase I

*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 through piloting the Adaptation Benefits Mechanism (ABM). The ABM is an innovative results-based mechanism for mobilising public and private sector finance to enhance the resilience of vulnerable communities and ecosystems. It uses a robust methodological and approval process to quantify, measure, verify and certify the benefits and co-benefits of adaptation action and make transparent the associated finance. The ABM is a vehicle for driving investment in the cocoa sector by clearly demonstrating the social, economic and environmental benefits that farmers receive from interventions to enhance their resilience.*

### PROJECT OVERVIEW

**Budget:** \$270,000

**Timeline for Phase 1:** 2019-2023

**Executing Agency:** Climate Change and Green Growth Department, African Development Bank

The project has two phases. Phase 1 is to be completed in March 2023, which will then facilitate the implementation of Phase 2 from 2023 to 2024. This project focused on preparing an ABM methodology for the cocoa sector including a package of sustainable agroforestry measures to address the negative impacts of increasing temperatures and climate-induced seasonable and precipitation variability. The methodology will be publicly published and used to mobilise new finance for expansion and replication of the project in Côte d'Ivoire and at least three other cocoa-growing countries in the region.



## **Outcome: Improved resilience of smallholder farmers in existing cocoa plantations in Côte d'Ivoire through the ABM**

The project has four outcomes. Phase 1 of the project covered Outcomes 1 and 2 to enable cooperative adaptation action through the ABM and to showcase how the mechanism works on the ground through the demonstration project in two cocoa-growing communities in Cote d'Ivoire.

### **Outcome 1: Increased capacity of the targeted local communities and key stakeholders for mobilising climate finance through the ABM**

#### **Output 1.1: Provided awareness training to key stakeholders on the ABM**

A series of online and in-person stakeholder consultations and workshops were held from October to November 2022 to raise awareness about the ABM amongst smallholder farmers, local authorities, government officials, private sector entities, women associations, and NGOs. Workshop materials and tailored seed packages were also prepared and disseminated during the in-person meetings. Consultations were held via online meetings and at international events with the International Cocoa Association, multinational cocoa producers, governments and stakeholders from other cocoa-growing countries, to gather their perspectives and adjust the ABM methodology and resilience measures accordingly. The ABM was showcased through the Cocoa Livelihood ABM demonstration project, which was implemented by smallholder cocoa farmers in two communities in Cote d'Ivoire. Additionally, the project has set up, improved and maintained, the ABM online platform and developed knowledge materials on the ABM, which were disseminated at workshops, events and via online channels.

## **Outcome 2: Improved operationalisation of the ABM for the cocoa industry**

### **Output 2.1: Guidelines developed for enabling cooperative adaptation action via the ABM**

The project successfully contributed to developing a set of guidelines/methodologies for project developers on the ABM, which have been submitted to the ABM Executive Committee for review and approval in 2023. The guidelines address topics, such as the ABM project cycle, development of ABM methodologies; determining whether an activity is not business-as-usual; principles, indicators and criteria for adaptation benefits; ABM typology; social and environmental safeguards; grievance mechanisms, approval of new methodologies and project proposals, validation of projects, verification of monitoring reports, and certification of adaptation benefits. Furthermore, five briefing notes were prepared for the governments of Cote d'Ivoire, Uganda, Kenya, Ghana, Cameroon, and Togo on options for institutional arrangements by governments to facilitate cooperative adaptation actions, such as the ABM. This is because the mechanism requires approval, or similar, from the host country in alignment with its NDCs and sustainable development, and/or other relevant policies, such as national adaptation plans. Several countries, including Ghana, Cameroon and Togo have expressed interest in replicating the project during bilateral meetings held at UNFCCC COP27.

In conclusion, Phase 1 of the project, covering Outcomes 1 and 2, resulted in enhanced enabling environments for the mobilisation of climate finance through the ABM for the targeted countries. Stakeholders, including smallholder farmers, local authorities, government officials, private sector entities, women associations, and NGOs, were empowered through capacity-building workshops on the ABM. The modalities of the ABM were showcased by demonstrating the application of a package of sustainable agroforestry measures to enhance the resilience of the two pilot communities in Cote d'Ivoire affected by climate change.

Guidelines for project developers were developed and options for institutional arrangement to facilitate cooperative adaptation action through the ABM were disseminated to relevant governments. These achievements contribute to the overall goal of mobilising climate finance and promoting cooperative adaptation action in the targeted countries.

Phase 2 of the project will cover Outcomes 3 and 4, to prepare new finance for adaptation through the ABM for replication of the demonstration in Cote d'Ivoire in at least three other cocoa-growing countries in the region.

### **Outcome 3: Enhanced mobilisation of climate finance for cocoa sectors in targeted countries through the project**

#### **Output 3.1: Provided technical assistance for replicating resilience measures in targeted countries' cocoa livelihood resilience initiatives**

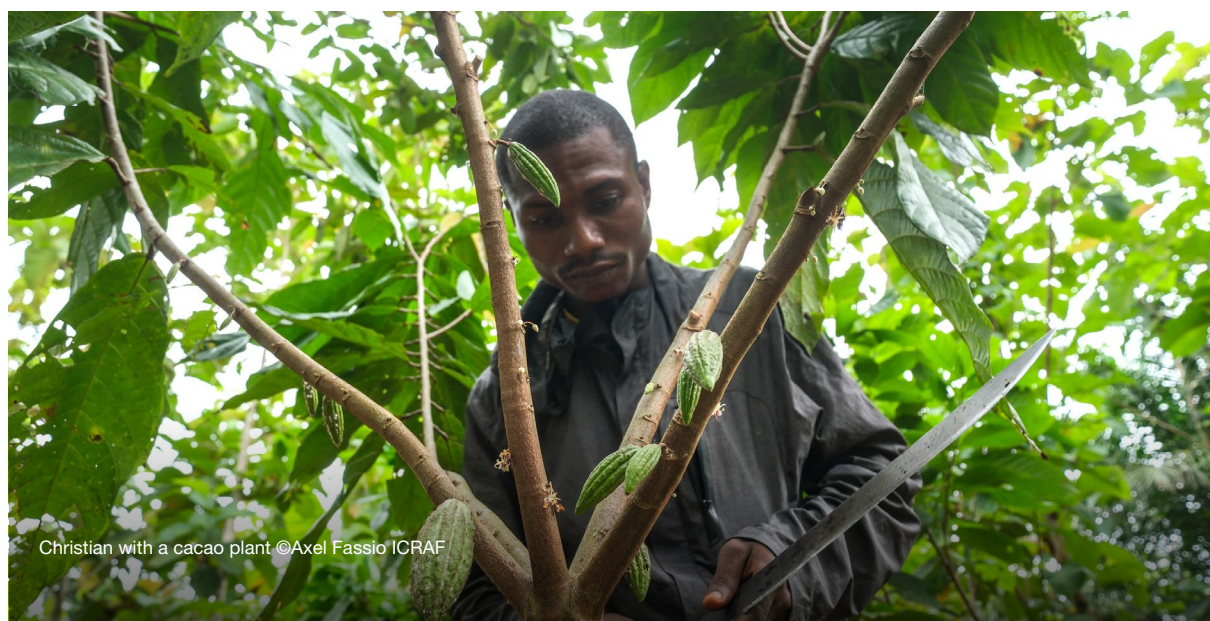
The project will promote to potential purchasers of certified adaptation benefits, the advantage of investing in the resilience of smallholder cocoa farmers in Cote d'Ivoire and at least three other cocoa-growing countries in the region.

It will aim to conclude purchase agreements and promote the use of information delivered through the certified adaptation benefits for transparency under the Paris Agreement and other reporting.

### **Outcome 4: Enhanced broader adoption of the ABM**

The ABM has received proposals from various countries, including Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Congo Republic, Egypt, Ghana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, and Uganda. These countries have verbally expressed interest in the ABM through their representatives, their willingness to act as ABM Champions, or by issuing letters of no objection to ABM projects.

Further development and assessment are needed to gather other actors' perspectives on the quality of reportable information delivered through the ABM. This includes assessing the demand for purchasing Certified Adaptation Benefits and exploring their potential uses. The ABM Executive Committee is currently working on preparing a prioritised stakeholders list, which is expected to be completed in the third quarter of 2023. The project will aim to deliver an operational ABM for broader use, not only in the cocoa industry but also for other sectors in the continent.







A Control of the beehives at Maneia Community ©ICEI, 2022

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

*The objective of the project is to enhance the livelihoods of 10 rural and vulnerable communities living in the coastal habitats of Mocubela District, by recovering resilient coastal ecosystems in semi-desert and desert areas.*

### PROJECT OVERVIEW

**Budget:** \$596,283.20

**Timeline for Phase 1:** 2020-2023

**Executing Agency:** Istituto Cooperazione Economica Internazionale (ICEI) in partnership with Associação Rural de Ajuda Mútua (AMDER)

### Outcome 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 Syntropic Agroforestry systems

Adopting a community-based approach, the focus is on the creation of an integrated system of agroforestry, fish farming and beekeeping, developed via the installation of

resilient Syntropic Agroforestry systems (SAFs) and the empowerment of women and youth in low-carbon initiatives. These are small-scale gender-responsive income-generating approaches demonstrated to women and youth groups to improve their farming practices and livelihoods.

The project emphasised the renovation and management of Community Demonstration Fields (CDFs) and Individual Demonstration Fields (IDFs). This was done through organising the sowing beds and walkways as well as demarcating the field borders. Ten CDRs corresponding to about 7 hectares (ha) and 103 CDFs of about 7.6 ha were renovated, establishing a total of over 14.5 ha of



agroforestry systems. The project distributed about 0.7 tonnes of seeds (including maize, sorghum, cowpea, peanut, sesame, and common beans) to beneficiaries for planting on farms. To support the production of vegetables (useful both for the diversification of the family diet and for generating income), around 24.5 kg of vegetable seeds were also distributed. About 1.8 tonnes of various crops were harvested including cereals, oilseeds and pulses. 62% of the harvest came from the CDIs with nhemba bean representing 40% of the production. About 3,997 kg of various vegetables were harvested and sold, with emphasis on the production of tomatoes, aubergine, onions, cabbages, and lettuce. This has enhanced both food security and income generation for beneficiary communities.

To increase production capacity and guarantee sufficient and regular fish feedstock for the beneficiaries, the project trained mobilisers from communities where fish farming activities were implemented, enhancing homemade fish feed production.

The project was supported by training women and youth as small-scale entrepreneurs in food processing, storage and sales. About 100 women who first benefitted from the processing activity were also trained in nutrition, including enriched porridge for babies and toddlers, to improve nutrition in the communities, especially for pregnant women and children under 5 years.

The project provided technical support and constant monitoring to the honey production association (APIMO) which was established under the project. Additionally, APIMO was supported with 100 beehives which led to the production of about 689 kg of honey in 2022.

144 youth (with women representing 42.5%) were capacitated through training in economic empowerment as community leaders in the reforestation of degraded ecosystems, the establishment of plant nurseries, grafting of seedlings, and wildfire prevention. Overall, the project has contributed to reforestation of 13.5 ha of mangroves in three communities (Barada, Gurai, and Joaque) and of 21.5 ha of deforested areas in seven communities.

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

### **Output 2.1: Provided awareness-raising training to communities and local/district authorities in Community-Based Natural Resources Management, local habitats' ecosystem services and related conflict resolution in the districts of Zambezia**

The project conducted engagement meetings with local administrative authorities and community members to introduce the project and strengthen communities' buy-in and ownership. More awareness-raising campaigns were also conducted through community radio. For conflicts emanating from land management, AMDER has adopted an approach consisting of amicable conflict resolution in the communities of Gurai, Maneia, Alto Mutabide, Maiva, and Mucuna.

### **Output 2.3: Capacities of women and youth in natural resources management strengthened in Zambezia**

Following a recommendation from the ACCF Secretariat during the 2022 supervision mission, the project focused on carpentry and the installation of nurseries to produce fruit seedlings and other forest species for sale. The beneficiaries were supported with carpentry and seedling production materials. Also, under this output, the Natural Resources Management Committees was revived with an increase in membership to 201 members with 109 women (54%) and 92 men (46%) (compared to the previous 95 members of which 38 were women (40%) and 57 men (60%)).



ACCF Team on a site visit to the Tujijenge Team ©AVSI, 2022

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

*The project seeks to support Uganda and Kenya to transition to low-carbon development and scale-up climate finance access through the promotion of jobs from 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 and improve availability and accessibility of energy products for end users.*

### PROJECT OVERVIEW

**Budget:** \$782,802.12

**Timeline:** 2020-2023

**Executing Agency:** AVSI Foundation in partnership CIDR Pamiga

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 the youth (60% female) in the sustainable energy sector. The project focuses on clean cooking and solar home systems in Meru County in Kenya and in the Acholi Region, Rakai and Isingiro districts in Uganda through training, access to finance and partnerships with private sector value chain players.

In 2022, 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: Access to financial services provided to 2,350 youth for business creation/scaling up in sustainable energy sector**



## 2. Key Achievements in 2022

In 2022, the project emphasised the development of a favourable ecosystem for sustainable energy value chain (SEVC) financing. In addition to the existing partnerships established between financial service providers and sustainable energy companies, the project supported six new partnerships resulting in 15 partnerships. These partnerships were established to provide funding opportunities for youth (male and female) to start or scale up entrepreneurial activities or access sustainable energy products in Kenya and Uganda. As a result of these partnerships, 7,492 sustainable energy products have been distributed through the project, with 24% going to young men, 41% to young women and 34% to women over 35 years. This represents a total of \$171,480 provided to women and young entrepreneurs in the SEVC (for consumption and/or business purposes).

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

Most activities under this output were completed in 2021. The remaining activities included training of youth and women entrepreneurs in business skills and entrepreneurship, and employment skills in the SEVC with a focus on coaching and mentorship. In 2022, the project trained a total of 990 beneficiaries (93% women) in Uganda and Kenya in business and entrepreneurship skills in the SEVC. The project also developed new partnerships with SECs in Kenya (Bidhaa Sasa, Sunking Kenya) and in Uganda (D.light Uganda, Energrow, Brightlife, and Engie Energy Access) with the objective to increase access to sustainable energy products. The project provided coaching and mentoring support to young women and men employed or self-employed in the SEVC. These training/coaching sessions were conducted to follow up on the performance of trained sales agents and to identify the gaps hindering them from performing or scaling up. Overall, 743 participants (73% women) attended at least one coaching session in both countries.



ACCF Team on a site visit to the Juhudi Team ©AVSI, 2022





Capacity Building Workshop in Climate Finance ©Africa NDC Hub Secretariat, 2022

## Multinational Supporting NDC Implementation in Africa

*The project aims to support African countries in accelerating access to climate finance and effectively utilising 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.*

### PROJECT OVERVIEW

**Budget:** \$936,272

**Timeline:** 2019-2023

**Executing Agency:** Africa NDC Hub Secretariat, African Development Bank

**Outcome 1: Increased access by African countries to climate finance to implement NDCs**  
The project has one main outcome with three key outputs. In 2022, the following achievements were realised:

**Output 1.1: Provided support for the development of two GCF funding proposals and three concept notes from countries' NDCs to access climate finance**

The project supported the development of two GCF full-funding proposals for Cameroon and Uganda and three concept notes for Cameroon, Namibia and São Tomé and Príncipe, briefly summarised below.

### **Cameroon: Intensification of smallholders' agriculture systems for climate change resilience and mitigation through agriculture mechanization**

The project aims to mobilise \$87,557,133 (including co-financing) to strengthen the resilience and emission reduction capacity of vulnerable smallholders' agriculture production systems in Cameroon, through the mainstreaming of climate-smart agriculture practices in agriculture commodity value chain development.

### **Namibia: Climate-Resilient Water Security Project**

The proposed project aims to provide a long-term, climate-resilient water supply to Namibia's drought-prone central regions and the climate-vulnerable poor people living in the Kavango Regions by mobilising \$53,760,000 from the GCF.

### **Uganda: Integrated Climate-Resilience and Sustainable Land Management for the Upper Nile and Kyoga Water Management Zones**

The project seeks to mobilise \$21,812,910 to build integrated climate-resilience by enhancing the adaptive capacities and reducing

the vulnerabilities associated with water for agriculture by establishing infrastructure, including solar irrigation, for farming communities.

### **Strengthening Climate-Resilience Agroforestry interventions in São Tomé and Príncipe**

The project seeks to raise \$8,650,950 to increase the resilience of food, ecosystems and communities to climate change risks through sustainable land/forest management actions that enhance their adaptive capacities and livelihood alternatives, and improve forest and land management, and reduce carbon emission practices.

### **Output 1.2: Technical support for access to climate finance provided to national institutions in Cameroon, STP and Uganda**

In Cameroon, Namibia and Uganda, national climate change actors were trained on climate-smart agriculture and climate finance. Most activities under this project were completed in 2021 except in São Tomé and Príncipe where remaining activities are expected to be completed in 2023.







Project team engaging with a farmer on a site selection mission  
© ICRAF, 2022

## Rwanda

### Promoting climate-smart agriculture for improved rural livelihoods and climate-resilience in the climate-vulnerable Eastern Province

*The project aims to strengthen resilience and food security and improve the livelihoods of farmers vulnerable to climate change in Rwanda. This includes the adoption of climate-smart agriculture approaches, the use of drought-tolerant crop varieties and the creation of revenue-generating activities in the agriculture sector.*

#### PROJECT OVERVIEW

**Budget:** \$883,457

**Timeline:** 2022-2024

**Executing Agencies:** International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF), Rwanda Agriculture and Animal Resources Development Agency (RAB), and Center of Excellence in Biodiversity and Natural Resource Management (CoEB), University of Rwanda

### Outcome 1: Improved agricultural system resilience to variable rainfall and drought periods

#### Output 1: Agroforestry and other climate-smart and conservation agriculture approaches adopted

To strengthen ownership and buy-in from communities, the project was presented to community leaders for validation, site selection and mapping. Subsequently, the project conducted a baseline survey with 351 farmers (53% women) to identify the agroforestry tree species preferred by farmers, source planting materials including tree products preferred by farmers, challenges of tree planting, and

farmers' motivation to plant trees. The outcome of this survey informed the distribution of 14,695 forest and fruit trees to the farmers, including *Grevillea robusta* (10,994), *Calliandra calothyrsus* (1,061), *Persea americana* (961), *Mangifera indica* (890), and *Carica papaya* (789). Subsequently, the project supported communities in establishing tree/plant nurseries, which will be continued in 2023. This was followed with sensitisation and training of about 470 farmers (27% women) in agroforestry principles, tree seedling maintenance and tree products.

Lastly, the project engaged with local administrative authorities to secure more land for the demonstration and use of climate-smart agriculture techniques, which will be implemented in 2023.





Participants to the National Steering Committee carefully listening to the presentations  
© PNDL, 2022

## 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 will be achieved by equipping and strengthening selected local institutions to access climate finance through the establishment of innovative mechanisms in collaboration with relevant national partners.*

### PROJECT OVERVIEW

**Budget:** \$576,840

**Timeline:** 2021-2024

**Executing Agency:** Ministry of Territorial Communities, Development and Territorial Planning (MTCDTP) and Centre de Suivi Ecologique (CSE)

### Outcome: Barriers hindering local governments from accessing climate finance, specifically global funds, removed

#### Output 1: Establish a climate finance support unit for municipalities to enhance access to climate finance

Led by the Minister of Territorial Communities, the project was launched in March 2022 and brought together national and local authorities including locally elected officials, National Climate Change Committee (COMNACC) and Regional Climate Change Committee (COMRECC) members, CSE, and Environmental Direction and protected buildings (DEEC). This included a panel discussion on decentralised

climate financing models within the territories. From April to May 2022, project steering committee meetings were held in the earmarked regions including Kaffrine, Tambacounda, Fatick, and Saint Louis, with key stakeholders, including representatives from the National Program for Local Development, the Project Coordinator, COMRECC, and local government officials such as mayors and council presidents. These discussions focussed on better understanding and addressing the challenges of financing territorial development, and the importance of strengthening local resource mobilisation through innovative climate financing mechanisms. Participants also discussed the expectations of local communities regarding access to global funds and the need to revitalise and enhance collaboration within the COMRECC. Recommendations from these meetings included the importance of building the capacities of COMRECC members, establishing

synergies with ongoing projects, finalising and the prompt submission of COMRECC action plans, seeking financial resources from donors, and urging local executives to allocate funds in their budgets to support COMRECC activities. Lessons learned included the varying levels of knowledge amongst COMRECC members, particularly regarding climate change issues, which has necessitated targeted training sessions. While COMRECCs in Kaffrine and Saint Louis showed promising signs of revitalisation with the proposed action plans, there was a consensus that stronger collaboration between COMRECC and the project's support unit is essential to avoid duplication and ensure sustainable support for local governments. Furthermore, the need to diversify funding sources, including domestic financing, was emphasised.

With this project, there is a need to facilitate exchanges and partnerships between the COMNACC and the COMRECCs to integrate local actors into the national decision-making processes on climate change. As part of this collaboration, meetings were held with the stakeholders to identify modalities, share information and plan joint activities.

In December 2022, the first meeting of the National Steering Committee (COPIL), the supervisory body for the project, was held in Dakar with key stakeholders to validate the manuals for the formulation of bankable projects to access finance from global climate funds such as GCF, GEF and the Adaptation Fund. These manuals are guidance documents to be used by local governments. In addition, the information needs of stakeholders were assessed in Louga, and an action plan was developed to revitalise the COMRECC discussed. It was recommended that implementing this action plan could make these entities financially autonomous and fully functional.

The meetings revealed the need for more targeted training for members of the COMRECC on climate change issues. Except for Kaffrine and Saint-Louis, the COMRECCs in the regions were not as active. Also under discussion was the willingness of administrative authorities to support the project and the revitalisation of COMRECC, the importance of coordination between COMRECC and the Project Support Unit to avoid duplication and ensure the sustainability of support to local governments,

and the necessity to seek multiple sources of financing, particularly domestic funding.

Establishing a helpdesk in French is underway and will be essential for use by local/national governments to collate, process, manage, and disseminate climate information for accessing global climate funds. In 2022, a scoping meeting between the CSE IT team and stakeholders was held, which led to the preparation of an orientation methodology report. An IT specialist was also recruited in 2022 to design the help desk.

### **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**

Efforts were made to strengthen the capacities of local government personnel in the formulation of proposals targeting global climate funds. Following the training of the project support unit staff, members of the ad hoc committees of the COMRECC (Local Climate Change Committees) were also trained during a workshop held from 11 to 14 October 2022. The workshop targeted key actors within the COMRECC, and included nine trainees, (four women) for the GCF and five participants (one woman), and for the GEF training, 10 trainees (four women). They were trained to disseminate the acquired knowledge at local government level. The training focussed on tools related to accessing global climate funds, local initiatives and project management. The objective was to improve the knowledge of the actors regarding the modalities of accessing climate finance and to enhance their understanding of the rules, techniques, and general procedures for developing a project for submission to the GCF, AF, GEF, and local climate funds. The specific requirements of each targeted fund, their implementation modalities, and their monitoring and evaluation methodologies were discussed. Furthermore, the training aimed to strengthen the actors' capacities to formulate climate project ideas and develop the various sections of the funding proposals. Overall, the workshop provided valuable insights and fostered knowledge exchanges amongst the participants around improving their knowledge and skills in climate finance.

## 2.3 Projects of the Third Call for Proposals and Demand-Driven Window

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

In June 2021, the ACCF Secretariat launched a third call for proposals on Gender Equality and Climate Resilience. Between July 2021 and December 2022, 10 projects were shortlisted following technical appraisals in 2022. Of 10 projects, the ACCF's governing committees approved seven for immediate funding. In 2023, it is anticipated that the remaining projects will be submitted for consideration.

The seven approved projects cover 28 African countries, and the launch of these projects for implementation started in the fourth quarter of 2022 and is expected to continue into early 2023.

The Secretariat also committed to strengthening the institutional capacities of grantees implementing the CFP3 projects to ensure that the projects promote gender equality and power balance. The Fund developed 18 Staff Guidance

Notes to assist the grantees and ACCF/Bank staff in ensuring the development of high-quality and bankable project proposals. In addition, training was held for the ACCF staff on the aggregation of project portfolio results to fund-level results. For the grantees, two training workshops at end of 2022 on Gender Transformative Climate Change Adaptation (GTCCA) were delivered to 35 English and French participants (16 women) from 26 African countries. There was also training on Results-Based Management (RBM) for Designing and Implementing a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) System, for 25 English and French participants (11 women) from 26 African countries. This training was expected to be completed in January 2023.

#### Summary of the Approved CFP3 Projects to begin implementation in 2023

##### **Towards Climate-Resilient Shea Communities in Togo and Burkina Faso**

**Budget:** \$96,700 | **Timeline:** 2023-2024 | **Executing Agency:** Global Shea Alliance

Aims to increase the climate resilience of 7,500 women shea collectors and their communities, through an increase in income from natural products (shea and apiculture), improved and community-led parkland management.



### **Empowering Women and Youth for Entrepreneurship and Job Creation in Climate Adaptation and Resilience**

**Budget:** \$1million | **Timeline:** 2022-2024 | **Executing Agency:** PECG, AfDB

Aims to support women-led and women-owned enterprises delivering promising and transformative climate innovations, to scale up their businesses, deepen their impact and create decent jobs; building resilience across the continent.

### **Strengthening the Voices of Women with Disabilities to Actively Participate in Climate Change Policy and Negotiations**

**Budget:** \$635,720 | **Timeline:** 2023-2025 | **Executing Agencies:** Inclusive Climate Change Adaptation for a Sustainable Africa and Center for Minority Rights Development

Aims to enhance technical skills and improve leadership of women with disabilities in climate change policy-making and negotiations at national and global levels.

### **Capacity building for women climate change negotiators in Eastern and Southern Africa**

**Budget:** \$467,440 | **Timeline:** 2023-2024 | **Executing Agency:** Regional Climate Center Kampala-East African Development Bank

Aims to ensure increased and more effective participation of women in climate change decision-making – especially at the international level, as well as enhance understanding, and promote the consideration of gender issues by all negotiators.

### **Gender Transformative climate-resilience initiatives**

**Budget:** \$950,000 | **Timeline:** 2023-2025 | **Executing Agency:** OXFAM Malawi

Aims to increase the realisation of rights among women, men and youth as a foundation for gender transformative, low-carbon and climate-resilient development in Zomba, Malawi and Chokwe, Mozambique.

### **Enhancing gender equality in access to land resources for transformative climate change adaptation in the IGAD Region**

**Budget:** \$470,000 | **Timeline:** 2023-2024 | **Executing Agency:** IGAD Secretariat

Aim is to enhance gender transformative climate-resilience through equal access to, and security of, tenure over land and other natural resources in the IGAD Region.

### **Strengthening climate-resilience through enhanced capacity of individuals, communities and institutions for the development and implementation of gender-sensitive climate adaptation actions using innovative and participatory approaches in East and Southern Africa**

**Budget:** \$998,192 | **Timeline:** 2023-2025 | **Executing Agency:** UNFPA

Aims to enhance capacity of individuals, communities and institutions in the development and implementation of gender- transformative climate adaptation actions using innovative and participatory approaches in East and Southern Africa.

## 2.3.2 Updates on the Demand-Driven Window

In 2020, ACCF launched the demand-driven window (DDW) to solicit projects outside of the periodic calls for proposals. The DDW is currently one of the two windows through which the ACCF solicits proposals from eligible institutions. The objective of the DDW is to support countries with low capacities

to access ACCF funding and to support the implementation of interventions outside the scope of the calls for proposals.

In 2021, the Secretariat conducted a technical appraisal of 19 concept notes, which led to the selection of four project proposals.

### Summary of DDW Projects approved for funding

#### **Decarbonisation of solid, medical and pharmaceutical waste management**

**Budget:** \$277,300 | **Timeline:** 2023-2024 | **Executing Agency:** Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development

Aims to support Côte d'Ivoire towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions from solid, medical and pharmaceutical waste by implementing a long-term strategy for waste management.

#### **Development of long-term low-carbon and climate-resilient development strategies (LTSs)**

**Budget:** \$500,000 | **Timeline:** 2023-2024 | **Executing Agency:** Africa NDC Hub, Bank

Aims to support Liberia, Lesotho, Botswana, Uganda, and Gabon to embark on low-carbon, climate-resilient development pathways in line with the Paris Agreement.

#### **Support to the African Financial Alliance on Climate Change (AFAC)**

**Budget:** \$1,000,000 | **Timeline:** 2022-2024 | **Executing Agency:** AFAC Secretariat, Bank

Aims to create the enabling environment for the private sector to channel climate finance flows towards Africa's green investments.

#### **Building the capacity of selected sub-Saharan African countries to effectively measure progress in their nationally determined contributions' implementation using tracking tools and indexes**

**Budget:** \$433,730.50 | **Timeline:** 2022-2025 | **Executing Agencies:** African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS), Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA), West African Green Economic Development Institute (WAGEDI)

To build the capacity of 72 Focal Persons and Climate Champions in 12 sub-Saharan African countries to effectively measure their NDC's implementation progress using tracking tools and indexes.



## 2.4 ACCF Approach to Measuring and Reporting Results

The ACCF applies a Results Measurement Framework (RMF) as a vital tool of RBM at the Fund and project levels. The RMF defines the elements of a paradigm shift towards low-carbon, climate-resilient development pathways, gender equality, power balance, and women's empowerment within individual projects, countries, and across its activities. The RMFs which the Fund developed in 2021 became operational in 2022. The Fund level RMFs comprise Theory of Change (ToC), Results Framework (RF), Performance Measurement Framework (PMF), and Logic Model (LM). The project-level RMFs are the ToC and LF.

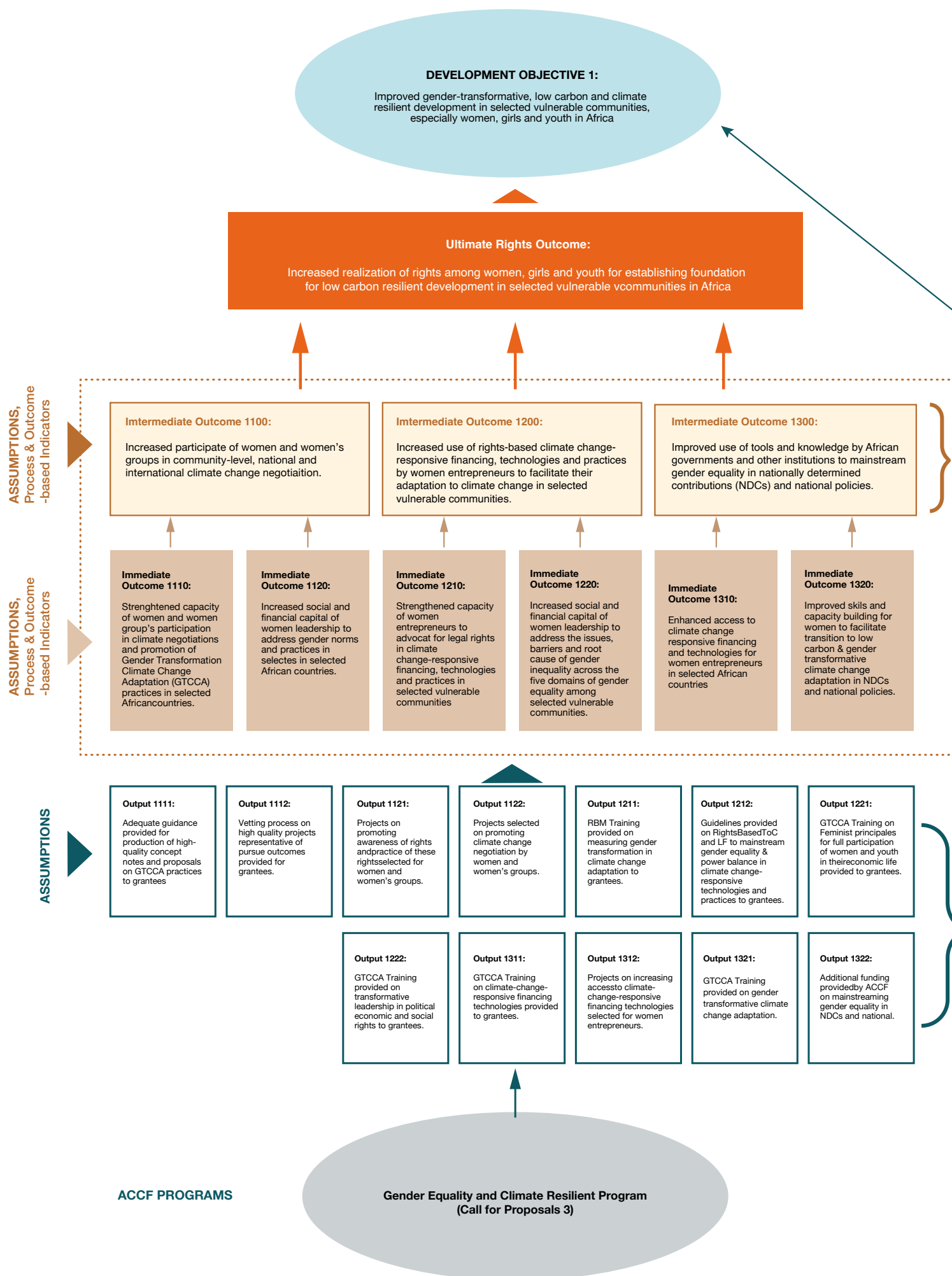
In an attempt to link the earlier/ongoing CFP1 and CFP2 Result Frameworks with that of CFP3 (Fig. 3), while all three calls are aligned to the Bank's Climate Change and Green Growth Strategic Framework (2021-2031), with the vision to realise a climate-resilient, low-carbon, green, inclusive, integrated and prosperous Africa, there are differences in approach and representation of results (outcomes) of the two frameworks. First, with the approach, the project design and implementation feature for the GEGR programme should be considered an improvement over the CFP1 and CFP2.

Second, unlike the CFP1, CFP2 and DDW, the CFP3 focused on Gender Equality and Climate-Resilience (GEGR), adopting a feminist concept of GTA and RBA. Thus, the GEGR programme's

outcome is the Ultimate Rights Outcome (URO) - "Increased realisation of rights among women, girls and youth for establishing a foundation for low carbon and climate-resilient development in selected vulnerable communities in Africa." This is the highest level of result that contributes to the realisation of the GEGR's Development Objective. The URO is key to the GEGR programme because the ACCF and other development partners now believe that resilient development is only possible when gender-based inequalities are transformed, and everyone can fully enjoy their rights. Besides, transformative change requires a Rights-Based Approach which recognises that the realisation of rights is the ultimate goal of development programming that leads to the achievement of development outcomes like the GTCCA, economic empowerment, food security, health, education, etc.

Third, despite the slow and dynamic process of gender transformation and climate change adaptation, some early signs of intermediate and immediate outcomes should be measurable within this programme's timeframe, hence, their inclusion in the GEGR RF and not in the CFP1 and 2 RF and DDW. Due to the nature of CFP 1 and 2 and DDW projects, and the shorter project implementation timeframe, the RF and subsequent reporting focus on outputs with two outcomes.

## 2. Key Achievements in 2022





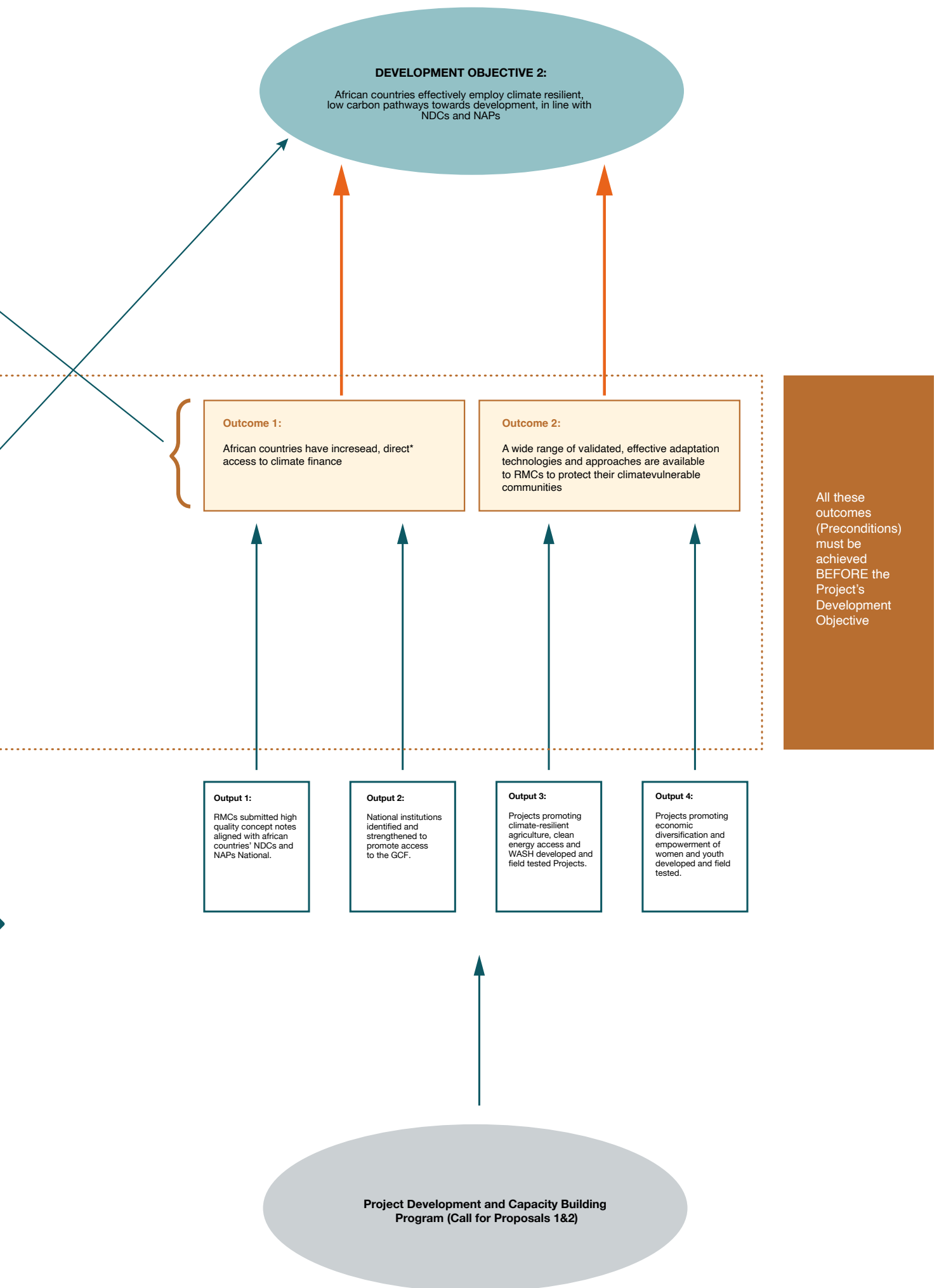
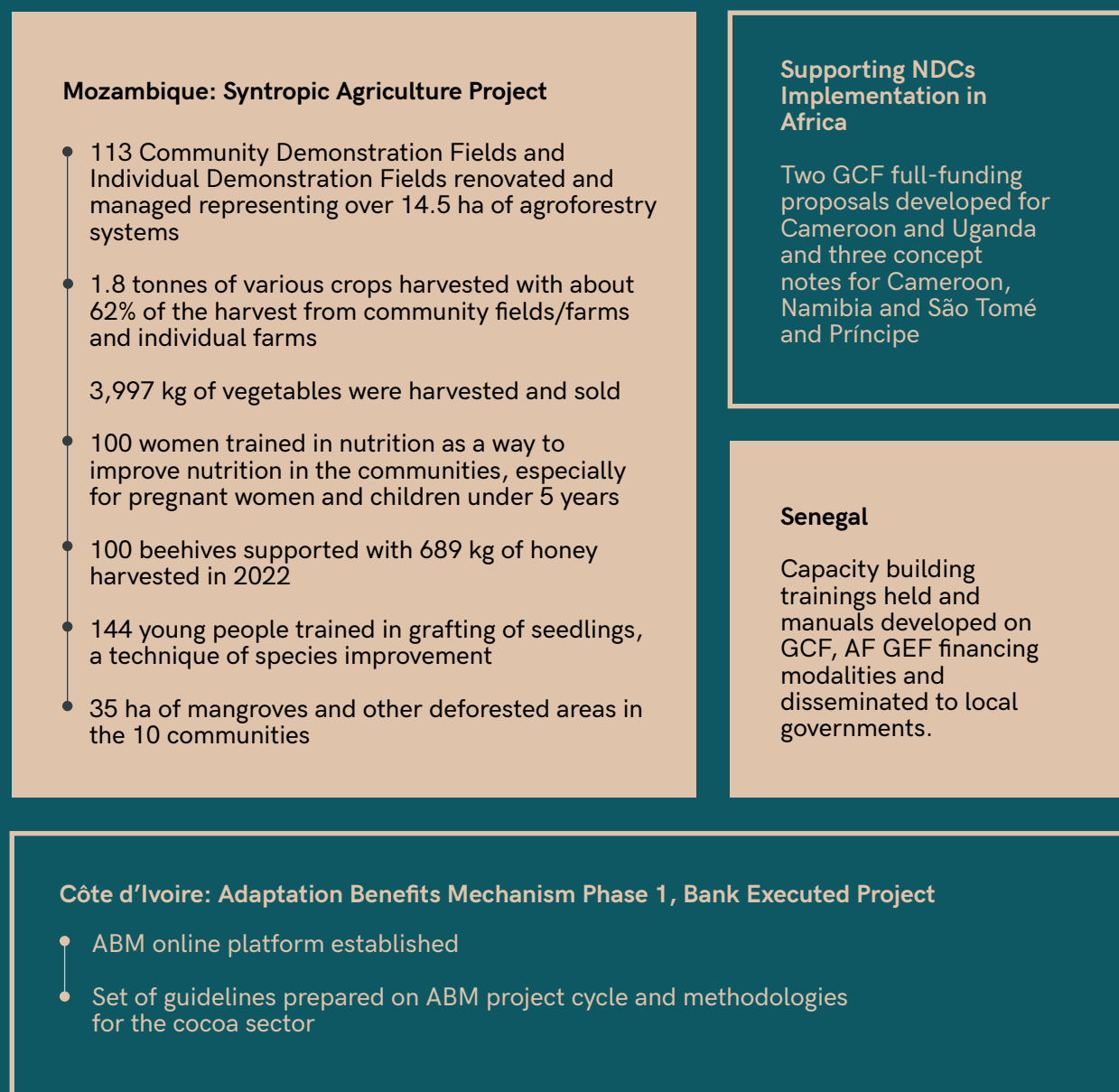


Figure 4  
A snapshot of 2022 achievements/results



### Uganda-Kenya Green Energy

- Six new partnership agreements were established between financial service providers and sustainable energy companies to finance youth businesses
- 7,492 sustainable energy products costing about \$171,480 distributed to youth and women entrepreneurs
- 990 beneficiaries trained in business and entrepreneurship skills in the sustainable energy value chain

### Rwanda: Climate-Resilient Agriculture

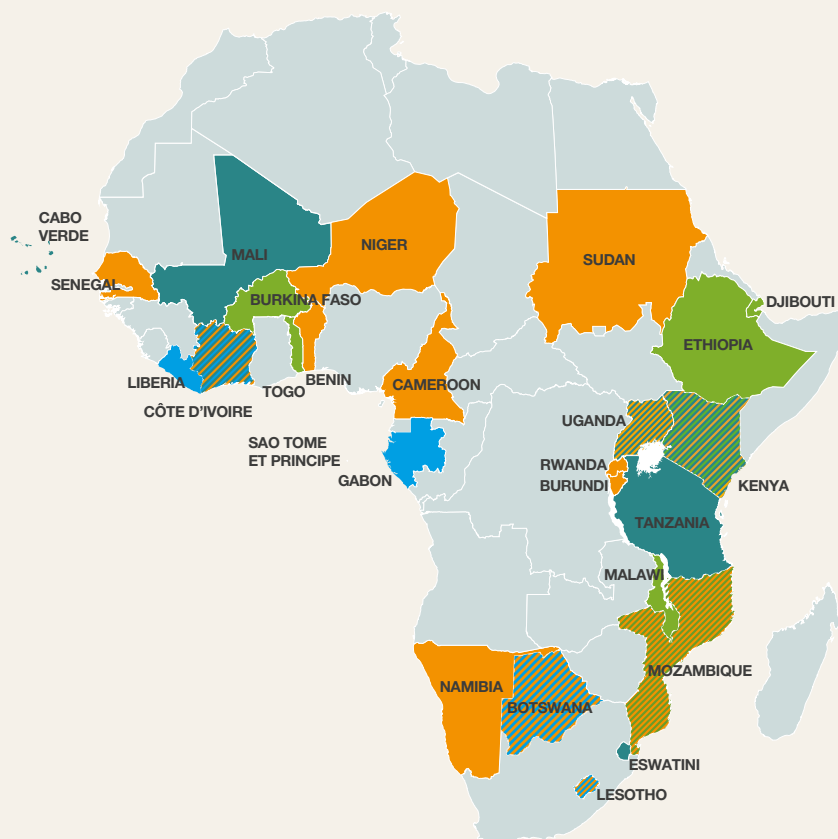
- 351 farmers were included in the baseline survey to identify their preferred agroforestry tree species as well as source of planting materials, tree products and challenges of tree planting, and farmers' motivation to plant trees
- 14,695 agroforestry trees and fruits distributed to farmers for planting on farms
- 470 farmers sensitised on agroforestry principles, tree seedling maintenance and tree products

### LoCAL Benin-Lesotho

- 24 adaptation investments were implemented in nine communes in Benin through PBCRGs, directly benefiting about 71,000 people, 55% of whom were women.
- In Lesotho, 16 water supply and 1 range management adaptation investments were implemented in the four community councils, benefiting about 6,000 people, mostly women.
- In Benin, GCF approved the concept note for the development of a full proposal to scale up LoCAL mechanism from nine to 25 communes



## 2. Key Achievements in 2022



### 1st CALL FOR PROPOSALS

#### Côte d'Ivoire

Support mitigation activities in key sectors

#### Cabo Verde

Climate finance readiness

#### Kenya

Supporting the Implementation of Kenya's national Green Economy Strategy

#### Mali

Accelerating a green climate resilient economy

#### eSwatini

Enhancing Readiness for Climate Investment

#### Tanzania

Enhancing national capacity for mainstreaming climate resilience

#### Multinational

Building climate resilience into a transboundary infrastructure project

#### Multinational

Enhancing access to climate information in Africa: Climate change profiles

### 2nd CALL FOR PROPOSALS

#### Côte d'Ivoire

Enhancing the resilience of smallholder cocoa farmers

#### Mozambique

Synthetic agriculture to foster resilience and recovery of vulnerable coastal communities

#### Sudan

Building Climate Resilience through youth and woman farmers

#### Senegal

Removing Barriers to Climate finance access by local municipalities

#### Kenya and Uganda

Green energy for women and youth resilience in Uganda and Kenya

#### Namibia, Uganda, Cameroon, São Tomé and Príncipe

The NDC support hub: supporting NDC implementation in Africa

#### Rwanda

Promoting climate smart agriculture for improved rural livelihoods and climate resiliency

#### Benin and Lesotho

Local climate adaptive living facility (LoCAL)

#### Niger, Burundi, Togo

Establishment of a south-south cooperation programme to support direct access to climate finance

### 3rd CALL FOR PROPOSALS

#### Djibouti, Kenya, Uganda

Enhancing gender equality in access to land resources for transformative climate change adaptation in the IGAD region

#### Togo and Burkina Faso

Towards climate-resilient Shea communities

#### Malawi and Mozambique

Gender transformative climate-resilience initiatives

#### Ethiopia

Gender transformative climate-resilience initiatives

#### Multinational

Empowering women and youth for entrepreneurship and job creation in climate adaptation and resilience

#### Multinational

Strengthening climate resilience through enhanced capacity of individuals, communities and institutions

#### Multinational

Strengthening the voices of women with disability to actively participate in climate change policy and negotiations

#### Multinational

Capacity building for women climate change negotiators in Eastern and Southern Africa

### DEMAND-DRIVEN WINDOW



Building the capacity of selected sub-Saharan African countries to effectively measure progress in the implementation of their nationally determined contributions using tracking tools and indexes



Support for African Financial Alliance



Project to prepare for decarbonization of solid, medical and pharmaceutical waste management in Cote d'Ivoire



Development of long-term low carbon and climate-resilient development strategies (LTSs) for Liberia, Lesotho, Botswana and Gabon



The background is a solid teal color. It features several orange geometric elements: a large, thin-outlined number '3' in the upper center; a thick orange diagonal bar in the top right corner; a thin orange diagonal line in the top right; a thin orange diagonal line in the bottom left; and a thick orange diagonal bar in the bottom left. The text 'Communicating our Work' is centered in the lower half of the image.

3

# **Communicating our Work**



## 3.1 Knowledge & Outreach Events

### **Pre-UNCCD COP – Capacity-building workshop on addressing land degradation and ecosystem restoration through transformative projects and programmes**

Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire,  
5–6 May 2022.

West African representatives from Government Ministries of Planning and Finance, Environment, and other stakeholders gathered in Abidjan on 5–6 May before the UNCCD COP15 for a capacity-building workshop to address land degradation and ecosystem restoration through transformative projects and programmes, with a special focus on financing opportunities for increased impact in West Africa, and the Great Green Wall Initiative. The ACCF contributed to the workshop, led by UNCCD, in collaboration with several technical and financing partners. The workshop aimed to strengthen the capacities of relevant UNCCD stakeholders in West Africa around project development and resource mobilisation strategies, for ready-to-go transformative bankable project pipelines throughout the region.

According to UNCCD, halting and reversing land degradation can transform land from being a source of greenhouse gas emissions to a sink, by increasing carbon stocks in soils and vegetation. Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) aims to balance anticipated losses in land-based natural capital and associated ecosystem functions and services with measures that avoid and reduce land degradation, producing alternative gains through land restoration and sustainable land management approaches (UNCCD).

The ACCF was presented as one of the financing windows hosted and managed at the Bank, which is supporting African countries to prepare bankable projects to access climate funds and support the implementation of small-scale adaptation measures, including land restoration, to enhance communities' resilience. Examples from the Fund's first call for proposals, which supported countries such as Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Mali, and Cape Verde, were highlighted. The workshop stressed the relevance of adopting multiple approaches in a coordinated effort at country and regional levels to target multiple sources of finance for land restoration and climate action.

The Bank partnered with the UNCCD, World Bank, European Investment Bank, and others, to host this important capacity-building workshop, which preceded the 2022 UN Biodiversity Conference (COP15).

"The Bank supports African countries in finding solutions for the sustainable management of natural resources to enhance the resilience of populations to the adverse effects of climate change and variability" Dr Laouali Garba, Manager of Agriculture Research & Productivity, Bank

Finally, the participants increased their knowledge of land degradation neutrality and how land-based interventions can effectively support the joint implementation of the Rio Conventions and the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, as well as sources of climate finance to support these efforts. The countries, through this extensive workshop, were able to put together project pipelines that would be presented to donors and to help promote resource mobilisation for the Great Green Wall.

## African Development Bank: Civil Society Forum Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, 6-7 October 2022

The ACCF partnered with the Bank's Civil Society and Community Engagement Division and CSOs to organise the 2022 edition of the Civil Society Forum from 6-7 October, themed «Engaging Civil Society for Climate-Resilience and a Just Energy Transition in Africa». The event was held in a hybrid format – in-person and virtually with over 100 participants. It provided a platform for dialogue and knowledge sharing between civil society organisations, Bank staff, international organisations, and governmental actors. The event resulted in the adoption of a joint roadmap covering topics such as climate change and environmental sustainability, inclusive and equitable development, transparency and accountability, access to finance and resources, participation, and engagement in decision-making processes.

The ACCF and its partners, the AVSI Foundation and the Istituto Cooperazione Economica Internazionale (ICEI) held a virtual roundtable themed «From talk to action: Enhancing African communities' resilience to the impacts of climate change in Mozambique, Uganda and Kenya» on Day 2 of the Forum. This knowledge event was aimed at highlighting the ACCF's alignment with the Bank's commitment to strengthening its engagement with CSOs by showcasing the results from two CSO-led projects in Mozambique and Uganda-Kenya. These projects are «Green Energy for Women and Youth Resilience in Uganda and Kenya» implemented by the AVSI Foundation and CIDR PAMIGA, and «Syntrophic agriculture, a strategy to foster resilience, climate adaptation, and recovery of vulnerable communities in Zambezia Province» implemented by ICEI and AMDER.

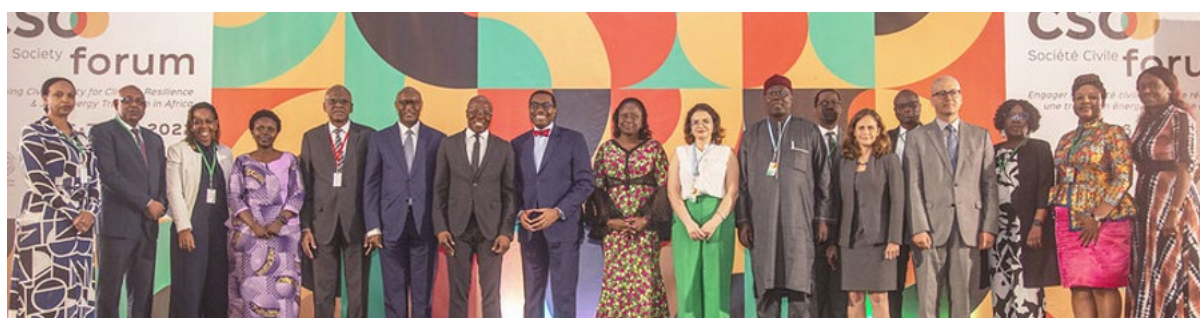
«The Bank is lending credence to the important role CSOs play in development, particularly as local actors at the community level, showing that we can do this together,» Dr AL Hamndou Dorsouma, Acting Director of Climate Change and Green Growth Department, Bank.

«Through our contribution, the ACCF scaled up to become a multi-donor trust fund to respond to the growing demand for climate finance across the continent. These two projects in Uganda/Kenya and Mozambique are good examples of the extent to which CSOs can lead significant initiatives in the climate change sector,» Mr Alexandro Modiano, Director General for European and International Affairs at the Ministry of Ecological Transition, and Italy's Special Envoy on Climate Change.

The session shared the achievements of these projects. In Uganda-Kenya, the lives of about 45,000 women and youth end-users of sustainable energy products have improved and access to climate finance for women and youth improved by providing them with \$85,000 green loans as at October 2022. In Mozambique, the establishment of 10 demonstration plots and 104 family plots, fish farming, beekeeping, and others, have contributed to increasing (33%) crop diversification, decreasing (21%) slash and burn farming practices and decreasing (65%) post-harvest losses due to weather events.

The project coordinators emphasised the relevance of capacity-building training in designing simplified models and tailoring solutions based on local needs to improve farmers' productivity, partnerships, and the creation of market linkages crucial to developing the renewable energy sector.

Achieving scale with these projects and others are important to ensure we reach more people vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, and to sustain these efforts for lasting benefits,» Rita Effah, ACCF Coordinator.



Group photo of Officials at the 2022 CSOs Forum ©AfDB

## COP27: Financing adaptation initiatives and access to climate finance in Africa: The ACCF Approach

Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt,  
11 November 2022

ACCF organised an aside event at the margins of the 27th edition of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of Parties (COP27) at the 'Francophonie Pavilion' on 11 November 2022. The theme of this hybrid event attended by over 50 participants was, "Financing adaptation initiatives and access to climate finance in Africa: The ACCF Approach". The event, which was conducted in French, targeted Francophone African countries by showcasing ACCF project results, and access modalities to increase their participation in the Fund's future calls for proposals. The mandate of the Fund was presented together with the resources mobilised, and how interested institutions could apply to future calls for proposals, or through the demand-driven window.

"The interest the Fund has garnered over the years is testament to the significant performance realised over the years. However, given the

increasing demand from target beneficiaries, the Fund is accepting additional contributions to spread in both geographic and thematic reach," Gareth Phillips, Manager, Climate and Environment Finance Division, Bank.

"The Government of Quebec is committed to supporting the Bank through ACCF in its efforts to address gender gaps related to climate change," Mr Roger Menard, Director, Quebec Office in Abidjan, Ministry of International Relations and Francophonie, Government of Quebec.

The event also focused on presenting key results from four projects financed in Cote d'Ivoire, Benin-Lesotho and Senegal, which are implemented by the Ministry of Environment, UNCDF and the Ministry of Territorial Communities, Development and Territorial Planning respectively. These projects are innovative and have contributed to providing sustainable climate change adaptation solutions for local communities in Africa. During the interactive session following the presentations, participants discussed access to ACCF financing and engagement of local communities in implementing funded projects. Participants commended the relevance of the ACCF as a significant instrument in supporting readiness activities in countries to access larger funding from the GCF and AF.



Participants at the Side Event ©AfDB, 2022



## Capacity-building workshop on access to climate adaptation funding for Africa's Direct Access Entities

Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire,  
6 December 2022

The Bank, ACCF and Global Center on Adaptation worked with partners under the Technical Assistance Programme of the Africa Adaptation Acceleration Programme to help African countries access more climate adaptation funding by improving their capacity to handle the rigorous requirements for climate rationale in funding proposals.

Climate rationale is the scientific basis of a project and describes the climate change scenario, outlining the climate problem in a particular country (eg flooding, droughts for an adaptation project) and region in which the project will be implemented. The rigorous requirement of the Green Climate Fund for climate rationale based on 30 years of point-source climate data has led to a high attrition rate for funding proposals with an adaptation focus. With this initiative, Direct Access Entities in Africa will receive additional support to

enhance their capacity with regard to climate data, tools, and methodologies, that help them meet the critical requirements of climate rationale for bankable funding proposals that could merit approval by the GCF Board.

The African Development Bank and the Global Center on Adaptation will work with their partners to select at least four proposals each year based on the pipeline of Direct Access Entities funding proposals that require additional technical assistance and guidance. Through its Technical Assistance Programme (TAP), the Global Center on Adaptation will assist with a selected set of funding proposals. The launch event for the new initiative took place in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, on the 6 and 7 December with programme partners including the Green Climate Fund, World Meteorological Organization, Africa Climate Change Fund, ClimDev Special Fund, and Regional Climate Centers in Africa.

The two-day event saw 23 Direct Access Entities accredited, or at the final stage of accreditation to GCF, participate with representatives of regional and international accredited entities, including the Development Bank of Southern Africa, the West African Development Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the Africa Finance Corporation, and the United Nations Environment Programme.



## Setting integrated long-term strategy, and national financing instruments to enhance climate change planning| Africa Economic Conference 2022

Balaclava, Mauritius,  
12 December 2022

ACCF is currently the only Fund at the Bank providing direct support to selected African countries to develop their Long-Term Strategies (LTS), and revise their Nationally Determined Contributions, which are important prerequisites for climate action in the continent. The ACCF joined the 2022 Africa Economic Conference Special Event on LTS to set the scene on the Bank's approach to supporting LTS (and NDC) development and implementation. The session had seasoned speakers and practitioners from government, the private sector and development finance, and the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

Dr Al Hamndou Dorsouma, acting Director of the Climate Change and Green Growth Department at the Bank, highlighted that the event aimed to unpack the various elements, including domestic resource mobilisation and external climate finance, private sector involvement and financing, and the just transition necessary to inform effective LTS development and implementation in Africa.

Contributions by Prof. Youba Sokona and Prof. Antony Nyong highlighted the need for African countries to establish a long-term vision by translating Agenda 2063 into the LTS and NDC development processes. Furthermore, the just transition in the African context should prioritise climate change actions that will enable the country's transition from a climate-vulnerable hotspot to a climate-resilience region. This also required building national institutional capacities and evidence-based decision-making using reliable data and statistics. LTS and NDC processes need to present African countries' full potential in addressing climate change, including their carbon markets potential.

Hon. Clifford Andre shared a lesson learned from Seychelles on institutional reforms to scale up climate finance with special emphasis on the Environmental Trust Fund (ETF) and the Development Bank of Seychelles (NDBS). ETF was established in 1994 and has substantially contributed to climate and environmental finance, including conservation actions of Seychelles NDC. In 2018, Seychelles launched the world's first sovereign blue bond of \$15 million to support sustainable fisheries and marine projects as NDC priority projects. Regardless of this achievement, the country needs further institutional reform for the development of strong carbon markets and the removal of petroleum subsidies.

Ms Namita Vikas, through the in-depth description of the role of the National Development Bank (NDB) and NCCF in NDC and long-term climate actions, highlighted the need for African countries to develop strong capital markets. This includes institutional reforms to establish countries' risk ratings and mitigate political and transaction cost-related risks. NDB has a great potential to enhance blended finance for investment in NDC-related projects, however, it requires fundamental policy action to improve its enabling environment and corporate governance, including the development of a sustainable finance framework such as green taxonomy. This will definitively enhance private sector and financial sector participation in African climate actions.

The session was informative for the participants, most of whom were economists and finance experts working within governments, in understanding the importance of integrating climate change considerations into long-term development plans, and the financing instruments available to countries.



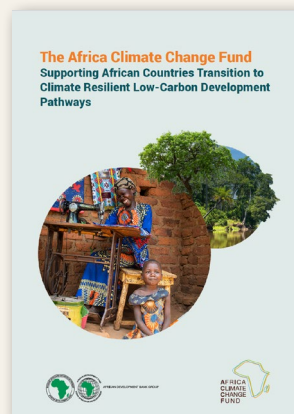
Officials at the conference ©AfDB, 2022

## 3.2 Publications



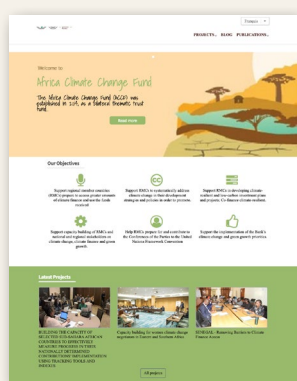
### Publication of newsletters

The Secretariat developed and published four newsletters in 2022 to highlight the Fund's project achievements and results. These newsletters were widely circulated via a mailing list of over 2,000 subscribers and highlighted field stories from ACCF projects in Senegal, Rwanda, Mozambique, Côte d'Ivoire, Uganda, Kenya, eSwatini, and Benin/Lesotho.



### Dissemination of updated brochures

The Secretariat updated and disseminated brochures in English and French on the Fund and its operational modalities.



### Updating the ACCF's webpage and website

The Fund's web presence has increased through constant updating of its webpage and website



### Annual Report

The Secretariat prepared and widely disseminated the annual report for 2021. This captured Fund and project-level results for the year and served as a tool to increase the Fund's visibility, raising awareness in the international climate change community of its work and achievements







# Financial Management

In compliance with the Fund's Operational Guidelines, the Bank commissioned an independent audit of the ACCF's 2022 financial statement of contributions received against disbursements made for the year. Table 3 summarises the 2022 ACCF budget implementation.

Table 3  
**Financial Summary** (as of 31/12/2022) (audited)

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
Global Center on Adaptation	1,086,369
Government of Ireland	2,117,980
Federal Ministry of Finance (Austria)	1,049,802
Interest earned	623,341
<b>Total funds</b>	<b>26,772,888</b>

USE OF FUNDS	AMOUNT ALLOCATED (\$)	CUMULATIVE AMOUNT DISBURSED
Project commitments	16,434,275	5,727,950
Administrative costs	2,037,327	1,835,974
Annual audit	29,571	25,425
Outreach and events	90,190	89,968
Management fees (5%)	1,307,477	1,307,477
<b>Total funds</b>	<b>19,898,840</b>	<b>8,986,794</b>

Contributions received and interest earned	26,772,888
Cumulative commitments	19,898,841
Sealed projects pipeline	2,880,000
<b>Amount available for new commitments</b>	<b>3,994,047</b>





# Lessons Learned and Way Forward

## 5.1 Gender Transformative Approach (GTA) and Rights-Based Approach (RBA)

1. Climate change impacts are substantially gender differentiated, but not well documented. Feminist principles of GTA and RBA are relatively new in African countries, confirming initial difficulties experienced by grantees in conceptualising and designing Gender Equality and Climate Resilience (GECR) projects.
2. The development of RMF and related M&E systems for initiatives dealing with gender equality and climate-resilience are widely recognised as confusing and very challenging, more so for those not well-versed in 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 organisations. Inadequate guidance on methodologies for grantees at the design stage, monitoring, evaluation and reporting, can potentially lead to poor quality project implementation, results and reporting.
3. The ACCF Gender Transformative Workstream Model that includes the provision of technical assistance to grantees through adequate provision of guidelines and training on GTCCA and RBM for designing and implementing M&E systems for the CFP3 projects, has greatly enhanced the grantees' capacities to conceptualise and design their GECR projects, leading to high quality and bankable project proposals.

## 5.2 Projects Execution and Disbursements

1. The Secretariat has reinforced collaboration with the Bank's departments responsible for procurement and funds disbursements (i.e., Fiduciary and Inspection (SNFI) and Financial Control Department (FIFC)) to support the Fund to follow up on payment requests and address various procurement bottlenecks. Notably, the recruitment of the Fund's procurement expert is supporting

the Secretariat to be more responsive in addressing major implementation challenges related to procurement. In addition, the Secretariat has continued to strengthen the capacities of executing agencies, and in some cases, bank task managers assisting with ACCF projects, by training them on the bank's procurement rules and processes to ease implementation.





# 6.

## 2023 Outlook

### 6.1. Projects Portfolio Management

The year 2023 will represent a momentous year to commence the implementation of 12 new projects, which will bring the total number of ongoing projects to 19. The Fund will continue to pilot a variety of gender transformative climate change adaptation projects that address the root causes of gender inequality, through the implementation of the CFP3 projects.

Additionally, the Secretariat will submit four new projects under its CP3 and DDW pipelines undergoing fiduciary scrutiny to the governing committees for review and approval. The Secretariat estimates a disbursement of \$4.57 million in 2023, and a cumulative disbursement amount of \$10.29 million from its ongoing projects.

### 6.2 Fund-Level Management

At the fund level, the Secretariat will engage new donors to mobilise additional resources for the ACCF. For instance, in 2022 the US State Department pledged \$5 million to support methane abatement work in countries in 2023. These resources will be received to support a new call for proposals in 2024.

Finally, the Operational Guidelines (2018) of the Fund will be updated to align with the Bank's Delegation of Authority Matrix 2021, and the changes made to the Multi-Donor Arrangement (MDA).



Meeting with Butiru Women Association ©AVSI, 2022









# Annexes

# Annex 1:

## ACCF Projects Disbursements as of 31 December 2022 grouped under the respective calls for proposals

First Call for Proposals								
TITLE	EXECUTING AGENCY	COUNTRY	APPROVED AMOUNT (\$)	AMOUNT DISBURSED (\$)	AMOUNT DISBURSED IN 2022	AVAILABLE (\$)	PROJECT COMPLETION DATE	STATUS
Strategic tools to support mitigation activities in key sectors	National Directorate of Environment, Cabo Verde	Cabo Verde	495,037	398,797	96,188	0	30 June 2021	PCR and Audit Pending

Second Call for Proposals								
TITLE	EXECUTING AGENCY	COUNTRY	APPROVED AMOUNT (\$)	AMOUNT DISBURSED (\$)	AMOUNT DISBURSED IN 2022	AVAILABLE (\$)	PROJECT COMPLETION DATE	STATUS
Phase 1: Cocoa Livelihoods Resilience - enhancing the resilience of smallholder cocoa farmers in Cote d'Ivoire through piloting the Adaptation Benefits Mechanism	Climate Change & Green Growth Department, Bank	Cote d'Ivoire	270,000	120,817	65,700	149,183	30 March 2023	Ongoing
Local Climate-Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL) - Benin, Lesotho	United Nations Capital Development Fund	Benin-Lesotho	997,524	434,999.94	-	562,524.06	20 March 2023	Ongoing
Syntropic agriculture as a strategy to foster resilience, climate adaptation and recovery of vulnerable communities living in degraded marine and coastal ecosystems in Zambezia	ICEI-ORAM	Mozambique	596,283.2	491,939	154,806	103,345	30 Nov 2023	Ongoing



## Second Call for Proposals

TITLE	EXECUTING AGENCY	COUNTRY	APPROVED AMOUNT (\$)	AMOUNT DISBURSED (\$)	AMOUNT DISBURSED IN 2022	AVAILABLE (\$)	PROJECT COMPLETION DATE	STATUS
Building climate-resilience through youth and woman farmers	ZENAB for Women's Development	Sudan	304,066	193,613	57,622	110,453	31 Jan 2023	Ongoing
Removing barriers to climate finance access by local governments/ municipalities	Ministry of Territorial Governance, Development, Senegal	Senegal	576,840	198,976	155,714	377,864	30 Nov 2023	Ongoing
Green energy for women and youth resilience	AVSI Foundation - CIDR Pamiga	Uganda-Kenya	782,802	665,876	337,442	116,927	31 March 2023	Ongoing
The NDC Support Hub: supporting NDC implementation in Africa	Climate Change & Green Growth Department, Bank	Namibia, Uganda, Cameroon, São Tomé and Príncipe	936,272	607,779	438,117	328,493	30 March 2023	Ongoing
Promoting climate-smart agriculture in Rwanda for improved rural livelihoods and agro-biodiversity conservation	ICRAF	Rwanda	883,457	166,592	166,592	716,865	26 July 2023	Ongoing
Establishment of a south-south cooperation programme to support direct access to climate finance	Centre de Suivi Ecologique	Togo, Burundi, Niger	525,000	-	-	-	18. Aug 2025	Approved in 2022 - Grant Agreement under preparation

## Third Call for Proposals

TITLE	EXECUTING AGENCY	COUNTRY	APPROVED AMOUNT (\$)	AMOUNT DISBURSED (\$)	AMOUNT DISBURSED IN 2022	AVAILABLE (\$)	PROJECT COMPLETION DATE	STATUS
Empowering women and youth for entrepreneurship and job creation in climate adaptation and resilience	PECG, Bank	Nigeria, Mali, South Africa, Gabon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Kenya, Seychelles	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	30 Sept 2024	Launched in November 2022

TITLE	EXECUTING AGENCY	COUNTRY	APPROVED AMOUNT (\$)	AMOUNT DISBURSED (\$)	AMOUNT DISBURSED IN 2022	AVAILABLE (\$)	PROJECT COMPLETION DATE	STATUS
Strengthening the voices of women with disabilities to actively participate in climate change policy and negotiations (STREVOW)	Inclusive Climate Change Adaptation for a Sustainable Africa & Center for Minority Rights Development	Burundi, Comoros, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Tanzania, South Sudan, Seychelles, Uganda	635,960	-	-	635,960	30 Sept 2024	Grant Agreement under preparation
Strengthening climate resilience through enhanced capacity of individuals, communities and institutions for the development and implementation of gender-sensitive climate adaptation actions using innovative and participatory approaches in East and Southern Africa	UNFPA East and Southern Africa Regional Office	Comoros, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, South Sudan, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania	998,192	-	-	998,192	30 Sept 2024	Grant Agreement under preparation
Enhancing gender equality in access to land resources for transformative climate change adaptation in the IGAD region	IGAD	Kenya, Sudan, Uganda	470,000	-	-	470,000	30 Sept 2024	Grant Agreement under preparation
Towards climate-resilient Shea communities in Togo and Burkina Faso	Global Shea Alliance	Togo and Benin	996,700	-	-	996,700	30 Sept 2024	Grant Agreement under preparation
Capacity-building for women climate change negotiators in Eastern and Southern Africa	UNFCCC Regional Collaboration Center, Kampala/ East African Development Bank	Uganda	467,440	-	-	467,440	30 Sept 2024	Grant Agreement under preparation
Gender transformative climate-resilience initiatives	Oxfam Malawi	Malawi, Mozambique	950,000	-	-	950,000	30 Sept 2024	Grant Agreement under preparation

Demand-Driven Window								
TITLE	EXECUTING AGENCY	COUNTRY	APPROVED AMOUNT (\$)	AMOUNT DISBURSED (\$)	AMOUNT DISBURSED IN 2022	AVAILABLE (\$)	PROJECT COMPLETION DATE	STATUS
Development of long-term low-carbon and climate-resilient development strategies (LTSs)	PECG, Bank	Gabon, Liberia, Botswana, Lesotho	500,000	-	-	500,000	30 June 2024	To be launched in January 2023
Decarbonization of solid, medical and pharmaceutical waste management	Ministry of Environment	Cote d'Ivoire	277,300	-	-	277,300	11 Aug 2023	Grant Agreement finalised. To be launched in February 2023
Support to African Financial Alliance	PECG, Bank	Multinational	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	30 Nov 2023	To be launched in January 2023
Building the capacity of selected sub-Sahara African countries to effectively measure progress in their NDCs implementation using tracking tools and indexes	African Technology Policy Studies Network	Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Sierra Leone, Namibia, Nigeria, Botswana, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe	433,730	112,567	112,567	321,163	11 Aug 2025	Implementation ongoing



# Annex 2 :

## Summary of Approved Projects Results

### First Call for Proposals Projects

#### Enhancing Access to Climate Information in Africa: Climate Change Profiles

<b>Executing Agency</b>	Climate Change and Green Growth Department, African Development Bank
<b>Implementation date</b>	Launched 13 July 2016
<b>Status</b>	Completed in 2018

#### Achievements

- 25 national climate change country profiles (including French translations for the 12 Francophone country profiles) were developed. The profiles provide information on potential future changes in climatic variables (eg temperature, rainfall), impact of climate change on key sectors, GHG emissions profile and commitments to the Paris Agreement (eg Nationally Determined Contributions).
- Three (3) regional capacity-building/training workshops for national and Bank climate change practitioners (90 people trained) were organised to provide improved information to guide climate change-related decision-making within the Bank'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. The workshops offered a set of complementary activities to build technical capacity and provided training to the intended beneficiaries of the national climate change profile documents.
- 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 publ. The profiles were also integrated into the Climate Safeguards system knowledge base in 2020.
- 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 the 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 considered countries, resulted in the development of a unique mixed methodology tailored to the needs of the assignment.
- The cumulative disbursement was 91 % of the total project amount as of 31 December 2021.

## Supporting the Transition to a Climate-Resilient Green Economy in Mali

<b>Executing Agency</b>	Agency for Environment and Sustainable Development
<b>Implementation date</b>	Launched in March 2016
<b>Status</b>	Completed in December 2020

### Achievements

- Two strategic programmes were developed with an economy-wide approach for transitioning to a climate-resilient and green economy.
- 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).
- 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 interest in investment opportunities and explore potential public and private sector collaboration on climate finance. It is expected that a national resource mobilisation meeting will be held with the private sector to introduce these projects.
- A national strategy on environment financing was developed, which aims to ensure that increased and consistent funding is available to tackle key environmental issues.
- A targeted training programme on procurement and fiscal management strengthened the capacity of 25 staff of the AESD.
- The technical capacity of the AESD was further strengthened through the acquisition of accounting software and the training of four AESD officials on using the software. This software has improved the fiscal management and the reporting system, which will increase the efficiency and transparency of AESD's financial reporting.
- A concept note was developed for submission to the Adaptation Fund. This concept note will mobilise about \$1.5 million from the AF to support adaptation projects in five rural communities (Korombana, Borondougou, Bassirou, Kounari, 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.
- A video documentary outlining lessons learned and significant achievements.
- End of project completion and audit reports finalised.
- 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.

## Enhancing Readiness for Climate Investment in eSwatini

<b>Executing Agency</b>	Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs
<b>Implementation date</b>	Launched in September 2016
<b>Status</b>	Completed in December 2021

### Achievements

- 35 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.
- 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.
- Five concept notes were developed:
  - (i) Renewable energy and energy efficiency solutions for eSwatini;
  - (ii) Increasing resilience in Eastern eSwatini in the Lubombo Region;
  - (iii) Building resilience for improved food and water security through climate-smart agriculture;
  - (iv) Building sustainable climate-resilient cities of eSwatini: the case of Mbabane and Matsapha municipalities; and
  - (v) Building rural community resilience to climate change through improved adaptable WASH services in the Lubombo and Shiselweni regions.
- 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 project funds to UNEP to develop a feasibility study, which was completed in 2021 to underpin the full project proposal. UNEP is finalising the project proposal. An in-country mission was planned for the second week of March 2022 to validate the project activities with stakeholders.
- The cumulative disbursement rate of the project as of 31 December 2021 was 95% of the total project amount.



## Enhancing National Capacity for Mainstreaming Climate-Resilience in Zanzibar

<b>Executing Agency</b>	Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar via the Government of Tanzania
<b>Implementation date</b>	February 2017 – June 2021
<b>Status</b>	Cancelled

### Achievements

- 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
- The project faced significant delays at its 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: A team of five government officials from the Ministry of Finance and Planning, Department of Environment and Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority attended the Course on the Development of Concept Note for Green Climate Fund facilitated by MTDI. Training took place from 18 to 27 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 finalised in May 2021
- The cumulative disbursement rate of the project as of 30 June 2021 was 23.79% of the total project amount.

## Advancing Clean Energy Projects in Cabo Verde

<b>Executing Agency</b>	National Directorate of Environment, Republic of Cabo Verde
<b>Implementation date</b>	Launched in 2017, implementation faced some administrative delays but commenced in 2019
<b>Status</b>	In 2022, the Executing Agency recruited a consultant to prepare the Project Completion Report. The procurement process of a consultant for Audit Reports commenced in 2022 and the Audit will be conducted in 2023.

### Achievements

- The project conducted two scoping assessments for the proposed “Energy Efficiency and Micro-Generation Programme Across Nine Islands” and “Organic Waste Composting and Utilisation 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 programme design, costing, and implementation arrangements.
- In 2020, the project developed four concept notes in both GCF and non-GCF formats on the Energy Efficiency and Micro-Generation Programme across all nine Islands of Cabo Verde; Brava: A Sustainable Island; Organic Waste Composting and Utilisation across Eight Islands of Cabo Verde; and The Santiago Island Solid Waste Resource Centre.
- Two GCF Project Preparation Facilities to seek support to develop two proposals on the Energy Efficiency and Micro-Generation programme across all nine islands of Cabo Verde and on Organic Waste Composting and Utilisation across eight islands of Cabo Verde. These concept notes are intended to be submitted to the GCF and other bilateral donors for funding.

## Advancing Kenya's Green Growth Agenda

<b>Executing Agency</b>	National Environment Trust Fund (NETFUND)
<b>Implementation date</b>	Launched in October 2016
<b>Status</b>	Completed in December 2021

### Achievements

- Establishment in 2015 of the Resource Mobilisation Committee (RMC) made up of 15 representatives (40% women) from agencies within the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.
- In February 2018, a five-day training course was developed and tailored to enhance the capacity gaps identified in 2017. The training included climate finance and resource mobilisation, donor mapping, requisites and engagement, baselines and theory of change, project design and management, and coordination mechanism and modalities.
- 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 were developed, including a detailed project proposal to raise about \$140.2 million from various climate funds.
- 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.
- 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.
- An end of Project Completion Report (PCR) was finalised.
- A 15-minute video documentary was produced with a shorter 3-minute version for social media to document the project results and lessons learned.
- The project was able to submit its expression of interest to the Climate Investment Fund (CIF) called «CIF Nature, People and Climate Investment Programme» in August 2022. The project proposal was developed during the ACCF project and focuses on the ecosystems of Elgeyo-Cherangany Hills, Mau, Isiolo, and Laikipia counties. The project was retained to be developed further.
- The cumulative disbursement rate of the project as of 31 December 2021 was 78% of the project amount.

## Building Climate-Resilience into Transboundary Infrastructure Projects

<b>Executing Agency</b>	Climate Change and Green Growth Department, African Development Bank
<b>Implementation date</b>	Launched in May 2016
<b>Status</b>	Completed in December 2021

### Achievements

- 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.
- Other significant achievements of the project to date include:
- Developing 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 Bank-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 2022 was 89.96% of the total project amount.

## Enhancing Climate Finance Readiness in Côte d'Ivoire

<b>Executing Agency</b>	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
<b>Implementation date</b>	Launched in June 2017
<b>Status</b>	Completed in December 2022

### Achievements

- Capacities were built for 52 climate change stakeholders on GCF and AF cycle management and proposal designing and climate finance resource mobilisation approaches.
- 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. In March 2022, they received their connexion parameters to upload all documents and are waiting to hear back from the GCF.
- 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 focused on bioenergy and the early warning system, and the accredited entities are the 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 is doing its internal review.
- A full project proposal was developed with IFAD and submitted to the Adaptation Fund in 2020. It was finally approved by the AF in October 2021 for an amount of \$6 million.
- The project developed a short film which was presented at COP26 to share its achievements. They also produced a magazine with pictures of all the activities undertaken during the project's lifetime and distributed it to all the main stakeholders.
- The project completion report and audit were completed in 2021 and 2022 respectively.
- The cumulative disbursement of the project as of 31 December 2022 was 95 % of the total project amount.



# Second Call for Proposals Projects

## Fostering Resilience, Climate Adaptation and Recovery of Vulnerable Communities through Syntropic Agriculture in Mozambique

<b>Executing Agency</b>	ICEI and ORAM
<b>Implementation date</b>	Launched in October 2020
<b>Status</b>	Ongoing

### Achievements

- Introduction of Agroforestry/Syntropic agriculture in 104 family plots
- 10 pilot women-led fish-farming units supported
- 400 ICS distributed to 3 women and youth groups for efficient cooking stoves
- 10/10 gender-oriented PRAs reformulated on a community level with a gender approach
- 30 young people trained as leaders in the reforestation of degraded ecosystems
- 113 CDRs and CDIs renovated and managed representing over 14.5 ha of agroforestry systems
- 0.7 tonnes of seeds of annual crops distributed to beneficiaries involved in the agriculture component of the project
  - 1.8 tonnes of various crops were harvested
  - About 62% of the harvest came from CDRs & CDIs
- 24.5 kg of vegetable seeds were distributed to foster the production of vegetables
  - 3,997 kg of various vegetables were harvested and sold
- 100 women trained in nutrition to improve nutrition in the communities, especially for pregnant women and children under 5 years of age
- 100 bee hives were supported leading to 689 kg of honey harvested
- 144 young people trained on grafting the seedlings which is a technique of species improvement
- 35 ha of mangroves and other deforested areas reforested in 10 communities. The cumulative disbursement of the project as of 31 December 2022 was 82% of the total project amount.

## Enhancing the Resilience of Smallholder Cocoa Farmers through the Adaptation Benefit Mechanism in Côte d'Ivoire

<b>Executing Agency</b>	Climate Change and Green Growth Department, African Development Bank
<b>Implementation date</b>	Launched in November 2019
<b>Status</b>	Ongoing

### Achievements

- 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, prioritising methodological work.
- In 2020, with assistance from the Bank, the ABM EC held six meetings remotely. It adopted key documents for the operationalisation 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.
- 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 the project, and initiated consultations with key stakeholders, as well as the preparation of an ABM methodology for the resilience measures.
- ICRAF, in collaboration with the World Cocoa Foundation held an in-person workshop in Abidjan on the 30th of November 2021 to present ABM, the draft methodology, and collect feedback from stakeholders. It is expected that the methodology will be approved in the first quarter (Q1) of 2022, it will then 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.
- ICRAF and the 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 Bank edited and prepared the first annual report of the ABM Executive Committee. The report was officially submitted to the Bank's high-level management (Vice-President).
- The cumulative disbursement of the project as of 31 December 2022 was 45% of the total project amount.

## Improving Women's and Youth's Access to Green Energy in Uganda and Kenya

<b>Executing Agency</b>	AVSI Foundation and CDR Pamiga
<b>Implementation date</b>	Launched in September 2021
<b>Status</b>	Ongoing

### Achievements

- 5 grant agreements with selected FSPs
- 2 new MOUs have been signed
- 290 young men and women have access to SE products, and 4 MSMEs have access to loans for energy retail
- Capacity gaps report developed
- Upgraded training manual (facilitator's manual)
- Identified and validated business opportunities in the SEVC
- Six new partnership agreements between FSP & SECs were established to provide funding opportunities for youth to start or scale up entrepreneurial activities, or access sustainable energy products in Kenya and Uganda
- 7,492 sustainable energy products have been distributed (This represents a total of \$171,480 provided to young entrepreneurs in the SEVC)
- 990 beneficiaries trained in Uganda and Kenya in business and entrepreneurship skills in the SEVC
- 743 participants attended at least one coaching session in Kenya and Uganda
- The cumulative disbursement rate as of 31 December 2022 was 85% of the total project amount.

## Removing Barriers to Climate Finance Access by Local Governments/Municipalities in Senegal

<b>Executing Agency</b>	National Program for Local Development (PNDL), Ministry of Territorial Governance, Development and Management of the Territory (MTGDMT), Partner CSE
<b>Implementation date</b>	Launched in March 2021
<b>Status</b>	Ongoing



### Achievements

- In October 2021, the project successfully created its climate finance unit. To build the capacity of Climate Finance Support Unit staff in 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 structure.
- To efficiently implement this project, several meetings took place in September and October 2021 with the Regional Committees on Climate Change (COMRECC), in all the main regions of the projects (Fatick, Tambacounda, Matam, Saint-Louis, Louga).
- Training specifically on climate finance was held on GCF and AF in 2021, with a third one on GEF held in 2022.
- The project participated in the side event (parallel event) organised by the ACCF at COP26 in Glasgow. This event aimed to, among others, highlight the expected transformational impacts of flagship initiatives, such as the one implemented by the PNDL and the CSE.
- The cumulative disbursement rate as of 31 December 2022 was 34 % of the total project amount.

## Local Climate-Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL)

<b>Executing Agency</b>	United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)
<b>Implementation date</b>	Launched in June 2021
<b>Status</b>	Ongoing

### Achievements

- 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.
- Technical assistance (TA) has been mobilised in Benin to review and mainstream available climate information into local climate information systems for adaptation (LISA).
- In Lesotho in June 2021, LoCAL organised a training workshop in Mohale's Hoek district with implementing teams, line ministries and local NGOs on climate change mainstreaming, adaptation plans and the LoCAL mechanism.
- In Lesotho, LoCAL and the Ministry of Local Government and Chieftainship (MoLGC) undertook community-based participatory planning in 4 community councils (Khoelenya, Lithipeng, Qhoasing, Senqunyane) in Mohale's Hoek district from the 4th to the 8th of October 2021.
- Finalisation 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 to October 2021.

- A national validation workshop was organised by the LoCAL Technical Committee on the 21st and 22nd of October 2021 to validate the LoCAL Design Phase II for Benin. There were 43 participants.
- A feasibility assessment for deploying complementary financing instruments to mobilise private sector finance for adaptation within LoCAL PBCRG's systems in Benin was launched in December 2021.
- The cumulative disbursement rate as of 31 December 2022 was 49 % of the total project amount.

## Supporting NDC Implementation in Africa

<b>Executing Agency</b>	Climate Change and Green Growth Department, African Development Bank
<b>Implementation date</b>	Launched in June 2021
<b>Status</b>	Ongoing

### Achievements

- In 2021, the EA completed recruitment for both the lead and country consultants and commenced implementation of project activities.
- Following country consultations, the project deliverable was re-aligned. In line with ACCF operational guidelines, approval was sought to adjust the project deliverable.
- The project activities were launched in all the focus countries.
- Feasibility studies were conducted for Uganda.
- GCF concept 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, on the margins of COP26, 8th November 2021 (see annexe 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 is available.
- Four GCF full-funding proposals (Cameroon, Namibia, Uganda, São Tomé and Príncipe)
- The cumulative disbursement rate as of 31 December 2022 was 65% of the total project amount.

## Building Climate-Resilience through Youth and Women Farmers in Sudan

<b>Executing Agency</b>	ZENAB for Women in Development
<b>Implementation date</b>	Launched in 2020
<b>Status</b>	On-hold It is important to note the Bank suspended operations and disbursements in November 2021 and for the time being all disbursements for this project.

### Achievements

- The project team focused on setting up the project implementation unit and other preparatory activities, including identifying the project beneficiaries and vendors.
- 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, Kom-shetaa) and was attended by 215 participants (in each targeted community: 30% youth and 70% women).
- In October 2021, training was organised to familiarise women farmers and young farmers with the constituent parts of agricultural machinery, operate the agricultural machinery in the field and 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 at the end of the day.
- The cumulative disbursement rate as of 31 December 2022 was 64% of the total project amount.





# Demand-Driven Window

## Building the Capacity of Selected sub-Saharan African Countries to Effectively Measure Progress in their Nationally Determined Contributions' Implementation Using Tracking Tools and Indexes

<b>Executing Agency</b>	African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) in collaboration with Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) and West African Green Economic Development Institute (WAGED)
<b>Implementation date</b>	29 August 2022
<b>Status</b>	Ongoing

### Achievements

- The project is at an early stage of execution following an initial online meeting aimed at capacity-building for the project team on the Bank's Rules and Procedures for project implementation. The first achievements of the project are expected in 2023.
- The cumulative disbursement rate as of 31 December 2022 was 26% of the total project amount.



## Annex 3 : Projects Undergoing Review

Third Call for Proposals - Shortlisted Projects					
PROJECT ID	PROJECT TITLE	EXECUTING AGENCY	COUNTRY	GRANT AMOUNT REQUESTED (\$)	STATUS
643	Gender Transformation and Climate Resilience in Afar and Oromia Regional States, Ethiopia	Farm Africa	Ethiopia	950,000	Comments received from TC shared with Project Team
1465	Affirmative Climate Finance Action for Women in Agriculture (ACFAWA)	Bank, AHAI Department	Cameroon, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo	1,000,000	Fiduciary Review
16	Sustainable plastic recycling to enhance the climate-resilience of local communities in the city of Kaolack, Senegal	Bank, Unité de Coordination de la Gestion	Senegal	700,000	Fiduciary Review
Total				\$2,650,000	







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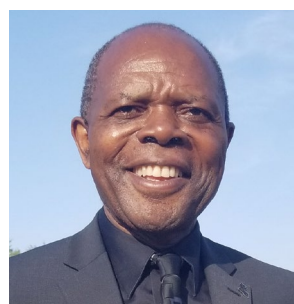
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