

Building capacity for Adaptation - The Direct Access experience of the Adaptation Fund

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Outline of Presentation

- Overview and achievements of the Adaptation Fund
- Building Capacity for Adaptation: Lessons learned



The Adaptation Fund was established under the Kyoto Protocol of the UNFCCC

Goal:

- ✓ Increase resilience through **concrete adaptation** projects & programmes
- ✓ Focus on most vulnerable countries and communities

Innovative Features:

- ✓ Governed by majority of developing countries
- ✓ Levy on Clean Development Mechanism proceeds & other sources of funding
- ✓ Direct access





Direct Access is a groundbreaking modality that gives national entities full control over implementation

- Puts into practice principles of Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness:
 - Ownership
 - Harmonization
 - Alignment
 - Mutual accountability
 - Results
- Allows developing countries to access adaptation finance directly without intermediaries.
- Prepares countries for accessing other funds directly (including Green Climate Fund).



CMP set strict **fiduciary standards** that are internationally recognized:

- i. Financial integrity and management
- ii. Institutional capacity
- ii. Transparency and self-investigative powers



There are now more National Implementing Entities eligible to access funds than multilateral agencies

15 National Implementing Entities:

- o Centre de Suivi Ecologique (Senegal)
- Planning Institute of Jamaica (Jamaica)
- o Agencia Nacional de Investigación e Innovación (Uruguay)
- o Fonds national pour l'environnement (Benin)
- South African National Institute for Biodiversity (South Africa)
- Protected Areas Conservation Trust (Belize)
- Ministry of Natural Resources (Rwanda)
- Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (Jordan)
- National Environment Management Authority (Kenya)
- Mexican Institute of Water Technology (Mexico)
- Unidad para el Cambio Rural (Argentina)
- National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (India)
- o Fundecooperación (Costa Rica)
- Agency for Agricultural Development (Morocco)
- Agencia de Cooperación Internacional (Chile)

1 Regional Implementing Entity

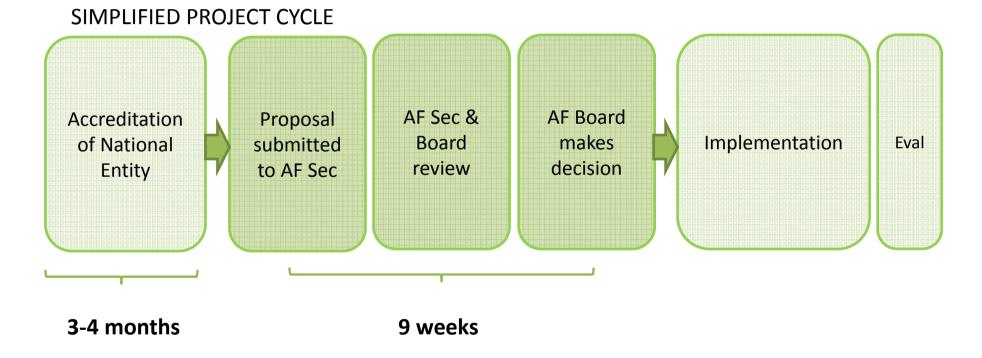
Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement

10 Multilateral Implementing Entities

o The World Bank, ADB, AfDB, IADB, UNDP, UNEP, IFAD, WFP, WMO, UNESCO



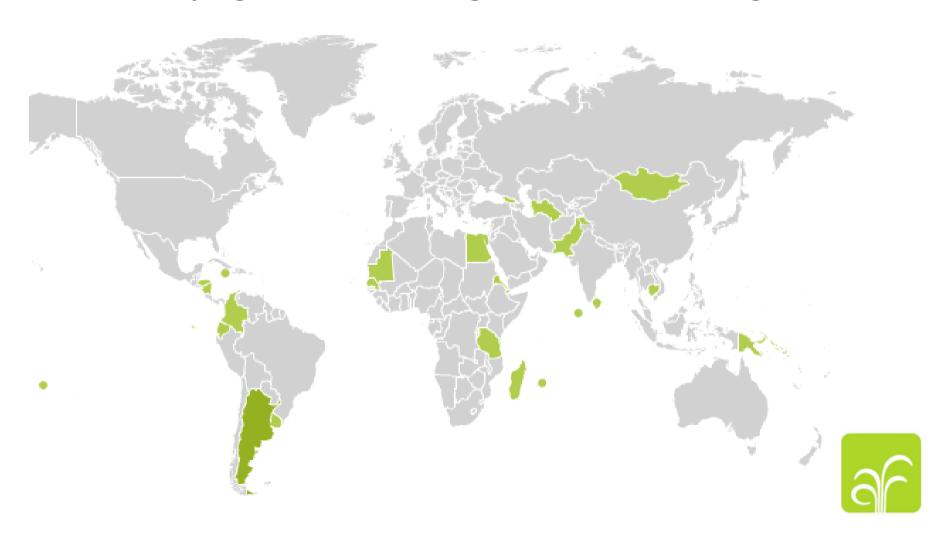
Efficient decision-making beneficial to developing countries seeking finance



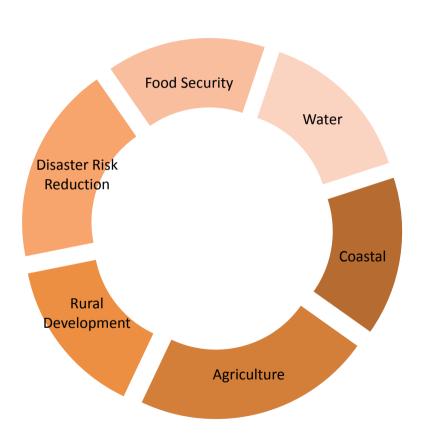


Since 2010 the Fund has approved US\$ 184 million for 28 adaptation projects in vulnerable developing countries

• All developing countries are eligible to access funding



The project portfolio covers a diverse range of sectors that reflect the range of local needs and priorities



 The Fund gives freedom to country governments to decide on the priority sectors and regions



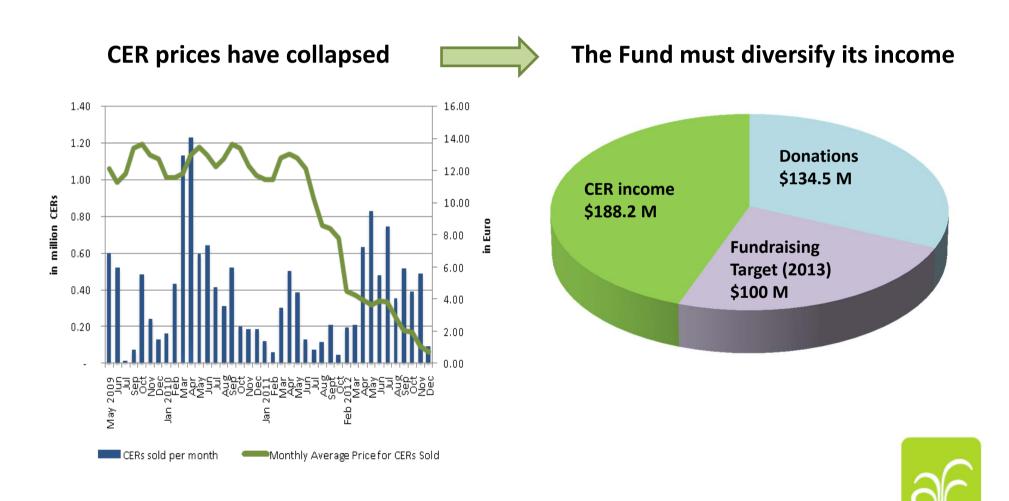
The Fund's commitment and civil society engagement has resulted in enhanced transparency

- AF NGO Network set up by Germanwatch : allows critique & feedback from local actors
- Documents are available online
- Board meetings are all open to observers and webcast online
- International Aid Transparency
 Index ranked the Adaptation Fund
 #1 among climate finance
 institutions assessed in 2012





The Fund's main revenue source is CER sales but the collapse of carbon markets means new resources are urgently needed



Outline of Presentation

Overview and achievements of the Adaptation Fund

Building Capacity for Adaptation: Lessons learned



Lesson 1: The Fund has a mandate to finance concrete adaptation activities, <u>but</u> provides capacity building through its projects and programmes

Concrete Adaptation Project:

"a set of activities aimed at addressing the adverse impacts of and risks posed by climate change. The activities shall aim at producing **visible and tangible results** on the ground by reducing vulnerability and increasing the adaptive capacity of human and natural systems to respond to the impacts of climate change..."

 Projects/programmes typically include components on early warning systems, coastal erosion defences, flood management, livelihoods diversification, agriculture <u>but also</u> include capacity building, policy, to mainstream results

Challenge: How to balance hard/soft adaptation components to address:

- (i) urgent adaptation needs in the vulnerable communities
- (ii) achieving concrete results at scale?



Lesson 2: Learning-by-doing may be more effective than upstream institutional capacity building

Direct access is building capacities of national implementing entities at different levels:

Institutional

 "Direct access provides developing countries with the opportunity to strengthen local capacity and to build on local expertise" (Fundecooperacion, NIE, Costa Rica)

Planning

"Direct access has enabled the development of high level integration in adaptation approaches and the mainstreaming of CC Adaptation throughout South Africa's development" (SANBI, NIE, South Africa)

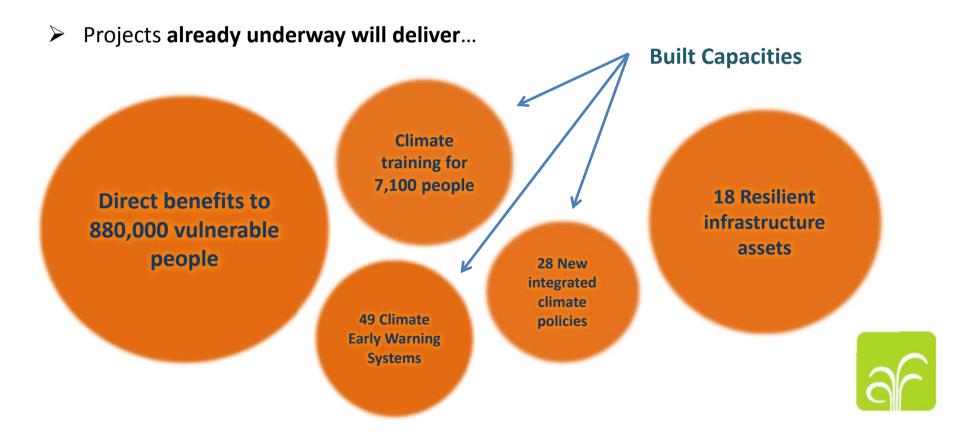
Design and implementation of Adaptation actions

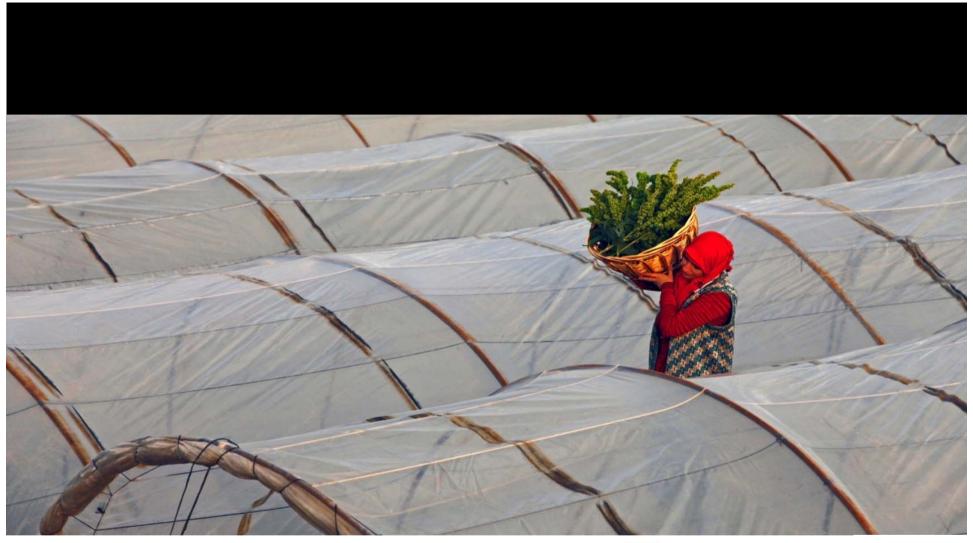
 "The exercise [of selecting the project in an open an competitive process] has enhanced the transparency of the allocation of funding for national adaptation priorities"

(NIE of the Adaptation Fund)

Lesson 3: A focus on results means project successes and cost-effectiveness can be measured and demonstrated

- > Results tracked since February 2011
- **Performance-based disbursement**: funding tranches based on progress





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