



Unlocking Public and Private Finance for the Poor



# LoCAL Mechanism: Assessing Climate Change Adaptation Framework (ACCAF)

3rd GGA workshop  
Cairo, 17-18 October 2022



**LoCAL**  
LOCAL CLIMATE ADAPTIVE  
LIVING FACILITY



# The local climate adaptive living facility: **LoCAL**

A mechanism for financing **locally led adaptation** to enable local authorities and their communities to contribute to the implementation of the **Paris Agreement, NDCs, NAPs** and SDG 13 and deliver on Paris Agreement commitments.

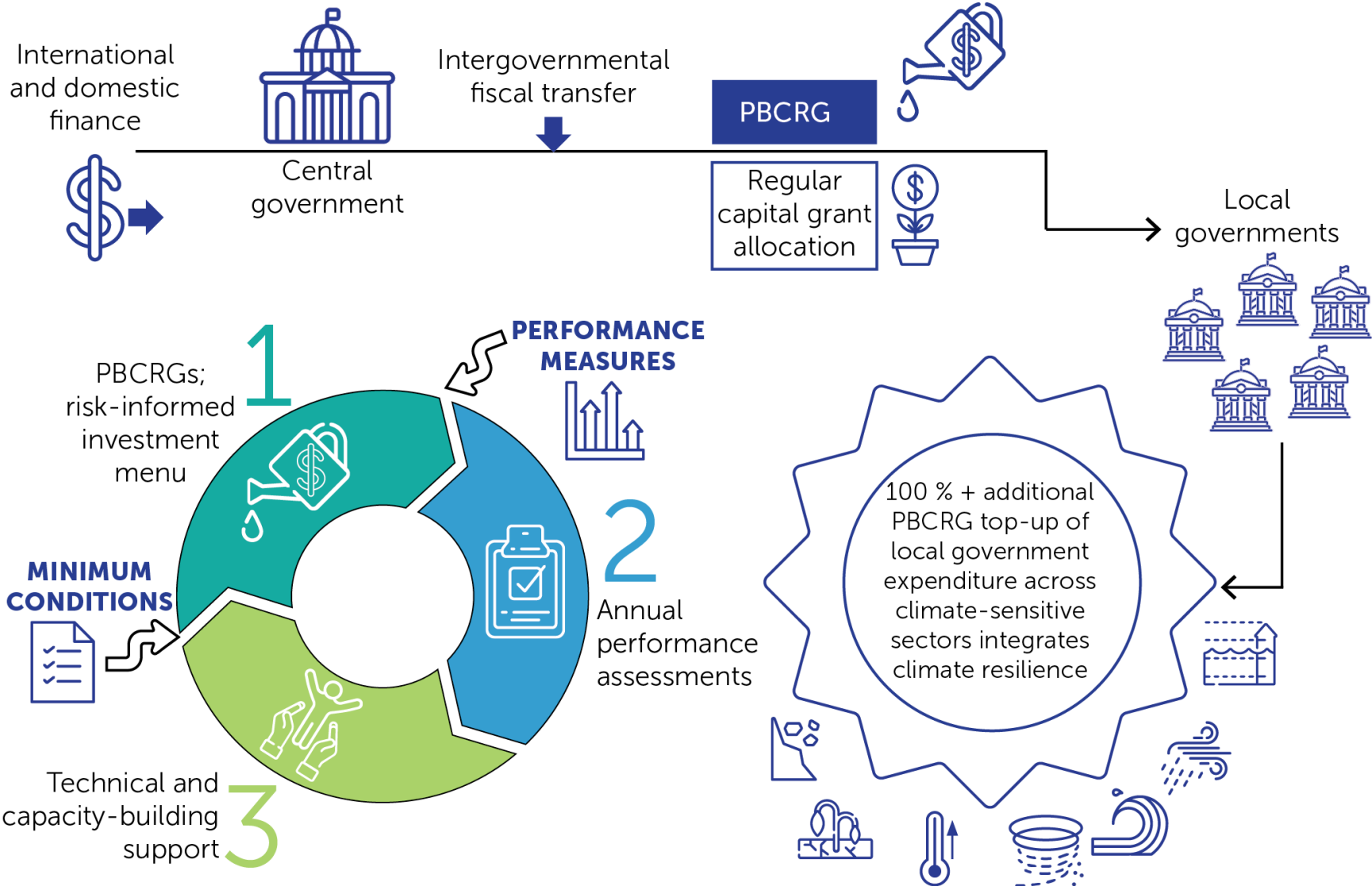
- Designed by UNCDF to help local governments and their communities **access and effectively use climate finance at the local level**
- Promotes the **integration** of climate change adaptation (CCA) in **local government planning and budgeting systems** in a participatory and gender sensitive manner
- Uses innovative **Performance-Based Climate Resilience Grants (PBCRGs)** to guarantee programming and verification of local adaptation expenditures





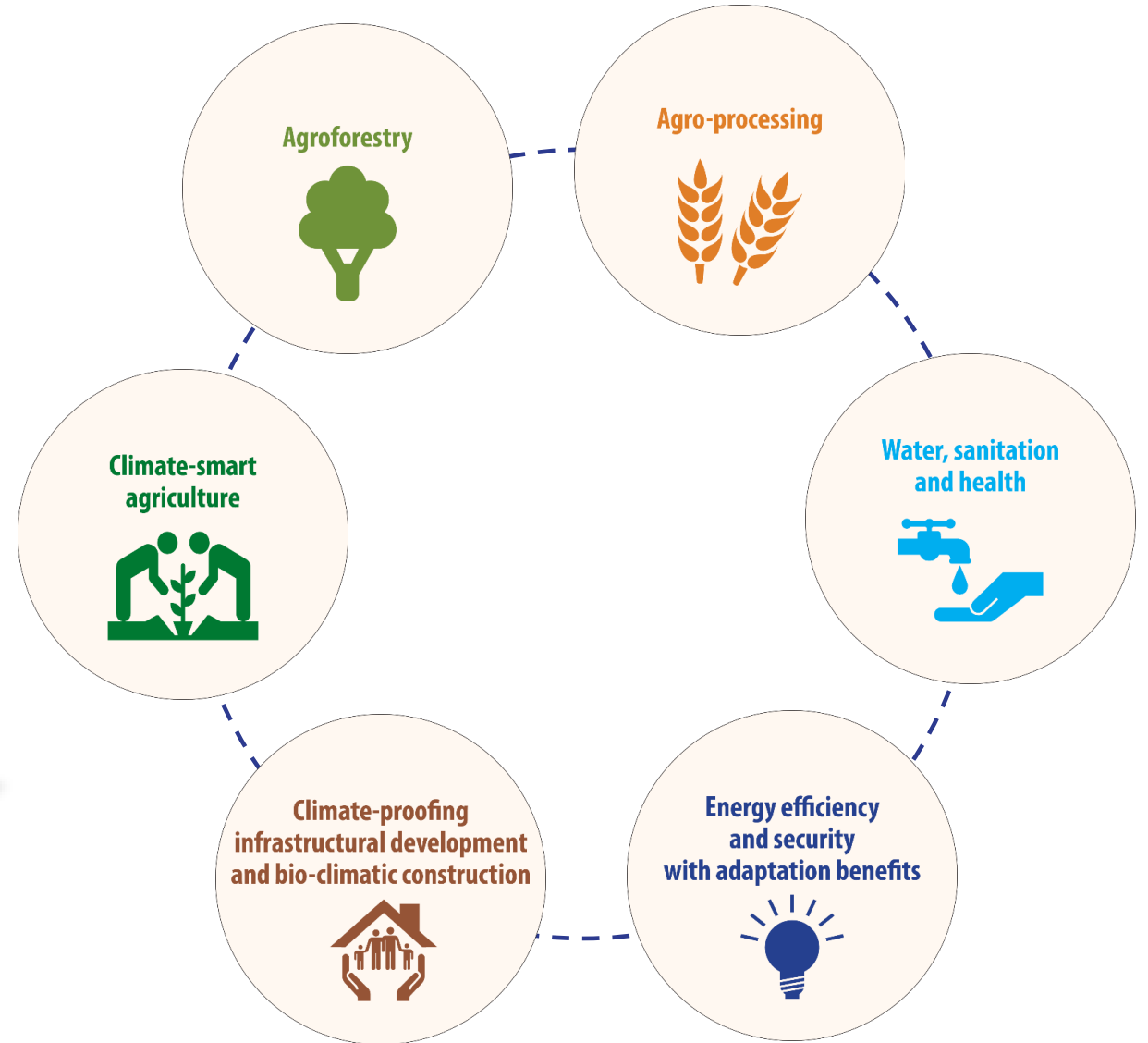
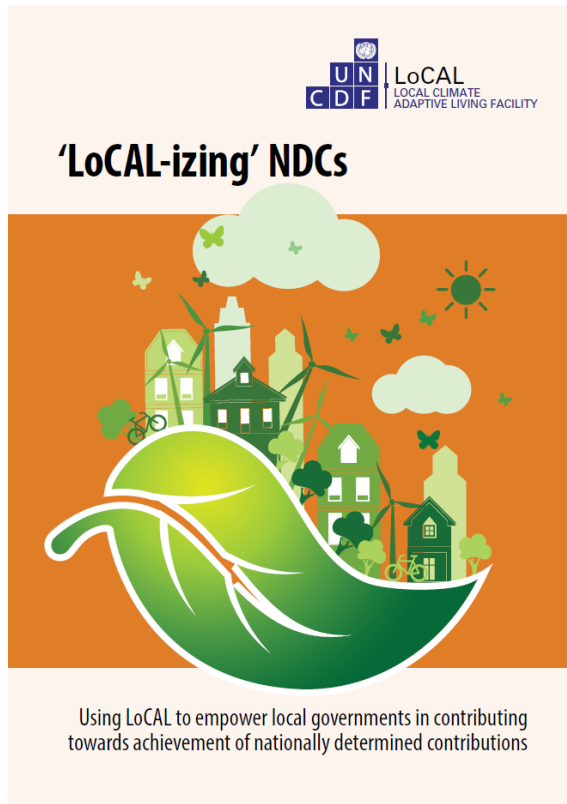
# The LoCAL mechanism

Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility





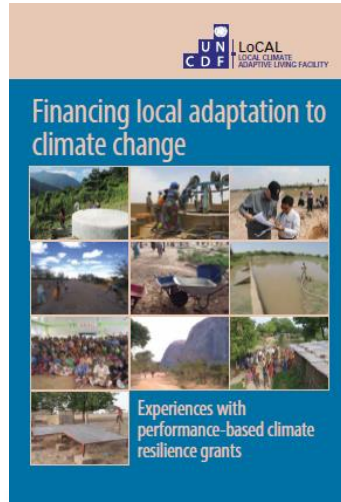
# LoCAL: an investment menu aligned with NAPs & NDCs





# LoCAL expansion mapped





## LoCAL Recognition

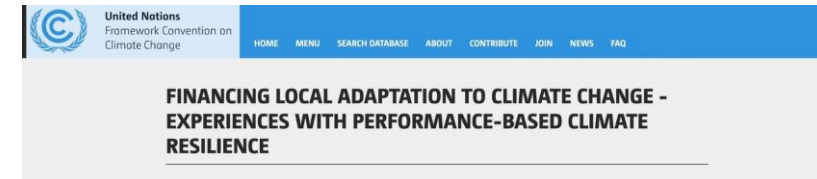


**LoCAL** Referenced by the UNFCCC standing committee on Finance as an “initiative supporting domestic national budget systems to target adaptation actions at the local level, while reinforcing transparency and reporting through those systems.”

**LoCAL** Endorsed by the LDC Expert Group to the UNFCCC as supplementary material to its National Adaptation Plan technical guidelines and related ISO standard application



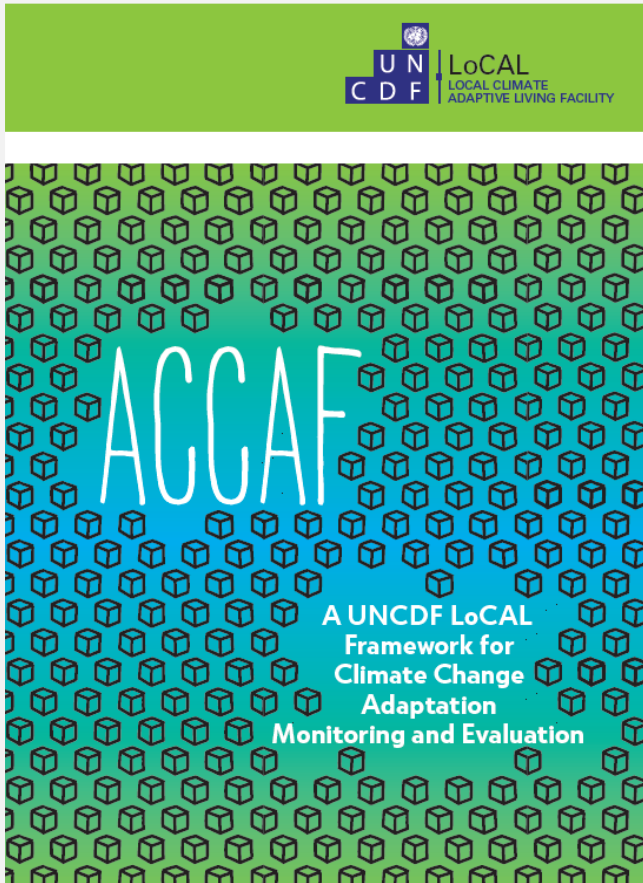
**LoCAL** The Doha Programme of Action recognises the importance of resilience building in developing countries and identifies the Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility as a target for supporting implementation of countries’ adaptation to climate change.



**LoCAL** A recognized tool for financing local adaptation to climate change in the UNFCCC Adaptation Knowledge Portal



# Assessing Climate Change Adaptation Framework (ACCAF)



- The ACCAF is a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework which focuses on the adaptation aspects of the LoCAL mechanism
- It helps ensure that the adaptation aims of LoCAL are being achieved
- The ACCAF is intended for use by the global LoCAL team and its country and government programme staff and partners, including those within or involved with central government and local authorities
- The ACCAF is organized in line with the LoCAL PBCRG process and consists of nine building blocks (BBs) of an adaptation M&E system
- What tools we have at disposal?
  - ACCAF Manual
  - ACCAF Data Tracker

# The LoCAL and ACCAF cycles







# ACCAF Monitoring Tool – DATA TRACKER

- 🌿 The ACCAF manual is accompanied by a spreadsheet called the ACCAF Data Tracker, which has a tab for each block described in previous slides and the data required for it
- 🌿 The ACCAF Data Tracker will enable country programme staff and local governments authorities to input and keep track of the key dimensions explored throughout the 9 BBs of the ACCAF methodology
- 🌿 N.B. The Data Tracker shouldn't be a once-a-year exercise. It is a tool to be used iteratively along LoCAL deployment process

Reference LALAP Outcome Indicator	Outcome Indicator Baseline Value 12/2019	Outcome Indicator Endline Value 06/2020	Primary Output - Product	Specification of Product (if applicable)	Type of Action/Activity	Primary output indicator - Unit of Measure	Primary output indicator 1 - Value
% of households with improved access to drinkable water in targeted wards	0	4%	WELL	N/A	New construction	Number	2
% increase in households incomes from diversified RGA in targeted wards	0	NA	IRD_RESISTANT_CONSTRUC	N/A	New construction	Number	1 poultry house - 12mx6m
% reduction in forest area losses in targeted wards	0	NA	RESILIENT_SEEDS		Planting	Square meters	50x100



# Adaptation Rationale and Type of Adaptation Action

## What is an Adaptation Rationale?

- Evidence of the linkages between climate impacts and risks, proposed investments and expected adaptation benefits, to the extent possible in the best available climate data and science.

## How to formulate the Adaptation Rationale?

- ✓ Briefly describe the development context and adaptation context (how climate change affects the localities – hazard, exposure, climate and climatic vulnerability)
- ✓ State the adaptation (and development) benefits expected by the intervention.



## Type of Adaptation Action:

**Climate specific:** Interventions that focus specifically and almost exclusively on addressing impacts of climate change and would be largely irrelevant or unnecessary without climate change

**Climate smart:** Climate-smart approaches that pursue development goals, but whose actions need to be modified, changed or adjusted to account for climate change – e.g. climate proofing

**Climate strategic:** Actions or interventions which are not particularly distinct from development business as usual, but which may be of greater priority because of climate change

**CCA capacity and awareness building:** Efforts to educate, train and/or promote behaviour change with regards to climate Change

**Climate complementary** Actions or interventions which are not specific to climate change, but loosely relate to underlying drivers of climate vulnerability



# LoCAL Bhutan

- 🔄 The ACCAF was successfully piloted in Bhutan and is now being rolled out to other LoCAL countries
- 🔄 CRA at the local level have been useful in supporting planning and prioritization for using grants
- 🔄 PBCRGs have proven to be effective in transferring adaptation finance directly to gewogs
- 🔄 Baseline and monitoring assessments of performance have provided useful information about local government capacity in terms of areas to be strengthened and performance trends in climate change
- 🔄 300+ small scale adaptation investments in 100 local authorities

Country ISO Code	PBCRG Cycle Year	Intervention Number	Location - Region/Districts	Location - Local Government	Short description of the Intervention	Adaptation Rationale	Type of Adaptation Action	Reference LALAP Outcome Indicator
Bhutan - BT	2021	BT-160	Wangdue Dzongkhag	GasetshoWom Gewog	Renovation of irrigation channel	Infrastructure in mountain ecosystem requires regular maintenance and renovation to maximise its use. Renovation includes climate proofing of irrigation schemes so that the scheme remains functional.	Climate smart	Number of local infrastructure made more resilient to climate change
Bhutan - BT	2021	BT-161	Wangdue Dzongkhag	Nahi Gewog	Improvement of farm road	Farm road improvement includes installation of hume pipes to drain out storm water and using gravels in farm roads to make it plicable particularly during monsoon.	Climate smart	Number of local infrastructure made more resilient to climate change
Bhutan - BT	2021	BT-165	Bumthang Dzongkhag	Tang Gewog	Supply of drinking water	Climate change impacted many water sources in the communities with many sources dying up. Further, conventional water supply schemes which are supplied through open drainage is inefficient resulting in lose and contimination. Pressurised pipled water supply is being promoted in mountain areas.	Climate smart	Number of local infrastructure made more resilient to climate change
Bhutan - BT	2021	BT-166	Monggar Dzongkhag	Monggar	Construction of Storm water drainage	Absence of proper drainage result in soil erosion often causing flooding. Hence, the construction of storm water drainagle ensure regulated flow of storm water without causing any damage to the environment.	Climate smart	Number of local infrastructure made more resilient to climate change
Bhutan - BT	2021	BT-182	Trashiyangtse Dzongkhag	Toedtsho Gewog	Maintenance of irrigation channel	Infrastructure in mountain ecosystem requires regular maintenance and renovation to maximise its use. Renovation includes climate proofing of irrigation schemes so that the echeme remains functional.	Climate smart	Number of local infrastructure made more resilient to climate change
Bhutan - BT	2021	BT-185	Pemagatshel Dzongkhag	Zobel Gewog	supply of drinking water	Climate change impacted many water sources in the communities with many sources dying up. Further, conventional water supply schemes which are supplied through open drainage is inefficient resulting in lose and contimination. Pressurised pipled water supply is being promoted in mountain areas.	Climate smart	Number of local infrastructure made more resilient to climate change
Bhutan - BT	2021	BT-187	Trashigang Dzongkhag	Wamrong Dungkhag	Maintenance of landfill	Landfill maagement has more mitigation benefits than adaption. Nonetheless, proper maintainece of landfill help minimise pollution of water sources this ensuring availability of freshwater both for drinking and irrigation.	Climate smart	Number of local infrastructure made more resilient to climate change



# LoCAL

LOCAL CLIMATE ADAPTIVE LIVING FACILITY

thank you

## LoCAL Board Observers



## LoCAL Partners

