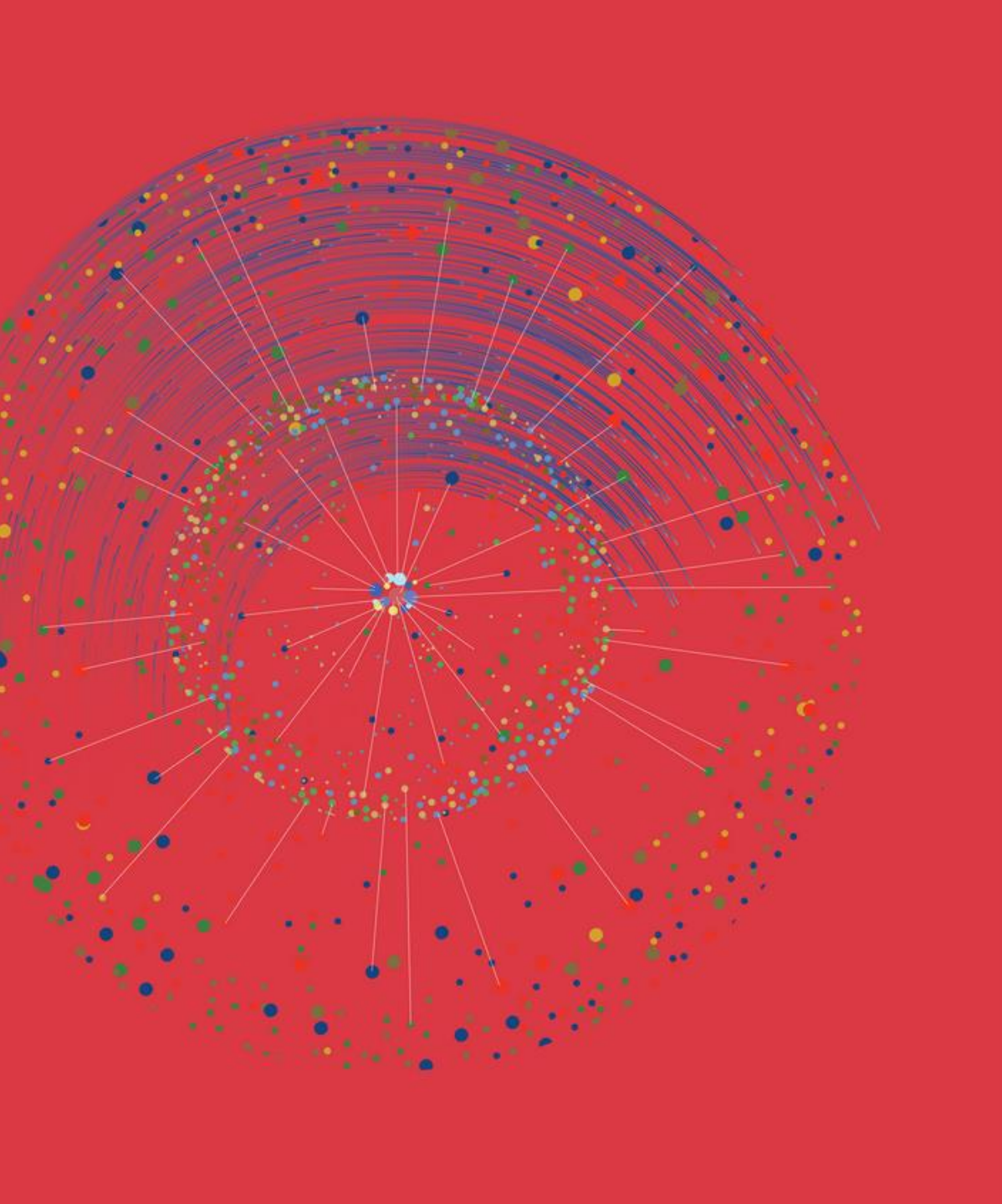




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Welcome to the NDCs 3.0 Workshop

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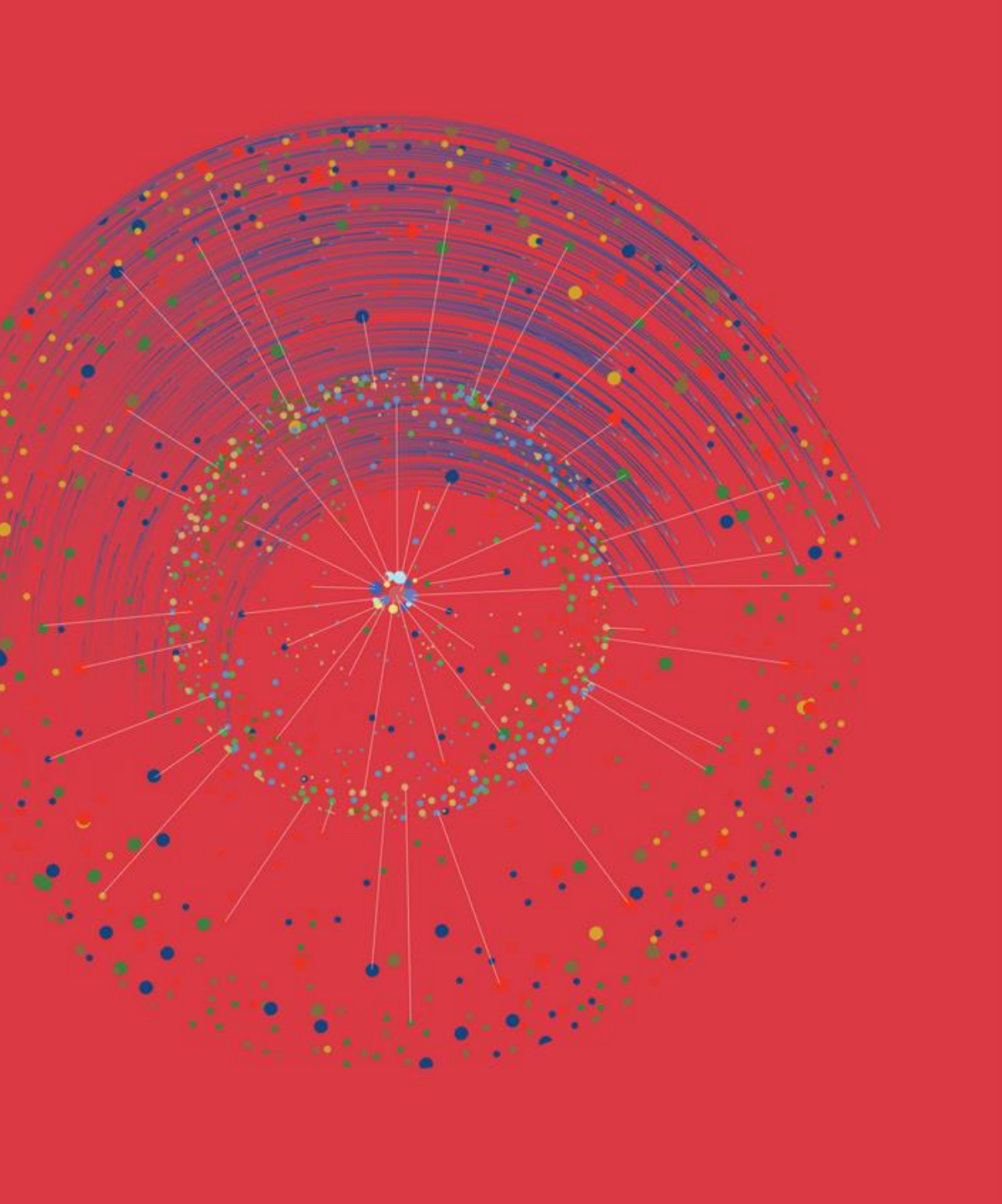
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Recap NDC 3.0 Workshop Day 1

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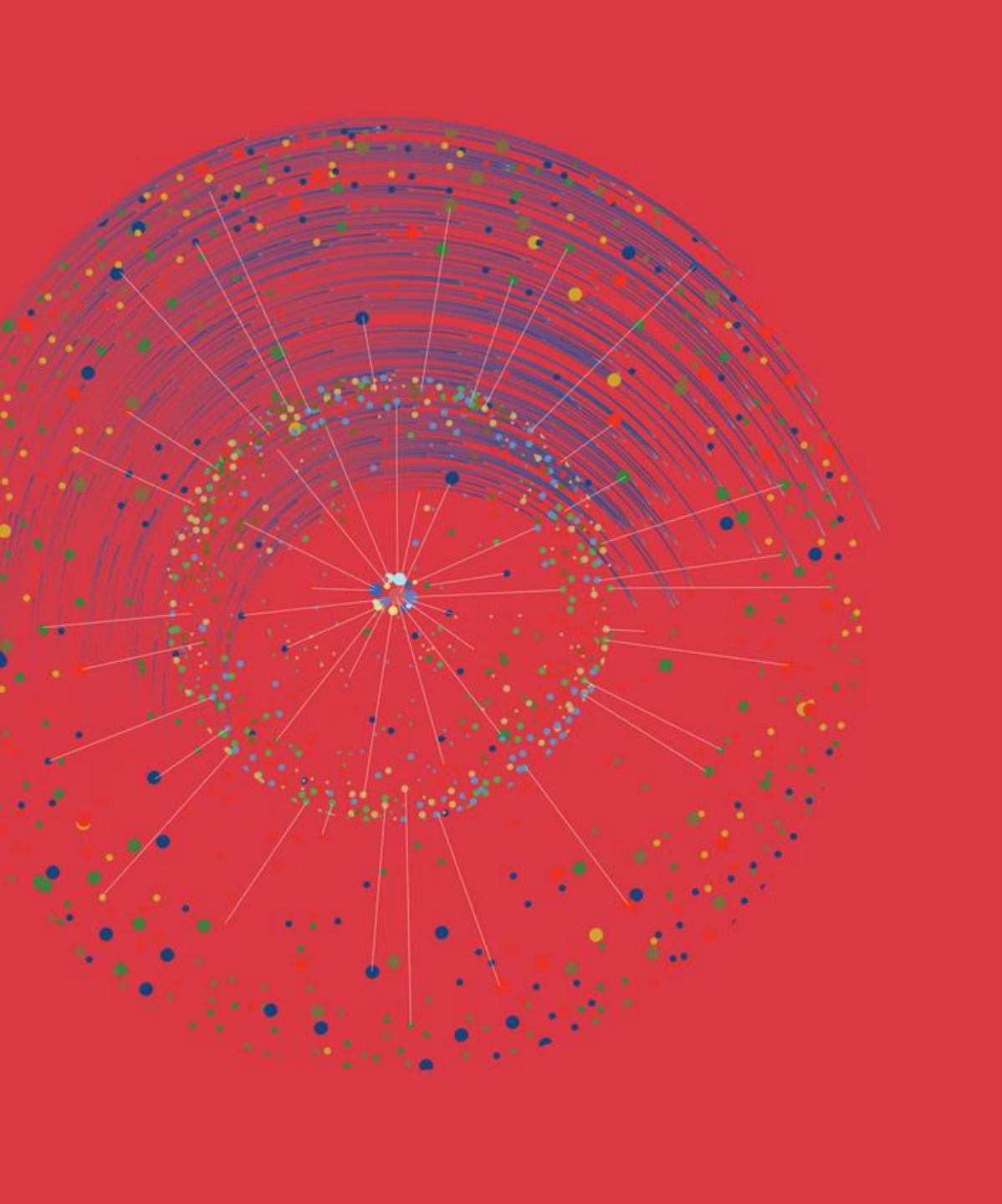
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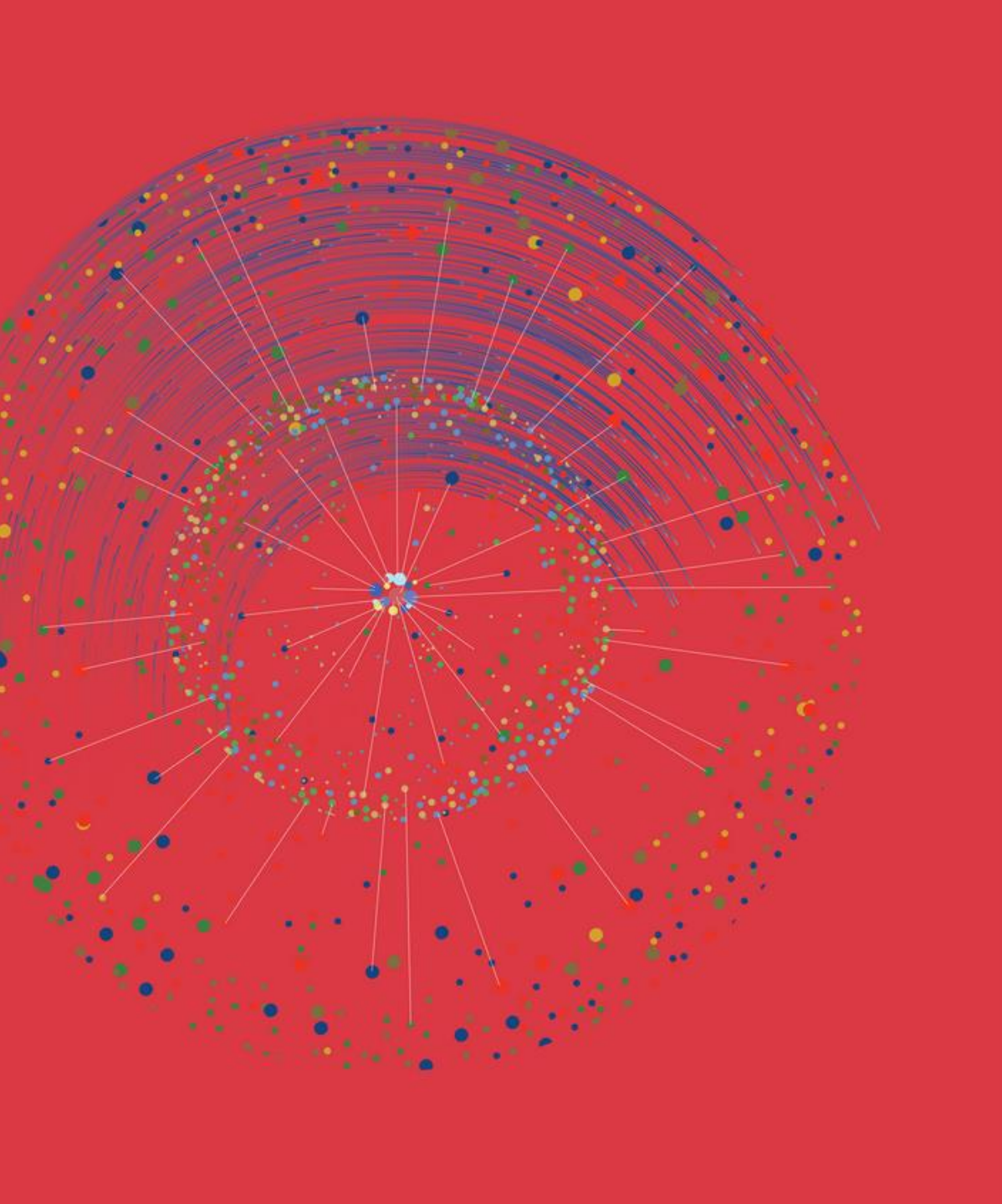


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Climate Finance sessions

Crispin D'Auvergne
Shanna Emmanuel

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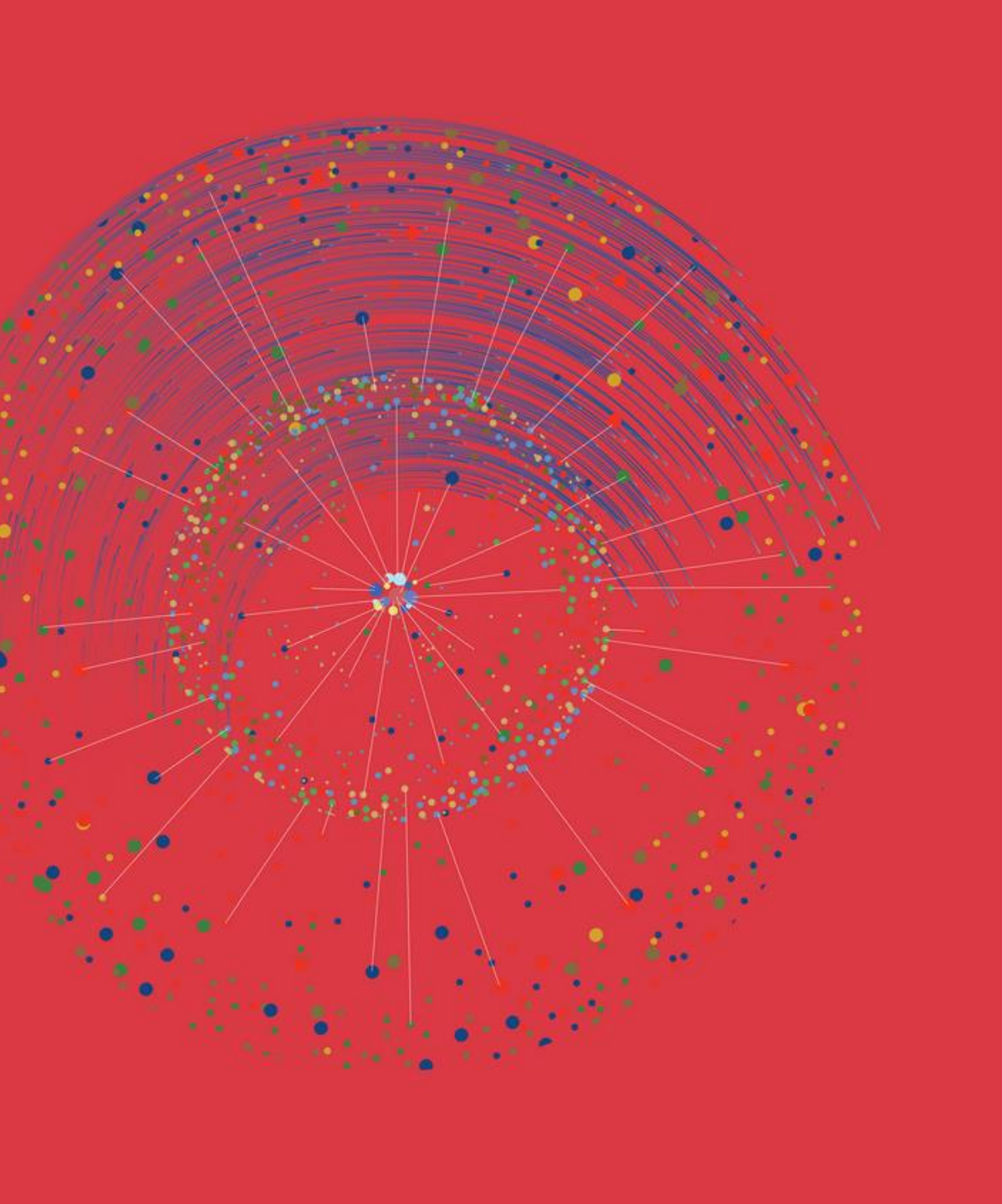
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OECS Needs Based Finance Strategy and Implementation

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OECS Climate Finance Strategy Objectives

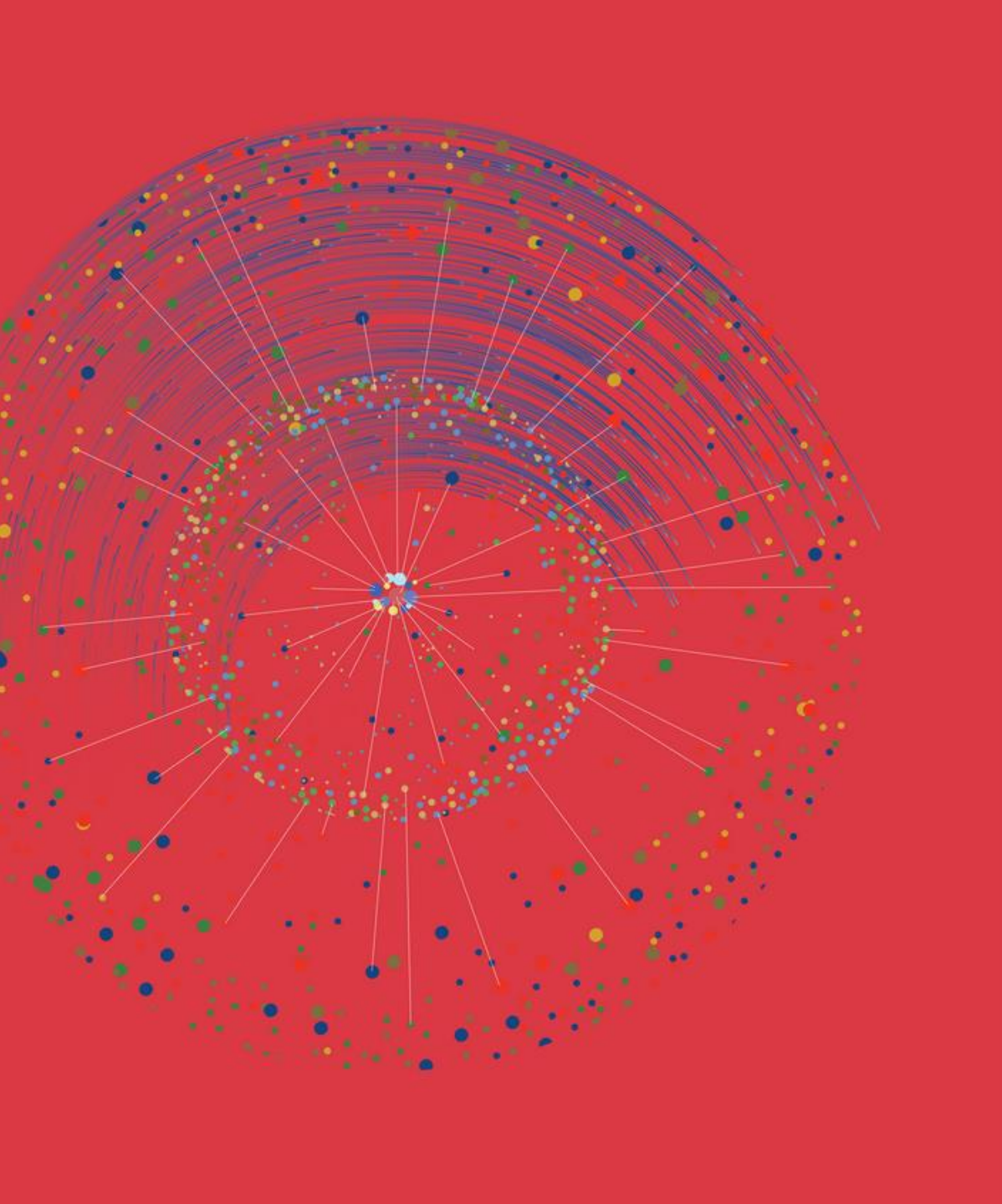
- I. Accessing predictable, adequate and scaled-up climate finance for mitigation and adaptation
- II. Adapting and building resilience to extreme weather and slow onset climatic events
- III. Harnessing green-blue economy approaches
- IV. Building capacity and raising awareness
- V. Strengthening measurement, reporting and verification of climate finance



Formulation Process

- Following engagement with national representatives identified by governments of Member States party to the Paris Agreement, a *Technical Assessment of Climate Finance in Eastern Caribbean States* was prepared and this was validated by these Member States.
- Subsequently, a draft *Climate Finance Access and Mobilization Strategy for Eastern Caribbean States 2022–2030* was reviewed and accepted by Member States.





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OECS Needs Based Finance Strategy and Implementation

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Agenda

- **Introduction**
- **Overview of three Regional priority programs**
 - **Strengthening Climate Resilience of Coastal Cities**
 - **Strengthening Resilience in Waste and Wastewater Management in the Eastern Caribbean**
 - **Enhancing Climate Resilience through Capacity Building and Technology Transfer**
- **Funding Sources and Assessment**
- **Next Steps & takeaways**

- Mobilizing funds for Sustainable development has become a priority for Governments and development agencies around the world.

The National Adaptation Plans (NAPS) and Nationally Determined Contribution (NDCs) are the detailed Budget / Plans established to achieve the SDGs by 2030.

A total of 49 needs were identified, 27 for adaptation, 21 for mitigation and 1 cross-cutting.

Three priority Proposals produced at consultation in 2023

The OECS has assembled key donors to determine alignment with their criteria:

Adaptation Funds

OPEC Fund including the Saudi Fund

CARICOM Development Fund

Other Funds continue to show positive interest, including the Green Climate Fund, Canada Caribbean Resilience Facility, Global Green Growth Institute

Climate Resilience in Coastal Communities

Enhancing Resilience through Sustainable Practices and Infrastructure (SDG 11, 13 & 9)

Addresses vulnerabilities due to outdated infrastructure

Interventions identified include:

- **Green infrastructure interventions for both public and private buildings**
- **Infrastructure Retrofitting – Upgrading existing structures to meet climate resilient standards**
- **Updating Building Codes – OECS Building Code (2015) with climate resilient practices**
- **Promote Regional Green Standards – Including Procurement guidelines to promote sustainability and resilience**
- **Asset reassessment – Evaluation to decommission or repurpose existing non-compliant capital assets**
- **Public Awareness and capacity Building – Training, public awareness and Disaster Preparedness.**

Climate Resilience in Coastal Communities

- **Grenada:** Focuses on sustainable infrastructure and land management, including energy efficiency projects for solar rooftops and water storage as part of land conveyance.
- **Saint Lucia:** Emphasizes enhanced infrastructure-based climate adaptation, including the development of green resilient affordable housing for vulnerable areas.
- **Saint Kitts and Nevis:** Targets urban resilience through retrofitting public buildings, updating building codes, and greening urban areas.
- **Antigua and Barbuda:** Implements climate proofing measures into critical public infrastructure and focuses on resilient infrastructure to climate hazards.
- **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines:** Aims at improving physical infrastructure and resilience to climate change through national and regional development plans.

Component	Budget (USD millions)	Description, instrument, and sources
Project Management and Administration	0.5	Covers staffing, office operations, consulting services, and project management tools. Funding from administrative overheads and part of initial grants.
Feasibility Studies and Initial Assessments	0.3	Technical, financial, and market studies, and environmental impact assessments. Funded through grants and part of loan agreements for initial project validation.
Infrastructure Development	20	Investment in green infrastructure, retrofitting, and updating codes. Major funding through loans, grants, and PPPs.
Capacity Building and Public Awareness	1.2	Workshops, training, and campaigns for stakeholder engagement and workforce development. Supported by grants and part of PPPs' social responsibility initiatives.
Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting	0.4	Development and implementation of M&E frameworks. Funded by grants with a focus on transparency and accountability.
Contingency Fund	0.6	Reserved for unforeseen expenses and risks. A percentage of the total budget, allocated from grants and loans.
TOTAL	23	

Strengthening Resilience in Waste and Wastewater Management in the Eastern Caribbean

Enhancing Resilience of Waste and Wastewater Management systems in the OECS (SDG 12, 14 & 15)

Addresses environmental degradation and public health risks

Interventions identified include:

- **Control Chemical Pollution – Reducing contaminants entering water sources**
- **Enhance Habitats – Improving coastal and Marine environments**
- **Reduce Plastic Pollution – decrease in marine plastic waste**
- **Capacity Building – Training in advanced waste management techniques**
- **Infrastructure Upgrades – modernizing waste treatment facilities**
- **Climate Smart Equipment – Introduce technology for efficient waste processing.**
- **Policy and Institutional Strengthening – Reform policies supporting environmental sustainability**

Strengthening Resilience in Waste and Wastewater Management in the Eastern Caribbean

- **Key documents guiding the initiative**
 - **National Adaptation Plans**
 - **Sustainable Agriculture Sector Adaptation Plans**
 - **National Resilient Development Strategies**
 - **Climate Resilient Recovery Programmes**
 - **Nationally Determined Contributions from various OECS member states**
 - **Guided by:**
 - **Department of Environment, Antigua and Barbuda: Garth Simon**
 - **Sustainable Development Unit, St. Vincent and the Grenadines: Shanae Browne**
 - **Economic Development, St. Lucia: Nadia Wells Hyacinth**
 - **Ministry of Environment, Dominica: Sylvanie Burton**
 - **Ministry of Climate a Resilience, the Environment and Renewable Energy Grenada: Aria St. Louis**
 - **Department of Environment, St. Kitts and Nevis: Vicia Woods**

Component	Budget (USD million)	Description, instrument, and sources
Capacity Building and Training	5	Workshops, training programs, and knowledge exchange initiatives
Infrastructure Upgrades	25	Installation of new and upgrading of existing wastewater treatment facilities, procurement of climate- smart waste management equipment, and the development of waste-to-energy projects
Pilot Initiatives	3	Community composting projects and other innovative waste management solutions
Policy Development and Institutional Strengthening	2	For the review and update of waste management policies, legal reforms, and strengthening of governance frameworks
TOTAL	35	

Enhancing Climate Resilience through Capacity Building and Technology Transfer

Objective

- **To empower organizations and communities in the Eastern Caribbean to adapt and thrive amidst climate change (SDG 13, 14, 15 & 17)**
- **Addresses critical challenges faced within AFOLU and marine/coastal sectors**

Interventions identified include:

- **Development of Legal and Policy Framework – Establish regional and national policy to facilitate affordable access within an enabling environment for climate resilient practices and technology**
- **Create a centralized Database System – Inter-regional database to consolidate and manage climate-related data**
- **Intersectoral Training Program – specialized training in data management processes**
- **Citizen-Driven Data Collection – Empowerment grassroots data collection**
- **Knowledge Attitudes and Practices (KAP) – tailored communication strategy for capacity building**
- **Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) System – Implement system mandated by regulations governing climate data collection.**
- **National and Regional technological Needs Assessment – Supports capacity building and technology transfer, identifying needs within AFOLU sector**
- **Bottom-up Training in Project Writing, Climate Finance Mobilization and Project Implementation**
- **Policy and Legislation review – SOP, technology transfer**

Component	Budget (USD millions)	Description
Project Management and Coordination	0.6	Covers salaries for project staff and administrative costs. Potential sources: GCF, governmental funding.
Capacity Building and Training	0.3	Includes costs for workshops, training materials, and resources. Funded by grants, GCF, and in-kind contributions from local organizations.
Technology Transfer and Implementation	1.1	For technology needs assessments, purchasing, and installing technologies. Financed through GCF, PPPs, and technology grants.
Development of Legal and Policy Frameworks	0.25	Consultancy fees and stakeholder workshops to develop frameworks. Supported by international legal aid funds, governmental support.
Creation of a Centralized Database System	0.35	Software development, hardware, maintenance, and support. Potential sources: IT grants, private sector partnerships.
Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification	0.25	Development, implementation, and training costs. Funded by climate data and monitoring grants, GCF.
Public Awareness and Communication	0.225	Communication materials and campaigns to raise public awareness. Supported by public relations funds, in-kind contributions from media partners.
Evaluation and Impact Assessment	0.15	Costs for mid-term and final evaluations. Financed through GCF, evaluation grants.
Contingency (10%)	0.273	To cover unforeseen expenses and fluctuations. Funded by a portion of the initial grant or fund allocation.
Total	3.048	

Funding Sources and Assessment

- Adaptation Fund (AF)
 - Green Climate Fund (GCF)
 - OPEC
 - Saudi Fund
 - Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) MIGA - World Bank Group)
 - InterAmerican Development Bank (IDA)
 - Agence Francaise de Developpement (ADF)
 - Canada Caribbean Resilience Facility
 - European Investment Bank (EIB)
 - CARICOM Development Fund (CDF)
- **Financing Criteria**
 - **General criteria**
 - **Alignment with national strategy**
 - **Feasibility Study**
 - **Environmental social impact assessment**
 - **Financial viability / profitability**
 - **Sustainability criteria**
 - **Alignment with SDGs/Paris Agreement**
 - **Economic and Social Benefits**
 - **Benefits vulnerable communities**
 - **Gender Consideration**
 - **Community engagement**
 - **Environmental considerations**
 - **Climate Resilience measures**

GCF Project/Programme title: Caribbean Net-Zero and Resilient Private Sector Countries: Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Jamaica, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago

Accredited Entity: Inter-American Investment Corporation (IDB Invest)

- **The Program will drive climate resiliency and emissions reduction while supporting adaptation and inclusive economic growth. The proposed financial structure is as follows:**
 - **Funding amount:**
 - **US\$ 506 million in non-grant instrument, of which US\$100 million co-financed by the GCF and**
 - **US\$14.075 million in grant instrument, of which US\$11.875 million co-financed by the GCF.**
 - **US\$ 3.496 million in project management costs**
 - **US \$3.605 million in monitoring and evaluation costs**

Next Steps and Take Aways

1. Review and refine funding requirements for NAPs and NDCs
2. Determine additional complimentary projects which can be included in request.
3. Consider amalgamating projects and financing request.
4. Consider the use of transaction enhancements / guarantees
5. Take account of recent GCF approval for large island territories collaboration.

Thank
you

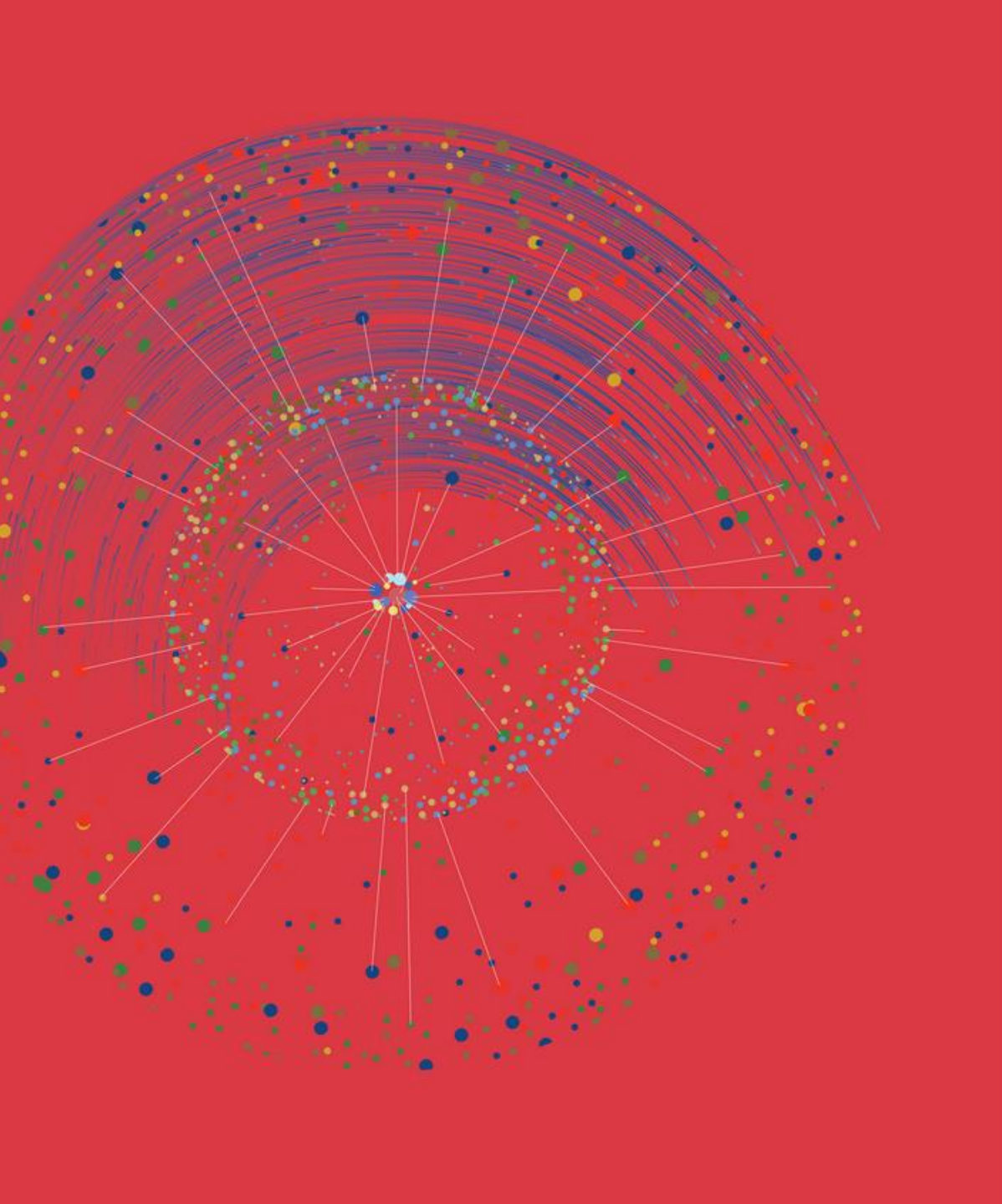
Vincent Boland

Climate Finance Consultant

Business Management Institute

758 728 4040

bolandv1@gmail.com



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Costing and Monitoring of Investments

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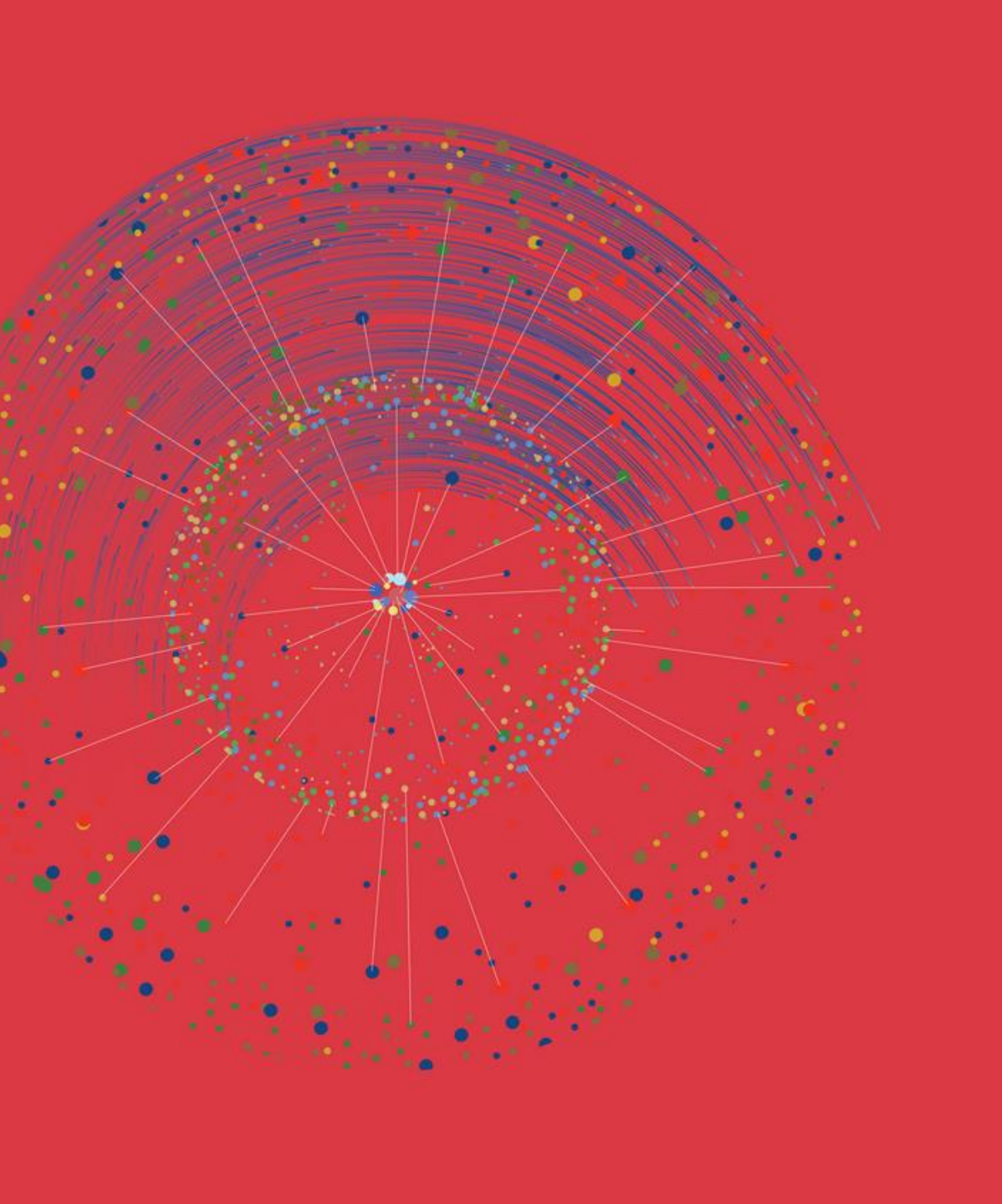
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Gianluca Merlo

Regional Technical Advisor

UNDP LAC Environment and Energy
Climate Strategy and Policy Bureau for
Policy and Programme Support

UNDP climate finance methodologies progress in LAC

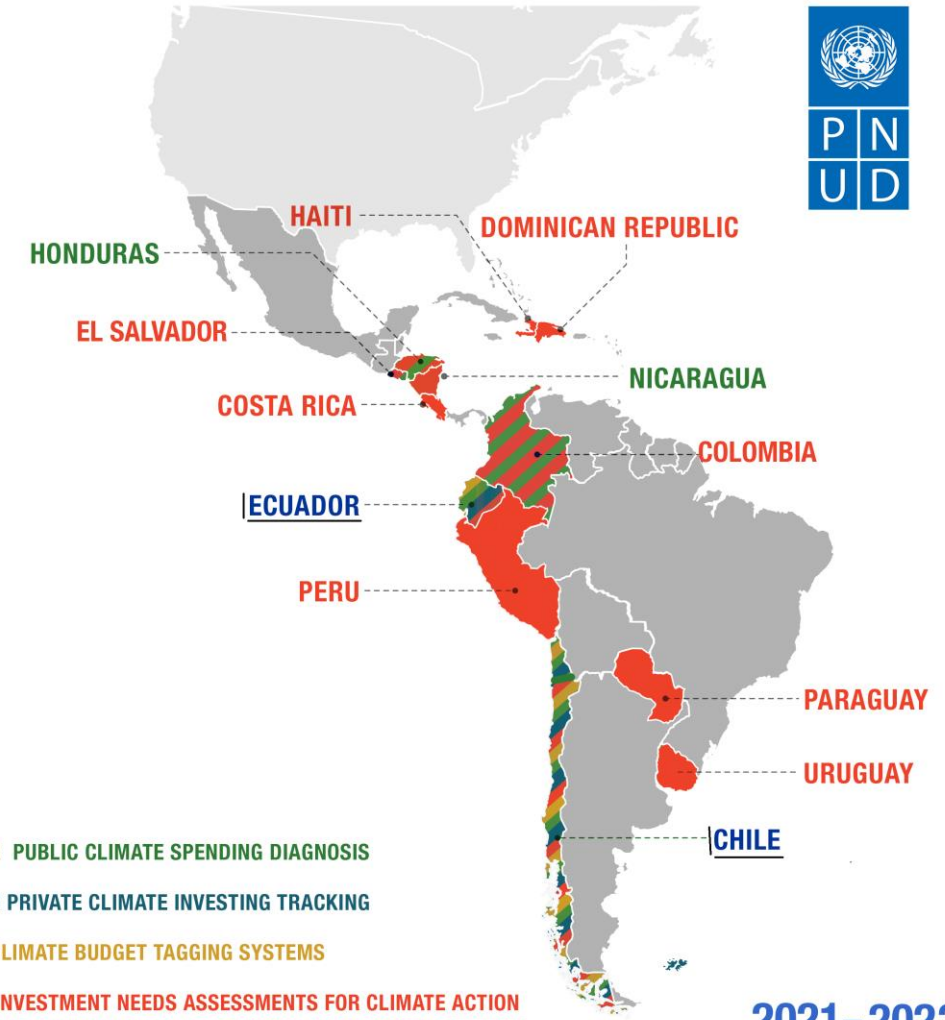
Climate Public Expenditure
and Institutional Review
(CPEIR)

Investment and Financial
Flow Analysis (I&FF)

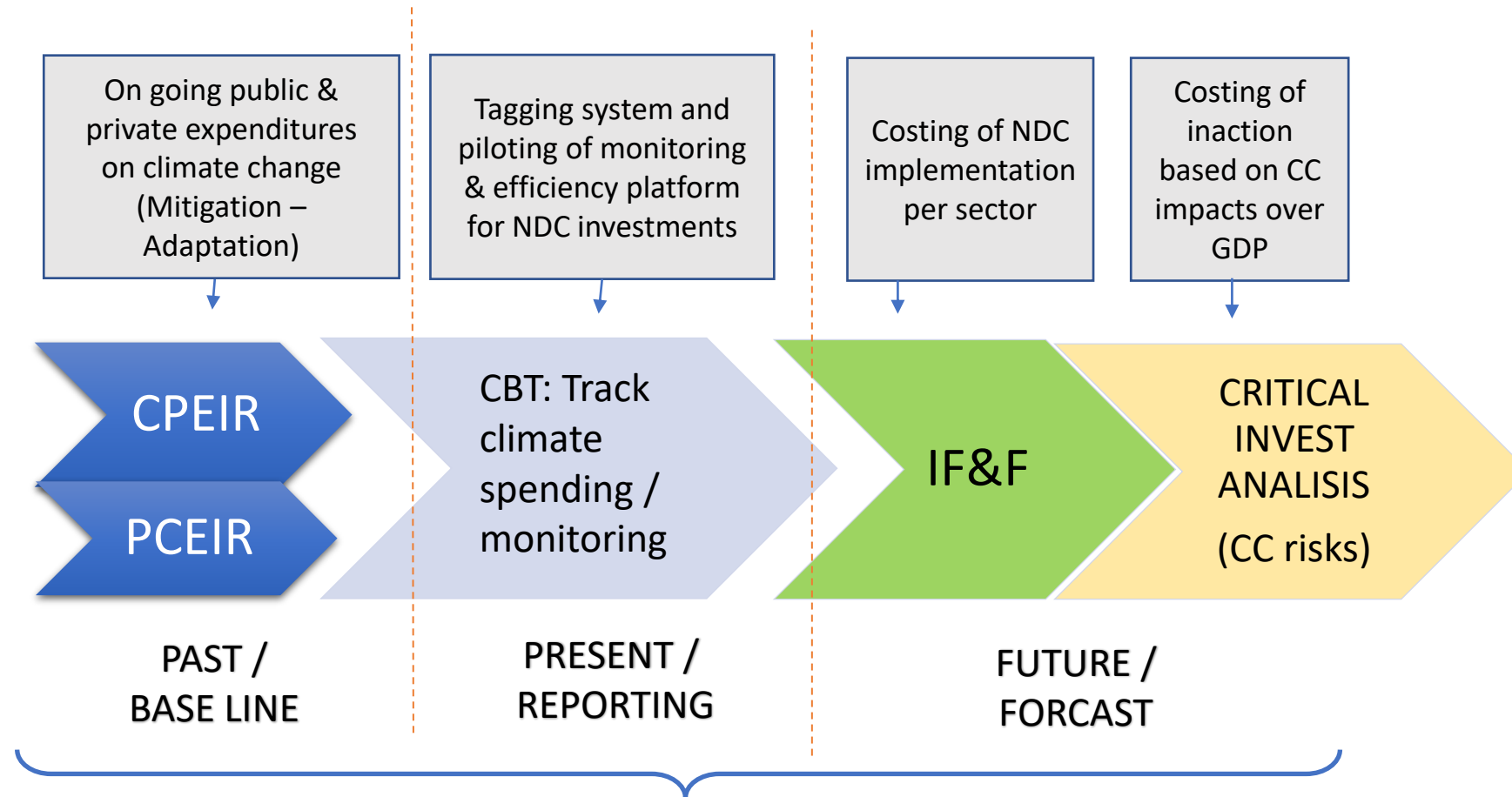
NDC CLIMATE FINANCE STRATEGY

Private Climate Expenditure
and Institutional Review
(PCEIR)

Climate Budget Tagging
(CBT)

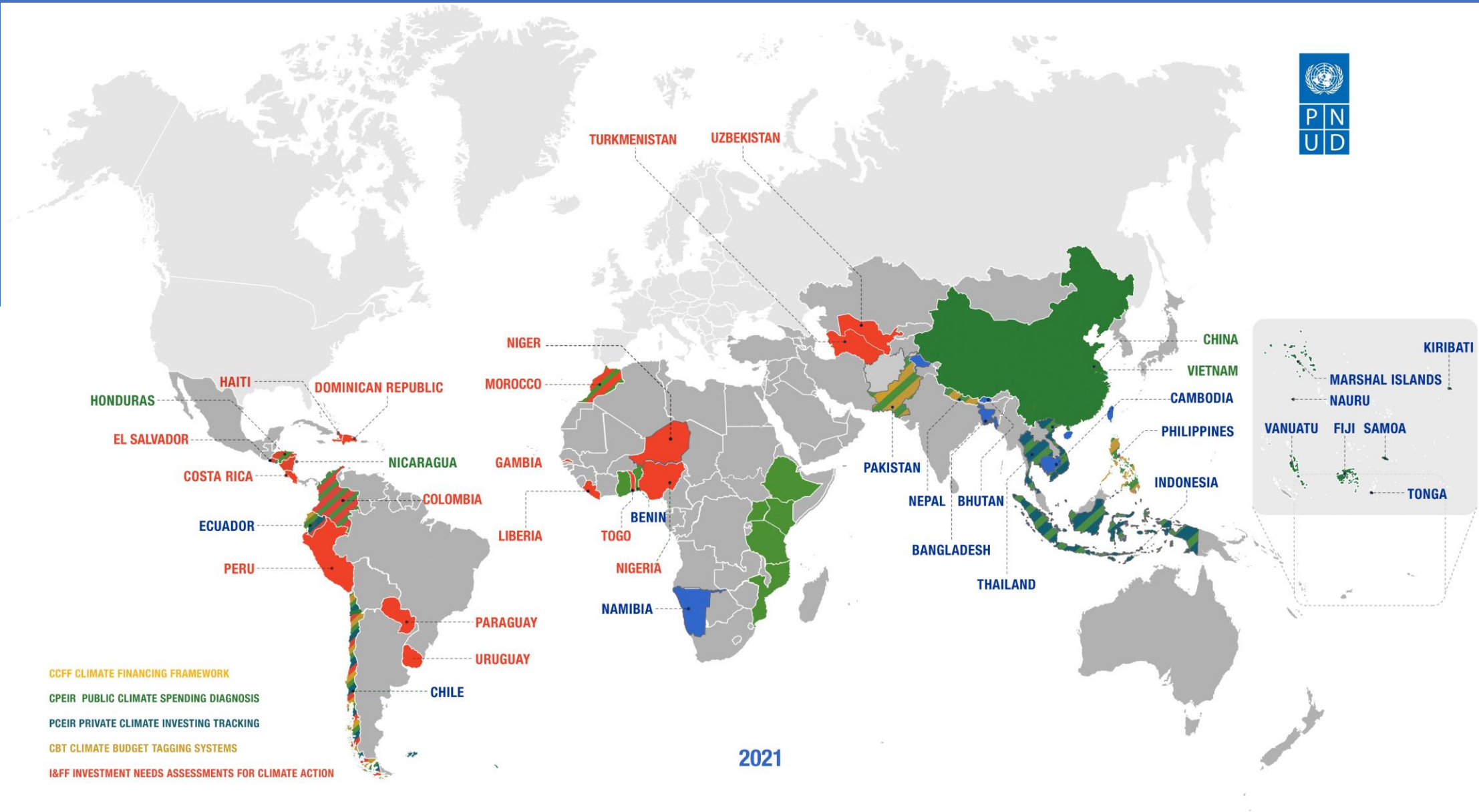


Chile and Ecuador model: ongoing successful pilot to integrate UNDP Climate Finance tools



Data to support-improve NDC / Climate Neutrality Finance Strategy

UNDP climate finance methodologies global progress



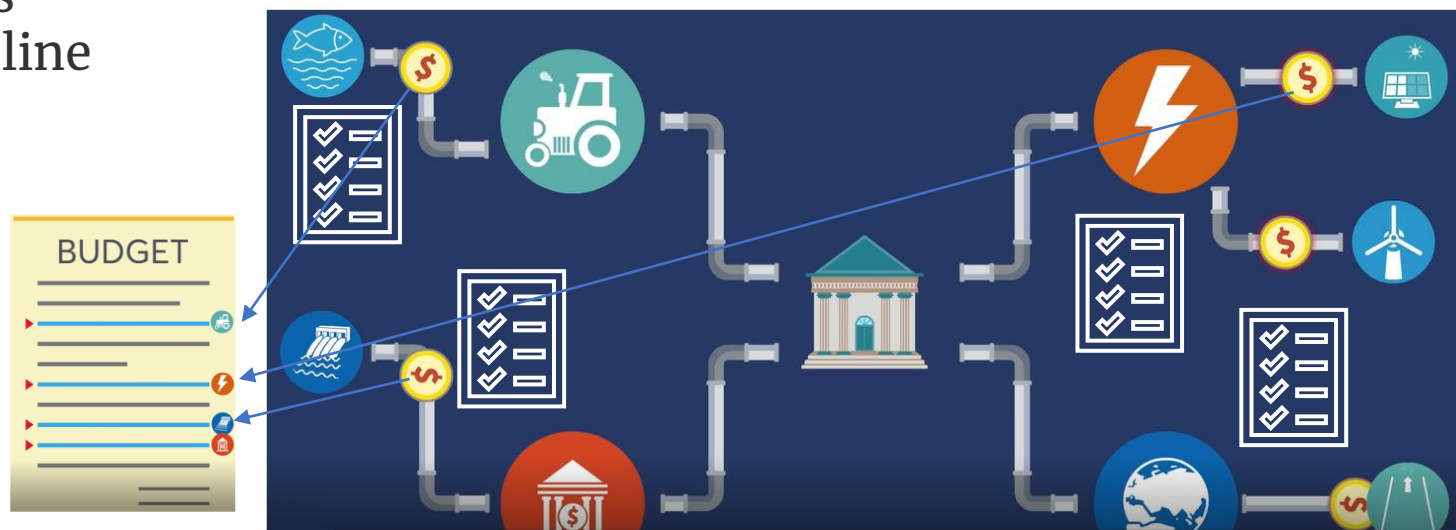
What means Climate Finance in terms of NDCs: NDC Finance Strategy

The Paris Agreement places emphasis on the transparency and enhanced predictability of financial support.

Strategy needs data, keeping track of finance flows in key to be efficient and consistent with a pathway towards national climate targets/neutrality.

CPEIRs & Climate Budget Tagging: Offers assessment on spending efficiency (assess progress vs. investment) / financial discipline on Climate related investments.

Investment and Financial Flow Analysis (I&FF): Offers assessment on how much will cost NDCs/LTS/2050 Neutrality targets. Improvement of policies/strategies



Let's be clear: What means starting a CPEIR towards a CBT institutionalized process. Time & budget implications

Climate
Public
Expenditure
and
Institutional
Review
(CPEIR)

2nd CPEIR, Strategize the
implementation of the NDC
in the National budget:

**understanding /
socialization / MoF
engagement**

Methodological
formalization of how the
NDC/LTS can be integrated
into the budget cycle:

institutional reforms

Climate change inserted
into the fiscal structure /
more sectors are
incorporated:

**integration /
National climate
fiscal framework**

Climate
Budget
Tagging
(CBT)

1st CPEIR, generally
Min. Env. engagement
in cooperation with
MoFs: **The revelation**



...



Ministries of Finance (MoF) key contributor and partner for NDC fast-track implementation.

HELSINKI PRINCIPLES / Santiago Action Plan 2020

- #1: Align policies and practices with the Paris Agreement commitments;
- #3: Work towards measures that result in effective carbon pricing;
- #4: Take climate change into account in macroeconomic policy, fiscal planning, budgeting, public investment management, and procurement practices;
- #6: Engage actively in the domestic preparation and implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) submitted under the Paris Agreement.



UNDP Climate Budget Tagging (CBT) Guidance being developed jointly with **OECD - WORLD BANK - IMF** to integrate climate change in governance and public financial management systems – **HELSINKI PRINCIPLES #4 & #6**

Ongoing UNDP NDC Project portfolio over 26 countries in LAC:

* Members of the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action (as of June 2022)

Antigua and Barbuda

Argentina

Bahamas

Belize

Bolivia

Chile

Colombia

Costa Rica

Dominica

Dominican Republic

Ecuador

El Salvador

Grenada

Guatemala

Guyana

Haiti

Honduras

Jamaica

Mexico

Panama

Paraguay

Peru

St. Vincent & Grenadines

Suriname

Trinidad and Tobago

Uruguay

Evolution of the monitoring of climate finance in LAC

2019 Start of first CPEIR - CBT - PCEIR and IFF simultaneous assessment in Chile and Ecuador as pilot countries. Support to MoF Chile being co-chair of the Coalition of Finance Ministries for Climate Action. Including S-S cooperation between both governments

2018 3rd Regional Meeting Community of Practice CPEIR / PCEIR and IFF Montevideo, Uruguay. Results of IFF in El Salvador in the context of NDC. PCEIR update process begins in Chile and Ecuador. The IFF update process begins and suggestions are collected from the regional experience

2017 2nd Regional Meeting Community of Practice CPEIR (+PCEIR) Quito, Ecuador. Presenting results CPEIR Ecuador, Chile and El Salvador. 1st PCEIR in Ecuador and Chile

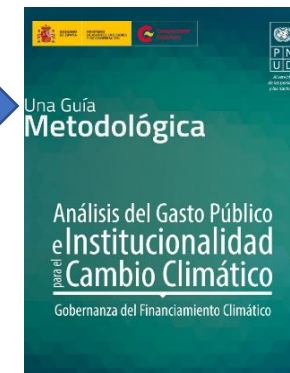
2017 Resultados CPEIR Chile / Ecuador / Nicaragua / El Salvador / Honduras. Sistematización de lecciones aprendidas. **Chile – Ecuador – El Salvador – Colombia.**

2015-2016 Publication of the UNDP CPEIR Methodology in Spanish, contrasted with the 6 processes under development in LAC. (Chile-Ecuador-Colombia-Nicaragua-El Salvador-Honduras).

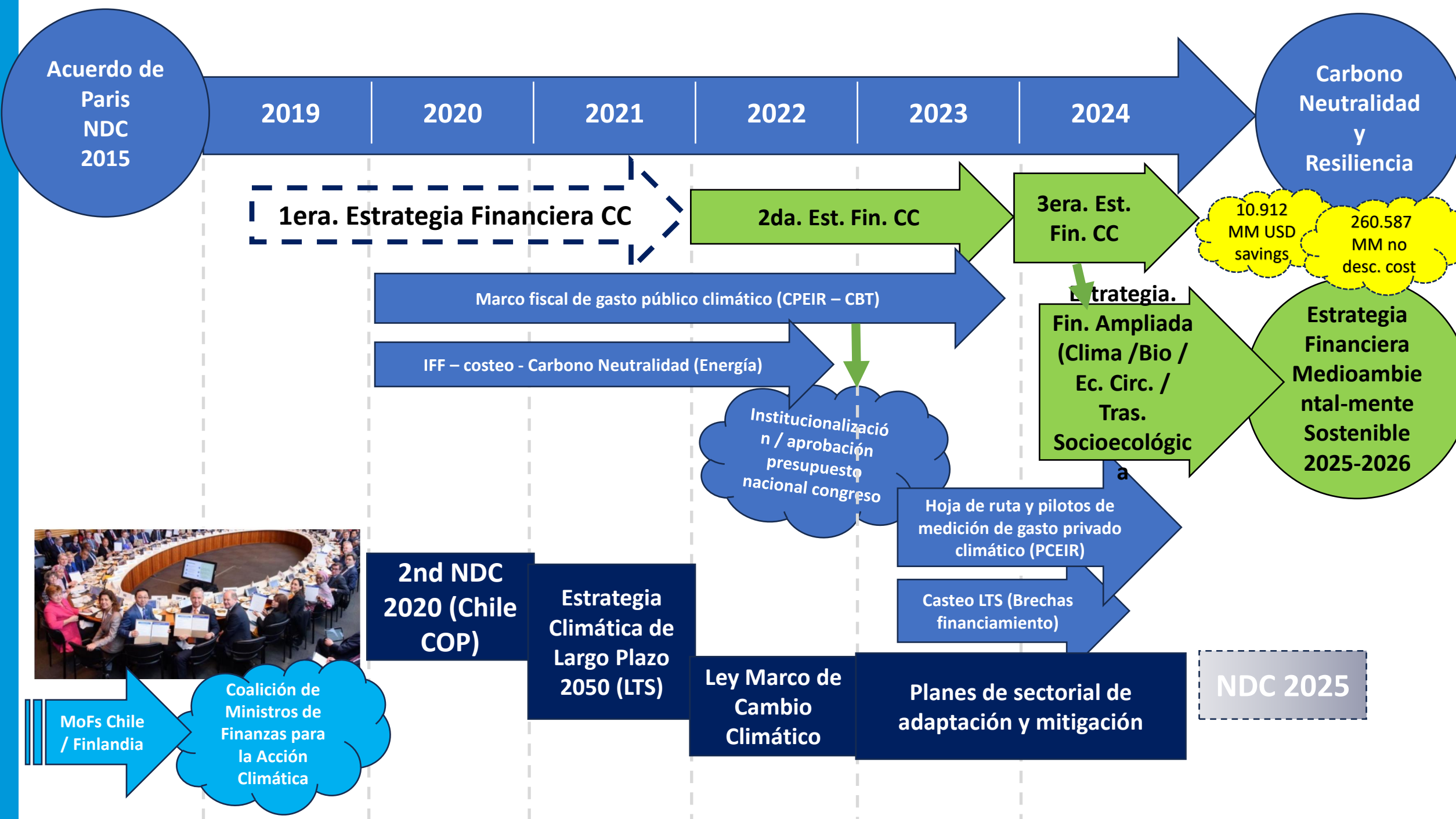
2015 1st regional meeting Community of Practice CPEIR - Panama

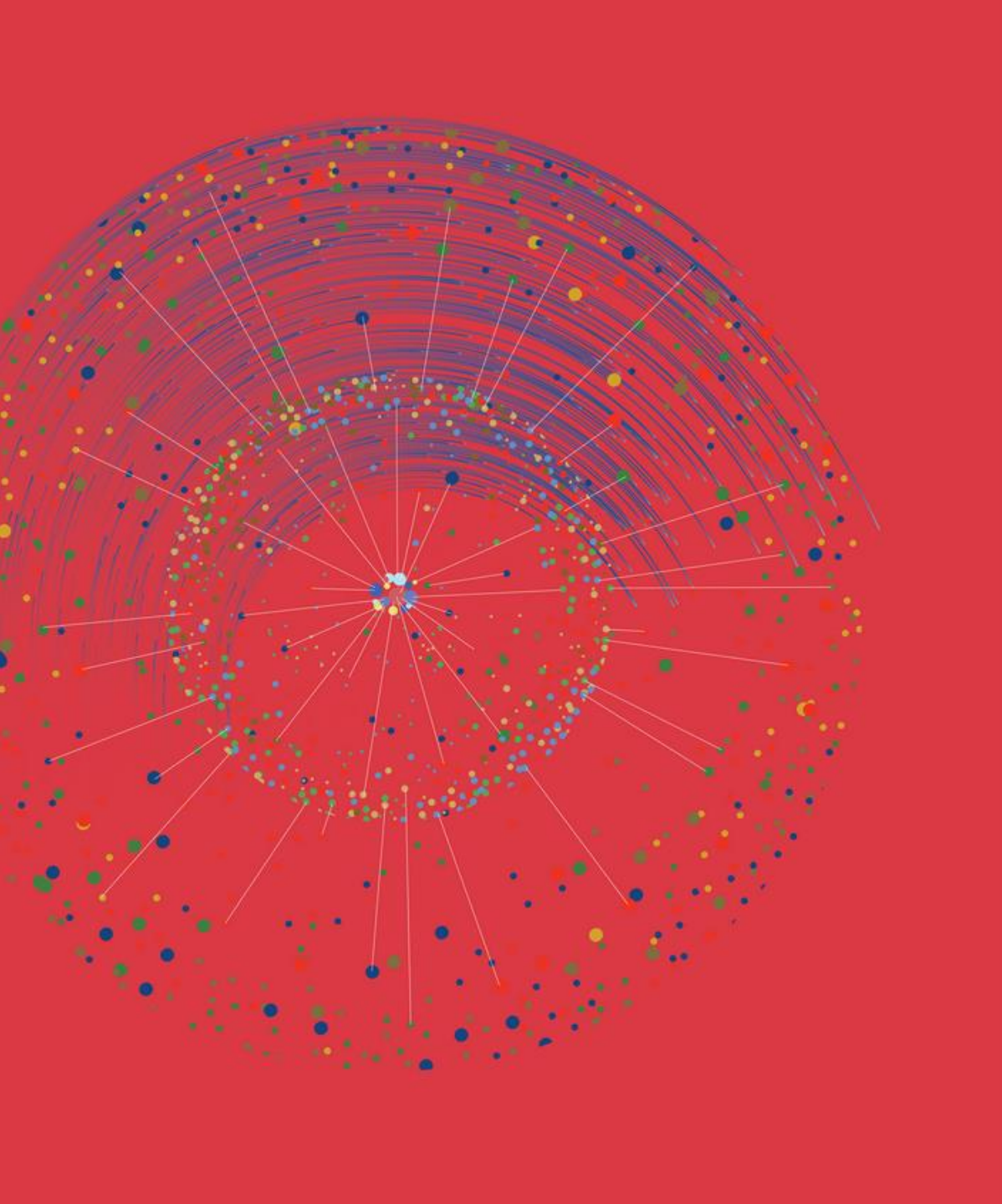


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<https://www.undp.org/es/latin-america/publications/gu%C3%ADa-metodol%C3%B3gica-an%C3%A1lisis-del-gasto-p%C3%ABlico-e-institucionalidad-para-el-cambio-clim%C3%A1tico>





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Questions & Answers

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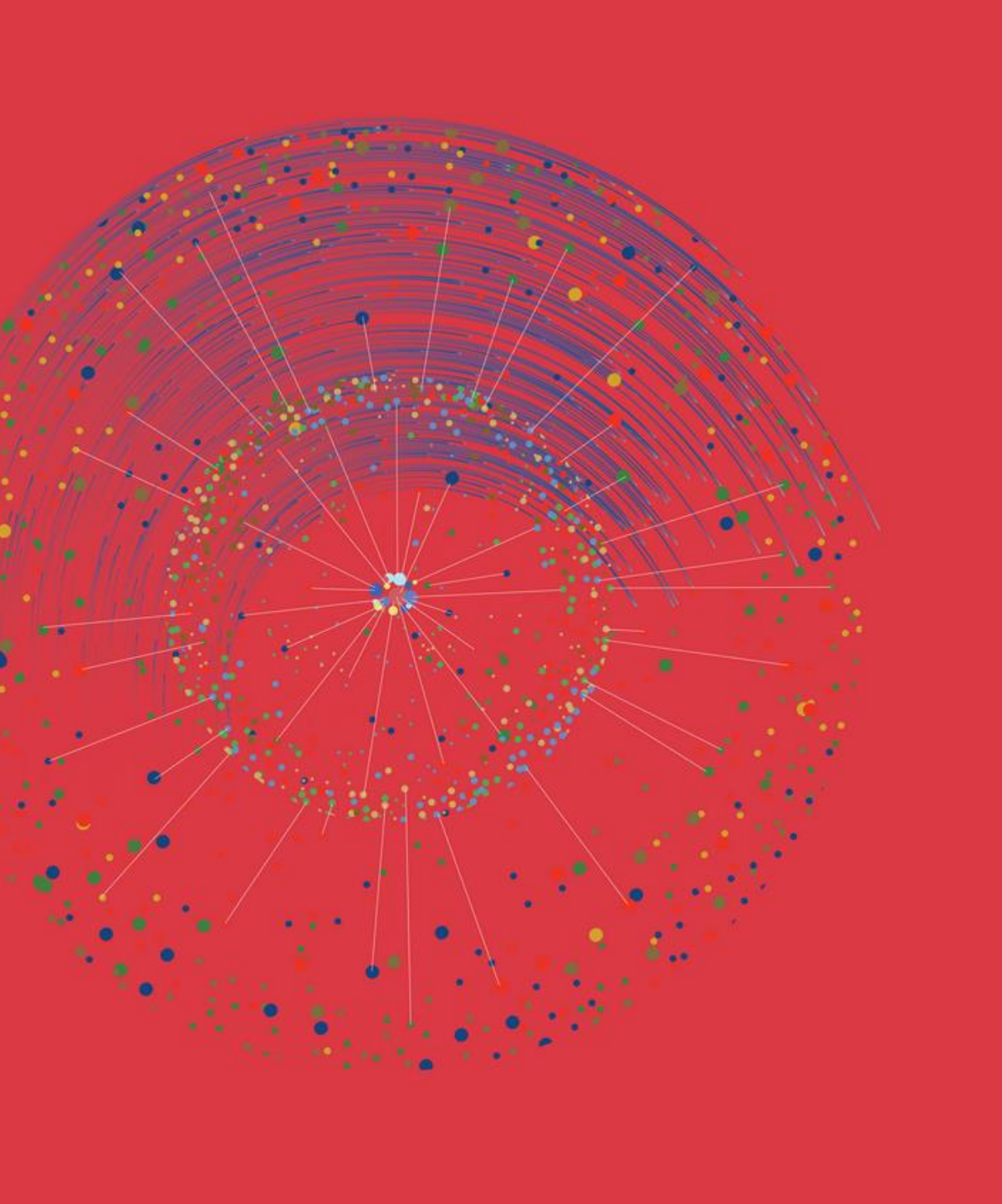
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Adaptation Fund

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Accessing Finance under the Adaptation Fund

Estefanía Jiménez

Programming and Innovation Unit



ADAPTATION FUND

Mandate – Mission – Strategic Priorities

MANDATE

Finance concrete adaptation projects and programmes that are country driven and based on the needs, views and priorities of developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in meeting the cost of adaptation

MISSION

The Adaptation Fund serves the Paris Agreement by **accelerating effective adaptation action and efficient access to finance**, including through direct access, to respond to the urgent needs and priorities of developing countries. The Fund does so by supporting country-driven adaptation projects and programmes, innovation, and learning with concrete results at the local level that can be scaled up.



TABLE 1: ADAPTATION FUND AT A GLANCE¹ (AS OF 30 JUNE 2024)

Approvals Cumulative											
Number of projects approved									176		
Grant amount (excluding fees and execution costs) - US\$ millions									1.034.5		
Execution costs - US\$ millions									90.7		
Implementing entity fees - US\$ millions									93.8		
Grant amount approved - US\$ millions									1.218.5		
Implementing entity fees as a percentage of the total grant amount approved									7.7%		
Approvals by FY – US\$ millions											
	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
Number of projects approved	5	11	5	12	10	11	23	14	11	15	21
Grant amount (excluding fees and execution costs)	30.5	64.3	18.9	71.7	49	74.7	155.9	77	78.7	114.2	138.2
Execution costs	2.1	5.6	1.4	6.5	4.4	5.2	10.1	6.3	7	10.2	12.0
Entity fees	2.6	5.8	1.4	6.7	4.5	6.7	13.9	6.6	7.2	10.3	13.1
Total Grant amount approved	35.2	75.7	21.7	84.9	57.9	86.6	179.9	89.9	92.9	129.6	163.4
Entity Fees as percentage of total grant amount approved	8.0%	8.3%	6.8%	7.0%	7.8%	7.6%	7.7%	7.3%	7.7%	7.9%	8.0%

What is available for eligible Parties



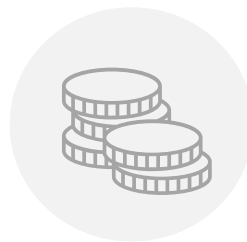
Concrete adaptation activities in the most vulnerable communities

visible and tangible impacts at the local level that can be scaled up



No prescribed sectors or approaches

country-driven process that accommodates countries' priorities and adaptation reasoning



Country allocation USD 20 million available per country & up to 2 NIEs per country

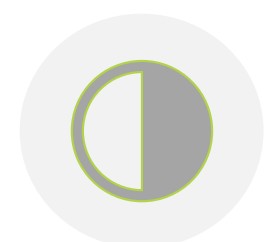
For single country projects, other grants available outside of country cap.

(Must access at least 8M or have a project completed more than 4 years to access second US 10M)



Finance the full cost of adaptation

No co-financing requirements



50% of portfolio for Direct Access

Total allocation for projects/ programmes submitted by MIEs cannot exceed 50% of resources

Available Funding Windows

ACTION	INNOVATION	LEARNING & SHARING
Single country projects (up to \$10M) within cap of \$20M per country +Project Formulation Grants (PFG)	Small grants (up to \$250K)	Learning grants (up to \$500K)
NIEs, RIEs, MIEs	NIEs	NIEs
Regional projects (multi-country) Up to \$14M +PFG	Small grants (up to \$250K) in innovation for non-accredited entities through AFCIA	
RIEs, MIEs	Current AFCIA Partners: UNDP, UNEP-CTCN, UNIDO, WFP	
Locally-led Adaptation (LLA) (formerly Enhanced Direct Access - EDA) Up to \$5M per project +PFG	Large grants (up to \$5M)	
NIEs, RIEs, MIEs	Single country (NIE, RIE, MIE) or Regional (RIE, MIE)	

Increased PFG support to implementing entities



Increasing the size of the PFG would better provide for the actual needs of **undertaking key assessments and required consultations** and could therefore be **expected to enhance the quality of the proposals**.



Additional PFG funding for LLA projects to support activities that enable devolving decision making to local actors & to enable local actors to make informed decisions on how adaptation actions are defined, prioritized, designed and implemented.



Photo credit: Adaptation Fund Secretariat

Building resilience to climate change of the neighbouring populations of the classified forests of Bassila and Penessoulou in the Central region of Benin

Project seeks to facilitate :

- Capacity building of the most vulnerable farmers on good practices of adaptation to CC
- Development of value-added chains (VACs) in promising sectors in order to diversify the sources of income of the most vulnerable communities
- Reinforcement of local governance and management frameworks for adaptation to CC

Agriculture | US\$ 2.9M | Durations 3.5 years

APPROVED AFB 42 

Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity of Coastal Communities in Fiji to Climate Change through Nature-Based Seawalls - Fiji

Project seeks to facilitate :

- Strengthened awareness and knowledge of resilient coastal management and NbS for coastal protection
- Reduced vulnerability of coastal communities, livelihoods and infrastructure through NbS

Coastal zone management | US\$ 5.7M |

Duration 5 years

APPROVED AFB 42 



Photo credit: SPC from project document

Nature-based Climate Adaptation Programme for the Urban Areas of Penang Island

- The main goal of the programme is to **enhance urban resilience and reduce human and ecosystem health vulnerability to climate change impacts and extreme weather events by implementing nature-based solutions (NbS)** to reduce surface temperatures and storm water runoff, as well as to increase social resilience and build institutional capacity.
- Addressing future climate condition in NBS design: the project is planning for the future by **researching and planting specific trees** in the present that will be able to **survive in the climate** that Penang will have in **2050**.
- An output of the project is development of a comprehensive public health programme, including pilot project monitoring heat related illness in selected hospitals in Penang.

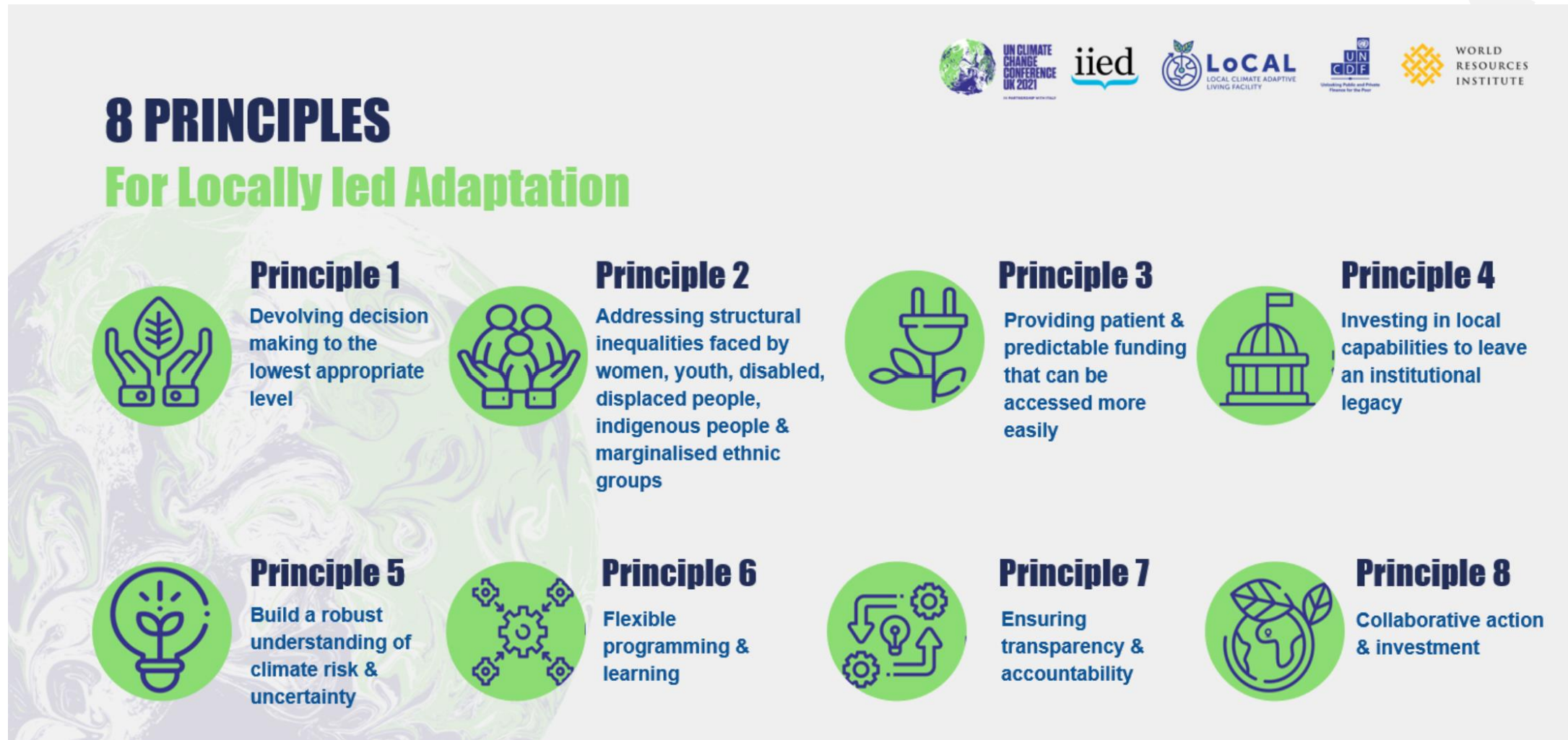
Urban development | US\$ 10M | Duration 5 years

APPROVED AFB 40 

Storm water management



Additional delivery modalities for expanding support to LLA in the Adaptation Fund



Additional delivery modalities for expanding support to LLA in the Adaptation Fund

Single country LLA projects

Replacing the existing Enhanced Direct Access window with Single Country LLA Window

Encourage national programming
Build capacity of national delivery mechanisms
Enable involvement of subnational and local actors

NIE, RIE, MIE

Countries can access up to US\$ 5 million per project/programme
PFG set for a maximum of US\$ 150k + US\$ 100K
Operationalizing LLA Principles

Global Aggregator

Enable direct access to non-accredited entities
Coordinate capacity development (tools, marketplace, networks)
Support to build in-country programming

RIE, MIE

Secretariat has issued Expressions of Interest (EOI)
Provisional size of the aggregator US\$ 35 Million

Regional LLA projects (3+ countries)

Strengthen regional delivery mechanism(s)
Deliver tailored capacity building & Learning Hubs
Leveraging synergies based on regional similarities
Address transboundary needs

Details of this funding window, including the size of the grant, size of PFG and specific criteria for review of regional LLA projects for consideration by the Board at its AFB44 (Spring 2025)

Next steps

Single Country LLA projects

- Revised proposal template and project review sheet contained respectively in Annex 3 and Annex 4 of document AFB/PPRC.33/39 approved at AFB42
- <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/additional-delivery-modalities-for-expanding-support-to-locally-led-adaptation/>
- Secretariat to develop instructions for preparing requests for proposals and additional guideline materials for projects/programmes under this window

Global Aggregator for LLA

- Secretariat has recently issued a request for EOIs from MIEs and RIEs to serve as aggregator(s) for small grants for LLA under the Global LLA Aggregator programme.
- Criteria described in paragraphs 45-53 <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/additional-delivery-modalities-for-expanding-support-to-locally-led-adaptation/>
- Proposals presented to the PPRC at its 34th meeting (Oct 2024). IEIs will be invited to present proposals.
- Guidance to the MIE and RIE aggregators for preparing proposals the Global LLA Aggregator programme (to be developed)

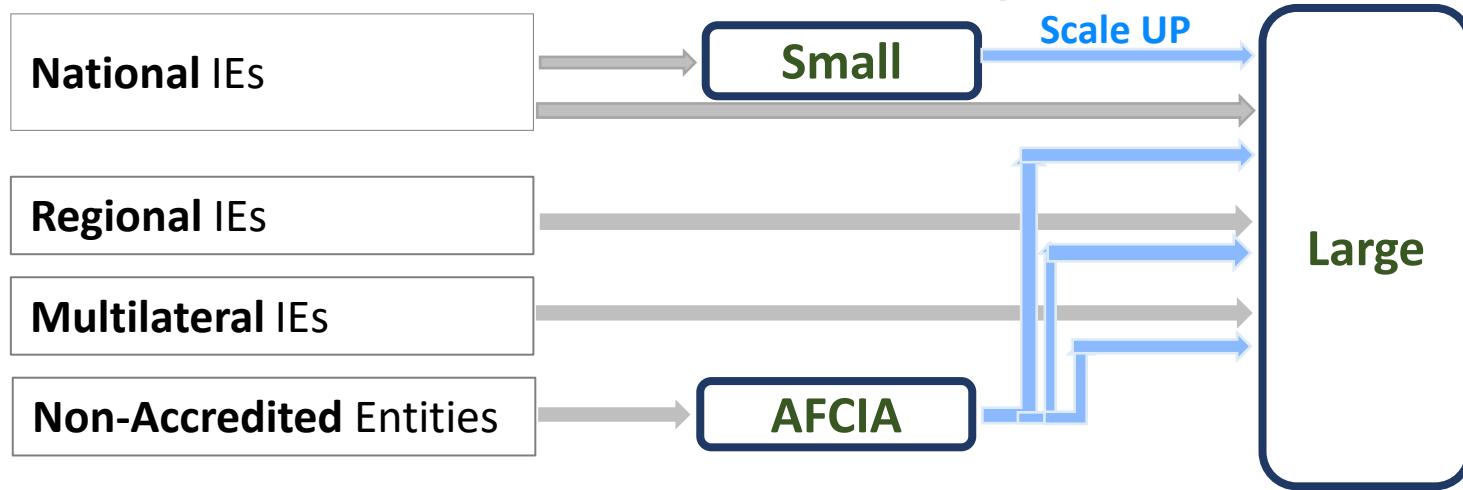
Regional LLA projects/programmes

- Secretariat to present options for a new window for regional projects for consideration by the AFB at its 44th meeting (Spring 2025).

Indicators for LLA projects and programmes

- Secretariat to develop indicators for LLA projects and programme for consideration by the AFB at its 43rd meeting (Oct 2024)

Innovation Funding Window (outside of country cap)



Examples: Types of Interventions with small and large grants

Testing New

Products/Service

- Introduce new traps for pests management
- Introduce an innovative water-filled barrier for flood and drought
- New financial mechanism tailored to adaptation business

Co-Creating Solutions

- Digital education for youth
- The distributed generation of drinking water through engagement with academic and private sector



Photo by UNDP



Photo by UNDP

Seaweed farming for aquaculture and marine protection in Micronesia

- Type of solution: Scale-up (existing tested solutions)
- UNDP-AFCIA Grant size: USD 50,000 (Low Value Grant Agreement -AF portion corresponds to 40%)
- The solution focuses on **scaling up the monitoring of Marine Protected Areas (MPA)** in Pohnpei for climate change impacts.
- Includes a **sustainable multitrophic aquaculture system** (seaweed, fish, sea cucumbers, clams harvesting) **to fund a revolving fund** for Community Conservation Officers **to enforce conservation and monitor MPA changes due to climate change.**
- SMK has also collaborated with a fellow from **Oxford University** (engaged via the UNDP AFCIA programme) to develop comprehensive business plans.
- The grant has **facilitated 120 climate monitoring sessions**, fostered heightened vigilance and equipped fishermen and farmers with the information needed to make informed decisions.

Overview Single Country Window - OECS

OECS Country	No. of project approved	Total project approved (\$)	Last project approved date	Elapsed months since last project approved date	Current country cap (\$)	Available funding balance (\$)
Antigua and Barbuda	1	9,970,000	03/17/2017	7 years 7 months	\$20 million	10,030,000
Dominica	0					20,000,000
Grenada	0					20,000,000
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0					20,000,000
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0					20,000,000
St. Lucia	1	9,858,570	07/08/2019	5 years 3 months	\$20 million	10,141,430

FAQs

1. Do you need to be an accredited entity to apply for funding?
2. Criteria specific to accessing your fund.
3. Do you provide funding for project preparation?
4. Is your funding mainly grant, concessionary loan or pure commercial loans?
5. What is the maximum or minimum threshold for the fund?
6. Do you participate in co-financing and collaborate with the private sector?
7. Does the project have to demonstrate it is commercially viable Or will the impact on the end beneficiary be sufficient once the impact can be measured? For instance Jobs created, increase in resilience and / or economic growth?
8. Does your fund support project enablers?

Thank You



ADAPTATION FUND

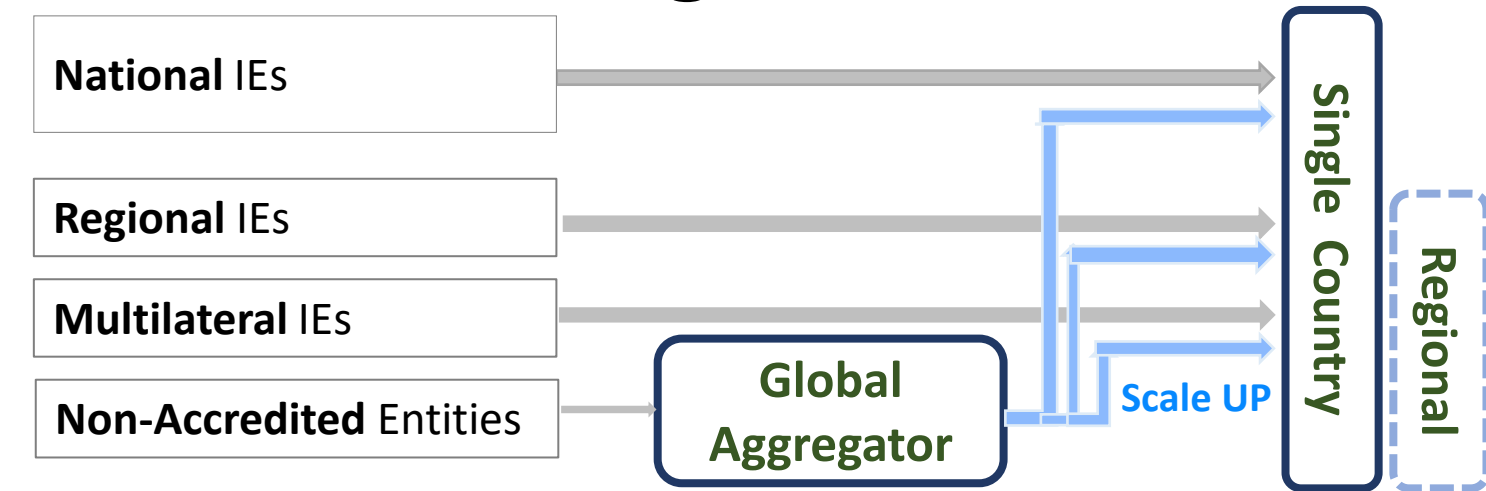
Estefanía Jiménez

estefaniajimenez@adaptation-fund.org

www.adaptation-fund.org



LLA Funding Windows (outside of country cap)



Support to Locally-led adaptation

Devolving finance

- Based on the 8 Principles for Locally-led Adaptation

Direct support to non-accredited actors

- Small grants made available to local actors
- Tailored to local needs and capacities
- M&E to be defined so as to appropriate for local contexts



Photo by UNDP

Action Funding Windows

Windows	Country Cap	Process ^(*1)	Accredited Implementing Entities (IEs)		
			National IEs	Regional IEs	Multilateral IEs
Single Country (one country) Up to USD 10M per project/program	USD 20M	1 or 2 steps	✓ PFG accessible	✓ PFG accessible	✓ PFG accessible
Regional (2+ countries) Up to USD 14M per project/program		1, 2, or 3 steps		✓ PFG accessible	✓ PFG accessible
Single Country LLA Window ^(*2) Up to USD 5M per programme			✓ PFG accessible	✓ PFG accessible	✓ PFG accessible
Project Scale-Up ^(*3) Up to USD 100K per project/program			✓ No PFG		

(*1) 1 step: Full Proposal, 2 steps: Concept → Full Proposal, 3 steps: Pre-Concept → Concept → Full Proposal

(*2) Supports bottom-up approaches through local knowledge and locally-led action. Project selection occurs at the national and sub-national level

(*3) Supports planning, design and overall capacity to develop scale-up pathways for AF funded projects nearing completion on already completed



PFG caps per project/programme inclusive of IE fee

IE fee capped at 8.5%

Single Country projects under all funding windows (regular, large innovation and [EDA/LLA]): MIE/RIE/NIE projects

- For single country projects **below US\$ 2 million the limit is set at US\$ 50,000;**
- For single country projects **US\$ 2 million and above but below US\$ 5 million the limit is set at US\$ 100,000;**
- For single country projects **US\$ 5 million and above, the limit is set at US\$ 150,000;**

PFG for [LLA] projects:

- **For single country [LLA] projects US\$ 150,000** in PFG support.
- **Additional PFG amount up to a maximum of US\$ 100,000 and will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis as per the provided justifications**

Regional projects under all funding windows:

- For all regional projects of **US\$ 5 million and above with less than three countries, the limit is set at US\$ 150,000.**
- The limit can **increase by US\$ 15,000 for each additional country involved**, up to a maximum of US\$ 250,000.

PFG for projects submitted using three-step approach:

- When a 3-step approach is used, the maximum **amount of PFG that can be requested at the pre-concept stage is twenty percent (20%) of the maximum total PFG** applicable to the project.

Requests for a PFG should be made at the same time as the submission of a project concept or pre-concept to the secretariat using the revised PFG form in Annex I of document AFB/PPRC.33/40.

Activities that are eligible for PFG funding

Local consultations, and/or workshops to discuss the specific project and program ideas (including translation into local languages, preparation of background papers, etc).

Travel costs for experts, when required, for consultations and discussions with interested parties and stakeholders, and local participation as needed in project design.

Country-, region-, or site-specific risk assessments, including identifying hazards, vulnerabilities, development of scenarios and determining hazard mitigation options.

Consultancies and contracts to develop program and/or project options.

Gender and Environmental and Social risk analyses and formulation of Environmental and Social Management Plan and Gender Action Plan.

Free prior and informed consent and related consultations where appropriate to ensure compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy.

Specific analyses in support of the proposed projects (policy analysis, data inventories and analyses, cost effectiveness, etc).

Identification of project or programme indicators and development of monitoring and evaluation plan.

Costs of translating documents into and out of English.

Assessing capacity of executing partners.

Enabling activities that support devolving the decision making regarding the project design to the lowest appropriate level.

Identification of project/programme level indicators

Expenditures that are **not eligible** for PFG support include:



Costs associated with normal responsibilities of an IE and/or government staff beyond specific project preparation and formulation activities.

Project start-up costs; demonstration and pilot projects and large-scale enabling activities.

Capital goods other than those directly required for project preparation (e.g. computers, hardware and mechanical equipment).

Purchase of motorized vehicles.



Photo credit: Adaptation Fund Secretariat

Building resilience to climate change of the neighbouring populations of the classified forests of Bassila and Penessoulou in the Central region of BENIN

- **Project seeks to facilitate :**
- capacity building of the most vulnerable farmers on good practices of adaptation to CC
- development of value-added chains (VACs) in promising sectors in order to diversify the sources of income of the most vulnerable communities
- reinforcement of local governance and management frameworks for adaptation to CC

Agriculture | US\$ 2.9M | Durations 3.5 years

APPROVED AFB 42 

Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity of Coastal Communities in Fiji to Climate Change through Nature-Based Seawalls - FIJI

- **Project seeks to facilitate :**
- Strengthened awareness and knowledge of resilient coastal management and NbS for coastal protection
- Reduced vulnerability of coastal communities, livelihoods and infrastructure through NbS

Coastal zone management | US\$ 5.7M |

Durations 5 years

APPROVED AFB 42



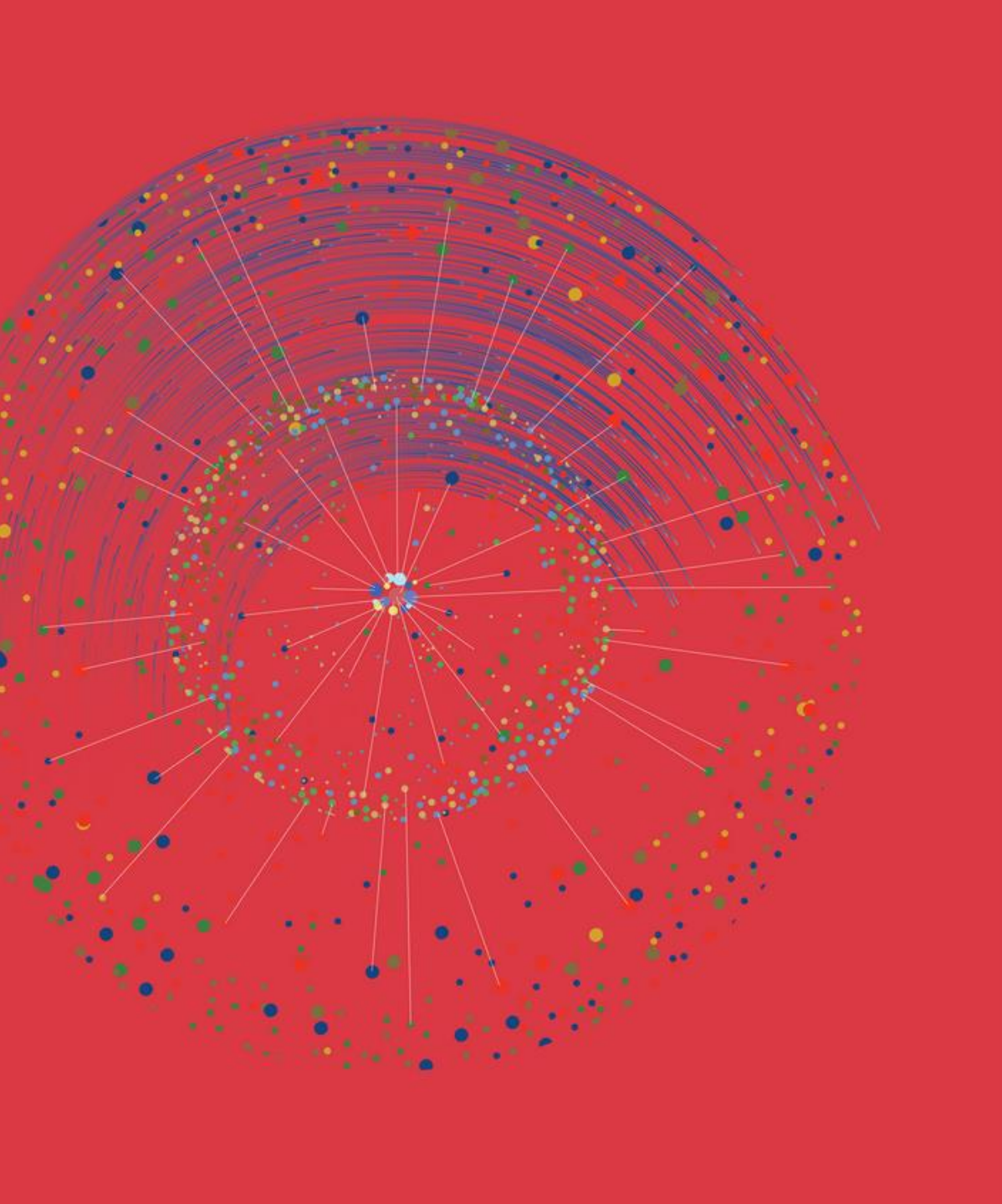
Photo credit: SPC from project document

Nature-based Climate Adaptation Programme for the Urban Areas of Penang Island (US\$ 10M, UN-Habitat)

- The main goal of the programme is to enhance urban resilience and reduce human and ecosystem health vulnerability to climate change impacts and extreme weather events by implementing nature-based solutions (NbS) to reduce surface temperatures and storm water runoff, as well as to increase social resilience and build institutional capacity.
- Addressing future climate condition in NBS design: Climate resilient trees species assessment was conducted that seeks to identify species that will be able to mitigate or withstand the coming changes in weather pattern
- The study on the identification of climate-resilient urban trees species for Malaysia (which has not been developed yet) is important because, as climate changes in the future, certain tree species will not be able to cope. The project is planning for the future by researching and planting specific trees in the present that will be able to survive (and, hopefully, thrive) in the climate that Penang will have in 2050.
- Honest about assumptions and challenges: An adaptive environment management approach is developed to ensure that certain risk management and knowledge development objectives are addressed and adequately dealt with.
- This approach is based on the use of scientific methods in a systematic manner to identify, test and refine environmental interventions and associated assumptions, adapting the interventions based on experience and on a rolling basis. It includes a 'research by design' perspective, as well as the fundamentals of a learning organization, in a process of continuous evolution and adjustment of processes.
- An output of the project is development of a comprehensive public health programme, including pilot project monitoring heat related illness in selected hospitals in Penang.

Storm water management





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Questions & Answers

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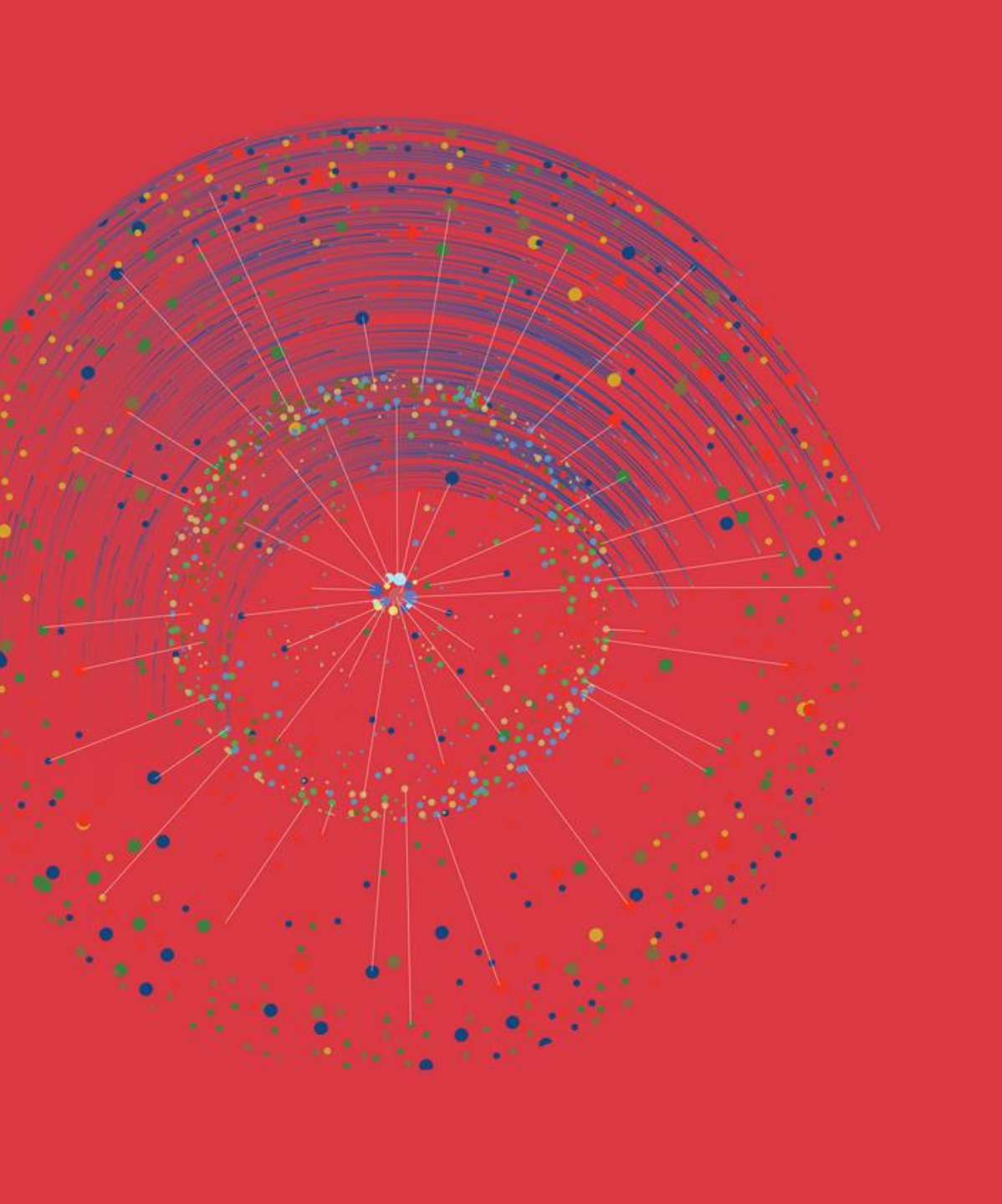
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Session III Enablers Clinic

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Resilient nations.*



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Enablers Clinic

Objective:

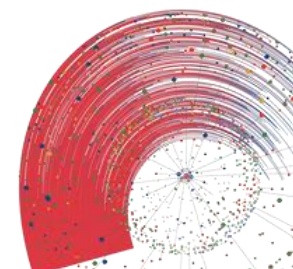
Provide a deep-dive into enablers for implementable NDCs 3.0 through focused discussions with development organizations.

Thematic Focus Areas:

- Inclusivity: Towards Inclusive NDCs
- Regulatory Frameworks, Policy, and Financial Instruments
- Investability: Towards Investable NDCs
- Technology Transfer and Capacity-Building

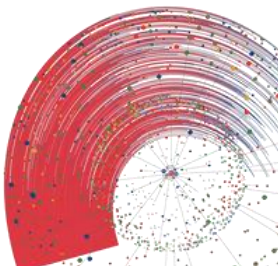
Session Structure:

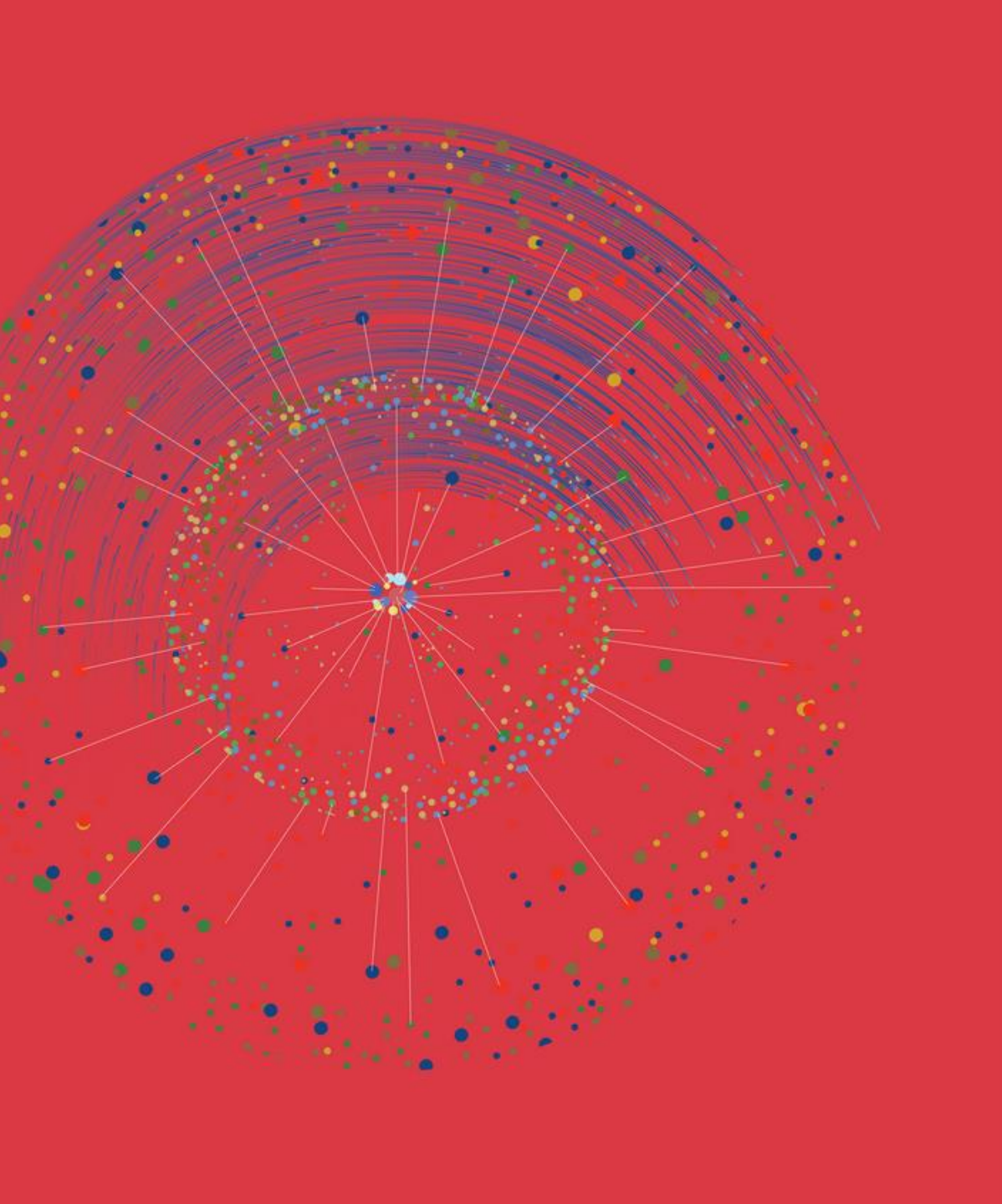
- 15-minute discussion rounds at each table
- Facilitators guide discussions with a country representative icebreaker
- Participants share experiences and brainstorm solutions for challenges
- Discussion focuses on steps countries can take in their national context



ENABLER'S CLINIC

Inclusivity	Technology	Regulatory frameworks	Investability
1. Ernesto Rivera Pérez	1. Michael Hernandez	1. Edgar Hunter	1. Janeel Miller-Findlay
2. Michael Savarin	2. Shannon <u>Bedminister</u>	2. <u>Jahndery</u> Muñoz	2. Kishan Kumar singh
3. Shakira Jiménez	3. Christopher Joseph	3. Leon Charles	3. Donette Charlery
4. Spencer Thomas	4. <u>Frantzdia</u> Gilles	4. Gerty Pierre	4. Edmund Jackson
5. <u>Taneque</u> Heslop	5. <u>Aquanje</u> Robinson	5. Fiona Francis	5. Rebecca Rock
6. Dawn Pierre-Nathonié			6. Ananda Lawkaran





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Coffee Break (15 minutes)

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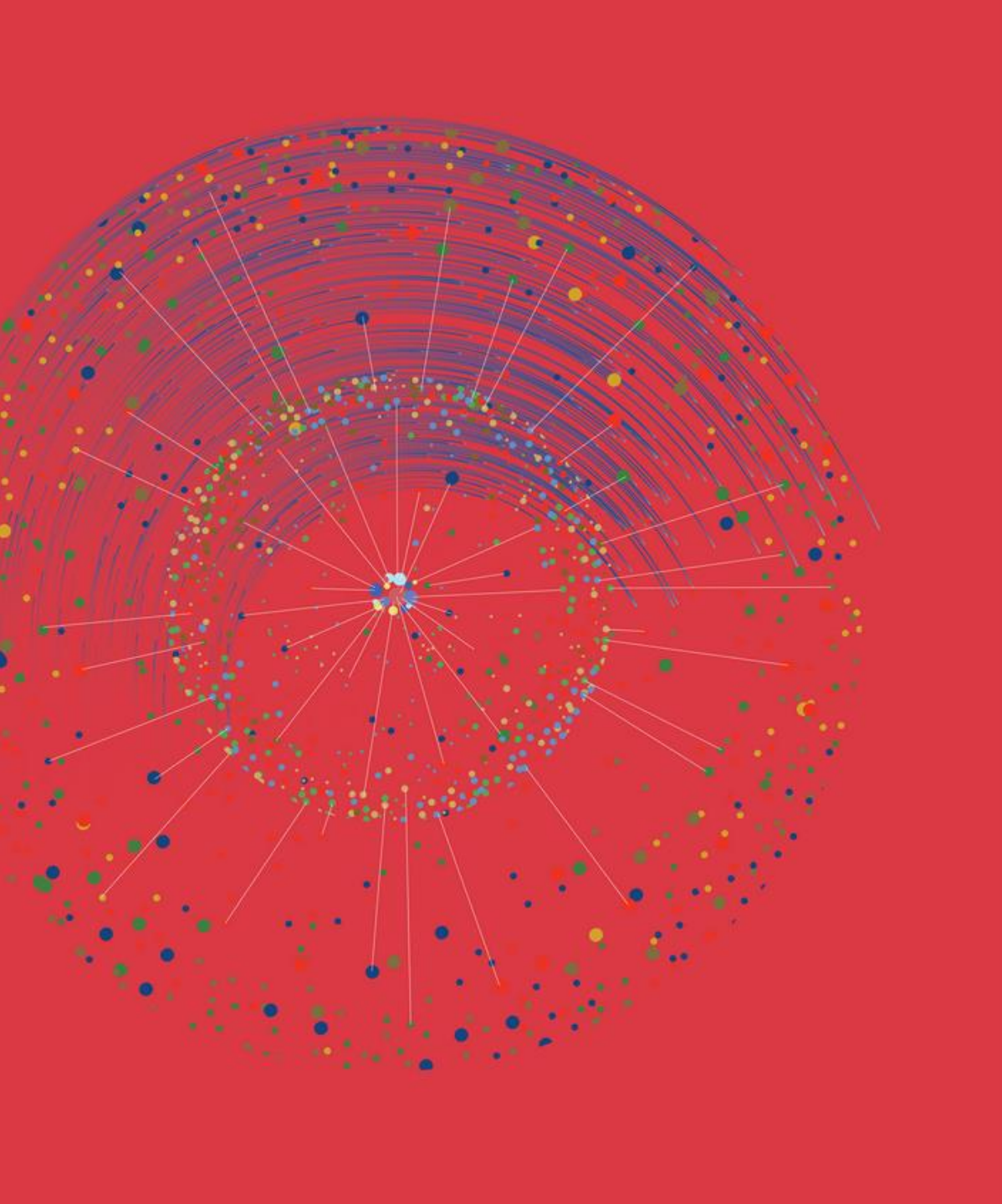
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Reporting Back

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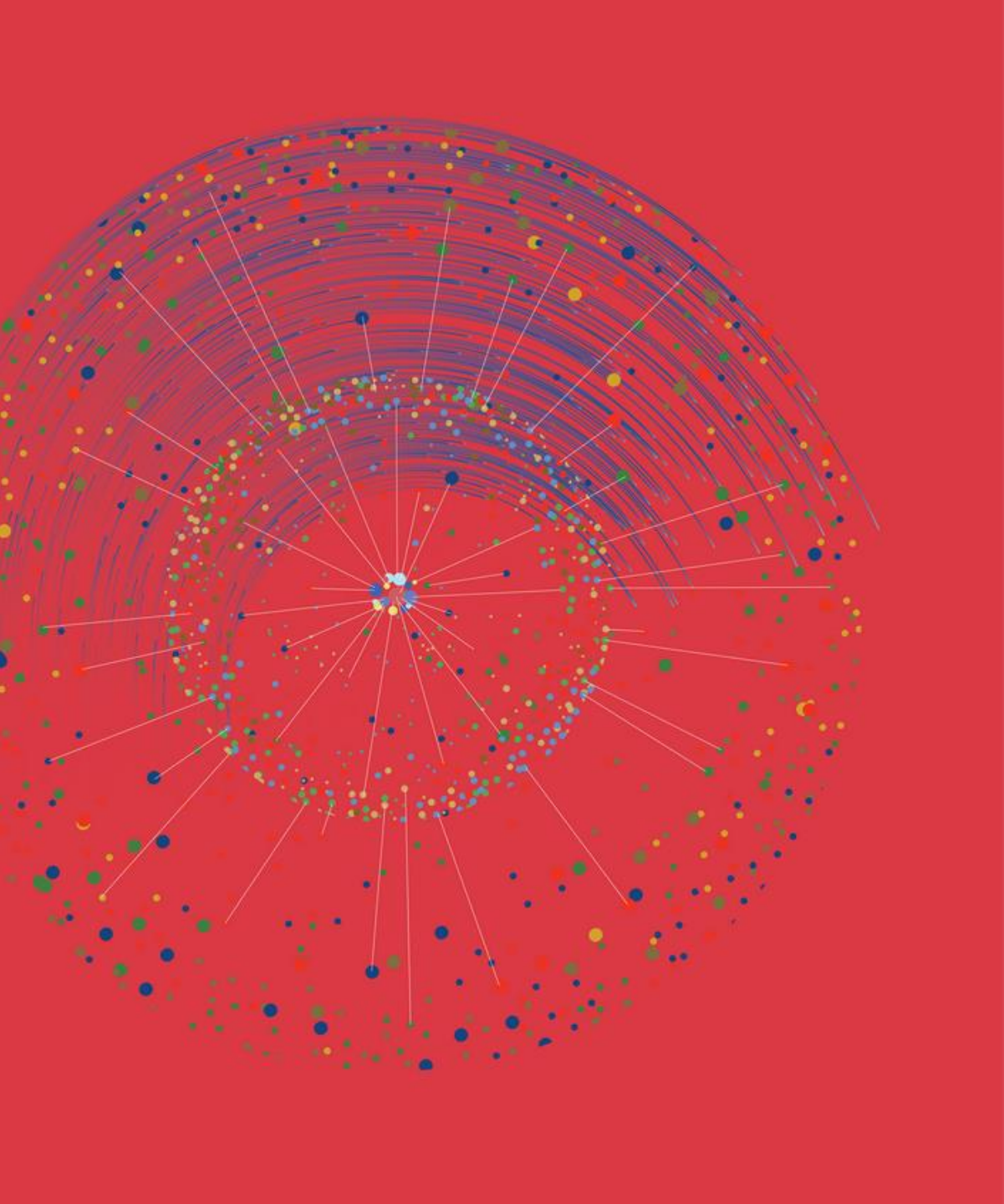
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Thank you!

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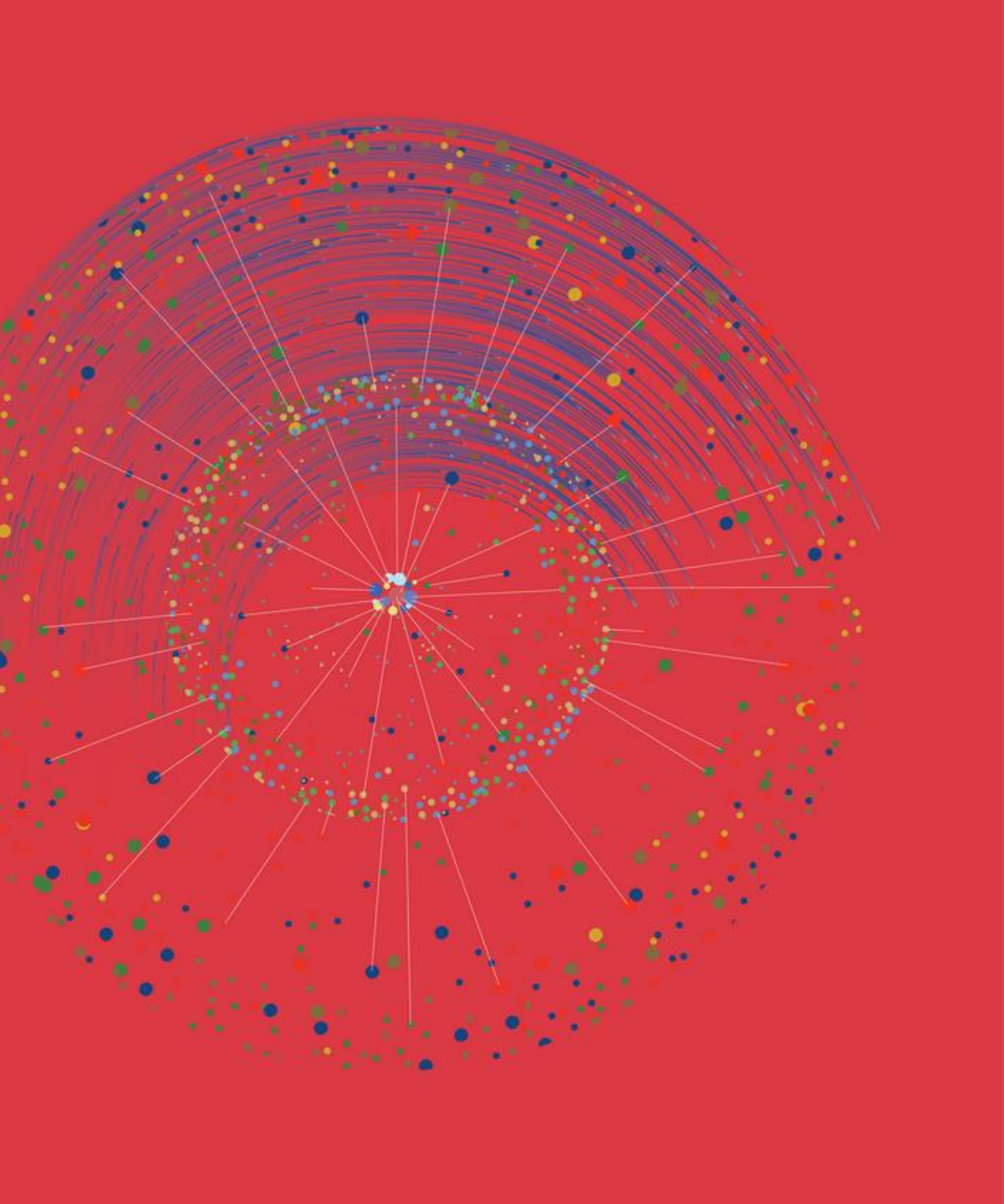
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Workshop Evaluation



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