
Learning from Direct Access Modalities in Africa

Regional Climate Finance Workshop Abuja
Nigeria

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About the Adaptation Fund NGO Network (AFN)

- A coalition of NGOs and interested stakeholders tracking the development of the Adaptation Fund (AF) and its funded projects

Established in 2010

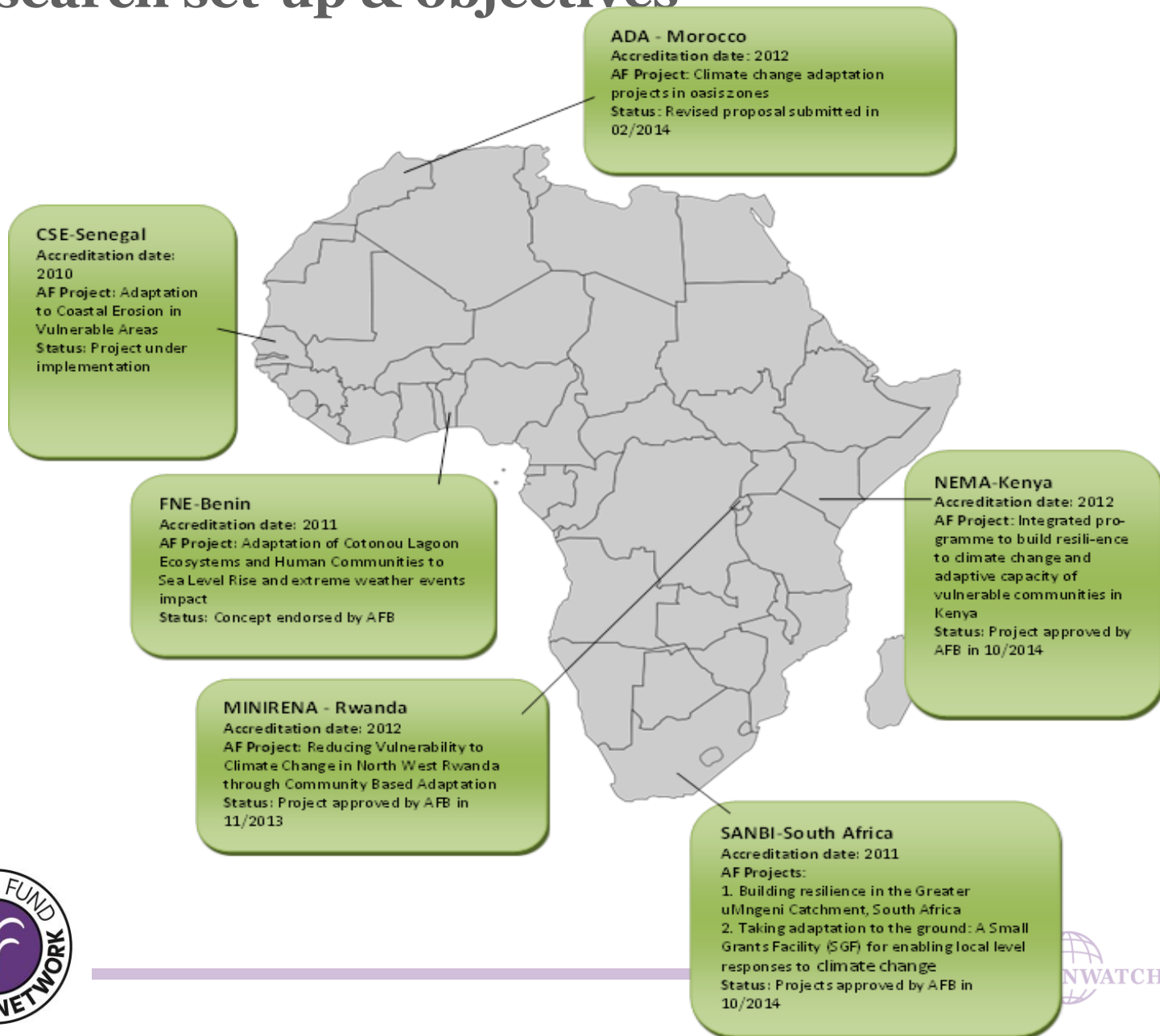
Critically and constructively accompany adaptation projects

Support of strategic objectives:
Vulnerable people and direct access

Independent in-country civil society feedback and validation mechanism for the Adaptation Fund



2. Research set-up & objectives



3. Whole-System Approach

Pre-accreditation
process

Project Development
and Approval Process

Implementation of
Approved Projects

Four Areas of Assessment

- a) Challenges
- b) Enabling factors
- c) Benefits
- d) Adequacy of support

4. Accreditation Process

- Lack of ability to meet fiduciary standards
- Limited internal capacity of NIEs
- Language barriers for non-English speaking countries
- Overall, AP is perceived as overly intrusive and too much detail was required into what was considered inconsequential

CHALLENGES

- Experience and capacity
- Alignment and domestic support
- Designated authority
- *Due diligence and organisational self-assessment of the capacity of the potential NIE applicants against FS*

ENABLING FACTORS

- Enhancing national commitment to adaptation
- Incentivizing strategic institutional reform;
- Strong signal of existence of strong institution

BENEFITS



5. Project Development and Approval Process

- Early stage of adaptation planning
- Lack of clarity regarding the process
- Uncertainty about prospect of approval

- Adequate institution and flexible governance structure
- Support by external consultants
- Meaningful consultative process
- Flexibility to look beyond NIE's own modus operandi

- Fostered collaboration of a variety of actors within the country
- Enhance Transparency and accountability

PS: Two steps proposal submissions create a test-bed and richer learning experience for the NIE

CHALLENGES
ENABLING
FACTORS
BENEFITS



6. Implementation

- Delay in project implementation
- Information management
- Compliance with the AF's Environment and Social Policy
- Procurement processes

- Regular meetings of NIEs, technical committees and executing entities
- Establishment of standing steering committee
- Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

CHALLENGES

ENABLING
FACTORS



7. Stakeholder Consultation and Integration

- Expectation management
- Lack of guidance

CHALLENGES

- Adjusting the process according to local conditions
- Trust and authorization from local key authorities

ENABLING FACTORS

- Awareness raising
- Ensure local support
- Catalysing new partnerships
- Accountability and transparency

BENEFITS

8. Country success stories

- (1) Senegal: Early inclusion of civil society
- (2) South Africa: Testing enhanced direct access – The Small Grants Facility
- (3) Rwanda: Scaling up NIE adaptation efforts with a domestic fund

What to learn from Senegal? Early inclusion of civil society can contribute significantly to successful accreditation and an efficient project development and implementation process.

What to learn from South Africa? The applicability of enhanced direct access may be tested on a local scale that later can be scaled up on national level.

What to learn from Rwanda: Identifying and using existing in-country experiences and existing capacities regarding core NIE challenges, particularly accreditation and project development can contribute significantly to a successful project development process.

- **FONERWA** – Rwanda: catalyst for climate finance institutions
- **Fonds National pour l'Environnement - Benin:** mobilisation of domestic resources through an eco tax
- **CRGE Facility - Ethiopia:** mainstreaming climate change in development
- **Green Fund - South Africa:** blending abilities

Thank you!

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