



WEST AFRICA REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON CLIMATE FINANCE



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1. Introduction

The West Africa Climate Finance Workshop took place from the 21st to the 23rd of September 2015 at the Ibeto Hotels, Abuja Nigeria. The Heinrich Böll Stiftung (HBS) in partnership with ECOWAS Commission and the Adaptation Fund Board (AFB) Secretariat organized the workshop. The purpose of the workshop was to enhance direct access to climate finance for implementing entities in the region by facilitating a platform for sharing experiences, learning and open dialogue on issues relating to climate finance and specifically for enhancing the capacity for entities within West African States to receive and manage climate finance as well as meet the accreditation requirements of the Adaptation Fund (AF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF). Specifically the workshop aimed to achieve the following:

1. Sensitize participants on the readiness process for Direct Access Modality under the AF and GCF;
2. Facilitate a forum where learning and open dialogue can build confidence and capacity, and enhance best practice that strengthens gender-responsive climate finance flows in the programming of direct access modalities for the region. This included institutional transformation, gender-responsive stakeholder engagement and in-country coordination of funding priorities as a prerequisite for enabling direct access, participatory monitoring and rapid and decentralized disbursement of climate finance;
3. Encourage regional and in-country cooperation, coordination, networking and exchange in climate finance access and disbursement in a gender-responsive and participatory manner within the region. This included drawing on lessons learnt from implementing entities of the AF in the Fund's processes and project implementation as well as readiness response for the anticipated flow of larger sums of climate finance from the GCF.
4. Exchange experience on broader strategies to increase the flow of climate finance to complement direct access in the ECOWAS region.

The workshop is part of Phase II of the Adaptation Fund's Readiness Programme and the third organised in the African region following the National Implementing Entities (NIE) Workshop held in Nairobi, Kenya in July 2014 and a Regional Workshop for Southern Africa States held in Windhoek, Namibia in May 2015. Proceedings followed a participatory adult learning approach to knowledge exchange and experience sharing, building on the lessons learnt by the participating organizations. The process directly engaged environmental,

adaptation and climate change professionals involved with the implementing entities to find practical solutions that can drive the adaptation processes in the context of Western and Central Africa states. The Workshop Sessions and Agenda are tabled in Annexure II.

The workshop was attended by over 65 participants representing some accredited implementing entities to the Adaptation Fund, National Focal Points and institutions from ECOWAS region, representatives of the AFB and GCF, financial institutions, the civil societies and other entities currently supporting countries to accessing climate finance within the region.

Day 1: Monday 21st September 2015

Opening Ceremony

Proceedings of the workshop commenced with the opening ceremony. Opening remarks were given by Mr. Peter Tarfa, member of Adaptation Fund Board and Vice Chair of the AFB Project and Programme Review Committee, Mr. Farayi Madziwa representing the HBS, Mr. Liberal Seburikoko, representative from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Secretariat and Mr. Johnson Boanuh, Director of Environment at the ECOWAS Commission representing the Commissioner for Agriculture, Environment and Water Resources of the ECOWAS Commission. Mrs. Nana Fatima Mede, Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Environment formally declared the workshop opened.

Speakers at the opening ceremony reiterated the vulnerability of the African continent to climate change and the necessity for accessing climate finance to ensure adaptation, climate proofing of future development as well as fostering low carbon development pathways on the continent. Specifically, Mr. Tarfa noted the pioneering efforts of the Adaptation Fund in implementing concrete adaptation projects and programmes through the direct access modality. In his remarks, Mr. Seburikoko noted that within the current GCF funding scheme, African stands to benefit more as at least 25% of GCF funds are targeted at African States, Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs), as a number of them fall under these categories.

Mr. Farayi Madziwa emphasised the need for action on climate change issues now through encouraging innovation within existing economic structures to allow countries in Africa to tap into previously unexplored sources of climate finance and to allow climate finance flows to move swiftly and smoothly to the areas where they are most needed.

Mr. Johnson Boanuh noted the instrumental nature of the workshop in allowing for the sharing of experiences with strategies and capacity building on the modalities for accessing both the AF and GCF.

The Permanent Secretary of the Federal Ministry of Environment, Mrs. Nana Fatima Mede then welcomed the idea of the workshop and the participants expressing her hope that it would enhance further understanding of climate finance and the modalities for accessing both AF and GCF and also welcomed on-going efforts to establish potential linkages and synergies between the two Funds, which she believed would streamline accreditation processes for implementing entities.

Morning Technical Sessions

1. Introduction to the Adaptation Fund and Green Climate Fund Secretariat

2. Readiness Support for Africa and the region

Technical presentations began with Ms. Young Hee Lee from the Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat who provided a useful background into the Adaptation Fund, including its mandate, innovative features, current status of operations and accreditation processes. She noted that Direct Access Modalities were proving that national entities could successfully implement and directly manage projects/programmes. Noting further that the accreditation process provides additional benefits such as improving the fiduciary standards of these entities and allowing for greater ownership. She also noted that a streamlined accreditation process has been introduced which allows smaller NIEs to gain accreditation with flexibility by demonstrating the competence and capacities required for accreditation. She further indicated that the Boards of both the Adaptation Fund and GCF had begun discussions on the linkages and complementarities between both Funds, including areas for collaboration.

Mr. Mikko Ollikainen also from the AFB provided insight into the current state of play on the Adaptation Fund Readiness Support Programme noting that three more Readiness Support Grants are available for the current year as well as Technical Support Grants of up to USD20,000 per entity to help improve environmental and social risk management. He also discussed some of the challenges faced by implementing entities in the accreditation process, which amongst other things include the process through which the Designated Authority can identify the best candidate for a national implementing entity; the need for a high level of commitment during accreditation as this process tends to be time consuming and highly demanding; the lack of appropriate documentation; high transaction costs due to translation

requirements for non-English speaking countries; and the lack of in-depth understanding of the fiduciary standards and their requirements.

Mr. Godfrey Tumusiime an independent consultant to the AFB then provided insight into the Fund's fiduciary standards, which relate to four key areas including legal status, financial management and integrity, institutional capacity and transparency, and self-investigative powers and anti- corruption measures. He also discussed responsibilities of the Secretariat, implementing entities and the Accreditation Panel, and further outlined the various steps involved in the accreditation process.

Mr. Liberal Seburikoko provided an overview of the Green Climate Fund. He spoke about the mandate, operational timelines, funding architecture and the roles of the National Designated Authorities (NDAs) and Focal Points in relation to the GCF. He noted that as of the 1st of September 2015, there were 135 NDAs or Focal points, 80 readiness requests and that readiness support allocations totaling USD 4.25 million covering 16 countries had been approved. Mr. Seburikoko noted the fit-for-purpose element in the accreditation process of the GCF that evaluates entities based on the type, scale of project, fiduciary functions and environment and social (ES) risk category of the proposed project. He further noted the various value added elements of the Fund while stressing the instrumental role of NDAs and focal points in facilitating readiness requests and the project approval process. Hence, the need for their involvement from the concept inception stage through approval and implementation. Mr. Seburikoko then provided a quick three-step self-assessment checklist to help entities determine their eligibility for accreditation:

1. Is the entity legally established with its legal personality?
2. Does the entity have its own institutional systems in place? In addition, has the entity operated and documented the appropriate institutional systems?
3. Does the entity have an established track record?

The session was followed by a question and answer session some of which include the following:

Q1: What is the advantage of being accredited?

Answer 1: Accreditation is a stamp of approval. Even in cases where the entity may not seek funds directly from the AF or GCF, accreditation by any of these Funds increases the 'attractiveness' of the entity.

Q2: What is the role of civil society in multi stakeholder processes and engagement with the NDA?

Answer 2: It is the responsibility of the NDA to demonstrate that they have effectively engaged with relevant stakeholders. This is a criteria that must be satisfied especially when demonstrating readiness. “We cannot impose on the NDA who to consult with, but they must clearly demonstrate that they have involved all stakeholders including civil society and other non-state stakeholders.” (AFB)

Q3: What is the proportion of loans and grants for both Funds?

Answer 3: The Adaptation Fund only allocates its funding as non-repayable grants while the GCF will allocate its funding as both grants and loans, but largely as concessional loans with some long term payment schedules in a few cases.

Afternoon Session

Round table discussions on the accreditation process

The afternoon sessions provided an opportunity for practical application of the issues discussed in the morning’s session through dialogue by providing ‘real’ case study and examples from accredited entities. Mr. Matthieu Biaou from the National Environment and Climate Change Fund in Benin Republic accredited by the AF, Ms. Kome Ajegbo of the African Finance Cooperation (AFC) accredited by the GCF and Dethie Soumare Ndiaye of the Centre de Suivi Ecologique (CSE), Senegal accredited by both the Adaptation Fund and GCF provided practical insights into the requirements of the accreditation processes and the responsibilities of entities applying under the process. Breakout sessions followed after short introductory remarks by the respective panelists.

Key lessons learnt from the breakout session were as follows:

1. The success of an entity’s accreditation process is based on the entity’s institutional arrangements.
2. The accreditation process is not an end in itself though there are multiple benefits of going through the process in addition to gaining accreditation. Some of these benefits include the strengthening of the institutional capacities of these entities as well as strengthening the governance arrangements. The familiarization with high-level fiduciary standards certainly enhanced capacity that can be used to access other funds other than the AF and GCF.
3. The AFC experience in gaining GCF accreditation provides a model for other entities to follow; one which demonstrates that eligibility criteria can be met by entities that have all administrative and accounting systems in place, as well as all managerial and social policies,

procedures and modalities well documented. It also demonstrated how commitment and resilience to the accreditation process could pay off. In the case of AFC, they had to fulfill a requirement to provide a stand-alone gender policy even though they may have mainstreamed gender in other previous project objectives and processes.

4. The accreditation process is essentially a learning curve, and experience gained in the accreditation with one Fund can be leveraged for another.

5. Accreditation is an important first step to accessing some international climate finance and the institutional capacity built through the process is an additional benefit for the affected entity.

6. Despite the obvious benefits of the accreditation process, real challenges still exist for some entities which include:

- (i) Language barrier for non-English speaking countries;
- (ii) Lack of supporting documentation or other evidence, and lack of guidelines on how to demonstrate eligibility;
- (iii) Environmental and social safeguards policy (as well as requirements for a stand-alone gender policy as in the case of the GCF), presents a challenge as some entities may not necessarily have this policy formalised, despite their compliance with these safeguards and policy requirements in the past.

Suggestions that were put forward on how to address some of these challenges including peer-to-peer learning in which already accredited entities could mentor entities seeking accreditation.

Environmental and Social Policy/Safeguards and implications for implementing entities seeking accreditation

Patty Miller made the final presentation of Day-1 focusing on Environmental and Social Safeguards. She discussed the components of an environmental and social management policy, a key tool that institutions seeking accreditation with the Adaptation Fund Board (AFB) need to demonstrate. The components of an environmental and social management system include the following:

- 1. An environmental and social policy statement;
- 2. A risk and impact identification process;
- 3. A management process which includes a list of mitigation actions, responsible parties, key timelines and key performance indicators;

4. Organisational capacity of entity;
5. Monitoring, reporting and evaluation process;
6. Stakeholder engagement;
7. Documented grievance processes including track records of resolution processes;
8. Demonstration of commitment.

In summary, Day 1 provided participants with beneficial insights into both AF and GCF and enhanced their understanding of how the two Funds operate, the scope and range of their readiness programmes, what their accreditation processes entailed etc. The day's proceedings also allowed for in-depth exchanges on practical application of the accreditation procedures, know-how and the sharing of best practices and methods from already accredited entities. Similarly, the challenges being faced by prospective implementing entities in the accreditation process were also discussed.



Day 2: Tuesday 22nd September 2015

Technical Session - Morning

1. What next after accreditation?

The first technical presentation on day-two by Mr. Mikko Ollikainen of the AFB provided an in-depth overview on the key next steps for implementing entities after accreditation. His presentation covered key criteria for project identification, the landscape of AF disbursement within vulnerable developing countries, sectors funded as well as project review criteria. He further provided details into the timelines of the project review process, the kind of assistance available to support the project development process as well as the process for reviewing proposals. He provided details of the pilot programme for regional activities and emphasized that NIEs needed to take special note of details on the consultative and participatory

monitoring process requirements, the environmental and social risk assessments which must be submitted with full proposals, and the need to put in place annual project performance reporting mechanisms.

Alpha Kaloga of the German Watch made the second technical presentation. He presented findings from an independent research on the direct access modality in Africa undertaken by German Watch. The research aimed to identify the challenges, enabling factors, benefits and adequacy of support of direct access pathways on the continent. The research highlighted some important aspects of direct access, which noted that the project development and approval process fostered collaboration across a variety of actors and enhanced transparency and accountability. The research also highlighted delays in project implementation, information management and procurement processes as key challenges of the implementation process. The report noted that trust and authorisation from local key authorities as well as adjusting the process according to local conditions were key enabling factors for stakeholder consultation and integration. His presentation concluded with key success stories and lessons learnt across the continent.

A round of discussions followed the presentation on the iterative process of community consultation and involvement, the nature and level of stakeholders' consultations and participatory mechanisms that are considered by the AF Board.

2. Financing gender responsive climate projects

From discussions on project identification, lessons learnt from direct access modalities and the consultation processes, gender issues were brought to the fore by Liane Schalatek of the HBS Washington Office. She made a compelling case for gender-responsive climate financing and funding processes as both a human rights issue and a necessity to ensure that scarce funding for climate projects is spent in the most effective and equitable way by taking into account the differentiated roles, contributions and capabilities of men and women in responding to climate change impacts and addressing mitigation challenges. Her presentation provided insight into the tools and methods for ensuring that projects and implementation processes were gender-responsive at various levels, some of which include:

At the institutional level

1. Incorporating best practices of social, gender and environmental safeguards that stipulate gender equality
2. Ensuring regular audits and independent evaluation of gender impacts of fund allocations

At the National Designated Authority level

1. Ensuring country coordination and outreach efforts that include countries' existing gender machinery (relevant ministries or commissions)

At Implementing Entity Level

1. Active inclusion of women and gender civil society groups as executing entities directly involved in the implementation of projects.
2. Comprehensive information disclosure and provision in a gender-responsive way (language and media).

She further noted the importance for implementing entities to develop gender expertise and in-house capacity as well as setting up participatory monitoring mechanisms for continuous feedback during project implementation. Her presentation was followed by discussions on the possibility of application of gender policies in large-scale mitigation projects.

Representatives of the Women Environmental Programme (WEP) Nigeria and Dethie Soumare Ndiaye of CSE also provided insights on practical illustrations on how gender had been mainstreamed into areas of their organisations' interventions. They noted the need to ensure that gender considerations are reflected across all policy documents as well as the need to give clear accounts of how gender will be considered throughout the project lifecycle.

Mr. Raoul Kouame, ECOWAS Climate Change Policy Coordinator ended the morning session with a presentation on the state of play of the direct access modalities within the ECOWAS member States based on a survey conducted by the ECOWAS Commission. Based on the 13 survey responses received, Mr. Kouame stated that all the member states had either an NDA or Focal Point or contact person with the both the AF and GCF. Key finding from the survey indicated that the lack of funds and capacity remain the major challenges faced by almost all member states as well as the need for technical support on climate finance issues.

3. Learning through experience: *what next after accreditation?*

Mr. Oliver Tunde Andrews, Executive Director and Chief Investment Officer, African Finance Corporation (AFC) noted the role of AFC in ensuring infrastructural development on the continent and the potential for climate finance in meeting Africa's infrastructural deficit. That the Corporation is mainly focusing on large-scale infrastructure financing mostly in the energy sector including the coal. His remarks was followed by discussions on some best practice approaches in project development and implementation drawing from the

experiences shared by Mr. Dethie Soumare Ndiaye, CSE, Senegal, Mr. Mathieu Biaou, National Environment Fund of Benin and Ms. Kome Ajegbo of the AFC.

Mr. Ndiaye's presentation highlighted key lessons learnt from the project implementation stage. He emphasised the need to adequately assess the capacity of implementing actors as well as the needs of the local community as a means of determining the scale of each project. He further noted the need to clearly define institutional arrangements, including the role of all stakeholders, budgets and procedural references.

Mr. Mathieu Biaou highlighted the need for collaboration and alignment with national priorities and strategic development goals of the country and the role NIEs should play to avoid conflict of interest as this may ultimately lead to project delays.

Key lessons learnt from the breakout session include the following:

- i. The autonomy of implementing entities is necessary to ensure the facilitation of accreditation and effectiveness of the procurement process;
- ii. Funding requirements and projects should align with country's priorities;
- iii. Funding institutions should enhance and boost the capacities of implementing entities to ensure for effective project implementation;
- iv. Experiences from the AFC showed that:
 - While the AFC does not currently have any projects financed under the GCF, previous project and financing experience provides opportunities for expansion or replication for future projects to be financed under the GCF;
 - In most cases, AFC may not be directly responsible for the Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) standards but will have oversight and ensures that each its project complies with the standards. AFC also includes rigorous and robust Environment and Social safeguards as part of its investment criteria; and
 - Questions surrounding how AFC may use GCF funds to transit away from brown development or business as usual projects were also discussed, with concerns being expressed about financing coal exploration.
- v. GCF presents opportunities to create innovative green finance products as well as opportunities to manage the risks related to climate change mitigation projects.

Technical Session - Afternoon

4. Private sector experience in project development and implementation of climate change adaptation

Afternoon sessions commenced with discussions on the private sector experience in project development and the role of private sector in the programming of climate finance and direct access, led by Mike Oye, representatives from the Bank of Industry (BOI), Kome Ajegbo of AFC and Alpha Kaloga from German Watch (which also coordinates and organizes the AFB CSO Network). The panelists discussed the potential for private sector involvement in climate change projects and financing as well as the challenges involved. Highlights of the issues discussed include:

- The seeming difficulties of commercialising and financing adaptation projects as well as the need to balance public and private interests to ensure that such projects benefit the most vulnerable.
- Risks (perceived and potential) faced by the private sector and the need to apply various innovative tools to mitigate these risks and create appetite for adaptation financing by the private sector;
- The need to increase private sector capacity to enhance their understanding and involvement within the climate adaptation financing dynamic and to create opportunities for paradigm shifts and divestments from brown infrastructure and investments.

Issues surrounding private sector involvement and the specific roles that appeal to the sector, including the need for private sector incentives to meet the climate challenge were also discussed. Participants agreed that a multi-pronged approach involving the right kind of policies backed with sound regulatory frameworks as well as multiple opportunities for constructive dialogue with the sector and all other stakeholders were required.

The final session for the day centered on the important role played by civil society in galvanising stakeholders and contributing to real solutions for vulnerable communities. Presentations by Emmanuel Seck from Environment and Development Action (ENDA) showed the merit of civil society participation in adaptation projects in Senegal, highlighting laudable achievements such as transparency in fund management and mainstreaming of climate change into developmental strategies. Mr. John Baaki from WEP demonstrated how small pockets of grant financing could be used to create tangible solutions for vulnerable communities. Mr. Mawuse Hountondji from JVE in Benin emphasised the key role played by

civil society in participatory and consultative mechanisms as well as the need to involve stakeholders early, from project conceptualization and throughout the project cycle, including through implementation and monitoring and evaluation.

Representations from Transparency International also highlighted the opportunities made available for capacity building, governance performance improvements and other dynamics such code of conduct and code of ethics improvements.

Day 3: Wednesday, 23rd September 2015

The last day of the workshop focused on the practical implementation of environmental and social principles, governance and institutional frameworks required for successful project implementation and the collaborative approach among a large variety of stakeholders to support and enhance climate finance mobilisation and implementation of adaptation projects.

The two sessions discussed were:

1. Demonstrating compliance with key environmental and social principles;
2. Process for the development of Country Strategic Framework for coordination and multi-stakeholder engagement.

The first session began with presentation by Patty Miller on guidance for implementing entities on demonstrating compliance with the Adaptation Fund's 15 Environmental and Social Principles, some of which include, Human Rights, Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment, Core Labour Rights and Indigenous People, to mention just a few. Key lessons from her presentation included the need to categorise project impacts according to the nature and severity of risk prior to the consideration of adaptation options, the importance of developing an environment and social management system as well as the need to include project monitoring protocols which are commensurate to the level of predicted impacts informed by on-going consultations with the community.

The next session discussed the requirements for multi-stakeholder engagement process to ensure enhanced mobilization of climate finance to support adaptation projects in West Africa. The ECOWAS Commission facilitated the session.

Using the examples and lessons from Senegal, the respective roles of the keys actors was discussed. The collaboration between the Direction de l'Environnement et des Establishments Classées/ Directorate of Environment and Classified Settlements (DEEC) as NDA, a civil society organisation (ENDA) engaged in programming of climate finance and the CSE as the NIE demonstrated the importance of coordination amongst actors, effective governance and regulatory frameworks. These have enabled the mainstreaming and prioritisation of the

climate change agenda into national priorities. It has galvanized coordinated efforts to achieve accreditation and the design of pipeline projects, which can be supported under these Funds. The session also highlighted the initial concerns in the collaboration and as well as means for strengthening and improving them, mainly in the form of political anchorage of the institutional arrangement and set up, the need for better coordination at the regional level and increased capacity requirements.

Proceedings from Day 3, concluded with key learning outcomes from participants, which included the following:

- The importance of consultation in the project implementation process;
- The multi-dimensional and multi-sectoral nature of climate change issues and the resulting requirement to include a varied range of stakeholders in climate finance discussions and similar workshops;
- Participants emphasised the importance and benefits of the clinic sessions (facilitated by both Adaptation Fund and GCF Secretariat representatives) and encouraged and canvassed for such opportunities for consultation;
- The importance of working in synergy and ensuring scaled up, coordinated effort at both the national, regional and grassroots levels;
- Leadership role of the NDAs is key and should continue to be emphasised given their role as both a focal and coordinating entity;
- The next steps after accreditation are just as important as the accreditation process itself. Ensuring an appropriate organisational and governance arrangement is very critical for the success of the process;
- Delegates also appreciated and stressed the importance of the networking opportunities afforded by the workshop.

Closing Session

The workshop was formally brought to a close with final remarks from Christine K, HBS Regional Director, Mikko Ollikainen, AFB Secretariat, Liberal Seburikoko from the GCF Secretariat, Peter Tarfa representing the Federal Ministry of Environment, Nigeria and Dr. Johnson Boanuh, Director of Environment ECOWAS Commission.

The following were extracts from the concluding remarks:

“The clinic discussions were very candid and have been helpful in demonstrating what the real issues are in terms of accessing the Adaptation Fund. I hope we can keep these conversations going and improve our readiness work, together with our partner organizations. The AF has seen that maintaining transparency towards civil society is key to its own sustainability and for the whole direct access experiment of the AF, so thankful to the countries and the civil society organizations for making the discussions more wholesome.”

Mikko Ollikainen

“This has been a very productive and fruitful workshop. Information has been shared, this region has some firsts already in terms of engaging with GCF, we hope that lessons learnt from the workshop will be put into good use and carry on with engagement.”

Liberal Seburikoko

“It’s now time to apply what has been learnt, either for the institutions or for the project. We hope a lot of fruitful projects will materialise from here and we find an African way to adapt to climate change, grow our economies and improve the living conditions of every African.”

Christine K

“I am grateful for all the experiences shared and grateful to both Funds and their Secretariats for showing interest in the region and ensuring capacity in the region. I am hopeful that within relatively few months, we will see massive progress in the areas where challenges are faced in the region.”

Johnson Boanuh

“We believe knowledge and experience will catalyse more projects and access to these Funds. The indicator will be how much financing the region has been able to access from these Funds. Let us continue to engage with these Funds to ensure that the sub region gets its fair share from these Funds. Let us enhance south-south collaboration and help those that are below the ladder. The Clinic interactions have been useful, and I urge both Funds to create avenue for similar clinics at other interfacing opportunities such as the forth coming COP in Paris.”

Peter Tarfa

Summary

The three-day workshop provided opportunities for participants to have first-hand overview of the operating modalities for the financial mechanism of the Green Climate Fund and of the Adaptation Fund.

Day 1 of the workshop focused on providing a general overview to both Funds, including the readiness programme and accreditation of the two Funds; while Day II was dedicated to project formulation and implementation. Day III provided opportunities for participants to discuss strategies for enhancing multi stakeholders' collaboration within various actors in the West African region allowing for enhanced access to funding, resource mobilization and adaptation project implementation in the region.

Feedback from the participants and their experience from the workshop are summarized in Annexure I.

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ANNEXURE I: Participants' Feedback

Feedback from workshop participants indicates the following as the most beneficial outcomes:

1. Opportunities to engage with GCF and Adaptation Fund Secretariat representatives during the clinic sessions;
2. Success stories shared by accredited Implementing Entities;
3. Detailed overview of accreditation process as well as the lessons learnt from the challenges in the accreditation process;
4. Discussions on the role of the private sector and modalities for their engagement within the climate finance dynamic provided useful insight;
5. Useful insight on the requirements to demonstrate institutional capacity in order to leverage available funds for climate adaptation was highlighted;
6. Process for development of country strategic framework for coordination and multi stakeholder engagement;

Participant feedback also highlighted the following as areas for improvement:

1. Need to engage diverse speakers on variety of relevant issues and the sharing of more country experiences.
2. More practical insights into project designing and the GCF implementation would have been useful;
3. Need for clarity on the roles of CSO should be demonstrated;
4. The workshop included too many presentations and few opportunities for interactive sessions;
5. More information of country engagement in establishing NIE is required;
6. A field visit would have been useful.

ANNEXURE II: Workshop Agenda

REGIONAL CLIMATE FINANCE WORKSHOP, ABUJA, NIGERIA 21 – 23 SEPTEMBER, ABUJA, NIGERIA Venue: Ibetoto Hotel, Abuja, Nigeria	
Topic	Responsible/Speaker
Introduction of the workshop:	Sandra Freitas
Introduction to the AF and GCF <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AFB Secretariat • GCF Q&A	Young Hee Lee Liberal Seburikoko
Readiness Support for Africa and the region: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AFB Secretariat • GCF Q&A and identification of readiness support required for West Africa	Mikko Ollikainen Liberal Seburikoko
Roundtable focused discussion of experts and participants covering: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptation Fund and accreditation process for direct access • GCF and accreditation process for direct access 	Godfrey Tumusiime Liberal Seburikoko
Environment and Social Policy/Safeguards and implications for implementing entities seeking accreditation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AFB Secretariat • GCF 	Patty Miller Liberal Seburikoko
Status of Climate Finance Direct Access and readiness in ECOWAS Members States: Regional strategies, policies and priorities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSO representative • ECOWAS Q&A and discussion	German Watch (Alpha Kaloga) ECOWAS (Raoul Kouame)
Senegal success story: AFB accreditation and fast track accreditation to GCF Q&A and discussion	Dethie Soumare Ndiaye
Challenges of prospective applicants for AF accreditation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bank of Industry (Nigeria) 	Mike Oye
Breakout Session: Success stories and challenges in the accreditation process by accredited Implementing Entities of the AFB: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Natural Resources (Rwanda) • Agency for Agricultural Development (Morocco) – <i>Meryem Andaloussi</i> • National Environment Fund (Benin)- <i>Mathieu Biao</i> • West African Development Bank (BOAD) - <i>Ibrahim Traore</i> 	Facilitators Parallel clinic session with AFB Secretariat

REGIONAL CLIMATE FINANCE WORKSHOP, ABUJA, NIGERIA 21 – 23 SEPTEMBER, ABUJA, NIGERIA Venue: Ibeto Hotel, Abuja, Nigeria	
Topic	Responsible/Speaker
Plenary feedback and discussion covering: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the lessons from the Break –out sessions? • How would these lessons aid their respective on-going processes? 	Facilitators
What next after accreditation? Expectations of the AFB Secretariat <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AFB Secretariat Q&A and discussion	Mikko Ollikainen
DAY 2: TUESDAY 22 SEPTEMBER 2015	
Application of Environment and Social Safeguards in Project development and implementation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AFB Secretariat 	Patty Miller
Financing gender responsive climate projects: Tools, approaches and useful resources to draw from.	Liane Schalateck <i>“with West Africa CSO + IE”</i>
Parallel Session: Learning through experience: What next after Accreditation	
Breakout Session: Best practice in project development and implementation – the experience of AF and GCF accredited implementing entities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centre for Ecology “AF+GCF” (Senegal) – <i>Dethie Ndiaye</i> • National Environment Fund (Benin) - <i>Mathieu Biaou</i> • Agency for Agricultural Development (Morocco) – <i>Meryem Andaloussi</i> • Ministry of Natural Resources “AF+GCF” (Rwanda) • West African Development Bank (BOAD) - <i>Ibrahim Traore</i> • Africa Finance Corporation (Nigeria) – <i>Kome Ajegbo</i> 	Facilitators
	Parallel clinic session with AFB Secretariat
Plenary feedback and discussion	Facilitators
Private sector experience in project development and implementation for climate change adaptation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zambia case study – Climate Investment Fund PPCR • Africa Finance Corporation (AFC), Nigeria • CSO representative Discussion: Role of the private sector in adaptation and the mobilization of climate finance at national and regional levels.	Milandu Dubeka Oliver Andrews (tbc) German watch (Alpha Kaloga)
Lessons from civil society: Climate finance for project development and implementation in West Africa. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENDA (Senegal) • WEP (Nigeria) • JeunesVolontaires pour l'Environnement “JVE” (Benin) 	Emmanuel Seck John Baaki Mawuse Hountondji

REGIONAL CLIMATE FINANCE WORKSHOP, ABUJA, NIGERIA 21 – 23 SEPTEMBER, ABUJA, NIGERIA Venue: Ibeto Hotel, Abuja, Nigeria	
Topic	Responsible/Speaker
Discussion	
Process for the development of Country Strategic Framework for coordination and multi-stakeholder engagement: “Lessons learned; Success stories” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senegal, and CSE • CSO representative (ENDA) 	Dethie Soumare Ndiaye Emmanuel Seck
Discussion, conclusion and wrap up of Day 2	
DAY 3: WEDNESDAY 23 SEPTEMBER 2015	
Break out session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchange of ideas on relevant strategies and approaches for countries and institutions at the national, sub-national, regional and sub-regional level to improve climate finance mobilization and implementation • How national institutions and sub-regional institutions can work with regional and international Accredited Entities Introduction by panelists 	FACILITATED DISCUSSION BY ECOWAS
Closing session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop wrap-up and evaluation 	Facilitators
Clinic sessions with AFB Secretariat	

ANNEXURE III: Participants List – Regional Climate Finance Workshop

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