The Adaptation Fund

• Goal:
  ✓ Increase resilience through concrete adaptation projects & programmes that are in line with government priorities
  ✓ Focus on most vulnerable countries and communities

• Innovative features:
  ✓ Governed by majority of developing countries
  ✓ Levy on Clean Development Mechanism proceeds & other sources of funding
  ✓ Direct access alongside conventional access through international orgs
The Adaptation Fund (2)

- **Direct access:**
  - Accredited developing country organizations submit proposals, receive funds directly
  - Country-drivenness, ownership

- **47 accredited entities:**
  - 29 national (NIE), 48% LDC, SIDS
  - 6 regional
  - 12 multilateral (UN, MDBs)
Many AF projects take place in Urban Environments, across sectors

- In addition:
  - Ecosystem-based adaptation
  - Community-based adaptation
  - Enhanced direct access
Case example: Solomon Islands (UN-Habitat)

- **Objective**: Enhancing urban resilience of Honiara to climate change impacts and natural disasters
  - Resilience actions in hotspot communities, including unplanned informal settlements
  - Community capacity strengthening: training
  - At ward level, targeting women, youth, urban agriculture and food security
  - City-wide: strengthening institutions to respond to climate change, sea level rise, disasters
- **Grant amount**: US$ 4.4million
- 6000 direct beneficiaries, trainings in climate resilience measures
Case example: Senegal (program, CSE)

- Goal: to protect coastal communities from climate change impacts
  - Building sea wall and submerged berms
  - Desalination of agricultural land
  - Livelihoods diversification
- Grant: US$8.6million
  - 730 m of seawall protecting urban area,
  - 3,000 tourism and fishing jobs preserved,
  - 5,000 food producers benefitting from infrastructure improvements
Case example: Honduras (UNDP)

- **Objective**: Increasing resilience to climate change related risks in the most vulnerable population in Honduras through pilot activities and mainstreaming climate considerations into water sector policies.
- Securing water supplies of Tegucigalpa and surrounding areas against water scarcity and extreme climate events.
- **Grant amount**: US$ 5.6 million.
- Extended through another project.
- **Results**: 10,000 poor HH have 50% increased access to water all year.
- 3,500 urban households at risk to mudslides from extreme rainfall stabilized homes through innovative rooftop water storage systems while harvesting water to local schools.
New directions in adaptation

• **Increase in scale:**
  ✓ What works – can be scaled up

• **“Mainstreaming” adaptation:**
  ✓ In addition to “adaptation projects”, climate-proofing of development projects

• **Importance of learning and sharing:**
  ✓ Capacity building at different level
  ✓ South-South cooperation

• **Innovations in adaptation:**
  ✓ Incubators produce new ideas
Thank you for listening!