

BRIEFING PAPER

State of play in adaptation finance

An overview of different adaptation initiatives in ten countries and beyond

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Supporting the most vulnerable to climate change.

Brief Summary

Climate change threatens countries which are most vulnerable to extreme weather events like floods, droughts and storms. Through adaptation projects, the population can learn to adapt to these climate risks and strengthen the resilience of important sectors like agriculture. There exist several climate funds which support adaptation projects. This paper aims to give an overview of the activities of the most active funds in this field.

As a social-feedback mechanism the Adaptation Fund NGO Network (AFN) accompanies climate change adaptation projects funded by the Adaptation Fund in ten countries. This paper also lines out, which multilateral adaptation funds are active in each of the ten AFN partner countries. This overview will provide adaptation practitioners working in those countries with a synthesis of adaptation initiatives and aims to trigger some thinking around how those different projects may harmonise their work in a more effective manner.

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1 Introduction

Climate change threatens countries which are most vulnerable to extreme weather events like floods, droughts and storms. Through adaptation projects, the population can learn to adapt to these climate risks and strengthen the resilience of important sectors like agriculture. There exist several climate funds which support adaptation projects. This paper aims to give an overview of the activities of the most active funds in this field.

The adaptation funds considered in this paper are the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) under the Climate Investment Funds (CIFs), the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) under the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) under the GEF and the Adaptation Fund (AF) under the Kyoto Protocol.

In the first chapter, a short overview of the funds and their activities is given, e.g. the financial resources spent on adaptation projects, the regional and sectorial focuses of the funds and the countries supported the most. Finally, chapter 3 illustrates the status quo of the different funds in the 10 countries supported by the Adaptation Fund NGO Network, e.g. the sectors addressed and the geographical scope of the different adaptation projects.

2 Adaptation Funds and their Activities

There are a number of funding institutions, agencies and other international organisations that are providing adaptation finance to the local level in developing countries. Their scope of work, financial instruments used and thematic focus differs greatly. The following analyses illustrate and give a snapshot of their work.

In regard to the allocation of financial resources spent on adaptation projects from 2003 to 2014, the PPCR (USD 796 million) under CIFs and the LDCF (USD 733 million) under the GEF were the largest contributing funds. The SCCF under the GEF and the AF under the Kyoto Protocol also supported adaptation projects and collectively represent a quarter of all total adaptation projects funding, which is illustrated in the graph below.

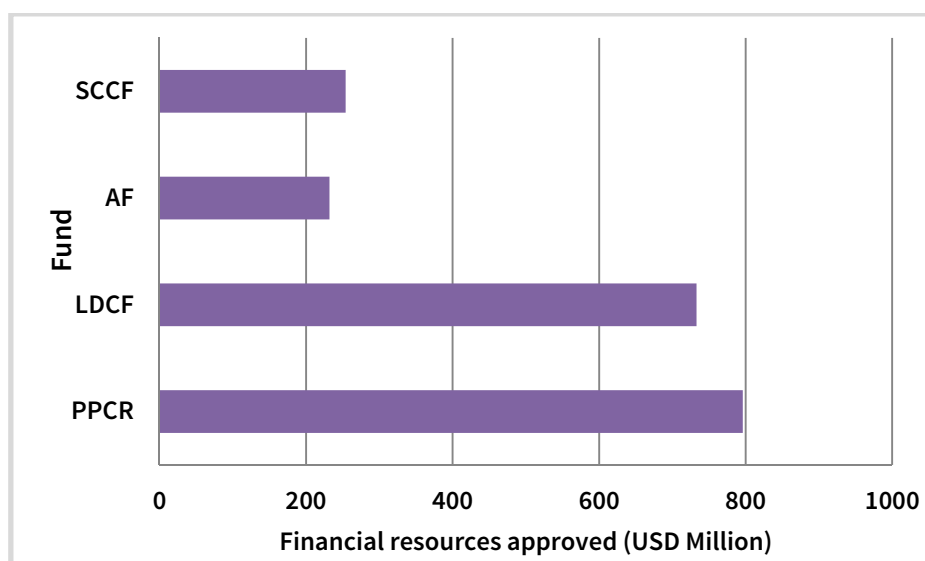


Figure 1: Amount of financial resources approved for adaptation projects by each fund (2003-2014)¹

While the PPCR and LDCF are the biggest contributors, they differ greatly when it comes to the number of countries they support. While the LDCF supports 51 countries, the PPCR only allocates money to 13 countries. Individually, the AF and SCCF support more than 40 countries each, as seen in Figure 2 below.

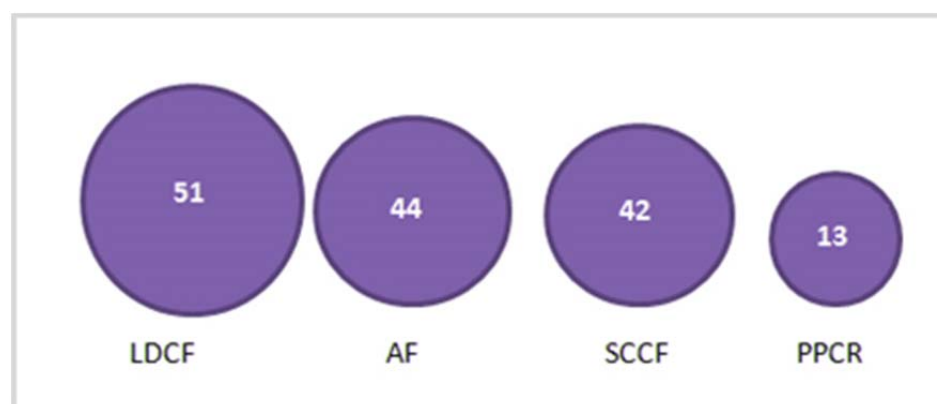


Figure 2: Number of supported countries per fund through February/April 2015²

¹ ODI, 2014

² Adaptation Fund, 2014 & Climate Funds Update, 2015a,b,c

Taking a closer look at the allocation of financial resources in specific countries it becomes obvious that several countries are receiving a bulk of financial support from more than two funds, see Figure 3. While most of those are least developed countries (LDCs), it raises the question why particularly those 15 LDCs receive support as the official list features almost 50 LDCs.

	Countries supported by three funds	Countries supported by four funds
Africa	Djibouti, Ethiopia, Mauritania, Rwanda, Senegal	Mozambique, Tanzania
Asia	Bangladesh, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal	Cambodia
Pacific	Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands	Samoa
Caribbean	Haiti, Jamaica	

Figure 3: Countries that are receiving financial support for adaptation from more than two international funds (incl. the GCCA)³

The existing data of the four funds analysed in this chapter shows that most of the adaptation projects funded are located in Africa. The majority of those are funded solely by the LDCF. Although over 60 per cent of its projects are located in Africa, the LDCF supports a number of projects in Asia and in the Pacific Region as well. While the SCCF's projects are concentrated in both African and Asian countries, it emerges as the fund that finances most projects in Asia out of the funds analysed in this chapter. The AF projects are almost equally distributed between Africa, Latin America, and Asia. Thus, the AF does not seem to pursue a strong regional focus like the LDCF. Lastly, taking into account the PPCR's projects that have not been approved yet, their regional focus lies in Caribbean and Asian countries.

³ Climate Funds Update, 2015d

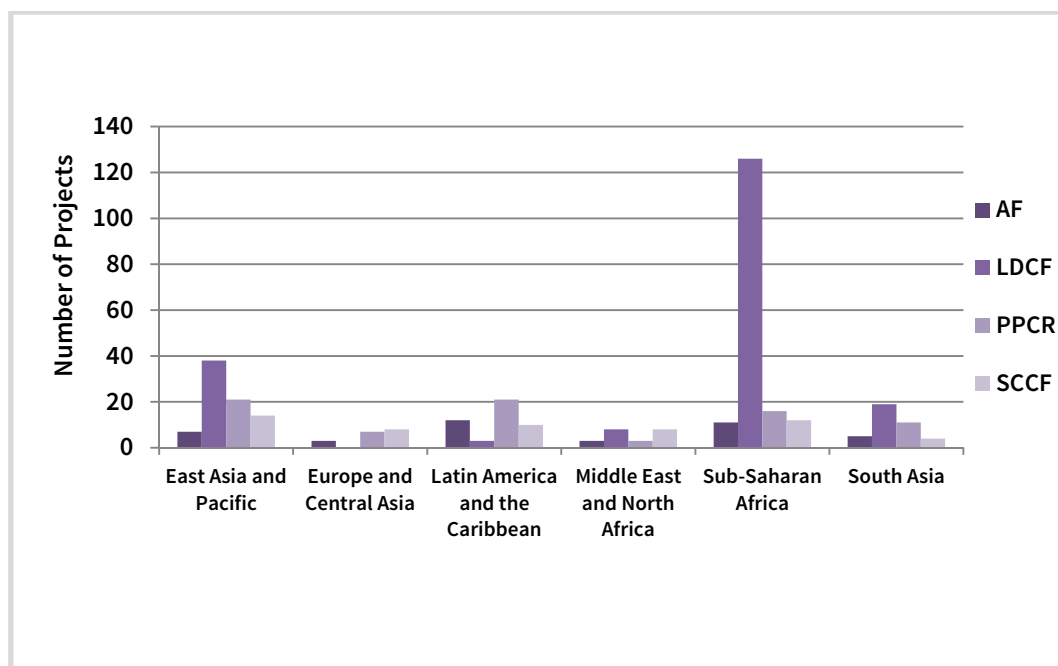


Figure 4: Regional distribution of projects through February 2015⁴

The four different funds analysed in this chapter offer various types of financing differing between grant- and loan-based financing. For instance, the PPCR provides grants and concessional financing (near-zero interest credits with a 75% grant element) to support climate resilience projects. The funding disbursed by the AF, SCCF, and LDCF in contrast is pure grant-based financing.

The economic and development sectors which the four international funds are supporting correspond with the ones that will be most affected by climate change: water, agriculture and coastal areas. Besides, all four funds are supporting climate information systems and disaster risk management. Interestingly, the sectors of food security, rural development, enabling environment, health, and urban development are only supported by one fund. Figure 5 illustrates those findings.

⁴ Climate Funds Update, 2015d

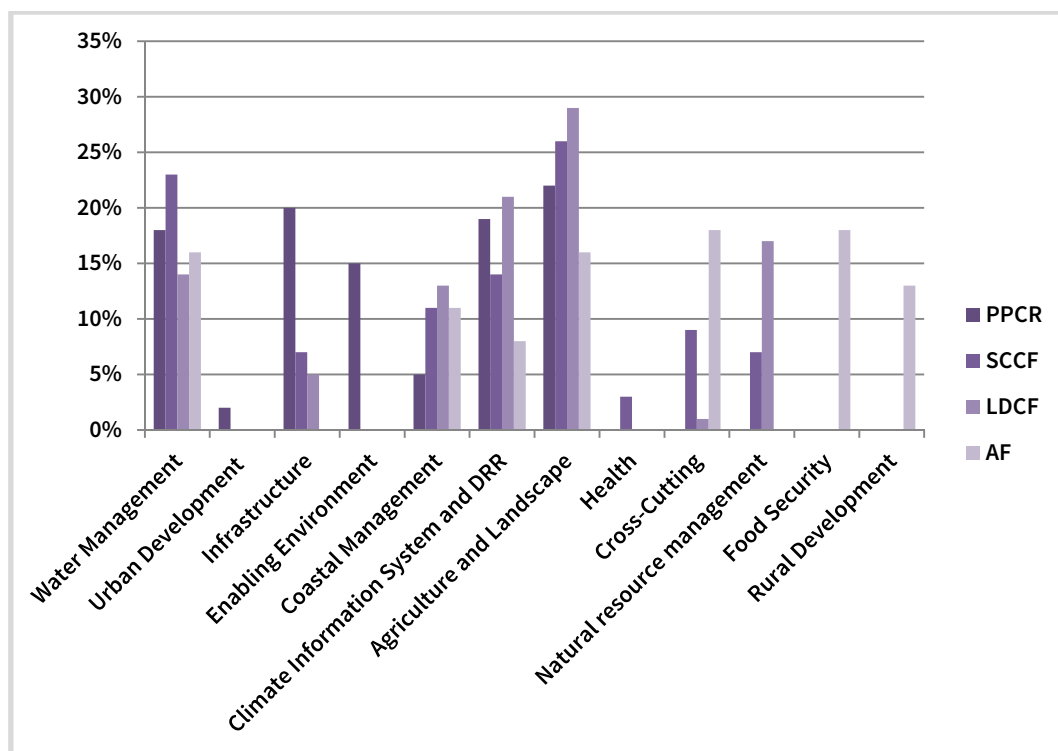


Figure 5: Percentage of projects in each sector supported by each fund⁵

3 Overview of adaptation initiatives in the ten AFN partner countries

The following chapter will give an overview of the different funds analysed in a more general fashion above and their specific on-the-ground work in the ten AFN partner countries. This overview will provide adaptation practitioners working in those countries with a synthesis of adaptation initiatives and aims to trigger some thinking around how those different projects may harmonise their work in a more effective manner.

⁵ Adaptation Fund, 2015; The GEF, 2014; CIF, 2015

Benin

Because climate change is a prevalent issue in Benin and the country's vulnerability to it has been increasing, international funds have been actively financing adaptation projects. During the past years, over USD 32 million have been invested in different sectors of the country. The main financing entity has been the LDCF, which has financed five different projects / programmes that mainly address institutional capacities in the different sectors. While the "Project for the Elaboration of the National Programme of Action for Adaptation for Climate Change" has directly targeted setting up its NAPA, other programmes have aimed at improving resilience in the energy and agricultural sector through capacity building programmes at the governance level and the distribution of technologies for monitoring, reporting and verification and early warning systems, reducing climate change impacts on the targeted sectors.

Fund	Sector	Granted Amount (USD)	Approach
LDCF	Institutions	200,000 (+32,000)	Project
LDCF	Agriculture	3.1 Mio. (+7 Mio.)	Programme
LDCF	DRR	4 Mio. (+18 Mio.)	Programme
LDCF	Water Management / Agriculture	7.2 Mio. (+44 Mio.)	Project
LDCF	Energy	8 Mio. (+30 Mio.)	Programme
GCCA	Water Management / Forests	10 Mio. (+375,000)	Project
Sub-total:		32.5 Mio (+99.4 Mio. Co-financing)	



The main region targeted in Benin is the Ouémé Valley Region, including the Lac Nokoué and the Lagune of Cotonou, where the GCCA and the LDCF are funding projects, with USD 7 and 5 million respectively. Furthermore, a project proposal is being developed to be funded by the Adaptation Fund in order to adapt the Lagune of Cotonou to rising sea levels and extreme weather events impacts. The Ouémé River is the biggest water source in Benin, and the adjacent ecosystems and forests are the vastest in the country. The area has been severely polluted by increasing urbanization from Cotonou. Due to this, water security for the region's growing number of inhabitants is threatened. The funded projects aim at reducing the degradation of the natural resources in this region, especially forests and water sources. This is why the LDCF's "Flood Control and Climate Resilience of Agriculture Infrastructures in Ouémé Valley" and the GCCA's "Fighting floods through the conservation and development of gallery forests, and providing reliable cartographic coverage for Benin" programmes have aimed at restoring adjacent forest to ensure permanent water and food security.

Cambodia

Due to its high reliance on climate sensitive sectors, especially in agriculture, Cambodia has been heavily targeted by international adaptation funds. Cambodia's biggest supporting fund has been PPCR, as they have invested USD 50 million in grants and USD 36 million in near-zero interest rate credits. The most pressing climate-related issue has been the management of extreme weather events, which threatens food and water security along the coast as well as the Tonle Sap and Mekong-River region. The PPCR has favoured infrastructure projects to reduce the devastating consequences of weather events. Food and water security projects are the programme's other priorities, as they hope to increase the resilience of the agricultural sector and the water resources through the distribution of new technologies. Collectively, these are all expected to produce economic benefits. The Mekong River is also subject to regional cooperation funded by GCCA. Other funds, especially LDCF, have a similar reasoning while focussing on capacity building in different sectors at the government level.

Fund	Sector	Granted Amount (USD)	Approach
PPCR	Water Management / Agriculture / DRR	86 Mio.	Programme
AF	Food security	4.9 Mio.	Project
LDCF	Institutions	199,500	Project
LDCF	Coastal Management	1.6 Mio. (+2.9 Mio.)	Programme
LDCF	Water Management/ Agriculture	5 Mio. (+18.8 Mio.)	Programme
LDCF	MRV	4.9 Mio. (+16.6 Mio.)	Programme
LDCF	Water Management / Agriculture	1.8 Mio. (+1.9 Mio.)	Project
LDCF	Rural Development	4.5 Mio. (+14.3 Mio)	Project
GCCA	Institutions	2.7 Mio. (+7.9 Mio.)	Programme
Subtotal :		111.9 Mio. (+62.6 Mio. Co-financing)	



Aside from institutions, the main areas of action were where capacity-building measures were implemented, especially along the main water resources. LDCF projects such as “Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity and Resilience of Rural Communities Using Micro Watershed Approaches to Climate Change and Variability to Attain Sustainable Food Security” are aimed at providing small-scale solutions for food security and flood risks issues of the rural population through better planning at the government level. Better management of the water sources reduces risks on destroying crop yields, while limiting pollution of the source. The AF project follows a similar approach by aiming at strengthening the resilience of rural communities living in protected areas in Cambodia. The project's main objective is to increase food supply and reduce soil erosion in five different areas.

Honduras

Although Honduras is highly vulnerable to climate change because of its low human development, only two funds have invested in this Central-American country: the AF and the SCCF. The AF “Addressing Climate Change Risks on Water Resources in Honduras: Increased Systemic Resilience

and Reduced Vulnerability of the Urban Poor” project targets the most vulnerable areas in the water sector, including the urban areas of San Pedro Sula and Tegucigalpa and Northern Patuca River-Basin. The project aims to do so by integrating the protection of key watersheds and climate considerations into and the new National Plan Law as well as other water laws. In the urban areas, training government staff to ensure the protection of the cities’ green belts and water resources in urban planning is the main priority. The SCCF project on “Competitiveness and Sustainable Rural Development Project in the Northern Zone of Honduras” follows a broader sustainable development approach for the rural communities in northern Honduras. Specific focal points of their actions are the selected municipalities of Atlantida in the north and municipalities surrounding the Lake Yojoa Watershed near San Pedro Sula. Similar to the AF, the SCCF also focuses on the protec-

Fund	Sector	Granted Amount (USD)	Approach
AF	Water Management	5.6 Mio.	Programme
SCCF	Rural Development	3 Mio. (+21 Mio.)	Programme
Subtotal :		8.6 Mio. (+21 Mio. Co-financing)	



tion of watersheds, although it approaches it on a smaller scale. The goal is to promote the development of small farmers through adaptation projects that protect watersheds, avoiding losses of biodiversity and soil erosion that might hurt crop yields in the long-term picture. The restoration of natural resources and a greater development of the rural community would increase the country’s resilience to extreme weather events, which have hit the region recently. The expectation is that technological transfer and improved technological practices will reduce the pressure on natural resources and increase the communities’ resilience, which is necessary to achieve the aforementioned goals.

Jamaica

As a developing small-island state, Jamaica's vulnerability to climate change is considerable. The only two funds that are currently addressing this vulnerability are GCCA and AF, although the PPCR is currently working on a major programme to support Jamaican efforts. The main areas addressed by these funds are the management of the island's coastal areas as well as the protection of water resources. The AF's strategy promotes the protection of

Negril's beaches from sea-level rise and coastal erosion caused by extreme weather events by investing in seawall infrastructure, while also trying to improve the agricultural sector's resilience in other areas of the country. Improving water and land management practices with small-scale initiatives, such as micro-dams, are supposed to spare national resources and ensure crop yields in the long-term. Capacity building within the planning institutions and raising awareness for climate change policies are also part of their strategy.

GCCA, while addressing similar sectors, has a slightly different approach. It supports the regional Caribbean Forum to find a regional approach to climate change policy, while also implementing a national programme. The national programme aims at reducing disaster risks in coastal areas through a broad set of measures. Coastal watersheds are specifically targeted to reduce run-off and associated pollution, which carry health risks. Restoring these ecosystems and inland forests is key to successful adaptation policies in Jamaica, as the whole island is highly vulnerable to storms and other extreme weather events. Reinstalling these natural buffers can therefore help reduce the disaster risk. GCCA aims at mainstreaming protective legislation into the Jamaican sustainable agenda so that this may be taken into account.

Fund	Sector	Granted Amount (USD)	Approach
AF	Agriculture / Coastal Management	9.9 Mio.	Programme
PPCR	t.b.d.	t.b.d.	Programme
GCCA	Coastal Management, Institutions	5.1 Mio. (+440,000)	Programme
Subtotal:		15.1 Mio. (+440,000 Co-financing)	



Jordan

Due to its geographical location, Jordan's main vulnerability is its scarce water resources. The lack of water for irrigation is especially harmful to the agricultural sector, which is almost completely dependent on in-country rainfall. Lack of accessible water is particularly damaging to economic growth and well-being within Jordan, a country which employs many people in the agricultural sector. The SCCF therefore started a pilot project for more efficient water use in agriculture. The "TT-Pilot (GEF-4) DHRS: Irrigation Technology Pilot Project to face Climate Change Impact" addresses the country's key vulnerability by using 5,000 m/ha of underground pipes to irrigate approximately 200 ha of land. The pipes are proven to retain contaminants and release clean water, regardless of what kind of water it is filled with. Expected benefits are therefore both socio-economical and ecological. This technology is hoped to improve effectiveness of irrigation in arid and semi-arid regions. To implement this pilot project, the SCCF has invested 2 Mio. while other co-financers have contributed with 6 Mio. The project is associated with a capacity-building programme for farmers using this technology so that the efforts can be evaluated on a reasonable basis. Furthermore, Adaptation Fund has approved an adaptation project in Jordan in 2014. The project that is intended to start in 2015 seeks to increase the resilience of poor and vulnerable communities by adaptation measures in the field of water (reuse of wastewater and rainwater harvesting) and agriculture (introduction of permaculture).

Fund	Sector	Granted Amount (USD)	Approach
SCCF	Water Management / Agriculture	2 Mio. (+6 Mio.)	Project
AF	Water Management / Agriculture	9.2 Mio.	Project
Subtotal:		11.2 Mio. (+6 Mio. Co-financing)	



Kenya

Due to scarce rainfall and a generally variable climate, Kenya's vulnerability to climate change is considerable. Droughts and floods (in rainfall season) have had devastating impacts on the economy, especially in the agricultural sector where almost 75 per cent of the population is employed and 30 per cent of the country's GDP originates.⁶ Rural communities especially are highly dependent on it. Development in other sectors has largely been hindered by insufficient infrastructure and lack of good governance. This overall lack of development, especially in rural areas, is a prevalent issue for adaptation policies. Because of this reason, the SCCF chose to support the Kenyan government with the "Adaptation to Climate Change in Arid Lands" project. Through a general development approach focussing on infrastructure projects for disaster risk reduction and general capacity building of government agents, this project is expected to reduce the selected communities' vulnerability. On the local level, special focus is put on early warning systems and weather forecasting to support farmers and other technical improvements that should incentivise growth. Part of this approach will be to include the private sector and to connect all stakeholders to achieve a diversification of the economy.

Fund	Sector	Granted Amount (USD)	Approach
SCCF	Rural Development	6.5 Mio. (+44.8 Mio.)	Programme
AF	Water Management / Food security	9.9 Mio.	Project
Subtotal:		16.4 Mio. (+44.8 Mio. Co-financing)	



The project links this approach to further capacity building, reflecting experiences with corruption in the country. The project is financed by the GEF and other financiers that combine to complete the project costs of more than USD 50 million. Besides, a new project funded by the Adaptation Fund is being implemented (funding amount of USD 9.9 million). It has been developed by the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) and aims to strengthen the resilience and adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities, especially in regard to food security improvement, climate resilient water management, adaptation to sea level rise and disaster risk reduction.

⁶ CIA World Factbook

Rwanda

Being one of the smallest countries in Eastern Africa, Rwanda is also one of the most densely populated. With most of the country depending on subsistence agriculture, forests and soils have experienced stress, hurting long-term agricultural yields. It is for this reason that the different funds active in Rwanda focus mainly on ecosystem management and infrastructure projects. Soil degradation has led to landslides that threaten human security and natural resources. A more variable and extreme climate, as well as increasing population and ensuing stress on soils, will continue to increase the country's vulnerability. Especially floods and changing weather patterns have become an issue for farmers, whose agricultural yields have been under pressure as forest ecosystems and soils continue to degrade.

Fund	Sector	Granted Amount (USD)	Approach
GCCA	Agriculture	5.7 Mio.	Programme
AF	Rural Development	9.9 Mio.	Project
LDCF	DRR / Water Management	3.1 Mio. (+3.3 Mio.)	Project
LDCF	Forests / Ecosystem Management	5.5 Mio. (+10.7 Mio.)	Programme
LDCF	Rural Development	8.8 Mio. (+45.3 Mio.)	Programme
LDCF	Institutions	195,000	Programme
Subtotal		33.3 Mio. (+59.4 Mio. Co-financing)	

As seen in the map, most funds are directed in the north-western area of Rwanda, where vast wetland and forest ecosystems are threatened. The AF and LDCF projects have aimed at restoring natural ecosystems through early warning technologies and capacity building for farmers, focussing especially on forest management to prevent landslides. Improving climate-resilient infrastructure was also a priority. LDCF remains the biggest actor in Rwanda with four projects directed at reducing vulnerability. GCCA has a different approach in the agricultural sector, implementing a larger project to establish a new tenure system in rural communities. The objective of the "Sector budget support for environment and natural resources in Rwanda" programme was to incentivise farmers to invest in eco-friendly technologies by supporting the government in establishing clearer land rights with a broad land registration programme, in hope of creating more investment and long-term food security.



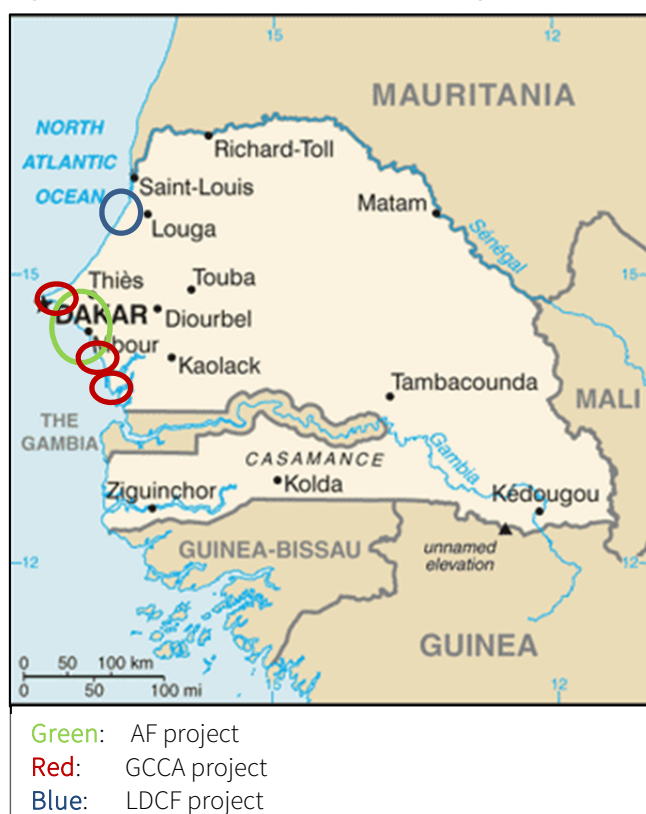
Senegal

As the most western country of Africa geographically, Senegal has been vulnerable to the effects of climate change because of its variable climate and Atlantic coastline. The coastline has been severely hit by sea-level rise and related effects. The tourism sector and the population, both of which are densely situated along the coastline, have been threatened by these developments. The other main vulnerable region has been the rural interior of the country where scarce water resources have hindered the growth of the agricultural

sector and threatened food security. In both cases, investment in infrastructure and capacity building projects are necessary. These are the main weakspots in Senegal that funds are attempting to address. The AF and GCCA have both invested in the coastline near Dakar, where human pollution and intervention have amplified the effects of climate change on the coastlines. The AF's "Adaptation to Coastal Erosion" project and the GCCA's "Integrated management of Senegal's coastal areas" programme follow a similar approach. Training government agents to implement regulations that protect ecosystems along the coastline will ultimately also protect food re-

sources. Investments in flood proofing coastal infrastructure and water processing plan are also necessary as flood resilience and water scarcity are prevalent issues. LDCF issued four projects, of which only one focussed on coastal management. Increasing institutional capacities and the resilience of rural communities were the main goal in this case, especially through the "Mainstreaming Ecosystem-based Approaches to Climate-resilient Rural Livelihoods in Vulnerable Rural Areas through the Farmer Field School Methodology" programme that aimed to tackle the food security issues in the rural Senegal. Managing the scarce water resources and training the local farmers are the main priorities in this regard, as the food demand in Senegal is growing with its population.

Fund	Sector	Granted Amount (USD)	Approach
AF	Coastal Management	8.6 Mio.	Project
LDCF	Institutions	195,000	Programme
LDCF	Water Management	5 Mio. (+8.8 Mio.)	Programme
LDCF	Rural Development	6.2 Mio. (+20.9 Mio.)	Programme
LDCF	Coastal Management	4.1 Mio. (+43.7 Mio.)	Project
GCCA	Coastal Management	5 Mio.	Programme
Subtotal:		29.1 Mio. (+73.4 Mio. Co-financing)	



South Africa

Although South Africa is one of the most developed nations in Africa, it is still highly vulnerable to climate change. In South Africa, international funds have been particularly directed towards the forestry sector. The degradation of forest resources has not only become a major source of emissions, but has also increased the vulnerability of the local population to climate change. This is why SCCF has dedicated over USD 35 million of funding to the south-western region of South Africa (USD 3.5 million in independent grants, USD 31.8 million in co-financing), a region highly vulnerable to forest fires. The “Reducing Disaster Risks from Wildfire Hazards Associated with Climate Change in South Africa” programme has strived to reduce this risk. As the probability of forest fires is predicted to increase due to the effects of a more variable climate, the project aimed to reduce these risks by combining different approaches. The main priority was to integrate the risks of fire hazards into national development policies so that the issue would be acknowledged on all government levels. This was linked to a capacity building programme on the local level to increase the level of fire management. Knowledge on the risks and a set of practical adaptation approaches were proposed to government agents, with expectations for better planning of future policies. Other action was the spread of early-warning technologies that should limit the risk of large scale impacts of forest fires on the economy and the inhabitants.

Fund	Sector	Granted Amount (USD)	Approach
SCCF	Forestry	3.5 Mio. (+31.8 Mio.)	Programme
AF	Agriculture, Early Warning	9.8 Mio.	Project
Subtotal:		13.3 Mio. (+31.8 Mio. Co-financing)	

In October 2014, the funding of two new projects has been approved by the Adaptation Fund. One is located at the uMgungundlovu District in KwaZulu-Natal and aims to build adaptive capacity



Black: SCCF project
Green: AF project

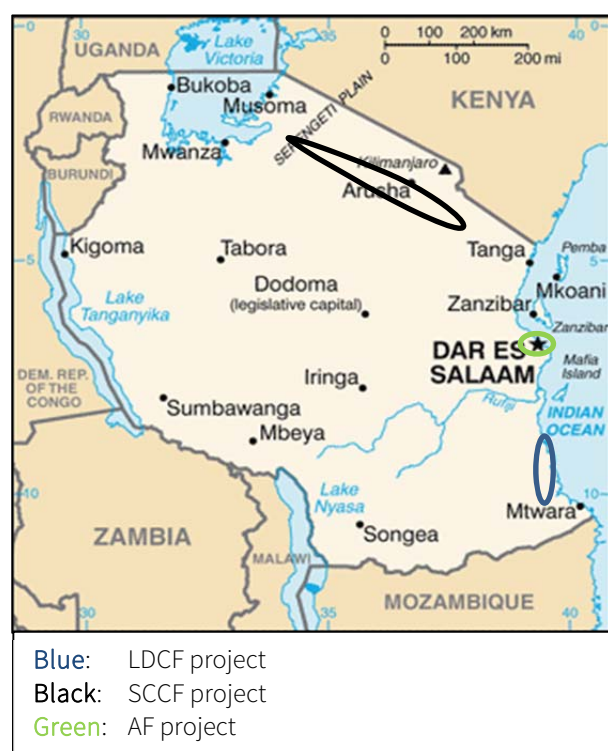
due to rising temperatures and changes in annual rainfall. With a funding amount of USD 7.5 million, the implementation of early warning and response systems and inter alia the construction of ecological and engineering infrastructure solutions is planned. The second AF project is funded with USD 2.4 million and supports the Mopani District in the north east and the Namakwa District in the north west of South Africa. Through a small-grants facility that provides funding for small climate change adaptation project it aims to empower local institutions and incorporate adaptation strategies into local practices to cope with future climate risks such as droughts and seasonal shifts in rain fall.

Tanzania

As almost all major adaptation funds are active in Tanzania, its vulnerability to climate change is obvious. Nonetheless the sectors in which the different funds act are quite different, as the country is vulnerable in many areas. GCCA especially tackles Tanzanian issues in a broader development approach, targeting agriculture, rangelands, water and forestry sectors through capacity-building measures that are aimed at improving resource management. Other main vulnerable sectors identified are the coastal areas, which are targeted by LDCF and the AF. While LDCF focuses on rural areas by improving early warning systems and technical capacities, the AF concentrates on the urban area surrounding Dar-es-Salaam.

Fund	Sector	Granted Amount (USD)	Approach
SCCF	Water Management	1 Mio. (+1,574,880)	Project
GCCA	Institutions	10 Mio.	Programme
GCCA	Institutions	2.7 Mio.	Programme
AF	Coastal Management	5 Mio.	Project
LDCF	Institutions	200,000	Programme
LDCF	Coastal Management	3.1 Mio. (+7.6 Mio.)	Programme
LDCF	Rural Development	4 Mio. (+19.7 Mio.)	Programme
Subtotal:		26 Mio. (+29 Mio. Co-financing)	

Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania's largest city has been prone to flooding, which in return has threatened key administrative, commercial and transport infrastructure. The AF has made efforts to protect



the city through investments in infrastructure and better monitoring of risks. This approach was complemented by capacity building and training for local government agents, with hope of improving urban planning and flood management. In the rural part of the country, SCCF identified the Pangani River Basin near the Serengeti-Plain as a policy target. The “Mainstreaming Climate Change in Integrated Water Resources Management in Pangani River Basin” project is aimed at improving water management in the region, which will improve agricultural yields and tackle food security issues in the long-term. Because of the high population density along the river and the potential socio-economic conflicts that changes in river management could cause, the project is implemented in strong cooperation with national planners.

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