



## Editorial

(By Jean Paul Brice Affana, Policy Advisor – Climate Finance and Development, Germanwatch)



Dear colleagues, dear readers,

As we are about to engage ourselves, as civil society advocates, in important debates and decisions during the upcoming twenty-eighth Meeting of the Adaptation Fund Board (AFB.28) scheduled from 4–7 October 2016 in Bonn, Germany, we want to share with you updates from the past few months relating to the issue of climate change adaptation. Since our last newsletter in May this year, a lot has happened, and many of these activities have been made possible because of our continuously active Adaptation Fund NGO Network (AFN) partners and other civil society actors and organizations across the developing world. As in the past newsletters we are now again sharing news about the achievements and impact our AFN partners are making around the world. This remind us that we are standing together, stronger, and united towards the common goal of advancing the adaptation agenda with concrete insights from civil society!

In this newsletter we are exploring the increasing tendency of financing needs of accredited entities to the AF as the Fund just recorded its highest demand for funding for adaptation reaching US\$ 208.6 million distributed amongst 31 concept and project proposals received for consideration by the AF Board at their next meeting. Despite that the Fund has already committed US\$ 354.89 million to support 54 concrete, localized climate adaptation and resilience projects across 48 countries world-

wide over the past six years, the needs for additional funding to meet adaptation targets of those nations in the frontlines to climate change impacts is increasing gradually.

We are also sharing in this edition updates on recent regional gatherings that brought together stakeholders that received new skills and training on climate finance readiness under the Adaptation Fund's Readiness Programme. Participants had the opportunity to explore the value of this component which aims to help strengthen the capacity of national and regional implementing entities to receive and manage climate financing, particularly through the Fund's programme and Direct Access modality, hence supporting countries to adapt and build resilience to counter changing climate conditions in various sectors. We are highlighting some inside stories from our national partners worldwide, showcasing what they are doing in Jordan, Rwanda, Jamaica, and Senegal. Besides its local engagement, the Network continues its advocacy role at the global level, like during its active participation to the NAP Expo 2016 held on the theme "Advancing National Adaptation Plans post-Paris". The objectives of this fourth series of NAP Expos were to provide a platform for focused interactions between all Parties and organizations on aspects that advance the formulation and implementation of NAPs, and a space for countries to interact with providers of support as means to improve access to financing for NAPs and the progress around their operationalization.

Talking about progress, we are currently undertaking the evaluation of the second phase of the AFN with a fundamental focus this time on national level's achievements. The results-based approach of this evaluation that follows the mid-term review and final evaluation of the first phase of the programme implementation conducted in 2013, aims to demonstrate how the AFN country partners have been involved in working closely with other relevant stakeholders and institutions in accompanying adaptation projects' development, monitoring them, and tracking progress around their implementation locally. As we need to be able to assess the impact our Network makes, ENDA, our partner in Senegal has recently received the visit of our external evaluator that also met with local actors and beneficiaries of the first terminated project funded by the AF in the Africa region. While waiting for the results of this essential evaluation, we can all be proud of the achievements and realizations of this Network over the past years.

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## I. Is the Adaptation Fund current financing capacity able to satisfy increasing needs for the future?

(By Jean Paul Brice Affana, Policy Advisor – Climate Finance and Development, Germanwatch)

In August this year, the Adaptation Fund has recorded its second largest number of proposals in its history, including four fully developed regional project proposals. A total of [31 concept and project proposals](#) have been received to be considered at the 28<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Fund's Board taking place in October. The last time such record has been registered was a year ago in the lead up to the 26<sup>th</sup> Board meeting when a total of US\$ 206.5 million was requested for funding project proposals. At its upcoming meeting in October, the Board will have to decide whether to endorse the concepts and approve the fully developed proposals amongst 19 single-country proposals which include nine fully developed proposals and 10 concept proposals, and 12 regional project proposals received with four already fully-developed ones. The record funding requests total US\$ 208.6 million from accredited entities!

Since 2010, the Adaptation Fund has committed US\$ 354.89 million to support 54 concrete, localized climate adaptation and resilience projects in 48 countries, with more than 3.6 million direct beneficiaries. This has certainly contributed to the Fund being included in the COP21 outcome last year, which states that the AF may serve the Paris Agreement subject to a process that has already started and will continue in Marrakech. Will this help the AF to access more funding in the future?

When looking at the Article 9 of the agreement which encourages "developed country Parties [to] provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention", we see its concrete alignment with the AF Resource Mobilization Task Force's report to the AF Board at their 27<sup>th</sup> meeting which affirms that 90% of their target was achieved, while however active fundraising is still required with a target of US\$ 80 million that could then be gradually increased over time. As a response to the report, the Board decided to set



A women at her tea tree plantage in Kenya. Photo by Lisa Junghans

a new resource mobilization target of US\$ 80 million per year for the biennium 2016–2017 in its Decision B.27/36. At the same meeting, the AF Trustee reported to the Board that at year-end 2015, the total revenue to the AF had amounted to US\$ 539.1 million, including US\$ 195.8 million from CER sales, US\$ 343.4 million from donations, and US\$ 4.3 million from investment income generated by the trustee. As such, funds available for new project and programme approvals had amounted to US\$ 177.7 million at year-end 2015 with an increase of US\$ 47.7 million since the previous report from the Fund's Trustee. While the urgency for the most vulnerable groups and communities to adapt to climate change is continuously high, there is the strong need to increase the availability of adaptation finance, especially in the context of the short-term (2016) and medium-term (2020) financing needs of the Adaptation Fund.

In a study published in 2014, Oxfam stresses that new commitments to establish innovative sources of public finance are highly needed. A possible scenario for enhancing adaptation financing could come from the emergence of new contributors beyond developed countries such as the EU, US and some other country donors that want a broader base of climate finance contributors in the absence of their own contributions. China for example signalled its intention to provide US\$ 3.1bn in cli-



Rural farmers in the harvesting period. Photo by Lisa Junghans



mate finance in 2013, and Colombia, Peru and South Korea were among those contributing to the Green Climate Fund the same year. Commitments by other wealthier developing countries could shift the dynamics in climate financing, both for adaptation and mitigation, hence considerably by removing the main excuse for lack of ambition from rich countries. This issue was also discussed during a pre-COP 21 ministerial meeting, where the dispute centred on whether new countries “in a position to do so” should be encouraged to make finance commitments. Beyond 2020, new agreed sources of climate finance will be critical to ensure that additional and predictable flows reach the most vulnerable countries the Oxfam study says.

It is obvious that the increase of adaptation financing needs will have to be addressed at the upcoming AF Board meeting in October and at the climate negotiations in November in Morocco which could be another key milestone to bring the issue of adaptation financing on the table of discussions, hence allowing developed countries to strongly consider raising their ambition to provide the AF with the necessary resources so it could enhance its capacity to meet existing and future needs which will noticeably get higher in the years to come than today.

In a joint paper that will be released in the coming weeks, Germanwatch together with [NewClimate Institute](#) are exploring the AF financing needs in the future. The study methodological approach is based on possible scenarios for the short-term and medium-term potential demands that may be coming from accredited entities and motivated by their real needs for more adaptive capacity. The paper also assumes that increasing rate for accreditation requests to the Fund may justify increasing of funding needs in the short-term scenario. The findings of the study will help inform relevant stakeholders, such as civil society, AF Board members and staff about the necessity for innovative sources of finance for the Adaptation Fund which is crucial to sustain its funding mechanism.

## II. Enhancing access to climate finance for adaptation through effective readiness

*(By Abderrahman Amor, President of Réseau Environnement Climat (REC), Morocco)*

Helping implementing entities (NIEs) to “become ready” to access climate finance is a key focus area for the Adaptation Fund. For this purpose the Fund has established a Readiness Programme for Climate Finance which aims to assist in strengthening the capacity of national and regional implementing entities to receive and manage climate financing, particularly through the Fund’s Direct Access modality, and to adapt and build resilience to counter changing climate conditions in several sectors related to the issue. Various ways are used to achieve this goal, including capacity support provided to accredited entities such as peer to peer learning, introduction seminars, access to small grants provision for project formulation and the implementa-

tion of specific environmental or social safeguard policies. The Fund also encourages the cooperation and partnerships among climate finance readiness providers, especially using a South-South approach, while it supports countries seeking accreditation through small grants, hosts climate finance readiness seminars and events, develops tools and guidance documents as needed, and facilitate knowledge management with activities like documentation of lessons learnt, publication of country case studies, media outreach, development of a [readiness website](#) by the AF secretariat with support from [CDKN](#), among others.

In 2016, thanks to the AF secretariat, a number of capacity building events were held, especially at the regional level, and have enabled multi-stakeholders, including civil society representatives, to build-up skills and training through face to face readiness events and online gatherings like Webinars. From 23–25 August the AF secretariat co-organized an Adaptation Fund’s Climate Finance Readiness Workshop for the Asia and Asia Pacific region in Madhya Pradesh, India. One month later, a Climate Finance Readiness Workshop for the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region was held in Rabat, Morocco from 6–8 September with the participation of regional CSOs repre-



Participants debating during the MENA regional readiness workshop in Rabat in September 2016. Photo by Abderrahman Amor

sentatives that were involved and contributed to the training. It focused its attention on enhancing climate finance readiness and access for region that is increasingly vulnerable to climate change and water scarcity. About 50 participants from more than a dozen countries gathered together and reviewed the AF’s Direct Access modality, which provides developing countries the opportunity to receive climate finance and develop projects directly through accredited NIEs. They discussed success stories from NIEs, including those from Morocco’s Agency for the Development of Agriculture (ADA) and Jordan’s Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC) which were presented alongside best practices in accreditation procedures and project development processes.

Three representatives from local civil society attended the workshop, including myself as President of Moroccan Réseau

Environnement Climat (REC), who brought in non-state perspectives and insights, while also learning how direct access to climate finance could enable MENA countries to access funding for concrete adaptation projects and new programmes. The complaint mechanism put in place by the AF to allow civil society and other stakeholders to report on issues around project development and implementation also got his attention, as he has seen that as an inclusive approach within the Fund's processes. As the workshop addressed adaptation challenges and priorities for Morocco and the MENA region, which face increasing dry weather with extreme heat affecting agriculture, participants shared concerns on the need of urgent adaptation solutions.

I had the chance to acknowledge the efforts from ADA as Morocco's NIE then took the opportunity to send a vibrant call for more inclusion of non-state actors in the AF projects towards collection action to improve adaptive capacities of the water sector in my country's oasis zones to diversify incomes and improve ecosystem resilience. Given that the oasis zones in southern Morocco houses 1.733 million inhabitants and constitute an environmental heritage for the country, the CSO participant expressed the need for more AF-funded projects in this geographical region, as it is already the case with the [PACC-ZO project](#) which I should admit is an excellent initiative that should also cover the province of Tata in south-western Morocco which suffers from extreme weather and droughts.

Workshop attendees concluded that AF projects must continue considering gender, social and environmental policies to promote human rights, conservation and equal access to AF resources for women and men. The readiness programme of the Fund, which serves that goal, should be support and empower all stakeholders relevant for adaptation project, encouraging them to share their views and perspectives. Once returned home in Agadir, I organised two local meetings and consultations with local stakeholders to share my experience and make them aware of the AF activities as well.

### III. The Adaptation Fund NGO Network at the NAP Expo 2016

(By Lisa Junghans, AFN Coordinator, Germanwatch)

From 11-15 July 2016, an Adaptation Fund NGO Network representative attended the [NAP Expo 2016](#) in Bonn, Germany to share some lessons and experiences regarding stakeholder engagement approaches. Ms. Lisa Junghans, the network's coordinator who is based at Germanwatch, was one of the speakers at the event titled "Advancing National Adaptation Plans post-Paris" and was organized by the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) with inputs from the Adaptation Committee, the global support programmes for NAPs, and many other partner organizations. This was the fourth in the series of NAP Expos, and this time the event objectives were to provide a platform for focused interactions between all Parties

and organizations on aspects that advance the formulation and implementation of NAPs, and a space for countries to interact with providers of support, including the GCF and GEF, and bilateral agencies as means to improve access to financing for NAPs. The gathering thus served as a forum for sharing experience, best practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs and information on support provided and received in relation to the process to formulate and implement NAPs.



Workers crossing the Mombasa River by ferry in the early morning hours – most of them either walk to work or take their bicycle.  
Photo by Lisa Junghans

On Wednesday 13<sup>th</sup> July, several parallel sessions were held, including one on stakeholder engagement. Moderated by Ms. Vositha Wijenayake from Southern Voices on Climate Change, the session discussed the formulation and implementation of NAPs and how it involves three main types of stakeholders. This includes actors who are directly involved in the process and responsible for the formulation and implementation of the NAPs, the providers of financial and technical support as well as the beneficiaries of the NAP, such as economic or ecological systems, citizens or the private sector. The identification of such actors and stakeholders needs to take into account the necessary guiding principles to ensure representation of all groups and systems of the society. The session also presented best practices and experiences of stakeholder engagement such as the mapping of actors and stakeholders and how to engage civil society organizations through stakeholder dialogues in the planning and implementation of NAPs. Furthermore a number of country experiences were shared. Here Ms. Lisa Junghans shared lessons from Senegal, a country in which the Adaptation Fund NGO Network has been active in accompanying the Adaptation Fund project as well as the broader adaptation debate in a critical and constructive manner for the past five years. She illustrated how the civil society in Senegal was invited to comment on the terms of reference for the development of the NAPs of the fishery sector and how decentralised consultations with a number of different civil society organisations, private sector representatives as well as fishery organizations, local profes-



sionals and local government have made the NAP to focus on the needs of those affected by climate change. While such a collaborative approach was applied in the NAP for the fishery sector, ENDA, our local partner organization, is currently lobbying to ensure a similar collaborative spirit in the development of other sectoral NAPs.

## IV. Inside stories

# Rwanda

## Regional stakeholders discuss the adaptation project proposal

*(By Serge Joram Nsengimana, Executive Director of ACNR, Rwanda)*

On 26<sup>th</sup> July 2016 a one day Stakeholders Meeting was held at UNEP's Headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya to validate the Lake Victoria Basin Climate Change (LVBC) and Kenya's adaptation project proposal which was developed by UNEP with inputs from relevant stakeholders, including civil society. AFN partner, Association pour la Conservation de la Nature au Rwanda (ACNR), attended the meeting as the only CSO invited, alongside LVBC Partner States and staff, UNEP representatives, and

consultants. Being an active national conservation NGO in climate change adaptation, ACNR was invited through Rwanda's Ministry of East African Community (MINEAC).

A month before the regional gathering, ACNR attended the first regional stakeholder engagement workshop held in Nairobi on 7–8 June 2016, where the overall design of the project proposal and complementarities with ongoing initiatives were discussed as well as arrangements for the regional implementation of the project were agreed. Following this workshop, ACNR also participated to a national consultation meeting in Kigali on 11<sup>th</sup> July 2016 aiming to develop a Lake Victoria Basin detailed proposal on adaptation to climate change organized.

The 26<sup>th</sup> July meeting mainly gathered together senior official from each of the five partner states of the Lake Victoria Basin, including Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. It constituted the final step of consultative process, which was undertaken by UNEP during the preparation of the Concept Note and full Project Proposal, as it is required by the Adaptation Fund. Previous steps included among other, the first regional stakeholder engagement workshop and national consultations held in each Partner State on the regional project focusing on "Adapting to Climate Change in Lake Victoria Basin". Participants discussed and validated comments and observations on draft proposal gathered during the national consultation meetings. The five project components including improving regional management of a transboundary water catchment; climate information dissemination; regional approach to climate change adaptation in vulnerable communities; community-based ap-



Climate change impacts such as flooding are also affecting fishermen livelihoods. Photo by Lisa Junghans



proaches to climate change adaptation, and knowledge management and learning. They also provided inputs to improve the final draft, especially on project implementation arrangements and finally validated the final draft proposal under conditions of integration of all inputs from the previous meetings. Partner states were urged to provide UNEP with official endorsement letters for this proposal as soon as possible before the proposal is submitted to the AF.

During the UNEP's consultation process, ACNR provided relevant technical inputs for the successful development of the project, particularly advocating for the involvement and inclusion of civil society and vulnerable people from Rwanda in the various activities and components. The NGO also pushed for full participation of poor and marginalized groups on the ground level, especially during the project implementation in case it is funded. ACNR's concerns were later highlighted by Mr. Thomas Lerenthen Lelekoitien, the Deputy Director, Climate Change Adaptation in the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Kenya which co-hosted the gathering with UNEP. Besides the proposal development, the stakeholder validation meeting of the UNEP's Lake Victoria Basin Climate Change and Adaptation project proposal was successful. Mr. Serge Nsengimana, Executive Director of ACNR who attended the meeting acknowledged an inclusive participatory approach used by UNEP to develop the regional proposal. He also appreciated the leadership of Rwanda's Ministry of East African Community (MINEAC) which made the consultation process useful and well organized. The proposal from UNEP as an MIE aims at reducing vulnerability to the negative effects of climate change in the five Lake Victoria

Basin countries, namely Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda, by building climate resilience. If funded and successfully implemented, it will strengthen the transboundary collaboration between LVB States for combating climate change impacts and increasing resilience of vulnerable communities, this between January 2017 and December 2019.

ACNR continued to follow the progress of this regional adaptation project after the meeting, as well as the submission step very crucial to ensure the country has access to AF support to implement the project. The AFN partner also connected with the Rwanda Ministry of Natural Resources (NIE) and committed to work together on the project implementation in case of funding approval.

## Jordan

### Engaging civil society organisations in the adaptation project implementation

(By Ehab Eid, Programs Director JREDS)

The National Implementing Entity (NIE) of Jordan, the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC), held an Inception Workshop for the Adaptation Fund project stakeholders on July 13<sup>th</sup>, 2016. The meeting aimed to kick-off the project



Inception Workshop on adaptation project in Jordan in July 2016. Photo by Ehab Eid

activities, define its aims and ensure commitments of partners to fulfil its engagements towards a successful project implementation. The meeting was opened by MOPIC's Minister and the attendance of high-level officials from five Executing Entities (EEs), along with a wide range of institutions, NGOs, media, local communities and farmer's associations. The AFN partner in the country, the Royal Marine Conservation Society of Jordan (JREDS), had the opportunity to introduce the Network to the participants, as part of its involvement in the project and since it has become a member of a Steering Committee which was established and composed of representatives from the NIE, EEs, vulnerable communities and local CBOs. Some key challenges were highlighted, especially how to ensure proper discussion around the project activities, outputs and responsibilities; the necessity to include practical group working sessions during such gatherings to review work plans and update the timeframe of implementation; and the need to document follow-up recommendations. This project is the first to directly deal with climate adaptation, and will contribute significantly to Jordan's strategy on climate change.

Following the workshop, JREDS Programs Director, Mr. Ehab Eid, participated in a Regional Conference organized by Climate Action Network (CAN) Arab World in Tunisia, with the presence of more than 30 other partners from the region of the Middle East and North Africa. This meeting aimed to follow-up on Paris agreement and define best approaches to be done by Community-based Organizations to ensure governmental commitment toward the ratification of the Paris agreement. Three interactive discussion days have resulted in three main recommendations

which are: 1) to request the government of France and Morocco to use its power to work with other governments around the world to ratify the Paris agreement, 2) the community-based organizations should push on their own governments to ratify the Paris Agreement; INDCs, SDGs and climate change strategies and the synergies between them to the government work in ratifying the Paris convention, and 3) to establish a community movement through awareness raise aiming to practice pressure on government to ratify the Paris convention. The ultimate aim is to ensure that the Arab region deals with the 1.5 degree Celsius target based on the Paris Agreement. JREDS has capitalized on the strong media support it has in distributing the official announcement made by the CAN Arab World at a national level, as well as other partners do.

## Jamaica

### Installation of breakwaters to address beach erosion in Negril discontinued

*(By Petre Williams-Raynor, Country Director, Panos Caribbean)*

Jamaica's Cabinet has ordered the discontinuation of component one of the island's Adaptation Fund project, which should have seen the installation of breakwaters to address beach erosion in Negril. The decision came amidst continued opposi-



Stakeholders at a community meeting convened in Negril by Panos Caribbean in June 2014. Photo by Petre Williams-Raynor



tion from hoteliers in the western resort town, who lobbied against the breakwaters for more than two years. The decision followed, too, sharp criticism from the Office of the Public Defender, which took issue with the public consultation process for that component of the work. The Planning Institute of Jamaica, acting as the national implementing entity (NIE) for the project — called “Enhancing the Resilience of the Agricultural Sector and Coastal Areas to Protect Livelihoods and Improve Food Security” — is now engaging the Adaptation Fund Board to determine the future of the funds earmarked for that component of the work.

“We have officially advised [the Adaptation Fund Board]. We are seeking to explore the options with them. We don’t know what will happen,” Claire Bernard, Deputy Director General – Director, Sustainable Development and Social Planning at the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ) told the Jamaica Gleaner last July. Ms. Marcia Levaggi, Manager of the Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat told to the media “This is something we have to discuss with the PIOJ” in response to the decision.

US\$ 5,480,780 of the \$ 9,185,000 allocated for the project was earmarked for component one, which was to increase the climate resilience of the Negril coastline. Work on the other two components of the project — “Enhancing the Climate Resilience of the Agricultural Sector by Improving Water and Land Management” (US\$ 2,503,720) and “Improving Institutional and Local Level Capacity for Coastal and Agricultural Adaptation and Awareness Raising for Behaviour Modification (US\$ 785,500) — continue. Meanwhile, in the face of opposition from the hotel-

iers and prior to Cabinet’s decision, the NIE had taken steps to resolve the impasse with hoteliers.

Those efforts included a move to have the matter mediated by the Dispute Resolution Foundation. Prior to that, they, as well as representatives of the Negril hotel sector participated in an environmental impact assessment on the project, put on in collaboration with the National Environment Agency. And before that, in June of 2014, Panos Caribbean had brought the stakeholders together as part of its launch of the Regional Hub for sharing and collaboration on climate change and, in particular, climate change adaptation.

## Senegal

### Non-state actors meet to reflect the operationalization of the Paris Agreement

(By Emmanuel Seck, Programmes Manager, ENDA Senegal)

The AFN partner in Senegal, ENDA, hosted a [National Workshop](#) on 13<sup>th</sup> July in Dakar on the theme: “Paris Agreement: what role for non-state actors in the operationalization of the NDCs?” The gathering has enabled participants to discuss key factors needed to ensure the adaptation agenda within the Paris Agreement is fully implemented. The workshop also shared the main



ENDA presenting results from the AF project implemented in Senegal at the MED-COP in July 2016. Photo by Emmanuel Seck



recommendations about how different adaptation initiatives in Senegal can better synergise their work to facilitate the operationalization of the NDCs by building it on two pillars: NAP and NAMA. These recommendations were welcomed by the UNFCCC National Focal and by all participants as a relevant approach that may contribute for more coherence in implementing country commitments on the Paris Agreement and the UNFCCC processes. During the meeting, ENDA was invited to present the recommendations later at a National Validation Workshop of the NAP Fishing held on 21<sup>st</sup> July.

Following the workshop, the AFN partner attended the [MEDCOP Climate 2016](#) in Tangier (Morocco) from 17 to 19 July. There, Mr. Emmanuel Seck from ENDA contributed to a side event

organized on the 18<sup>th</sup> July by the Ministry of Environment of Morocco on the theme: “Sustainable coastal management and the fight against climate change”. His communication focused on “Adaptation to coastal erosion in vulnerable areas in Senegal: achievements and impacts in Joal, Saly and Rufisque” – sharing the experiences and lessons of ENDA’s five-year involvement in this project. This side event took place one day after the International Forum of Civil Society which was marked the by a big [citizens march](#) mobilizing authorities from Tanger-Tétouan region, local associations, civil society actors and their organisations from around the world.

## V. Events calendar

**26–28 September 2016:**

[Climate Chance Summit](#), Nantes, France

**04–07 October 2016:**

[28th Board Meeting of the Adaptation Fund](#),

Bonn, Germany

**10–14 October 2016:**

[14th Board Meeting of the Green Climate Fund](#),

Songdo, Republic of Korea

**17–20 October 2016:**

[Habitat III](#), Quito, Ecuador

**17–20 October 2016:**

[6th Climate Change and Development in Africa \(CCDA-6\) Conference](#), Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

**17–20 October 2016:**

[World Mountain Forum](#), Mbale, Uganda

**25–27 October 2016:**

[51st Meeting of the Global Environment Facility \(GEF\) Council](#), Washington DC, USA

**07–18 November 2016:**

[22nd UN Climate Change Conference \(COP22\)](#), Marrakech, Morocco

**21–26 November 2016:**

[16th Meeting of Parties of Congo Basin Forest Partnership](#), Kigali, Rwanda

**TBD – December 2016:**

[15th Board Meeting of the Green Climate Fund](#), Samoa

**04–17 December 2016:**

[13th Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity \(COP13\)](#), Cancun, Mexico

## Want to contribute to the AFN newsletter?

Do you want to contribute to the AFN newsletter? Send an email to [affana@germanwatch.org](mailto:affana@germanwatch.org) and we will follow-up with you directly. You can contribute with an article, a photo, a personal testimony about your experience with climate change adaptation, or any relevant resource on the topic. Contact us and let’s support civil society work and engagement together!

## Contacts

More information about the AF NGO Network on:

[www.af-network.org](http://www.af-network.org)

This website also contains resources such as the Germanwatch Adaptation Fund Project Tracker, briefings and reports on the meetings of the Adaptation Fund Board and other reports.



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