



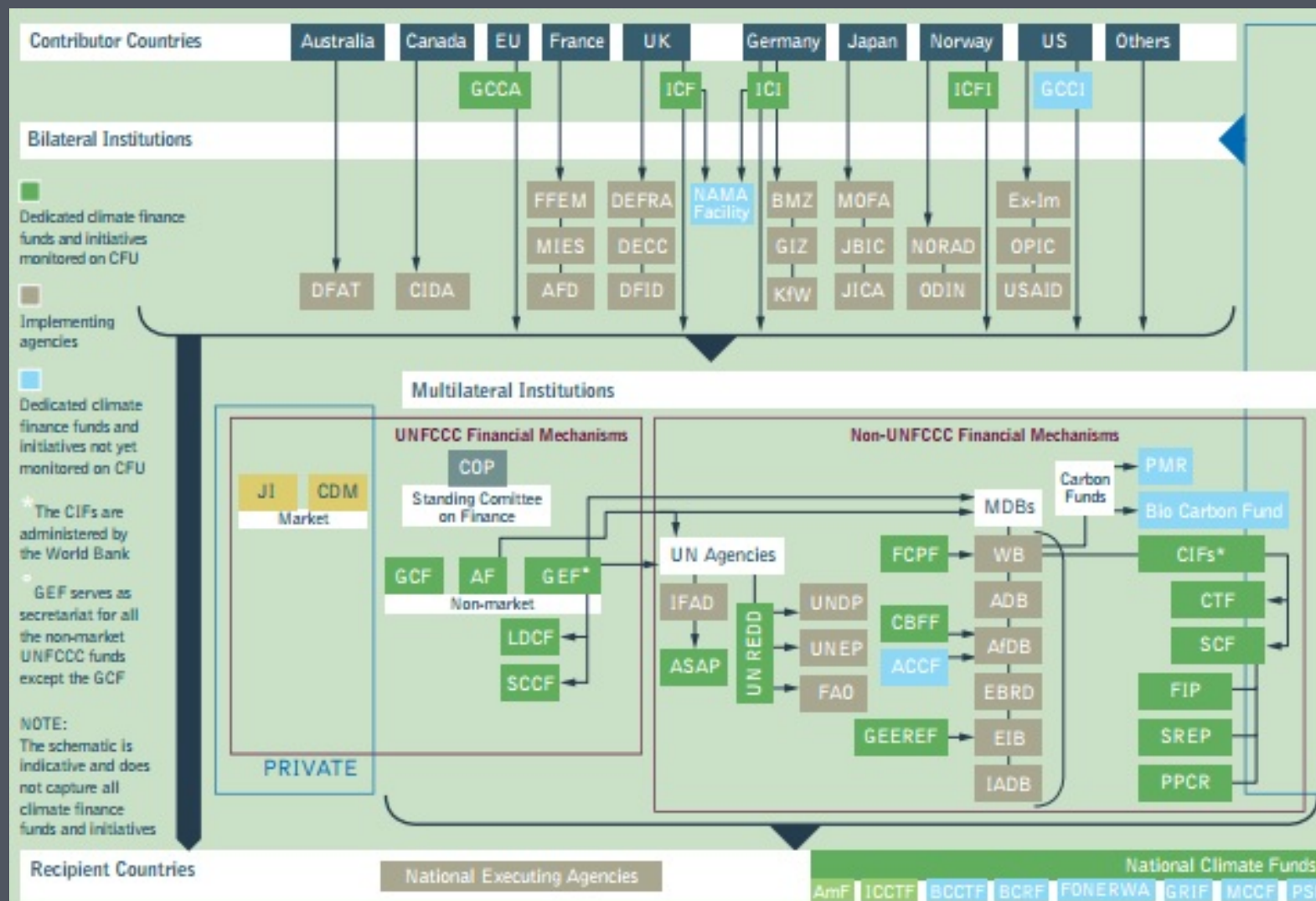
NAP Global Network

Coordinating
Climate-Resilient
Development

Landscape of International Public
Adaptation Finance
March 2016



International public climate finance



International Public Adaptation Finance

Multilateral

UNFCCC-Related

- Green Climate Fund
- Adaptation Fund
- Global Environment Facility
 - Least Developed Countries Fund
 - Special Climate Change Fund

Other multilateral

- MDBs
- PPCR

Bilateral

- Bilateral donor agencies
- Bilateral funds (Green Climate Change Alliance, UK International Climate Fund, International Climate Initiative...)



Characteristics of NAP Process

How it relates to the landscape of international climate finance

Integrated into development planning and budgets across all sectors and levels; iterative, building on existing efforts, improving **coordination**

- Opportunity to improve coordination of support (e.g. from different sources, across different sectors)
- Local access to international funds - vertical integration of adaptation planning from national levels to municipal levels

Country-owned, country-driven: Driven by national needs and priorities; national coordinating mechanism and mandate

- Direct versus international access to multilateral funds (AF & GCF)
- Guide prioritization process

Flexible: Non-prescriptive; Countries select steps and approaches





Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre

NAP Global Network International funding landscape: A Regional Experience

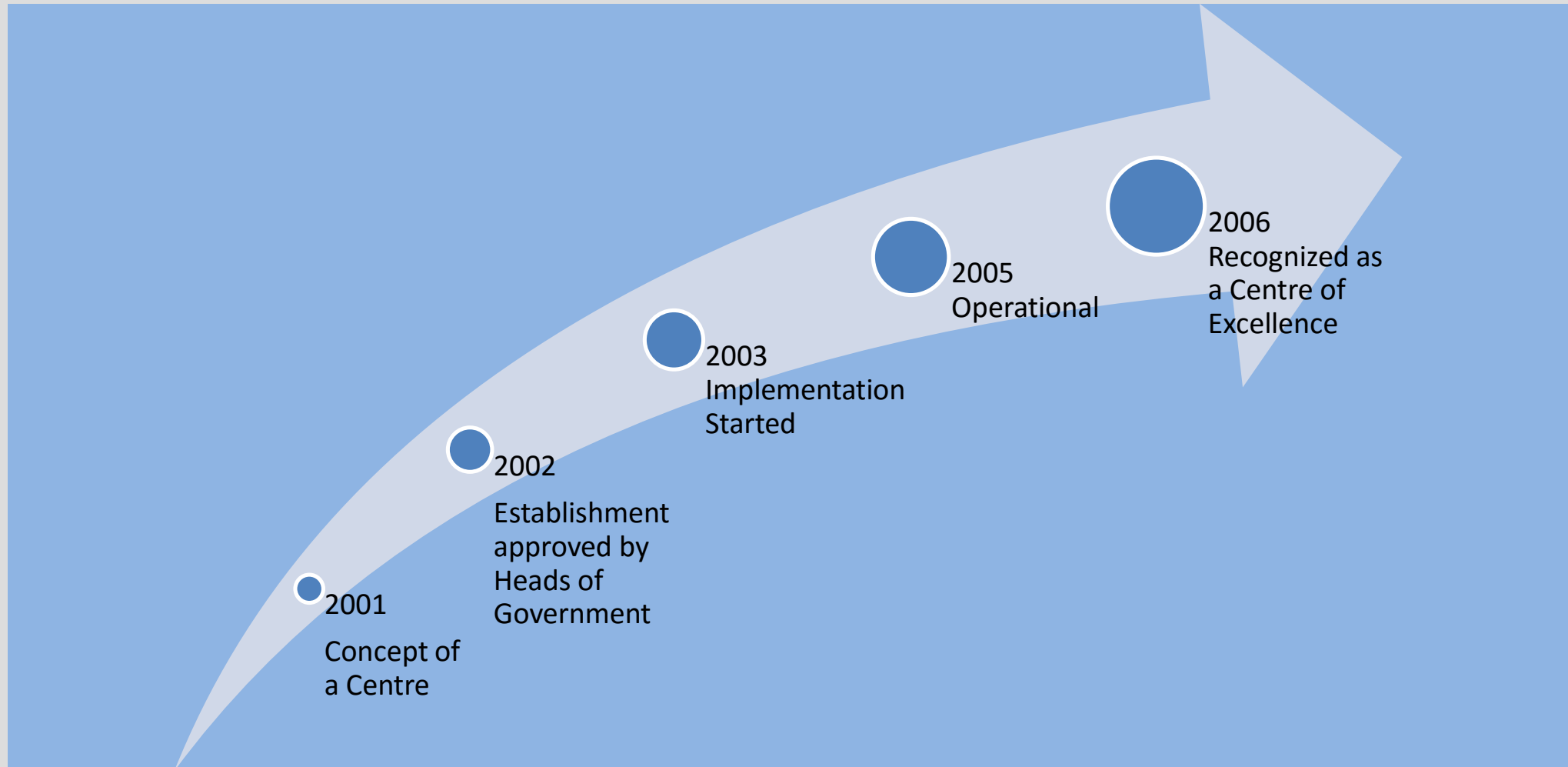
Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre

Kingston, Jamaica

March 15-17, 2016



The First Five Years of development





Operational Development

- **Conscious of its limited capacity (financial and human) the need for an innovative and collaborative approach has remained fundamental to the Centre's work.**
- **During the first seven years of its operations the Centre established and relied on a small but efficient:**
 - **Core of technical officers**
 - **A credible fiduciary system, and**
 - **Collaboration with other Institutions both regional and international**



Regional action – our foundation

THE LILIENDAAL DECLARATION ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

Caribbean Community Heads of Government signed the Declaration at their Twelfth Meeting of the Caribbean in Liliendaal, Guyana, July 2005, pledging to be guided by an agreed, ambitious and credible action by the international community in order to protect Small Island and Low-lying Coastal Developing States (SILCS) to disappear because of desperate climate change.

Caribbean Community Leaders are gravely concerned not to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, because of severe threats of climate change and sea level rise.

Key elements of the Declaration

- Long-term stabilisation of atmospheric Greenhouse gas concentrations at or below 1.5° C of pre-industrial levels
- Recognition of the value of standing forests within the Region
- The need for financial support to Small Island Developing States from the International Community
- Adaptation and capacity building are development priorities for the Region
- Commitment to provide more effective preparedness for response to natural disasters
- Strong determination to encourage business to facilitate the development, diffusion and deployment of appropriate and affordable low- and zero-emission technologies and renewable energy services



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- Mainstreaming Climate Change into the sustainable development agenda
- Promoting systems and actions to reduce the vulnerability
- Promoting measures to derive benefit from the prudent management of natural environment
- Promoting actions and arrangements to reduce GHG (RE and EE)
- Encourage action to reduce vulnerability of natural and human systems

- Three-ones principle
- Risk management ethic
- Transformational change
- DRR and adaptation are cross-cutting
- There is a role for everyone
- Uncertainty is not a reason for inaction

DELIVERING TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGE 2011-21

FULL REPORT

Implementing the CARICOM 'Regional Framework for
Achieving Development Resilient to Climate Change'
March 2012





Value of Support

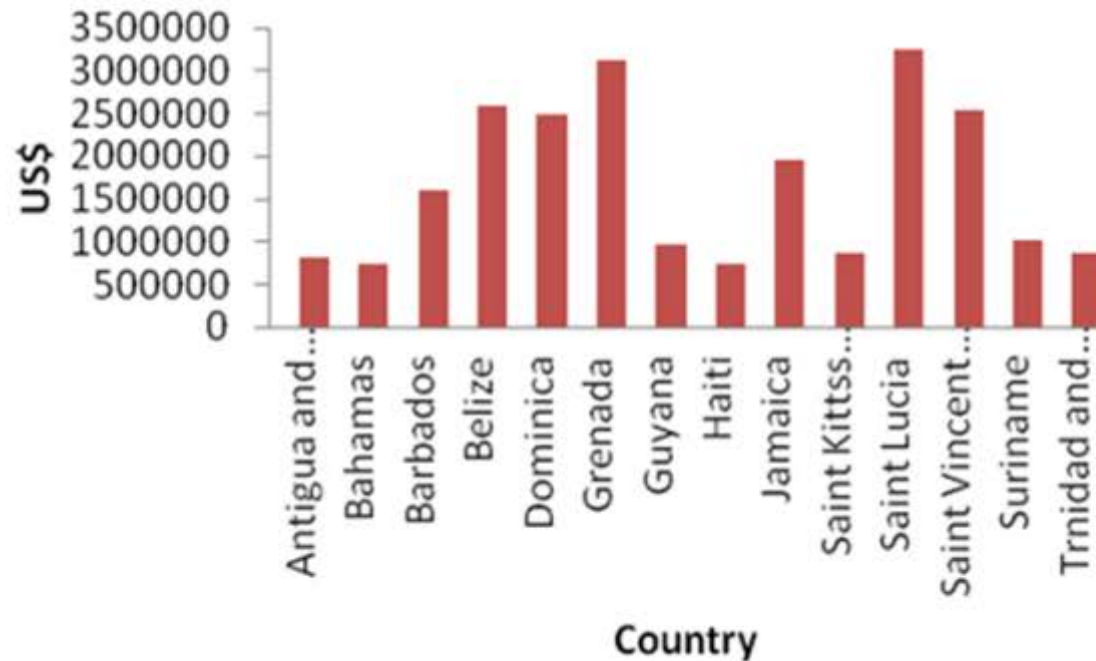
- 2005-2015: \$23 M usd
- 2016 onward: \$50 M usd

From vulnerability assessments to hard infrastructure

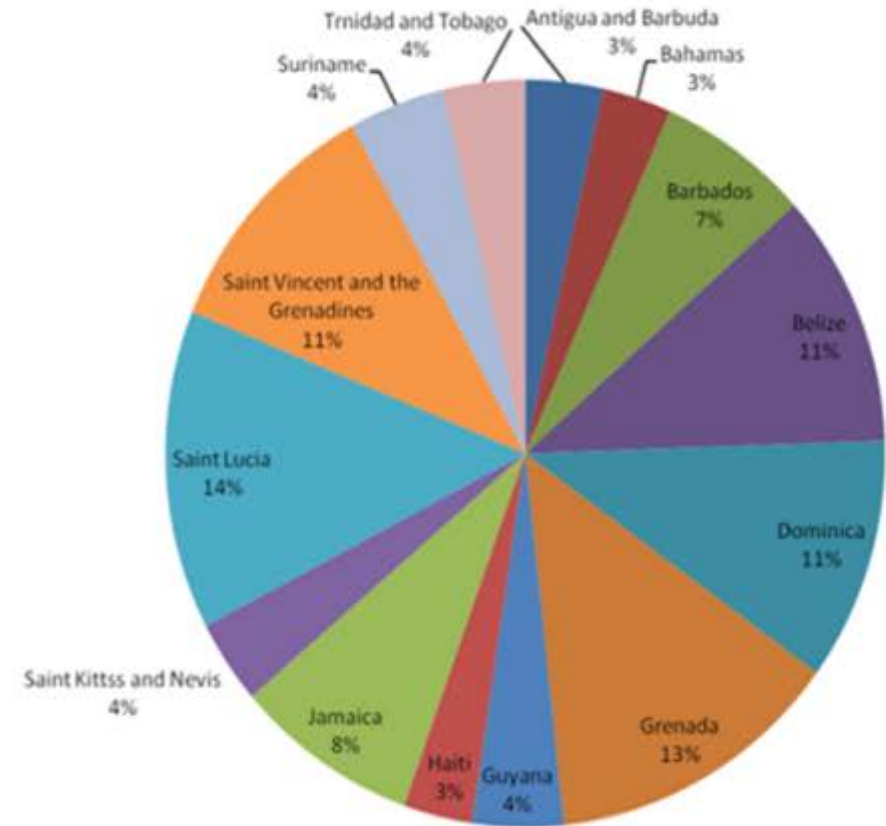


Distribution of funds

Project Support to Member States (2006-2015)



Distribution of Project Funds to Member States





Types of support

The project areas pursued by the Centre in the first ten (10) years may be grouped in three broad areas:

- **Regional Public Goods** – US\$11,985,000 (Funds provided by WB/GEF, EU, UK-DFID, CDKN, The Government of Italy and UNITAR)
- **Country/Sector specific** Climate Change Adaptation Infrastructure projects - US\$11,087,000 (Funds provided by UKDFID, EU, AUSAID, The Government of Italy and The Hellenic Republic of Greece)
- **Capacity building and Advisory services** – US\$405,000 (Funds provided by UK-DFID, EU, CDKN, WB/GEF, CDB, AUSAID, the Government of Italy, the Government of Germany, and the Commonwealth Secretariat)



Types of Regional Projects

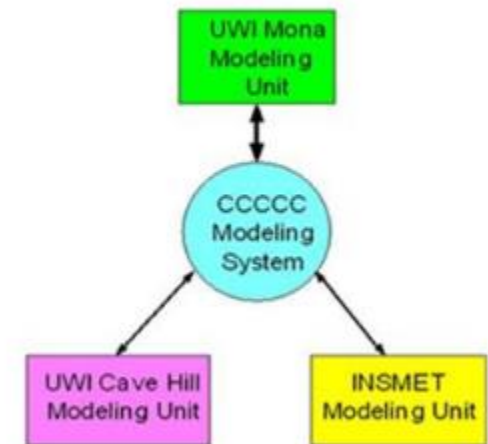
- Strengthening regional meteorological and climate observation network \$869,000
- Coral Reef Early Warning System \$900,000
- Sea level rise monitoring \$420,000





Types of Regional Projects

- CARIWIG \$966, 000
- UNITAR – training met officers (agriculture) \$560,000
- UWI – CERMES, CSG \$1,100,000
- Downscaling of the CC models \$500,000





Types of Regional Projects

- Awareness – policy makers, negotiators, general
- Development of the Regional Framework
- CCORAL
- Regional Data Management





Country Specific

- Water Projects: SWRO, rainwater/grey water, impact studies \$4,230, 800. AusAid, GCCA, DfID, Greece, WB/GEF
- C-FISH EBA. \$3,360,000. DfID
- Ya'axche Agroforestry. \$250,000. DfID





Country Specific

- St. Lucia Agroforestry Project. \$171,000. GCCA
- Rehabilitation of Marchand Community Centre
- Milton Irrigation Project. \$244,625. WB/GEF
- Electrification of Kalingo Community. \$482,000. GCCA
- Biomass Pilot Project. \$500,000. GCCA, WB/GEF
- Vulnerability Impact Assessments, Policies – tourism, water, agriculture, fisheries, CC Policy. \$1,561, 174. GCCA, WB/GEF



Challenges

- Same criteria applied across the board – large vs. small, loan vs. grant, developed vs. developing
- Onerous policies, processes, administration (existing, new, lack of harmonization with domestic policies)
- Donor preference – priority countries
- Lengthy gestation period - project design to execution
- Country readiness – design, implementation
- Inflexibility in light of changes to current situation (lack of nimbleness) and slow change to agreements (slow speed)

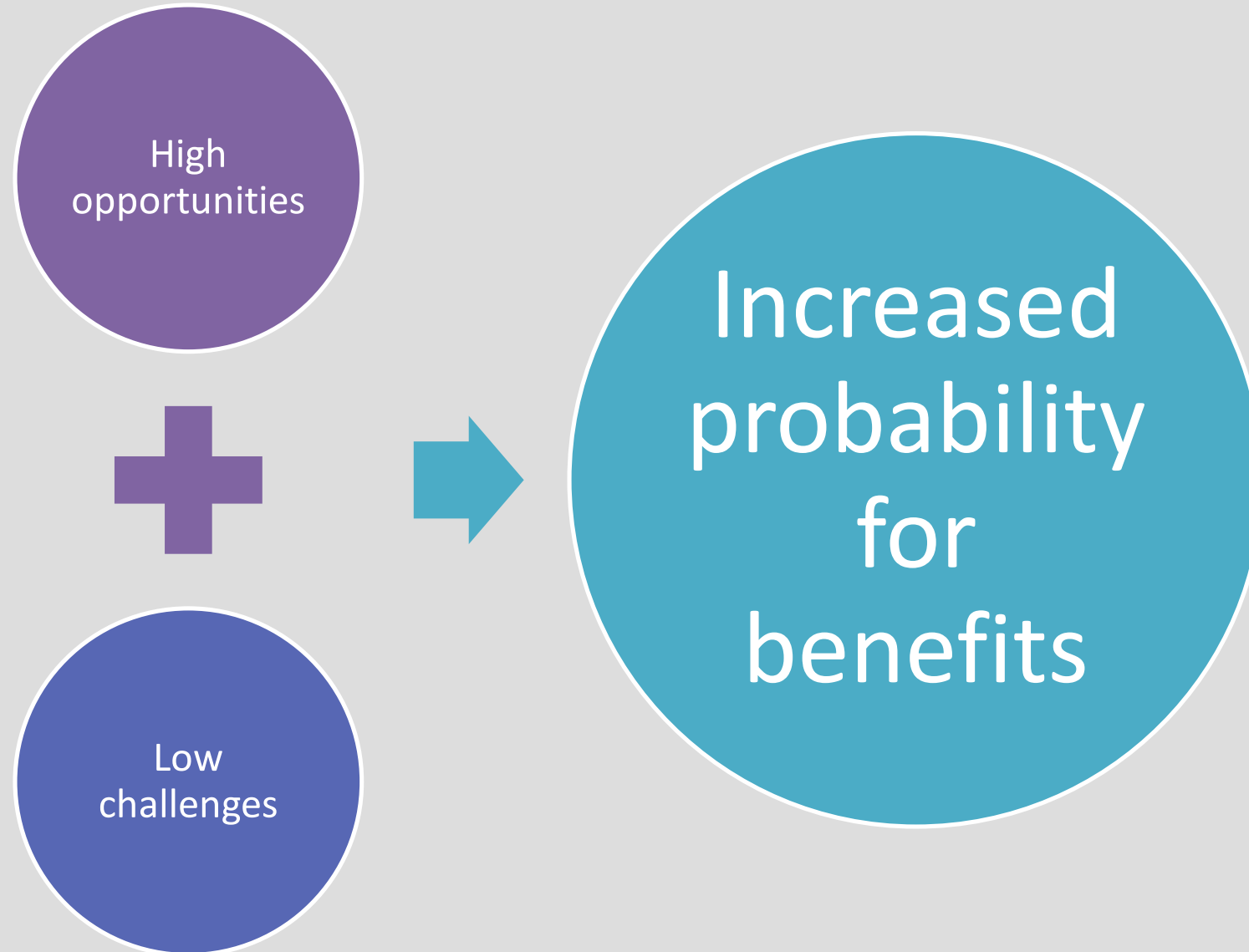


Opportunities

- Regional Framework: regional plan, detailed priorities
- Leveraging funds to implement larger, more impactful projects
- New funding landscape (GCF) – large (up to \$50M), transformative, home grown institution for home grown solutions
- Twinning, know-how, transfer of knowledge
- Improvements to business processes, institutional change/improvements



How do benefits accrue





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@CARICOMClimate



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