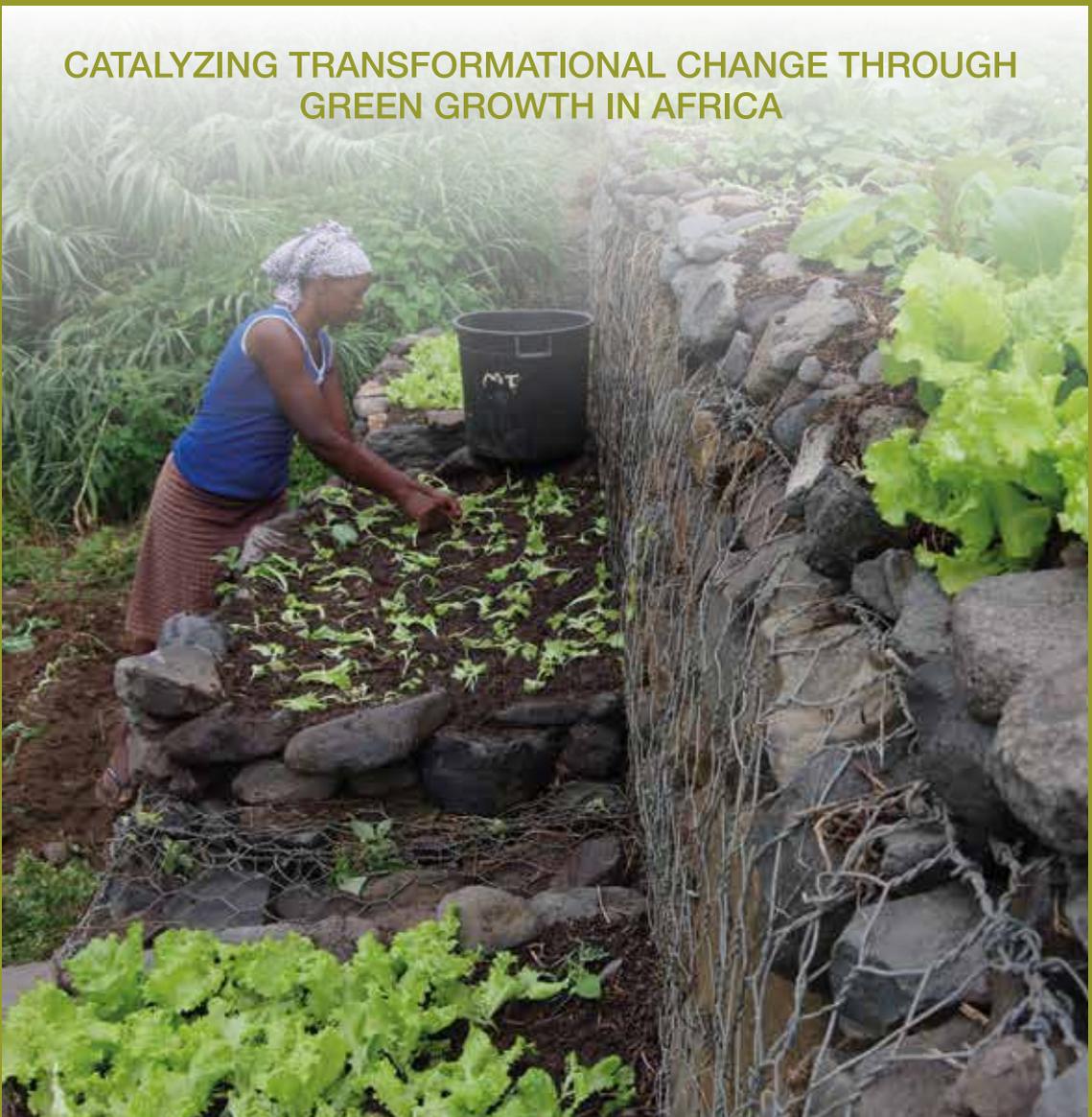


AfDB GEF PARTNERSHIP

CATALYZING TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGE THROUGH GREEN GROWTH IN AFRICA



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



Although historically, African countries have made the smallest contribution to global greenhouse gas emissions, they are being disproportionately impacted by the negative effects of climate change. It is therefore imperative to find environmentally sustainable solutions to secure the future of the continent's development.

The Global Environment Facility (GEF)

Established in 1991, GEF works through 6 focal areas: biodiversity, climate change, chemicals and waste, land degradation, international waters, and sustainable forest management. The GEF provides new and additional grants and concessional funding to cover the "incremental" or additional costs associated with transforming a project with national benefits into one with global environmental benefits. Since its creation, the GEF has provided over US \$14 billion in grants and mobilized an excess of US \$70 billion in additional co-financing for more than 4,000 projects. The GEF is an international partnership of 183 countries, international institutions, civil society organizations, and the private sector to address global environmental issues.

AfDB Involvement with the GEF

With inclusive growth and the transition to green growth at the heart of the AfDB's Ten Year Strategy (2013-2022), the Bank is working to build resilience into investments to ensure the sustainability of development achievements, even in the face of increasing climatic variability. The goal is to reduce the vulnerability of people and communities to the negative impacts of climate change, which include increased instances of extreme weather events. In order to achieve these objectives, the AfDB has placed an emphasis on: building resilience (in both physical infrastructure as well as communities as a whole), sustainable management of natural resources, and creating sustainable infrastructure.

In 2007, in order to further its development objectives, the AfDB became one of the GEF's implementing agencies – in 2007 of which there are now 18. The Bank mobilizes funding through three GEF financing windows: the GEF Trust Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) – the latter two are used to finance climate adaptation activities. The AfDB now ranks second among GEF agencies in mobilizing LDCF resources, after UNDP.

GEF Funding through the AfDB: a Growing Portfolio - Key Figures

The AfDB-GEF portfolio has grown tenfold over the last 5 years

AfDB-GEF currently funds 32 projects financed with US \$253 million in GEF grant financing and US \$1.8 billion co-financing in areas ranging from: climate resilient agriculture to sustainable water management, to sustainable transportation, to renewable energy and energy efficiency

AfDB has consistently leveraged a minimum of \$7 in co-financing for each \$1 of GEF funding

With 50% of its GEF portfolio funded by the LDCF, AfDB is ranked second leading agency for the LDCF in 2014, demonstrating its capacity to mobilize resources for climate change adaptation for African countries

In 2014, the AfDB-GEF portfolio grew 26% over the previous year, with an additional 6 projects approved and valued at over US \$54 million. It further leveraged US \$385 million in co-financing for climate change, biodiversity, international waters, and multifocal area projects.

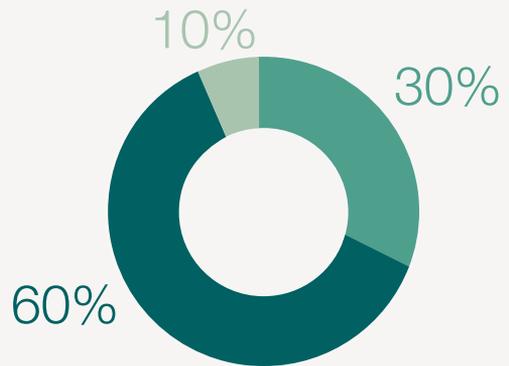


GEF Council Approvals for AfDB



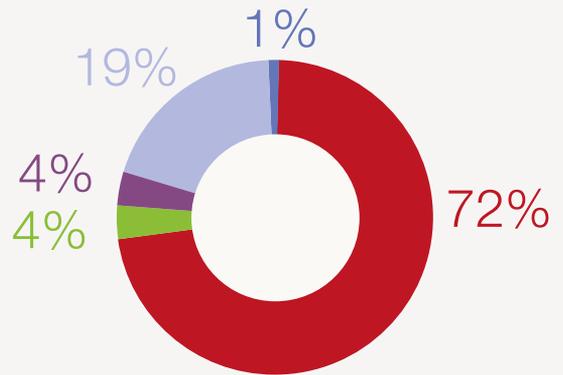
AfDB and GEF: a Diversified Approach Across Sectors

AfDB's GEF portfolio includes projects focusing in adaptation and mitigation. However, climate change mitigation focal area alone accounts for 60% of the total portfolio, followed by climate change adaptation projects which accounts for 30% of the portfolio and international waters for 10%.



INTERNATIONAL WATERS ADAPTATION MITIGATION

In terms of GEF focal area, the AfDB's GEF portfolio includes projects from all focal areas except POPs and chemicals & wastes. However, Climate change mitigation focal area alone accounts for 70% of the total portfolio, followed by multifocal projects which accounts for 18% of the portfolio.

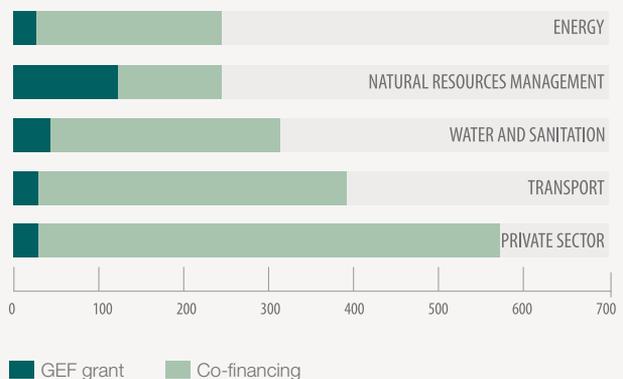


BIODIVERSITY CLIMATE CHANGE INTER. WATERS LAND DEGRADATION MULTI

Key Figures

- The AfDB-GEF portfolio is diversified including private sector investments for renewable energy projects in Africa.
- AfDB has consistently mobilized an average of US \$50 million GEF grant and US \$300 million co-financing per year.
- With 50% of its GEF portfolio funded by the LDCF, AfDB is ranked second leading agency for the LDCF, demonstrating its capacity to mobilize resources for climate change adaptation for African countries.

AfDB GEF Portfolio 2007-2015 (US \$ million)



PROJECTS

CASE STUDY 1

Enhancing Climate Risk Management and Adaptation in Burundi

The Burundian economy is driven by the agriculture sector which accounts for just over 30% of GDP and employs more than 90% of the population. Climate change is expected to greatly threaten the sector as crop productivity is slowed due to the disappearance of the traditional short-dry season. By 2050, rainfall patterns are likely to be altered such that there will essentially be two six month seasons, one rainy season lasting from November to April and a dry season covering May to October. In addition to losses in agricultural production resulting from the absence of the short rainy season and harnessing of marshes during the long dry season, as climate change progresses, a gradual decrease in the yields of corn, beans, and sweet potatoes—principal food crops in Burundi—is expected. Pastoral vegetation, the quality and quantity of fodder, the duration of the season of vegetable growth, the animal productivity and water quality are also likely to be affected.

Since 2010, with US \$18.8 million in support from the GEF, the AfDB has worked to integrate relevant climate information systems into national and sub-national decision-making processes to help build the capacities of communities and relevant line ministries to undertake the necessary long-term planning to adapt by increasing the availability of accurate weather information. The project also involved communities to help them better understand and cope with increasing climate threats.

As of April 2015, 9,849 ha of land had been irrigated and developed; 12% of income was attributable to forestry production, up from 10% in 2012; and 25,000 temporary and permanent jobs had been created as a result of the project. Some additional outcomes include: 2,121 ha of state-owned farms have been planted; 880 km of firewall have been opened and 1280 maintained; 765 km of vegetated trenches have been dug; and six irrigation networks have been developed.

CASE STUDY 2

Climate Adaptation for Rural Livelihoods and Agriculture (CARLA) in Malawi

Increasing climate variability has resulted in poor crop yields and agricultural losses, and increasing instances of drought and floods, negatively impacting food security in Malawi. Changing rainfall patterns and higher temperatures have shortened the growing season in certain districts. These conditions have also led to an upsurge in malaria and cholera cases, requiring smallholder farmers to spend more time tending to the sick and less time working in their fields.

Since 2012, with a US \$3 million grant from the GEF, the AfDB has been working to improve resilience to increased climate variability in Malawi by developing and implementing adaptation strategies and measures that will improve agricultural production and diversify rural livelihoods for some 300,000 residents. It is also working to enhance national and district agency capacities to support community-based adaptation to climate change.

Through the project's irrigation activities, agricultural productivity increased from one ton per hectare to 3.5 tons per hectare, on average. As of July 2014, the greatest successes have been in livestock rearing, fish farming, fruit tree propagation, and irrigation enhancement, including, but not limited to: the transplanting of 235,151 trees; irrigation of 69.6 acres; construction of 11 fish ponds; conservation of 92 acres of soil and water; distribution of 1,194 goats; and the training of 315 farmers in fruit tree planting and management.

AfDB & GEF Building Resilience

Green growth priorities include building resilience to climate shocks, providing sustainable infrastructure, creating ecosystem services and the efficient and sustainable use of natural resources. This is in particular the case for water resources which is central to growth but highly affected by climate change.

DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT IN CAMEROON

A project financed by the SCCF enhances the resilience of poor communities to urban flooding in Yaoundé. This project is meant to: i) strengthen institutional capacity to improve long term resilience to flood risks, ii) improve readiness and adaptive capacity of local communities and, iii) enable the transfer of specific flood control technologies.

AfDB & GEF Managing Natural Resources

Africa's development is closely tied to efficient management of natural resources." . Economic growth is not sustainable without preserving the continent's natural capital, including: land, water, marine, forests and energy resources.

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

The LDCF is supporting the creation of climate resilient agriculture infrastructure in the Oueme Valley in Benin. This project builds resilient infrastructure for agricultural production and storage, and also introduces drought resistant crop varieties. Capacity building activities will enable local farmers to better manage their activities in the context of climate change and climate variability.

AfDB & GEF Creating Sustainable Infrastructure

Africa needs integrated water infrastructure to support agriculture, energy, transport and industry, and to promote health and hygiene. It can also do more to improve regional water and energy security through harnessing wind, solar and hydro energy.

AFRICAN CLIMATE TECHNOLOGY CENTER

The GEF and the AfDB support countries in embarking on a low-carbon development pathway through the establishment of a dedicated private sector platform for renewable energies. This program contributes to scaling-up renewable energy technologies in Africa by providing non-grant financing to private sector projects co-financed by the AfDB private sector window.

The African Climate Technology Centre project is designed to support the development and transfer of climate technologies in African countries as a way to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and vulnerability to climate change. The project provides a platform for disseminating knowledge and brings together key stakeholders to develop innovative climate change financing mechanisms.

Project Eligibility: Who Can Apply ?

The GEF funds a broad array of projects that vary depending on the scale of GEF resources, project financing needs and the issues to be addressed.

Each GEF country member has designated an officer responsible for GEF activities, known as the GEF Operational Focal Point, who plays a key role in assuring that GEF projects are aligned with the needs and priorities of the respective country.

To be taken into consideration, a project proposal has to fulfill the following criteria:

- *Be undertaken in an eligible country with available GEF resources; and be consistent with national priorities and programs.*
- *Address one or more of the GEF Focal Areas, improve the global environment or advance the prospect of reducing risks to it*
- *Be consistent with the GEF operational strategy
Seek GEF financing only for agreed incremental costs on measures to achieve global environmental benefits*
- *Involve the public in project design and implementation*
- *Be endorsed by the implementing country government.*

Community-based organizations (CBOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have the opportunity to apply for GEF grants through the Small Grants Programme.

HOW TO APPLY?

Before drafting a project proposal, the applicant should contact the country GEF Operational Focal Point and verify that the proposal complies with the criteria mentioned above. If there are doubts about the eligibility of the project, it is advisable to have an informal consultation with the GEF Secretariat (Country Relation Officers in the External Affairs team).

GEF Agencies assist eligible applicants in the development, implementation, and management of GEF projects. They are the channel between countries and the GEF for the project approval process and participate in GEF governance as well as in the development of GEF policies and programs. The choice on the Agency should be based on its respective comparative advantages as stated in the document Comparative Advantages of the GEF Agencies Corrigendum.

Once these preparatory steps are taken, the proponent should develop the Project Identification Form (PIF), in close coordination with the GEF Agency and following the internal project cycle procedures. Once the PIF is ready, the Agency will submit it to the GEF Secretariat for approval.

*For more information including templates and guidelines, please visit:
https://www.thegef.org/gef/who_can_apply*

AfDB GEF PARTNERSHIP

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