

Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL)

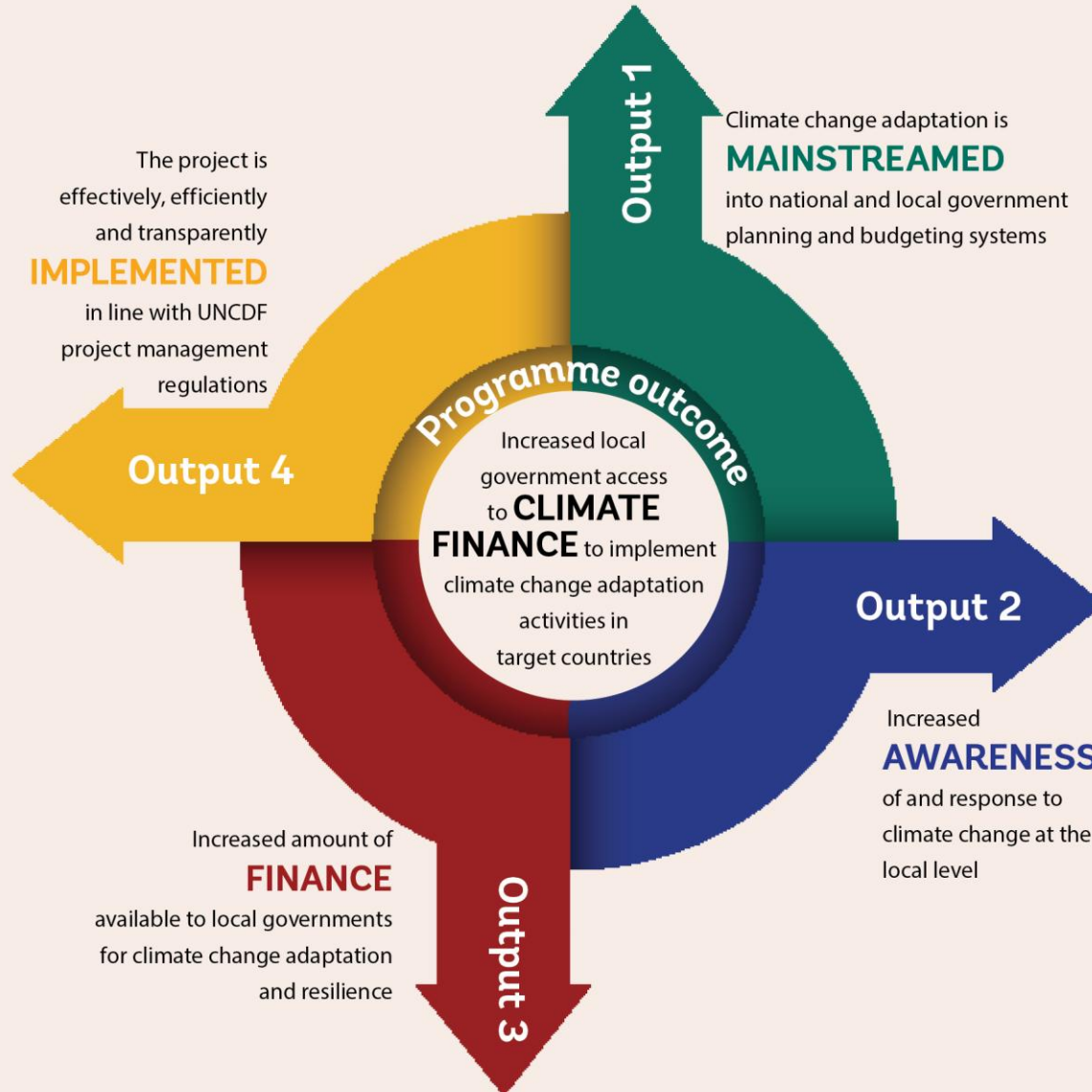


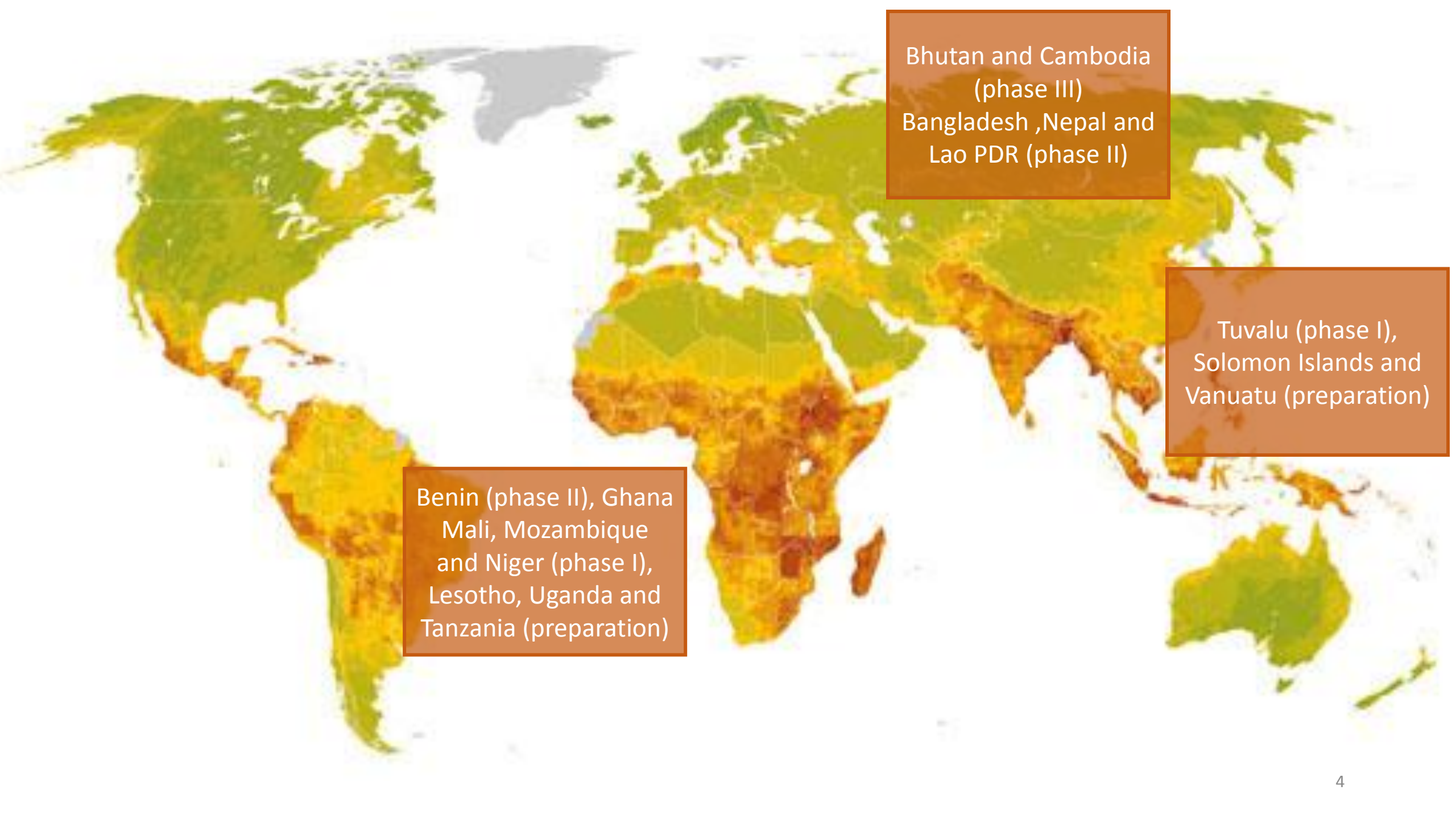
Why LoCAL?

- 1** A lack of **appropriate budgetary allocations** from the national level, leading to unfunded mandates
- 2** Local governments' inability to **absorb the incremental costs** of climate change adaptation, leading to diversion of development funds away from issues like education and economic development
- 3** A lack of financing for **revenue-generating private and public-private adaptation projects** at the local level
- 4** Main sources of climate finance are often only available and accessed through application to **national programmes that have specific, earmarked arrangements** and which fall outside of established decision-making processes and public expenditure management cycle



Development goal: Promote climate change–resilient communities and economies by increasing financing for and investment in climate change adaptation at the local level in LDCs





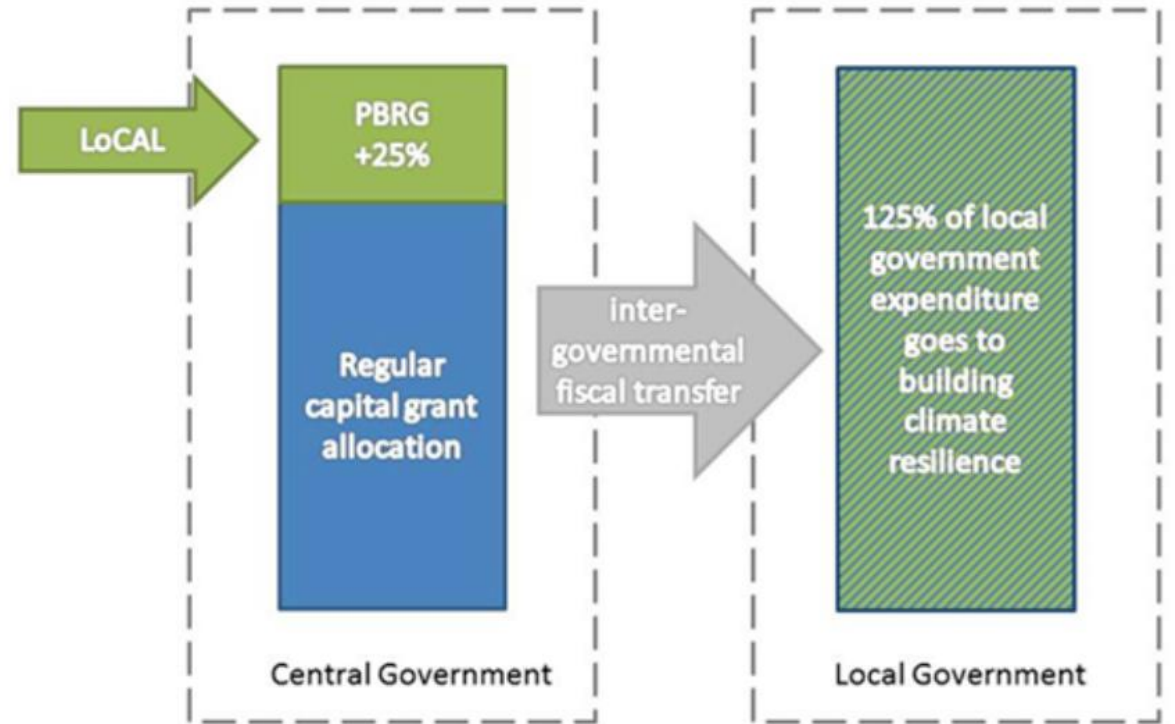
Bhutan and Cambodia
(phase III)
Bangladesh ,Nepal and
Lao PDR (phase II)

Tuvalu (phase I),
Solomon Islands and
Vanuatu (preparation)

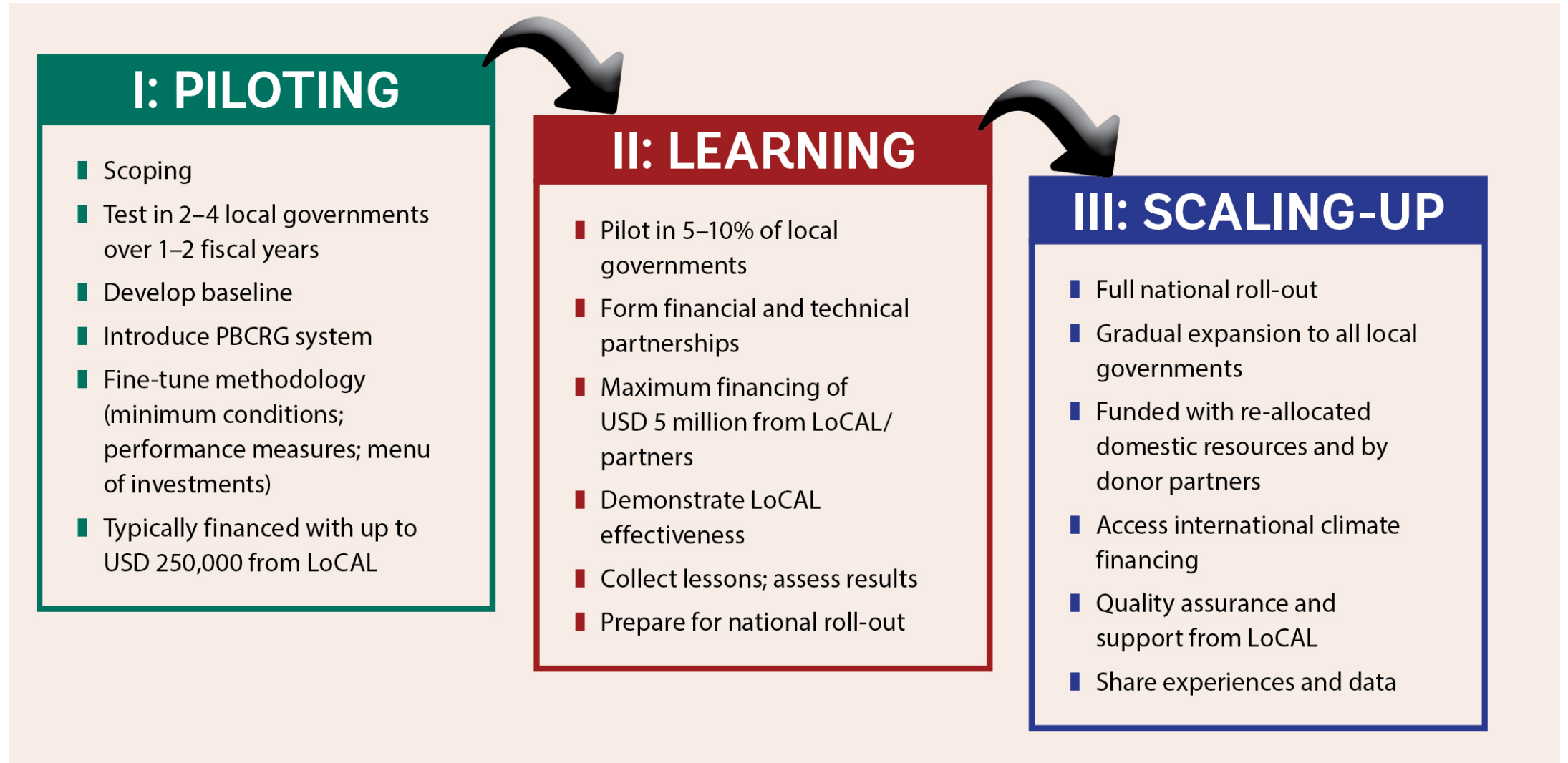
Benin (phase II), Ghana
Mali, Mozambique
and Niger (phase I),
Lesotho, Uganda and
Tanzania (preparation)

Performance based climate resilience grants

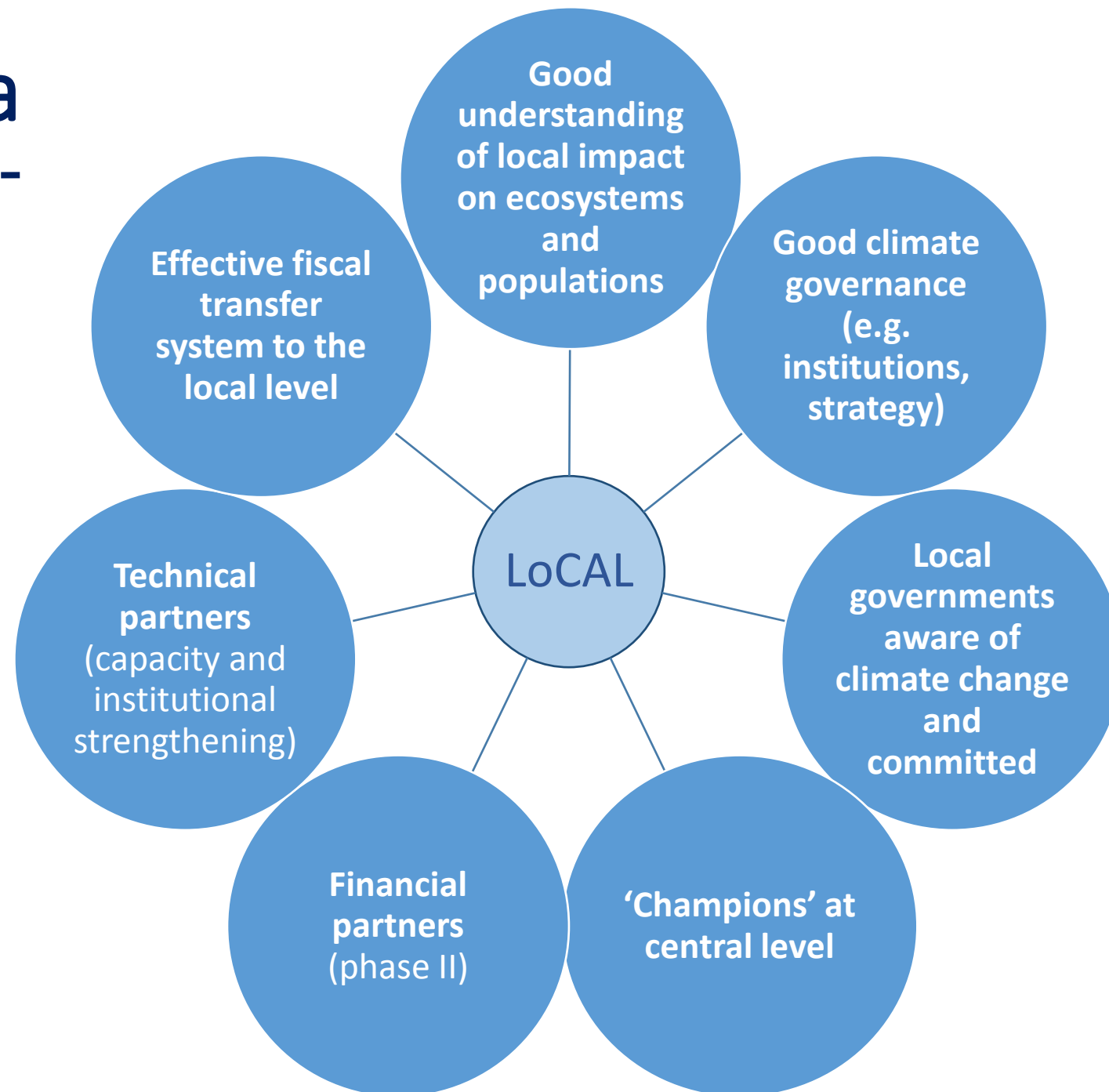
- Fiscal transfers to subnational level
- Financial top-ups
- Use of country systems
- Minimum conditions (access)
- Performance measures (annual assessments)
- Menu of investments (eligible measures)



The LoCAL phased approach



Success criteria



Key partners and stakeholders

- At global level, LoCAL is financed by EU (GCCA+), SIDA, Liechtenstein and UNCDF and is partnering with the World Resource Institute (WRI), the Korean Environment Institute (KEI), the UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative and the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
- At national level, LoCAL partners with ministries in charge of decentralization, climate change, planning/finance and development partners
 - Ex. Belgian cooperation in Mozambique, SIDA in Cambodia, EU and DANIDA in Bangladesh, UNDP GEF in Lao PDR, EU in Bhutan, and the governments of Benin and Niger
- At local level, local governments and populations are both partners and beneficiaries

Funding source	Total resources
EU GCCA+ ¹	4,755,438
Government of Belgium ²	1,964,085
Government of Benin ³	100,000
Government of Liechtenstein	110,000
Sida/Booster Fund	3,260,870
Sida/Cambodia ²	988,287
Sida/PFIS	3,000,000
UNCDF	800,000
UNDP-GEF ³	2,145,000
Total	17,123,680



Voices from the field

- “For **women**, the road was crucial. It was hard to deliver babies because of access: we had to go to the hospital by boat – it was risky. And also for the **children**, floods made it impossible for them to study like the others. Now we do not lose sleep over this anymore and we have much better **access to services** when we need them”, Mrs Seng Sareth, First deputy in a commune council, Cambodia
- “En augmentant la **hauteur d’eau** du puits, en le protégeant contre les **aléas climatiques** en rehaussant la margelle et grâce au portique et aux abreuvoirs, LoCAL a **facilité le puisage de l’eau aux femmes** des villages concernés », Le Comité de gestion du puits réhabilité, Faré Gorou Kaina, Niger



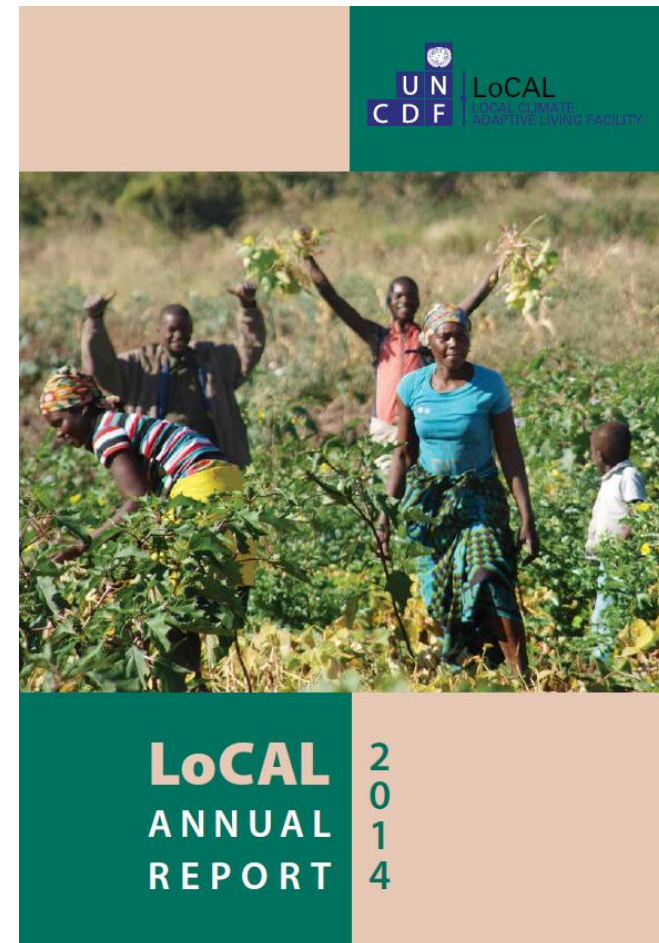
Concluding remarks

- **Aid and development effectiveness** agenda for climate change
- **Performance-based grants for climate resilience**, for stronger government financial systems
- **Actual implementation** of national level climate change and decentralization strategies
- **Voices of the communities and the poorest** reflected in local development plans and investments
- **Proven mechanism for the international community** to channel climate change finance to the most remote and vulnerable populations of the world



More information

www.local-uncdf.org and local.facility@uncdf.org



Thank you

