

Annex 7

Summary of consultations and stakeholder engagement plan

Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility Plus (LoCAL+) -
West Africa (Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire)

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1. Stakeholder engagement at the heart of the LoCAL mechanism

The Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL) was created to provide funding at the local level, filling the gap in climate change adaptation funding that falls within the mandates of local governments, and to strengthen the role and interventions of these actors in climate change adaptation through investments (adaptation measures) to boost local development. The mechanism's operating procedures are defined according to the specific situation of each country, taking into account the needs and constraints of the various stakeholders. Since adaptation to climate change requires effective coordination between actors with different mandates and interests, integrated consultation and advocacy work at both national and local levels within the LoCAL process is a key factor in its success and sustainability. Institutionalization throughout national procedures makes it possible to strengthen decentralization (capacity-building and transfer of resources to local governments) and work directly with local governments, which have the legitimacy and the power of mobilization required to coordinate, co-finance and interact with the various stakeholders in their territory.

Stakeholder consultation and engagement is thus an integral part of the mechanism's implementation modalities, as presented below in the case of Mali and Niger. In the case of Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire, the same process is being put in place following an initial scoping mission in the two countries.

2. Preparatory phase

An initial study is carried out in each country to identify the relevant strategies and institutional structures in place, with a particular focus on the local government service delivery system as a whole (for example, functions, financing and capacity). The initial study also examines and assesses entry points and success factors for launch and implementation to ensure that the mechanism will benefit local governments and their communities.

This stage includes a scoping mission in the country and draws on international and national expertise in the following areas: climate change, decentralization (local governance), economy and finance (budget and public financial management) and capacity-building. The initial study consists of collecting and examining information in the following areas:

- Current climate change data (climate risk, vulnerability and adaptation assessments) and potential gaps in information, systems or guidance materials, particularly at the local level and in communities that are candidates for testing.
- Development strategies and national priorities, planning and budgeting guidelines and their relationship to climate change and local governments.
- Decentralization strategies, as well as the status and the level of integration of climate change adaptation into the public expenditure management systems of decentralized services.
- Climate change policies and strategies, particularly on adaptation, integration and local governments.

- The existence and effectiveness of local governments funding systems and performance-based grant systems, where appropriate.
- Institutional configuration, roles and mandates of central ministries (e.g. Finance, Planning), line ministries (e.g. Agriculture, Natural Resource Management, Water and Public Works, Health and Education) and institutions responsible for climate change, land administration, decentralization and local development.
- Legal frameworks, guidelines and manuals applicable to local governments, monitoring and evaluation, audit and reporting systems.
- Climate change adaptation and decentralization/local governance programmes or initiatives currently being carried out or planned by government and development partners.
- Technical and administrative capacities and needs of local governments and ministries responsible for climate change, finance, planning and local governance (e.g. staff and skills needed for planning and procurement).

The missions carried out make it possible to work with key representatives identified in the country – in liaison with the government – to i) verify the feasibility and relevance of LoCAL deployment and ii) define country-adapted implementation modalities to be tested in the pilot phase, in particular the list of investments, amount of annual subsidies and performance evaluation criteria (see part two). At this stage, the consultation work targets central-level representatives, as well as groups potentially involved in the pilot phase: government entities, bodies representing local governments, bodies representing vulnerable groups and civil society in general, development partners(DPs), the private sector (including the financial sector), networks for knowledge exchange, sharing and use at national and international level (including the academic and research community) and local government officials at the local level.

Scoping missions to Mali and Niger were carried out in July 2013 and June 2014 respectively, in collaboration with national authorities. The design documents for Niger and Mali were updated based on the experiences of pilot municipalities in 2018. In Côte d'Ivoire, a scoping mission was carried out in May and a design mission in September 2019. For Burkina Faso, scoping was completed in November 2019 and the design was finalized in February 2020. These missions make it possible to understand the country's situation and strategic approaches to climate change and decentralization based on dialogue with development actors. They include meetings to present the mechanism (its approach and tools) to government actors and time for discussing the results of the scoping mission.

If it is deemed feasible and appropriate to deploy LoCAL in the country, a detailed descriptive document of the proposed mechanism will be prepared for approval by its government. The commitment of the parties (the government and United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)) is formalized on the basis of this document in the form of a memorandum of understanding.

3. Implementation

Whether as part of the pilot phase or as part of the larger in-country deployment phases, the mechanism systematically incorporates consultation and coordination time with the various stakeholders throughout the project cycle as presented below.

3.1. Central consultation

As presented previously, missions carried out during the initial study make it possible to work with the country's representatives to co-build LoCAL country-adapted operating procedures consistent with the mechanism's general outline, with putting decentralization processes, as well as strategic development guidelines. The LoCAL initiative opens up a dialogue on climate change adaptation between central government and local levels with DPs, which acts as a catalyst for progress towards decentralization.

The following components of the mechanism are thus determined by the results of the initial consultation (initial study) and adjusted according to feedback from the evaluations (pilot phase):

- Minimum conditions and performance evaluation criteria (evaluation grid)
The mechanism is based on the Performance-Based Climate Resilience Grants (PBCRG) system, which rests upon a set of minimum conditions and performance criteria designed to provide sufficient guarantees regarding the funds' management capacity and to create strong incentives for performance improvement and targeting. The structure and design of the performance measures defined in a given country depend on the systems in place: where there is no performance-based grant system, as was the case in Mali and Niger, a new system is gradually being put in place with government entities allowing the selection of appropriate indicators. Among the indicators, particular attention is paid to the involvement and participation of communities (including vulnerable groups and women) in decision-making and monitoring, as well as to the quality of adaptation interventions, in terms of their relevance to climate change and their benefits, and the effectiveness of their implementation.
- Menu of investments
A country's menu of investments is defined with government entities in alignment with national strategic guidelines for adaptation and local development and is consistent with mandates and capacities of local governments. Therefore, the four countries' lists differentiate investment measures and measures for awareness-raising and capacity-building. The menus are drawn from countries' experiences in their efforts to adapt to climate change (National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs)) and are aligned with their National Adaptation Programmes (NAPs) and Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). The implementation of the menu at the local level is done after consultation with local governments and communities in order to prioritize actions that meet local needs. The menu therefore takes into account feedback from the region, particularly from the target municipalities:
 - In both Niger and Mali, the experience of pilot local governments was gathered during monitoring visits and annual performance assessments. It has made it

possible to update the menu, in particular by better identifying needs as regards adaptation measures, through discussions with local stakeholders.

- In Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire, consultations were also held with umbrella organizations to take advantage of local governments' experiences.

Investment choices are made by local governments based on risk and vulnerability analyses, according to the list, and by collaboratively determining the priorities and the relevance of climate action.

➤ Annual grants (PBCRG)

In each country, grants are calibrated to provide sufficient incentives to act to improve climate resilience while matching the absorptive capacities of local governments and being fiscally sustainable and scalable. The allocation formulas are based on existing systems but also include a weighting based on LoCAL performance scores received during the annual performance assessment. Part of the grants may be earmarked for technical support, particularly to finance corrective measures to resolve weaknesses identified during the assessment (for example, support for public participation in planning, monitoring of implementation and evaluation).

This implementation phase in Mali and Niger included the following consultation actions, implementation and progress monitoring:

➤ In Niger:

- A study was conducted to produce a "review of climate information, climate risk, vulnerability and adaptation assessments, adaptation local plans and integration of climate change adaptation into local governments socioeconomic development plans" in 2017. This work was based on extensive stakeholder consultation and feeds into joint work on a risk, vulnerability and adaptation information system (see list of stakeholders in Annex 3).
- Discussions are regularly conducted by the central entities and partners, in addition to steering committee meetings, as summarized below:

<i>Dates</i>	<i>Objective</i>
June 2014	First meeting of the LoCAL Technical Committee (19 participants)
March 2015	LoCAL evolution and next steps (30 participants)
April 2015	Adoption of the annual workplan 2015 (16 participants)
June 2015	National and regional workshops to launch LoCAL (+100 participants)
June 2015	Launch of LoCAL activities (13 participants)
August 2015	Status of progress on the LoCAL process (19 participants)
August 2016	Validation of the annual report 2015 and annual workplan 2016 (40 participants)
May 2017	Status of implementation of LoCAL (18 participants)
May 2018	Consultation on a common framework for a risk, vulnerability and adaptation information system in Niger (participatory workshops)
November 2018	Workshop to exchange experiences on LoCAL adaptation financing (50 participants)

➤ In Mali:

Discussions are regularly conducted by the central entities and partners, and local visits to the implementing actors are carried out as summarized below:

<i>Dates</i>	<i>Objective</i>
January 2015	Multi-stakeholder consultation mission, including a series of meetings with LoCAL's governmental partners, development partners and United Nations organizations (sectoral ministries, Belgian Development Cooperation, Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) and United National Development Programme (UNDP))
April 2016	Technical mission for the implementation of the system (meetings with government partners and TFPs)
March 2016	Technical mission for the implementation of the system (meetings with government partners and TFPs)
Each June from 2016	Awareness-raising campaign during the Ministry of the Environment, Sanitation and Sustainable Development's environmental fortnight events: information workshops, awareness-raising and sharing of lessons learned from the implementation of LoCAL at the local level (Kayes, Koulikoro, Mopti, Ségou and Sikasso)
	Holding sessions of the national monitoring committee and participation in the coordination and monitoring frameworks for climate finance (National Investment Agency for Local Authorities (ANICT), Environment and Sustainable Development Agency (AEDD), the Ministry in charge of Transport (MDCT), Ministry of the Environment, Sanitation and Sustainable Development, the Environment and Climate Change Thematic Group)

In Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire, technical committees have been identified. Their members are already consulting with local governments and beneficiaries. The technical committees will ensure that consultation is maintained at the central and local levels.

3.2. Local consultation

Targeted communities and their partners are supported throughout the project cycle, with specific points in the project allotted for consultation and engagement, more specifically around the objectives of i) deploying the LoCAL mechanism, ii) planning actions within the framework of an adaptation plan, iii) capacity-building, iv) implementing, monitoring and evaluating actions. The highlights of local consultation and mobilization in Mali and Niger are presented in a table in Annex 2. 1c

Planning and implementation of actions

The first step in supporting the targeted communities is to define an adaptation plan for their territory and communities, integrated into the local socioeconomic development plan. This stage involves working with local governments teams in consultation with communities and other stakeholders in the territory. This plan makes it possible to define the activities to be carried out, assign them a figure and include them in the local government's annual investment plan. This phase is supported by deconcentrated state and technical committee services:

➤ *Prioritization of intervention needs based on climate risk, vulnerability and adaptation assessments*

These assessments are conducted with communities to inform the adaptation planning and integration process, taking into account their needs and capacities. Under the LoCAL initiative, climate risk assessment aims to provide an understanding of the nature and level of climate risks in an exposed area by determining the likelihood of weather events (for example, droughts, floods, storms), slow onset events (for example, rising temperatures, changing climate trends) and their effects. Knowledge of climate risks is the first step by local governments towards preventing or reducing the effects of climate change; it partially compensates for the lack of detailed local climate change projections. Climate risk and vulnerability assessments are complementary. Each enables local communities to improve their understanding of the risks to which they are exposed by climate change and what is required to reduce them in light of the vulnerabilities of their communities and groups, sectors (for example, agriculture, livestock and fisheries, infrastructure, education, health), ecosystems (for example, coastal areas, drylands, islands, mountains) and natural resources (for example, water, forests, land).

The assessment of the identified adaptation options – consistent with the menu of investments defined at the national level – is based on the advantages and disadvantages of each proposed intervention. The processes of planning, design and implementation processes for these measures include a strong participatory component, which helps build the capacities of communities, and thus their resilience. Selected adaptation measures must ensure that local development objectives are achieved in the most effective and efficient way possible, within the limits of available institutional capacities, and in synergy with other initiatives that may be in place in the territory, hence the need to include DPs in the prioritization work. Planning is a multi-stakeholder process for which the dynamism of the community and the engagement of civil society and the private sector are extremely useful.

National performance indicators – see above – incorporate participation at both the investment planning and implementation levels, placing the mobilization of communities and beneficiaries at the centre of the decision-making process. The performance criteria also focus on assessing the impacts of investments on communities and ensuring their involvement in the implementation of the investments. The criteria are based on the following principles:

- Provision of information to citizens on climate change and citizen participation in planning
- Respect for participatory planning processes established in each country
- Distribution of benefits within local governments, especially to women and the most vulnerable people
- Evaluation of the impact of investments and their implementation on communities

- Follow-up of activities and organization of the re-establishment of adaptation activities with citizens and civil society to evaluate benefits and distribution and define priority actions in the next annual investment plan
- *Capacity-building of local governments teams and decentralized technical services*
Support to local governments is jointly implemented by decentralized technical services, organized by the local governments Support Team and LoCAL. This support takes the form of working sessions, support for the improvement of guidelines and manuals and capacity-building for local governments to enable better integration of climate change and adaptation responses into planning processes.
- *Community mobilization*
Communities can become involved in planning and implementing actions through consultation and participation. These two concepts differ mainly in the degree of influence that individuals can have in making or controlling decisions. As indicated above, participatory approaches are encouraged within the mechanism's framework; capacity-building activities for local governments teams include support for community mobilization, in line with performance criteria. Public participation in decision-making strengthens the sense of ownership and accountability and ensures that the mechanism's local governance system operates effectively.
In the event that an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is required, West African Development Bank (BOAD) policy requires that local communities and local stakeholders be informed and consulted in a concrete manner during the process (see Environmental and Social Management Framework – Annex 5 of the proposal document). Beyond mobilization as part of the planning process, targeted actions are also carried out with communities (including technical training) to enable them to participate in the implementation of actions.
- *Assessment of the environmental and social impact of measures*
The modalities of consultation within the framework of these assessments are specified in Annex 6 – Environmental and Social Management Framework.

Performance evaluation

Local governments' performance in the framework of the allotted PBCRGs must be evaluated every year. This is another key time for local support and consultation.

Annual performance assessments examine the performance of local governments in the previous year against the set of performance criteria established when the scheme was designed. The amount of grants allocated for the following year depends on the previous year's performance (between 30 per cent and 50 per cent depending on the country). Annual performance assessments are based on a manual shared with all stakeholders. This includes a preparatory phase that allows each party to bring together information and people, and to

ensure optimal consultation in the communities. This step is essential to build on communities' experience and better target capacity-building.

Annual assessments are conducted by dedicated teams to ensure neutrality and avoid possible conflicts of interest: in Mali and Niger, the LoCAL programme relies on a team composed of government institutions, national and international consultants and UNCDF staff. Annual assessments use reports from national inspections to ensure that communities are applying the national standards. Local government teams are thus trained to review their performance, giving them the means to identify potential areas for improvement from one programming period to the next. In Mali and Niger, local governments conducted self-assessments several weeks before the annual performance assessment to pre-identify margins for progress and ensure that any outstanding issues were addressed. This work involves consultation with communities at investment sites.

Assessment missions include field visits to local communities to observe adaptation interventions on the ground and to monitor the quality and reliability of reported data. They also provide an opportunity to examine the more qualitative aspects of performance and to meet with mayors, personnel managers and beneficiaries.

Grievance Resolution Mechanism (GRM)

In accordance with West African Development Bank (BOAD) policy, a Grievance Resolution Mechanism (GRM) can be put in place if necessary, i.e. when planned measures have significant social and environmental impacts. As investments so far fall within level C of characterization in terms of impacts (see Environmental and Social Management Framework – Annex 5 of the proposal document), the need for such a mechanism is not justified under the current conditions of implementation. However, monitoring by the technical committee and the annual performance assessments allow for independent meetings with communities and beneficiaries and ensure that achievements have followed the national impact assessment process.

3.3. Partnerships and coordination with other initiatives

The implementation of LoCAL in a country aims for multiple and multifaceted partnerships. In addition to government partners (various sectoral ministries), several DPs are also consulted and involved in the process, particularly donors. An indicative list of partners consulted during the implementation of LoCAL in Mali and Niger is presented below.

➤ **Mali**

- **Government partners:** Ministry of the Environment, Sanitation and Sustainable Development; Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation; AEDD; Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization (MATD); Food Security Commission; Ministry of Economy and Finance; National Investment Agency for Local Governments (ANICT); Ministry of Rural Development; Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries; Ministry of Planning and Forecasting; Directorate General of Local Governments (DGCT); National Treasury; Association of Municipalities of Mali (AMM); governorates; town halls; decentralized technical services.
- **Technical and financial partners:** European Union (EU)/Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA); Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA);

United Nations Environment Programme Poverty-Environment Initiative (UNEP PEI); United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO); Peacebuilding Fund Support Office (PBF SO); environment, decentralization and institutional development thematic groups; Near East Foundation (NEF)/International Institute for Environment and for Development (IIED); Support for Local Authorities/Food Insecurity and Malnutrition Prevention Programme (ACL/PLIAM); International Bank of Mali (BIM); Entreprise Drissa Traoré (EDT); Group of Experts for Local Development; Chic Afrique; Kaarta pour l'action et la recherche développement [Development Action and Research Agency] (KARED); synergy with partners of the Climate Change Programme/UNDP, UNCDF Support for Local Authorities/Finance 4 Food (UNCDF ACL/F4F); Conseil et Appui pour l'Éducation à la base [Advice and Support for Basic Education] (CAEB); Réseau Essonne, Diéma, Douentza, Niore-du-Sahel [Essonne, Diéma, Douentza, Niore-du-Sahel Network] (EDDN); PEI with which joint training on climate change/adaptation issues was conducted for the benefit of Sandaré commune stakeholders.

➤ **Niger**

- **Government partners:** Ministry of the Environment, Urban Health and Sustainable Development (MESUDD); Ministry of the Interior, Public Security, Decentralization and Customary and Religious Affairs; Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Community Development; National Council for the Environment and Sustainable Development (Prime Minister's Office); Nigerien Agency for the Financing of Local Governments (ANFICT); High Commission for the 3N Initiative.
- **Technical and financial partners:** EU/GCCA; KFW Development Bank; Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit [German Federal Enterprise for International Cooperation] (GIZ); UNDP; Agence Française de Développement [French Development Agency] (AFD); Luxembourg Cooperation in Niger; World Food Programme (WFP); CARE International.

Meetings have been organized for interaction with these actors, in particular to set up a framework for dialogue between the actors involved in climate change adaptation (meeting held in October 2016, attended by 75 people). A knowledge-management sharing workshop on the LoCAL approach was conducted in November 2017 with all stakeholders involved in climate change adaptation and local development. Joint work on a risk, vulnerability and adaptation information system was begun in 2018 (three meetings held in May 2018, totalling 100 people; see Annex 3), based on the results of the study carried out by UNCDF in 2017.

LoCAL Niger is represented in the different thematic multi-stakeholder working groups, namely: the consultation framework for climate change actors, the Resilience Working Group chaired by the UNDP Resident Representative and the consultation framework on climate services. The Programme has developed a partnership with the international non-governmental organization (NGO) Eau Vive to revise Dogon Kiria's Communal Development Plan (CDP), taking into account the climate change dimension.

In Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso, partnerships are planned as follows:

➤ **Burkina Faso**

- **Government partners:** Environmental Intervention Funds; Permanent Secretariat of the Green Climate Fund; Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development; Permanent Secretariat of the National Decentralization Board; General Directorate of Territorial Collectivities; Ministry of the Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change; General Directorate of the Treasury and Public Accounts/Central Accounting Officer of the Treasury; General Directorate of Territorial Development and its Directorate for the Financial Supervision of Local Governments; Ministry of Planning; Ministries in charge of Agriculture, Rural Development, Animal Resources, Water and Forests.
- **Non-governmental partners:** Association of Municipalities of Burkina Faso; Association of Regions of Burkina Faso; NGOs working in the beneficiary municipalities; associations.
- **Technical and financial partners:** EU/GCCA; GIZ; UNDP; AFD.

➤ **Côte d'Ivoire**

- **Government partners:** National Programme to Combat Climate Change; General Directorate for Decentralization and Local Development; General Directorate of Budget and Finance; General Directorate of the Treasury and Public Accounts; Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization (prefectural body); Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MINEDD); Ministry of Planning (Regional Director and training of local authorities); Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER); Ministry of Economy and Finance; General Directorate of Budget and Finance and General Directorate of the Treasury and Public Accounts; Ministry of Water and Forests (MINEF); National Directorate of Meteorology; regional agencies.
- **Non-governmental partners:** Union des Villes et Communes de Côte d'Ivoire [Union of Towns and Communes of Côte d'Ivoire], Association of Regions of Côte d'Ivoire; NGOs working in the beneficiary communes; associations.
- **Technical and financial partners:** EU/GCCA; GIZ; UNDP; AFD.

3.4. Regional coordination

In the context of this proposal, the programme aims to promote a regional dimension by integrating dynamics already in place in Mali and Niger and being put in place in Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire.

A first series of discussions, mobilization of actors and sharing of experiences were thus implemented during the year 2019, which led to the holding of a two-day regional seminar in Ouagadougou (5 and 6 November 2019). The objective of this seminar was to bring together the various protagonists of the countries in the BOAD-supported programme and to work together to validate and finalize the content and implementation modalities of the proposal. The list of participants is attached.

Regional mobilization will be encouraged within the programme's framework in the form of dedicated activities in the activity plan, along with activities carried out at the global programme level in order to promote and enhance the sharing of cross-cutting experience (see 4.2).

4. Large-scale deployment

4.1. National scale

Deployment at the country level is gradual, with adjustments to the mechanism's operating modalities as feedback is received. The different stages of scaling up systematically give rise to new consultation times with stakeholders.

Dialogue with partners is supported by information, the production of notes, participation in the various consultation/coordination frameworks (DP thematic groups on environment/climate change, governance, decentralization), presentations and capacity-building on the use of information (e.g. the LoCAL conceptual framework or performance assessment reports), all provided by the commune and by advisory support or technical assistance (national and international).

In Mali, as part of Phase II, a dialogue is under way between the National Agency for Investment in Local Governments, state decentralized services and the LoCAL Technical Committee to learn from and perpetuate LoCAL practices. It is based on i) the collection, referencing and analysis of information relating to climate change adaptation practices and ii) the identification of local governments' capacity-building needs in order to honour their project management missions. At the end of this dialogue, all stakeholders (decentralized technical services, local governments, populations, other donors, LoCAL Technical Committee) aim to agree on the nature of adaptation activities to be prioritized according to their interest for populations in comparable environments and the support that government services can provide.

At the same time, preparatory work has begun on a proposal to the Green Climate Fund (GCF), submitted by the government in the framework of the Enhanced Direct Access Facility, to mobilize funding to contribute to the deployment of LoCAL. With this in mind, a series of consultations were held in 2016 with the following actors: the National Investment Agency of Local Governments; IIED; Near East Foundation; Sahel Eco; GIZ; Agency for Environment and Sustainable Development; Ministry of Territorial Administration, Ministry of Decentralization and State Reform; Directorate General for Local and Regional Governments. This consultation work included the following actions in particular:

- Consultations with DPs (Swedish Embassy, Canadian Embassy, Belgium/Belgian Development Agency (ENABEL), EU, Netherlands, GIZ, UNDP, Regional Country Office, World Bank, Luxembourg) in particular to identify potential local governments for Phase II in the regions of Koulikoro, Ségou and Sikasso, in addition to Kayes.
- Expert support missions (global program manager, specialized consultants).
- Consultation with central actors to define the financing circuit (AEDD, ANICT, DGCT, Treasury, Ministry of Rural Development and Water (MDRE), UNDP, International

Institute for Environment and Development/New Economics Foundation (IIED/NEF), Office of the Auditor General, Inspectorate of the Interior).

- Consultation with central actors and partners (AEDD, ANICT, DGCT, Treasury, UNDP, IIED/NEF, PEI, Sahel Eco and the Belgian Technical Cooperation (CTB)/ENABEL) to prepare an Agency for Agricultural Development concept note for the Green Climate Fund (GCF).
- Training workshops for partners (on communication, integrating poverty-environment into planning and budgeting at central and local levels).
- Consultation with central actors and partners (AEDD, ANICT) to validate the institutional framework and the financial flows (Bamako, May 13 to 14, 2024)

This support continues with ANICT through an agreement signed with UNCDF which allows capacity-building on and implementation of LoCAL. Below is an overview of the actions carried out:

- Holding a national information workshop on GCF and the ANICT accreditation process, jointly organized by Ministry of the Environment, Sanitation and Sustainable Development and the Ministry of Decentralization and State Reform (October 2016).
- Performing a self-evaluation of ANICT carried out with the assistance of the Centre Ecologique du Sénégal [Centre de Suivi Ecologique – Centre for Ecological Monitoring] (CSE) to take stock of ANICT's gaps and shortcomings within the South-South collaboration framework (December 2016).
- Holding ANICT capacity-building workshops (April 2016–December 2017).
- Opening an ANICT online access system (OAS) account by GCF (January 2017).
- Carrying out an institutional evaluation of ANICT to take stock of its strengths and weaknesses (August 2017).
- Holding a workshop to validate the assessment report and develop an action plan/implementation plan for the recommendations of the institutional assessment (November 2017).
- Holding a series of meetings between ANICT and its partners involved in the process (AEDD, NEF, IIED, UNCDF, DGCT, Associations of Local Powers (APL)).
- Holding a workshop to review and validate documents developed in relation to new policies and procedures required by GCF standards (October 2018).
- Adopting policies and procedures documents developed by ANICT's Board of Directors (2018).
- Submitting the accreditation package via the OAS account on 10 December 2018 in Katowice, Poland at the 24th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP24).
- Receiving the initial reaction from the GCF Secretariat on 19 February 2019 following the submission of the file with a supporting questionnaire.
- Holding a workshop on the questionnaire on 16 April 2019 at the Centre de Formation des Collectivités Territoriales [Local Governments Training Centre] (CFCT).

- Sending the replies and documents requested by the Fund Secretariat on Monday 29 April 2019.
- Receiving a new questionnaire from the GCF Secretariat for the institutional assessment (Stage I) on 17 January 2020.

Burkina Faso is implementing phase II of the LOCAL and is expecting the regional programme proposed by BOAD to the GCF to scale up the results at national level.

- Consultation with central actors and partners (FIE, MEEA, DGDT, DGCT, ADCT) to validate the institutional framework and the financial flows (Ouagadougou, May 16 to 17, 2024)

In Niger, the implementation of Phase II is envisaged as a component of the programme proposed by BOAD to the GCF. A specific dialogue with the various stakeholders will be set up in this framework.

- Consultation with central actors and partners (ANFICT, SE/CNEDD) to validate the institutional framework and the financial flows (Niamey, May 20 to 21, 2024)

Côte d'Ivoire has already planned the large-scale deployment of LoCAL on its territory. The General Directorate for Decentralization and Local Development, the National Climate Change Programme and the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development are carrying this vision into budgetary policies, strategies and programmes.

- Consultation with central actors and partners (MINEDDTE, PNCC, ARDCI, UVICOCI, FIPME etc.) to validate the institutional framework and the financial flows (Abidjan, May 23 to 24, 2024)

4.2. Cross-cutting scale

Finally, in order to promote and enhance the sharing of cross-cutting experience, the programme provides for the implementation of specific tools and processes for consultation and involvement of stakeholders in the various LoCAL countries, thus contributing to the recognition of the mechanism as an international standard for local climate finance. For example, the Assessing Climate Change Adaptation Framework (ACCAF) was developed by the World Resources Institute (WRI) for the programme to ensure that LoCAL's adaptation goals are met. The tool is intended to be used by LoCAL teams, involving the central government and local governments. To define this methodology, WRI relied on extensive consultation with LoCAL teams and stakeholders in different countries, particularly in Bhutan, Cambodia and Lesotho, which served as pilot countries. This framework analyses the involvement of final beneficiaries in adaptation priorities and investment choices, amongst others.

Annex 1. Composition of the national steering committees for Mali and Niger

Mali

Chair: Director General of the Environment and Sustainable Development Agency

Members:

- An Environment and Sustainable Development Agency representative
- A General Directorate of Local Authorities (DGCT) representative
- A UNCDF representative
- An Office of the Commissioner for Food Security (CFS) representative
- A Directorate General of the Budget representative
- A National Treasury and Public Accounts Department representative
- A National Investment Agency for Local Government (ANICT) representative
- A National Directorate of Agriculture representative
- A National Directorate of Water and Forests representative
- A National Directorate of Animal Production and Industries representative
- A National Directorate of Rural Engineering representative

- A National Directorate of Development Planning representative
- An Inspectorate of the Interior representative
- A Regional Development Agency representative
- A National Directorate of Meteorology representative
- A National Directorate of Sanitation, Pollution and Pest Control representative
- Association of Municipalities of Mali (AMM)

Niger

Chair: Secretary-General of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development

First Vice-President: Director General of Decentralization and Local Governments

Second Vice-President: Executive Secretary of the National Council for the Environment and Sustainable Development

Commissioners:

- Director of Studies and Programming of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development
- A Ministry of the Ministry of the Interior, Public Security, Decentralization and Customary and Religious Affairs representative

Members:

- Director General for the Environment and Sustainable Development of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development
- Director General of Water and Forests of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development
- Director General of the Nigerien Agency for the Financing of Local Governments (ANFICT)
- An Office of the High Commissioner for the 3N Initiative representative
- Director of Local Development at the Ministry of Planning, Spatial Planning and Community Development
- A Ministry of Agriculture representative
- A Ministry of Livestock representative
- A United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) representative
- A United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) representative
- Two representatives of NGO/DP working in the field of climate change

Annex 2. Local consultation process in Mali and Niger: an overview

The following table summarizes the key instances of local consultation and mobilization carried out in Mali and Niger.

Mali

<i>Objectives</i>	<i>MALI actions</i>
Mobilization of local governments and decentralized technical services	Field visits mobilizing elected officials and village advisers or heads of beneficiary villages (January 2015) LoCAL launch in the communes of Sandaré and Simby (November 2015) Meetings with prefects and subprefects: presentation of LoCAL activities and involvement in the process (February and September 2017; eight participants) Meetings with prefects and subprefects: progress of the process (March 2018 and February 2019; eight participants)
Definition of action plans	Local planning workshop with communes, decentralized technical services and other partners (February 2017) Technical committee for consultation, support and guidance in the two communes (July 2017) Session of the communal technical committee for support and guidance in Simby (March 2017, 29 participants; July 2018, 10 participants) Session of the communal technical committee for support and guidance in Simby (July 2018; 26 participants) Session of the Local Support and Orientation Commission: adoption of the Annual Climate Change Adaptation Plans in Nioro (November 2018 in Nioro; 40 participants) LoCAL Year III planning and budgeting workshop (February 2017; 40 participants) Local planning workshop in Nioro, Sandaré and Simby, follow-up and pre-annual performance assessment (APA) (March 2018) Planning workshop, follow-up, APA (February 2019) in Nioro involving communal actors in Sandaré and Simby Monitoring, national follow-up (AEDD and committee) (March 2020) in Sandaré and Simby Launch of Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) component with UNIDO Mopti and Kayes with all regional and municipal actors concerned (March 2020), see Back-to-Office Report
Local government capacity-building and technical services	Information and awareness-raising workshop on climate change and sharing of lessons learned from the implementation of LoCAL in Ségou (June 2017; 100 participants) Working sessions with state decentralized technical services at the district level (September 2017, 13 participants; February 2019, 16 participants) Capacity-building/training of mayors and elected officials on climate change concepts in 2016, on results-based management in 2017 and on procurement mechanisms in 2018 LoCAL Year III planning and budgeting workshop (February 2018; 40 participants)
Community mobilization and involvement	Training workshop for the market gardeners of Diadiéla in innovative farming techniques and composting (June 2016; 98 participants) Training workshop for elected officials and civil society on climate change in Simby (April 2017; 95 participants) Training workshop for the market gardeners of Diadiéla and Madina in innovative farming techniques and composting (May 2017; 102 participants) Workshop to identify and prioritize areas of intervention and adaptation measures through the "Climate Proofing" application (February 2018) Review of Social, Cultural and Economic Development Plans (PDSEC) (UN Volunteers participation)
Monitoring and evaluation	Year I field assessment mission: support mission (July–August 2016) Audit/advisory mission to municipalities (February 2017) Meeting with interior inspectors, audit in Simby (June 2017; ten participants) Working session with the town council of Sandaré and Simby to prepare the evaluation (September 2017; about 10 participants per town)

	<p>Follow-up/supervision of corrective budgeting measures for Sandaré and Simby (December 2017)</p> <p>Meetings with the Sandaré and Simby municipal councils: collection of documents relating to the evaluation (February 2019; about 10 participants per municipality)</p> <p>Meeting to follow up and supervise the implementation of the corrective measures in the area of finance in Sandaré and Simby (December 2019; six participants)</p> <p>National joint supervision (March 2020)</p>
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Niger

<i>Objectives</i>	<i>NIGER actions</i>
Mobilization of local authorities and technical services	<p>Scoping meeting on the consultation of climate change stakeholders in Dogon Kiria (2018; 20 participants)</p> <p>Consultation on a common framework for a risk, vulnerability and adaptation information system in Niger (workshops in May 2018 in Niamey)</p>
Definition of action plans	Meetings to define and validate annual adaptation plans (January 2016, December 2016, January 2018; 20 participants)
Local government capacity-building and technical services	<p>Meeting for the evaluation of the institutional and technical capacities of municipalities (November 2015; 30 participants)</p> <p>Training of municipal beneficiaries in Dogon Tchiria and Sokorbé on the preparation of financial reports (February 2016; four participants)</p> <p>Training of local elected officials and communal agents on climate change (2018; 23 participants)</p> <p>Training of plant protection brigadiers (2018; 50 participants)</p>
Community mobilization and involvement	<p>Training of women in improved home-making (2018; 30 women)</p> <p>Training of members on the community early warning and emergency response system (2017–2018; 50 participants)</p> <p>Formation of infrastructure management committees: wells, grain and agricultural supply banks, site renovation (2016, 2017, 2018; approximately 100 participants)</p>
Monitoring and evaluation	<p>Working session with the communal council of Dogon Kiria and Sokorbé: pre-evaluation of the performance of the communes (July 2017; 40 participants per commune)</p> <p>Working session with the communal council: evaluation of the performance of the Dogon Kiria pilot municipalities (40 participants)</p> <p>Evaluation of the performance of pilot municipalities in the 2016–2017 exercise (August 2017; 40 participants)</p> <p>Pre-evaluation of the pilot communes in the 2017–2018 exercise (December 2018; 40 participants)</p> <p>Evaluation of the performance of pilot municipalities (June 2019; 40 participants)</p>

Annex 3. Consultation on a common framework for a risk, vulnerability and adaptation information system in Niger

The following table lists the organizations involved in this collaborative process (workshops in May 2018 in Niamey).

MESU/DD: Ministry of the Environment, Urban Sanitation and Sustainable Development	EU
DGDT/UGEF: Sustainable Land Management Department	European
SE/CNEDD: Executive Secretariat of the National Council for the Environment and	Swiss Agency for
HCI3N: Office of the High Commissioner for the 3N Initiative (Nigériens nourishing	French Development
DGEF: Directorate General of Water and Forests	Luxembourg
ANFICT: Nigerien Agency for the Financing of Local Authorities	World Bank
MDC/AT: Ministry of Spatial Planning and Community Development	International Fund
REDD/CNCOD: Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest	Belgian Technical
PSCN/CC/DD: Nigerien Civil Society Platform on Climate Change and Sustainable	German Technical
MP/DGPP: Ministry of Planning/Directorate General of Planning and Forecasting	Spanish Agency for
DEE/PFV: Directorate of Environmental Economics and the Promotion of Green	UNDP Resident
DGDT/UGEF:	Netherlands
DGDD/NE: Directorate General for Sustainable Development and Environmental	CARE International
MND/Chief CC: National Directorate of Meteorology	Oxfam
DN/PR/CV	AGRHYMET
DG/AN GMV: Directorate General of the National Agency for the Great Green Wall	
DPP/MP: Directorates for Programming and Planning	
INRAN: National Institute of Agricultural Research of Niger	
DFA/DGDCT: Directorate for Training of Actors/Directorate General of	
CC/SAP: Early Warning System Coordination Cell	
CNSEE: National Centre for Ecological and Environmental Monitoring	
DRR/ACC: Directorate of Climate Change Resilience Building and Climate Change	
BNEE: National Office for Environmental Assessment	
DEP/ME/SU/DD: Directorate of Studies and Programming/Ministry of the	

Annex 4. List of participants in the regional seminar of 5 and 6 November 2019 (Ouagadougou)

Country Representatives

- Mali: Agency for Environment and Sustainable Development (AEDD), Agency for Environment and Sustainable Development (AEDD), National Investment Agency for Local Authorities Governments (ANICT)
- Niger: Ministry of the Environment, Urban Health and Sustainable Development (MESUDD), Nigerien Agency for the Financing of Local Governments (ANFICT), National Council for the Environment and Sustainable Development (CNEDD)
- Burkina Faso: National Council for the Environment and Sustainable Development (CONEDD), Permanent Fund for the Development of Local Governments (FPDCT), Prime Minister's Office, Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development (SP/CNDD, formerly the SP/CONEDD), Ministry of Finance and Development
- Côte d'Ivoire: Ministry of the Environment, Climate Change Bureau, National Climate Change Program (NCCP)

BOAD

- Ibrahim Traoré, Head of Climate Finance Division/Directorate of Environment and Climate Finance

UNCDF Team

- Sophie De Coninck, Head of the LoCAL programme
- Safiatou Diarra, LoCAL Technical Coordinator in Mali
- Idrissa Moussa, LoCAL Technical Coordinator in Niger
- Herman Mensah, UNCDF Officer in Burkina Faso

UNCDF Technical Assistance

- Jérôme Dendura, senior expert in decentralization and public finance management, consultant for LoCAL, Mali, Niger and West Africa
- Ghislaine Guiran, Proposal Coordinator, UNCDF/International Fund for Cultural Diversity (IFCD) Consultant
- Colette Benoudji, International Officer in Chad, Regional Gender and Climate Change Specialist, partner of LoCAL

Annex 7a. Aide memoir of the Bamako meeting of May 13 to 14, 2024

Annex 7b. Institutional framework and financing scheme for local authorities and SMEs under the LoCAL regional project: Mali

Annex 7c. Aide memoir of the Ouagadougou meeting of May 16 to 17, 2024

Annex 7d. Institutional framework and financing scheme for local authorities and SMEs under the LoCAL regional project: Burkina Faso

Annex 7e. Aide memoir of the Niamey meeting of May 20 to 21, 2024

Annex 7f. Institutional framework and financing scheme for local authorities and SMEs under the LoCAL regional project: Niger

Annex 7g. Aide memoir of the Abidjan meeting of May 23 to 24, 2024

Annex 7h. Institutional framework and financing scheme for local authorities and SMEs under the LoCAL regional project: Côte d'Ivoire