

# Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL)



# Why LoCAL?

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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

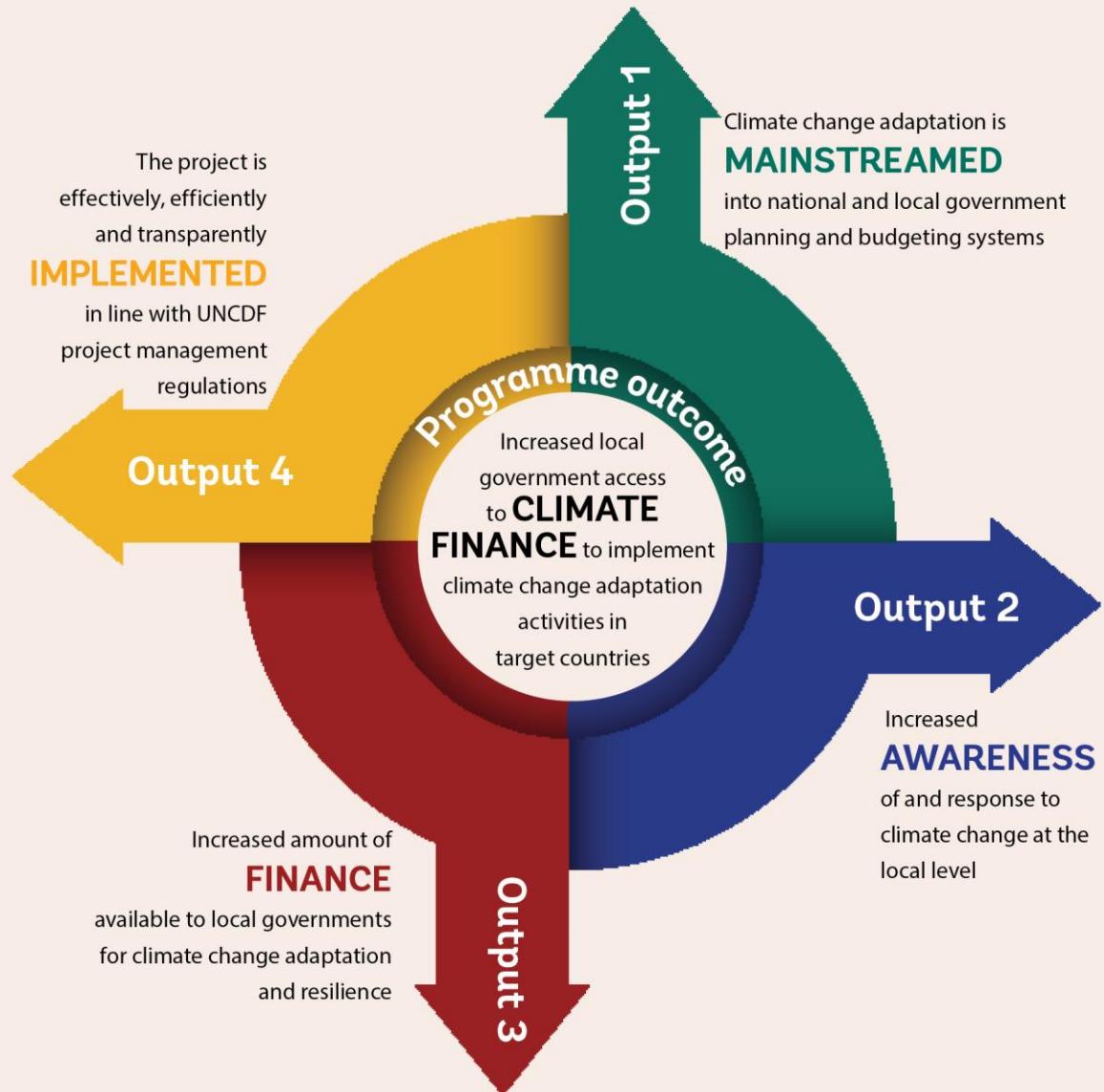
A lack of financing for **revenue-generating private and public-private adaptation projects** at the local level

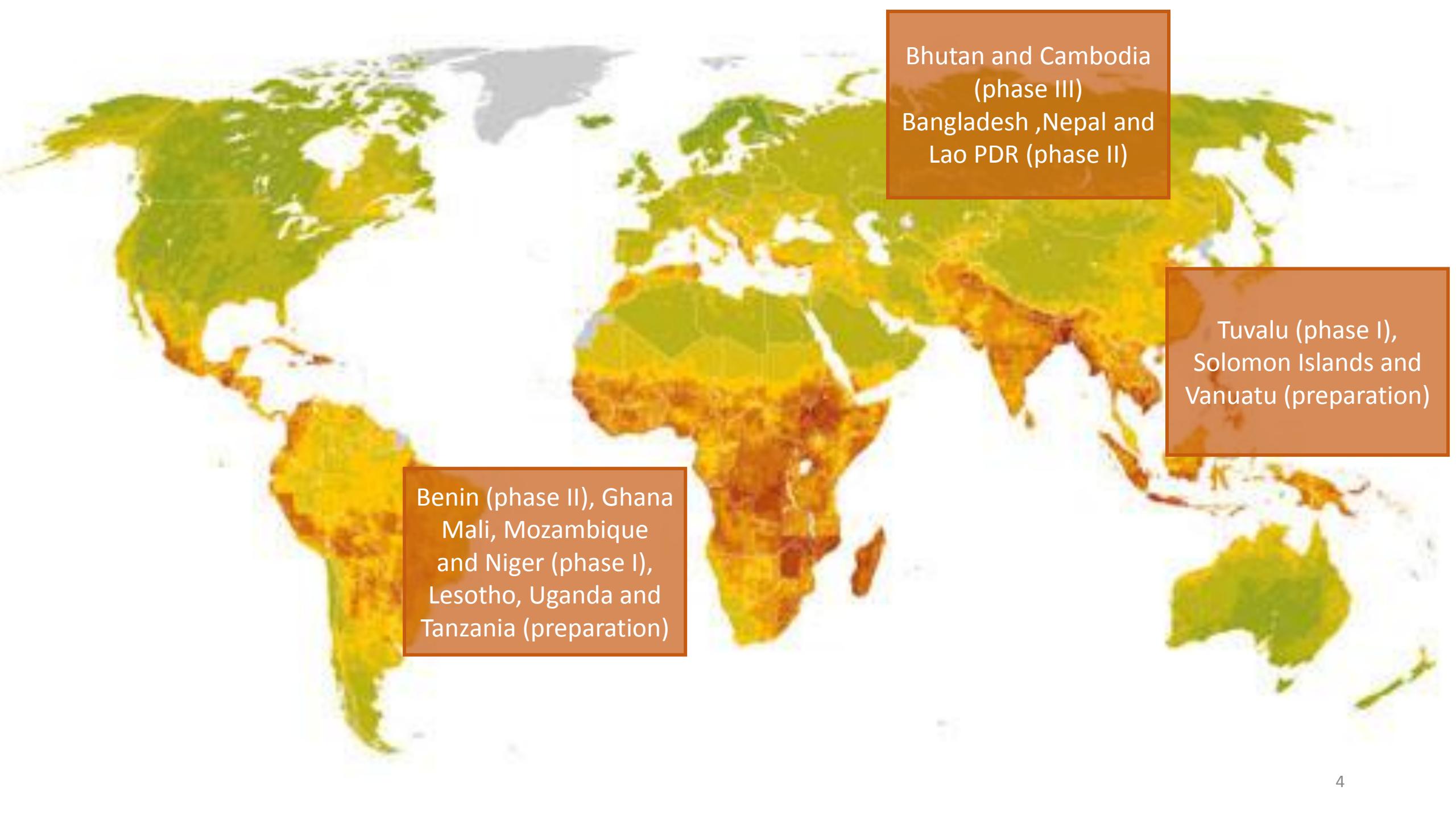
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Main sources of climate finance are often only available and accessed through application to **national programmes that have specific, earmarked arrangements** and which fall outside of established decision-making processes and public expenditure management 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

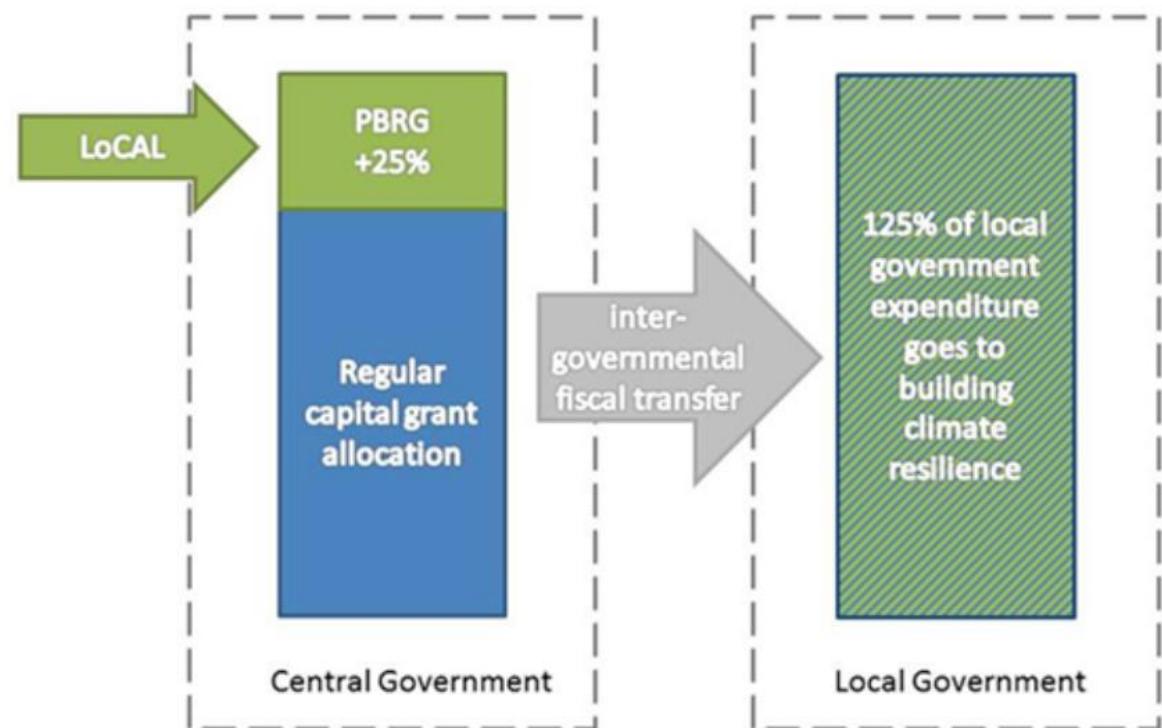




# Performance based climate resilience grants

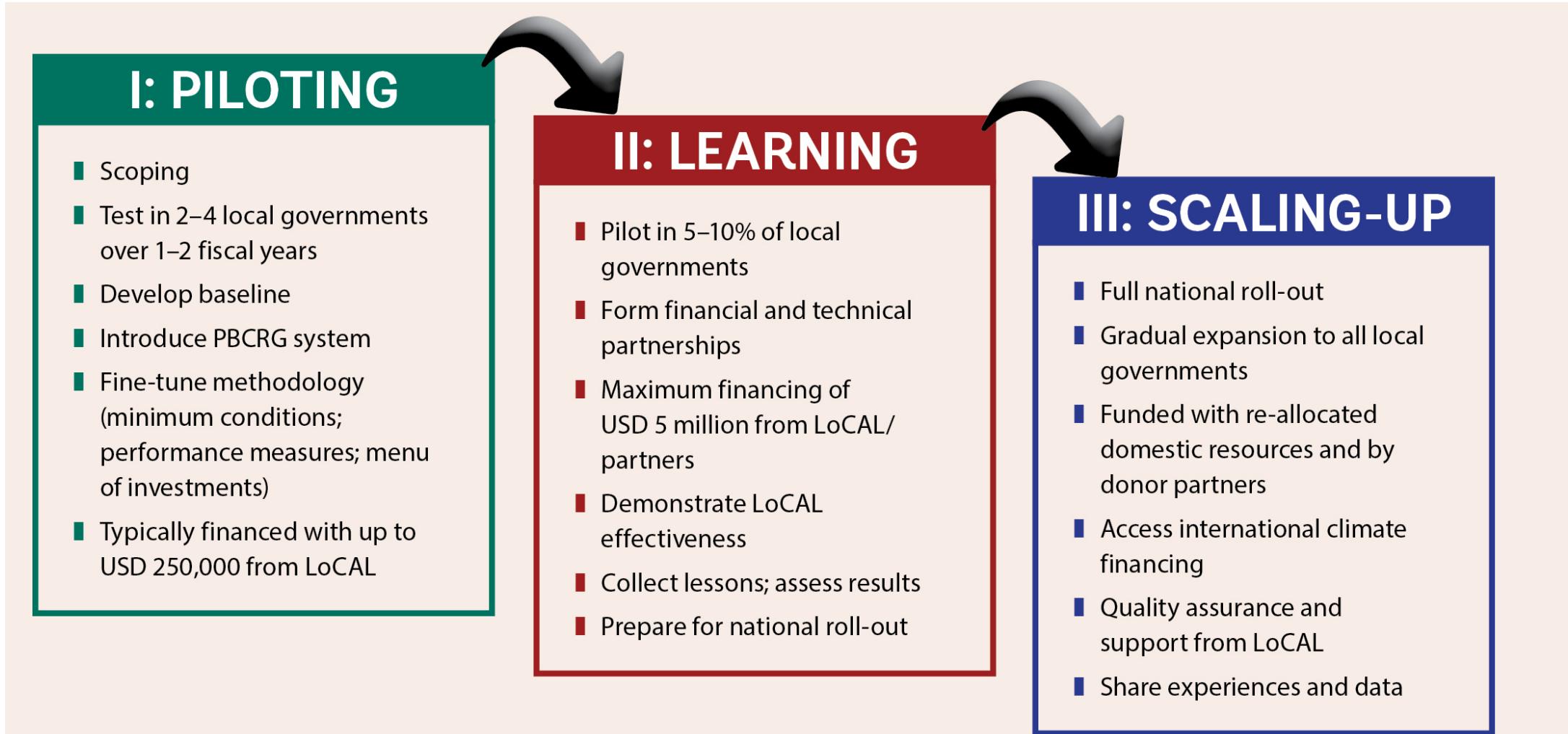
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- Fiscal transfers to subnational level
- Financial top-ups
- Use of country systems
- Minimum conditions (access)
- Performance measures (annual assessments)
- Menu of investments (eligible measures)



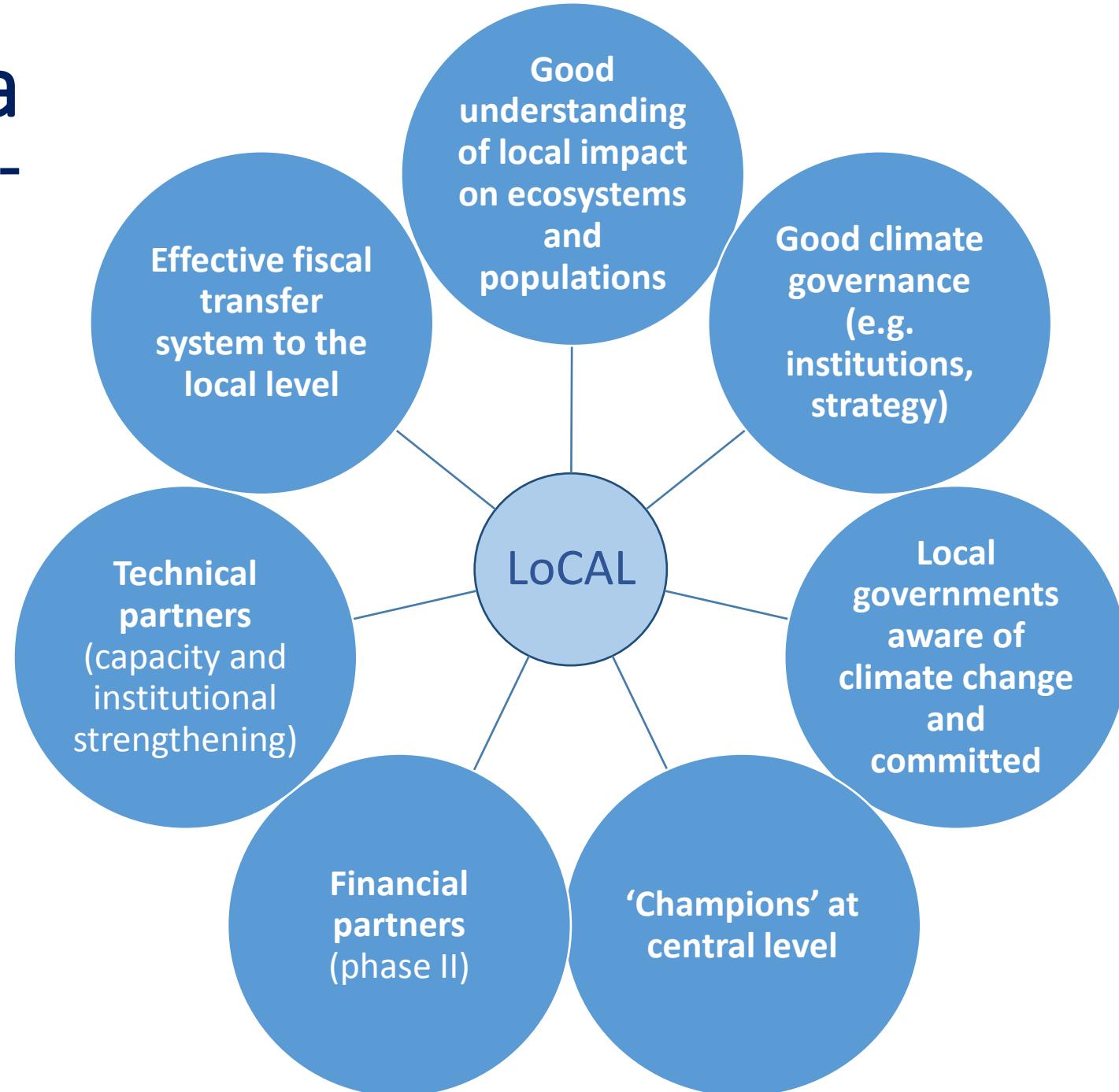
# The LoCAL phased approach

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# Success criteria

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# Key partners and stakeholders

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



# Voices from the field

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- “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

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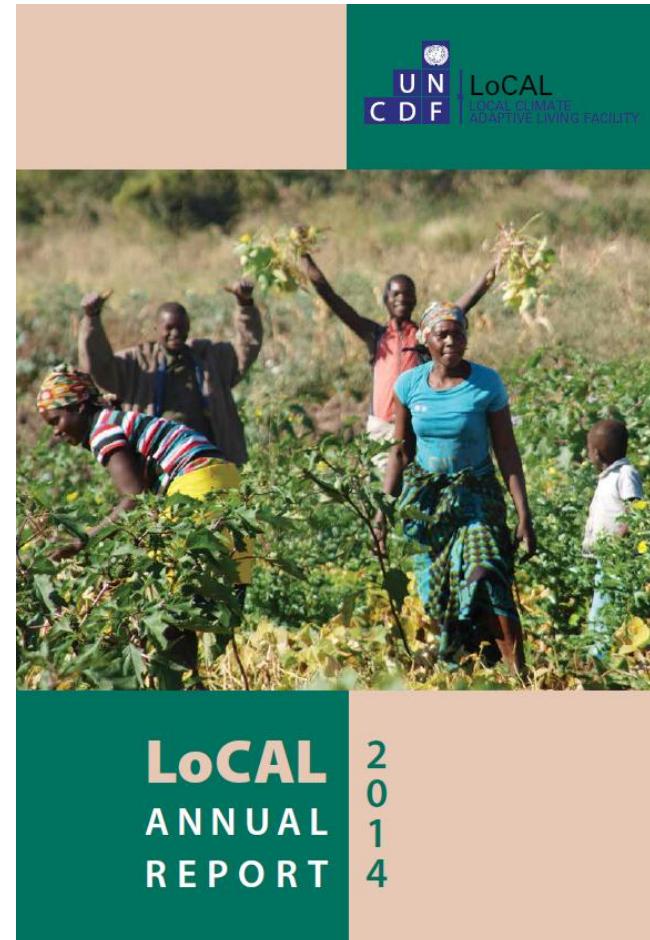
- **Aid and development effectiveness** agenda for climate change
- **Performance-based grants for climate resilience**, for stronger government financial systems
- **Actual implementation** of national level climate change and decentralization strategies
- **Voices of the communities and the poorest** 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

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[www.local-uncdf.org](http://www.local-uncdf.org) and [local.facility@uncdf.org](mailto:local.facility@uncdf.org)



# Thank you

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