

BRIDGE

BRokering Innovation for
Decentralised climate finance &
Gender Equality



Training session no 3

**Decentralising sources of funding
for adaptation**





Opening address of FEICOM

Programme de formation BRIDGE sur le financement de l'adaptation sensible au genre

Mai-septembre 2024





BRIDGE

Session objectives

- **A better definition of climate change adaptation projects**
- **Providing a short introduction to the tools and actors involved in climate finance (in addition to the CoM SSA training course)**
- **Revisiting the methods of financing adaptation to climate change**
- **Presentation of projects to decentralise funding to support local projects to adapt to climate change in Africa and the Southern countries**
- **Presenting the mapping of programmes, projects and sources of funding available in Cameroon to finance gender-sensitive adaptation projects**



**Adaptation projects
at local level:
What is it all about?**

What is a "climate" project?

A targeted action to mitigate or adapt to climate change
Or
An intervention with co-benefits in terms of mitigating and
adapting to climate change



Contextualising climate finance

Sustainable finance

Financing projects with
an environmental impact

Climate finance

Financing social impact
projects

What are the benefits of a “climate” project for local authorities?

- **Climate and environmental co-benefits:**

- Mitigating climate change,
- Adapting the region to climate change,
- Protecting the environment and biodiversity

- **Economic and social development:**

- Public health,
- Quality of life,
- Food safety,
- Economic dynamism, etc.

- **Savings for the community through:**

- More efficient public services,
- Increased resilience to climate-related disasters,
- Increased direct and indirect income for the municipality



What is the difference between **mitigation** and **adaptation**?

Combating the processes behind climate change



Coping with the effects of climate change

Examples of ADAPTATION measures

- Conserving ecosystems: changing crops, irrigation systems, etc.
- Installing water-permeable pavements
- Rainwater harvesting
- Early warning systems
- Expanding the wastewater network
- Training fish farmers in modern, sustainable fishing methods
- Introducing improved water treatment and storage facilities
- Restoring degraded landscapes using native vegetation
- Promoting modern, climate-smart agricultural and fisheries technologies
- Supporting irrigation infrastructure and the efficient use of water



Examples of MITIGATION measures

Mitigation: Reducing or stabilising the quantity of GHG emissions released into the atmosphere.

Examples:

- Use renewable energy
- Public transport / Non-motorised transport
- Use energy-saving technologies
- Capture and use of landfill and digester gas
- Carbon sinks / plant sequestration





QUIZ:
Difference
between
adaptation
and mitigation
measures

Using electric buses



A person is walking away from the camera down a long, straight row of young green plants in a field. The ground is extremely dry and cracked into large, irregular polygons. The sky is overcast and grey. In the far distance, a range of low mountains is visible under the cloudy sky. The overall scene conveys a sense of agricultural hardship and resilience.

Planting drought-resistant crops



Preparing for more water-borne diseases

A woman with dark curly hair, wearing a light-colored jacket, is standing in a kitchen. She is focused on a task, possibly preparing food. In front of her is a modern, improved cooking stove with a silver base and a perforated metal burner. A large metal pot sits on the stove. To the left, there is a metal steamer basket on a flat surface. The kitchen has a white tablecloth, a window with white curtains, and a doorway in the background. The overall scene is brightly lit, suggesting an indoor setting.

Using improved cooking stoves

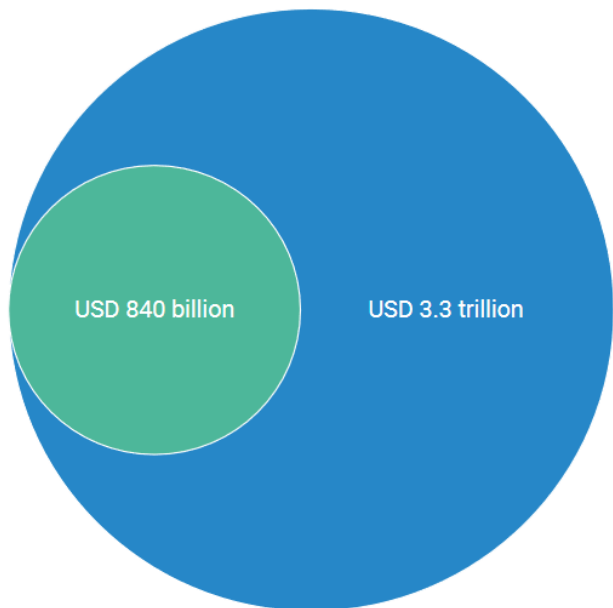
Contextualising climate finance

Project	Climate project		3. Other
	1. Adaptation	2. Attenuation	
Construction of a robust bridge designed to withstand flooding			
Improving a city's waste management system to minimise greenhouse gas emissions			
Rebuilding homes after an earthquake			



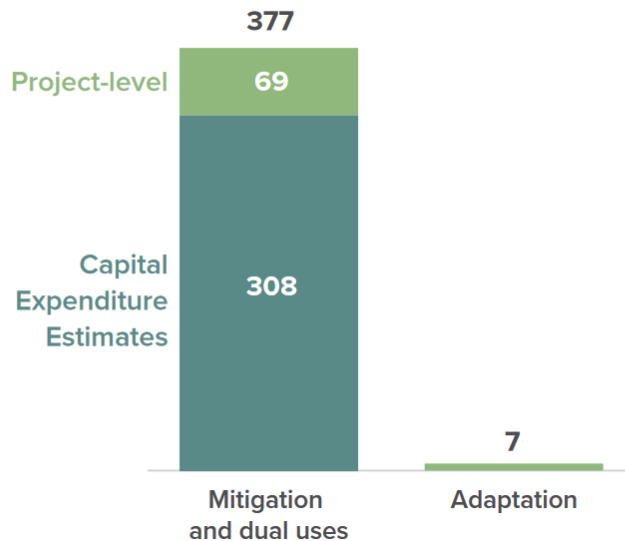
**Presentation of funding
dedicated to climate change
adaptation**

The share of adaptation financing in global climate financing

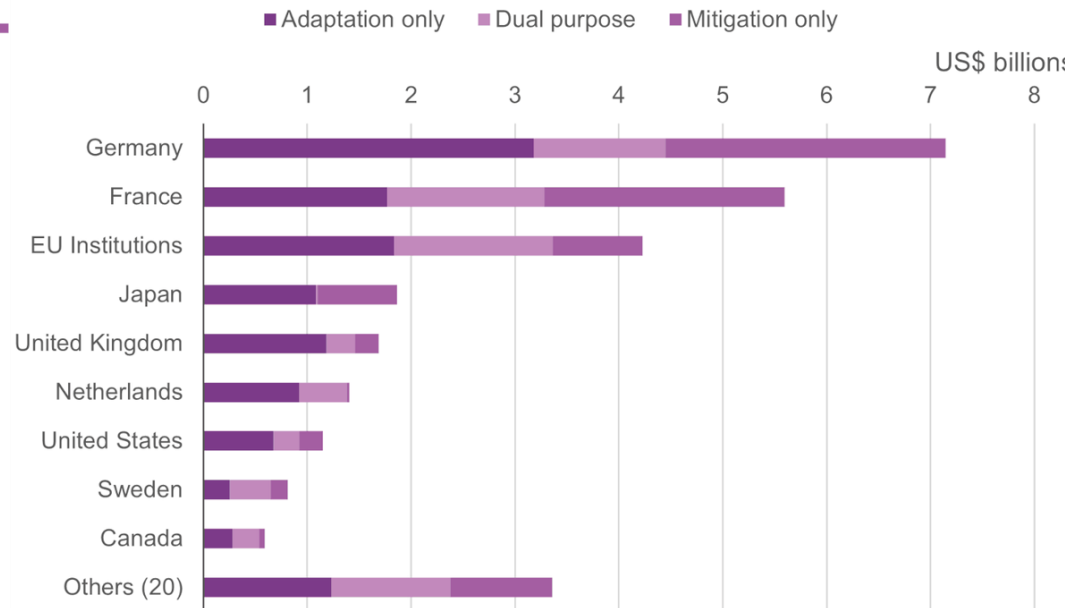
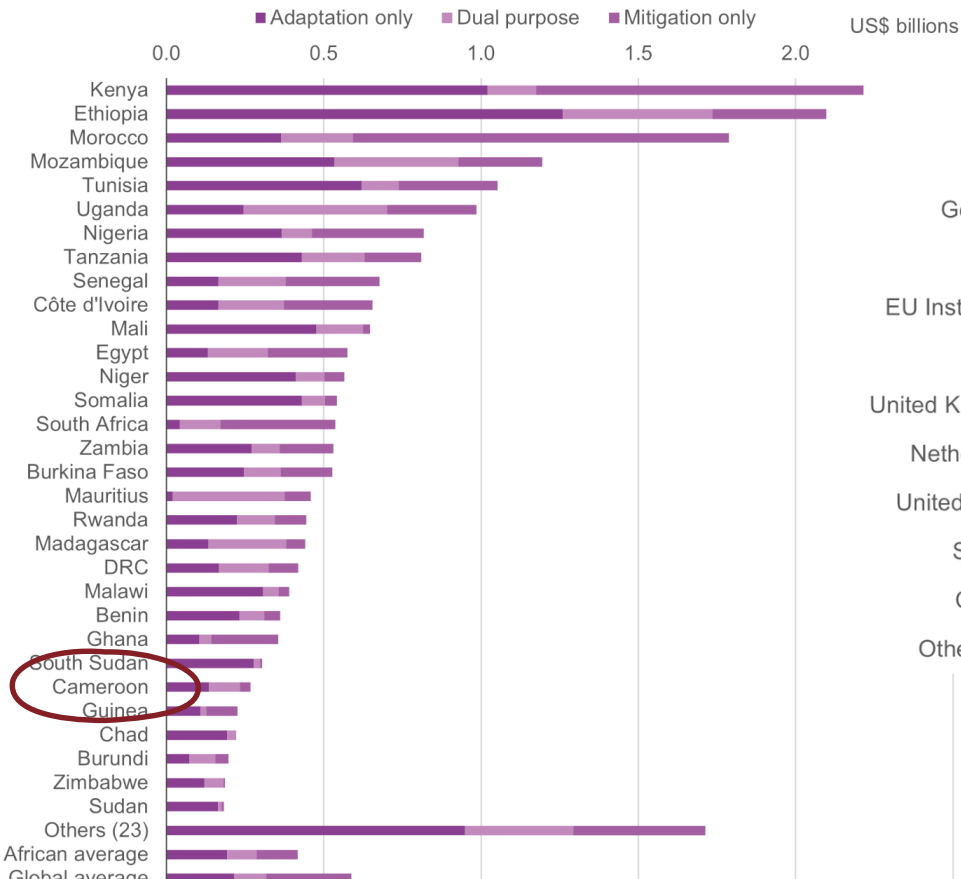


- Total adaptation finance flows by 2021-2035 at 2021-2022 level
- Total adaptation finance needs 2021-2035 per CPI analysis

Figure 2: Urban climate finance by use 2017/18 (USD billion)



Financing adaptation in Africa: a subject of growing interest

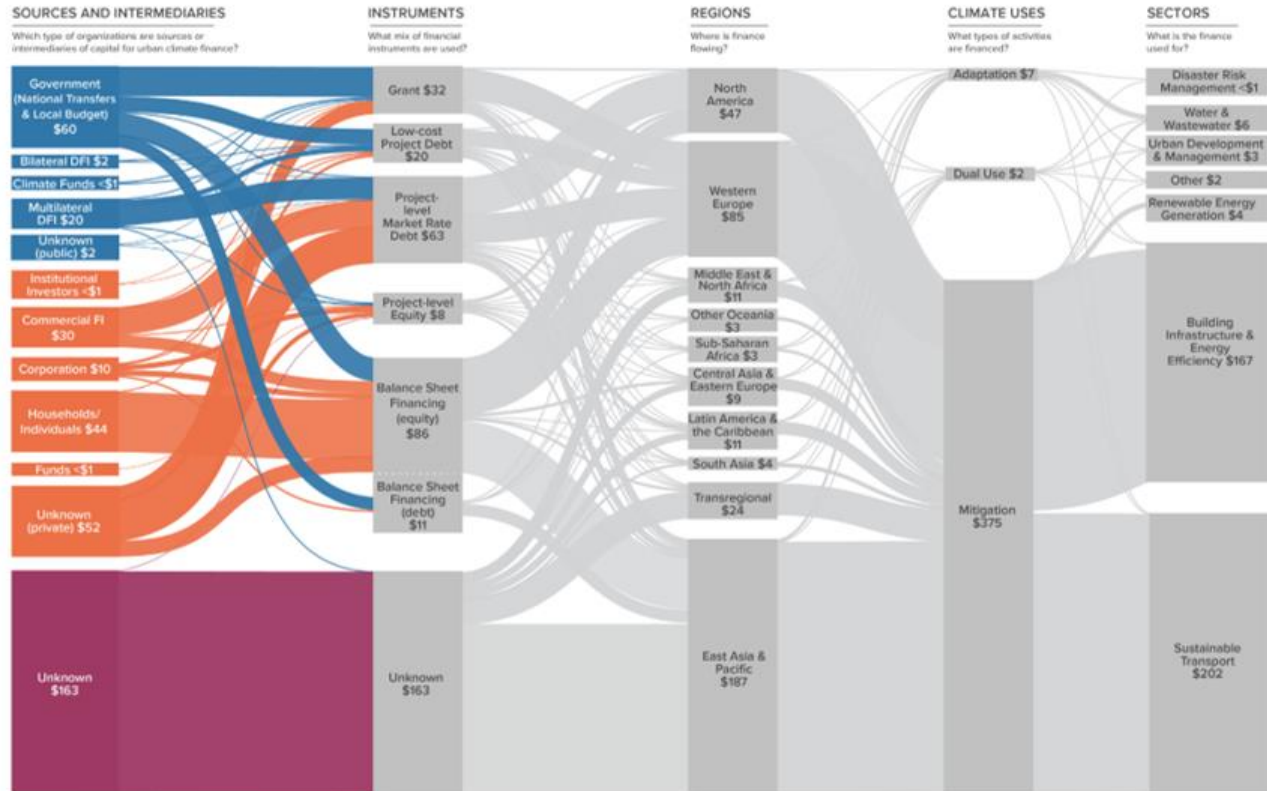


Source: Development initiatives, based on the OECD DAC list, 2018-2020.

Financing adaptation at local level

LANDSCAPE OF URBAN CLIMATE FINANCE 2017/18

384 (BN USD ANNUAL AVERAGE)



Too low in relation to urban climate needs, estimated at between USD 4,500 billion and USD 5,400 billion a year (around 7 to 8% of requirements)

Adaptation projects receive only 5% of funding.

Governments and national financial institutions are the biggest contributors (28% of flows)

Multilateral and bilateral development banks: 13%.

Climate funds: 1%.

Systemic deficit of the "last mile": local scale

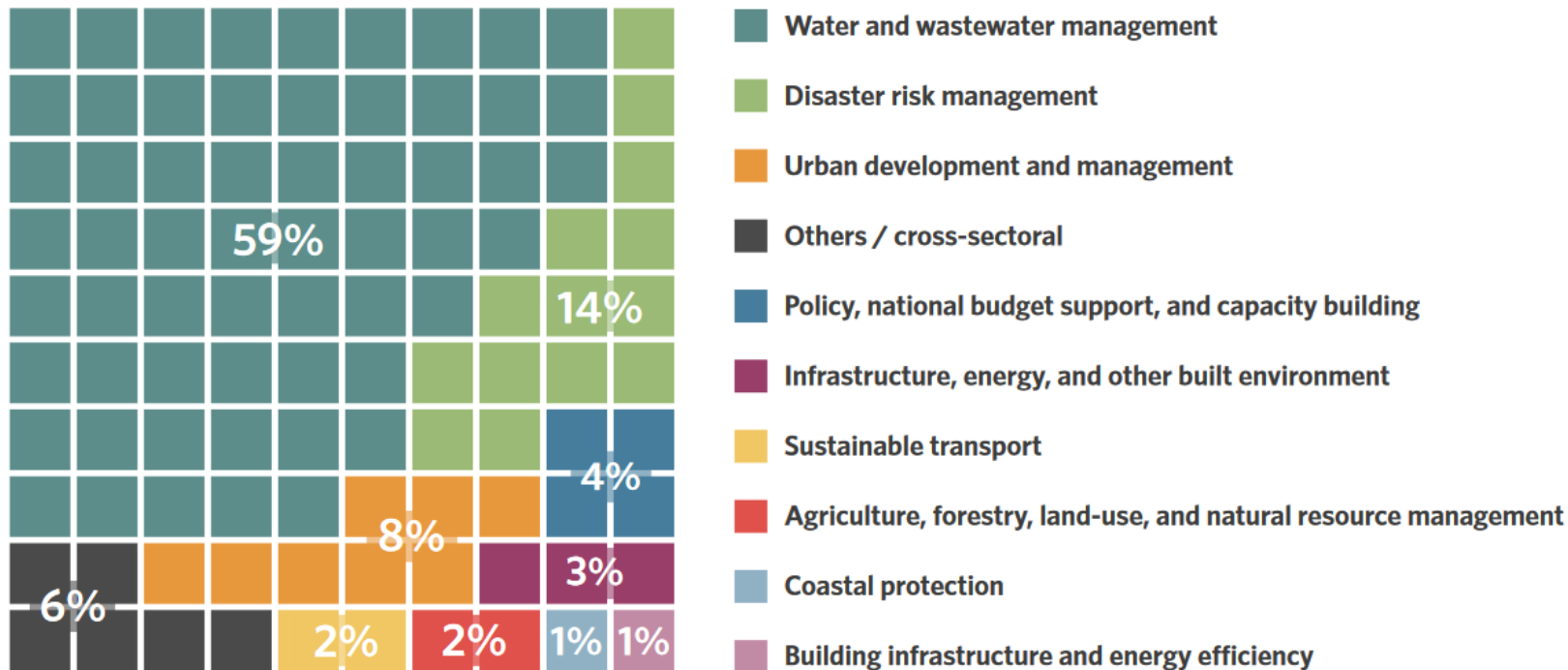
Note: USD 384 bn total is derived from both project-level data tracked in a top-down capital expenditure approach to estimate investment in buildings and transport only. Capital expenditure figures are estimates of investments related to infrastructure installed in 2017 and 2018 while project level data provides more accurate and detailed information on actual investment commitments at the time of financial close.



Source: CCFLA, 2021

What sectors are financed by local adaptation funding?

Figure 3: Urban adaptation finance, 2017/18 (USD billion)



The challenges of financing adaptation

01

Insufficient legal and regulatory framework

- Recent legal and regulatory developments linked to the evolution of global climate governance and the proliferation of information to be provided in the field of adaptation (NAPs, NDCs, etc.)

02

Lengthy and complicated accreditation processes

- Development of direct access solutions
- Training from funders on their processes for accessing climate finance

03

An unsupportive market environment

- The market does not allow for sustained private sector involvement

04

Limited and/or difficult to measure return on investment

- The creation and adoption of adaptation financing metrics to quantify the financial return on adaptation investments

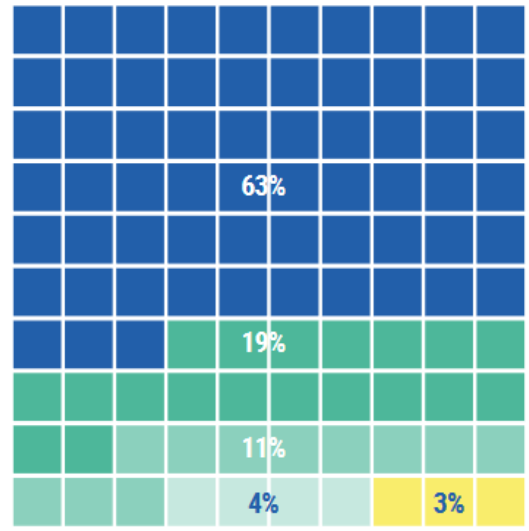
05

Limited capacity to develop bankable projects

- The creation and adoption of adaptation financing metrics to quantify the financial return on adaptation investments

Main actors financing adaptation

Figure 6. Adaptation Finance Flows in Africa, by Actors (2021–2022, USD billion)



- Private
 - Governments
 - Bilateral actors
 - Export credit agencies
 - Institutional investors (foundations, insurance companies, pension funds, asset managers, etc.)
- Public
- Private

Multilateral climate funds and commercial financial institutions account for less than 1% of climate financing

1. Financing of adaptation projects by the private sector



United Nations
Climate Change

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Process and meetings

Topics

Calendar

Climate action

Documents and decisions

Topics > Adaptation and resilience > Workstreams > Nairobi Work Programme (NWP) > Private Sector Initiative

Private Sector Initiative (PSI) database.

<https://unfccc.int/topics/resilience/resources/psi-database>



2. National public sources



ADAPTATION FUND
Readiness Programme
for Climate Finance



DBSA
DEVELOPMENT BANK OF SOUTHERN AFRICA
Building Africa's Prosperity



3. Public development banks



ACRIFA
African Climate Risk Insurance Facility for Adaptation

The Africa Climate Risk Insurance Facility for Adaptation - ACRIFA

What is the Africa Climate Risk Insurance Facility for Adaptation?
The Africa Climate Risk Insurance Facility for Adaptation (ACRIFA) is leading the charge to demonstrate and develop insurance as a vital tool to foster climate adaptation, resilience, and sustainable development within Africa's agricultural sector.
The Africa Climate Risk Insurance Facility for Adaptation aims to raise an initial \$1 billion in concessional, high-risk capital and grants to stimulate the development and uptake of targeted climate insurance solutions to be delivered through primary insurers and regional

An initial USD1 billion of concessional high-risk capital and grants to catalyze the development and uptake of insurance solutions to help countries, businesses and communities adapt to climate change.

AfDB's Approach: Adaptation Compact

Structure:

- Country **vulnerability** situation
- Progress on **adaptation to date**
- **Opportunities** for scaling investment in adaptation
- Adaptation **financing needs**, commitments, and gaps
- Governance of adaptation investment programs
- **Resource mobilization** strategy
- **Investment plan**

Republic of Congo: Project Adaptation de résilience climatique

Equatorial Guinea: Compensación de emisiones de CO2

Kenya: Climate Adaptation Country Compact

Mozambique: Project National Climate Change Adaptation

Nigeria: Climate Adaptation Country Compact

Senegal: Climate Adaptation Country Compact

Tanzania: Climate Adaptation Country Compact



3. Multilateral public development banks



BANQUE MONDIALE

Programmes:

The programmes are designed by the World Bank with or without partnerships to support the Bank's strategies, such as addressing the challenges of climate change mitigation and adaptation in urban areas and facilitating the alignment of the Bank's urban operations with the Paris Agreement.

1. Sustainable Urban & Regional Development- SURGE
2. City resilience programme



Technical assistance programmes: Instrument designed to improve policies and project design, strengthen skills and implementation capacity, and for institutional development in general.

1. City Creditworthiness Initiative
2. Global Platform for Sustainable Cities



Facilities:

Facilities (also known as mechanisms) are financing instruments that provide financial resources and/or technical support to address specific development challenges.

1. City Climate Finance Gap Fund
2. Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction (GFDRR)



1. Public Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF) Sub-National Technical Assistance (SNTA)
1. Global Infrastructure Financing Facility



City resilience programme

Description: Established in 2017 from a partnership between the World Bank and the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, this multi-donor programme aims to increase resilience financing and catalyse a transition to longer-term, more comprehensive multi-disciplinary packages of technical and financial services to build a pipeline of viable city-level projects that in turn build resilience.

Areas of expertise: Urban resilience

Beneficiary countries: Worldwide coverage




Type of support provided:

1. Resilience planning: technical assistance to ensure that capital investment plans take account of risks
2. Financing resilience: technical assistance on mobilising capital for urban resilience
3. Partnerships for resilience: advocacy and mobilising global expertise

Contact:

- Rob Pilkington CRP Financial Advisory Support rpilkington@worldbank.org
- Manuela Chiapparino Senior Operations Officer, GFDRR mchiapparino@worldbank.org
- Ross Eisenberg CRP Planning Lead reisenberg1@worldbank.org

4. International climate funds

	 AF (Adaptation Fund)	 FEM / GEF (Global Environment Fund)	 GCF (Green Climate Fund)
Types of projects targeted	Adaptation projects in the fields of disaster risk reduction, food security, urban development, water, etc.	"Impact programmes" focusing on food systems, land use and restoration, sustainable cities and sustainable forest management.	Programmes in 8 areas of mitigation (low-carbon transport, energy and energy efficiency in buildings, land use) and adaptation (food and water security, resilience of ecosystems, resilience of buildings and infrastructure to climate change, improving the livelihoods of the most vulnerable populations and communities);
Amounts	Small grants: up to 250k USD Major innovation projects: up to USD 2 million	Large projects: over USD 2 million Medium-sized projects: up to USD 2 million In Mauritania, total funds allocated: USD 10m	Financing between USD 10m and over USD 250m Support for project preparation: up to USD 1.5m (grants, loans and other instruments such as equity investments)
Access routes for local authorities	For small grants, applications must go through an Innovation Accelerator managed by UNDP and UNEP. For major projects, through an accredited multilateral implementing entity * Project proposal template	All applications must go through a GEF agency. For larger projects, the endorsement of GEF focal points is also required. Requests for small grants for enabling activities can also be submitted directly by the country.	All applications must be the result of collaboration between a designated national authority and a nationally accredited entity. However, to benefit from assistance in preparing projects, it is possible to apply directly for grants.
Criteria	Adaptation projects, the degree of urgency and the risks of late intervention, lessons learned from the design and implementation of projects and programmes		Impact potential, paradigm shift potential, SD potential, beneficiary needs, national ownership, effectiveness and efficiency

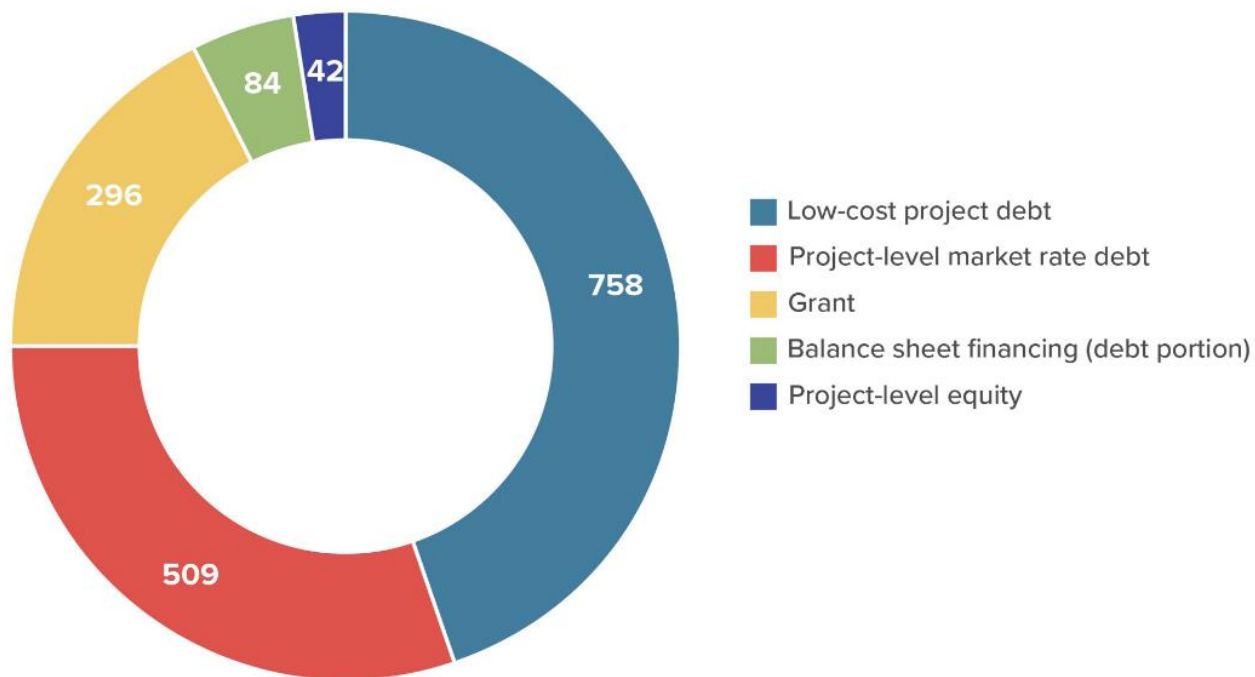
Principles and eligibility criteria for climate funds



<p>Principles for raising finance</p>	<p>Transparency and accountability: The financial contributions of the various countries and international organisations, as well as the composition and sources of these contributions, are made public.</p>	<p>The polluter pays principle: financial contributions are related to the quantity of historical and current emissions produced.</p>	<p>Additionality: The funds provided exceed existing ODA commitments and are not counted towards meeting existing national ODA commitments.</p>
<p>Administration and governance of funds</p>	<p>Transparency and accountability Providing the public with complete, accurate and timely information on the funding structure of a facility, its financial data, the structure of its board of directors, its decision-making processes, the funding decisions taken, etc.</p>	<p>Equitable representation: Representation of a diverse group of stakeholders on the board of a fund, in addition to the contributor and beneficiary countries. The countries' seats on the board do not depend on financial contributions.</p>	
<p>Payment of funds and implementation</p>	<p>Transparency and accountability: Disclosure of funding decisions based on publicly available criteria and guidelines. Obligation to review and evaluate the implementation of funding</p>	<p>National/local ownership: Funding decisions must be taken at the lowest possible level and at the appropriate political and institutional level; national and state ownership, including at sub-national level.</p>	<p>Gender equality: Funding decisions take into account the differentiated capacities and needs of men and women, through gender inclusion and the empowerment of women.</p>

Tools and instruments used to finance adaptation

Figure 11. The Landscape: Overall and Urban Adaptation Finance by Type, Annual Average '17-'18, USD million





**What opportunities do these
actors offer for your
organisations?**

Some actors financing local climate change adaptation projects in Africa

- **ADB - UMDf - Project Preparation Window.**
Financing and technical assistance of up to USD 500,000 for the identification and preparation of urban investment projects.
- **City Climate Finance Gap Fund.**
Technical assistance of up to €500,000 per project to help cities prepare resilient, low-carbon urban infrastructure projects, such as green buildings, sustainable cooling systems, resilient urban water systems and intelligent transport.
- **African Water Facility.**
Grants of up to €5 million for water management projects in Africa, aimed at a range of stakeholders including governments, NGOs and private companies.
- **Subnational Climate Fund.**
Blended financing for medium-sized sub-national infrastructure projects (USD 5 to 75 million) in the fields of sustainable energy, waste and sanitation, regenerative agriculture and nature-based solutions.
- **Global Center on Adaptation - Local Champions for Adaptation.**
Highlighting innovative local initiatives that contribute to adapting to climate change, with a grant of EUR 15,000 and an invitation to COP29 in Baku (11-22 November 2024). Local organisations, communities or individuals running climate change adaptation projects with potential for replication.



Some tendering and financing platforms



**United
Nations**



**Development
Business**

GLOBAL
TENDERS

devex
Do Good. Do It Well.™

 development aid

fundsforNGOs

Grants and Resources for Sustainability

 WORLD BANK GROUP

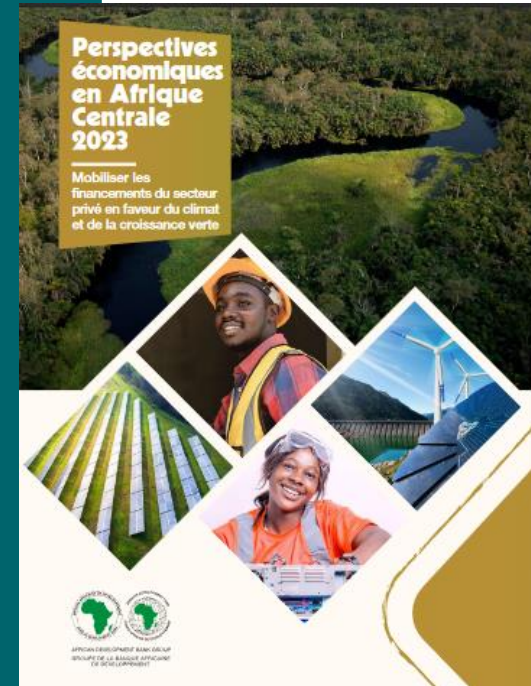
 **AFRICA**
GATEWAY



Question

Who do you think are the most active actors in financing adaptation in Cameroon? **(in terms of financing volume)**

- Almost all of the climate funding received by Central Africa comes from public sources (around 92.2%), in particular multilateral development finance institutions (around 61.5%) and bilateral institutions.
- Among bilateral organisations, Germany, France, the USA, Switzerland, Belgium and Spain are the main sources of funding for climate action in Central Africa (OECD, 2022).
- Governments are the second largest source of funding for climate action in Central African countries.
- Beneficiary sectors: agriculture, forestry and land use (Afolu), water resource management, livestock farming and coastal protection.





Case studies

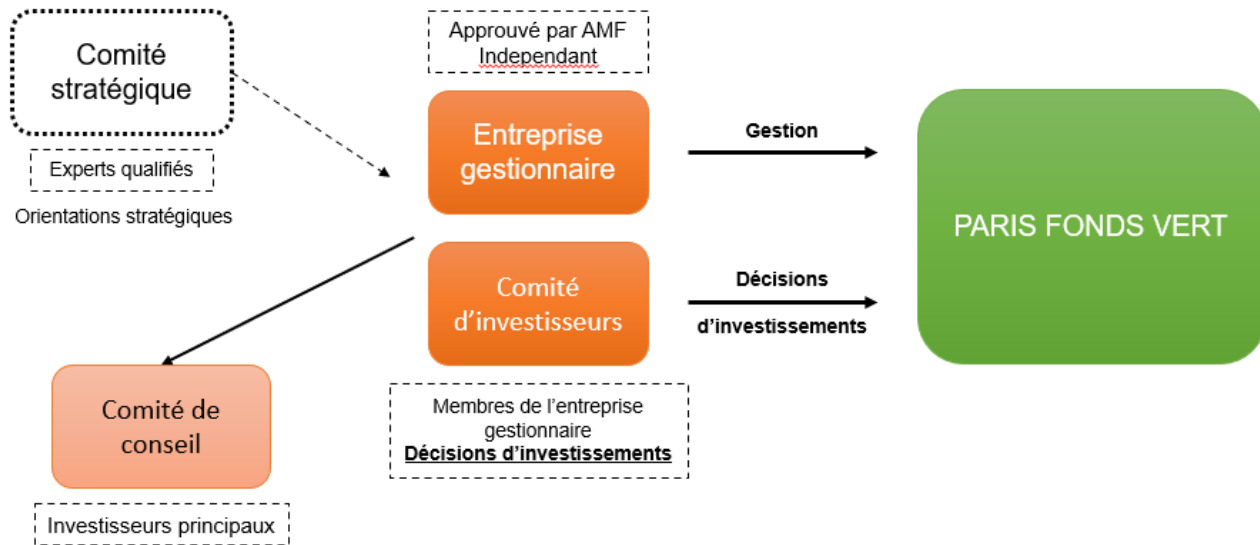
What mechanisms are available to finance climate change adaptation projects?

Case study : Paris Green Fund

Management of the Green Fund is entrusted to an independent management company



- Responsible for the design and operational management of the fund
- Appointed by the City of Paris following a call for expressions of interest (autumn 2017).



158 million €
2020



CASE STUDY

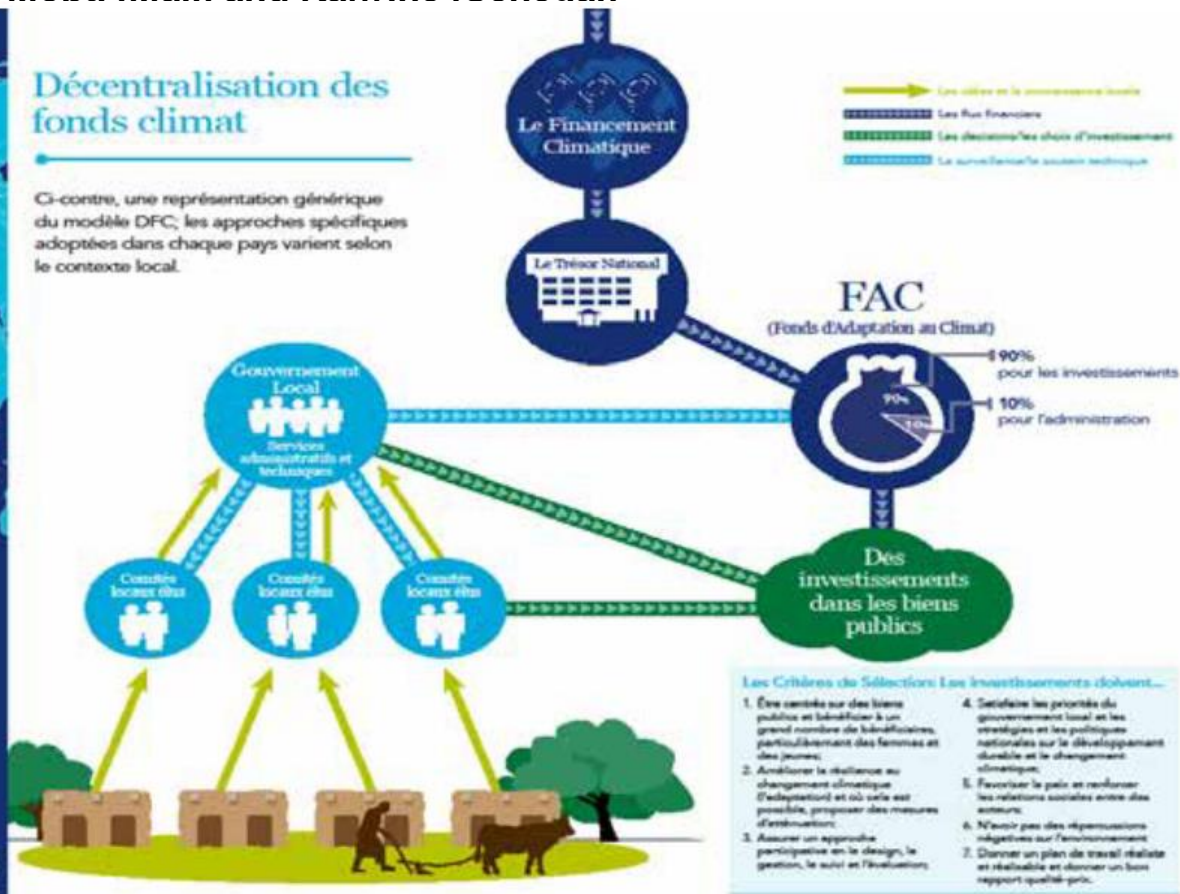
Local Climate Funds Mopti (Mali) and Kaffrine (Senegal)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sxfLq84C8Ug>



Décentralisation des fonds climat

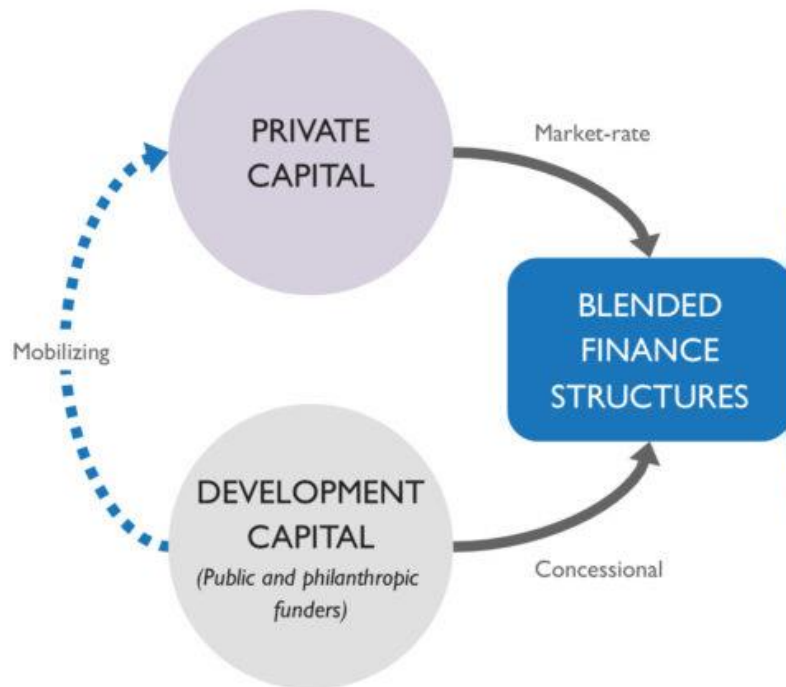
Ci-contre, une représentation générique du modèle DFC, les approches spécifiques adoptées dans chaque pays varient selon le contexte local.



mécanisme global du DFC à adapter au contexte local

Innovative approaches: "Blended Finance" to attract private finance

BLENDED FINANCE

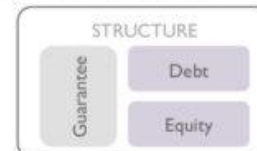


EXAMPLE STRUCTURES

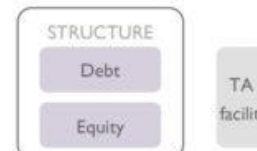
Private equity or debt funds with concessional public / philanthropic funding attracting institutional investment



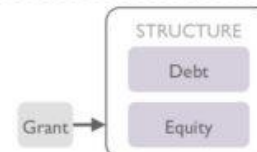
Bond or note issuances, often for infra. projects, with guarantees or insurance from public / philanthropic funders



Grant funding from public / philanthropic funders for structure design or capacity building for projects to attract institutional investment

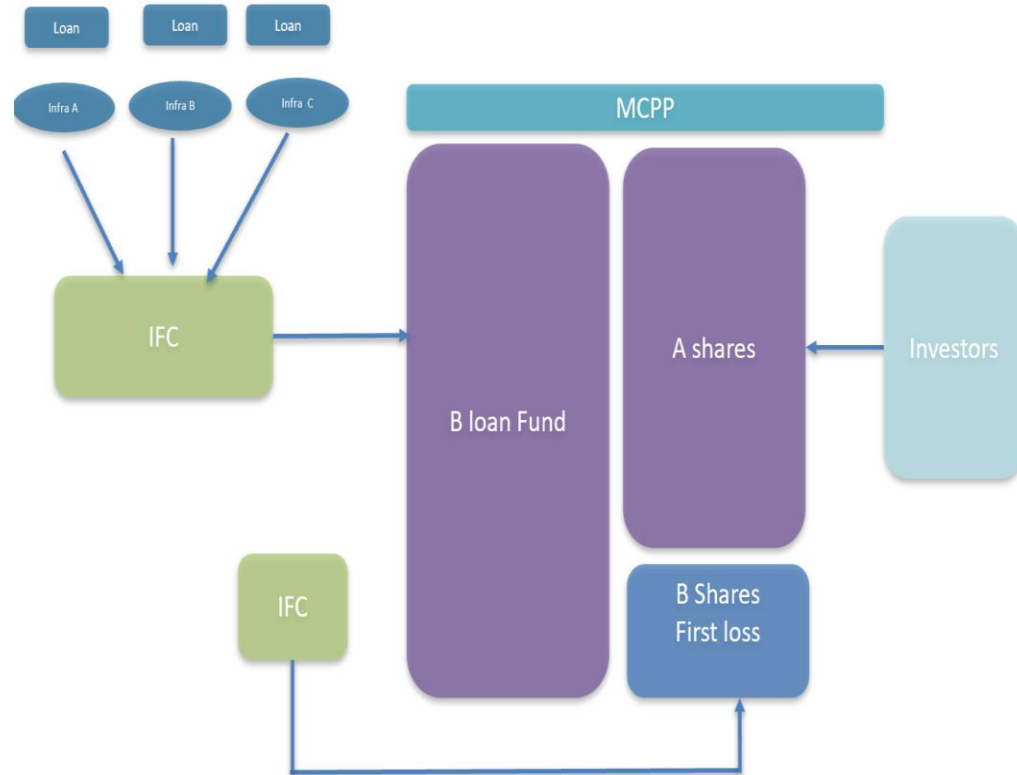


Grant funding for capacity building from public / philanthropic funders for projects to attract institutional investment

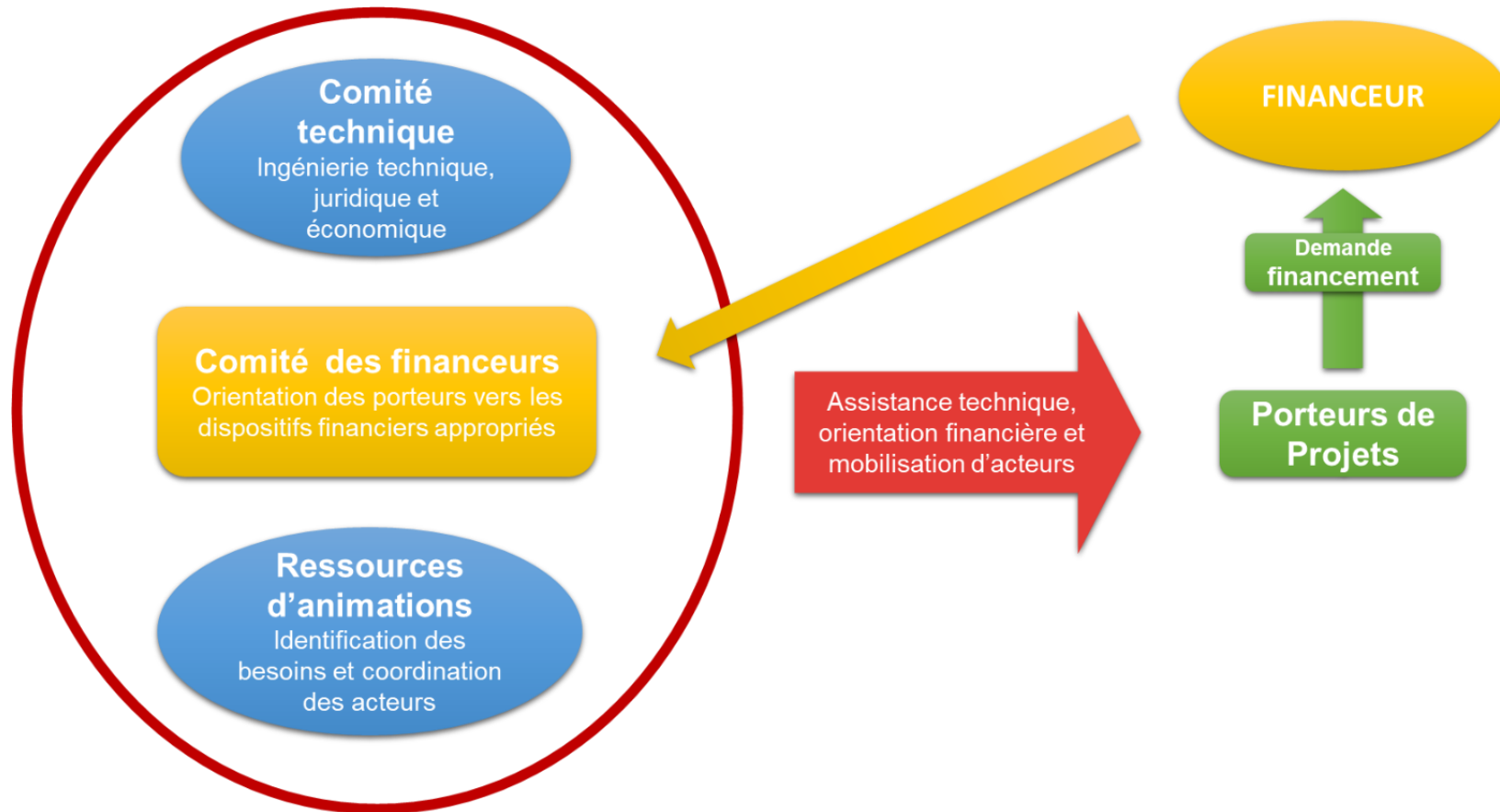


Innovative approaches: "Blended Finance" for scaling up climate finance

- The Managed Co-lending Portfolio Program (MCP) is an innovative model for raising funds that combines insurance company financing, project origination and IFC credit enhancement.
- The MCP allows investors to participate in each new loan put in place by the IFC and corresponding to their criteria.
- investors benefit from the IFC's national and sectoral diversification
- The MCP allows IFC and MCP investors to invest equal amounts.
- The IFC's investment in the 1st loss tranche offers credit protection to private investors.



Conditions for setting up local climate funds



Question

Based on the international examples presented and your experience of the challenges and opportunities of adaptation financing in Cameroon, what type of climate finance decentralisation system do you think is best suited to supporting local adaptation projects in Cameroon?

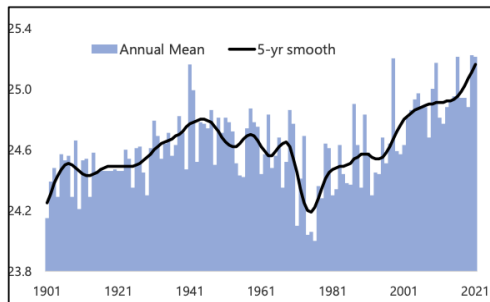
(Answers in the chat)



Financing adaptation in Cameroon: where do we stand?

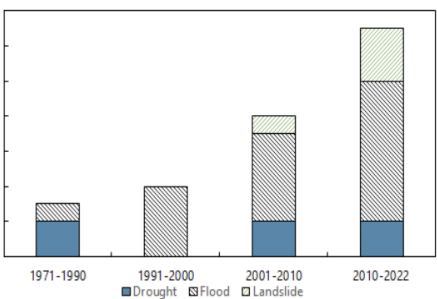
CAMEROON: ADAPTATION LANDSCAPE

Figure 2. Cameroon: Observed Annual Mean Temperature, 1901-2021



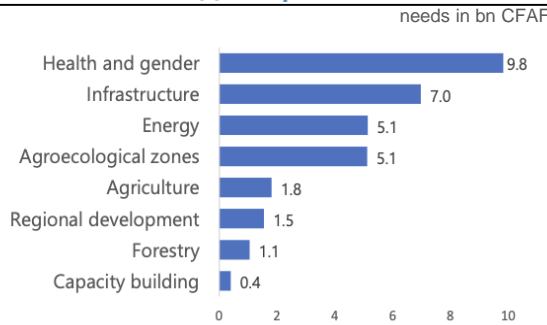
Source: World Bank Group, Climate Change Knowledge

Figure 3. Cameroon: Natural Disasters



Source: EM-DAT, CRED / UCLouvain, Brussels, Belgium.

(a) Adaptation



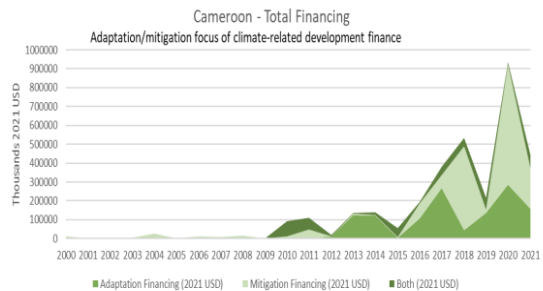
Source: Cameroon NDC, 2021.

MAIN SOURCES:

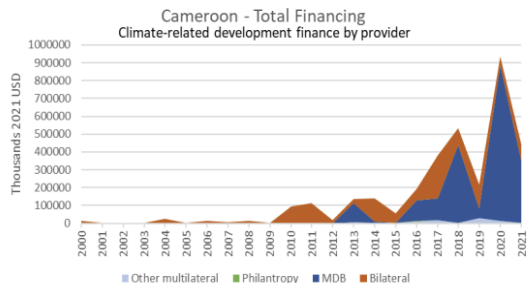
- BM - 1,150 m
- FMI - 183 m
- FvC - 100 m
- EU - 100 m
- GIZ & KfW - 65 m
- BAD - 50 m
- FEM - 30 m
- FA - 10 m
- AFD - 6 m

Cameroon: Adaptation/mitigation focus of climate-related development finance

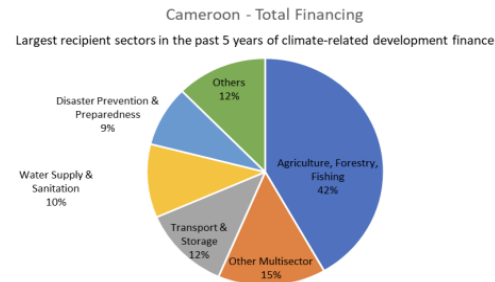
(Thousands of 2021 USD)



Cameroon: Providers of climate-related development finance



Cameroon: Sectors targeted by adaptation flows, 2017-2021



Adaptation mapping Cameroon

50 actors identified

**Further calls and
research**

56 programmes

**136 projects
identified**

[Refine your search](#)

FUNDS

Select fund filter ▾

PROGRAMMES

Select programme filter ▾

PROJECTS

Select project filter ▾

ACTORS

Select actor filter ▾

LOCATION

Have any inputs? ✕

This is a participatory database providing a snapshot of the climate finance landscape in Cameroon. We invite you to contact us with any additions or adjustments needed.

[Please fill in this form](#)

Funds

Programmes

Projects

Actors

Location

European Union

[Read more ▾](#)

TEI North Green Pact and resilience in the North of Cameroon (TEI - Green Pact)

[Read more ▾](#)

Programme for the Economic and Social Development of Secondary Cities Exposed to Factors of Instability (PRODESV)

[Read more ▾](#)

Local Action for Participatory and Self-managed Development (ALDEPA)

[Read more ▾](#)

[Refine your search](#)

PROGRAMMES

Select programme filter ▼

PROJECTS

Youth and women for change in the North ▼

ACTORS

Select actor filter ▼

LOCATION

Adamaoua ▼

Funds

Programmes

Projects

Actors

Location

European Union

This is additional information added in the backend. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna.



PROGRAMMES

- TEI North Green Pact and resilience in the North of Cameroon (TEI - Green Pact)
- National Participatory Development Programme - European Development Fund
- Urban Platform Cameroon



PROJECTS

- Youth and women for change in the North (JEF ECS)
- Support for changes in the Cotton Basin of Cameroon - Rural Development Support Programme (ABC-PADER)



ACTORS

- Local Action for Participatory and Self-managed Development (ALDEPA)



LOCATION

- Adamaoua

[Read less](#) ^

Have any inputs? ✕

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[Please fill in this form](#)

Example 1: Complementary project for sustainable rainwater drainage in the city of Yaoundé (PCADY)

=> reduce flooding and improve the flow of urban traffic in Yaoundé (flood control basin and canal on the Djoungolo river; gutter for the Mingoa-Mfoundi canal, rehabilitation of the Mfoundi street, new public square, support and capacity-building for waste recovery).

20/09/2022 - 31/12/2026 UA

30 million + USD 8 million (USD 42 million)



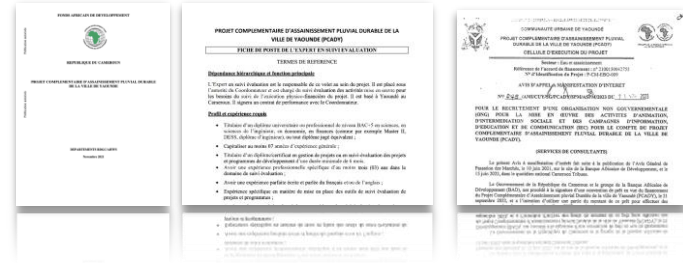
27 million AU



3 million AU



Communauté Urbaine de Yaoundé



ERA - Environnement Recherche Action au Cameroun



Example 1: Complementary project for sustainable rainwater drainage in the city of Yaoundé (PCADY)

=> **reduce flooding and improve the flow of urban traffic in Yaoundé** (flood control basin and canal on the Djoungolo river; gutter for the Mingoa-Mfoundi canal, rehabilitation of the Mfoundi street, new public square, support and capacity-building for waste recovery).

FUNDS/SOURCES	PROGRAMMES	PROJECTS	ACTORS (IMPLEMENTING)	LOCALITIES
<p>African Development Bank</p> <p>Type of support: fournit des financements</p> <p>Type of funding: grants</p> <p>Budget for adaptation (for listed project): somme programmes et projets financés au Cameroun</p> <p>Programmes/projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resilience and Sustainability Facility for Cameroon - Climate Adaptation Window (Guichet d'Action Climatique) - Project for Studies and Preparation of a Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Programme - Yaoundé City Sustainable Enhanced Drainage and Sanitation Project (PCADY) - Integrated Sustainable Urban Development (SUDP) and Environmentally Sound Management of Municipal Solid Waste Project in Cameroon <p>Critères & priorités:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cameroun - Document Stratégie 	<p>Yaoundé City Sustainable Enhanced Drainage and Sanitation Project (PCADY)</p> <p>Funder: African Development Bank</p> <p>TYPE OF FUNDING: ADF Loan</p> <p>Enhancing the resilience of poor communities to urban flooding in Yaoundé - "An additional \$8 million will be contributed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF)."</p> <p>Timeline: 20/09/2022 - 31/12/2026</p> <p>Budget: 35 932 780 USD</p> <p>Partners: GEF, Ministère des Finances, Yaoundé Urban Council</p> <p>Projects part of this programme:</p> <p>Concept note:</p> <p>https://www.afdb.org/sites/all/libraries/pdf.js/web/viewer.html?file=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.afdb.org%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2Fdocuments%2Fprojects-and-operations%2Fcameroun_-_projet_complementaire_dassainissement_pluvial_durable_de_la_ville_de_yaounde_-_rapport_devaluation.pdf#page=1&zoom=auto,-14,842</p>	<p>Projet complémentaire d'assainissement pluvial durable de la Ville de Yaoundé</p> <p>Funder: African Development Bank</p> <p>Programme: Yaoundé City Sustainable Enhanced Drainage and Sanitation Project (PCADY)</p> <p>Timeline:</p> <p>Budget: 35 932 780 USD</p> <p>Implementing organisation: Yaoundé Urban Council</p> <p>Localities: Yaoundé</p> <p>Contact point: Eboueme BOUNTSEBE - AfDB Water and sanitation Specialist - e.bountsebe@afdb.org</p>	<p>Yaoundé Urban Council</p> <p>Project: Projet complémentaire d'assainissement pluvial durable de la Ville de Yaoundé</p> <p>https://yaounde.cm/?page_id=2466</p> <p>ERA - Environnement Recherche Action au Cameroun ?</p> <p>Project: Projet complémentaire d'assainissement pluvial durable de la Ville de Yaoundé</p>	<p>Yaoundé</p> <p>Projects & implementing organisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cameroun villes vertes inclusives et durables - Expertise France - Projet complémentaire d'assainissement durable de la Ville de Yaoundé - Yaoundé I Council



Ex. 2: Ecosystem in North Cameroon: towards an integrated landscape approach (EcoNorCam)

=> innovative and intelligent agricultural techniques in the face of climate change to guarantee a flourishing environment and food security for the communities living alongside the Benoué National Park

09/2020 - 12/2024

EUR 5 million

Benoué National Park and neighboring ZICs - Northern Region



Financé par l'Union européenne



Discussion

Best practice

- Do you have any examples of well-designed local funding instruments, programmes and models that have worked well, and what were their differentiating features?

Framework

- In your opinion, what are the current national and local policies and aspects of the regulatory framework that influence (facilitate or hinder) access to funding and the implementation of adaptation programmes?

Status of access to financing for adaptation

- Main private actors active in financing adaptation?
- Are there any existing awareness-raising initiatives in Cameroon to mobilise more resources for adaptation programmes at local level?



Thank you for your time!

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