



**WWF REGIONAL OFFICE FOR AFRICA  
CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION  
STRATEGY 2018—2025**



**JUNE 2018**

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## 1. Background

WWF began its work in Africa in the 60s with a campaign to save Africa's rhinos. The work accomplished in Africa since then has covered different aspects of conservation including: conservation of endangered species and contribution to the improvement of the welfare of communities through better management of Africa's natural resources. WWF Africa plays a key role in conserving some of the priority species and places identified in conservation strategies. For 50 years, the Wide World Fund for Nature (WWF) in Africa has worked to provide innovative solutions to conserve species and their habitats and maintain key ecological services; inspiring and mobilising a wide range of stakeholders from community members, park rangers, to political leaders.

The impacts of global climate change and variability are becoming more evident with increased incidences of droughts, floods, hailstorms, more hot days and heat waves. Climate change is one of the biggest threats facing global community with the developing countries being more vulnerable due to their low adaptive capacity. Climate change has been widely recognized and accepted as a reality and that it poses serious problems with far reaching social, political, economic and environmental consequences, particularly in vulnerable countries.

Changes in climate are transforming our planet. To adapt, we must rethink our traditional approaches to conservation, moving beyond managing for persistence to managing for change. Climate change adaptation—the process of adjusting to the changing climate and its cascading impacts—seeks to reduce the vulnerability and build the resilience of people and nature to the current and anticipated effects of climate change while managing the uncertainties of the future. Many of the most biodiversity-rich places on Earth are also those where both humans and ecosystems are the most vulnerable to climate change. Climate change adaptation is a process that helps communities and ecosystems cope with a changing climate. WWF Africa is taking a step further in its conservation programmes to mainstream and manage the impacts of climate change for both biodiversity and communities.

The WWF Climate and Energy Practise (CEP) has one goal, three outcomes, and supporting cross-cutting interventions. These are all linked to the aims of the Paris Agreement (limiting warming to well below 2°C with efforts to limit to 1.5°C; climate resilience; supporting finance) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), in particular SDG-7 on energy and SDG-13 on climate change. The main goal of this strategy is that by 2030, an equitable and just transition is underway that limits warming to 1.5°C, protects people and nature, and builds a climate resilient future. The adaptation outcome of the strategy is that by 2030, all countries are implementing National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) or equivalent that aim to build social-ecological resilience to climate risks and impacts. The Africa Adaptation vision is linked to this strategy and it builds on the adaptation priority areas identified in this strategy. Climate-Informed Conservation Strategies and National Adaptation Plans (CLICSNAP is an area of collective action within the CEP community which focuses on Integrating climate change risks into conservation and related development work and influencing country level national adaptation planning and implementation process to secure a place for nature and people in a climate changing world. It is a key opportunity for WWF to demonstrate leadership in integration of adaptation into conservation and influencing planning, financing and implementing national adaptation plans. The Adaptation Vision-Strategy and the CLICSNAP will jointly deliver the adaptation outcome of the CEP strategy.

## **2. The approach**

WWF Africa is engaged in mainstreaming of adaptation into conservation, influencing planning, financing and supporting governments in the implementation of national adaptation plans in Africa. WWF Africa began implementing the Africa Adaptation Initiative (AAI) in 2011 focusing on building capacity for integrating adaptation within conservation work in countries where WWF operates in Africa. Initially in the first phase the Initiative covered seven countries: Kenya, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Madagascar. The second phase of this project is expanding to cover 12 countries in Africa. WWF is committed to helping ecosystems, communities and governments adapt to climate change. To ensure that ecosystems and humans adapt to climate change, AAI's approach is to increase the social, ecological and institutional resilience of WWF offices in Africa, their CSO partners, and communities by employing a number of strategies.

### **a. Strengthening Institutional capacity of our partners**

Our work involves working with civil society to effectively engage and influence climate change adaptation-related policies and decisions in the target countries. Civil Society Organizations capacity building will translate into building the resilience of vulnerable communities and ecosystems in target African countries through engagement/advocacy with government towards decision-making and policies informed by climate risk information. WWF will carry out capacity needs assessment to develop a training programme for the partners. We will build civil society capacity in leadership, advocacy and use of climate information to actively participate in key decision-making processes in climate change adaptation and development work in participating countries in Africa. By strengthening CSO capacity, we seek to address key regulatory and governance issues that limit implementation of climate-smart policies and strategies.

### **b. Supporting national governments in NAPs formulation and implementation**

We are working with national governments in 12 countries in Africa to support them to formulate and or implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) that aim to build social-ecological resilience to climate change.

### **c. Capacity building of WWF staff**

An in-depth capacity needs assessment will be carried out in all the country offices to identify the capacity gaps and design a robust capacity building plan. Building the capacity of WWF staff in mainstreaming climate change into our conservation and development work will translate into implementation of climate-smart conservation action plans and programmes to build the resilience of vulnerable communities and biodiversity to the impacts of climate change. This support will see all the WWF country offices incorporating a proactive framework to address climate risk into their conservation strategies, including all internal capacity and adequate resources allocated.

### **d. Strengthening the resilience of communities and ecosystems**

Following vulnerability assessments, appropriate adaptation options will be implemented to enhance the adaptive capacity of target communities and ecosystems in participating countries. Through the implementation of innovative climate smart solutions, we seek to help communities and ecosystems adapt to the impacts of climate change.

### 3. Vision

Our vision is an Africa where people and nature have enhanced capacity and resources to adapt to climate change.

### 4. Theory of change

In the face of a changing climate and related shocks and impacts, sustainable development requires climate-resilient development and climate-smart biodiversity conservation. A key means for WWF to enable this is to:

- a. Ensure that all conservation work is climate smart by considering climate risks across all goals, outcomes, and activities and devising ways to manage those risks.
- b. Empower Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) with climate information and the relevant tools and methods for vulnerability assessment and adaptation.

Well-capacitated CSOs and CBOs then become 'agents of change,' empowering rural communities and help build their resilience. With regards to the 'building blocks' that will help deliver the desired goal (climate-resilient communities and ecosystems), the CSOs and CBOs will be supported to drive the dual strategy of policy advocacy to inform the national-level debate on climate-smart development plans, localizing the SDGs (especially Goal 13 – take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts ) and the 2015 Paris Climate Accord, as well as supporting local communities to adopt climate-smart actions in their livelihood activities. These strategies will lead to the systematic deployment of Community-based Adaptation (CbA), Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA), and climate-smart conservation approaches in a complimentary manner. Through climate smart conservation interventions both nature and people benefit from our conservation programmes.

### 5. The overall goal

By 2025, WWF Africa and its Partners are implementing climate smart conservation programmes and enabling climate resilient ecosystems and community livelihoods.

### 6. The strategy

#### 6.1 Strategic objectives

The following strategic objectives have been identified in order to reach the goal:

- By 2025, all WWF staff have the ability to understand and manage climate change risks in their work
- By 2025, all the WWF country offices in Africa are incorporating a proactive framework to address climate risk into their strategies, including all internal capacity and resources to address the climate vulnerability of flagship species, national priority species, land and sea scapes as well as communities in the 12 countries.
- By 2025, at least 10 WWF country offices in Africa are supporting governments in implementing National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) or equivalent strategies that aim to build social-ecological resilience to climate change through CSOs advocacy and engagement of relevant government ministries.

- By 2025, knowledge and information material on climate change adaptation is developed, made freely available and widely shared through different platforms and media with all target stakeholders to enhance adaptation to climate change.
- By 2025 all WWF offices in Africa have completed or updated vulnerability assessments for at least one priority landscape or sea scape.
- By 2025, Each WWF office has obtained funds needed for implementing climate smart conservation.

## 6.2 The key focus areas of the Regional Climate Change Adaptation Strategy

Five key focus areas have been identified that need to be addressed in order to successfully deliver on the strategy and vision:

1. Capacity building and knowledge/information sharing to enhance adaptation
2. Advocacy and lobbying to influence climate adaptation related policies and national adaptation plans
3. Mainstreaming climate change adaptation in WWF strategic plans and programming
4. Supporting communities and biodiversity to adapt to the impacts of climate change through financial and technical support
5. Climate finance for adaptation

### 6.2.1 Capacity building, knowledge and information sharing to enhance adaptation

Climate change adaptation is a multidisciplinary undertaking, requiring collaboration from diverse actors who operate in different sectors<sup>1</sup>. This makes it critical to share information and share it well. WWF will facilitate an interactive platform for exchange of ideas, debate and information sharing between diverse actors (communities, researchers, development practitioners, decision-makers, policymakers, civil society, donors, etc.) involved in solving the problem of adapting to climate change. Effective responses to climate shocks and impacts will be achieved as a result of having increased level of education and awareness on climate adaptation, strong community adaptive capacity and target communities' livelihoods will be made more resilient. As the level of climate adaptation knowledge within the supported CSOs increases and their networking improves, they would be in a better position to attract additional funding to not only strengthen their institutional capacity but also scale up their support to the local communities to adapt to climate change.

Capacity building for target civil society organizations and their networks and enabling them to influence policy and support communities to improve livelihoods to enhance their resilience to climate shocks is key among the strategies to realize the vision. WWF will build civil society capacity in leadership, advocacy and utilization of information to actively participate in key decision-making processes in climate change adaptation in target countries and programmes. Within WWF, capacity building of WWF staff will be done to enable them to mainstream climate adaptation into their programmes and implement climate smart conservation activities.

<sup>1</sup> <https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/66388>

Capacity building will go beyond training to ensure that the civil society networks are vibrant and have a strong voice to implement the climate change adaptation agenda. Therefore, the civil society organisations supported by this programme will benefit from enhanced climate change adaptation knowledge and expertise that should translate into better and informed support to the local communities they work with.

**Specific activities for capacity building:**

The following are the activities that will be implemented under the priority area - Capacity building and knowledge and information sharing to enhance adaptation:

- Undertake trainings / skills needs assessments and develop a capacity building plan for WWF Staff and CSOs
- Conduct specialized training on vulnerability assessments to build the capacity of WWF Staff and CSOs to conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments and develop appropriate response models.
- Undertake climate reporting training for the media both electronic and print media as well as WWF Communications staff to enable them to produce climate change adaptation stories, lessons learnt and best practices
- Establish an enabling platform for sharing and disseminating information on climate change at local, regional and international levels
- Develop knowledge/information material on climate change adaptation and make it freely available and widely shared through different platforms and media with all target stakeholders to enhance adaptation to climate change.
- Develop and implement a communications strategy and plan for raising awareness on climate change adaptation.

<b>Capacity building and knowledge and information sharing to enhance adaptation</b>	
<b>Target stakeholders</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The media (electronic and print) and Journalists</li> <li>• Communities</li> <li>• Community Based Organizations</li> <li>• Civil society organizations</li> <li>• Community based organizations</li> <li>• Governments</li> <li>• WWF Staff</li> </ul>
<b>Priority thematic areas</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vernacular Information, Education and Communication materials</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate Change Advocacy</li> <li>• Communicating and reporting climate change</li> <li>• Climate change adaptation</li> <li>• Climate smart conservation</li> <li>• Community Based Adaptation</li> <li>• Ecosystems Based Adaption</li> <li>• Climate smart agriculture</li> <li>• Proposal development and fundraising</li> </ul>
<b>Skills required within WWF Africa to achieve our Mission</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adaptation specialists</li> <li>• Conservation staff with basic understanding of climate change risks</li> <li>• Communication specialists</li> <li>• Translation services</li> <li>• Policy Advocacy Specialists</li> <li>• Fundraising</li> <li>• M&amp;E</li> <li>• Knowledge Management</li> <li>• Indigenous knowledge</li> </ul>
<b>Resources required</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial resources</li> <li>• Human resources</li> <li>• Technology</li> <li>• Infrastructure</li> </ul>
<b>Strategies and activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate reporting training</li> <li>• Climate smart conservation/agriculture training</li> <li>• Climate reporting exchange visits</li> <li>• Undertake a training / skills needs assessment</li> <li>• Undertake a Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) study</li> <li>• Develop and implement a capacity building plan</li> <li>• Develop and implement a communications strategy /plan</li> </ul>

<b>Support required from the WWF Network</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical support on conducting trainings</li> <li>• Finance support for capacity building activities</li> </ul>
<b>Support required from External Organizations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finance for capacity building activities</li> <li>• Technical support in capacity building</li> <li>• Support in implementation of programmes (Partnerships)</li> </ul>

### 6.2.2 Advocacy and lobbying to influence climate adaptation related policies

Civil Society Organizations occupy the spaces between national government, private actors and the community, by virtue of which they can play effective roles in preparing and helping communities undertake adaptive actions. By strengthening CSOs capacity, key regulatory and governance issues that limit implementation of climate smart policies and strategies will be addressed. The active cooperation of civil society organizations, community-based organizations, communities, local institutions and stakeholders, building their capacities and empowering them as active participants in decision-making processes are a foundational pre-condition for efficient and effective adaptation measures.

CSOs can play an important role in advocating for changes in the resource regulatory framework and partnering with the authorities and communities in securing entitlements, resources and favourable access to markets. Such changes alone would significantly raise incomes, reduce poverty and lessen vulnerability to climate change. Capacity building of targeted civil society organizations and their networks and enabling them to influence policy and support communities to improve livelihoods to enhance their resilience to climate shocks is key for realising the adaptation vision.

WWF will also engage national government to support formulation and implementation of National Adaptations Plans. WWF will engage with the climate change focal ministries for NAP processes and with other key sectoral government agencies to ensure that NAP policies and activities support ecosystems and help people with nature-based adaptation solutions in the participating countries.

#### Specific activities for advocacy:

The following are the activities that will be implemented under the priority area - Advocacy and lobbying to influence climate adaptation related policies:

- Assessment of existing policies, legal and institutional frameworks to identify gaps or overlaps that need to be addressed
- Develop and implement a policy advocacy strategy
- Working with CSO partners to provide technical support on identifying climate change trends, scenarios and future risks for developing and implementation of NAPs
- Providing assistance in seeking finance for NAP development and implementation

- Conduct training on climate change advocacy for CSOs and WWF Staff
- Providing assistance in the implementation plan for the NAP under WWF priority areas
- Development of policy briefs and policy recommendations to strengthen climate change adaptation
- Build coalitions, adaptation task force, alliances and networks for effective advocacy with key partners

<b>Advocacy and lobbying to influence climate adaptation related policies</b>	
<b>Target stakeholders</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government</li> <li>• CSOs and Development partners</li> <li>• Regional Bodies (SADC, EAC and COMESA)</li> <li>• National Parliaments</li> </ul>
<b>Priority thematic area</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate Conference of Parties (COPs)</li> <li>• National Adaptation Plans</li> <li>• SADC Climate Change Strategy</li> <li>• National Environment and Climate Policies related to Adaptation</li> <li>• Climate Finance for adaptation</li> <li>• PARIS Agreement</li> <li>• Nationally Determined Contribution adaptation component</li> <li>• Relevant SADC Protocols</li> <li>• Common SADC positions and Strategies</li> </ul>
<b>Specific skills required within WWF Africa to achieve our vision</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy analysis, Lobbying and advocacy</li> <li>• Communication skills</li> <li>• Diplomatic skills</li> </ul>
<b>Required Resources</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial resources to support advocacy activities</li> <li>• Human resources to support the activities implementation</li> </ul>
<b>Strategies and activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of existing policies, legal and institutional frameworks</li> <li>• Develop and implement a policy advocacy strategy</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of policy briefs</li> <li>• Build coalitions, alliances and networks for effective advocacy</li> <li>• Develop and implement communication campaigns</li> <li>• Engaging National government on formulation, implementation and monitoring of NAPs</li> <li>• Participation in Climate COPs, Regional SADC processes and other International processes to support adaptation.</li> </ul>
<b>Support required from the WWF Network</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial support</li> <li>• Technical expertise (advocacy)</li> </ul>
<b>Support required from External Organizations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial support</li> <li>• Technical expertise</li> <li>• Sharing of successes and lessons in advocacy</li> <li>• Implementation support (partnerships)</li> </ul>

### 6.2.3 Mainstreaming climate change adaptation in WWF offices' conservation strategies and programmes

WWF Africa will undertake climate smart conservation, which will enable WWF to better manage climate-related risks to benefit for both nature and humans. The mainstreaming efforts are there to ensure that climate risk management is integrated into high value conservation areas as a whole (eg. Miombo Priority Places, Africa Rif, Lakes PP) and livelihoods. The aim is that, all country offices integrate climate change adaptation (CCA) in their country office programs, action plans and to improve the CCA mainstreaming capacity in all the 12 Country Offices in Africa.

#### Specific activities for mainstreaming:

The following are the activities that will be implemented under this priority area:

- Review existing strategies and internal policy documents (ensure they are climate smart and address climate-risk)
- Communicate and share lessons learnt and best practices on mainstreaming process among WWF offices and partners
- Provide capacity building for all WWF Africa country offices to enhance the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation into relevant policies, strategies and programmes

- All WWF Country offices in Africa to conduct and or updated vulnerability assessments for at least one priority landscape
- All WWF Africa country offices strategic plans to mainstream and implement CCA activities
- All WWF Offices in Africa and partners will implement climate change adaptation measures that address the climate vulnerability of flagship species, national priority species and priority habitats. Priority species and habitats may need to be revised after risk screening.

<b>Mainstreaming climate change adaptation in WWF programming</b>	
<b>Target stakeholders</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All WWF Staff and partners</li> </ul>
<b>Priority geographic area</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WWF offices</li> <li>• Priority landscapes</li> </ul>
<b>Priority thematic areas</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forests</li> <li>• Wildlife</li> <li>• Fresh water</li> <li>• Oceans (mangroves, coral reefs, seagrasses, flagship species)</li> </ul>
<b>Skills required within WWF Africa to achieve our Mission</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate adaptation specialists</li> <li>• Conservation staff with basic understanding of climate change risks</li> <li>• Policy and advocacy</li> <li>• Planning, and M&amp;E</li> <li>• Extension and awareness services</li> <li>• Vulnerability assessments specialists</li> </ul>
<b>Resources required</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial resources to support mainstreaming activities</li> <li>• Human resources to support mainstreaming activities</li> </ul>
<b>Strategies and activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reviewing strategies and internal policy documents (ensure they are climate smart)</li> <li>• Monitoring and Evaluation of interventions</li> <li>• Communications and information sharing (Lessons learnt and best practices)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training WWF staff on mainstreaming climate change adaptation</li> </ul>
<b>Support required from the WWF Network</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Buy-in from National Offices management and technical staff</li> <li>• CEP and CLICSNAP support</li> </ul>
<b>Support required from external Organizations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government support</li> <li>• Regional banks and regional organisations support (financial resources and political support)</li> </ul>

#### 6.2.4 Support communities and biodiversity to adapt to the impacts of climate change

To help communities adapt to climate change, WWF is working with its partners to build communities' capacity to adopt ecosystem-based adaptation and community-based adaptation approaches. Communities with proper knowledge and resources are best-equipped to manage local climate risks in ways that empower them to direct their own futures. While introducing modern knowledge and appropriate technology to the community, a blend of indigenous knowledge will be employed resulting in a more effective deployment of Community-based Adaptation (CbA) and Ecosystem Based Adaptation (EbA). Ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) promotes conservation while alleviating poverty that will enhance the communities' resilience. Healthy, well-functioning ecosystems enhance resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change and reduce the vulnerability of people. Ecosystem-based management offers a valuable yet under-utilized approach for climate change adaptation, complementing engineering-based approaches such as infrastructure development.

WWF will support climate-informed ecosystem restoration to enhance critical ecosystem services (e.g., water flow or food and fisheries provision), and protecting or restoring natural infrastructure (e.g., barrier beaches, mangroves, coral reefs, and forests) buffers human communities from natural hazards, erosion and flooding. It is expected that the target communities will be better able to cope with the shocks of climate change as a result of having climate-smart diversified livelihoods and healthy natural systems that can provide, ongoing ecosystem services.

##### Specific activities for helping communities and biodiversity:

The following are the activities that will be implemented under this priority area:

- Conduct Climate Change vulnerability assessment within all WWF country offices (communities and biodiversity levels)
- Implement climate change adaptation measures that address the climate vulnerability of ecosystems to help communities and biodiversity adapt to climate change.
- Strengthen research, planning and financial support climate-adaptive natural resource management.

- Strengthen the effectiveness of Trans-frontier Conservation Areas as a mechanism for climate-adaptive biodiversity conservation.
- Promote sustainable land-use systems that enhance agricultural production, ensure food security and maintain ecosystem integrity (climate smart agriculture)

<b>Help communities adapt to the impacts of climate change</b>	
<b>Target stakeholders</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communities in the area where WWF works</li> <li>• Specific women and youth organizations</li> <li>• Indigenous people</li> <li>• Local governments</li> <li>• CBOs</li> <li>• Schools other relevant stakeholders</li> </ul>
<b>Priority Geographical area (these need to be revised after conducting climate risk screening/vulnerability assessments)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Miombo ecosystems</li> <li>• TNS (Transnational of Sangha)</li> <li>• Tridom, Albertain Graben</li> <li>• Coastal East Africa</li> <li>• Northern Savana</li> <li>• North-Eastern/Western Namibia</li> <li>• Coastal forest program Cameroon</li> <li>• Southern Western Indian Ocean</li> <li>• Protected areas and GMAs</li> <li>• Central Africa Forests Commission (COMIFAC)</li> <li>• Lake Victoria Basin</li> <li>• Albertine Rift</li> <li>• Mara-Serengeti <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Great Ruaha/Kilombero</li> <li>• Rovuma landscape</li> <li>• Kavango Zambezi (KAZA)</li> <li>• Southern Western Indian Ocean</li> <li>• Semuliki-Albertine</li> <li>• Greater Virunga Landscape</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Central African Regional Programme for Environment(CARPE)</li> <li>• Madagascar landscapes and Seascapes</li> </ul>
<b>Priority thematic area</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Based Adaptation</li> <li>• Ecosystem Based Adaptation</li> <li>• Climate smart agriculture</li> <li>• Climate Smart conservation</li> </ul>
<b>Specific skills required within WWF Africa to achieve our vision</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical skills (how to mainstream adaptation in conservation)</li> <li>• Fundraising skills to support adaptation work</li> <li>• Social Policy linkages with climate change</li> <li>• Senior Management commitment and support</li> </ul>
<b>Required Resources</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funds to support climate smart conservation</li> <li>• Technical skills and capacity building on adaptation mainstreaming</li> <li>• Human resources to manage adaptation activities</li> </ul>
<b>Strategies and activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community/livelihoods Climate Change vulnerability assessments</li> <li>• Adaptation planning and implantation</li> <li>• Capacity building for communities and local government on adaptation and ecosystems</li> <li>• Institutional development/support</li> <li>• Partnership mapping and engagement, ongoing awareness</li> <li>• Exchanges visits to learn and share experiences on adaption</li> </ul>
<b>Support required from the WWF Network</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inputs from the network and lessons learned, e.g learning from WWF Colombia, WWF Belize</li> <li>• Climate Energy Practice; influencing political space at country level, sharing experiences with COP</li> <li>• Capacity building &amp; expertise</li> <li>• Fundraising. WWF US to assist with GCF fundraising and WWF Germany to assist with engaging the IKI funds</li> </ul>
<b>Support required from</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CARE, IIED, Metrological services, UNDP to support</li> </ul>

<b>external Organizations</b>	implementation of adaptation.
<b>Help biodiversity adapt to the impacts of climate change</b>	
<b>Target species</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flagship species</li> <li>• National priorities species and ecosystems</li> </ul>
<b>Priority geographic area</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Miombo ecosystems</li> <li>• TNS (Transnational of Sangha)</li> <li>• Tridom, Albertain Graben</li> <li>• Coastal East Africa</li> <li>• Northern Savana</li> <li>• North-Eastern/Western Namibia</li> <li>• Coastal forest program Cameroon</li> <li>• Southern Western Indian Ocean</li> <li>• Protected areas and GMAs</li> <li>• Central Africa Forests Commission (COMIFAC)</li> <li>• Lake Victoria Basin</li> <li>• Albertine Rift</li> <li>• Mara-Serengeti</li> <li>• Great Ruaha/Kilombero</li> <li>• Rovuma landscape</li> <li>• Kavango Zambezi (KAZA)</li> <li>• Southern Western Indian Ocean</li> <li>• Semuliki-Albertine</li> <li>• Greater Virunga Landscape</li> <li>• Central African Regional Programme for Environment(CARPE)</li> <li>• Madagascar landscapes and Seascapes</li> </ul>
<b>Priority thematic areas</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ecosystem Based Adaptation</li> <li>• Climate Smart conservation</li> <li>• Community Based Adaptation</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate smart agriculture</li> </ul>
<b>Skills required within WWF Africa to achieve our Mission</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vulnerability Assessments specialists</li> <li>• Adaptation mainstreaming</li> <li>• Specialist biodiversity skills</li> <li>• Research skills</li> <li>• Biodiversity monitoring</li> </ul>
<b>Resources required</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funds, technical skills, capacity building, partnerships and human resources.</li> </ul>
<b>Strategies and activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Species, ecosystems and habitats climate change vulnerability assessment</li> <li>• Adaptation planning and implementation of EbA and CbA</li> <li>• Capacity building for communities and local government and conservation authorities</li> <li>• Institutional development/support</li> <li>• Partnership mapping and engagement</li> </ul>
<b>Support required from the WWF Network</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inputs from the network and lessons learned, e.g learning from WWF Colombia, WWF Belize,</li> <li>• Climate Energy Practice; influencing political space at country level, sharing experiences with COP</li> <li>• Capacity building &amp; expertise, fundraising, wildlife practices, ocean practices, and forest practices, market practices and relevant ACAI</li> <li>• Species vulnerability</li> </ul>
<b>Support required from external Organizations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical and Financial support as well as partnerships</li> <li>• Partners: CARE, IIED, UNEP, Meteorological services, Zoological Society of London (ZSL), Conservation authorities, IUCN, CORDIO, WCS, research institutions and CIFOR</li> </ul>

## 6.2.5 Climate Finance for adaptation

Climate Finance is a concept rooted in the 1992 UNFCCC agreement<sup>2</sup>. It refers to the flow of funds from developed to developing states to assist developing nations in implementing climate change mitigation and adaptation measures. The funds may be channelled by national, regional and international institutions. Africa is highly vulnerable to climate change in part because of its lack of capacity to deal with the impacts of climate change. Significant investment is needed to enable sustained adaptation at scale in Africa. Africa is keen for sources of funding without stringent conditions and procedures attached. With the growing number of sources for climate finance, there is lack of clarity and understanding as to who is funding what. Currently, more funding is channelled towards mitigation measures rather than adaptation measures. Exploring and developing public sources of climate finance is essential for adaptation. Increasing the volume and effectiveness of finance directed towards adaptation will help enable the reduction of the vulnerability of local communities exposed to climate change and enhance our conservation efforts.

As an international Green Climate Fund (GCF) accredited entity, WWF will support climate financing mechanisms that encourage sustainable ecosystem function, and work with CSOs to ensure funding is available in a transparent manner for implementation at the landscape level and deliver equitable benefits to local communities. WWF will work with CSOs and communities to empower them to hold their governments accountable for the flow of adaptation funds helping them track and analyse how much adaptation finance was available in their respective countries and how it was delivered at a local level. We are also targeting the national implementing entities (NIEs) that serve as national-level intermediaries between the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and projects on the ground to improve their readiness to acquire funds to implement climate change adaptation.

WWF together with its partners will engage bilateral, multilateral and private sector for climate finance and we are aiming that by 2025 all WWF Africa country offices would have mobilized a enough funds to implement climate smart conservation. Through our advocacy activities, we aim that key partners (governments, NGOs, multilateral institutions) will have increased budget allocation on CCA to Africa by at least 20% above the 2015 levels.

Capacity building for CSOs to engage donors will be conducted by WWF to ensure that climate finance for adaptation is increased over time. We will engage in joint proposals with CSOs and technical assistance offered to government CCA leads to support national adaptation financing dialogues. We will engage private sector (including foundations) to play bigger role in adaptation funding and implementation.

### Specific activities for Climate Finance for adaptation:

- Raise funds from the Green Climate Fund to support adaptation work in participating countries
- Engage donor groups to allocate adaptation funds utilizing the wide WWF network

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<sup>2</sup> <http://www.slycantrust.org/tag/developing-countries/?mode=list>

- Build CSO capacity to engage donors both bilateral and multilateral sources
- Provide technical assistance to government CCA leads to support national adaptation financing dialogues.
- Influence donors through the WWF network leadership to increase funding for adaptation and climate-adaptive activities
- Develop joint proposals/fundraising with CSOs and Governments to improve the quality of project proposal and increase the chances of getting funding
- All WWF Africa country offices to mobilize funds to implement adaptation activities
- All WWF CO's to increase budget allocation for CCA by at least 25% above 2017 levels across all programs and landscapes.

<b>Climate finance for adaptation</b>	
<b>Target stakeholders</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All donors who support CCA interventions including the following: EU, GEF, FFEN, AfDB, bilateral- IKI, DGIS, DFID, USAID, GCF, Adaptation Fund, SIDA, NORAD, Clinton Foundation</li> <li>• Implementation/Fundraising- UNDP, UNEP, local CSOs and peer organization</li> </ul>
<b>Priority geographic area</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Priority landscapes for implementation</li> </ul>
<b>Priority thematic areas</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy-influencing commitment to funding adaptation intervention</li> </ul>
<b>Skills required within WWF Africa to achieve our Mission</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CSO capacity to engage donors and fundraise to implement adaptation work</li> <li>• Government capacity to engage donors adaptation funding and on effective implementation- eg training on adaptation financing</li> <li>• Build Capacity /Lobby and advocacy within WWF network to balance between adaptation and mitigation resource allocation and push for donor engagement for accelerated adaptation funding.</li> </ul>
<b>Resources required</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specialists on CC adaptation financing to drive and coordinate the process</li> </ul>
<b>Strategies and activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engage Donor groups to allocate Adaptation funds</li> <li>• Build CSO capacity to engage donors</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide technical assistance to government CCA leads to support national adaptation financing dialogues.</li> <li>• Influence the network to balance CC mitigation and adaptation resources</li> <li>• Engage private sector (including foundations) to play bigger role in adaptation funding and implementation</li> <li>• Joint proposals/fundraising with CSOs and Governments</li> </ul>
<b>Support required from the WWF Network</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinating and mobilizing information flow in support of CCA.</li> <li>• Linkage CCA with sustainable financing</li> <li>• Increased Marketing and fundraising for CCA programs</li> </ul>
<b>Support required from external Organization</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinating and mobilizing information flow in support of CCA.</li> <li>• Linkage CCA with sustainable financing</li> <li>• Increased Marketing and fundraising for CCA programs</li> </ul>