
ANNUAL REPORT ACCF 2014



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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACCF	African Climate Change Fund
AfDB	African Development Bank
CBFF	Congo Basin Forest Fund
Clim-Dev	Climate for Development in Africa Program
COP20	20th Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
FFCO	Financial Control Department
FRMB	Resource Mobilization and External Finance Department
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GECL	General Counsel and Legal Services Department
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
NAP	National Adaption Planning
ONEC	AfDB's Energy, Environment and Climate Change Department
ONEC3	AfDB's Environment and Climate Change Division
ORPF	Procurement and Fiduciary Services
RMC	Regional Member Country
SEFA	Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change



Foreword

As we move towards the Paris Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, scheduled for December 2015, where a post-Kyoto agreement is expected, world leaders and international organizations are emphasizing the importance of increasing, tracking and monitoring climate finance flows. There is consensus, rather than doubt, that harmful effects of climate change require immediate action through implementing climate resilient and low carbon strategies.

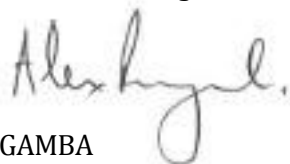
In its *“Global Landscape of Climate Finance 2014”* report, the Climate Policy Initiative estimated that in 2013, annual global climate finance flows totaled approximately US\$331 billion. At face value, this is a noble amount. Unfortunately however, it is less than half the actual annual forecasted need. Competition for such funding between developing countries is fierce and Africa has lagged behind for some time, benefitting less than other continents from available international climate finance.

The onus is therefore on African countries to develop relevant national climate-smart strategies and a pipeline of projects, in addition to build the relevant capacity necessary to attract and implement more climate finance. As the Green Climate Fund becomes operational in 2015, with US\$10.2 billion in pledged funding, it is critical to support African countries in preparing to mobilize such financing.

The AfDB is committed to helping African countries access the climate finance they need to move firmly toward prosperous climate-smart sustainability and has built this commitment into its 2013-2022 strategy. To date, the Bank has made a commitment to invest US\$9.6 billion between 2011 and 2015 to finance its climate-smart activities. Having made investments of US\$5.2 billion between 2011 and 2013, it is on target to meet, if not surpass, this commitment with an increasing number of investments.

While the Bank has created and/or is an implementing agency for a variety of climate finance instruments such as the Climate Investment Funds and the Global Environment Facility, none of these fully address all underlying issues which currently prevent many of the region’s countries from accessing the finance they require.

Recognizing this challenge, the African Development Bank created the Africa Climate Change Fund to help regional member countries access greater amounts of climate finance and use the funds received more efficiently. Since its launch in April 2014, the Fund has become operational and garnered considerable attention. The overwhelming response to the ACCF’s first call for proposals alone confirms that there is indeed a gap which must be filled in the region. The key for 2015 will therefore be to transform this momentum into action by approving the selected proposals and attracting additional donor funding which will help continue to pave the way for additional future climate finance in the region.



Alex RUGAMBA
Director, Energy, Environment and Climate Change Department



Florence RICHARD
ACCF Coordinator



Executive Summary

The African continent is arguably the most vulnerable region to the adverse impacts of climate change due to a combination of geographic and economic factors along with a dependence on basic natural resources. In spite of this reality, until recently, it received the smallest share of climate finance compared to other continents.

In order to maintain this momentum, ministries, national agencies, local and international NGOs, and research institutions require additional support to effectively attract, access and utilize climate finance essential to promoting a more climate-smart future for the continent.

The African Climate Change Fund was created by the African Development Bank to mobilize additional resources and help regional countries access international climate finance to support their transition towards climate smart development and green growth. It is part of the AfDB's ten year strategy which focuses on two pillars: inclusive growth and the transition to green growth.

Created in April 2014 with a EUR 4.725 million contribution from Germany for an initial three-year period, the Fund is hosted and managed by the Environment and Climate Change Division of the AfDB and implemented in collaboration with other Bank departments.

In its first nine months of operation alone, the ACCF Secretariat was formed, operational guidelines were prepared, and a communication strategy was devised and implemented. And, in July 2014, the first call for proposals specifically dedicated to climate finance readiness projects was launched.

The objectives of the first call for proposals were twofold: to enhance the capacity of African countries to improve their national institutional governance for direct and international access to climate finance, and to develop transformational policies, programs and projects for climate resilience and low carbon growth, in alignment with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change decisions.

Following a targeted but widespread dissemination strategy, the Fund received a positive response. Three hundred and sixty two grant requests were received confirming the need and enthusiasm for additional support in the region.

The Secretariat reviewed the requests and preselected those which best aligned with the scope of the first call for proposals. Twenty-two proposals best met the relevant criteria, the majority of which came from ministries or national agencies, five of which are multi-country projects.

In 2015, the Secretariat will work with these beneficiaries to fine-tune their proposals with the goal of approving as many projects as possible by the end of the year. Meanwhile, the Secretariat will continue to work with donors and other partners to attract additional funding to transition the Fund into a multi-donor trust fund and expand activities beyond climate readiness.



Introduction to Africa Climate Change Fund

The Africa Climate Change Fund (ACCF, also referred to as “the Fund”) is a bilateral trust fund created to support African countries – also called “regional member countries” - in their transition to climate resilient and low carbon development. It is a cornerstone of the African Development Bank’s strategy to mobilize, manage and implement climate finance so that it reaches the people and areas which need it most.

Rationale

The African continent is the most vulnerable continent to the adverse impacts of climate change; yet, until recently, it received the smallest share of climate finance compared to other continents. This is mainly due to the region’s lack of readiness to access international climate finance, the cumbersome procedures of some funds, as well as the limited capacity of African countries to negotiate international climate deals which would benefit the entire continent.

In 2013, the African Development Bank (AfDB, also referred to as “the Bank”) approved its 2013-2022 strategy designed to position the Bank at the centre of the continent’s transformation and improve the quality of Africa’s growth. The ten year strategy focuses on two objectives: *inclusive growth* and the *transition to green growth*. Priorities for achieving green growth include building resilience to climate shocks, providing sustainable infrastructure, creating ecosystem services and making efficient and sustainable use of natural resources.

While the Green Climate Fund (GCF) is being set up at the international level, the Bank created the Africa Climate Change Fund to mobilize additional resources targeted at regional-specific needs to support the continent’s transition towards climate-smart development.

Created in April 2014 with a EUR 4.725 million contribution from Germany for an initial three-year period, the ACCF is hosted and managed by the Environment and Climate Change Division (ONEC3) of the African Development Bank and implemented in collaboration with other Bank departments. The Fund will be scaled-up to a multi-donor trust fund once at least one new donor partner commits additional funding.

Objectives

The goal of the ACCF is to support regional member countries (RMCs) in their transition to climate resilient and low carbon development through technical assistance projects by helping them:

- access greater amounts of climate finance, use the funds received more efficiently and effectively, track climate finance flows from which they benefit;
- systematically address climate change in their strategies and policies that seek to promote low carbon development, resource efficiency and resilience building through up-stream diagnostics and technical assistance; and
- develop climate resilient and low carbon investment plans and projects.



The Fund will also support RMCs by:

- co-financing climate resilient and low carbon projects and programs;
- gathering, consolidating, analyzing and disseminating information and knowledge on climate resilient and low carbon development; and
- providing capacity building to RMCs and national and regional stakeholders for climate change and green growth.

Strategic priorities for 2014

Building the Fund's foundation. In its first year of operations, the main priority for the Fund was to establish a strong foundation upon which all future operations would run. This involved building the Fund's Secretariat by carefully selecting and training the core team, developing operational guidelines, and ensuring internal and external visibility by utilizing appropriate communication tools and activities.

Launching the first call for proposals. The Fund's other key priority was to then operationalize the Fund through the launch of its first call for proposals focused on climate finance readiness. This process involved widely disseminating requirements to an appropriate audience, collecting the proposals, and then selecting the proposals which most closely aligned with the objectives.

Operational Framework and Effectiveness

Operational guidelines

In the ACCF's first year of operations, operational guidelines were drafted to guide Bank staff and ACCF grant recipients (where applicable) on preparation and processing of applications, approval procedures, and implementation of activities approved under the ACCF. The guidelines establish the Fund's governance structure, eligible beneficiaries and activities. They also cover topics including the processing of grants, implementing programs, and monitoring and evaluation.

The operational guidelines are expected to be submitted to the Technical Committee for approval in early 2015.

First call for proposals

In July 2014, the ACCF Secretariat launched a call for proposals open to African governments, NGOs, research institutions, regional institutions (jointly referred to as external recipients) and the Bank. It focused specifically on climate finance readiness projects and programs.



Climate finance readiness can be defined as the capacity of countries to plan, access, deliver, monitor and report on climate finance, both international and domestic, in ways that are catalytic and fully integrated with national development priorities and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals¹.

The call was launched simultaneously within the Bank, and externally, through the Bank's website. The ACCF Secretariat also circulated the announcement to the African Global Environment Facility and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) focal points. As a result of this dissemination strategy, the information was largely circulated throughout the continent and the ACCF Secretariat received 362 proposals before the deadline.

Scope of the call for proposals

The objectives of the support provided under the first call for proposals were two-fold: to enhance the capacity of African countries to improve their national institutional governance for direct and international access to climate finance and to develop transformational policies, programs and projects for climate resilience and low carbon growth, in alignment with the UNFCCC decisions.

Examples of activities supported under the first call for proposals

- Support for national climate finance institutions in relation to the Green Climate Fund implementation, such as National Designated Authorities (NDA) and implementing entities like national development banks and other financial intermediaries;
- Collating and reviewing existing country plans and strategies to prioritize transformational opportunities, and to identify thematic and geographic programmatic options;
- Technical assistance in the implementation of National Adaptation Planning (NAP) processes, including through the support for projects consistent with NAP priorities;
- Economic and technical evaluation of options for infrastructure development (in individual sectors, or across sectors) in as many climate scenarios as possible;
- Preparation of programs and projects that promote low carbon development in sectors such as power, transport, forestry, and agriculture;
- Technical assistance for the preparation of programs and projects that enhance the resilience of the current climatic variability and change in vulnerable areas and sectors (agriculture, water resource management, transport, urban development, etc.);
- Development of frameworks to raise finance for climate action (e.g. investment plans to

¹ Readiness for Climate Finance: A framework for understanding what it means to be ready to use climate finance, March 2012, UNDP.



leverage climate finance, especially from the private sector);

- Sharing knowledge and experiences through regional meetings and south-south dialogue, in cooperation with institutions and mechanisms under the UNFCCC, such as the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) or the Nairobi Work Programme.

Screening process

Preselection. Between September 2014 and December 2014, the ACCF Secretariat performed a first screening of the 362 proposals received. Out of this number, the Secretariat preselected 60 proposals for a more in-depth evaluation, based upon the following criteria:

- alignment with ACCF objectives, the scope of the first call for proposals, and Bank's strategy;
- linkage or relationship to climate- and green growth-related Bank operations;
- extent and measurability of development outcomes and definition of key performance indicators;
- plausibility of budget and work plan;
- capacity and readiness of proposed executing entity to execute grant activities and related budget; and
- clarity and precision of the Terms of Reference for consultants to be recruited.

African (national) NGOs submitted the greatest number of proposals compared to any other group; however, following the pre-selection process, ministries or national agencies comprised the largest group of beneficiaries. This was mostly due to the fact that climate finance readiness activities are better addressed at the ministry and national agency level making these agencies the more relevant stakeholders. Compared to African NGOs, they also generally have a greater capacity for executing funds in accordance with the Bank's rules and procedures.

Proposal requests between US\$250,000 to US\$500,000 were the most common in both original, pre-selected and selected applications likely due to the nature of the eligible activities which focused mostly on capacity building or technical assistance.

Meanwhile, compared to any other country, the greatest number of proposals originated from Kenya, followed closely by multi-country proposals. Multi-country proposals comprised the majority among the pre-selected proposals given the projects' scope and reach.

Second selection. The 60 preselected potential beneficiaries were then asked to submit additional information required to further assess whether they would be eligible for Fund assistance. Out of those 60 preselected, the Secretariat selected 22 proposals which best met the above eligibility criteria and with which it will help work toward approval in 2015.

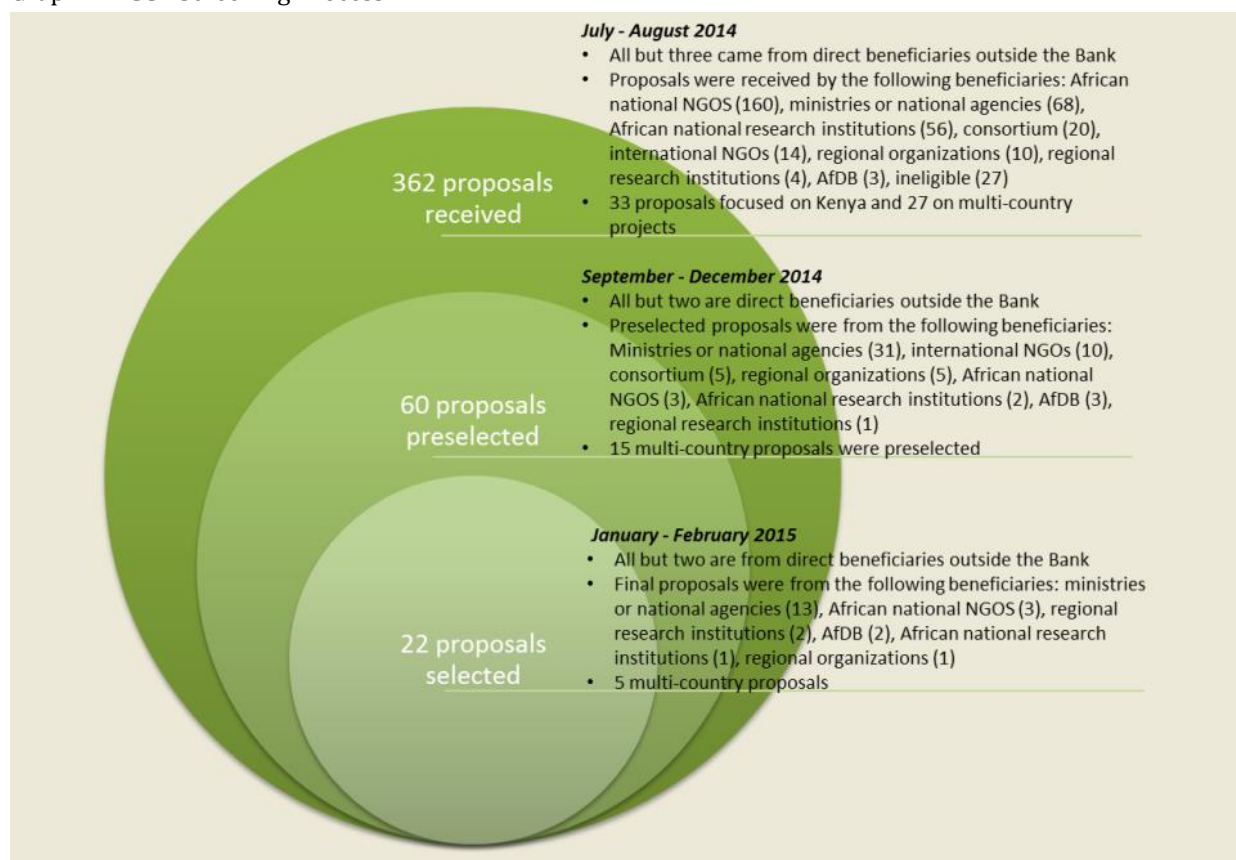


Among the 22 selected proposals, more than half came from ministries or national agencies, while regional organisations, African research institutions and African (national) NGOs and AfDB comprise the remaining beneficiaries. Five of the finalists are geared toward multi-country proposals while the remaining focused on 17 different African countries.

While some proposals received were strong, they were not focused on climate finance readiness; hence they could not be considered for funding under this call for proposals. However, they form a pipeline of potential projects which could be funded once the ACCF is replenished.

Results: Screening process of the first call for proposals

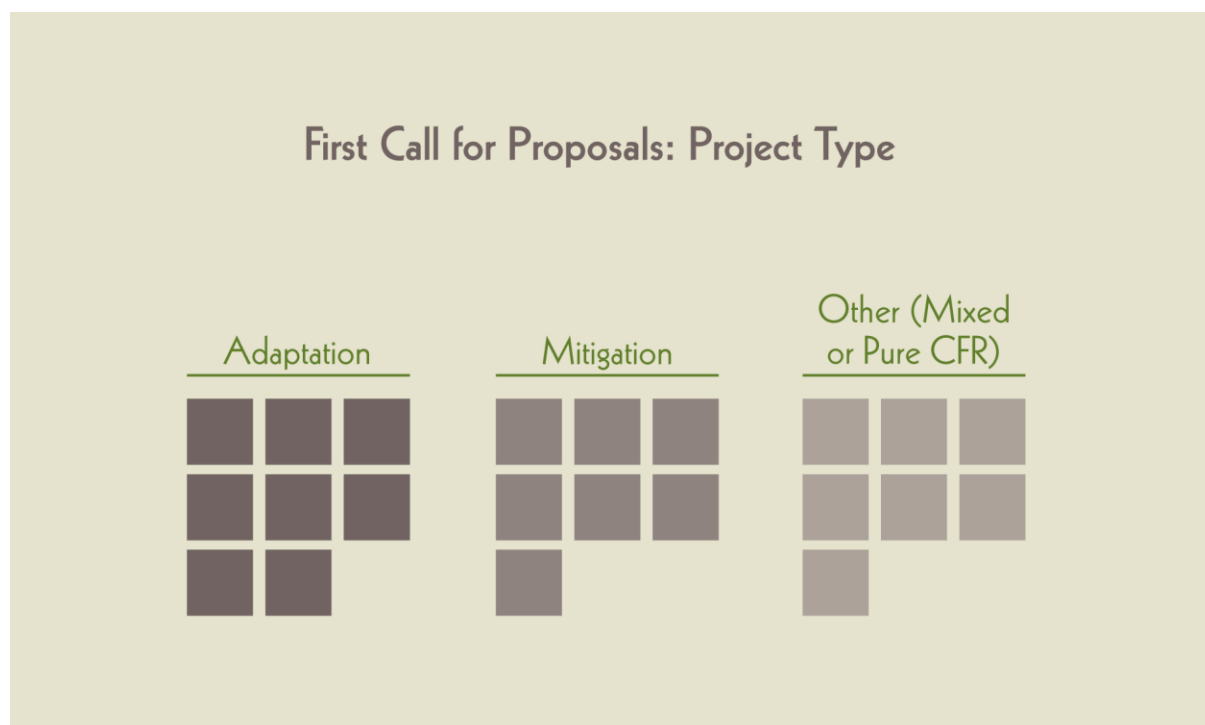
Graph 1. ACCF Screening Process



The 22 proposals selected for appraisal are a mix of projects focusing on adaptation (for instance the design of a climate-smart agriculture strategy), mitigation (for instance the design of a renewable energy investment plan), or other type of climate finance readiness activities. The graph below shows the share of proposals for each category.



Graph 2. Analysis of the focus of the 22 proposals selected.



Institutional Efficiency

Collaboration with the African Development Bank

The ACCF is hosted and managed by AfDB's Environment and Climate Change Division (ONEC3) and implemented in collaboration with other Bank departments, such as Resource Mobilization and External Finance (FRMB), General Counsel and Legal Services (GECL), Procurement and Fiduciary Services- (ORPF) and Financial Control (FFCO).

As trustee of the ACCF, the AfDB administers and manages the resources of the Fund using its organization, services, facilities and staff. This structure allows savings in operational costs while benefiting from the Bank's expertise and collaboration with other departments.

As a result of this close collaboration, proposals which are either irrelevant or ineligible for ACCF funding may be considered for other AfDB climate finance instruments such as the Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA), the Congo Basin Forest Fund (CBFF), or Climate for Development in Africa Program (Clim-Dev), etc. During the screening process of the first call for proposals, the ACCF Secretariat therefore circulated proposals to other fund managers. Time spent writing and reviewing proposals is therefore not wasted since they are screened by staff embedded within the Bank who are best placed to direct them elsewhere as often as possible.

Some proposals funded by ACCF could also be co-financed by other Bank's resources, or by other partners, for instance the Nordic Development Fund, which is interested in contributing to the climate finance readiness efforts in Africa.



In addition, proposals funded under ACCF may lead to additional investments in various Bank sectors which would further ensure ownership and efficient delivery of the projects. For instance, the ACCF may fund project preparation or the design of a sectoral investment plan which could then be funded by the Bank.

Creation of a strong secretariat

During ACCF's first year of operations, a secretariat hosted in ONEC3 was created and staffed with one existing senior climate change specialist working part-time as the ACCF coordinator and two consultants (one junior and one senior) contracted to support ACCF activities.

Table 1. ACCF Secretariat Staffing

Positions	Financing
ACCF Coordinator*	ONEC3
Senior Consultant*	ACCF
Junior Consultant	ACCF

**part-time*

The secretariat was further supported by the existing ONEC3 communication team (composed of one communication expert, an English speaking editor, a French speaking editor and a design team).

As the workload increases with ACCF-funded projects, the ACCF Secretariat will staff up adequately.

Communicating about the Fund

In 2014, the following communication tools and activities helped raise awareness and educate potential African beneficiaries as well as partners, the media, and the general public about the Fund's objectives and offerings:

- A dedicated webpage in the Initiatives & Partnerships section of AfDB's website,² as well as press releases³ which generated media coverage.
- A six page brochure entitled, "*Helping Africa Access Climate Finance for a Transition to Climate Smart Development*,"⁴ which is available on-line and was disseminated during external events in both English and French.
- The AfDB Climate Finance Newsletter also featured the ACCF⁵.

² <http://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/initiatives-partnerships/africa-climate-change-fund/>

³ <http://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/article/africa-climate-change-fund-launches-first-call-for-proposals-13353/>

⁴ <http://www.afdb.org/en/documents/document/africa-climate-change-fund-helping-africa-access-climate-finance-for-a-transition-to-climate-smart-development-48871/>



- Participation in major external conferences, such as the COP20 in Lima, Peru, as shown in an interview with Kurt Lonsway⁶, in order to publicize the Fund. The level of media coverage also reflects the interest the Fund has generated at the international level.⁷

Mobilizing resources and enhancing relations with donors and partners

In the spirit of the Busan Partnership⁸, the Bank has been in close dialogue with other partners, donors, and other climate-related initiatives to avoid overlap and ensure the ACCF work to fill the necessary climate finance gaps. The ACCF Secretariat has discussed with the Green Climate Fund Readiness Team, GIZ's Readiness Team and the World Bank Group on a regular basis to ensure activities create synergies and do not replicate the work of other partners.

Given that the total amount of the Fund will be committed under the first call for proposals, the next step is to secure additional necessary funding from new donor partners so the ACCF may scale-up to a multi-donor trust fund. As a result of the Secretariat's ongoing outreach with partners, several donors have already expressed interest in joining the ACCF.

Financial management

A summary of the ACCF's financial position as of December 31, 2014 is provided in Table 2.

As of end December 2014, total contributions including interest to the ACCF amounted to almost US\$6.2 million, while over US\$8,000 was disbursed. The remaining funds have been committed to administrative expenditures (about US\$800,000) and project work (about US\$5,390,000) following the ACCF's first call for proposals and is expected to be exhausted by the end of 2015.

⁵ <http://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/sectors/climate-change/climate-finance-newsletter/>

⁶ <http://climatechange-tv.rtcc.org/2014/12/08/cop20-kurt-lonsway-african-development-bank-group/>

⁷ <http://www.rtcc.org/2014/04/23/african-development-bank-launches-new-climate-change-fund>

⁸ The Busan Partnership agreement sets out principles, commitments and actions that offer a foundation for effective cooperation in support of international development.

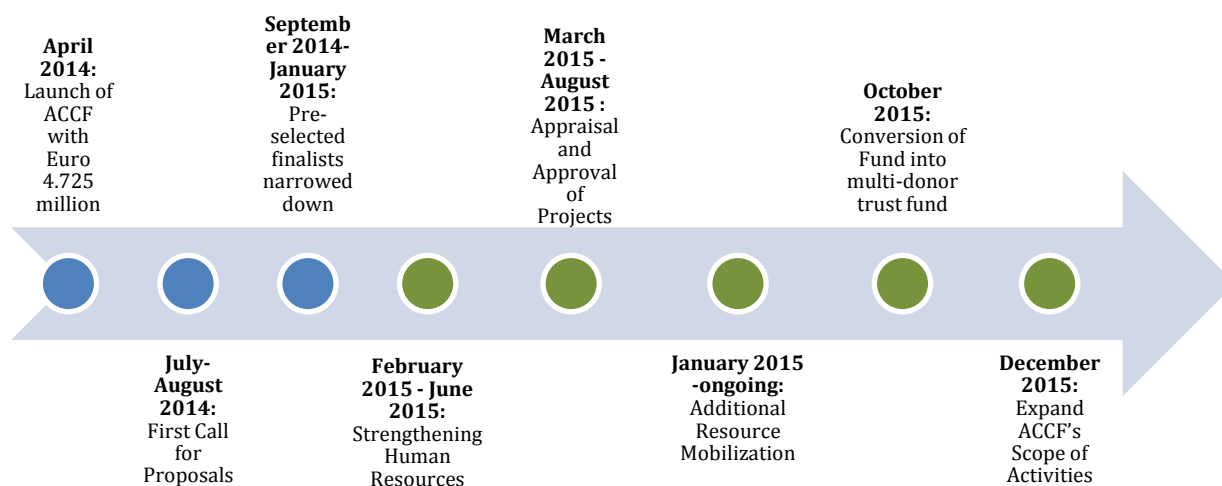


Table 2. Financial Position as of 31 December 2014

Description	Total (US\$)
Contributions	
Donor contributions	6,191,640
Interest	2,177
<i>Total available funds</i>	6,193,817
Expenditures	
Administrative expenditure	8,400
Project-related expenditure	0
<i>Available funds</i>	6,185,417
Commitments	
Commitments for administrative expenditures	807,536
Funds available for commitment	5,386,281

Outlook for 2015 and Beyond/Next Steps

Timeline of ACCF Activities (2014-2015)



In 2015, the ACCF Secretariat will focus its work on approving and implementing projects from the first call for proposals. The Secretariat will organize technical committee meetings to formally approve the best projects.



Strategic priorities for 2015

While 2014 prioritized foundation building, 2015 will be a critical year which will not only see the operationalization of the first round of projects, but will also test the potential longevity of the Fund. The strategic priorities for 2015 are therefore to:

Mobilize resources and convert the ACCF to a multi-donor trust fund: The Fund's available resources provided by Germany are expected to be committed under this first call for proposals. Therefore, the ACCF Secretariat has begun dialogue with potential donor partners to ensure there is additional financing available to support other areas of climate smart development moving forward. Once additional pledges are confirmed, the ACCF will be converted to a multi-donor trust fund.

Expand scope of activities beyond climate finance readiness: In line with ACCF's objectives, in 2015, the Fund expects to expand its scope of activities beyond climate finance readiness to activities which address all facets of climate change once additional donors come on board. At this time, the Fund would, for example, be able to help RMCs systematically address climate change in their strategies and policies that seek to promote climate resilience or low carbon development, as well as develop climate resilient and low carbon investment plans and projects.

Achieving ACCF's objectives: In early 2015, the ACCF Secretariat will define clear indicators (with baselines and targets) to track progress in achieving ACCF objectives. Indicators might include both operational and development indicators. Such indicators will be stated in the 2015 ACCF work program.



Annex 1. Fund Request Form and Logframe

On July 4, 2014, the first call for proposals was open externally to African governments, NGOs, research and regional institutions, and internally to AfDB departments. Potential beneficiaries were invited to apply by following the instructions and the structure of the below “ACCF Funding Request” and by completing the following Logframe. Proposals were accepted until midnight CET on August 8, 2014.

Africa Climate Change Fund

Request for ACCF Funding

(First assessment of eligibility under the available ACCF funding)

SECTION	SIZE	INSTRUCTIONS
APPLICATION SUMMARY	1 page	This one-page summary provides a quick-snapshot of relevant sections of the proposal. Ensure consistency with the body of the document. The summary should include the name and division of the Bank’s Task Manager for the proposal.
BACKGROUND & RATIONALE	1 page	<p>This section should provide sufficient background to understand the context in which the project or programme will be implemented, the rationale behind the project or programme and a convincing justification for the use of ACCF resources.</p> <p>Summarize the national and sectoral context in which the project/activities will be implemented, including a summary of relevant national policies, regulatory and sector issues. This paragraph should show how the project or programme fits with the national development objectives and the policy/regulatory framework.</p> <p>Provide a brief description of the project/activities “raison d’être” including the challenges addressed and development impacts. Also mention what previous work or activities have been or are being carried out in relation to this request.</p> <p>Demonstrate the project’s fit with ACCF scope as indicated in the ACCF documentation. Reference should also be made to alignment with the AfDB Strategy 2013-2022 and the Bank’s Country Strategy Paper⁹.</p>
Country Context and Sector Issues		
Project Description and Rationale		
Justification for ACCF Intervention		

⁹ Applicants may request the AfDB field office in their country or the ACCF Secretariat for this documentation



SECTION	SIZE	INSTRUCTIONS
OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES & EXPECTED OUTCOMES	3 pages	This section should provide an understanding of the nature, duration, cost and implementation modalities of activities to be undertaken with ACCF funding.
Objectives		Provide a description of the objectives of the project or programme (what is to be achieved by this intervention?), which should have a clear logical linkage with ACCF objectives.
Grant Recipient/ Executing Agency		This section should clarify whether the grant will be executed directly by the recipient, or if the Bank (which division?) would execute the grant on behalf of the recipient. If the grant is to be executed by directly by the recipient, the section should provide a brief description of the executing agency, showing its ability to execute such funding in accordance with Bank's rules and procedures (procurement and fiduciary management).
Grant Activities		Provide a detailed description of each activity under the proposed ACCF grant, including timelines and responsible parties for each activity. In case specific studies or consultancies are required, include Terms of References (TORs).
Expected Outcomes & Impacts		Provide, preferably in tabular format, a summary of the expected outputs, outcomes, deliverables and impacts for each activity carried out with the ACCF grant (if possible with measurable indicators).
Implementation Schedule		Provide a timeline/timeframe of the ACCF-funded activities.
Budget/Cost Structure		Provide a breakdown (in tabular format) of the ACCF-funded activities and their relevant costs, distributed over the timeline of the project. Consultancy rates have to be based on the Bank standards ¹⁰ .
CONCLUSION	1/2 page	This section should provide convincing final conclusions, based on the demonstrated need and likely success of the project, for support under ACCF.
ANNEXES		

¹⁰ Applicants may request the AfDB field office in their country or the ACCF Secretariat for this documentation



SECTION	SIZE	INSTRUCTIONS
Logical Framework		Provide a logical framework for the grant-supported activities, outputs and outcomes
Terms of Reference		Provide draft TORs for all work to be carried out by consultants under ACCF-supported activities of the project preparation





RESULTS-BASED LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF PROPOSALS FINANCED BY AFRICA CLIMATE CHANGE FUND

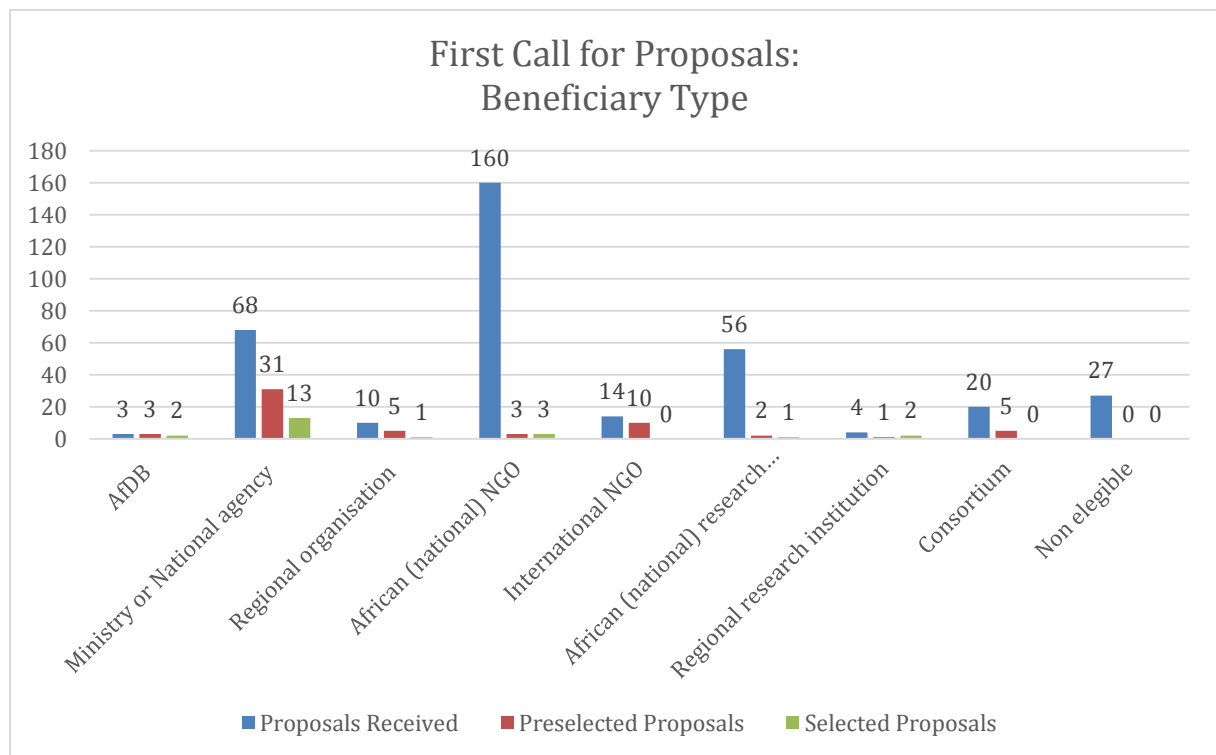
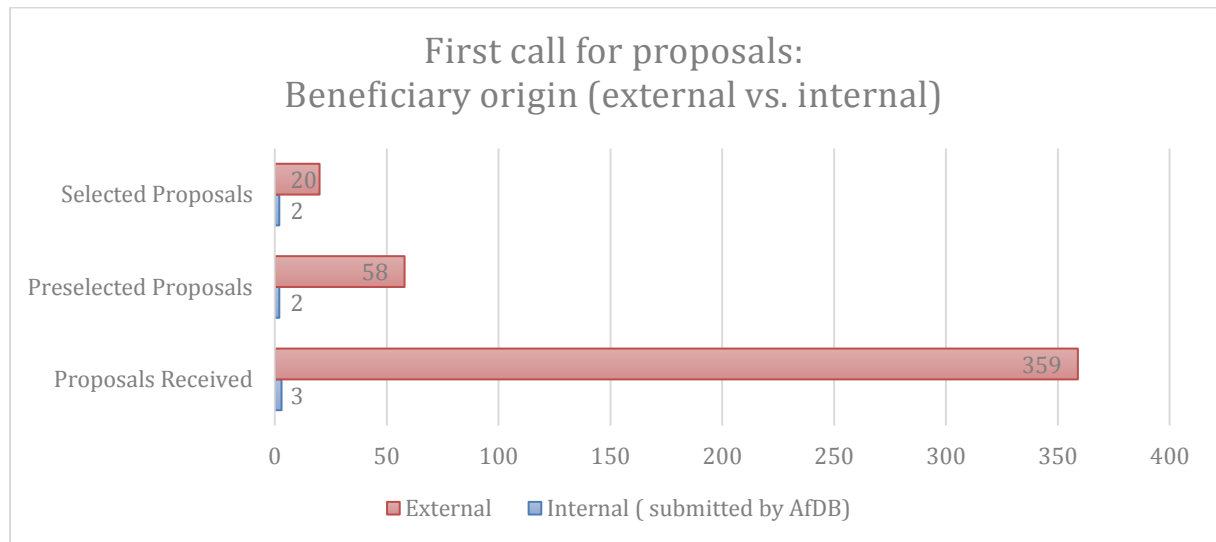
Title of the Proposal: Bank Task Manager: Recipient/Country/Department:	Amount Requested: Planned duration:	Alignment of proposal with CSP: Y / N Sector priorities: Y/N Trust fund objective: Y/N	Date of submission:
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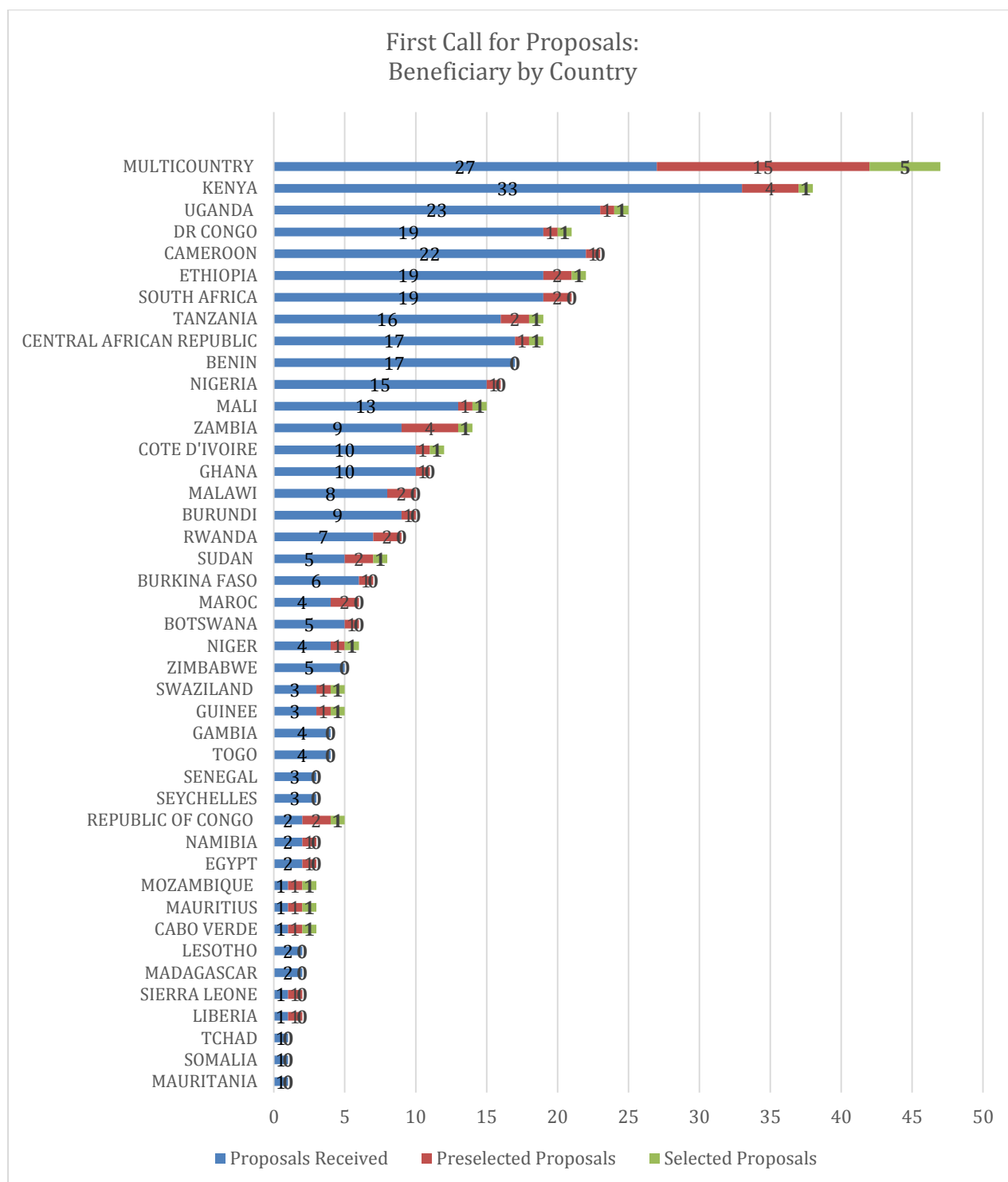
Hierarchy of objectives	Expected results	Performance indicators	Objective indicators and timeframe		Significant Risks and mitigation measures
			Baseline	Targets	
Goal <i>(Global objectives of the Bank or Bank Sector to which the program and /or proposal contribute)</i>	Impact	Impact Indicators: <i>Evidence showing the accomplishment of results</i>		Progress anticipated in the long term: Timeframe:	Assumption statement: <i>Risk factors and conditions vital to success</i> <i>Mitigation strategy/strategies</i>
Project/ Programme Purpose <i>(Purpose of the project/ programme to which the proposal contributes)</i>	Outcomes	Outcome Indicators: <i>Evidence showing the accomplishment of the intended outcomes of change</i>		Progress anticipated in the medium term: Timeframe:	Assumption statement: <i>Risk factors and conditions vital to success</i> <i>Mitigation strategy/strategies</i>
Proposal Purpose	Output 1 Output 2	Output Indicators <i>Evidences showing that the outputs were accomplished</i>		Progress anticipated in the short term: Timeframe:	Assumption statement: <i>Risk factors and conditions vital to success</i> <i>Mitigation strategy/strategies</i>
Input and activities to achieve the outputs					
Activities			Inputs		
Activity 1					
Activity 2					

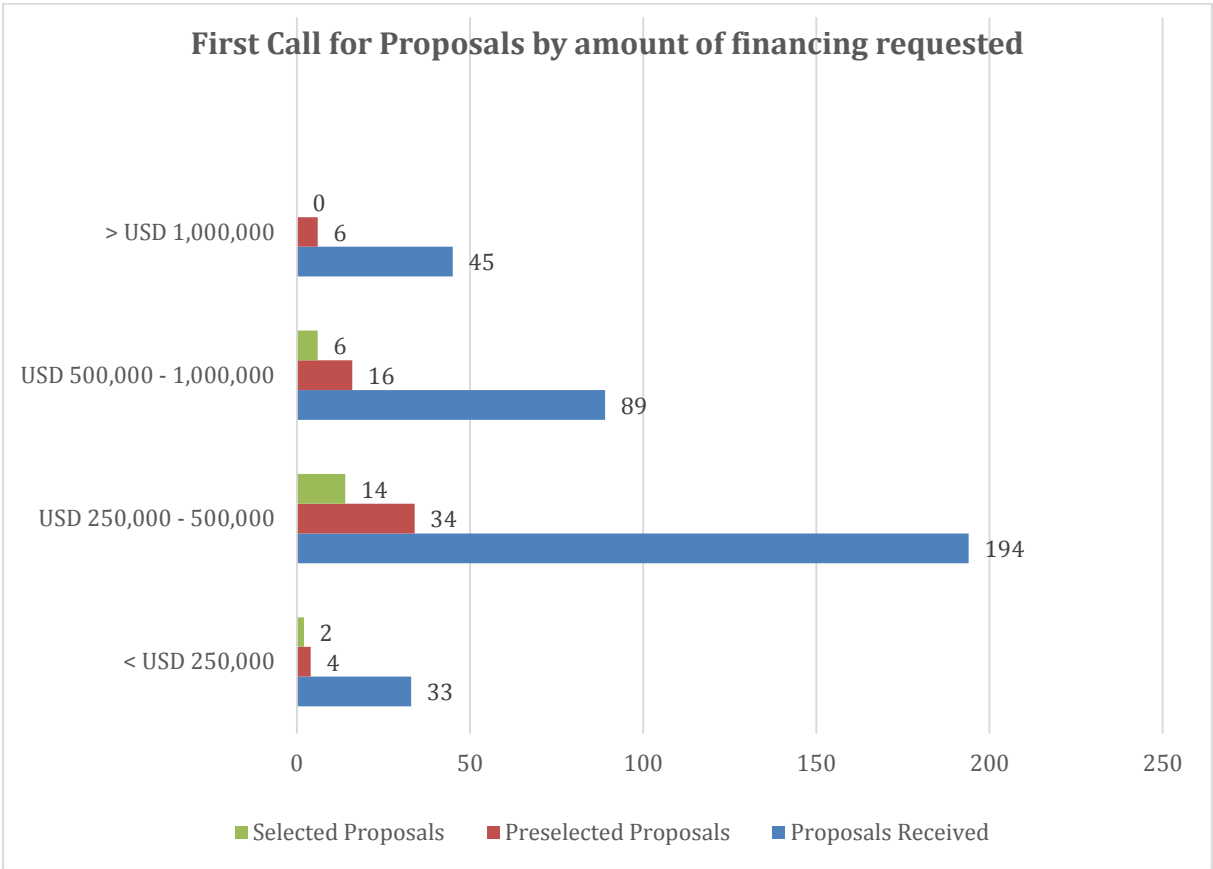


Annex 2. Initial Results vs. Preselected Projects vs. Selected Projects

The ACCF Secretariat received 362 proposals ahead of the August 8, 2014 deadline. The Secretariat classified the proposals according to the following categories: beneficiary origin (internal vs. external proposals); beneficiary type; beneficiary by country; and financing amount requested. Out of these 362 proposals, 60 were preselected, while 22 made the final selection. The following graphs illustrate the composition of proposals throughout the process.







ANNUAL REPORT ACCF 2014

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2014



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP

