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AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



MESSAGE FROM GARETH PHILLIPS
MANAGER, CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENT FINANCE DIVISION

Dear Readers,

Welcome to the twentieth edition of the Africa Climate Change Fund (ACCF) newsletter, covering July–September 2026.

This quarter, our communication and visibility webinars brought implementing partners together to exchange experiences and strengthen how they share project results. These sessions reinforced a shared responsibility: to tell the stories behind our investments, demonstrate their impact and build confidence in the work we do together.

The projects featured in this edition give substance to those stories. In Ethiopia, women-led fish enterprises are reducing feed costs, while solar-powered irrigation is supporting agricultural production. In Puntland, Somalia, improved water infrastructure, business training and beekeeping are expanding livelihood opportunities for vulnerable households.

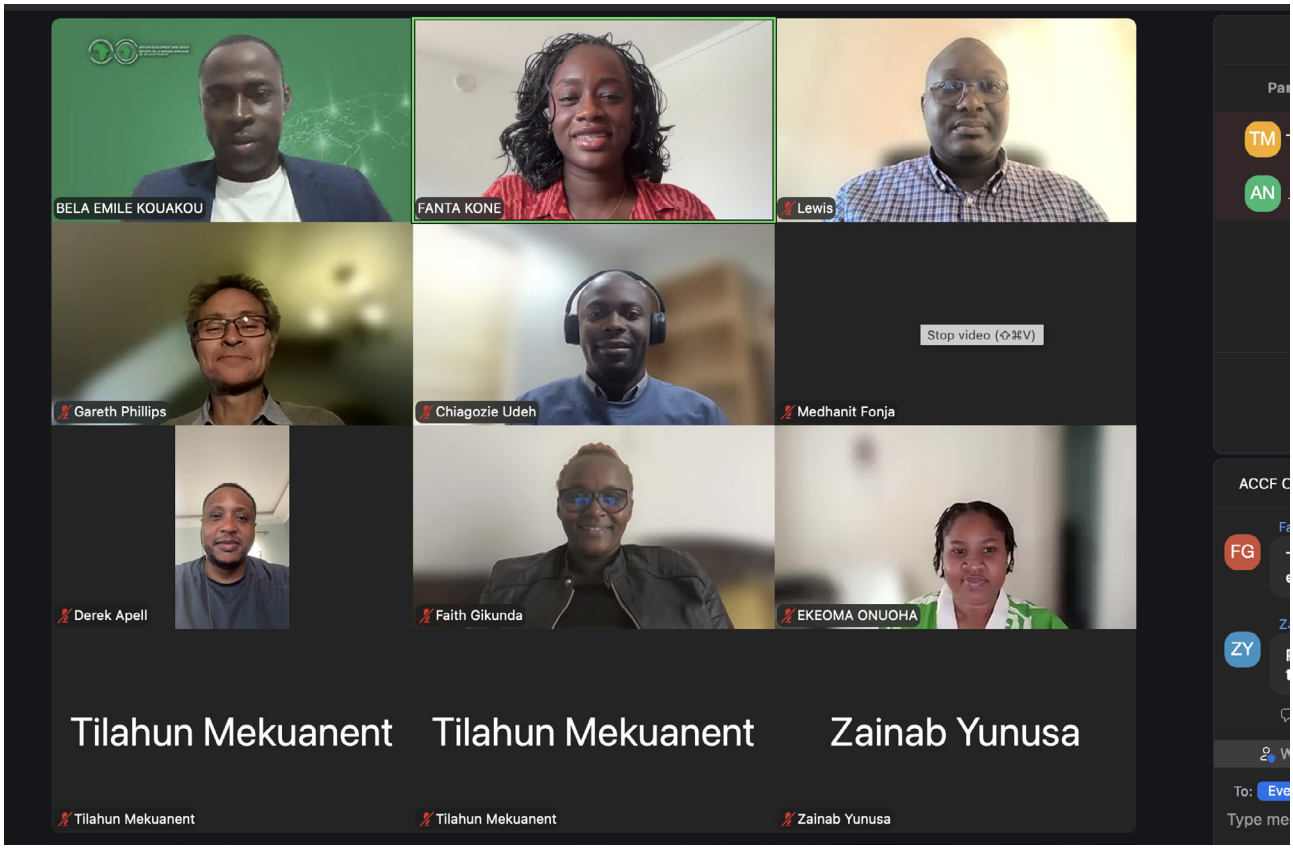
Meaningful participation is another central theme. Through the STREVOW Project, Indigenous women with disabilities are calling for accessible climate policies and genuine opportunities to influence decisions. UNFPA-supported initiatives in South Sudan and across East and Southern Africa are connecting climate resilience with health, gender equality and youth leadership. In Mozambique, work on the national climate change strategy is helping link policy priorities with implementation and financing.

In this edition's Voices of ACCF, Madam Kalapo Adam of the Government of Québec shares why Québec supports the Fund and the value of small grants in helping countries access larger sources of climate finance. Her reflections on locally led adaptation and future cooperation offer a donor's perspective on the partnerships needed to sustain climate action in Africa.

I thank our donors, implementing partners and the ACCF team for their continued commitment. Their collaboration makes the progress featured in these pages possible.

Happy reading!

STRENGTHENING THE STORY: ACCF HOLDS COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY WEBINARS FOR PARTNERS



On 31 July 2026, the Africa Climate Change Fund (ACCF), managed by the African Development Bank, brought together its implementing partners for two communication and visibility webinars, held in English and French. The sessions focused on helping partners communicate project results more effectively and to increase the visibility of ACCF-supported initiatives across Africa.

Opening the English session, Gareth Phillips, Manager of the Climate and Environment Finance Division, described communication as a shared responsibility. He emphasized its role in demonstrating impact, strengthening accountability and maintaining donor confidence. In the French session, Emile Kouakou, Programme Officer representing the ACCF Secretariat, encouraged partners to use the webinar to exchange experiences and give their project achievements the visibility they deserve.

Fanta Koné, ACCF Communication Officer, facilitated both sessions. She presented the Fund's communication guidelines and resources, covering branding requirements, publication processes and practical ways to produce stronger content. Discussions also addressed photography and consent, accurate captions, and the importance of telling the human stories behind project results.

Partners shared approaches drawn from their own work. Chiagozie Udeh, Programme Specialist at UNFPA, explained how country and field teams help identify stories throughout project implementation. Joash Moitui, Communication Expert for the Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program (AAAP) and YouthAdapt, shared lessons from producing videos across several countries, including the value of planning content early and meeting the Bank's quality standards.

The discussions also gave partners space to raise common challenges, from finding time to develop stories alongside technical activities to producing quality visuals. Participants welcomed practical guidance and the opportunity to learn from one another. Faith Gikunda, Programs Director at ICCASA, called for regular exchanges among partners, while Dissahonon Marie Sylvie Liade, Project Coordinator at Côte d'Ivoire's Ministry of Environment, said similar sessions would help strengthen project communication.

The webinars reinforced a shared goal across the ACCF portfolio: to capture and share compelling stories of climate action, resilience and community impact as projects unfold.

GENDER TRANSFORMATION AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE PROJECT: WOMEN, WATER, AND RESILIENCE: CLIMATE-SMART SOLUTIONS CREATING NEW OPPORTUNITIES

Across Ethiopia's pastoral and agro-pastoral areas, communities are adopting climate-smart solutions to strengthen food security, diversify livelihoods, and build resilience to climate shocks. Through the Gender Transformation and Climate Resilience (GTCR) Project, Farm Africa is supporting women, youth, and pastoral communities to use water resources to create sustainable livelihood opportunities.


Azolla harvesting in Gelcha, Ethiopia, under the GTCR Project. ©Farm Africa

A key innovation has been the introduction of Azolla, a protein-rich aquatic fern, as a low-cost supplementary feed for women-led fish enterprises. The project provided tilapia fingerlings, commercial feed, and technical training in fish production and pond management.

By integrating Azolla into fish feeding systems, participating enterprises reduced commercial feed costs by more than 50%, improving profitability. Azolla also offers environmental benefits such as organic fertilizer and soil conditioner.

Enterprise members received fishing equipment and training in selective harvesting, fish processing, grading, and post-harvest handling. Cooking demonstrations using locally adapted recipes also promoted fish consumption to support household nutrition and dietary diversity.

In Gelcha, Fentale district, the Chala Irrigation Water User Association is demonstrating the potential of climate-resilient agriculture powered by renewable energy. Using a solar-powered irrigation system, members cultivated 1.5 hectares of drought-tolerant Melkassa II maize and harvested 3.5 tonnes despite erratic rainfall.

The harvest generated approximately ETB 300,000 (around USD 1,850) in sales, showing how sustainable water management can improve productivity, increase incomes, and reduce vulnerability to climate shocks.

These achievements highlight how climate-smart technologies, renewable energy, and community-led enterprises can expand opportunities for women and pastoral communities. By strengthening livelihoods and supporting better nutrition, the GTCR Project is helping communities across Ethiopia's dryland areas build resilience to a changing climate.


Women presenting a freshly prepared fish meal under the GTCR Project. ©Farm Africa

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BEYOND INCLUSION: PUTTING INDIGENOUS WOMEN WITH DISABILITIES AT THE CENTRE OF CLIMATE ACTION



From 29 June to 4 July 2026, the Strengthening the Voices of Women with Disability to Actively Participate in Climate Change Policy and Negotiations (STREVOW) Project hosted a regional workshop on Strengthening Gender-Transformative Climate Change Adaptation (GTCCA) for Women with Disabilities (WWDs), bringing together participants from across Eastern Africa to examine barriers limiting the meaningful participation of women with disabilities, particularly those from Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs), in climate change policy and action.

The workshop provided a space for participants to share experiences, reflect on the realities facing women with disabilities in their communities, examine gaps in climate policies and programmes, and identify practical measures to strengthen their participation in climate decision-making, financing, and implementation.

The workshop, hosted by the Centre for Minority Rights Development (CEMIRIDE), formed part of the ongoing capacity-building efforts under the STREVOW Project, a three-year initiative funded by the ACCF of the African Development Bank.

Climate Change and Intersecting Inequalities

During the workshop, participants shared their experiences of how climate change is affecting women and girls differently and how these impacts are compounded by disability, indigeneity, and socio-economic circumstances. They spoke about how droughts, floods, and changing weather patterns are affecting livelihoods, safety, and well-being, while existing inequalities make it harder for women with disabilities to cope and recover.

For Indigenous women, whose livelihoods and cultural practices depend on land and natural resources, climate-related changes can deepen existing inequalities. Participants noted that women with disabilities face additional barriers to accessing climate information, financial resources, public services, technology, and decision-making spaces.

A key concern raised was the limited recognition and inclusion of WWDs from IPLCs in Kenya's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and other climate planning frameworks. While Kenya's NDC recognises the importance of inclusive climate action, participants observed that the inclusion of WWDs remains limited and largely non-operational. References to

1- Federal Republic of Somalia Nationally Determined Contribution 3.0 (2025).



Participants engaging in group discussions on how future climate change mechanisms/responses can become more inclusive

vulnerable populations alone are not enough. Inclusion requires clear implementation mechanisms, dedicated resources, measurable commitments and accountability.

Participants also identified limited data and research on WWDs as a major gap, making it difficult to understand their specific needs, measure participation, and ensure resources reach them. Other challenges included inadequate representation in climate policy and negotiations, inaccessible public participation forums, limited leadership opportunities, inadequate health insurance, exclusion of caregivers from decision-making, weak early warning and disaster evacuation systems, heightened risks of gender-based violence and financial barriers to participation.

Accessibility emerged as another major concern. Participants highlighted the lack of sign language interpreters, Braille materials, ramps, and clear pathways, which can prevent WWDs from accessing information and participating fully in climate processes. They also raised concerns about rising temperatures and extreme heat, which can have disproportionate impacts on women with specific conditions, including women with albinism.

From Participation to Influence

The workshop emphasised that women with disabilities should not be viewed merely as beneficiaries of climate programmes. They are rights-holders, leaders, knowledge-holders and agents of change. Meaningful inclusion goes beyond inviting WWDs into a meeting. It requires accessible information, inclusive spaces, capacity strengthening, logistical support and genuine opportunities to influence policies and programmes from design to implementation and monitoring.

Participants called for stronger capacity building and mentorship, improved digital and physical accessibility, and sustained engagement with government, civil society, private-sector actors and other stakeholders. Organisations of Persons with Disabilities were also encouraged to strengthen follow-up through dialogue, advocacy and participation in relevant policy processes.

For indigenous women with disabilities, climate action must recognise the intersection of gender, disability, indigeneity and climate vulnerability. Their participation must be supported by adequate resources, measurable commitments and accountability.

Nothing about Indigenous and minority women with disabilities should be decided without their meaningful participation. Their voices are not an addition to the climate conversation; they are an essential part of it.

The STREVOW Project is being implemented by the Centre for Inclusive Climate Change Adaptation for a Sustainable Africa (ICCASA), in partnership with the CEMIRIDE.

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ADVANCING CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN SOUTH SUDAN BY INTEGRATING SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH, GENDER EQUALITY, AND YOUTH INTO NATIONAL ACTION



UNFPA South Sudan / 2026: Participants at Capacity Building Workshop on Integrating SRHR Gender Equality, GBV and Disaster Resilience into National Climate Action in South Sudan in Juba, August 2026

South Sudan faces severe climate disruption. Widespread flooding, unpredictable rainfall, and droughts destroy livelihoods and worsen humanitarian vulnerabilities. These environmental shocks disproportionately impact women and girls. They face increased maternal health risks, heightened exposure to gender-based violence (GBV), and widespread healthcare service outages. Historically, national climate policies have lacked explicit frameworks addressing the critical intersection between climate resilience, Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR), and gender equality, creating an urgent imperative for multi-sectoral institutional alignment.

From August 17 to 20, 2026, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MoH), the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare (MGCSW) in South Sudan, UNFPA, and the ACCF, hosted a comprehensive four-day workshop in Juba. Bringing together over 60 stakeholders from government line ministries, academic institutions, CSOs, and youth organizations such as YACRRD and WEFOD, the workshop engaged participants in climate-resilient and low-carbon health systems and protection and mechanisms, gender-transformative climate adaptation approaches, accessing climate finance for national action, integrating gender, SRHR, GBV in national climate policies, and drafting a Multistakeholder National Action Plan for SRHR, Gender, and Climate Resilience.


UNFPA South Sudan / 2026: Participants at Capacity Building Workshop on Integrating SRHR Gender Equality, GBV and Disaster Resilience into National Climate Action in South Sudan in Juba, August 2026

The workshop successfully formulated and validated the Multistakeholder Action Plan, which establishes concrete programmatic targets across six core pillars: Climate Resilient Health Systems, Climate Data and Vulnerability Research, Youth Action, Gender Transformative Climate Adaptation, Climate Finance and Gender Budgeting, and Institutional Frameworks. Key institutional commitments included formalizing the National Gender and Climate Change Focal Point, integrating SRHR into NDC 3.0 updates, and establishing an Inter-ministerial Technical Working Group.

This landmark action plan positions South Sudan as a regional leader in operationalizing gender-transformative climate adaptation. By embedding SRHR and GBV prevention into climate finance pipelines—including GCF, GEF, and Adaptation Fund proposals—and reinforcing resilient healthcare supply chains, South Sudan is safeguarding frontline communities. Moving forward, the MoEF and UNFPA will co-lead a dedicated monitoring mechanism to oversee implementation across all participating ministries.

EMPOWERING YOUTH TO CHAMPION CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS ACROSS EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA



UNFPA Ethiopia / 2026: Participants at the 5-day Training of Trainer on CSE and Climate Change in Bishoftu, Ethiopia, June 2026

Across East and Southern Africa, escalating climate shocks—from severe droughts to recurrent flooding—are dismantling health infrastructure and compounding gender inequalities. Adolescent girls and young women face heightened risks of GBV, early marriage, and severe disruptions to essential SRHR. Despite young people constituting the majority of the region's population, climate adaptation frameworks have historically overlooked the vital intersection of environmental resilience, bodily autonomy, and health education.

To address this critical gap, UNFPA, through the ACCF Resilient Futures project, convened an intensive five-day Training of Trainers (ToT) from 22nd to 26th June 2026 in Bishoftu. The workshop convened 23 diverse youth leaders, including midwives, lawyers, social workers, and persons with disabilities, representing organizations such as AfriYAN Ethiopia, Timret Le Hiwot Ethiopia (TLHE), Ethiopian Center for Disability and Development (ECDD), ASK US Association of HIV Positive Adolescents and Youth, and Adama Industrial Park. Guided by the UNFPA Resilient Futures Facilitator's Guide, participants engaged in participatory modules linking climate drivers with SRHR outcomes. Participants mastered techniques in human rights-based advocacy, community vulnerability mapping, Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE), and gender-transformative climate adaptation. Highlights included practical Amharic-language facilitation simulations, practical peer-led problem-solving on climate-driven GBV, and co-creation of inclusive outreach strategies designed to reach the furthest-behind youth across nine climate-hazard regions: Addis Ababa, Amhara, Oromia, Tigray, Somali, Afar, Sidama, Central, and Gambella. The training achieved a 14-percentage point increase in technical competency (rising from 76% to 90%) and over 90% of participants expressed high motivation and readiness for field advocacy. The training culminated in localized cascade action plans across the nine climate-hazard regions.

Building on this national momentum, UNFPA expanded the initiative regionally through a three-day Online ToT (August 11–13, 2026). The virtual convening connected 206 participants (over 50% women)—comprising youth leaders, humanitarian workers, and SRHR specialists—across nine countries: Botswana, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. The sessions focused on participatory learning cycles, CSE delivery, and climate-gender dynamics. Evaluations demonstrated significant knowledge gains across the cohort, particularly in advocacy techniques, facilitation methods, and climate-gender integration strategies.

Together, complementary milestones have established a network of certified youth master trainers across frontline communities. These advocates are deploying localized peer education while actively lobbying to integrate SRHR, CSE, and youth priorities into NDCs, National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), and sectoral policies. Moving forward, UNFPA and ACCF will support these leaders through post-training mentorship and peer learning groups to ensure sustained impact and elevate youth health and rights in national and regional climate policy forums.

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MOZAMBIQUE ADVANCES UPDATE OF ITS NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY WITH ACCF SUPPORT



Participants at the five-day workshop held from 14 to 18 September 2026 in Ponta do Ouro, Maputo Province.

Mozambique has taken an important step towards finalising its National Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation (ENAMMC) for 2026–2035. With support from the African Development Bank through the Africa NDC Hub and the ACCF, the Government convened a five-day technical pre-validation workshop from 14 to 18 September 2026 in Ponta do Ouro, Maputo Province.

The workshop brought together representatives of national, provincial and district government institutions; development partners, civil society, academia and the private sector. Participants reviewed the draft strategy and the instruments required to translate it into coordinated, measurable and financeable climate action.

Mozambique is highly vulnerable to cyclones, floods, droughts, coastal erosion, sea-level rise and ecosystem degradation. These climate impacts affect communities, agriculture, infrastructure, public services and livelihoods. The updated ENAMMC therefore places vulnerable communities at the centre of national climate action while strengthening adaptation, disaster preparedness, early-warning systems, resilient infrastructure, clean energy and sustainable natural-resource management.

During the workshop, participants refined the Strategy's vision, mission, principles and strategic priorities. They also reviewed the Action Plan, strengthened its alignment with national development frameworks and international climate commitments, and clarified proposed institutional responsibilities, indicators, budgets and implementation timelines.

The workshop further advanced the monitoring and evaluation framework, communication plan, coordination mechanisms and Resource Mobilisation Plan. Discussions emphasised the need to strengthen domestic and international climate-finance mobilisation, improve climate-finance tracking and develop bankable projects capable of attracting investment.

Through its support, ACCF is helping Mozambique move beyond climate-policy formulation towards implementation. The updated Strategy is expected to provide a stronger framework for coordinating government and partner interventions, integrating climate priorities into national and local planning, and directing finance towards the country's most urgent adaptation and mitigation needs.

The workshop established a strong foundation for consolidating the Strategy and its supporting instruments ahead of national validation and formal approval.

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BUILDING CLIMATE RESILIENCE FOR WOMEN, YOUTH AND VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS IN PUNTLAND



Beekeeping activities supporting livelihood diversification in Puntland, Somalia. ©World Vision

In Puntland, Somalia, World Vision is working with local authorities and partners to improve water access, strengthen business skills and diversify livelihoods. These activities support vulnerable households, particularly women and youth, in building resilience to climate shocks.

Improving Water Access for Communities and Livestock

With support from ACCF, World Vision collaborated with local authorities and the Puntland Water Development Agency to rehabilitate shallow wells in Cuun and Daawad villages, in Garowe and Eyl respectively. The works included deepening the wells and installing solar-powered water pumping systems.

Previously, fuel-powered pumps supplied enough water to irrigate only four farms, with high fuel consumption and operating costs. Solar-powered pumping reduces dependence on fuel while improving water availability for drinking, cooking, cleaning and irrigation.

The Cuun shallow well will benefit 400 households, while the Daawad well will serve 500 households. Improved irrigation access is expected to increase agricultural production and farmers' incomes, strengthen food security and create employment opportunities for women and youth in Cuun.

World Vision also rehabilitated a borehole in Cuun, installing pumping equipment and a storage tank. The facility will benefit approximately 400 households, equivalent to 2,400 people, and 52,000 animals, including sheep, goats, camels, cattle and donkeys. In Qabaal village, collapsed livestock troughs were rehabilitated, restoring water access for approximately 80,000 animals.

To support the sustainability of these facilities, World Vision and its partners established water management committees and trained members in facility management.

Building Business Skills through Mentorship

World Vision conducted mentorship training for 500 participants from 10 villages in Garowe and Eyl districts, Nugaal region. The sessions explored the importance of mentorship, different mentoring approaches, their benefits and challenges, and the role of mentoring in supporting young people and business success.

Participants also learned about business mentoring models, the foundations of successful mentoring, types of microfinance institutions and the importance of investment. They expressed interest in translating the knowledge and skills acquired into practical business activities.



Participants at the mentorship training in Daawad, Somalia. ©World vision

Supporting Business Planning and Access to Finance

In collaboration with the Ministry of Commerce, World Vision conducted business consultation and financial product design training for 500 participants from 10 villages in Garowe and Eyl districts.

The workshop covered financial products, business plan development and challenges facing small businesses. Participants received guidance on their proposed businesses, selected financial products according to their priority needs and developed business plans incorporating those choices.

Participants will subsequently be linked with microfinance institutions to access their selected financial products and support their business activities.

Introducing Beekeeping as an Alternative Livelihood

To help pastoralists diversify livelihoods traditionally dependent on livestock, 20 participants completed seven days of practical training in climate-smart beekeeping. The training introduced mobile beekeeping, including moving bee colonies to areas with adequate forage, similar to pastoral livestock mobility.

Participants learned about hive selection and placement, colony management, bee behaviour, queen and worker identification, seasonal hive movement, and pest and disease control. Sessions also covered honey harvesting, processing, quality management, packaging, market opportunities and the safe use of protective equipment.

To support immediate application of these skills, beneficiaries received 250 modern beehives, protective gear, smokers, harvesting kits and other essential equipment.

With proper management, honey, beeswax and other bee products are expected to provide additional household income, reducing reliance on livestock affected by droughts, disease outbreaks and declining pasture availability. Mobile beekeeping requires limited water and land resources and complements pastoral mobility.

Beekeeping also encourages the protection of trees, shrubs and flowering plants that provide bee forage, supporting biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource management. Trained pastoralists are expected to share their knowledge with other households, helping expand the adoption of alternative livelihoods.

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Participants during practical beekeeping training in Puntland, Somalia. ©World Vision

VOICES OF ACCF #6: KALAPO ADAM: A DONOR'S PERSPECTIVE: INVESTING IN AFRICA'S CLIMATE FUTURE

"Voices of ACCF" shines a light on the people driving climate action across Africa. Through brief interviews, beneficiaries, partners, and team members share their experiences and perspectives, highlighting the tangible impact of the Africa Climate Change Fund on communities and the environment.

Kalapo Adam is the Cultural, Educational and Public Affairs Attaché for the Government of Québec, working on international cooperation, institutional partnerships and public affairs in West Africa.

1. Could you briefly introduce yourself, tell us about your professional background, and explain what led you to work on climate and development issues?

I work with the Government of Québec in the areas of international cooperation, institutional partnerships, and public affairs in West Africa.

For several years, I have been supporting the development of partnerships between Québec, African governments, international organizations, and civil society actors.

My professional experience has allowed me to closely observe the growing impacts of climate change on the most vulnerable populations, particularly in the areas of agriculture, food security, sustainable natural resource management, and local economic development.

This experience has strengthened my belief that climate action and sustainable development must be addressed together.

For Québec, tackling climate change is not only an environmental imperative but also a driver of sustainable prosperity, innovation, and resilience for communities.



This vision is also shared by Jean Lemire, the Government of Québec's Envoy for Climate and Environmental Issues, who emphasizes the importance of international cooperation in responding to climate challenges:

"Québec is proud to have contributed to international efforts to strengthen the resilience of African countries to climate change, particularly through the Adaptation Fund. This support is essential to strengthening their resilience and capacity to adapt to climate change, and to supporting their transition to a low-carbon economy."
— Jean Lemire, Government of Québec's Envoy for Climate and Environmental Issues

2. What motivated the Government of Québec to support the Africa Climate Change Fund, and what makes ACCF a valuable partner for you?

Québec's commitment to ACCF stems directly from its determination to make a concrete contribution to tackling climate change in the most vulnerable countries. In 2020, the Government of Québec joined the Fund's multi-donor arrangement and contributed CAD 2 million to support Africa's climate transition.

ACCF is a valuable partner for us for several reasons. First, it is closely aligned with African climate priorities and the objectives of the Paris Agreement. Second, it provides support where project

preparation needs are greatest: project development, capacity building, climate planning, and access to international financing. Finally, it stands out for its inclusive approach, with particular attention to women, young people, and vulnerable communities. Since its establishment, the Fund has approved 33 projects across 46 African countries and has mobilized more than USD 45 million.

We also value the quality of the Fund's governance, which allows donors to contribute to its strategic direction while gaining a clear understanding of the impacts achieved on the ground.

3. ACCF provides technical grants that help countries strengthen their capacities, prepare projects, and mobilize larger amounts of climate finance. Why is this type of support important?

Experience shows that the barriers to accessing climate finance are not only financial. They are often linked to institutional capacity, project preparation, monitoring systems, and the accreditation requirements of major international climate funds.

This is precisely where ACCF's small grants play a decisive role. They act as a catalyst, enabling national institutions to develop the necessary skills, prepare bankable projects, improve their governance systems, and subsequently access much larger financial resources.

ACCF's results clearly demonstrate this catalytic effect. In Benin, the Fund's support helped mobilize an additional USD 9.3 million from the Green Climate Fund. In Côte d'Ivoire, support for the preparation of innovative adaptation financing mechanisms is now helping to attract public and private investment to strengthen the resilience of the cocoa sector. The Fund is also supporting the accreditation of national institutions in Burundi, Niger, and Togo so that they can directly access global climate finance.

For Québec, this ability to turn modest investments into significant and lasting impacts is one of ACCF's greatest strengths.

4. Looking ahead, where do you see the greatest opportunities for partners like ACCF to make a difference in climate action across Africa?

There are many opportunities, but four areas seem particularly promising to us.

First, strengthening climate adaptation in the agriculture and food sectors. African communities are already facing droughts, floods, and increasing climate variability. Supporting climate-resilient agricultural practices remains essential for food security and livelihoods.

Second, developing locally led climate solutions driven by women and young people. ACCF's results already demonstrate the importance of improving women's access to climate finance, participation in natural resource governance, and opportunities in green entrepreneurship.

Third, we strongly believe in the potential of initiatives focused on methane emissions reduction, sustainable waste management, and the circular economy. ACCF's fourth Call for Proposals, dedicated to methane reduction, is particularly relevant in this regard, as it can accelerate solutions with significant climate impact while generating positive economic and social benefits.

Finally, we see growing potential for collaboration between ACCF and Québec's research institutions, public agencies, universities, centres of expertise, and international cooperation organizations, whose expertise could further contribute to developing innovative solutions adapted to African realities.

5. If you could share one message with the communities, institutions, and partners implementing ACCF-supported projects across Africa, what would it be?

My message would be simple: keep innovating, collaborating, and sharing your knowledge.

Climate change is a global challenge, but the most sustainable solutions often come from communities themselves.

ACCF-supported projects demonstrate that it is possible to strengthen resilience while creating economic opportunities, promoting gender equality, and improving people's living conditions.

Québec remains proud to support these efforts. We encourage beneficiaries to continue their work, document their achievements, and share the lessons they have learned so that locally developed innovations can inspire other communities across the continent.

The future of climate action in Africa depends on strong partnerships, a long-term vision, and our collective ability to turn climate challenges into opportunities for sustainable, inclusive, and resilient development.

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A group of palm trees in the desert landscape in Dafenaytou, Djibouti, ©ACCF 2025

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