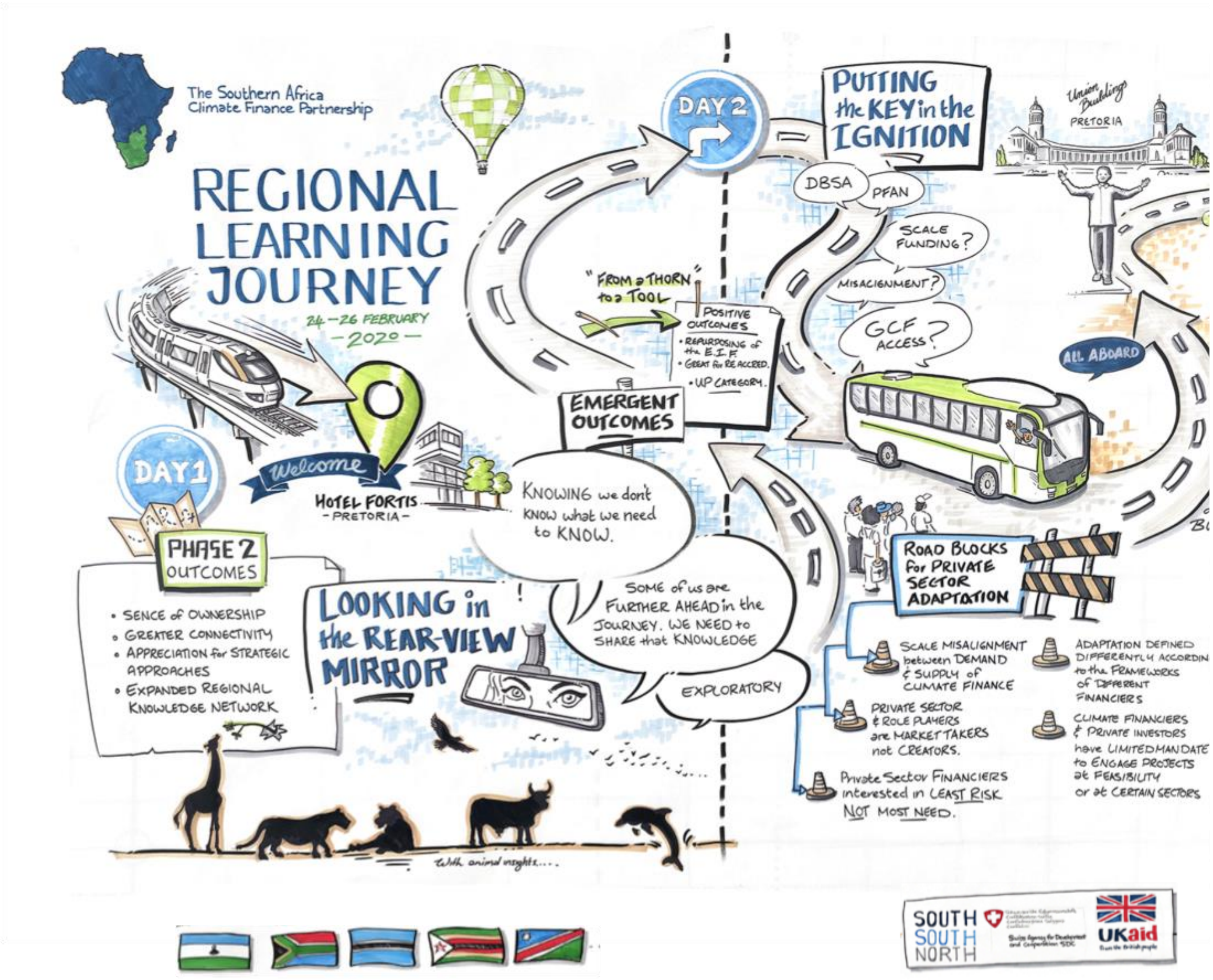
SACFP Learning Journey 2020

Workshop Report and next steps for SACFP

12 March 2020



Message from the SACFP Team

On behalf of SouthSouthNorth (SSN) I wish to extend my heartfelt gratitude to all the stakeholders who participated in the Southern Africa Climate Partnership (SACFP) during Phase II, which ran from October 2017 to March 2020. It has indeed been a learning journey for all involved, as we have explored the new and unfolding landscape of climate finance in the region together.

The Learning Journey event, held in Tshwane and Magaliesberg, South Africa from the 24th to the 26th of February 2020 provided an opportunity for both SSN and our key stakeholders from Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Zimbabwe to reflect on the experiences, lessons, and achievements of both individuals and institutions, encountered along the road to accessing finance from the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

We wish to thank our participants for their pioneering spirit, and willingness to explore their journey collaboratively with other members of this growing climate finance community of practice in the region. We know that the journey has at times felt incredibly slow, and there appear to be no shortcuts; we know that we still have a long way to go in order to tackle the challenges that climate change presents to each of our countries, and particularly to access the flows of finance required to make this possible; but we also know that the Southern African region will be much stronger if we continue to walk this road together.

The Learning Journey event provided an opportunity for Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) as Phase II of the SACFP draws to a close. Thanks to your invaluable contribution throughout the activities and sessions of the event, we were able to identify where the SACFP has been successful in providing support, and where there is room for improvement, so as to better support work in the future.

We are pleased to announce that with the support of a new project funder, the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), SSN will be launching Phase III of the SACFP. Running from 2020 to 2023, this phase will enable us to continue our support to key institutions in the region, using the lessons harvested through this Learning Journey event to inform our approach to the next three years.

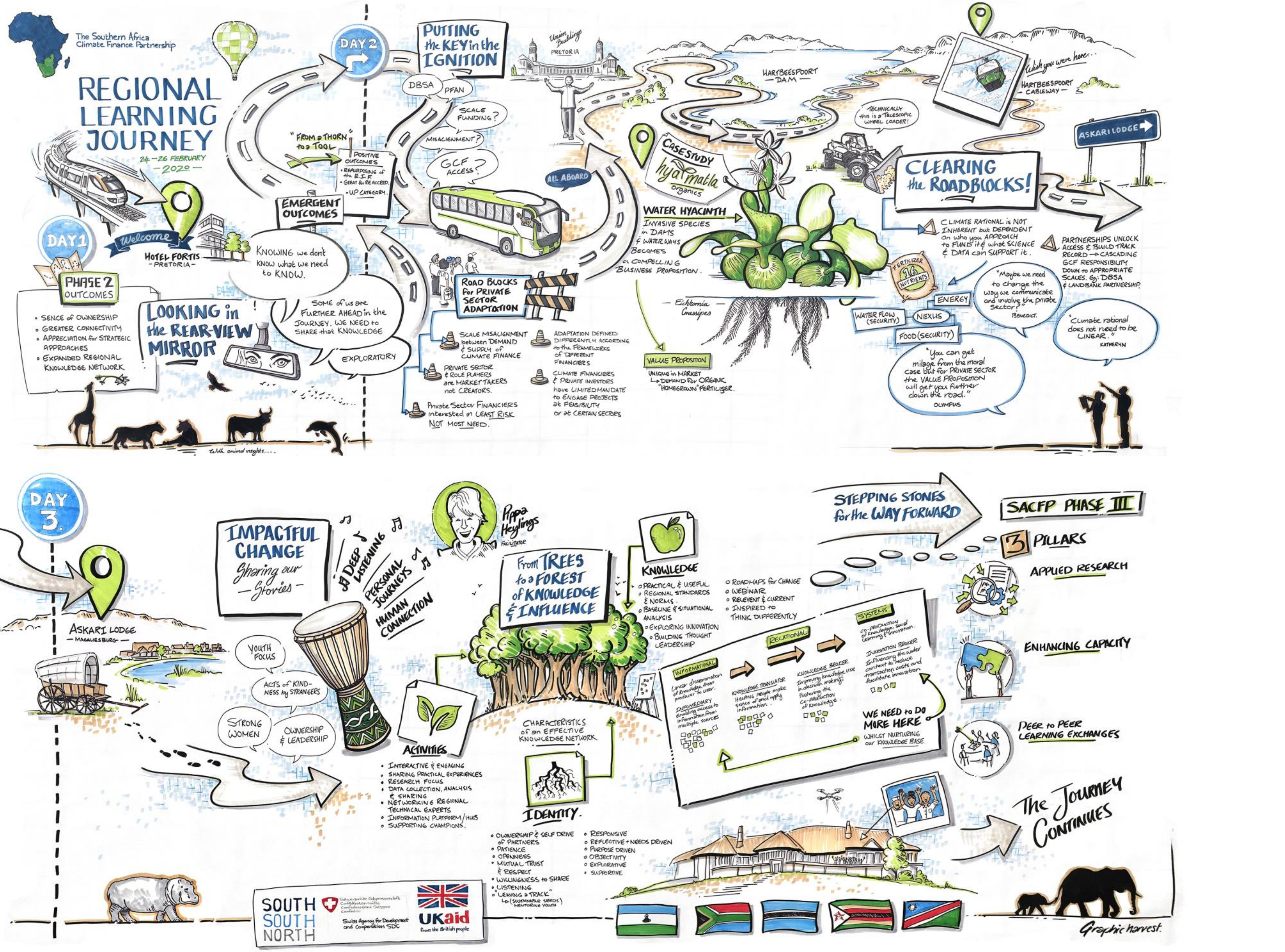
This report captures some of the key take-away messages from the event. A separate and detailed MEL Report is being finalised for the close-out of Phase II and to inform the inception of Phase III. For a quick snapshot of the key messages, we direct your attention to the next page, where the spirit and key outcomes of the event are captured in a wonderfully vivid graphic format. We encourage you to zoom in and take in all the detail.

We sincerely hope the event was useful to you and the incredible work you are doing as climate change champions in your organisations. Thank you for sharing your stories with us. We have specifically included, in this report, the substantive learning on financing private sector adaptation projects, stemming from the site visit and the lively discussions amongst stakeholders. We hope that the event was stimulating, engaging, and thought provoking, and provided opportunities for networking within the regional climate finance community of practice.

Finally, we wish to thank the UK Department for International Development (DFID) and the Swiss Agency for Development (SDC) as funders of the SACFP for their support over the past three years, without which, the SACFP would not have been possible.

DR. SHEHNAAZ MOOSA

SouthSouthNorth



The Southern Africa Climate Finance Partnership
REGIONAL LEARNING JOURNEY
24-26 FEBRUARY 2020
DAY 1
Welcome
HOTEL FORTIS PRETORIA
PHASE 2 OUTCOMES
• SENCE of OWNERSHIP
• GREATER CONNECTIVITY
• APPRECIATION for STRATEGIC APPROACHES
• EXPANDED REGIONAL KNOWLEDGE NETWORK
LOOKING in the REAR-VIEW MIRROR
KNOWING we don't KNOW what we need to KNOW.
SOME of us are FURTHER AHEAD in the JOURNEY. WE NEED to SHARE that KNOWLEDGE
EXPLORATORY
EMERGENT OUTCOMES
"From a THORN to a TOOL"
POSITIVE OUTCOMES
• REPURPOSING of the E.I.F.
• GREAT for REACCRED.
• UP CATEGORY.
With animal insights....
DAY 2
PUTTING the KEY in the IGNITION
DBSA
PFAN
SCALE FUNDING?
MISALIGNMENT?
GCF ACCESS?
ALL ABOARD
ROAD BLOCKS for PRIVATE SECTOR ADAPTATION
SCALE MISALIGNMENT between DEMAND & SUPPLY of CLIMATE FINANCE
PRIVATE SECTOR & ROLE PLAYERS are MARKET TAKERS not CREATORS.
Private Sector Financiers interested in LEAST RISK NOT MOST NEED.
ADAPTATION DEFINED DIFFERENTLY ACCORDING to the FRAMEWORKS of DIFFERENT FINANCIERS
CLIMATE FINANCIERS & PRIVATE INVESTORS have LIMITED MANDATE to ENGAGE PROJECTS at FEASIBILITY or at CERTAIN SECTORS
Union Buildings PRETORIA
HARTBEESPOORT DAM
TECHNICALLY this is a TELESCOPIC WHEEL LOADER!
Wish you were here...
HARTBEESPOORT CABLEWAY
ASKARI LODGE
CASE STUDY hyamatla organics
WATER HYACINTH
INVASIVE SPECIES in DAMS & WATERWAYS BECOMES a COMPELLING BUSINESS PROPOSITION.
Eichhornia Crassipes
VALUE PROPOSITION
UNIQUE in MARKET
↳ DEMAND for ORGANIC "HOMEGROWN" FERTILISER.
CLEARING the ROADBLOCKS!
CLIMATE RATIONAL is NOT INHERENT but DEPENDENT on who you APPROACH to FUND it & what SCIENCE & DATA can SUPPORT it.
PARTNERSHIPS UNLOCK ACCESS & BUILD TRACK RECORD → CASCADING GCF RESPONSIBILITY DOWN to APPROPRIATE SCALES. Eg: DBSA & LANDBANK PARTNERSHIP
FERTILIZER 16 NUTRIENTS
ENERGY
WATER FLOW (SECURITY)
NEXUS
FOOD (SECURITY)
"Maybe we need to change the way we communicate and involve the private sector." BENEDICT.
"Climate rational does not need to be LINEAR." KATHERYN
"You can get milage from the moral case but for PRIVATE SECTOR the VALUE PROPOSITION will get you further down the road." OLYMPUS
DAY 3.
ASKARI LODGE
MAGALIESBURG
IMPACTFUL CHANGE
Sharing our Stories
DEEP LISTENING
PERSONAL JOURNEYS
HUMAN CONNECTION
Pippa Heylings FACILITATOR
YOUTH FOCUS
ACTS of KINDNESS by STRANGERS
STRONG WOMEN
OWNERSHIP & LEADERSHIP
ACTIVITIES
• INTERACTIVE & ENGAGING
• SHARING PRACTICAL EXPERIENCES
• RESEARCH FOCUS
• DATA COLLECTION, ANALYSIS & SHARING
• NETWORKING & REGIONAL TECHNICAL EXPERTS
• INFORMATION PLATFORM/HUB
• SUPPORTING CHAMPIONS.
From TREES to a FOREST of KNOWLEDGE & INFLUENCE
CHARACTERISTICS of an EFFECTIVE KNOWLEDGE NETWORK
KNOWLEDGE
○ PRACTICAL & USEFUL
○ REGIONAL STANDARDS & NORMS.
○ BASELINE & SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS
○ EXPLORING INNOVATION
○ BUILDING THOUGHT LEADERSHIP
○ ROADMAPS for CHANGE
○ WEBINAR
○ RELEVENT & CURRENT
○ INSPIRED to THINK DIFFERENTLY
IDENTITY.
○ OWNERSHIP & SELF DRIVE of PARTNERS
○ PATIENCE
○ OPENNESS
○ MUTUAL TRUST & RESPECT
○ WILLINGNESS to SHARE
○ LISTENING
○ "LEAVING a TRACK" ↳ (SUSTAINABLE SEEDS) MENTORING YOUTH
○ RESPONSIVE
○ REFLECTIVE + NEEDS DRIVEN
○ PURPOSE DRIVEN
○ OBJECTIVITY
○ EXPLORATIVE
○ SUPPORTIVE
INFORMATIONAL
Linear dissemination of knowledge from producer to user.
INFOMEDIARY
Enabling access to information from multiple sources
RELATIONAL
KNOWLEDGE TRANSLATOR
Helping people make sense of and apply information.
KNOWLEDGE BROKER
Improving knowledge use in decision making; fostering the co-production of knowledge.
SYSTEMS
Co-production of knowledge, social learning & innovation.
INNOVATION BROKER
Influencing the wider context to reduce transaction costs and facilitate innovation.
WE NEED to DO MORE HERE
WHILST NURTURING our KNOWLEDGE BASE.
STEPPING STONES for the WAY FORWARD
SACFP PHASE III
3 PILLARS
APPLIED RESEARCH
ENHANCING CAPACITY
PEER to PEER LEARNING EXCHANGES
The JOURNEY CONTINUES
SOUTH SOUTH NORTH
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC
UKaid from the British people
Graphic harvest.

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Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC

UKaid from the British people

ACRONYMS

Acronym	Meaning
AE	Accredited Entity
AF	Adaptation Fund
DFID	UK Department for International Development
EOI	Expression of Interest
ESS	Environmental and Social Safeguards
FAA	Funded Activity Agreement
FMCA	Financial Management Capacity Assessment
FP	Focal Point
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
ITAP	Independent Technical Advisory Panel
LDC	Least Developed Country
MSMEs	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
NDA	Nationally Designated Authority
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
PSF	Private Sector Facility
RFP	Request for Proposals
RLF	Regional Learning Forum
RMF	Results Management Framework
SACFP	Southern Africa Climate Finance Partnership
SAP	Simplified Approval Process
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SSN	SouthSouthNorth
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USD	United States Dollar

1 Introduction

1.1 Background and context

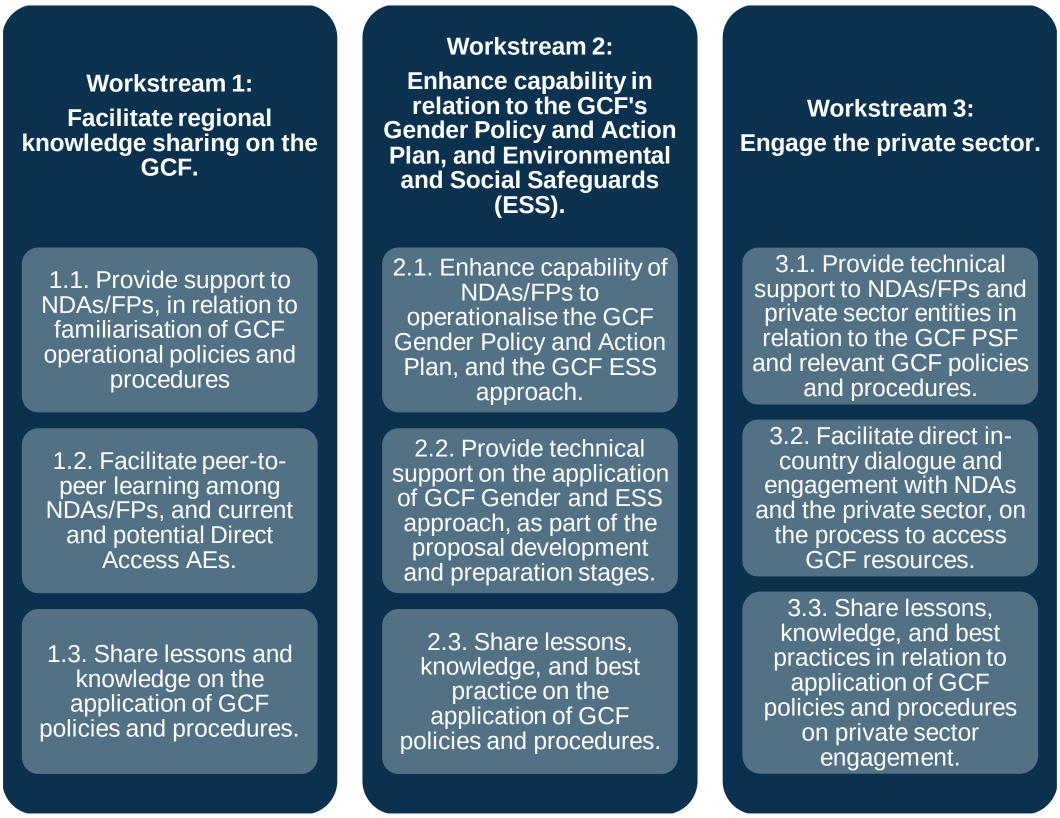
The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is an operating entity of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) financial mechanism. As of March 2020, the GCF has approved 123 projects globally, to the value of USD 19.3 billion, delivering increased resilience to 348 million beneficiaries, and avoiding 1.6 billion tonnes of CO_2 equivalent.[1] Despite this, the GCF is constrained by a number of factors, including a limited pipeline of impactful country-owned proposals, and a limited share of funding allocated through Direct Access Accredited Entities (AEs). The GCF is committed to having at least 50% of all funds being accessed by Direct Access AEs.

Many developing countries – and notably their Nationally Designated Authorities (NDAs) / Focal Points (FPs) to the GCF – face challenges when designing and implementing transformative project portfolios. The quality, scale, and coordination of project portfolios should be addressed through: a systematic, coordinated approach by developing countries accessing the GCF and other climate finance; along with partnership, collaboration, learning, and ultimately enhanced capability to coordinate transformative investments.

1.2 About the SACFP

In response to the challenges faced by countries seeking to access the GCF, the Southern Africa Climate Finance Partnership (SACFP)[2] seeks to promote learning and sharing across six focus countries (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe). The SACFP has three Workstreams, as illustrated in Figure 2.

Figure 1: SACFP Phase II Work Streams



[1] Figures do not account for the funding decisions at the 25th Board meeting of the GCF held 10 – 12 March 2020.
[2] SACFP webpage

1.3 SACFP Learning Journey 2020

SouthSouthNorth (SSN) convened Learning Journey 2020 as the implementers of the SACFP, funded by the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). Learning Journey 2020 was conceptualised as a multifaceted, multiday learning event providing an opportunity to reflect on participants' experiences of SACFP activities to date, as champions of climate finance within their institutions. It was positioned as a Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) event to round off the close-out of Phase II of the SACFP, coming to an end in March 2020, and gather feedback from stakeholders to inform the design of a proposed Phase III, starting in April 2020. With the understanding that traditional monitoring and evaluation (M&E) can often be a one-sided, extractive exercise, Learning Journey 2020 was designed to be stimulating, engaging, and interesting to attendees, to encourage active participation and thereby maximise the opportunities for co-learning amongst stakeholders.

The Learning Journey had three overarching objectives:

I. **Undertake monitoring and evaluation** of the project to date; testing the hypothesis of where the SACFP believes it may have achieved intended and unintended outcomes;
II. **Provide opportunities for learning** on a topical issue relevant to stakeholders, namely that of increasing access to finance for private sector led adaptation initiatives; and
III. **Gather input informing the design of a possible Phase III** of the SACFP.

Learning Journey 2020 provided a critical opportunity for collective reflection amongst key stakeholders, building learning from shared experiences and lessons emerging from previous direct, bilateral, and multilateral engagements under the SACFP, including the flagship Regional Learning Forum events: the 1st Regional Learning Forum took place in Swakopmund, Namibia in October 2018; and the 2nd Regional Learning Forum took place in Maun, Botswana in April 2019.

There is recognition that countries in Southern Africa are at various stages in accessing finance from the GCF, thus the SACFP events are designed to add value to all countries regardless of whether or not they have accessed finance from the GCF, enabling those that have been successful to not only learn from rapidly evolving good practices among participants, but importantly guide other countries through the sharing of their experiences.

The analogy of the "journey" was utilised as a metaphorical tool throughout the facilitation of Learning Journey 2020, reflecting on the journey stakeholders are taking to access finance from the GCF, as well as the immersive learning experienced through activities over the duration of the event. This analogy is used throughout this report.

Figures included in this report have been taken from the Mentimeter[3] live online surveying tool used by participants to engage with the facilitation of the event; they are for illustrative purposes only, noting that not all participants engaged with the tool at every opportunity. Graphics included in this report were developed by Graphic Harvest, by taking live extracts from discussions and turning them into illustrations that capture key moments of the event.

[3] Mentimeter website

1.4 Structure and purpose of this report

This report is intended to provide a reflection of Learning Journey 2020, summarising key take-away messages that stakeholders would likely find useful in their work. Given that an entirely separate *SACFP MEL Report* has been developed, placing an emphasis on the M&E outcomes of Learning Journey 2020, this workshop report focuses primarily on:

1. The experiential learning component; and
2. The envisaged future of the SACFP (according to the identified needs of the stakeholders).

This report is structured within the following sections:

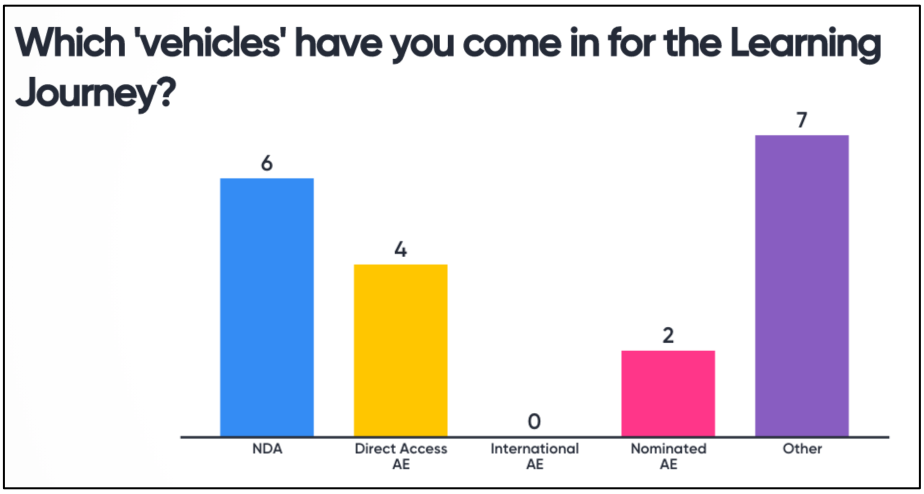
- Learning Journey Overview
- Experiential Learning Outcomes
- Future of the SACFP

2 Learning Journey Overview

2.1 Stakeholders

At the start of Learning Journey 2020, an interactive survey was conducted using Mentimeter, which revealed some detail on who was in the room and where they were – in terms of engaging with both the GCF and with SACFP. Responses showed stakeholders from NDAs, AEs, and nominated AEs to the GCF; as well as several other Southern African climate finance practitioners working outside of the GCF context (see Figure 3). The list of participants is attached in Annex 1.

Figure 2: Types of entities represented by participants (MentiMeter)



Participants were asked to give an indication of their expectations for Learning Journey 2020. Figure 4 provides a word cloud summarising their submissions. A quick scan indicates that participants were primarily seeking to learn from new and different experiences of their fellow practitioners, to gain new understanding, and to share their lessons.

Figure 3: Participant Expectations at the start of the event (Mentimeter)

2.2 Agenda

The full agenda for Learning Journey 2020 is attached as Annex 2 to this report. Figure 5 below provides a high-level overview.

Figure 4: High-level overview of the agenda for Learning Journey 2020

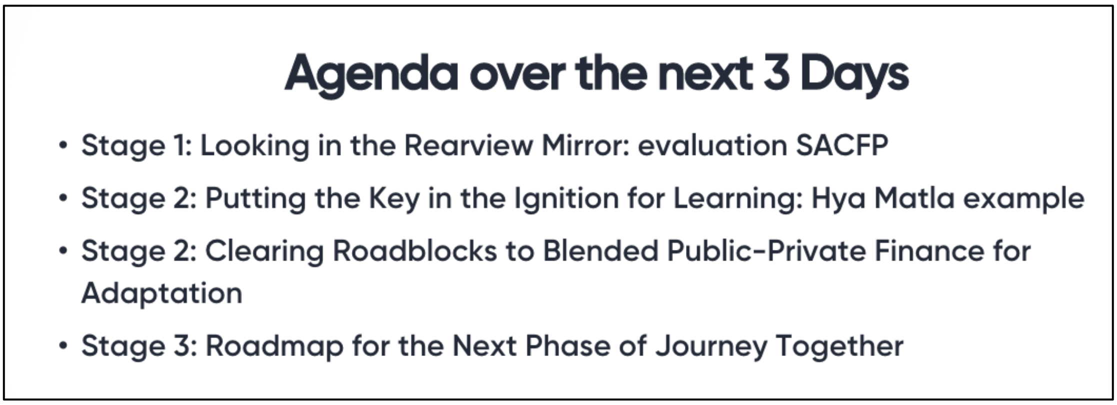


Figure 5: Photo of participants

3 Experiential Learning Outcomes

3.1 Framing the learning component of Learning Journey 2020

Learning was one of the three overarching objectives of Learning Journey 2020. In order to ensure that participants derived benefit from attending, beyond assisting SSN with the M&E exercise, the SACFP team conceived of an experiential learning component to the agenda.

Through SSN's engagements with stakeholders at previous events – such as the SACFP's 2nd Regional Learning Forum in 2019, and various bi-lateral engagements – two interlinked topics stood out as areas where participants could derive benefit from deeper learning: private sector involvement in climate finance; and financing adaptation projects. Responding to this demand, the SACFP team conceived the idea of visiting a demonstrable example of climate finance in action, which involved both the private sector and adaptation; this was used as a springboard for further discussions and cross-learning amongst participants.

Whilst visiting an established adaptation project site utilising climate finance would have been useful, no existing examples could be found in the area where the journey would be taking place, north-west of Tshwane. This turned out to be a blessing in disguise as our searching eventually revealed a private sector initiated project that had not accessed climate finance, but had nevertheless made it from conceptualisation through to full roll-out; and which had multiple benefits that could be framed as climate adaptation. The Hya Matla Organics project presented a useful case study of a private sector project seeking additional finance to scale up its innovative business model. It was therefore a useful tool to explore the complexities surrounding both the demand and supply sides of climate finance, from a private sector perspective. The subject was introduced in the morning's panel discussion between Thaven

Naaidoo of the Private Sector Advisory Network (PFAN) and Olympus Manthatha from the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA), where several roadblocks were identified. Following the site visit, discussions in the afternoon session explored opportunities for clearing some of these roadblocks, in particular the issues pertaining to articulating the climate rationale to successfully access funding for specific projects.

Hya Matla Organics
Water hyacinth, known as the world's worst water weed, is an invasive plant that grows in polluted water and further compromises water quality. Hya Matla Organics has developed the technology which enables the production of climate-smart organic fertilizers and animal feedstock from the invasive water hyacinth plants at industrial scale. The project is currently being implemented in Hartbeespoort Dam near Pretoria which is severely-affected by water hyacinth over-growth. The Mintirho Foundation, which is owned by Coca-Cola Beverages South Africa, made a R25 million investment in the company, stating that it supports protecting the catchment from invasive species and pollution, and preserving water resources.

3.2 Lessons on accessing finance for private sector adaptation

Key roadblocks to enhancing the ability of the private sector to access finance for adaptation-related projects and investments were brought to light, and several opportunities to shift these roadblocks were identified. Although the identified opportunities do not solve each of the challenges, they present a useful departure point for those faced with them, and pave the way for further knowledge brokering to advance understanding within the community of practice. The roadblocks and opportunities identified during the afternoon session are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1: Roadblocks and opportunities to enhancing access to finance for private sector adaptation

Roadblocks	Opportunities
Demand side	
Private sector role players are generally market-takers, not market-makers	We need to change how we, as climate finance practitioners, engage and communicate with the private sector – we need to speak their language.
Private sector actors do not generally distinguish between adaptation and mitigation when developing project ideas – they are simply concerned with plugging a gap in the market.	
Private financiers still see green investments as stand alone projects, instead of seeing how to mainstream climate-resilient, energy-efficient, low-emissions thinking into "normal" project investments they come across.	
Commercial financiers are looking to invest in "least-risk" projects, not projects that try to address "most-need".	Climate finance mechanisms such as the DBSA's Climate Finance Facility (CFF) provide de-risking mechanisms, such as "first loss guarantees", which make it possible to blend climate finance and commercial finance together with reduced risk.
Financing scales are incongruent between project proponents looking to raise between ZAR 2 million and ZAR 10 million (between USD 120,000 and USD 620,000), which is too small for most investors.	Innovative partnerships to manage scale and mandate are possible (e.g. DBSA mandate for large infrastructure, which can cascade GCF responsibilities to implementing entities such as the Land Bank, to implement smaller scale projects in the agricultural sector). However, these will require negotiations and contractual amendments with the GCF. These are transitionary arrangements, whilst entities build confidence and motivation to achieve their own accreditation.
The private sector, including commercial co-financiers, are not interested in waiting several years for project approval from the likes of the GCF.	Creating specific funds at the regional scale, that are pre-approved by the GCF (e.g. the DBSA's CFF) allows for quicker responses to applications for co-financing.
Commercial financiers may be unable to appraise new technologies confidently.	Mechanisms such as fist loss guarantees help to reduce anxiety and encourage investment.
Commercial financiers face regulatory obstacles, such as the Basel regulations, limiting the term of investments they can make.	Tools such as tenure extension mechanisms (e.g. those developed by the DBSA) make it feasible for investors to achieve the returns they seek within the regulated time frames.
Supply side	
Different funders define adaptation according to different frameworks, and require different approaches for articulating the climate rationale to unlock their ability to make finance available.	Organisations need to craft their own definitions and unique project-specific climate rationale depending on the requirements of the funder being approached; this requires climate fluency, and lateral thinking based on available data to construct rational arguments.
AEs do not have the resources or capacity to manage large portfolios of many small projects (e.g. project officers have high targets to meet, and lots of projects means lots of M&E). The administration and transaction costs make small investments unattractive.	Innovative partnerships to manage scale and mandate (e.g. DBSA mandate for large infrastructure) can cascade GCF responsibilities to implementing entities to implement smaller scale projects (e.g. Land Bank in the agricultural sector). This is possible, but requires negotiations and contractual amendments with the GCF. These are transitionary arrangements whilst entities build confidence and motivation to achieve their own accreditation.
AEs generally have specific mandates, which restrict the sectors in which they can operate.	
AEs are generally restricted, in so far as they can only invest in projects that have gone beyond pre-feasibility, where the business case is clear and proven.	Other entities in the climate finance ecosystem, such as the Private Financing Advisory Network (PFAN) play an important role in brining bankable projects from pre-feasibility through to "scale-ready".

3.3 Additional considerations for articulating the climate rationale to attract finance

The visit to the Hya Matla project site provided a useful example, helping to focus the discussion on combining the business case and the climate case for private sector adaptation. In contemplating the best climate rationale for this project, several important insights were surfaced:

- Finding a climate argument is often easy, however backing it up with the kind of data required by funders is more difficult and requires specific technical expertise.
- Identifying numerous co-benefits, including mitigation, is useful, however the focus needs to be on articulating the primary benefit that responds to a climate impact.
- Climate rationale does not have to be linear: the climate impact and the benefit of the project do not need to be directly linked. Climate impacts increase vulnerability: the proposed project can offer a solution that builds the resiliency in a variety of ways separate to the direct cause of the increase in vulnerability.
- Although a proposed project intervention may not solve the root cause of the problem, if no other solution can be found, then it is worth making the argument in favour of the best available solution.
- Climate rationale is not inherent in a project with multiple benefits. Instead, making the climate rationale should be based on the requirements of the particular funder you are approaching, and the data you have available to underpin the argument.

4 Future of the SACFP

The core principles of the SACFP approach are outlined in Table 2. In line with our intention for the SACFP to be responsive and demand-driven, its future under Phase III, and the nature of the interventions and support offered thereunder, should be led by the needs of the stakeholders. During multiple sessions of Learning Journey 2020, needs were identified, and these are outlined further in this section below – both in terms of the nature of the knowledge network stakeholders seek to participate in and position themselves in, as well as the kinds of knowledge they wish to explore further.

Table 2: Principles of the SACFP

Principles of the SACFP	
Independent	– Although providing support to access the GCF, the SACFP is independent of the GCF, providing transparent, impartial information. – Although supporting the process of countries developing project pipelines, the SACFP does not involve itself in project proposals or investment decisions.
Responsive	– The SACFP is demand-driven, and it designs interventions based on the expressed needs of stakeholders.
Enabling	– The SACFP does not seek to influence decision-making, but rather to support and capacitate stakeholders, enabling them to assert their influence.
Connecting	– The SACFP is centred around peer-to-peer cross-learning by connecting different knowledge cultures, and seeks for learning to be emergent and experiential, rather than hierarchical and imposed.
Southern	– The SACFP acknowledges the value of Southern Theory, and congruent approaches such as *south-south learning*, and *practice-based understanding*.

4.1 Nature of the SACFP knowledge network

Through small-group, participatory processes, stakeholders identified the following key characteristics of the knowledge network they felt is required to support their continuing journey towards accessing climate finance:

Identity

- Ownership and self-drive of partners
- Patience
- Openness
- Mutual trust and respect
- Willingness to share
- Listening
- Sustainability
- Responsiveness
- Reflective and needs-driven
- Purpose driven
- Objective
- Supportive
- Explorative

Activities

- Interactive and engaging
- Sharing practical experiences
- Research focus
- Data collection, analysis and sharing
- Networking with regional technical experts
- Information platform/hub
- Supporting champions

Knowledge

- Practical and useful
- Regional standards and norms
- Baseline and situational analysis
- Exploring innovation
- Building thought leadership
- Roadmaps for change
- Webinars
- Relevant and current
- Inspired to think differently

Figure 6: Group report-back on supporting an effective regional climate finance knowledge network

4.2 Future areas of knowledge support required

In line with the principle of being responsive, participants were asked to share topics of interest for future knowledge sharing engagements under the SACFP. Table 3 presents examples thereof.

Table 3: Knowledge sharing needs of stakeholders moving forward

Stakeholder-identified areas of interest for further knowledge sharing
NDA's organisational structures and strategies/framework
Sessions (even if not for the whole time) where "peripheral but important" people come to witness the enthusiasm and potential
Invite and include participation from private sector representatives from various sectors to understand their needs
Emerging practices and experiences bringing international CSOs into in-country consultative processes
Legal issues pertinent to project implementation
Explore non-monetary forms of partnership with the private sector
Project development simulation
See/experience tangible examples of change
Visit more project sites
Stories of inspiration
Financial innovation
Solicit stakeholder needs as input into the agenda, say 2 months in advance of an event
Linking climate needs with appropriate finance across the broader "ecosystem" of climate finance (e.g. where is there synergy between different funds and mechanisms)
Latest climate, high-level recap

4.3 Future of the SACFP

Whilst Phase II of the SACFP officially ends on 31 March 2020, SSN is pleased to be able to respond to these and other identified stakeholder needs in Phase III, thanks to the support of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC). SSN will be launching Phase III of the SACFP, running from 2020 to 2023, which will enable us to continue our support to key institutions in the region, using the lessons harvested through Learning Journey 2020 to inform our approach.

Three interlinked Activities Areas have been identified as the focus for Phase III. Learning Journey 2020 provided an opportunity for stakeholders to give input into this approach. This input is captured in the stand-alone SACFP MEL report. The activity areas are outlined in brief below:

Applied Research - Identify knowledge gaps pertaining to barriers and enablers for accessing international climate finance and avenues for overcoming these through knowledge brokering:

- Develop a suite of knowledge products that capture and share emerging lessons pertaining to enhancing implementation of international climate finance, amongst the SA climate finance COP.

- Recruit, enrol and support Phd and Masters students to conduct primary research into barriers and enablers for promoting implementation of international climate finance in Southern Africa.

- Co-facilitate academic research with partner academic institutions to identify innovative climate finance mechanisms that may be applicable in the region to overcome barriers.

Enhancing Capacity - Build the capacity of emerging researchers and practitioners to develop financially feasible and socially responsive projects in the SADC region.

- Collaborate with a partner academic institution to iteratively develop course content for a climate finance practitioner training programme informed by on-going research & facilitate the participation of climate finance practitioners in two iterations of the practitioner training program.

- Convene and facilitate peer-to-peer learning exchanges amongst the Southern African climate finance community of practice (e.g. Regional Learning Forums).

- Pilot youth internships within Direct Access Entities.

Peer-to-peer Learning Exchanges - Assist in the understanding of the institutional policy and process challenges facing climate related project developers / implementers so that Southern African institutions can be better supported to pilot new approaches and mobilise finance for climate-resilient development.

- Collaborate with institutions to understand emerging policy and process constraints through facilitated dialogue and capture in on-going research
- Facilitated learning engagements between institutions, and where demanded;
- Technical experts to collaboratively develop solutions to barriers and constraints, and inform on-going research

4.4 Journey's end

As Learning Journey 2020 came to a close, participants were asked to share their closing sentiments; these are captured in the word cloud in Figure 8 below.

Figure 7: Learning Journey participants share their feelings at the end of the event

The end of Learning Journey 2020 also marked the end of Phase II of the SACFP. We wish to thank the UK Department for International Development (DFID) and the Swiss Agency for Development (SDC) as funders of the SACFP for their support over the past three years, without which, the SACFP would not have been possible.

The SACFP team is excited to walk alongside members of the Southern Africa climate finance community of practice in Phase III, as the journey towards accessing finance to support low-emissions, climate finance development in Southern Africa continues to unfold.

Annex 1: List of Participants SACFP Learning Journey 2020

Name & Surname	Institution	Job Title
Benedict Libanda	Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia	Chief Executive Officer
Blaise Dobson	SouthSouthNorth	Programme Manager
Boineelo Sealetsa	Minstry of Finance and Economic Development, Botswana	Senior Economist
Bosa Gaofiwe	National Development Bank of Botswana	Manager - Resource Mobilisation
Charlotte Ellis	SouthSouthNorth	Project Manager
Chevon Griffiths	SouthSouthNorth	Knowledge Manager
Chrispen Maseva	Infrastructure Development Bank of Zimbabwe	Chief Environmental Expert
France Mokoena	Lesotho Meteorological Services	Principal Meteorologist
Gibson Mundende	FBC Holdings Limited	Corporate Finance Analyst
Grant Johnson	Graphic Harvester	Graphic Harvester
Kabelo Motlhatlhedi	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	Principal Economist
Kamelshan Pillay	SouthSouthNorth	Technical Advisor
Karl Aribeb	Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia	Director of Operations
Katherine Vincent	Kulima	Director
Lucia Motloung	Department of Environment, Fisheries and Forestry	Assistant Director: International Relations and Governance
Lusungu Kanchenche	Southern Africa Trust	M&E Officer
Maano Nepembe	Development Bank of Namibia	Research and Product Development
Meekaaeel Adam	Videographer	Cinematographer
Michael Gerhard	SouthSouthNorth	Project Manager
Mookho Monnapula	Lesotho Meteorological Services	Climate Change Coordinator
Mpfunzeni Tshindane	South African National Biodiversity Institute	Project Coordinator
Muhammed Sayed	Development Bank of Southern Africa	Specialist: Climate Finance Unit
Napoleon Kokera	FBC Holdings Limited	Senior Manager - Corporate & Structured Finance
Olympus Manthata	Development Bank of Southern Africa	Head: Climate Finance
Paulus Ashili	Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Namibia	Conservation Scientist
Philadelphia Buys	Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia	Environmental Economics Assistant
Pinky Pheeloane	UK Department for International Development	Programme Manager, USDPA Programme
Pippa Heylings	Talking Transformation	Facilitator
Stephen Horn	Videographer	Video Producer
Talitha Litwayi	Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia	Climate Change Programming Assistant
Thabang Serumola	SouthSouthNorth	Operations Coordinator
Thaven Naidoo	Private Financing Advisory Network	Southern Africa Regional Coordinator
Tuelo Lebentlele	Minstry of Finance and Economic Development, Botswana	Principal Economist II

Annex 2: SACFP Learning Journey 2020 Agenda

DAY 1	MONDAY 24 FEBRUARY 2020
08:00 – 13:00	Flight arrivals at O.R. Tambo International Airport Travel to Fortis Hotel Manor, Hatfield, Tshwane via Gautrain Check-in
13:00 - 14:00	Lunch and registration at Fortis Hotel
15:00 - 18:00	Opening session
18:00 - 19:30	Welcome dinner
DAY 2	**TUESDAY 25 FEBRUARY 2020**
06:30 - 08:00	Check-out and Breakfast at Fortis Hotel, Hatfield, Tshwane
08:00 – 09:00	Breakfast Briefing - Innovative finance for adaptation in Southern Africa co-hosted with PFAN
09:00 - 10:30	Board bus and travel to site visit
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch
14:00 – 15:00	Travel to Askari Lodge, Magaliesburg
15:30 – 18:00	Conference Session 2
18:00 – 22:00	Informal dinner
DAY 3	**WEDNESDAY 26 FEBRUARY 2020**
06:30 – 08:00	Check-out and Breakfast at Askari Lodge, Magaliesburg
08:00 – 12:30	Conference Session: Sharing Learning
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch
13:30 – 15:30	Conference Session: Looking to the future
15:30 - 16:00	Board bus
16:00 – 18:00	Travel to Southern Sun Hotel, O.R. Tambo by bus
18:30 – 19:30	Closing dinner
DAY 4	**THURSDAY 27 FEBRUARY 2020**
06:00 – 10:00	Breakfast
08:00	Flight departures