

GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND

GCF CAPACITY BUILDING FOR AFRICA MEMBER STATES

GCF Operations

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AFRICAN UNION

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND
RESEARCH COMMISSION



UNION AFRICAINE

COMMISSION SCIENTIFIQUE,
TECHNIQUE ET DE LA RECHERCHE

Outline

Part I: The GCF Architecture

Part II: GCF funding allocation

Part III: GCF engagement Opportunities

Part IV: GCF proposal cycle

Part V: Key take homes



Part I

The GCF Architecture

The GCF Architecture



Basic Facts on the Fund

NAME GREEN CLIMATE FUND

TYPE Financial Mechanism of the Convention - UNFCCC

ESTABLISHED 11 December 2010 in Cancun, Mexico

STAKEHOLDERS 194 Countries
Signatories to the UNFCCC

GOVERNANCE Board + Secretariat + Independent Accountability Units
Equal Board members from developing and developed countries

MANDATE To promote low-emission and climate-resilient development
in developing countries

HEADQUARTERS Songdo, Republic of Korea

The GCF Architecture

Key Features

Country ownership through NDAs and focal points

Balance between adaptation and mitigation

Equal voice for developed and developing countries

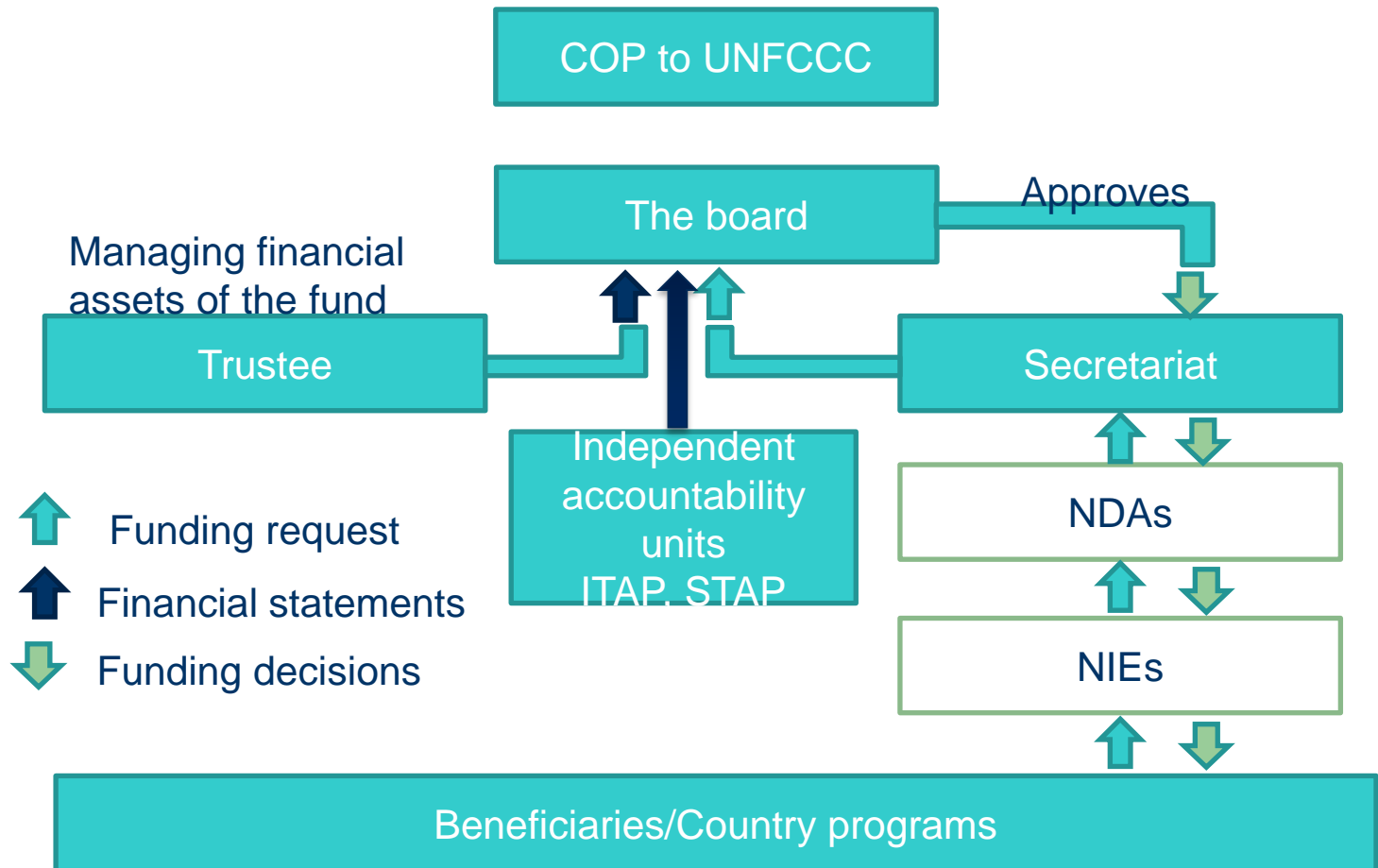
Diversity of accredited entities

Diversity of financial instruments

Dedicated Private Sector Facility (PSF)

Largest dedicated climate fund globally

GCF Architecture



GCF Architecture

The Board

24 members with equal representation from developed and developing countries

Representation from developing countries includes; regional UN groupings, SIDS and LDC

2 CSO and 2 Private sector representatives acts as observers

Decisions made by consensus, 1/3 of the members make a quorum

2 chairs for the board

Decisions without a Board meeting may occur on an extraordinary basis when, in the judgement of both Co-Chairs,

GCF Architecture

The NDAs

Recommend to the board funding proposal

To be consulted on proposals before submission

Facilitate the communication and nomination of entities to the fund

Implement the no objection procedure

Is the focal point for fund communications

ensure consistency of funding proposals from national, subnational, regional and international intermediaries and implementing entities with national plans and strategies

GCF Architecture

The NIAs

Have access to the fund's resources

Stringent accreditation procedure

Direct access (national, subnational and regional entities)

International access (global bodies and multilateral development banks)

Project development has to be consultative

Ensure country ownership

GCF Architecture

The Independent Entities

Independent Technical Advisory Panel (ITAP)- evaluates concept notes based on six agreed investment criteria agreed on by the Board at its 11th meeting in Zambia

Secretariat Technical Advisory Panel (STAP)- carries out necessary and appropriate due diligence assessment.



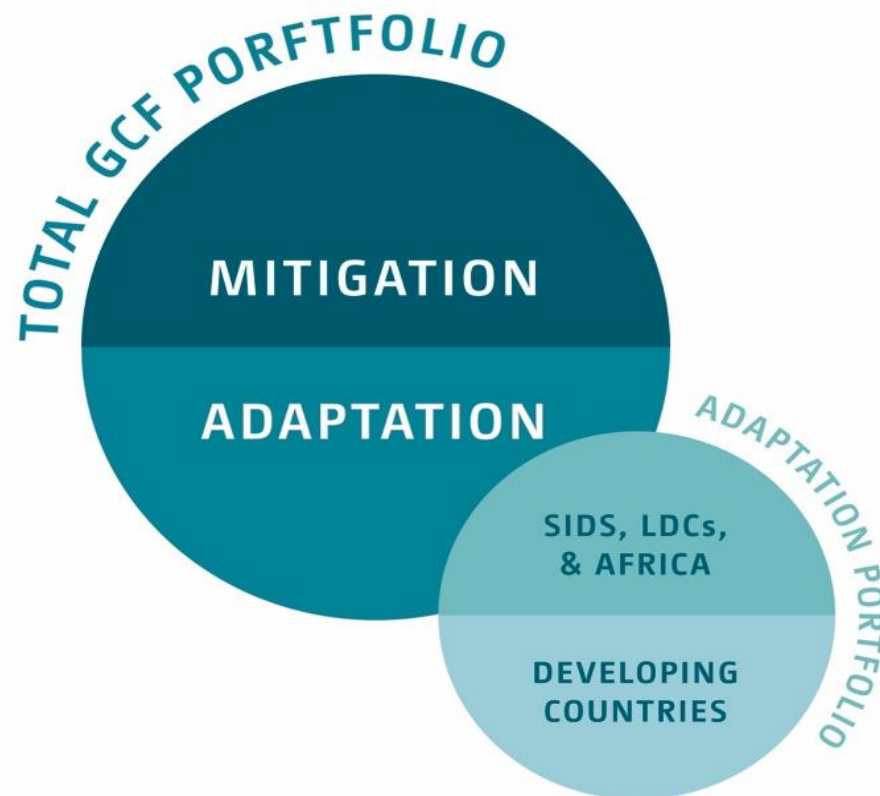
Part II

GCF funding allocation

GCF funding allocation

- The Paris Agreement calls on developed nations to give \$100 billion annually to developing countries by 2020 to help these poorer countries combat climate change and foster greener economies.
- USD 10.3 billion in pledges
- USD 9.9 billion in signed contributions
- 50/50 split between adaptation & mitigation
- Geographical balance
- 50% of adaptation resources for SIDS, LDCs and African States
- Readiness Support (~ USD 50 million)
- Project Preparation (~ USD 40 million)

GCF funding allocation



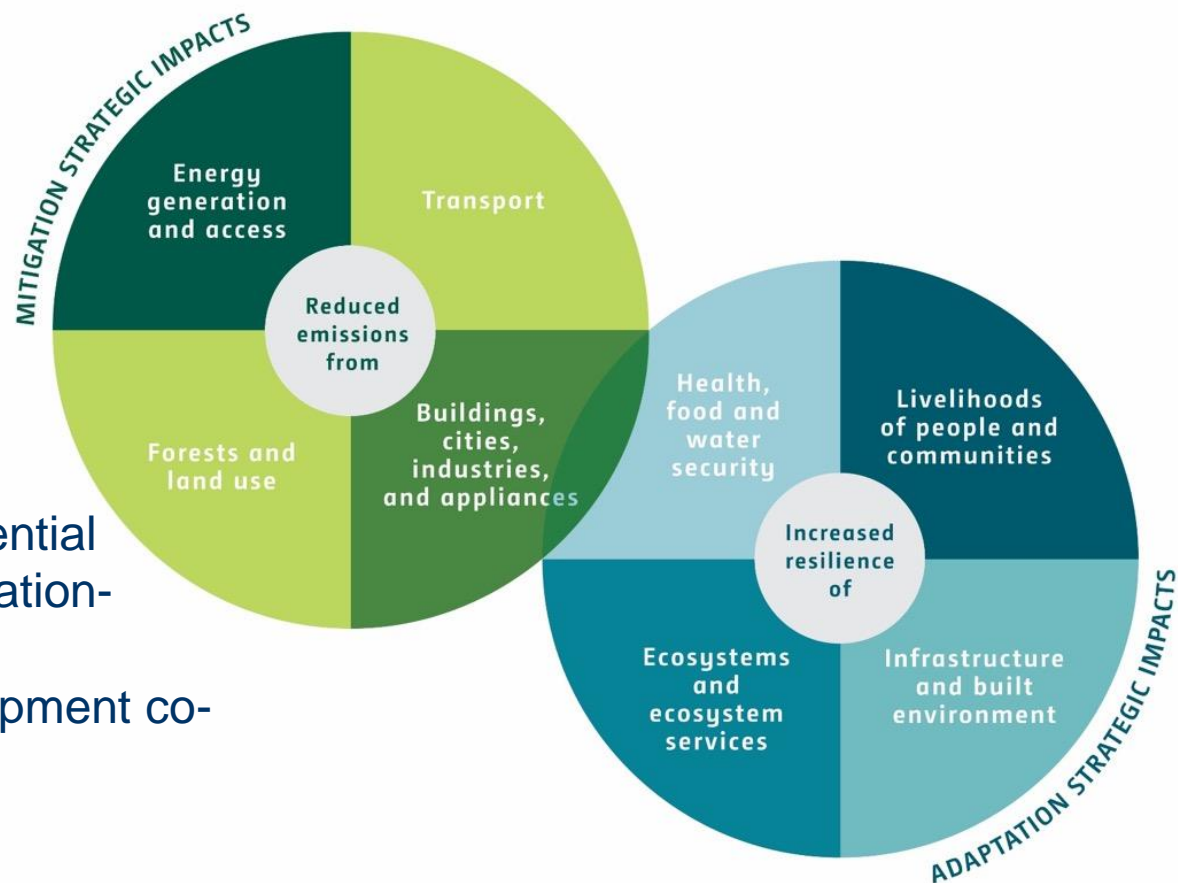
GCF funding allocation

- Through accredited organizations- National or regional Implementing entities accredited by the GCF Board as per the recommendation of NDAs. Accreditation involves scale – micro, small, medium, large scale – for up to 50 million US\$. It's a very tough process to get accredited. Africa has seven accredited institutions. The regional ones are AfDB, DBSA and IUCN. Globally, there are 13 institutions
- Direct access:
- Indirect access

GCF funding allocation

With a focus on...

- Impacts
- Paradigm-shift potential
- Crosscutting adaptation-mitigation benefits
- Sustainable development co-benefits





Part III

GCF engagement Opportunities

GCF engagements windows

Readiness opportunities- USD 1M cap per country per year

- NDA strengthening
- Support for direct access entities
- Strategic frameworks, including country programmes

GCF Project activities

Project implementation and impacts

None GCF funds for GCF activities

Grants and donor funds to support GCF preparedness including research and capacity building

GCF Architecture – Small test

What does these Acronyms means in GCF

NDA

IE

ITAP

STAP

Explain the functions of each of the bodies listed below

NDA

IE

GCF Board

ITAP

STAP

List 3 main windows for engaging with the GCF



Part IV

GCF proposal cycle

GCF project cycle



GCF proposal

Step 1 – Programme submission

- National designated authority (NDA) or focal point submit Country and/or regional work programme to Secretariat. (voluntary).
- Readiness support from Fund for countries upon request.
- NDA informs Secretariat of preferred accredited implementing entities (IEs)/intermediaries that will implement programmes and projects under the work programme.
- Compilation of country work programmes

GCF proposal

Step 2 – Concept note evaluation

- ❑ NDAs, NIEs and intermediaries submit concept notes to the Secretariat, assessed and approved subject to established criteria.
- ❑ Regular calls for funding proposals published on the Fund's website, based on the board's decision
- ❑ The IE or intermediary submits the concept note to the Secretariat (Board needs to decide on provision of proposal development funds and on process for provision).

GCF proposal

Step 2 – Concept note evaluation

Concept notes evaluated by an **independent Technical Advisory Panel (ITAP)** based on six agreed investment criteria agreed on by the Board at its 11th meeting in Zambia:

	Indicators				Decision
	I1	I2	I3	I4	
Impact of the funding proposal	√				✓ Approved ✓ Approved with correction ✓ Rejected
Paradigm shift potential- innovation	√				
Sustainable development potential	√				
Needs of the recipient	√				
Coherence with country policies	√				
Efficiency and effectiveness	√				

Decision is communicated to the GCF board

GCF proposal

Step 3 – Submission of Funding Proposal

- ❑ GCF Board in consultation with the NDA or focal point makes decisions on the concept note.
- ❑ Board seeks No-objection by the NDA or focal point, in line with the Fund's transparent no-objection procedures to be agreed by the Board
- ❑ IEs invited to submit full proposal to the Secretariat in line with the transparent no-objection procedure.

GCF proposal

Step 4 – Concept note submission

Secretariat Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) carries out necessary and appropriate second-level due diligence assessment.

- ✓ Each activity-specific criteria (as contained in the investment framework).
- ✓ Compliance with Fund interim environmental and social safeguards, gender policy, financial policies and any other policies promulgated by the Board.

STAP submits recommendations on the above criteria to the GCF Board

GCF proposal

Step 5 – Funding and contracting

The Board takes a decision to:

- ✓ Approve the funding proposal; or
- ✓ Provide an approval that is conditional on modifications to project or programme design or subject to availability of funding; or
- ✓ Reject the funding proposal.

The decision and next steps is communicated to the IE or intermediary and the NDA or focal point of the decision.

Rejected proposals can be appealed or resubmitted

GCF proposal

Step 6 – Implementation and contracting

- Execution of actions/activities
- Internal monitoring and reporting on key results based areas
- Independent monitoring and reporting on key results areas based on established standards e.g. Voluntary Carbon Standard or Climate Community and Biodiversity Alliance
- Execution of exit strategy

- Final project reporting

Take home messages

GCF has more than one windows for accessing funds-
explore which window suits you

GCF process is engaging and rigorous- requires
commitment, patience and learning

GCF process is a mix between political and technical
capabilities – know your part

Knowledge on GCF is not just about accessing GCF
funding – it is also a professional obligation!

