Readiness and Preparatory Support

Direct Access Proposal Template

Country Support Window

Proposal title

Ghana Climate-Resilient Investment Platform (CRIP-Ghana) (41700)

Country(ies)

Ghana

* The full proposal, including the financial proposal and annexes, is available on the GCF Partner Platform.

Version Update: 15 Sep 2025 | Initial: 22 Sep 2024
Aligned with the Revised Readiness Results Management Framework

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Proposal Details

Title of the Direct Access Proposal

Ghana Climate-Resilient Investment Platform (CRIP-Ghana)

Total Approved Amount (in USD)

$3,000,000

Implementation Period (in months)

36 months

Country Information

☒ Single country

☐ Multi-country

Country

Ghana

NDA / focal point name

Ministry of Finance

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Contact person's position

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Participating Country Information

If the proposal involves multiple countries (regional/multi-country), please list each one below, adding as many rows as necessary. The entry listed above serves as the lead for the multi-country proposal. Please upload the letters of intent on the GCF Partner Platform.

Participating Country	NDA/Focal Point Name	Name of Contact Person	Contact Person's Position	Contact Person's Email	Budget
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Type of Access

● Direct Access by DAE

1. Summary of the proposal

Ghana seeks to establish the Ghana Climate-Resilient Investment Platform (CRIP-Ghana), a country-led coordination and investment mechanism designed to address persistent gaps in climate finance mobilisation and deployment. While Ghana has developed strong climate policy frameworks, including the NDC, NAP, and LTS, implementation remains constrained by fragmented institutional coordination, weak integration of policy and financing, and a limited pipeline of bankable climate investments.

CRIP-Ghana will address these challenges by creating an integrated platform that aligns policy, planning, financing, and implementation within a single national framework. It will strengthen coordination across institutions, build technical and financial capacity, and establish structured systems for pipeline development, resource mobilisation, and implementation oversight. The platform will serve as a central hub to connect government, private sector, development partners, and civil society, enabling a shift from fragmented, project-based interventions to a coordinated, programmatic approach to climate investment.

The platform is structured around four pillars: (1) Institutional and Stakeholder Coordination, (2) Policy and Technical Assistance, (3) Financial Engineering and Resource Mobilisation, and (4) Implementation Oversight, Monitoring, and Learning.

Ecobank Ghana PLC, a GCF Direct Access Entity, will serve as the Delivery Partner, responsible for fiduciary management and implementation, working closely with key national institutions including the Ministry of Finance (NDA), Office of the Minister of State for Climate Change and Sustainability, Ministry of Environment, Science & Technology, Environmental Protection Authority, Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund (GIIF), and National Development Planning Commission (NDPC).

Specifically, the readiness project will deliver the following:

1. Design, operationalize, and launch CRIP-Ghana, including establishing the Secretariat, governance structures, IT platform, and coordination mechanisms.
2. Establish a Technical Assistance Facility (TAF) to provide on-demand support for climate project design and

preparation.
3. Develop a National Climate Finance Mobilization Strategy and a prioritized pipeline of bankable, investment-ready climate projects aligned with national priorities.
4. Facilitate public–private dialogues and investment roundtables to mobilize partnerships, structure financing solutions, and crowd in public and private capital.
5. Support the Nomination and Accreditation of Potential Direct Access Entities to Climate Finance Mechanisms
6. Establish systems for climate finance tracking, monitoring and evaluation, implementation oversight, and knowledge sharing to support evidence-based decision-making and continuous learning.

2. Country Context

Guidance

This section provides an overview of the country context, including planned climate investments and priority areas for funding by the GCF and other sources of climate finance. It also highlights the country's key climate priorities, challenges, policies and institutional structures as well as gender considerations and stakeholder engagement.

2.1 Country(ies) Climate Challenges

Ghana's climate change challenges are well documented in the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), and the World Bank's Climate Risk Country Profile for Ghana. According to the Climate Risk Country Profile, Ghana's mean annual temperature has increased by approximately 1°C since the 1960s, with temperatures in northern Ghana projected to increase by as much as 4.9°C by the end of the century under high-emission scenarios. The NAP further notes that rainfall patterns have become increasingly erratic, characterized by delayed onset of rainy seasons, declining numbers of rainy days, and increasing rainfall intensity. In northern Ghana, annual rainfall is projected to decline by up to 10% by the 2050s, exacerbating drought conditions and water stress. These trends are already disrupting agricultural systems, particularly in the northern savannah zones where livelihoods remain heavily dependent on rain-fed agriculture. Reduced agricultural productivity, increased crop failures, and declining water availability are heightening food insecurity, increasing poverty risks, and undermining the resilience of rural communities.

The NAP, Ghana National Climate Change Policy, and Fourth National Communication to the UNFCCC also highlight the growing severity of coastal and urban climate risks. According to the NAP, Ghana's coastline is currently experiencing shoreline erosion of approximately 0.86 metres per year, while mean sea levels are rising at an average rate of 3.3 mm annually. The NAP projects sea-level rise of 11 cm by 2030, 20 cm by 2050, and 39 cm by 2080 under the RCP6.0 scenario. These changes are expected to intensify coastal erosion, saline intrusion, flooding, and the loss of productive land and infrastructure in coastal communities. The NAP further documents that Ghana has experienced several major flood events over the past two decades, including widespread flooding in 2007 that affected approximately 365,000 people and the 2023 Akosombo Dam spillage that affected more than 35,000 people and caused extensive damage to infrastructure and livelihoods. Urban centres such as Accra continue to experience recurrent flooding linked to extreme rainfall events, inadequate drainage systems, and unplanned urban expansion.

Across these national frameworks, a consistent challenge identified is the gap between policy ambition and implementation capacity. The NAP and NDC acknowledge that while Ghana has established a robust climate policy architecture, implementation remains constrained by fragmented institutional coordination, limited climate-resilient infrastructure, and insufficient access to long-term and affordable climate finance. These systemic barriers restrict the country's ability to scale adaptation and mitigation investments, mobilize private sector participation, and operationalize priority climate interventions. Without strengthened governance arrangements, integrated planning mechanisms, and innovative financing solutions, climate change is expected to continue eroding development gains and exacerbating socio-economic vulnerabilities across key sectors of the economy.

2.2 Policy Framework

NDCs: Ghana's updated NDC, submitted to the UNFCCC in November 2021, outlines 47 climate actions (34 mitigation and 13 adaptation) to be implemented by 2030. It commits to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by up to about 64 $MtCO_2e$ by 2030 (relative to a business-as-usual scenario), with 9 unconditional mitigation actions supported by domestic resources and additional conditional actions contingent on international finance, while also strengthening resilience in key sectors such as agriculture and water. Implementation is costed at roughly US $9.3–$15.5 billion. Ghana is now progressing the NDC 3.0 revision process to update and raise ambition.

The **National Adaptation Plan (NAP) of Ghana** provides the overarching framework for Ghana's long-term climate adaptation planning. It outlines priority adaptation actions across key sectors such as agriculture, water, health, coastal zones, and infrastructure, with the objective of reducing vulnerability and building resilience to climate impacts. The NAP emphasizes mainstreaming climate risks into national and subnational planning, strengthening institutional coordination, enhancing climate information systems, and guiding the implementation of adaptation investments over the medium to long term.

Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LTS): Ghana has articulated long-term climate and energy transition pathways focused on decarbonising its energy system, including through the National Energy Transition Framework (2022–2070) and related investment plans. These frameworks envisage achieving net-zero emissions by mid-century (2060–2070) and expanding renewable energy capacity, scaling up clean technologies, and promoting a just transition for growth and sustainability.

National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) (2015-2020): Serving as the country's integrated response to climate change, the NCCP provides the primary strategic framework for building resilience across key economic sectors. It entails prioritizing adaptation actions that reduce vulnerability, promoting equitable social development, and pursuing low-carbon economic growth to ensure a climate-compatible economy.

Low Carbon Development Strategy (2016): Developed to support the implementation of the NCCP, this strategy entails guiding Ghana's long-term economic transformation along a low-emission pathway. It focuses on expanding renewable energy initiatives, implementing carbon reduction measures, and integrating sustainable land use to balance economic growth with climate change mitigation

National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (NCCAS): This strategy focuses heavily on decentralized climate action, aiming to enhance Ghana's resilience by integrating adaptation measures directly into national and district-level development plans. It entails addressing climate risks systematically across highly vulnerable sectors such as agriculture, forestry, water resources, and health.

Environmental Protection Act, 2025 (Act 1124): This recently enacted legislation centralizes climate and environmental regulation by formally establishing the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) as the coordinating body for the country's climate change response. In the climate context, it legally mandates the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation into national, sectoral, and district plans and empowers the EPA to issue adaptation regulations and standards.

National Development Planning Systems Act, 1994 (Act 480): This act provides the legal foundation for decentralized and participatory governance. For climate policy, it acts as the primary mechanism to mainstream National Adaptation Plan priorities and climate-risk identification into the Medium-Term Development Plans (MTDPs) and budgets of Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies (MMDAs).

2.3 Institutional Framework, Capacity and Coordination

The **Ministry of Finance (Ghana) acts as the National Designated Authority (NDA)** to the GCF and plays a critical role in climate finance coordination. It is responsible for mobilizing and allocating financial resources, integrating climate considerations into fiscal and budgetary planning, and engaging with international climate finance institutions. The Ministry also supports the development of country programmes and investment pipelines aligned with national priorities.

The **Ministry of Environment, Science, and Technology (MEST)** provides overall policy leadership and coordination for climate change in Ghana. It is responsible for setting national climate policy direction, overseeing implementation of key frameworks such as the NAP and National Climate Change Policy, and ensuring alignment with international commitments under the UNFCCC. MEST chairs the National Climate Change Committee and plays a central role in coordinating inter-ministerial efforts on climate change.

The **Environmental Protection Authority (EPA Ghana)** serves as the technical lead for climate change, including coordination of the NAP process, greenhouse gas inventory management, and preparation of national communications and reports to the UNFCCC. The EPA provides technical guidance on climate risk assessments, environmental safeguards, and monitoring and reporting systems.

The **National Climate Change Committee (NCCC)** serves as Ghana's primary technical coordination and policy advisory platform for climate change, bringing together representatives from government ministries, agencies, academia, civil society, and the private sector. It provides a forum for policy dialogue, coordination, and technical input into national climate strategies, including the NDC and NAP processes.

The **National Development Planning Commission (NDPC)** ensures the integration of climate change into national and subnational development planning processes. It guides the alignment of sectoral plans with national development strategies and supports local governments and Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies (MMDAs) in incorporating climate priorities into development frameworks.

Ecobank Ghana plays a pivotal role in Ghana's climate finance architecture as a Direct Access Entity (DAE) to the GCF. In this capacity, Ecobank is positioned to originate, structure, and implement climate finance projects, particularly those that mobilize private-sector investment and blended finance solutions. The Bank supports the development of bankable climate projects, channels concessional and commercial financing to climate interventions, and contributes to expanding access to climate finance for businesses and communities. Its role is central to bridging public and private finance and advancing Ghana's efforts to scale climate investments.

Sectoral ministries and agencies, including those responsible for agriculture, water resources, energy, transport, and local government, play critical roles in implementing climate actions within their respective mandates. In addition, financial institutions, civil society organizations, NGOs, academia, and private-sector actors contribute to project implementation, financing, innovation, and community-level engagement. Collectively, this institutional framework demonstrates that Ghana has established a broad and functional architecture for climate governance, while also presenting an opportunity to further strengthen coordination, enhance alignment across institutions, and improve the integration of policy, finance, and implementation to enable more efficient and scaled climate action.

Coordination & Capacity:
Ghana's climate change institutional landscape is well established, with multiple ministries, departments, agencies, and coordination bodies playing defined roles across policy, planning, financing, and implementation. However, a core challenge lies in the limited alignment and formal integration of these roles across institutions. While climate coordination units and platforms exist, many operate within sector-specific mandates, and coordination has often relied on informal arrangements or the goodwill of institutions rather than fully institutionalized frameworks. This has contributed to parallel processes, mandate overlaps, and inconsistencies in how climate actions are planned and implemented across sectors and subnational levels.

These structural issues are further compounded by institutional capacity constraints, including staff turnover, reliance on individual expertise rather than institutionalized systems, and procedural inefficiencies that affect continuity and long-term effectiveness. As a result, linkages between climate policy frameworks, financing mechanisms, and implementation systems remain underdeveloped, limiting the country's ability to systematically mobilise, coordinate, and deploy climate finance at scale.

Recognizing these challenges, the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) highlights the need to strengthen and formalize coordination arrangements by clarifying institutional mandates, enhancing inter-ministerial collaboration, and

establishing more structured and sustainable coordination mechanisms. Addressing these gaps will be critical to improving coherence across the institutional landscape and enabling more efficient, coordinated, and impactful climate action in Ghana.
The goal of CRIP-Ghana is to address these structural challenges and strengthen the climate change institutional structures and framework by establishing a country-led coordination and investment mechanism that systematically aligns policy, planning, financing, and implementation. The Platform will harmonise existing institutional arrangements, enhance coherence between national climate priorities and fiscal frameworks, and provide a unified structure for mobilising and deploying climate finance at scale.
Distinction Between the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) and CRIP-Ghana:
The National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) and CRIP-Ghana will perform complementary but distinct functions within Ghana's climate governance architecture. The NCCC's primary mandate is to provide technical coordination, policy dialogue, and advisory support for the development of national climate strategies and frameworks, including the NDC, NAP, and other climate-related policies. Its focus is therefore predominantly on climate policy coordination and technical inputs.
CRIP-Ghana is designed as a broader climate investment and implementation platform that builds upon, rather than duplicates, the policy coordination functions of the NCCC. While policy coordination remains an important element, CRIP-Ghana will extend beyond this mandate to encompass climate finance mobilisation, project origination and pipeline development, investment facilitation, private sector engagement, implementation oversight, monitoring, knowledge management, and multi-stakeholder dialogue. The platform will serve as the mechanism through which the national climate priorities are translated into coordinated investment programmes and financing opportunities.
To ensure alignment and avoid duplication, the NCCC will be integrated into the institutional framework of CRIP-Ghana through the representation of the Ministry of Environment, Science, and Technology (MEST) and the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA), both of which play central roles within the NCCC. This arrangement will enable CRIP-Ghana to leverage the technical and policy outputs of the NCCC while providing a broader umbrella under which policy coordination, resource mobilisation, stakeholder engagement, and implementation can be brought together within a single, coherent national platform. The establishment of CRIP-Ghana will therefore not replace or disband the NCCC; rather, it will strengthen and complement its role by creating the institutional linkages necessary to translate climate policy ambitions into coordinated action and investment at scale.
In essence, the goal of CRIP-Ghana is to harmonise the existing fragmented institutional arrangements, enhance coherence between national climate priorities, policy and fiscal frameworks, and provide a unified structure for mobilising and deploying climate finance at scale.

2.4 Gender Equality Analysis

Ghana's gender profile in the context of climate change is shaped by persistent inequalities in access to resources, economic opportunities, and decision-making, despite notable progress in gender mainstreaming. Women constitute approximately half of the population and play a central role in key climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, yet they face systemic constraints in accessing land, finance, extension services, and productive assets. For instance, while agriculture is a major employer, women typically operate smaller plots, have limited land ownership rights, and face restricted access to inputs and credit, which reduces their productivity and adaptive capacity to climate risks. These structural disparities limit women's ability to respond effectively to climate variability and benefit from climate-smart interventions.

Climate change impacts in Ghana are strongly differentiated along gender lines, with women often experiencing higher vulnerability due to their socio-economic roles and limited access to adaptive resources. Although men and women are exposed to similar climatic conditions, differences in adaptive capacity mean that female-headed households tend to be more vulnerable to climate shocks, including droughts, crop failure, and food insecurity. Women also bear a disproportionate burden of unpaid care and household responsibilities, such as water and fuelwood collection, which are further intensified by climate change. These factors constrain their time, mobility, and ability to engage in income-generating and climate-resilient activities.

At the same time, women play a critical role in climate adaptation and natural resource management, particularly in agriculture, forestry, and local value chains. They are heavily involved in food production, aggregation, and small-scale trading, as well as in the use and conservation of forest and non-timber resources that are vital for household livelihoods. However, their contributions are often undervalued and under-supported within formal climate planning and financing systems. Strengthening gender-responsive approaches in climate policy, investment, and implementation is therefore essential not only to address vulnerabilities but also to unlock the full potential of women as agents of climate resilience and sustainable development in Ghana.

Consequently, gender equality and social inclusion will be core attributes of CRIP-Ghana's design, governance, and operations. The Platform will recognize the differentiated impacts of climate change on women, men, youth, and vulnerable groups, and ensure that all interventions are responsive to their specific needs, capacities, and priorities. A comprehensive Gender Action Plan will be developed at inception to guide the integration of gender and inclusivity considerations across all pillars of the Platform, ensuring that both policy formulation and investment planning contribute to equitable and transformative climate outcomes.

The institutional and governance arrangements of CRIP-Ghana will incorporate clear gender representation targets, with balanced participation of women and men in decision-making bodies, Technical Working Groups, and stakeholder forums. The Platform will also promote gender-responsive budgeting, data collection, and monitoring frameworks to track progress and measure the inclusiveness of climate investments.

To ensure that gender commitments translate into measurable results, CRIP-Ghana will establish a gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation framework with clear indicators and targets to track progress towards inclusive and equitable climate outcomes. Key indicators will include:

- At least 50% representation of women in stakeholder forums and CRIP governance structures.
- At least 50% of participants in capacity-building and training activities supported by the platform are women.
- 100% of climate investment concepts, projects, and programmes developed through CRIP-Ghana incorporate gender-responsive design elements and gender considerations.
- 100% of policies, strategies, financing frameworks, and investment plans developed under CRIP-Ghana incorporate gender analysis and gender-responsive actions.

All indicators will be disaggregated by sex and, where appropriate, age and stakeholder group to enable systematic monitoring of gender outcomes and inform adaptive management throughout implementation.

2.5 Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder engagement is not only a design feature but the very foundation of CRIP-Ghana. The Platform is structured to bring together all relevant actors through dedicated forums, including the Private Sector and Financial Institutions Forum, Public Sector and Development Finance Institutions Forum, Civil Society and Academia Forum, and Local Government and Community Resilience Forum. These forums will serve as continuous platforms for dialogue, partnership building, needs identification, and validation of policies and investments. Going forward, stakeholder engagement will remain central to the implementation of the project, ensuring that CRIP-Ghana remains responsive, inclusive, and nationally owned.

Extensive stakeholder engagement has been undertaken in the development of CRIP-Ghana, reflecting the country's commitment to a participatory and inclusive approach to climate investment planning. The process has involved key public institutions, including the Ministry of Finance (as NDA), Office of the Minister of State for Climate Change and Sustainability, Ministry of Environment, Science & Technology, the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA), and the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), alongside private-sector representatives such as the Private Enterprise Federation (PEF) and financial institutions including Ecobank Ghana. Civil society organisations have also been engaged to ensure that community-level perspectives, climate justice considerations, and inclusivity priorities are reflected in the Platform's design.

The engagement has extended to private-sector actors across key sectors, with a focus on understanding investment barriers, strengthening pipeline development, and identifying opportunities for blended finance and partnerships. Financial institutions, in particular, have been engaged to explore their role in mobilising climate finance and supporting bankable project development. Civil society and community-based organisations have contributed to shaping the Platform’s approach to locally led climate action, ensuring that the needs of vulnerable groups, including women and underserved communities, are adequately reflected.

To ensure that local perspectives are systematically incorporated into decision-making and investment planning, CRIP-Ghana will institutionalize the participation of local actors through the Local Government and Community Resilience Forum and representation within relevant Technical Working Groups. Inputs generated through these structures will be formally documented, consolidated, and submitted to the Secretariat and governance bodies for consideration during policy development, investment prioritization, pipeline development, and project design processes. This will establish a structured feedback loop that enables local priorities, community needs, and locally led climate action initiatives to directly inform platform decisions and investment programming.

2.6 Complementarity with Other Initiatives (GCF and non-GCF)

Please list past and current GCF readiness grants, and relevant capacity-building initiatives funded by other agencies and funds

GCF Readiness Activities

Title & Reference Number	Start and End Dates	Amount Approved	Status	Objectives	Key Outcomes & Results	Complementarity with the readiness proposal
CTCN - Strategic Framework - GHA-RS-001	15 May 2017 - 15 June 2018	250,551.4	Completed	The project sought to strengthen Ghana's capacity to manage drought risks by establishing a robust Drought Early Warning and Forecasting System to improve crop resiliency	The project sought to strengthen Ghana's capacity to manage drought risks by establishing a robust Drought Early Warning and Forecasting System to improve crop resiliency. Key results include the creation of a web-based data portal providing near real-time satellite information on rainfall and temperature, as well as a forecasting system to analyze and disseminate drought status to stakeholders such as farmers and local community groups. The project also delivered technical training to staff in key water and agricultural organizations to build long-term operational capacity.	CRIP Ghana builds on these achievements by integrating such climate information systems into a broader national investment and coordination framework, ensuring that data-driven insights inform project design, prioritization, and financing decisions. Through its platform functions, CRIP will help translate early warning data into bankable climate-resilient investments, scale up financing, and strengthen linkages between climate information, policy, and investment planning.
Strategic Framework - GHA-RS-002	3 Apr 2019 - 1 Oct 2021	494,176.57	Completed	The project focused on strengthening Ghana's institutional capacity and strategic frameworks to maximize access to climate finance through several key results.	Primary outcomes include the enhancement of the NDA's coordination and decision-making processes, supported by the institutionalisation of a climate finance monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) system and the translation of operational manuals into local languages for sub-national outreach.	CRIP Ghana will leverage and operationalize these results by embedding the strengthened NDA coordination mechanisms within its governance structure and translating the GCF Country Programme into a prioritized pipeline of bankable investments. It will build on the existing climate finance MRV system by

					The project will deliver a comprehensive, gender-responsive GCF Country Programme aligned with national priorities, a new Stakeholder Engagement Strategy to ensure the participation of youth and gender groups, and specific work programmes for candidate Direct Access Entities, such as Ecobank and the Social Investment Fund.	updating and integrating it into a platform-wide climate finance tracking tool to monitor flows, align expenditures with NAP/NDC priorities. The Stakeholder Engagement Strategy developed will be reviewed and updated to better align with the CRIP and ensure sustained participation of youth and gender groups. Finally, the DAE work programmes will be aligned with GCF's RAF and accreditation support will be provided to additional DAEs beyond Ecobank.
Enhancing multi-sector planning and capacity for effective adaptation in Ghana - GHA-RS-003	3 May 2019 - 30 June 2025	2,969,025	Disbursed	This project sought to strengthen Ghana's capacity for long-term climate adaptation by establishing robust National Adaptation Plan (NAP) systems at both the central and district levels.	Key results included the production of a national costed adaptation plan with SMART sector targets, the preparation of a Climate Change Bill to institutionalise the planning process, and the development of three high-quality GCF concept notes to mobilise adaptation finance. The project delivered downscaled climate risk scenario analyses for five climate zones and establish a centralized climate vulnerability information portal to provide the evidence base needed for mainstreaming adaptation into national and sectoral budgets. Additionally, the initiative finalized 10 district adaptation plans, build planning capacity in 20 districts, and strengthened the enabling environment for private sector investment by revising building codes and land-use zoning regulations.	CRIP Ghana will build on these results by translating the costed National Adaptation Plan and sector targets into a structured pipeline of investment-ready projects and financing plans aligned with national priorities. It will utilize the climate risk scenarios and vulnerability information portal to inform project design, prioritization, and investment decision-making across sectors. The district adaptation plans and sub-national capacity developed will be integrated into CRIP's pipeline and financing mechanisms, enabling MMDAs to access funding for locally led adaptation initiatives. In addition, CRIP will leverage the Climate Change Bill and revised regulatory frameworks to strengthen policy, investment linkages, while advancing the concept notes into full funding proposals and scaling private sector participation through its investment

						mobilisation and financial engineering functions.
Ghana Industrial Energy Efficiency Readiness - GHA-RS-004	14 Sept 2020 - 14 Mar 2023	514,477.29	Completed	This project sought to accelerate Ghana's progress toward its industry-related climate targets by establishing a robust policy and investment framework for industrial energy efficiency.	Primary results included the formulation of a national Government Action Plan and a specific industrial energy efficiency component for the GCF Country Programme, providing the necessary data collection and coordination mechanisms for long-term planning. To drive private sector action, the initiative assisted 10 champion energy-intensive enterprises in adopting ISO 50001-compliant Energy Management Systems which generated an initial pipeline of bankable projects and trained a pool of national energy efficiency consultants. Furthermore, the project strengthened the capacity of local financial institutions to assess such investments through the development of an energy efficiency credit risk evaluation tool.	CRIP Ghana will leverage these results by integrating the industrial energy efficiency framework and Government Action Plan into its national investment pipeline and financing strategy, translating identified opportunities into structured, bankable projects. It will build on the initial pipeline developed with the 10 champion enterprises to scale up investment mobilisation through its public–private dialogue and financial engineering functions. The trained pool of national consultants will be utilized through the Technical Assistance Facility to support project preparation and implementation, while the energy efficiency credit risk evaluation tool will be applied and expanded within CRIP to strengthen the capacity of financial institutions to assess and finance climate-aligned industrial investments at scale.
Capacity Building and Knowledge Management on Climate Change for Civil Society Organizations in Ghana towards the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions - GHA-RS-005	30 May 2022 - 29 May 2025	350,000	Disbursed	The project aimed to empower 10 Ghanaian CSO networks to actively engage in national climate action and Green Climate Fund (GCF) processes by bridging significant technical and institutional capacity gaps.	The key results included the establishment of a robust coordination mechanism and consultative process for CSOs, the development of a five-year Civil Society Climate Change Agenda and Action Plan (2021-2026), and the creation of a centralized “one-stop-shop" website to share information on climate hazards, funding opportunities, and GCF activities. Furthermore, the project aims to enhance CSO expertise through tailored training	The CSO project established a strong foundation for inclusive climate governance in Ghana by building the technical capacity of civil society, creating a coordinated CSO engagement mechanism, developing a five-year Climate Change Agenda and Action Plan, and setting up a centralized knowledge platform to support information sharing and participation in GCF processes. CRIP Ghana builds on these achievements by institutionalizing these

modules on project design, monitoring, and financial analysis.	gains within a national climate investment platform, expanding CSO engagement from advocacy and awareness into structured participation in investment planning, pipeline development, and monitoring. Through its formal stakeholder forums, Technical Working Groups, and financing mechanisms, CRIP will scale and integrate CSO contributions into decision-making processes, ensuring that community priorities and locally led adaptation approaches are translated into bankable projects and financed at scale.

Other capacity-building initiatives funded or commissioned by parties other than GCF

Title	Start and End Dates	Status	Funding Agency	Main objectives	Complementarity with the readiness proposal
Ghana's NDC Financing Strategy	1 Feb 2021 - 31 Dec 2021	completed	UNDP	To develop a financing strategy intended to provide direction to help mobilize resources for the implementation of the NDCs	The NDC financing strategy was developed in 2021. The CRIP Ghana project will review and update the strategy and align it with Ghana’s updated NDCs
Ghana Climate Prosperity Plan	15 May 2025 - 30 Apr 2026	completed	Climate Vulnerable Forum and V20 Finance Ministers	To develop Ghana’s Climate Change Prosperity Plan	The readiness project will integrate the climate prosperity plan into the policy and resource mobilization framework of the CRIP.

2.7 Project Pipeline and Priorities

Ghana currently has an existing pipeline of climate projects; however, the development, refinement, and management of this pipeline are not yet systematically coordinated. Project ideas and concept notes are often generated and submitted by various stakeholders and beneficiary groups on an ad hoc basis, limiting strategic alignment and visibility. There is therefore a need for a more coordinated, streamlined, and transparent approach to pipeline development and management.

CRIP-Ghana will address this by establishing a structured framework to refine and prioritise the national climate project pipeline, develop a comprehensive investment deal book, and actively facilitate matchmaking between project developers and financiers. It will also support targeted resource mobilisation efforts to attract financing from diverse sources, including public, multilateral, and private-sector investors. The current GCF pipeline, which will be further refined and expanded during project implementation, includes the following projects:

1. FP114, Program on Affirmative Finance Action for Women in Africa (AFAWA): Financing Climate Resilient Agricultural Practices in Ghana: The project seeks to increase access to affordable climate finance for women-led farmer groups and agribusinesses in Ghana, enabling them to adopt climate-resilient and low-emission agricultural practices. The project was approved by the GCF in 2019 but was not able to commence implementation. A request for cancellation has been submitted, and Ecobank is seeking to restructure and resubmit the project for GCF Board consideration.

2. Advancing Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (MHEWS) to support enhanced Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in Ghana (“GH-RESPOND”): The project aims to establish an Impact-Based Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (IB-MHEWS) that strengthens disaster risk reduction, preparedness, and resilience across Ghana. GCF has approved a PPF for the concept note. The funding proposal is currently being developed by EPA Ghana via the PSAA modality and is expected to be submitted to GCF by 31 August 2026, with a target approval date at the 47th Board Meeting in February/March 2027.

3. Climate-resilient Volta Lake Transport System: This cross-cutting project aims to leverage GCF financing to catalyse private-sector investment for the development of the Volta Lake Transport System (VLTS) as a safe, low-emission, and climate-resilient inland water transport corridor. The project is designed to operate reliably under climate variability, mobilise private capital, and deliver inclusive economic benefits to vulnerable communities along the Volta Lake. The concept note is currently under development.

4. Ghana Agro-Processing and Industrial Decarbonization Blended Finance Facility: This project seeks to support the decarbonisation of Ghana’s industrial sector, including the agro-processing sub-sector. It will deploy de-risking instruments, financial support for bankable investments, and technical assistance to develop climate-proof investment frameworks. The project will also promote energy efficiency through the adoption of energy management practices and technologies that offer strong and rapid returns on investment. The concept note is currently being developed by Ecobank and UNIDO.

2.8 Specific Readiness needs

Ghana's climate finance landscape remains fragmented, with multiple institutions and initiatives operating in silos with limited coordination between policy, planning, financing, and implementation functions. Despite progress in developing national frameworks such as Ghana's NDC, NAP, and LTS, implementation is hampered by weak institutional linkages, insufficient integration of climate priorities into fiscal planning, and the absence of a consolidated investment framework to align domestic and international resources. Likewise, private-sector participation remains modest due to limited policy incentives, lack of awareness, risk aversion, weak project pipelines, and inadequate mechanisms for blending public and private capital.

This fragmented architecture has prevented Ghana from mobilizing and channeling climate finance efficiently and at scale. For instance, current climate finance efforts are often donor-specific or project-driven, potentially risking duplication, weak synergies, and underutilized opportunities for co-financing and blended investment. It further limits Ghana's ability to link its climate ambitions with macroeconomic and debt management strategies, particularly at a time when fiscal space is tightening and concessional resources must be deployed strategically.

To address these systemic challenges, Ghana proposes to establish the Ghana Climate-Resilient Investment Platform (CRIP-Ghana), a country-led coordination and investment mechanism that unites government, private sector, and development partners under a single integrated framework. CRIP-Ghana will serve as the central hub for aligning policies, coordinating stakeholders, and mobilizing finance for climate-resilient and low-emission growth. It will strengthen institutional collaboration, enhance fiscal coherence, and create a national "capital stack" that blends public, private, and concessional resources.
The following key gaps and barriers in Ghana's climate agenda have been identified:

a. Fragmented institutional and policy coordination on climate finance
b. Weak integration of climate priorities into national and sub-national fiscal and macroeconomic planning
c. Absence of a consolidated national climate investment pipeline
d. Limited access to and alignment of public, private, and multilateral climate financing sources
e. Low private-sector participation and inadequate investment incentives
f. Insufficient climate project oversight, monitoring, and accountability mechanisms
g. Weak knowledge management, learning, and regional collaboration systems.

3. Statement of Objectives

Guidance

This section aims to clearly define the objectives and scope of the readiness support being sought. It outlines: (1) the anticipated impact of readiness support on climate programming and direct access, highlighting how the support will enhance the country's capacity to design and implement climate projects; (2) the alignment of the readiness support with national climate goals, including the implementation of NDCs, NAPs, and LTS, and (3) specific areas of readiness support required, addressing capacity gaps and aligning with the objectives and outcomes of the 2024-2027 readiness strategy.

To form a statement of the objectives for the readiness support, consider the optional **Guide for Countries on Strategic Planning of Readiness Support**.

3.1 Objectives of the Readiness Support

The goals of CRIP-Ghana are:

- Goal 1: Establish and operationalise the Ghana Climate-Resilient Investment Platform (CRIP-Ghana) as a country-led climate change coordination and investment mechanism in Ghana.
- Goal 2: Enhance the technical, institutional, and financial capacities of government agencies, private-sector actors, and key stakeholders to design, mobilise, and implement climate-resilient investments aligned with Ghana's NDC, NAP, and long-term development priorities.
- Goal 3: Develop and implement a sustainable financing and governance framework to ensure the long-term functionality of CRIP-Ghana beyond the readiness phase.

The aligned outcomes include: national climate investment pipeline; private sector mobilization; strengthened oversight, monitoring and implementation capacity; improved knowledge management, learning and collaboration.

Capacity-building for climate finance coordination and setting up the enabling environment for integrated climate investment

☒ 1.1. Developing countries, through NDAs or focal points, have enhanced capacity to fulfil their roles, responsibilities and policy requirements, including coordination mechanisms to engage relevant stakeholders to develop, advance, and implement NDCs, NAPs and LTSs.

☒ 1.2. Developing countries design and implement strategic frameworks (including NDC/NAP/LTS), policies and instruments, including climate investment plans, to create enabling environments for integrated climate investments.

☒ 1.3. Direct access applicants and accredited entities (DAEs) have met and maintained the accreditation standards of the GCF and strengthened their programming capacities, as evidenced by the development of GCF-funded activities.

Objective 2. Paradigm-shifting GCF pipeline development and implementation for adaptation and mitigation, based on country needs and guided by USP-2

☐ 2.1. Developing countries have developed or updated their country programmes to guide GCF investment.

☒ 2.2. Developing countries have developed high-quality concept notes linked to approved GCF proposals for adaptation and mitigation that are aligned with the USP-2 results, including through DAEs, that build on readiness support and country programmes.

☐ 2.3. NDAs and DAEs have enhanced processes and systems to effectively oversee the implementation, financial management, monitoring and reporting of climate programmes and projects.

Objective 3. Knowledge-sharing and learning to enhance national and regional cooperation on climate programming and financing

☐ 3.1. Developing countries, through NDAs or focal points, have made use of knowledge products to address policy gaps and integrated climate investment programming and implementation.

☒ 3.2. Enhanced collaboration among developing countries on climate change issues, evidenced by transboundary and regional cooperations/South-South cooperation.

3.2 Anticipated Impact on Climate Programming and Direct Access
The overarching objective is to establish a country-led institutional and financial coordination mechanism that drives investment and creates partnerships around a shared vision for climate-resilient and low-emission development in Ghana. Ultimately, the Ghana Climate-Resilient Investment Platform (CRIP-Ghana) will strengthen national ownership and fiscal coherence, enabling Ghana to have broadened access to climate finance and use it more effectively to accelerate the country’s transition toward a sustainable and climate-resilient economy. CRIP-Ghana will: a. Strengthen institutional and fiscal coordination for climate investment planning. b. Develop and operationalize a national climate investment pipeline and financing framework. c. Mobilize private-sector finance and foster partnerships. d. Strengthen oversight, monitoring, and implementation capacity. e. Advance knowledge management, learning, and regional collaboration.

3.3 Alignment with NDC/NAP/LTS Implementation

The planned readiness support for CRIP-Ghana is directly aligned with the implementation of Ghana’s NDC, NAP, and LTS by strengthening the institutional, technical, and financial systems required to translate these frameworks into actionable investments. While Ghana has established strong policy foundations, implementation has been constrained by gaps in coordination, pipeline development, and financing. The readiness project addresses these gaps by establishing CRIP-Ghana as a central platform that aligns climate priorities with national planning and fiscal systems, ensuring that NDC targets, NAP priorities, and LTS pathways are systematically integrated into investment planning and decision-making processes.

Through its focus on technical assistance and policy readiness, the project will enhance the capacity of government institutions, private-sector actors, and other stakeholders to design, structure, and implement climate interventions aligned with national strategies. At the same time, it will strengthen the development of a robust pipeline of bankable projects directly linked to NDC mitigation actions, NAP adaptation priorities, and long-term decarbonisation pathways outlined in the LTS.

Furthermore, the readiness support will play a catalytic role in mobilising and aligning financial resources required to achieve Ghana’s climate goals. It includes activities such as developing a National Climate Investment Plan and Deal Book and facilitating public-private partnerships that will enable Ghana to attract and effectively utilise climate finance at scale. The project will lay the foundations to champion NDC, NAP, and LTS implementation by strengthening implementation oversight, monitoring, and developing knowledge management systems, to ensure that climate investments deliver measurable results, enhance resilience, and contribute meaningfully to Ghana’s transition toward a low-emission, climate-resilient economy.

4. Approach, Methodology, and Implementation Activities

Guidance

Please describe technical approach, methodology, and implementation plan to address the country needs and gaps, through the Direct Access modality.

4.1 Theory of Change

The first step in articulating the programme's objectives as well as the logic behind the delivery of its intended results is the formulation of a TOC. Please provide a TOC which highlights key challenges being addressed, as well as the step-by-step pathways to achieving the expected results. Key steps to designing a TOC are outlined in the RRMF Handbook.

Goal Statement: IF Ghana is supported to establish a country-led climate coordination platform (CRIP), strengthens institutional and technical capacity across government, private sector, and key stakeholders, and develops a robust climate investment pipeline and resource mobilisation mechanisms, THEN Ghana will be able to effectively coordinate, mobilize, and deploy climate finance at scale to implement high-impact climate-resilient and low-emission investments that benefit climate-vulnerable communities, BECAUSE these interventions directly address systemic gaps in coordination, policy coherence, pipeline development, and financing.

The TOC assumes:

- Sustained political commitment and institutional support: It is assumed that the Government of Ghana, led by the Ministry of Finance (NDA), will maintain strong commitment to climate finance coordination and continue to support the institutionalization of CRIP-Ghana across ministries and agencies.
- Stakeholder willingness to collaborate and participate: It is assumed that key stakeholders, including government institutions, private sector actors, financial institutions, and civil society, will actively engage in CRIP-Ghana processes, share information, and collaborate on pipeline development and investment coordination.
- Availability of climate finance and investor interest: It is assumed that there will be continued availability of international and domestic climate finance, and that private sector and development partners will be willing to invest in bankable climate projects developed through CRIP-Ghana.
- Institutional capacity uptake and retention: It is assumed that beneficiary institutions will effectively absorb, apply, and retain the knowledge, tools, and systems developed under the readiness support, and integrate them into their regular operations beyond the project period.

The detailed ToC diagram is included in the Annexes Section

4.2 Beneficiaries

The readiness proposal will benefit a broad range of stakeholders across government, private sector, and society, with targeted interventions designed to strengthen institutional capacity, improve coordination, and enhance access to climate finance. The proposal has a national scope and will support stakeholders operating at national and sub-national levels across Ghana. Gender equality and social inclusion considerations will be integrated throughout implementation, with a target of at least 40% female participation in all capacity-building, consultation, and stakeholder engagement activities.

Direct beneficiaries:

- Ministry of Finance (NDA) and the CRIP-Ghana Secretariat (approximately 30 staff; minimum 40% women): Strengthened capacity to coordinate climate finance, manage the national investment pipeline, oversee stakeholder engagement, and operationalize the country platform.
- Key national stakeholders including, Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund (GIIF), Ministry of Finance, Environmental Protection Authority (EPA), and National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), Office of the Minister of State for Climate Change and Sustainability, Ministry of Environment, Science & Technology (approximately 80 staff; minimum 40% women): Enhanced institutional capacity, systems, tools, and technical capabilities for climate investment planning, project development, policy coordination, monitoring, and reporting.
- Participants in capacity-building, technical assistance, and stakeholder engagement activities drawn from government institutions, financial institutions, private sector organizations, civil society organizations, academia, and local government authorities (at least 200 individuals; minimum 40% women): Improved knowledge, skills, and capacity to develop, finance, coordinate, and implement climate investments.

Indirect beneficiaries:

- Line ministries and sector agencies nationwide: Improved access to climate finance coordination mechanisms, technical support, and investment planning tools to support implementation of NDC, NAP, and LTS priorities.
- Private sector actors, financial institutions, SMEs, and industry associations: Increased access to climate investment opportunities, financing mechanisms, technical assistance, and climate risk management tools.
- Civil society organizations, academia, research institutions, women-led organizations, youth groups, and NGOs: Strengthened participation in climate policy dialogue, investment planning, knowledge generation, and locally led climate action.

Climate-vulnerable populations across Ghana, including women, youth, farmers, coastal communities, and other marginalized groups: Indirect benefits from improved climate policies, increased climate finance mobilization, and more effective climate investments that enhance resilience, livelihoods, and adaptive capacity.

4.3 Implementation Activities

Please list all proposed activities under their corresponding outputs. For each activity:

- Assign a unique identifier using the format aligned with the output (e.g., activities under Output 1.2.1 should be labelled as 1.2.1a, 1.2.1b, 1.2.1c, etc.).
- Ensure these activity labels match those referenced in the Financial Proposal to maintain consistency and traceability.
- Provide a clear and detailed description of each activity, specifying the exact actions that will be undertaken.

Objective 1. Capacity-building for climate finance coordination and setting up the enabling environment for integrated climate investment

☒ Outcome 1.1. Developing countries, through NDAs or focal points, have enhanced capacity to fulfil their roles, responsibilities and policy requirements, including coordination mechanisms to engage relevant stakeholders to develop, advance, and implement NDCs, NAPs and LTSs.

☒ Output 1.1.1. NDA/focal point and other climate stakeholders have enhanced their capacity to fulfil their roles and responsibilities to develop, advance and implement NDCs, NAPs and LTSs.

Activities

1-1-1.a. Activity 1.1.1a. Build the capacity of the NDA and key stakeholders on country platform development and facilitate structured multi-stakeholder dialogues to agree on and validate the governance, coordination, and operational arrangements for the establishment of CRIP-Ghana. This activity will build the capacity of the NDA and key stakeholders on country platform development, while facilitating structured dialogue on the design of CRIP-Ghana. It will be implemented through multi-day engagements, with the initial sessions dedicated to capacity building on country platforms, climate investment coordination, and implementation of national climate frameworks, followed by sessions dedicated to multi-stakeholder dialogue to discuss and agree on the governance structure, coordination mechanisms, roles, and operational arrangements of the platform. The aim of this activity is to develop a shared understanding and secure stakeholder consensus on the institutional and operational foundations of CRIP-Ghana.

☒ Output 1.1.2. An inclusive Coordination Mechanism has enhanced capacity to fulfill its mandate to develop, advance and implement NDCs, NAPs and LTSs.

Activities

1-1-2.a. Activity 1.1.2a. Identify key stakeholders and develop a comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Gender Action Plan, to guide inclusive consultations for the establishment of the Ghana Climate-Resilient Investment Platform (CRIP-Ghana). This activity will identify and map all relevant stakeholders across government, private sector, financial institutions, civil society, academia, and local communities, and develop a comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Gender Action Plan to guide the establishment of CRIP-Ghana. It will assess stakeholder roles, interests, influence, and capacity gaps, and define structured engagement approaches, consultation mechanisms, and communication channels to ensure inclusive and coordinated participation throughout the platform's design and implementation. The Gender Action Plan will outline specific measures to address gender gaps, promote equitable participation, and integrate gender-responsive approaches across all pillars. The aim of this activity is to establish a clear, inclusive, and structured engagement framework for CRIP-Ghana, with the main deliverables being a validated Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Gender Action Plan to guide implementation.

1-1-2.b. Activity 1.1.2b. Develop the Institutional Design and Operational Blueprint for the Ghana Climate-Resilient Investment Platform (CRIP-Ghana). This activity will build on the outcomes of Activity 1.1.2a and 1.1.2b to develop a comprehensive institutional and operational blueprint for CRIP-Ghana. It will define the governance structure, including the Secretariat, Technical Working Groups, and stakeholder forums, and develop core operational instruments such as Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), Terms of Reference (TORs), coordination protocols, and reporting frameworks. The activity will also review and update the No Objection Letter procedures, design the IT architecture to support coordination, data integration, and monitoring functions of the platform. The aim is to translate stakeholder-agreed principles (from 1.1.2a) into a fully articulated and implementable design for CRIP-Ghana.

	1-1-2.c. Activity 1.1.2c. Operationalize and Launch CRIP-Ghana and Establish a Financing and Sustainability Framework This activity will operationalize the CRIP-Ghana platform based on the approved institutional blueprint developed under Activity 1.1.1a. It will support the establishment of the Secretariat and core coordination functions, initiate the functioning of Technical Working Groups and stakeholder forums, and develop and deploy the IT and knowledge management systems. The activity will also include the formal launch of the platform. In parallel, a comprehensive financing and sustainability strategy will be developed to define long-term funding sources and resource mobilisation approaches to sustain the platform. The aim is to transition CRIP-Ghana from design to a functional, operational platform with a clear pathway for long-term sustainability.
	1-1-2.d. Activity 1.1.2d. Establish a Technical Assistance Facility within CRIP-Ghana, including a Roster of Climate and Sectoral Experts, to Provide On-Demand Support to Project Developers and Institutions in Climate Project Design and Implementation. This activity will establish a Technical Assistance Facility within CRIP-Ghana to provide on-demand support to eligible public and private sector institutions and project developers. It will develop and maintain a roster of national and international experts across key areas such as climate finance, sectoral expertise, safeguards, and project structuring. Clear eligibility criteria, access procedures, and approval mechanisms will be defined to guide the provision of support. The facility will deliver targeted technical assistance for activities such as concept development, feasibility analysis, and project preparation. The aim of this activity is to provide a structured and accessible mechanism for technical support, to help mobilize and scale up access to climate finance.
	1-1-2.e. Activity 1.1.2e. Strengthen the Capacity of the NDA and CRIP-Ghana Secretariat to Monitor, Coordinate, and Oversee the Implementation of Climate Investments and Programmes This activity will strengthen the capacity of the NDA and the CRIP-Ghana Secretariat to effectively monitor, coordinate, and oversee the implementation of climate investments and programmes across Ghana. It will develop and institutionalize systems, tools, and procedures for tracking project implementation progress, results delivery, and alignment with national climate priorities. The activity will provide targeted training on portfolio management, implementation oversight, results monitoring, climate finance reporting, and adaptive management. It will also support the development of a centralized project monitoring dashboard and reporting framework within CRIP-Ghana Platform to provide real-time visibility of climate projects being implemented by government institutions, development partners, accredited entities, and private-sector actors. The aim of this activity is to strengthen national oversight of climate investments, improve accountability and coordination, and enable evidence-based decision-making to maximize the impact of climate finance in Ghana.
	1-1-2.f. Activity 1.1.2f. Convene Tri-Annual CRIP-Ghana Technical Working Group Meetings to Provide Technical Oversight, Policy Advice, and Strategic Guidance on Climate Investments and Programmes This activity will support the convening of tri-annual CRIP-Ghana Technical Working Group (TWG) meetings to provide technical oversight, policy advice, and strategic guidance on climate finance, climate investments, and implementation of national climate priorities. The TWGs will comprise representatives from key government institutions, development partners, academia, civil society, financial institutions, and technical experts, and will serve as the primary technical advisory mechanism of the platform. The meetings will provide a structured forum for reviewing climate investment concepts and No-Objection Letter applications, deliberating on policy and regulatory issues affecting climate finance mobilisation, assessing implementation progress of climate investments and programmes, identifying emerging challenges and risks, and recommending corrective actions where necessary. The TWGs will also facilitate technical coordination across sectors, promote knowledge exchange, and provide expert inputs into the development of climate policies, strategies, financing frameworks, and investment pipelines supported under CRIP-Ghana. The aim of this activity is to institutionalize a structured technical review and advisory mechanism that strengthens the quality, coherence, and effectiveness of climate investments and climate finance decision-making in Ghana.

1-1-2.g. Activity 1.1.2g. Develop a Climate Finance Tracking and Reporting System to monitor flows and align expenditures with national priorities. This activity will develop and operationalize a climate finance tracking and reporting system integrated within CRIP to monitor the flow, allocation, and use of climate-related funds. It will establish methodologies, classifications, and reporting tools to track climate finance mobilised across ministries, sectors, and funding sources, and align them with national priorities such as the NAP and NDC. The system will support transparency, accountability, and evidence-based decision-making by enabling government and stakeholders to assess financing gaps, track results, and improve resource allocation. The aim of this activity is to institutionalize a robust climate finance tracking mechanism within the climate platform.

☒ Outcome 1.2. Developing countries design and implement strategic frameworks (including NDC/NAP/LTS), policies and instruments, including climate investment plans, to create enabling environments for integrated climate investments.

☒ Output 1.2.1. Inclusive strategic frameworks (NDCs, NAPs, and LTSs) and policy instruments are created, updated and/or strengthened.

Activities

1-2-1.a. Activity 1.2.1a. Develop a National Climate Finance Mobilization Strategy and a Prioritized Pipeline of Climate Investment Projects Aligned with Ghana's NAP. This activity will develop a National Climate Finance Mobilization Strategy to guide how Ghana will systematically access, structure, and deploy climate finance from public, private, and international sources. It will identify priority financing pathways, instruments, and partners, including concessional finance, blended finance, private sector participation, and emerging mechanisms such as carbon markets and green bonds. In parallel, the activity will identify, screen, and prioritize a pipeline of climate investment projects aligned with the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), focusing on high-impact, bankable interventions across key sectors. The pipeline will be developed through stakeholder consultations and technical assessments to ensure alignment with national priorities and investment readiness. The aim of this activity is to establish a clear strategy for mobilizing climate finance and a prioritized set of investment-ready projects to guide resource mobilisation and implementation.
1-2-1.b. Activity 1.2.1b. Convene targeted public–private dialogues and investment roundtables to engage DFIs, private investors, and businesses in the co-development of investment priorities and financing frameworks. This activity will convene targeted public–private dialogues and investment roundtables to engage development finance institutions (DFIs), private investors, financial institutions, and businesses in the co-development and financing of priority climate investments. Building on the National Climate Finance Mobilization Strategy and the prioritized pipeline developed under Activity 1.2.1a, these engagements will serve as a platform to present investment opportunities, refine project structures, and align financing instruments with investor requirements. The dialogues will facilitate matchmaking between project developers and financiers, identify co-financing opportunities, and crowd in private capital through blended finance approaches and risk-sharing mechanisms. The aim of this activity is to translate the strategy and pipeline into concrete financing partnerships and investment commitments.
1-2-1.c. Activity 1.2.1c. Convene Structured Multi-Stakeholder Climate Dialogues to Identify Climate Priorities, Needs, and Solutions and Strengthen Inclusive Climate Planning This activity will convene structured multi-stakeholder dialogues to engage government institutions, local governments, civil society organizations, academia, community representatives, youth groups, women's organizations, development partners, and other relevant stakeholders in discussions on climate change priorities, challenges, and solutions. The dialogues will provide a platform to identify emerging climate risks, investment needs, policy gaps, implementation challenges, and opportunities for locally led climate action. They will facilitate knowledge exchange, promote collaboration across stakeholder groups, and ensure that diverse perspectives are reflected in national climate planning and investment processes. Particular attention will be given to amplifying the voices of women, youth, vulnerable communities, and local governments to ensure that climate priorities and investment decisions are informed by local realities and development needs. The outputs of these dialogues will directly inform the Climate Finance Mobilization Strategy, investment pipeline development, policy reforms, and CRIP-Ghana's ongoing coordination and planning processes. The aim of this activity is to institutionalize an inclusive and participatory mechanism for identifying climate priorities and shaping climate investment and policy decisions in Ghana.

☒ Outcome 1.3. Direct access applicants and accredited entities (DAEs) have met and maintained the accreditation standards of the GCF and strengthened their programming capacities, as evidenced by the development of GCF-funded activities.

☒ Output 1.3.1. Institutional gaps of direct access applicants and accredited entities (DAEs) are addressed to obtain and/or maintain accreditation.

Activities

1-3-1.a. This activity will strengthen CRIP-Ghana's capacity to systematically identify, assess, and support national institutions with the potential to become Direct Access Entities (DAEs) to the GCF, while leveraging the GCF accreditation process to facilitate potential fast-tracked accreditation to other climate entities, such as Adaptation Fund (AF), Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage., (FLRD). The activity will provide targeted technical support to address the accreditation requirements of two national institutions: (1) the Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund (GIIF), a public sector institution, and its accreditation would complement Ecobank's role as Ghana's existing private sector-focused DAE by expanding direct access capacity through a public investment institution with a mandate to mobilize and structure infrastructure investments. GIIF is well positioned to channel grant resources toward strategic public investments while leveraging its financial institution status to deploy reimbursable instruments, including loans, equity, and blended finance, for large-scale infrastructure projects. GIIF is currently under review by the GCF Accreditation Panel and is being fast-tracked for GCF accreditation, building on its prior programming experience with the African Development Bank (AfDB). (2) GCB Bank, a private sector financial institution, has been identified because of Ghana's strategic objective to mobilize private sector climate finance at scale. Ecobank and GCB are Ghana's largest commercial banks, with GCB in particular having an extensive nationwide branch network across the country. GCB Bank's comparative advantage lies in deploying reimbursable financial instruments through its commercial banking operations to mobilize private sector investment without crowding out private capital. Together with Ecobank, the accreditation of these institutions will diversify Ghana's direct access architecture by broadening the range of financing instruments, expanding sectoral coverage, and strengthening the country's ability to mobilize climate finance across both public and private sectors as well as channel the funds to the most vulnerable in remote locations.

Objective 2. Paradigm-shifting GCF pipeline development and implementation for adaptation and mitigation, based on country needs and guided by USP-2 programming targets

☐ Outcome 2.1. Developing countries have developed or updated their country programmes to guide GCF investment.

☒ Output 2.1.1. Country programme developed and/or updated to guide GCF investment.

Activities

2-1-1.a. Activity 2.1.1a. Develop a National Climate Finance Mobilization Strategy and a Prioritized Pipeline of Climate Investment Projects Aligned with Ghana's NAP. This activity will develop a National Climate Finance Mobilization Strategy to guide how Ghana will systematically access, structure, and deploy climate finance from public, private, and international sources. It will identify priority financing pathways, instruments, and partners, including concessional finance, blended finance, private sector participation, and emerging mechanisms such as carbon markets and green bonds. In parallel, the activity will identify, screen, and prioritize a pipeline of climate investment projects aligned with the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), focusing on high-impact, bankable interventions across key sectors. The pipeline will be developed through stakeholder consultations and technical assessments to ensure alignment with national priorities and investment readiness. The aim of this activity is to establish a clear strategy for mobilizing climate finance and a prioritized set of investment-ready projects to guide resource mobilisation and implementation.

2-1-1.b. Activity 2.1.1b. Convene targeted public–private dialogues and investment roundtables to engage DFIs, private investors, and businesses in the co-development of investment priorities and financing frameworks. This activity will convene targeted public–private dialogues and investment roundtables to engage development finance institutions (DFIs), private investors, financial institutions, and businesses in the co-development and financing of priority climate investments. Building on the National Climate Finance Mobilization Strategy and the prioritized pipeline developed under Activity 2.1.1a, these engagements will serve as a platform to present investment opportunities, refine project structures, and align financing instruments with investor requirements. The dialogues will facilitate matchmaking between project developers and financiers, identify co-financing opportunities, and crowd in private capital through blended finance approaches and risk-sharing mechanisms. The aim of this activity is to translate the strategy and pipeline into concrete financing partnerships and investment commitments
2-1-1.c. Activity 2.1.1c. Convene Structured Multi-Stakeholder Climate Dialogues to Identify Climate Priorities, Needs, and Solutions and Strengthen Inclusive Climate Planning This activity will convene structured multi-stakeholder dialogues to engage government institutions, local governments, civil society organizations, academia, community representatives, youth groups, women's organizations, development partners, and other relevant stakeholders in discussions on climate change priorities, challenges, and solutions. The dialogues will provide a platform to identify emerging climate risks, investment needs, policy gaps, implementation challenges, and opportunities for locally led climate action. They will facilitate knowledge exchange, promote collaboration across stakeholder groups, and ensure that diverse perspectives are reflected in national climate planning and investment processes. Particular attention will be given to amplifying the voices of women, youth, vulnerable communities, and local governments to ensure that climate priorities and investment decisions are informed by local realities and development needs. The outputs of these dialogues will directly inform the Climate Finance Mobilization Strategy, investment pipeline development, policy reforms, and CRIP-Ghana's ongoing coordination and planning processes. The aim of this activity is to institutionalize an inclusive and participatory mechanism for identifying climate priorities and shaping climate investment and policy decisions in Ghana.

☒ Outcome 2.2. Developing countries have developed high-quality concept notes linked to approved GCF proposals for adaptation and mitigation that are aligned with the USP-2 results, including through DAEs, that build on readiness support and country programmes.

☒ Output 2.2.1. NDA, DAEs and other climate stakeholders, have enhanced their capacity on Concept Note and/or Funding Proposal development for an inclusive integrated climate programming.

Activities

2-2-1.a. Activity 2.2.1a Conduct pre-feasibility and financial structuring studies to support the development of 2 investment-ready GCF concept notes aligned with the Country Programme and NAP

☒ Output 2.2.2. Investment-grade Concept Notes and/or Funding Proposals that are fully aligned with the Country Programme and passed the GCF screening process.

Activities

2-2-2.a. • Activity 2.2.2a Develop two investment-ready concept notes, supported by pre-feasibility and financial structuring studies aligned with the Climate Investment Plan and NAP. At the design stage of this readiness proposal, the NDA and consulted stakeholders have intentionally kept open the option of either developing new concept notes or strengthening existing concept notes within Ghana's pipeline, including those emerging from previous readiness support such as GHA-RS-004. During implementation, the Climate Investment Plan and stakeholder consultations will be used to identify and prioritize the two highest-potential project ideas for concept note support. Priority will be given to existing concepts where they are aligned with Ghana's updated climate priorities, technically viable, and capable of progressing rapidly toward funding proposal development; however, new concepts may also be considered where they respond to emerging priorities or fill critical gaps in the national investment pipeline. The Accredited Entity or Direct Access Entity responsible for advancing each concept note into a full funding proposal will be determined based on the nature, sector, financing structure, and implementation requirements of the selected project. Depending on the selected concept notes, Ecobank, GIIF, or GCB Bank may be identified as the most appropriate entity to advance the concept notes. Where the selected project requires technical expertise, sectoral coverage, or financing instruments better aligned with an international Accredited Entity, the NDA may also pursue partnerships with relevant international AEs to ensure the strongest strategic fit and improve the prospects of progressing the concept notes into full funding proposals. Potential DAE(s) to identify and pursue appropriate pathways for advancing the identified concept notes toward full funding proposals. This may include exploring support through the (1) GCF Project Preparation Facility (PPF), including developing and submitting a PPF application, or (2) exploring support through the Readiness Programme DAE Modality, including developing and submitting a proposal. Any additional studies or technical assessments supported by the GCF PPF/Readiness DAE Modality will not duplicate studies supported under Activity 2.2.1a.

☐ Outcome 2.3. NDAs and DAEs have enhanced processes and systems to effectively oversee the implementation, financial management, monitoring and reporting of climate programmes and projects.

☒ Output 2.3.1. NDA and DAEs have enhanced relevant capacity, processes and systems in place to oversee and implement climate programmes and projects.

Activities

2-3-1.a. Activity 2.3.1a. Strengthen the Capacity of the NDA and CRIP-Ghana Secretariat to Monitor, Coordinate, and Oversee the Implementation of Climate Investments and Programmes This activity will strengthen the capacity of the NDA and the CRIP-Ghana Secretariat to effectively monitor, coordinate, and oversee the implementation of climate investments and programmes across Ghana. It will develop and institutionalize systems, tools, and procedures for tracking project implementation progress, results delivery, and alignment with national climate priorities. The activity will provide targeted training on portfolio management, implementation oversight, results monitoring, climate finance reporting, and adaptive management. It will also support the development of a centralized project monitoring dashboard and reporting framework within CRIP-Ghana Platform to provide real-time visibility of climate projects being implemented by government institutions, development partners, accredited entities, and private-sector actors. The aim of this activity is to strengthen national oversight of climate investments, improve accountability and coordination, and enable evidence-based decision-making to maximize the impact of climate finance in Ghana.

2-3-1.b. Activity 2.3.1b. Convene Tri-Annual CRIP-Ghana Technical Working Group Meetings to Provide Technical Oversight, Policy Advice, and Strategic Guidance on Climate Investments and Programmes This activity will support the convening of tri-annual CRIP-Ghana Technical Working Group (TWG) meetings to provide technical oversight, policy advice, and strategic guidance on climate finance, climate investments, and implementation of national climate priorities. The TWGs will comprise representatives from key government institutions, development partners, academia, civil society, financial institutions, and technical experts, and will serve as the primary technical advisory mechanism of the platform. The meetings will provide a structured forum for reviewing climate investment concepts and No-Objection Letter applications, deliberating on policy and regulatory issues affecting climate finance mobilisation, assessing implementation progress of climate investments and programmes, identifying emerging challenges and risks, and recommending corrective actions where necessary. The TWGs will also facilitate technical coordination across sectors, promote knowledge exchange, and provide expert inputs into the development of climate policies, strategies, financing frameworks, and investment pipelines supported under CRIP-Ghana. The aim of this activity is to institutionalize a structured technical review and advisory mechanism that strengthens the quality, coherence, and effectiveness of climate investments and climate finance decision-making in Ghana.
2-3-1.c. Activity 2.3.1c. Develop a Climate Finance Tracking and Reporting System to monitor flows and align expenditures with national priorities. This activity will develop and operationalize a climate finance tracking and reporting system integrated within CRIP to monitor the flow, allocation, and use of climate-related funds. It will establish methodologies, classifications, and reporting tools to track climate finance mobilised across ministries, sectors, and funding sources, and align them with national priorities such as the NAP and NDC. The system will support transparency, accountability, and evidence-based decision-making by enabling government and stakeholders to assess financing gaps, track results, and improve resource allocation. The aim of this activity is to institutionalize a robust climate finance tracking mechanism within the climate platform.

Objective 3. Knowledge-sharing and learning to enhance national and regional cooperation on climate programming and financing

☐ Outcome 3.1. Developing countries, through NDAs or focal points, have made use of knowledge products to address policy gaps and integrated climate investment programming and implementation.

☒ Output 3.1.1. Knowledge products developed and/or used to address policy gaps and integrated climate investment programming and implementation.

Activities

3-1-1.a. Activity 3.1.1a. Develop the Institutional Design and Operational Blueprint for the Ghana Climate-Resilient Investment Platform (CRIP-Ghana). This activity will build on the outcomes of Activity 1.1.1a to develop a comprehensive institutional and operational blueprint for CRIP-Ghana. It will define the governance structure, including the Secretariat, Technical Working Groups, and stakeholder forums, and develop core operational instruments such as Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), Terms of Reference (TORs), coordination protocols, and reporting frameworks. The activity will also review and update the No Objection Letter procedures, design the IT and knowledge management architecture to support coordination, data integration, and monitoring functions of the platform. The aim is to translate stakeholder-agreed principles (from 1.1.2a) into a fully articulated and implementable design for CRIP-Ghana.

☒ Outcome 3.2. Enhanced collaboration among developing countries on climate change issues, evidenced by transboundary and regional cooperations/South-South cooperation.

☒ Output 3.2.1. Regional or South-South partnerships, programmes, policies, MOUs and/or collaboration mechanisms established among developing countries, including through their DAEs.

Activities

3-2-1.a. Activity 3.2.1a Support Regional Engagement and South–South Cooperation through Participation in International Climate Finance and Country Platform Events This activity will support key Ghanaian stakeholders to participate in targeted international climate finance and country platform events to facilitate knowledge exchange, showcase the CRIP-Ghana model, and mobilize strategic partnerships and financing opportunities. Participation will be focused on high-impact forums involving climate funds, development finance institutions, and peer country platforms to strengthen Ghana's positioning within the global climate finance landscape. The engagements will enable stakeholders to learn from international best practices, build partnerships, and promote Ghana's climate investment pipeline. The activity assumes participation of up to four representatives in two strategic events per year over three years, with each engagement linked to concrete outputs such as partnership development, investment promotion, and integration of lessons learned into CRIP-Ghana implementation. Beyond participation in international events, the activity will support the establishment of up to three structured South–South cooperation partnerships with countries that have developed country platforms or demonstrated experience in climate finance coordination and investment mobilisation. Priority consideration will be given to countries such as Brazil, Bangladesh, and South Africa, with the final selection to be confirmed during the inception phase. The partnerships will focus on thematic areas including climate investment coordination, country platform governance, climate finance mobilisation, project pipeline development, and climate investment monitoring systems. Each partnership will be expected to produce concrete collaboration outputs such as joint workplans, partnership roadmaps, knowledge exchange programmes, technical cooperation activities, or, where appropriate, Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs). Lessons learned and good practices generated through these engagements will be documented and integrated into CRIP-Ghana's operational procedures, investment planning processes, and knowledge management systems to ensure sustainability and long-term institutional benefits beyond the readiness support period. Brazil, Bangladesh, and South Africa were identified based on the NDA's preliminary assessment, which indicates that these countries have relatively advanced and well-established country platforms and climate finance coordination mechanisms from which Ghana can derive valuable lessons. They have therefore been identified as initial priority candidates for knowledge exchange. However, the selection is not intended to be prescriptive. During implementation, the NDA will further assess and confirm the most appropriate partner countries through stakeholder consultations and participation in regional and international climate events. This process will enable Ghana to identify additional countries with relevant experience and establish partnerships that best support the objectives of CRIP-Ghana.

4.4 Stakeholder Engagement Strategy

The stakeholder engagement strategy for CRIP-Ghana is anchored in a participatory and inclusive approach, recognizing that effective climate finance coordination and investment planning requires the active involvement of all relevant actors across government, private sector, civil society, and local communities.

During the design of this readiness proposal, extensive consultations were conducted with key national stakeholders to identify gaps, challenges, and priority solutions. Engagements were held with the Ministry of Finance (as GCF NDA), Environmental Protection Authority (EPA), National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund (GIIF), and financial sector representatives including Ecobank Ghana. These consultations highlighted key challenges such as the need for stronger coordination across institutions, improved alignment of climate policies and investment planning, limited pipeline development processes, and capacity gaps in accessing and managing climate finance. Inputs from stakeholders directly informed the design of the CRIP-Ghana platform, including its focus on strengthening coordination mechanisms, developing a national climate finance mobilization strategy, establishing a technical assistance facility, and building capacity across public and private sector actors. The engagement process also confirmed strong national ownership and alignment with existing frameworks such as the NAP, NDC, and LTS.

Stakeholder engagement will remain central throughout the implementation of the readiness support. Activities, such as pipeline development, and capacity-building programmes, will incorporate participatory consultations and validation workshops to ensure stakeholder inputs are systematically integrated.

To ensure that stakeholder feedback and concerns are effectively addressed, the project will establish clear communication and feedback mechanisms, including documentation of consultations, structured reporting of outcomes, and iterative validation processes. The CRIP-Ghana Secretariat will be responsible for coordinating stakeholder engagement, tracking feedback, and ensuring that inputs are reflected in project deliverables and decision-making processes. Special attention will be given to ensuring inclusive participation, including representation of women, youth, and marginalized groups, guided by the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Gender Action Plan developed under the project. This continuous and structured engagement approach will strengthen ownership, enhance transparency, and ensure that CRIP-Ghana responds effectively to the needs and priorities of all stakeholders.

Operational Feedback and Inclusion Mechanisms

Stakeholder engagement under CRIP-Ghana will be coordinated through stakeholder dialogues. Feedback received from the dialogues will be documented by the CRIP Secretariat to ensure that stakeholder inputs are reflected in policies, investment priorities, and project development processes. To ensure sustained participation of marginalized groups, the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Gender Action Plan will include specific participation targets and outreach measures for women, youth, local government representatives, community-based organizations, and vulnerable groups. Where appropriate, consultations will be conducted at sub-national level and supported through accessible communication formats to reduce participation barriers and promote meaningful engagement throughout implementation.

4.5 Risk Assessment and Mitigation measures

Please describe potential risks and risk monitoring plan, as follows:

- Please list the key identified and potential risks as well as the mitigation measures proposed. The potential risks could include, for example, delays, disruptions, cost and market risks, inadequate coordination/participation, lack of political support, money-laundering/terrorist financing, and prohibited practices.
- Please indicate the probability of occurrence (low/medium/high) and impact level (low/medium/high) for each potential risk.
- If managed remotely, please describe the measures (mechanisms and controls) to be taken to identify, assess, monitor and mitigate any risk of money-laundering, terrorist financing or prohibited practices.
- Please describe the measures (mechanisms and controls) to be taken for activities within the proposal to identify, assess, monitor and mitigate any risk of money-laundering, terrorist financing, prohibited practices and other integrity matters.

Risk Category	Specific risk(s) / Risk(s) description	Probability of occurrence	Impact level	Mitigation action(s)	Entity(ies) responsible to manage the risk(s)
Operational	Delays in implementation due to coordination challenges across multiple stakeholders and institutions involved in CRIP-Ghana.	Medium	Medium	Establish a dedicated PMU with clear roles and timelines; implement structured coordination mechanisms; maintain detailed workplans and regular progress monitoring.	Ecobank
Operational	Limited stakeholder participation or engagement affecting quality of outputs and ownership.	Low	Medium	Implement a Stakeholder Engagement Plan with clear participation targets; convene regular forums and consultations; ensure continuous communication and feedback loops.	Ecobank, MOF
Political	Institutional resistance or overlapping mandates affecting coordination across MDAs.	Medium	Medium	Clearly define roles and responsibilities through governance frameworks; validate arrangements through stakeholderconsultations; formalize coordination through agreed protocols.	MOF
Other	Risk of money laundering or terrorist financing through engagement of third-party vendors, consultants, or financial flows under the project.	Low	Medium	Conduct AML/CFT due diligence on all counterparties (consultants, vendors, service providers) at onboarding and during implementation; apply screening against sanctions lists, PEP databases, and adverse media.	Ecobank, MOF, GIIF

Other	Risk of fraud, corruption, collusion, or misuse of funds in procurement and implementation processes.	Low	High	Enforce zero-tolerance policies on prohibited practices; apply transparent procurement processes; include audit provisions and whistleblower mechanisms; conduct periodic internal and external audits.	Ecobank, MOF, GIIF
Other	Sanctions	Low	Medium	Ecobank will conduct sanctions screening of Sub-Recipients, consultants, vendors, and counterparties prior to contracting and periodically during implementation, in accordance with its sanction screening and compliance procedures.	Ecobank, MOF, GIIF
Other	Actual, potential, or perceived conflicts of interest may arise during project implementation, including the procurement and selection of consultants, service providers, and decision-making processes.	Low	Medium	All personnel, evaluators, and decision-makers will be required to disclose conflicts of interest, recuse themselves where necessary, and comply with Ecobank's conflict of interest, procurement, and ethics policies.	Ecobank, MOF, GIIF

5. Logical Framework (output)

Guidance

Please complete the logical framework in the separate document.

Objective: Capacity-building for climate-finance coordination and setting up the enabling environment for integrated climate investment.

Outcome: Developing countries, through NDAs or focal points, have enhanced capacity to fulfil their roles, responsibilities and policy requirements, including coordination mechanisms to engage relevant stakeholders to develop, advance, and implement NDCs, NAPs and LTSs.

Output: NDA/focal point and other climate stakeholders have enhanced their capacity to fulfil their roles and responsibilities to develop, advance and implement NDCs, NAPs and LTSs.

Indicator: Proportion of NDA/focal point, Coordination Mechanism and other climate stakeholders reporting an enhanced capacity to fulfil their roles and responsibilities to develop, advance and implement NDCs, NAPs and LTSs (Individuals: X/total).

Please provide the number of participants per strategic framework

Unit: No. of Participants

Strategic Framework	Baseline	Target
NAP	0	50
NDC	0	50
LTS	0	50

Output: An inclusive Coordination Mechanism has enhanced capacity to fulfill its mandate to develop, advance and implement NDCs, NAPs and LTSs.

Indicator: An inclusive Coordination Mechanism or Country Platform* is supported.

Please provide the number of Coordination mechanisms per status

Unit: No. of Coordination Mechanisms

Effectiveness Status	Baseline	Target
Establish	0	1

Please provide the number of Country Platform per status

Unit: No. of Country Platforms

Effectiveness Status	Baseline	Target
Establish	0	1

Indicator: Number of coordination meetings or dialogues undertaken with climate stakeholders, including climate funds, financiers and partners.

Please provide the number of coordination meetings or dialogues

Unit: No. of Meetings/Dialogues

Project Countries	Baseline	Target
Ghana	0	12

Expected Deliverables

☒ Status report on capacity building of NDA and climate stakeholders in [Country] to develop, advance, and implement NDCs, NAPs and LTS.

☒ Status report on country coordination mechanism, country (or regional) platform for enhanced climate finance access to develop, advance, and implement NDCs, NAPs and LTS in the Country.

Outcome: Developing countries design and implement strategic frameworks (including NDC/NAP/LTS), policies and instruments, including climate investment plans, to create enabling environments for integrated climate investments.

Output: Inclusive strategic frameworks (NDCs, NAPs, and LTSs) and policy instruments are created, updated and/or strengthened.

Indicator: Number of inclusive NDCs, NAPs and LTSs developed or advanced.

Please provide the number of Strategic Frameworks developed or updated and select the status of the framework

Unit: No. of Strategic Frameworks

Baseline	Target
0	1

Indicator: Number of inclusive policy instruments developed or enhanced to implement NDCs, NAPs, and/or LTSs.

Please provide the number of Strategic Frameworks developed or updated

Unit: No. of Policy Instruments

Lifecycle Status	Baseline	Target
Update/Revise	0	1

Indicator: Number of inclusive policies, regulations and mechanisms developed or enhanced to incentivize private sector engagement and catalyze private funds.

Please provide the number of policies, regulations and mechanisms developed or updated to incentivize private sector engagement

Unit: No. of Items

Lifecycle Status	Baseline	Target
New	0	1

Expected Deliverables

☐ Status report on the national adaptation plan (NAP).

☒ Status report on the nationally determined contribution (NDC).

☐ Status report on the long term climate strategies (LTS).

☒ Status report on policies, regulations and mechanisms developed or enhanced to incentivize private sector engagement in the Country.

Outcome: Direct access applicants and accredited entities (DAEs) have met and maintained the accreditation standards of the GCF and strengthened their programming capacities, as evidenced by the development of GCF-funded activities.

Output: Institutional gaps of direct access applicants and accredited entities (DAEs) are addressed to obtain and/or maintain accreditation.

Indicator: Number of direct access applicants and accredited entities (DAEs) with capacity, systems, policies and tools that are compliant with GCF accreditation requirements.

Please provide the number of entities benefitted from the country window or DAE window
Unit: No. of Entities

Accreditation Support	Baseline	Target
Pre-Accreditation Support	0	2

Expected Deliverables

☒ Status report on capacity building of direct access applicants and accredited entities to meet GCF accreditation requirements.

Objective: Paradigm-shifting GCF pipeline development and implementation for adaptation and mitigation, based on country needs and guided by USP-2 programming targets.

Outcome: Developing countries have developed or updated their country programmes to guide GCF investment.

Output: An inclusive Country Programme has articulated the country's needs, climate priorities and GCF USP-2 programming targets for the country.

Indicator: An inclusive Country Programme document developed or updated with country's needs and climate priorities, guided by GCF USP-2 programming targets.

Please provide the number of country programme(s) new or updated
Unit: No. of Country Programmes

Lifecycle Status	Baseline	Target
Update/Revise	0	1

Expected Deliverables

☒ Country Programme Document.

Outcome: Developing countries have developed high-quality concept notes linked to approved GCF proposals for adaptation and mitigation that are aligned with the USP-2 results, including through DAEs, that build on readiness support and country programmes.

Output: NDA, DAEs and other climate stakeholders, have enhanced their capacity on Concept Note and/or Funding Proposal development for an inclusive integrated climate programming.

Indicator: Number of studies, assessments, and other actions undertaken to support the development of investment-grade Concept Notes and/or Funding Proposals.

Please provide the number of studies, assessments, and other actions to develop CN/FP
Unit: No. of Studies/assessments

Conducted to	Baseline	Target
Conducted for GCF	0	2

Output: Investment-grade Concept Notes and/or Funding Proposals that are fully aligned with the Country Programme and passed the GCF screening process.

Indicator: Number of Concept Notes and/or Funding Proposals developed that are fully aligned with the Country Programme.

Please provide the CN/FP developed
Unit: No. of Projects

Project Submission Type	Baseline	Target
Concept Note	0	2

Expected Deliverables

☒ Concept Note and studies, assessment, reports, etc. to support the development of investment-grade Concept Notes.

☐ Funding Proposal and studies, assessment, reports, etc. to support the development of investment-grade Funding Proposals.

Outcome: NDAs and DAEs have enhanced processes and systems to effectively oversee the implementation, financial management, monitoring and reporting of climate programmes and projects.

Output: NDA and DAEs have enhanced relevant capacity, processes and systems in place to oversee and implement climate programmes and projects.

Indicator: Number of NDA and DAEs reporting enhanced processes and systems, knowledge and skills that advance their programme/project implementation, financial management, monitoring and reporting, and compliance with GCF standards and policies.

Please provide the number of NDAs/DAEs advancing their programme/project of GCF Funded Activities
Unit: No. of Entities

Institution Roles	Baseline	Target
NDA	0	1

Expected Deliverables

☒ Status report on capacity building of NDA and DAEs in the Country/Region in project/ program design, implementation and oversight.

Objective: Knowledge-sharing and learning to enhance national and regional cooperation on climate programming and financing.

Outcome: Developing countries, through NDAs or focal points, have made use of knowledge products to address policy gaps and integrated climate investment programming and implementation.

Output: Climate knowledge products and resources is generated and disseminated to develop or advance policies, programming and/or implementation

Indicator: Number of inclusive knowledge products and resources.

Please provide the number of knowledge products/resources
Unit: No. of Knowledge Products/Resources

Strategic Framework	Baseline	Target
NDC	0	1
NAP	0	1

Strategic Framework	Baseline	Target
LTS	0	1

Indicator: Number of inclusive knowledge-sharing events and platforms.

Please provide the number of events/knowledge platforms per strategic framework
Unit: No. of knowledge-sharing events/platforms

Strategic Framework	Baseline	Target
NDC	0	1
NAP	0	1
LTS	0	1

Expected Deliverables

☒ Knowledge Products / Compendium of Knowledge Products produced (Policies, Programme, NDC, NAP, LTS, L&D, TNA and others related).

☒ Status report on the knowledge sharing events and knowledge sharing platform promoted by the Country.

Outcome: Enhanced collaboration among developing countries on climate change issues, evidenced by transboundary and regional cooperations/South-South cooperation.

Output: Regional or South-South partnerships, programmes, policies, MOUs and/or collaboration mechanisms established among developing countries, including through their DAEs.

Indicator: Number of regional or South-South partnerships, programmes, policies, MOUs and/or collaboration mechanisms established.

Please provide the number of regional, multi-regional, South-South partnerships established or strengthened
Unit: No. of Regional Partnerships

Effectiveness Status	Baseline	Target
Establish	0	3

Expected Deliverables

☒ Status report on the regional or South-South partnerships, programmes, policies, MOUs and/or collaboration mechanisms promoted by the Country or Region.

6. Implementation Arrangements

6.1.1 Partnering under the Direct Access

Overall Implementation Approach

The readiness support will be implemented with Ecobank Ghana PLC serving as the Delivery Partner. The Ministry of Finance (MoF), in its role as GCF National Designated Authority (NDA), will provide strategic oversight, ensure alignment with national priorities, and facilitate coordination across government institutions. Sub-Recipients (SRs) will include the Ministry of Finance and Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund (GIIF). The SRs will be responsible for delivering specific components of the readiness activities in line with their institutional mandates.

Roles and Responsibilities of Key Parties

Ecobank, as the Delivery Partner, will be responsible for overall project management, fiduciary oversight, procurement, financial management, and reporting to the GCF. It will enter into Sub-Recipient Agreement with each Sub-Recipient, clearly defining roles, responsibilities, deliverables, and reporting requirements. The SRs will implement assigned activities and report to Ecobank on a bi-annual basis, aligned with approved workplans and budgets. The NDA will play a central role in project ownership, strategic decision-making, and coordination, ensuring alignment with national frameworks such as the NAP, NDC, and LTS. The NDA will also chair the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and endorse key deliverables.

Project Governance Structure

A Project Steering Committee (PSC), chaired by the NDA, will provide strategic guidance, approve annual workplans, and ensure high-level coordination across stakeholders. A Project Management Unit (PMU), hosted by Ecobank, will support day-to-day implementation, coordination, monitoring, reporting, and stakeholder engagement. The PMU will oversee consultants and service providers and ensure timely delivery of activities across all components. The PMU will comprise a Project Manager, M&E Manager and ESS & Gender Specialist.

Technical Advisors will provide high-level technical guidance and policy alignment support to the project, ensuring coherence with national climate priorities and development frameworks. This group will include the NDA at the Ministry of Finance, the Office of the Minister of State for Climate Change and Sustainability, the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), EPA Ghana, and the Private Enterprise Federation (PEF). They will support the PSC and PMU by reviewing key outputs, providing strategic inputs on policy, planning, and private sector engagement, and facilitating cross-government and public–private coordination to strengthen the effectiveness and sustainability of CRIP-Ghana implementation.

Implementation Arrangements on the Ground

Implementation will be anchored in Ghana through Ecobank and the participating Sub-recipients. The PMU will be based in-country and will coordinate closely with all stakeholders to ensure effective implementation, supervision, and monitoring of activities. Regular stakeholder engagements, supervision missions, and coordination meetings will be conducted to track progress and address implementation challenges in a timely manner.

Reporting to GCF

Ecobank will be responsible for reporting to the GCF, including submission of consolidated technical and financial progress reports in accordance with GCF requirements. SR's will submit bi-annual reports to Ecobank, which will be reviewed, validated, and aggregated. Reporting by Ecobank to GCF will include annual progress reports, a mid-term review, and a final completion report in line with the readiness grant agreement between Ecobank and GCF. Independent audits and evaluations will also be conducted to ensure transparency, accountability, and performance.

6.1.2 Framework Agreements

The Government of Ghana has selected Ecobank Ghana PLC, a GCF Direct Access Entity in Ghana, to serve as the Delivery Partner for this readiness proposal. In this role, Ecobank will be responsible for implementing the readiness support and will handle all fiduciary, financial management, procurement, monitoring, and reporting functions in full compliance with its signed Grant Agreement with the GCF.

Ecobank Ghana has been selected based on its strong comparative advantage as a GCF Direct Access Entity with demonstrated capacity in climate finance structuring, fiduciary management, and private-sector engagement. Its role within Ghana's climate finance ecosystem uniquely positions it to bridge public and private finance, mobilize investment, and support the development of bankable climate projects. In addition, Ecobank has established institutional systems that meet GCF fiduciary standards, including financial management, procurement, and risk management frameworks. Its in-country presence, operational capacity, and experience working with both government and private-sector actors make it well suited to coordinate the implementation of CRIP-Ghana, particularly given the platform's strong focus on financial engineering, pipeline development, and private-sector mobilisation.

Use of Sub-Recipients

Ecobank will engage key national institutions as Sub-Recipients, specifically the Ministry of Finance (NDA), Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund (GIIF). These institutions will deliver specific technical components of the readiness activities aligned with their mandates.

Roles and Responsibilities

Ecobank as the Delivery Partner, will be responsible for overall project implementation, including fiduciary oversight, financial management, procurement, contract management, and reporting to the GCF. It will host the Project Management Unit (PMU), which will oversee day-to-day implementation, coordination, monitoring, and reporting.

The Ministry of Finance, as NDA, will provide strategic oversight, ensure alignment with national priorities, chair the Project Steering Committee (PSC), and endorse key deliverables. Sub-Recipients (MoF and GIIF) will be responsible for executing assigned activities, providing technical inputs, and reporting on progress. Consultants and firms will be engaged by Ecobank to deliver specialized technical services.

Financial Capacity Assessment of Sub-recipients

The selected Sub-Recipients are established national institutions with demonstrated experience in managing public resources and implementing donor-funded programmes. Their institutional mandates and prior engagement in climate-related initiatives provide assurance of their technical and operational capacity.

Ecobank, as a GCF-accredited Direct Access Entity, has undergone a rigorous accreditation process confirming its fiduciary, financial management, and compliance capabilities. Prior to proposal approval, Ecobank will conduct risk-based financial capacity assessments of all proposed Sub-Recipients and submit the assessment reports to the GCF in accordance with GCF requirements. The assessments will evaluate the adequacy of each Sub-Recipient's internal controls, financial management systems, and reporting capacity. Any identified gaps or weaknesses will be addressed through appropriate oversight, capacity-building, and risk mitigation measures.

Implementation Approach and Contractual Arrangements

Ecobank will enter into formal Sub-Recipient Agreement with each Sub-Recipient, outlining roles, deliverables, budgets, and reporting requirements. The agreements with the Sub-recipient will be consistent with the grant agreement between the GCF and Ecobank Ghana and relavant obligations will be passed down to the sub-recipeints accordingly. Disbursements will be made on a bi-annual basis, linked to approved workplans and satisfactory performance.

Sub-Recipients will submit periodic technical and financial reports to Ecobank, which will review, validate, and consolidate them. The PMU will coordinate implementation across all entities, ensure alignment with the workplan, and facilitate communication and issue resolution. The PSC will provide strategic oversight and approve key decisions.

Reporting Mechanism to the GCF

Ecobank will be responsible for all reporting to the GCF. This includes submission of consolidated annual progress reports, financial reports, mid-term review inputs, and the final completion report in accordance with GCF requirements.

Sub-Recipients will submit bi-annual reports to Ecobank, which will be aggregated and validated prior to submission. Independent audits and evaluations will be conducted to ensure transparency, accountability, and compliance with GCF standards.

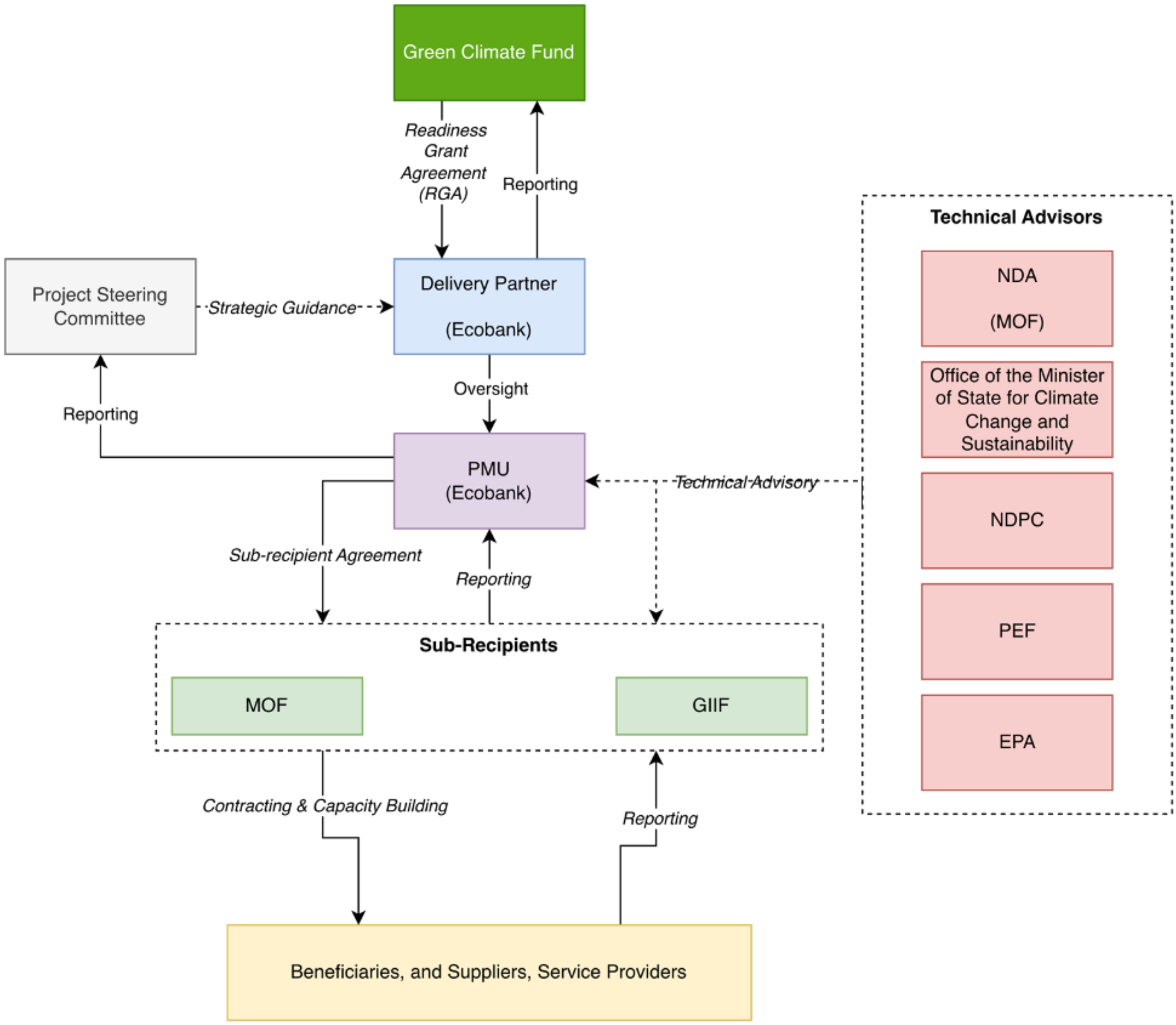
6.2 Organisation and Staffing

In this chapter, propose the structure and composition of your team. Consider including a visual depiction of the programme team through an organisational chart, depicting reporting responsibilities. List the main disciplines, key experts responsible, and technical and support staff, including their relevant past experience, using the form below.

Please also include any details on any other relevant group of stakeholders, such as steering committees, technical teams, tasks force, coordination mechanisms, PMC structure, etc.

For these groups, describe their composition, decision-making processes, operational procedures, terms of reference (if any) and how the NDA/focal point or the designated agency will manage or oversee these units to ensure fulfillment of its obligations.

Name of staff	Organization	Area of Expertise	Position Assigned	Task Assigned	Base Country During Assignment
Anita Wobil	Ecobank	Project Management	DP: Project Coordinator	Supervise the project implementation and ensure roll out according to the implementation plan	Ghana
Frank Osei-Nkrumah	Ecobank	Legal	DP: Advisor	Supervise the project implementation and oversee the legal aspects, including contracting IPs and consultants and service providers	Ghana



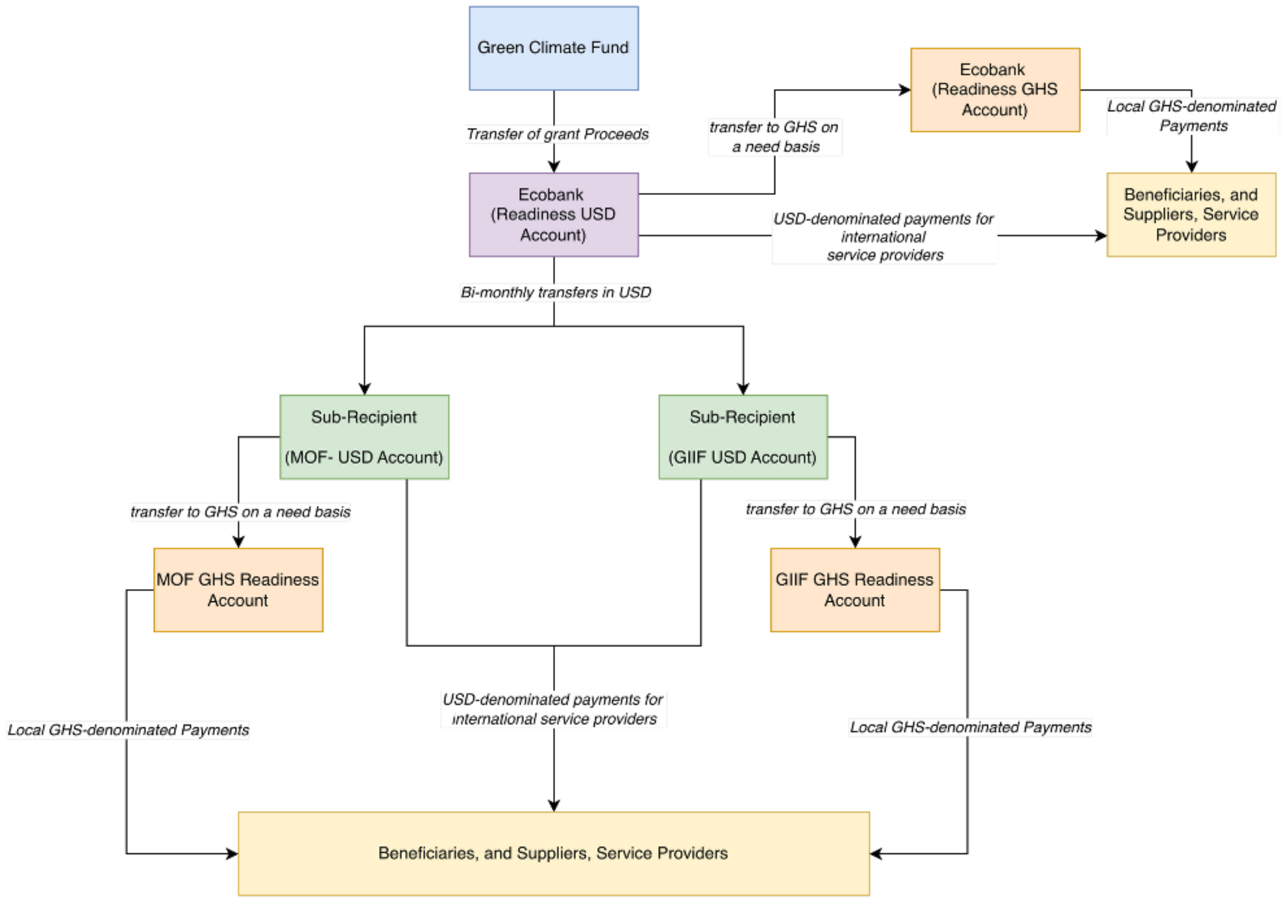
6.3 Fund flow arrangements

Ecobank Ghana PLC will establish a dedicated USD-denominated GCF Readiness Special Account to receive disbursements from the GCF. A local currency Project Account denominated in Ghana Cedis (GHS) will also be opened to facilitate payments for eligible in-country activities and expenditures. Funds will be maintained primarily in the USD Special Account at all times and transferred to the GHS Project Account only on an as-needed basis to meet approved and immediate payment obligations. This approach will preserve the USD value of the grant, reduce idle local currency balances, and minimize exposure to foreign exchange risk.

For financial reporting purposes, each USD-to-GHS conversion will be separately recorded and linked to the specific payment or group of payments funded from that conversion. Expenditures incurred in GHS will therefore be reported using the actual exchange rate applicable to the corresponding conversion transaction, providing a transparent, accurate, and auditable basis for foreign exchange reporting. This specific identification approach is more appropriate for the project's treasury arrangement, as funds will not be converted into a pooled GHS balance in advance of expenditure.

Disbursements to Sub-Recipients (MoF and GIIF) will be made in USD from the USD-denominated GCF Readiness Special Account on a bi-annual basis, subject to approved workplans, budgets, and satisfactory reporting on prior disbursements. Each Sub-Recipient will be required to follow the same treasury management approaches and maintain appropriate financial records and submit periodic financial reports to Ecobank for review and consolidation.

Ecobank will be responsible for overall financial management, including oversight of fund transfers, verification of expenditures, exchange rate documentation, and compliance with GCF financial management requirements. Monthly bank reconciliations will be conducted for both the USD Special Account and the GHS Project Account to ensure accuracy, transparency, and integrity of financial reporting.



7. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Guidance

The RRMF has been revised to align with the objectives and outcomes outlined in the 2024-2027 readiness strategy, with the view to (1) simplify and streamline monitoring and reporting procedures; (ii) appropriately capture and reflect the systemic approach and strategic, programme-based methodology for planning and implementing readiness support; and (iii) establish a clear connection between readiness support and the enhanced programming capacities of developing countries and DAEs to effectively access and utilise climate finance.

Please note that there are as per the Revised RRMF, there are two levels of monitoring and reporting. The first is at the programme/project level, and the second is at the Country level. Outlined below are the monitoring and reporting requirements and responsible parties.

7.1 Programme Monitoring and Reporting (Output-Level)

Responsibility & Tasks:

- In the case of direct access, the NDA/focal point, an agency designated for direct access, or a Framework Agreement (FWA) holder is responsible for monitoring the programme/project's implementation and preparing relevant reports that detail the progress of output-level results and deliverables as articulated in the programme/project logframe.

Financial Reporting:

- Regular financial reporting is the principal reporting mechanism under Readiness. Reports should provide an overview of funds received and expended and a comparison of planned versus actual expenditure with rationale for any variances. All financial reports must be presented in USD, in line with the approved programme budget. The detailed reporting requirements, including content and format, will be specified in the implementation-related templates.

Reporting Frequency:

- Annual progress reports, including financial reporting, are to be submitted to the GCF Secretariat by 31 March of each year, unless otherwise agreed to in the respective legal agreements. Upon project closure, a completion report must be submitted within six [6] months of the completion of the activities

☒ By checking this box, I acknowledge awareness of reporting tasks, including frequency and content

7.2 Financial Audits

Responsibility:

- Independent, third-party auditor commissioned by [choose appropriate] the NDA/focal point or designated agency or FWA holder in case of direct access.

Task:

- Regular financial audits to ensure responsible and transparent fund management, preventing misuse or mismanagement and ensuring compliance with GCF and national requirements.

Reporting Frequency:

- Annual financial audit reports must be submitted to the GCF Secretariat by 31 March of each calendar year, unless an alternative frequency and deadline is agreed upon at the conclusion of the legal agreement. The completion financial audit report to be submitted to the GCF Secretariat within three months of completing the activities.

Please confirm which type of auditor will be selected and provide any details

☒ Private Auditor

☐ Public Auditor (such as Country Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) or other)

N/A
N/A

☒ By checking this box, I acknowledge awareness of financial audit responsibilities, including frequency

7.3 Mid-Term Review (if the programme is four years)

This will align with the Year 2 annual progress report; a separate mid-term report is not required. Instead, a specific section in the Year 2 annual progress report will focus on the assessment of the adequacy of the initial design of the four-year programmes, the evaluation of the progress made towards achieving project objectives, and the review of the effectiveness of the delivery partner (if selected from the GCF pre-qualified pool). It will also identify any challenges encountered. The findings from this review will be used to make necessary adjustments to the project implementation plan in Years 3-4.

☒ By checking this box, I acknowledge awareness of reporting tasks, including frequency and content

7.4 Final Evaluation

Responsibility:

- An independent evaluator will be commissioned by the NDA/focal point, a designated agency or a FWA holder.

Task:

- Upon completion of the project implementation period, an independent evaluation will be conducted to assess the overall impact of the readiness activities. This evaluation will measure the contribution of these activities to the country's objectives and GCF outcomes, guided by the GCF Evaluation Policy and Standards. It will include an impact assessment and document lessons learned to inform future project planning and readiness support. If the country selects two programmes, the GCF Secretariat and the country may consult to explore the rationale and feasibility of conducting a single evaluation for both programmes.

Reporting Frequency:

- The final evaluation report will be submitted to the GCF Secretariat within three months of completing the Readiness activities.

If the country is considering two programmes, please confirm under which programme the final evaluation cost will be included in the budget:

☒ The final evaluation cost is included in this programme.
☐ The final evaluation cost is included in the other programme.
☒ By checking this box, I acknowledge awareness of reporting tasks, including frequency and content

7.5 Sanctions and Restrictive Measures

There are no UNSC sanctions in Ghana or on any of the parties to this project.

7.6 Grievance Redress Mechanisms
The project will follow Ecobank's grievance redress mechanisms and whistleblower policy. In line with its whistleblowing policy, Ecobank guarantees protection to a whistleblower who makes disclosures in good faith. Ecobank's procedures allow the public to make enquiries or express concerns related to its investments. The procedure is managed by Ecobank's Group Compliance Department. External stakeholders, be they individuals, civil society groups or communities, can submit their questions or concerns to a dedicated email address or raise them via Ecobank's social media accounts. The Ecobank corporate website also has a link to the Whistleblower system https://reports.ethicspoint.com/, which is hosted by third-party Global hotline provider NAVEX and is totally independent of the Ecobank IT platform. Beyond that, during the inception meeting and throughout the project implementation, all stakeholders, including Ecobank employees, contractors, and suppliers, will be informed of the GCF's Independent Redress Mechanism as an alternative to escalate grievances directly to GCF.

8. Budget

8.1 Budget
Please refer to the attached template. Download template
Budget source Of the total amount requested under this proposal, please outline how much is requested from the country window and how much from NAP origination or implementation, if applicable ☒ Country window: Insert amount requested out of the TOTAL AMOUNT REQUESTED $3,000,000 ☐ NAP Origination: Insert amount requested out of the TOTAL AMOUNT REQUESTED N/A ☐ NAP Implementation: Insert amount requested out of the TOTAL AMOUNT REQUESTED N/A **Budget plan (please complete in the separate document)** While developing the budget, please consider the ineligible costs as per page 13 of the **Initial Guide for Countries to Access Readiness Support**

9. Other relevant information

9.1 Exit and Sustainability Strategy

Capacity Building and Institutionalization

The readiness support is designed to deliver targeted capacity-building programmes across key institutions and stakeholders in the country's climate finance landscape. These programmes will focus on core competencies such as climate finance mobilization, project pipeline development, climate risk integration, project mangement, and climate finance governance. Training will be delivered through structured workshops, hands-on technical assistance, and practical application exercises to ensure that participants not only acquire knowledge but also apply it directly to institutional processes and project development.

Capacity-building initiatives will be tailored to Ghana's institutional context, aligning with existing mandates, workflows, and national systems. Training content and tools will be adapted to local needs, sector priorities, and stakeholder capacities, ensuring relevance, ownership, and long-term usability.

Integration into National Systems

CRIP-Ghana itself is designed as an institutional platform that will be embedded within Ghana's national climate governance architecture. The roles, coordination mechanisms, and processes established through the platform, including multi-stakeholder forums, technical working groups, and pipeline management systems, will be formalized and integrated into national systems. This will enhance institutional coordination, clarify mandates, and establish sustained practices for climate investment planning and implementation.

Sustainability Mechanisms

The establishment of the CRIP-Ghana Secretariat and its supporting systems, including the IT and knowledge management platform, will provide a permanent institutional mechanism for coordination, learning, and information sharing. Regular multi-stakeholder forums and technical working group meetings will continue beyond the readiness phase, serving as platforms for continuous engagement, knowledge exchange, and collaboration.

In addition, the project will develop and implement a financing and sustainability strategy for CRIP-Ghana, identifying long-term funding sources, including public budgets, development partner support, private sector contributions, and climate finance resources. This will ensure that the platform remains operational and effective beyond the readiness period.

9.2 Readiness Programme Closure

Overview of Closure Approach

The closure of the readiness programme will be managed through a structured transition process to ensure that all outputs, systems, and capacities developed under the project are fully institutionalized and sustained beyond the implementation period. The process will be led by Ecobank, in coordination with the Ministry of Finance (NDA) and GIIF as Sub-Recipients, and will ensure that both tangible and intangible assets are formally transferred to designated national institutions with clear ownership and accountability.

Asset Transfer Plan – Tangible Assets

All tangible assets procured under the readiness programme, including IT equipment, office furniture, and other operational tools provided to the PMU and CRIP-Ghana Secretariat, will be formally transferred to the CRIP-Ghana Secretariat. An asset register will be maintained throughout implementation, detailing asset description, location, custodian, and condition. At project closure, assets will be verified, documented, and transferred through signed handover certificates, with receiving institutions assuming full responsibility for their use, maintenance, and safeguarding.

Asset Transfer Plan – Intangible Assets

All intangible assets developed under the readiness programme will be transferred to national ownership to ensure long-term utilization. These include policy frameworks, strategies, tools, systems, and knowledge products such as the Climate Finance Mobilization Strategy, Climate Investment Pipeline and Deal Book, Technical Assistance Facility, and the CRIP-Ghana institutional and operational framework. The CRIP digital platform, including its IT architecture, data systems, and knowledge management tools, will be handed over to the CRIP-Ghana Secretariat with full access, documentation, and administrative control.

All intellectual property rights associated with outputs developed under the readiness support will reside with the Government of Ghana, represented by the NDA, with designated institutions authorized to use, update, and maintain these resources.

Transition of Responsibilities and Systems

The CRIP-Ghana Secretariat, supported by key institutions such as the Environmental Protection Authority, NDPC, GIIF, and Ecobank, will assume full responsibility for the continued operation of the platform, including coordination, stakeholder engagement, pipeline development, and knowledge management. Systems and processes established under the project, such as stakeholder forums, technical working groups, reporting mechanisms, and coordination protocols, will be integrated into institutional mandates and routine operations.

Documentation and Handover Process

A comprehensive Project Completion Report to GCF and Handover Report to the NDA will be prepared at the end of the readiness programme, documenting all assets, deliverables, systems, and institutional arrangements. The report will include an asset transfer log, inventory of tools and systems, and confirmation of ownership and responsibilities. Formal handover meetings will be conducted with all beneficiary institutions to ensure clarity and agreement on roles, responsibilities, and expectations.