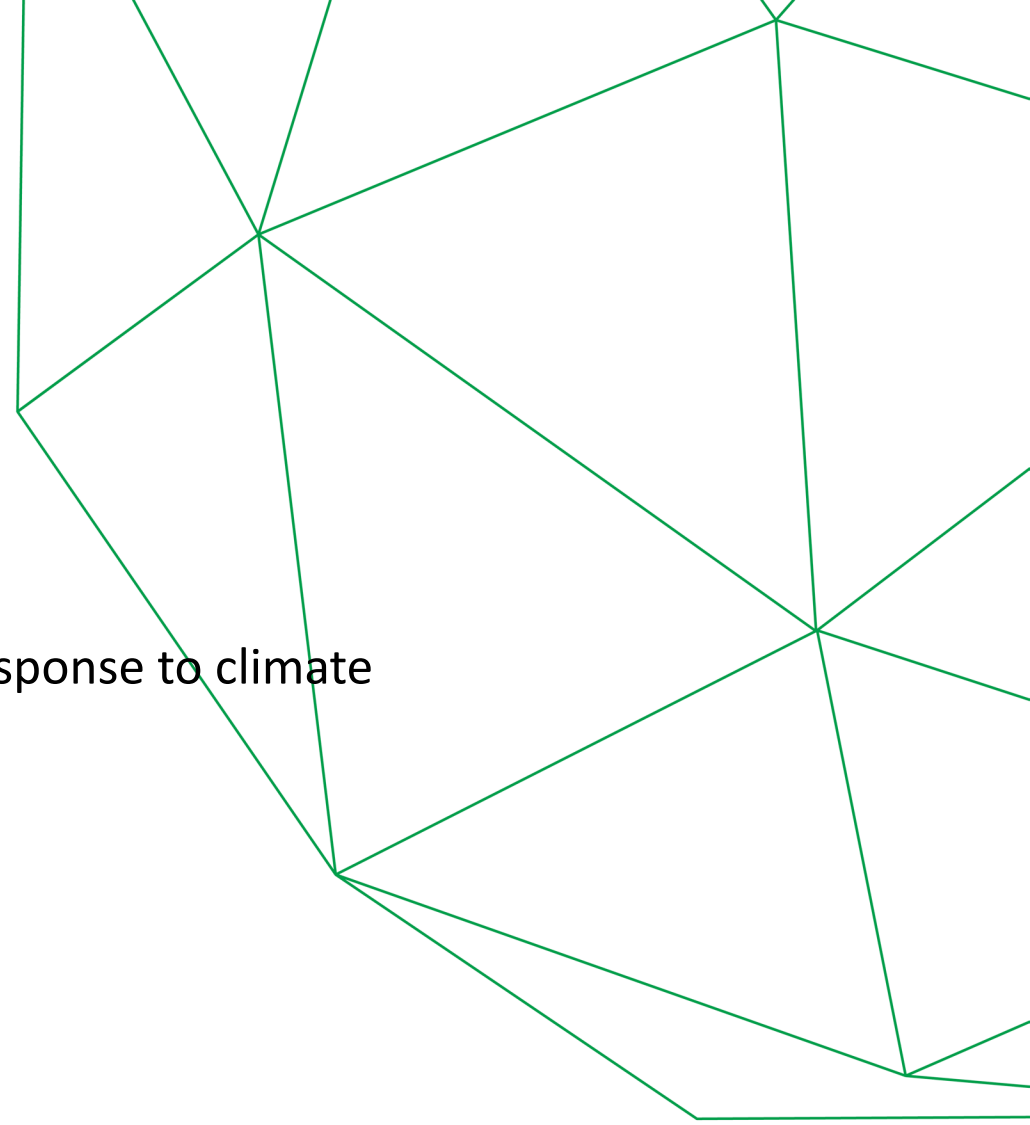




GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND

National Designated Authorities

The strategic role of the NDA in country ownership and the response to climate change



Objectives and expected outcomes



Emphasise the strategic role of the NDA in its engagement with GCF and other partners.



Understand the strategic role

Better strategic understanding

- Better understanding of the NDA's underlying strategic role

Apply it across GCF engagement

Stronger strategic capability

- Improved ability to fulfil strategic functions in key areas of GCF engagement

Learn from good practice

Good practice and lessons learned

- Sensitisation on good practices and lessons learned, especially in country coordination mechanisms and no-objection procedures



Why the NDA matters



It is the country's strategic interface with GCF.

Three defining contributions:

01 Country ownership

- Translate national climate and development priorities into coherent engagement with GCF

02 Strategic bridge

- Connect government, stakeholders, accredited entities and GCF processes

03 Investment leadership

- Guide climate investments toward low-emission, climate-resilient development

The official mandate of the NDA



Representing national priorities and interests of the country.



GREEN CLIMATE FUND (GCF)

GCF and NDA — communication and coordination of engagement



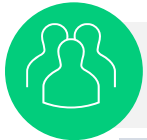
NATIONAL DESIGNATED AUTHORITY (NDA)



NDA and stakeholders — convening and coordination at national, sub-national, regional and international level



Convening sector ministries, institutions, entities, partners and non-state actors



STAKEHOLDER

Private sector	Readiness Delivery Partners	Entities: • Accredited • Executing	Institutions: • National & subnational • Regional & international
Academia	Civil society organisations		

The mandate at a glance: five interlocking responsibilities



Five functions that reinforce one another.

01 Set direction Anchor GCF engagement in NDCs, NAPs and national development plans

02 Convene Coordinate ministries, local authorities, civil society, private sector and communities

03 Programme Develop a country programme and a prioritized, credible pipeline

04 Assure ownership Operate an objective, transparent no-objection process

05 Enable delivery Support partner selection, readiness, access and portfolio oversight

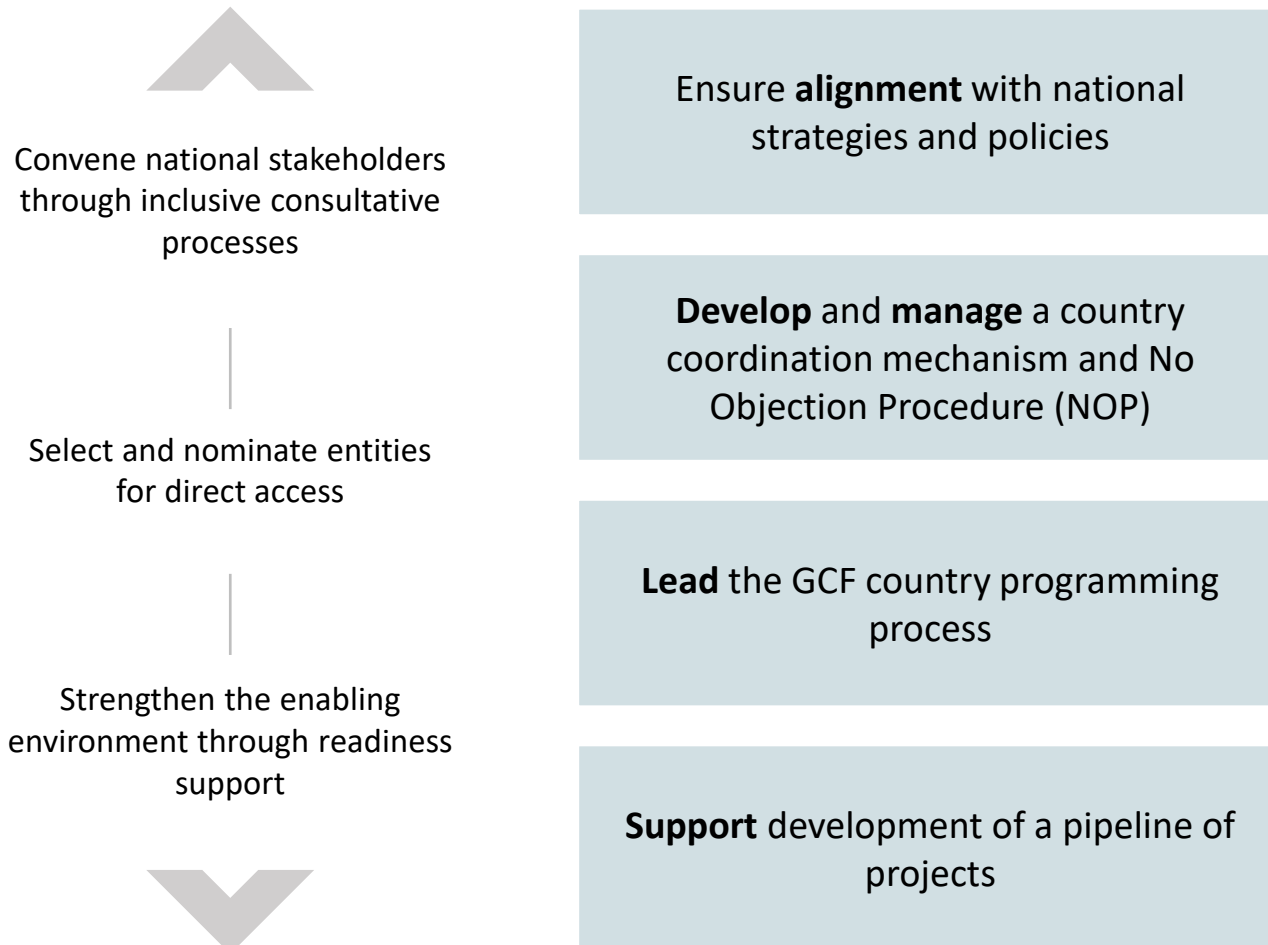
Weakness in one function affects the others.

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Key strategic functions



The NDA's core functions in its engagement with GCF.



- Articulate climate change challenges
- Identify financing gaps and opportunities

- Lead the process to agree NOP criteria, aligned to GCF criteria and other nationally determined considerations
- Issue no-objection letters

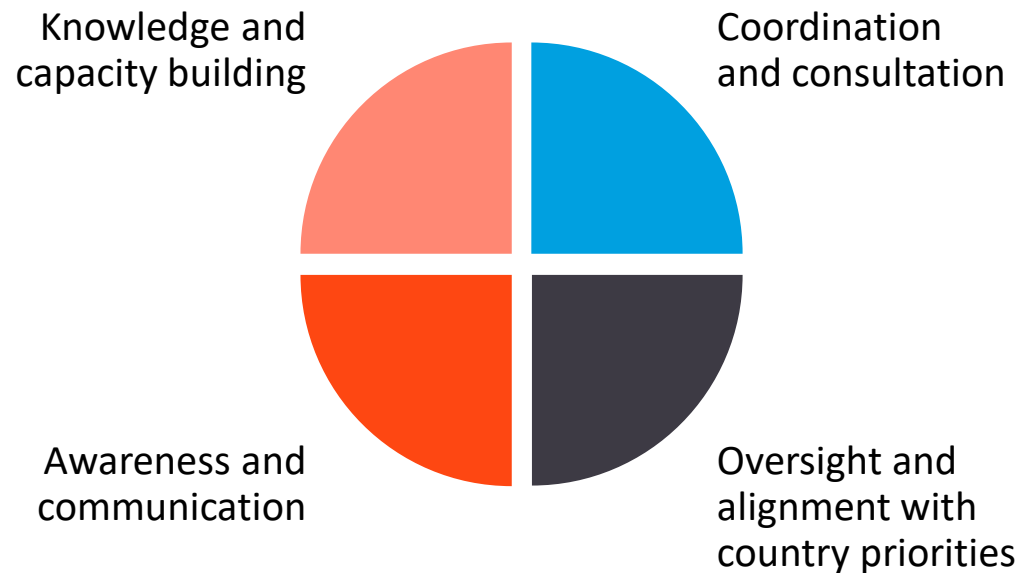
- Align national priorities with GCF investment criteria
- Identify opportunities to use climate finance as a lever

- Promote relevant, high-impact projects in line with national and country programme priorities
- Convene meetings to review progress on project implementation

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Source: Sample Operational Manual for the NDA of Palestine to the GCF (2018).

Required capacities of NDAs



- National priorities, strategies and plans, and the ability to contribute to national development planning
- Capacity to facilitate and coordinate country coordination mechanisms and multi-stakeholder engagement, including the private sector and other sources of climate finance
- Access to climate change expertise: familiarity with both mitigation and adaptation needs
- Familiarity with in-country institutions and relevant national and sub-national stakeholders
- Awareness raising and clear communication with stakeholders throughout the GCF process
- Oversight of the portfolio and continuous alignment with country priorities

Role 1: Strategic planning and country programming



From diagnosis to a live, evidence-based country programme.

- 1 Diagnose** Map climate risks, emissions, policy commitments and financing gaps
- 2 Prioritize** Agree a limited set of transformational investment priorities
- 3 Programme** Translate priorities into a country programme and pipeline
- 4 Match** Identify delivery partners with relevant expertise
- 5 Refresh** Update using evidence, portfolio learning and stakeholder feedback

Good practice: a pipeline should express a country strategy, not simply collect proposals.

Role 2: Stakeholder coordination and inclusive governance



Coordination standard: early, documented, representative and iterative.

Who to convene, and how to engage:

Government and delivery partners

- Finance, environment, planning and sector ministries
- Accredited entities, executing entities and readiness delivery partners

Non-state actors and rights holders

- Private sector, civil society, academia and financial institutions
- Local communities, Indigenous Peoples and groups facing heightened vulnerability

How to engage

- Stakeholder mapping
- Stakeholder analysis of capacity, interests and overlap with country priorities
- Level of engagement: active participation versus informing

Role 3: No-objection and national endorsement



Lead the process to agree NOP criteria aligned to GCF criteria and nationally determined considerations.

Three dimensions of a credible no-objection process:

Purpose

- Confirm alignment with national priorities
- Demonstrate country ownership
- Surface material concerns before submission

Process qualities

- Published criteria and roles
- Proportionate technical review
- Documented consultation and decisions
- Conflict-of-interest controls

NDA discipline

- Assess consistently and explain conditions clearly
- Maintain an auditable record

Role 4: Pipeline development and partner selection



Five tests applied to every candidate intervention.

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|---|
| 01 | Strategic fit | Clear contribution to national priorities and climate outcomes |
| 02 | Transformational logic | Potential for paradigm shift, replication or systemic change |
| 03 | Credible | Strong national ownership, evidence and institutional backing |
| 04 | Right partner | Capabilities, access modality and comparative advantage fit the concept |
| 05 | Readiness to advance | Risks, safeguards, financing structure and preparation needs understood |

Decision lens: the right intervention, with the right partner, at the right stage.

Role 5: Readiness, access and institutional strengthening



Four pillars of a capable national system

1

Institutional capacity

Mandate, staffing, governance, systems and continuity

2

Planning and programming

Evidence, country programming and investable pipelines

3

Access to finance

Direct access, partner engagement and project preparation capacity

4

Learning and systems

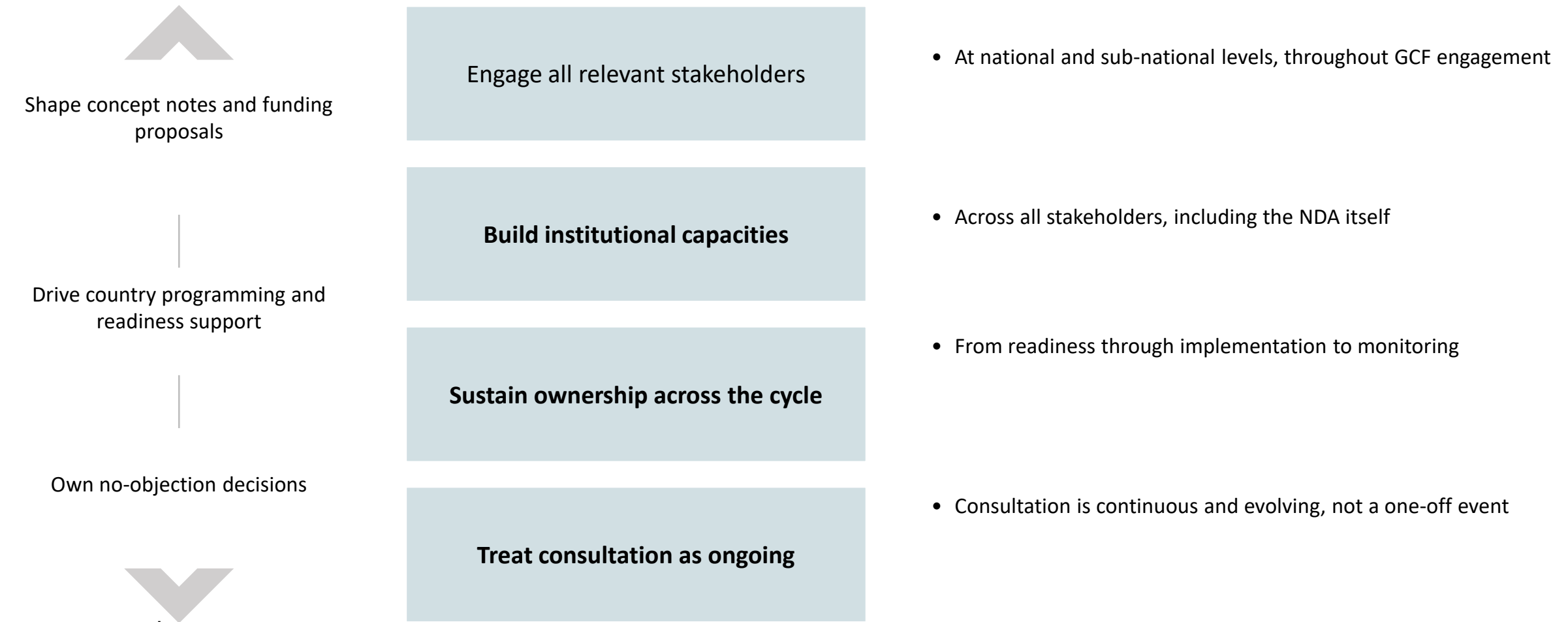
Knowledge management, monitoring and stakeholder engagement mechanisms

Outcome sought: a capable national system that can steer climate finance over time.

From contact point to strategic partner



The NDA moves beyond transmitting documents to shaping the substance of GCF engagement.



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Source: GCF/B.04/17 and GCF/B.15/06.

Thank you

Country ownership starts with a strong National Designated Authority.