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# **Engaging Strategically with the GCF**

**Presenters:**

**Kabishi Tshilumba, Chantal Naidoo & Alpha Kaloga**

**Second Structured Dialogue with Africa**

**3 to 6 April 2018**

**Bamako, Mali**



# Key outcomes

- Explore strategic approaches to accreditation entities including processes of selection and matching with country priorities
- Examine the country programming process and its role in developing funding proposals this supports the development of funding proposals
- Highlight the principle of partnerships to promote climate action and the support mechanisms offered by the GCF to promote such partnerships
- Share experiences among participants of the above



# Discussion outline

## 1. Accreditation strategy & selection of AEs

Kabishi Tshilumba, Entity Relationship Specialist

## 2. Programming & funding proposal development strategy

Chantal Naidoo, Regional Advisor

## 3. Partnerships for increased accessibility

Alpha Kaloga, Regional Advisor

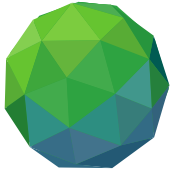
# **Accreditation strategy & selection of AEs**

Kabishi Tshilumba, Entity Relationship Specialist



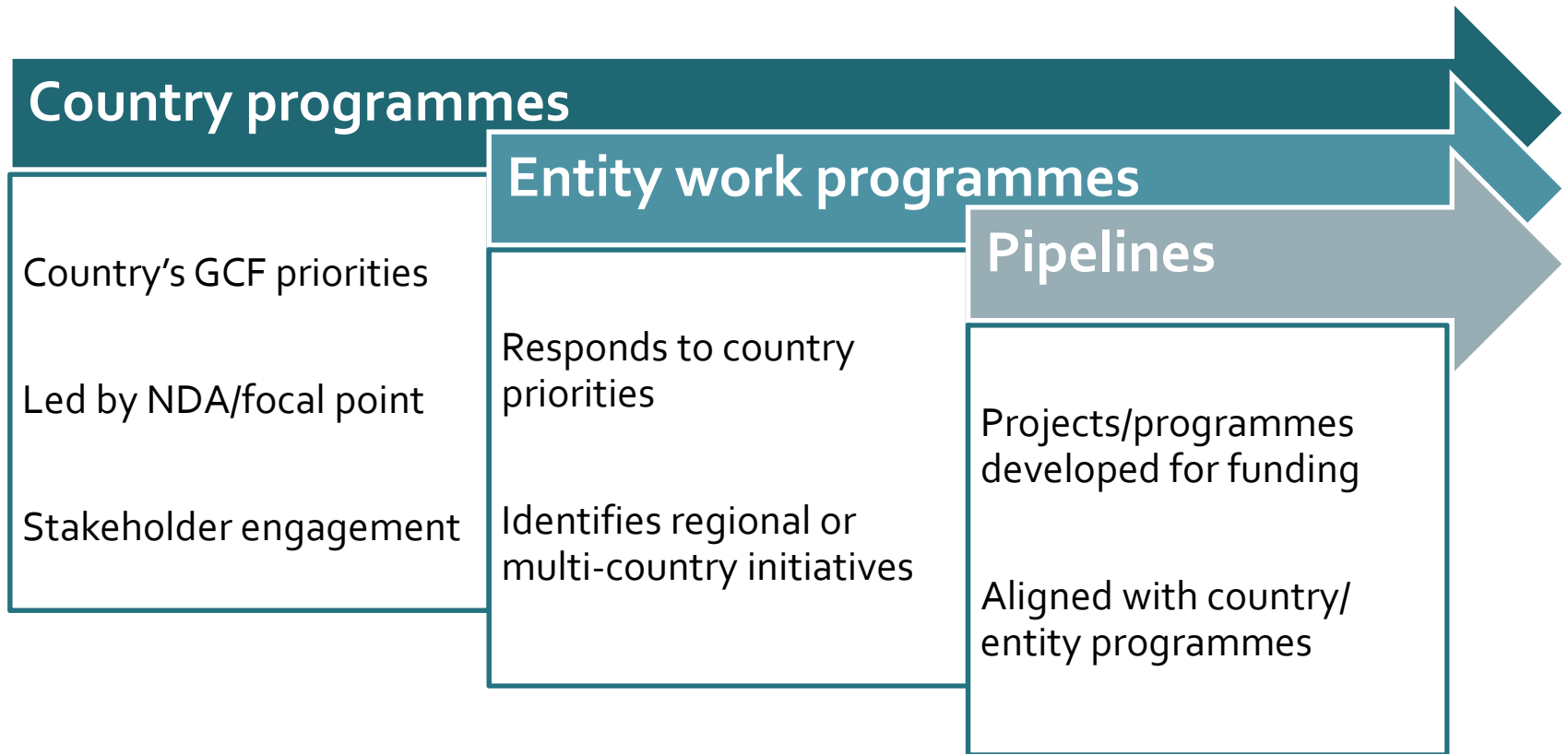
# Strategic considerations in entity selection

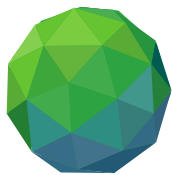
- To succeed in achieving its mandate, the GCF relies on AEs as partners, and engages with them in a programmatic way ***that aligns country needs with the AE's strengths and the GCF's strategy.***
- The GCF seeks to deploy a programmatic approach with its accredited entities (AEs) because of the advantages it provides for its business model.
- All AEs are different and their strengths vary, contributing in diverse ways to the country's climate agenda.
- The country's needs should drive the selection of direct access entities for nomination, taking into account the mix of access modalities (financial instruments), environmental and social risk management levels and project size capabilities necessary to implement projects included in the country programme.
- Similar considerations should be used by countries in the selection of international access entities to collaborate with.



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# Programming continuum





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# Fit-for-purpose approach to accreditation

## Mandate & track record

- Alignment with Fund objectives
- At least 3 year of operations

## Project size

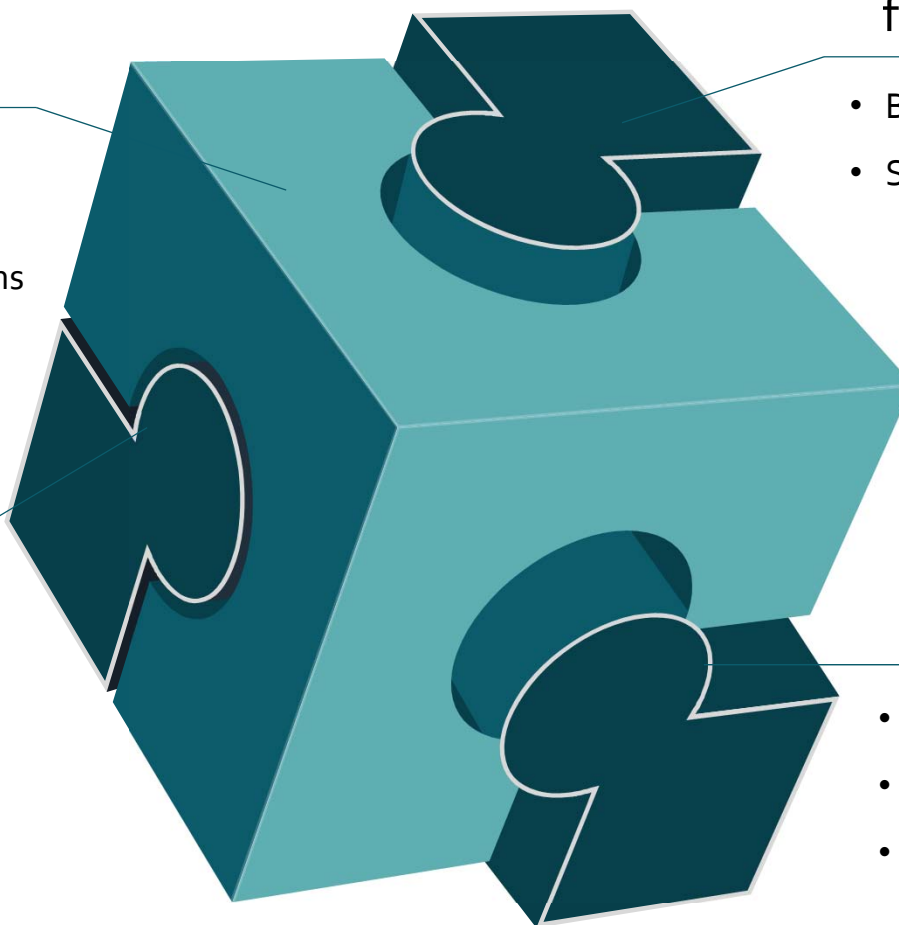
- Micro (<10mn)
- Small (10-50mn)
- Medium (50-250mn)
- Large (>250mn)

## Fiduciary functions

- Basic
- Specialized
  - Project management
  - Grant award
  - On-lending/blending (loans, equity and/or guarantees)

## Environmental & social risk category

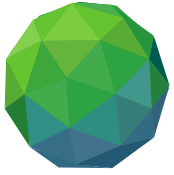
- A (high)
- B (medium)
- C (minimal or no)



# **Programming & funding proposal development strategy**

Chantal Naidoo, Regional Advisor





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# Getting onto the same page

1. What does country programming mean?
2. How many NDAs are embarking on this process?
3. Why?
4. What is the use of the No Objection Process?

# Conceptual Framework: The Country Programming Process

## CONSOLIDATE

- Macro diagnosis
- National climate data
- National Adaptation Plans
- Consultations
- Macro Analysis
- Benchmarking
- Regional dependencies

## SYNTHESISE

Define  
Climate  
Change  
Profile

Scenario  
Analysis on  
Emissions

Vulnerability  
Analysis

Prioritisation  
criteria

## ANALYSE & IDENTIFY

**Key Emission Reduction, Adaptation  
and Resilience building Priorities\***

- Regulatory Arrangements
- ESS and Gender Considerations
- Identification of Stakeholders
- Financing Mechanisms
- Implementation partners
- Communication and Validation Strategy
- Monitoring plan against climate goals

**Implementation Modalities**

- Policy coherence
- Identification of trade-offs
- Identification of bottlenecks
- Institutional assessments
- Identification of implementing entities
- Identification of capacity training needs
- Proposed timelines for interventions

## PRIORITISE

Prioritised list of  
interventions over the  
short, medium and  
long term

Prioritised list of  
partners to support  
implementation

Prioritised list of  
critical capacity needs  
for implementation &  
financing of priorities

# Towards impact: *Priorities ... Support ... Pipelines*

A country programming process yields high quality pipelines that the GCF can support

## PRIORITISE

Prioritized list of interventions over the short, medium and long term

Prioritized list of partners to support implementation

Prioritized list of critical capacity needs for implementation & financing of priorities

## GCF SUPPORT

READINESS

PROJECT  
DEVEL'T  
SUPPORT

FUNDING  
PROPOSALS

## IMPACTFUL CLIMATE OUTCOMES\*\*

- Emission reductions
- Increased resilience

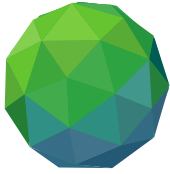
That are aligned to the investment criteria of the Fund:

- paradigm shift potential
- SDGs
- Other



# Example: Kenya's NCC Action Plan

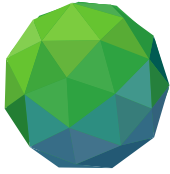
- **Action:** Kenya is engaged in a process of distilling technical climate data into actionable items at sectoral level for its National Climate Change Action Plan (2019-2025) and its NDA has developed a National Plan for Climate Finance
- **Why:** To ensure the country delivers on its Big 4 Priorities (food, health, poverty, education) in the context of the climate vulnerabilities the country faces and that external resources are used effectively
- **Readiness options:** The country is coordinating its resources for the support of this plan from various development partners and defining specific areas of intervention by GCF with secretarial support from the NDC Partnership



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# Example: Ghana's Prioritisation Matrix

- **Challenge:** Ghana NDA has many entities approaching it with programme and project ideas linked to climate change
- **Response:** Ghana developed a project prioritisation matrix that identifies for two sectors the key criteria to select projects – the criteria is sector specific but adaptable for other sectors. This matrix is used to guide the NDA and its principals in its No Objection Process.
- **Readiness options:** Adapt the existing matrix that was developed with readiness support from the UNDP/WRI/UNEP programme to include other criteria and deepen this further, to develop a partner strategy linked to the country programming priorities



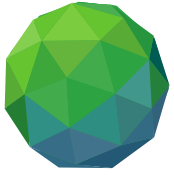
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# Funding Proposal: The Development Process

- **Challenge:** NDA and accredited entities have concepts and ideas for climate action based on national priorities, existing interests and . How do these partners work together for mutual benefit?
- **Responses:** Project developers are important bridge builders (they can be from other departments, non-state actors or AEs). They initiate and build consensus for project concepts. The country programming process helps focus partners on the country priorities. Tools such as the No Objection Process, accreditation and partner strategies are useful to make this alignment more impactful.
- **Readiness options:** Project preparation and general readiness support for NAP and NDA support, can assist in prioritising and aligning proposals so that country objectives and GCF investment criteria are achieved in unison
- **Examples:** Zimbabwe, South Africa, Zambia

# **Partnerships for increased accessibility**

Alpha Kaloga, Regional Advisor



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# Getting onto the same page

1. From Partners to Partnership?
2. Multiple Partnerships for enhanced actions?
3. What way the GCF supports partnership?
4. Insight in the Partnership

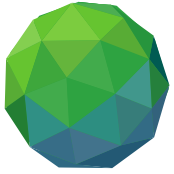




# Partner-ship

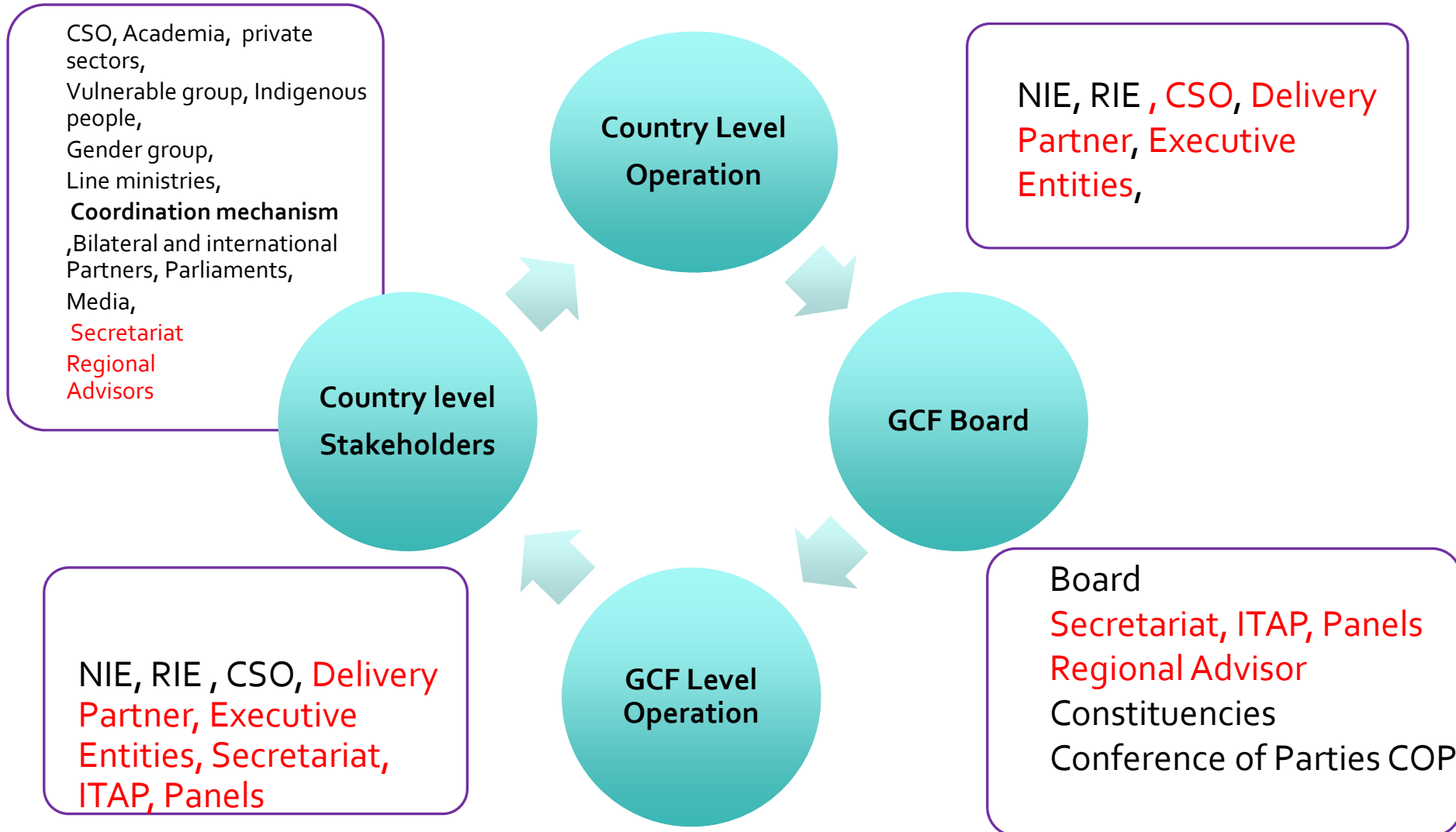
- ❑ What is Partner and Partnership?
- ❑ *Partnership brings together all relevant actors that can contribute to improving a given situation on an equal basis.*
- ❑ *With given policy settings, partnerships can be a great help in improving the performance*
- ❑ *There is no one model for a successful partnership*

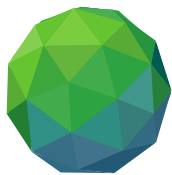
GCF offers a wide **range of entry points for stakeholders**



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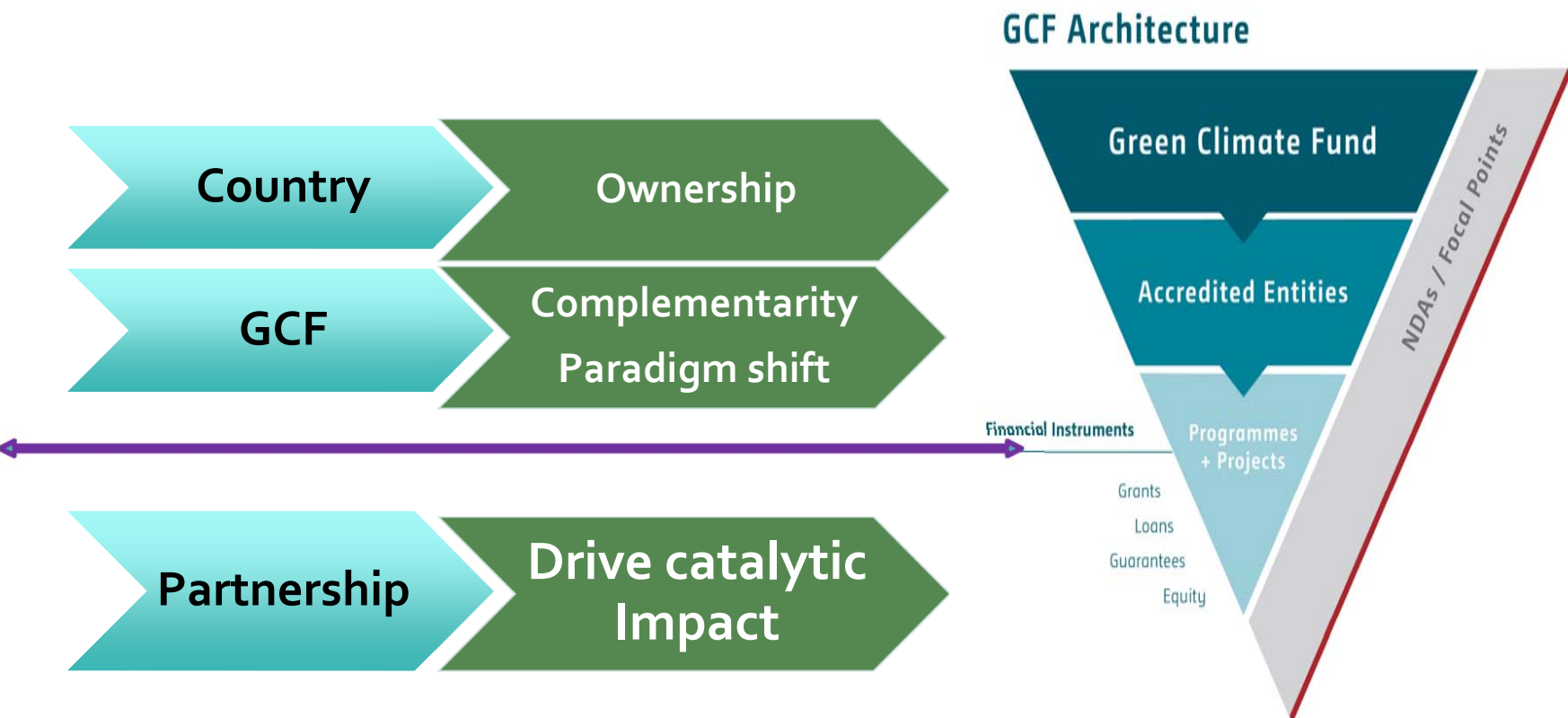
# Multiple Partnerships for enhanced Actions



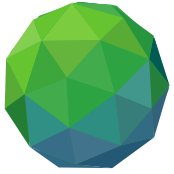


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# From Partners to Partnership



**PARTNERSHIP IS MUTUAL LEARNING AND CAPACITY BUILDING**



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# Insights in the Partnership

- ❑ Country coordination mechanism is **where power of forces among stakeholder** is balanced
- ❑ Stakeholders are critical to **holding the GCF, national bodies and its supported projects and programs accountable.**
- ❑ GCF has set at **procedural and at operational level**, mechanisms to ensure meaningful participation of all partners in the partnership

**Global and national civil society community has been contributing to the design and operation of the GCF at all levels**

- GCF CSO Readiness ,
- GCF Watch
- Private sector and CSO active observers

## Senegal

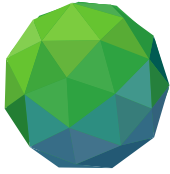
In the absence of coordination system in the context of GCF, Senegal builds on existing committee

COMINACC brings expertise from international processes with country aspirations together

The NDA is key for strategic and meaningful coordination and mobilization of partners

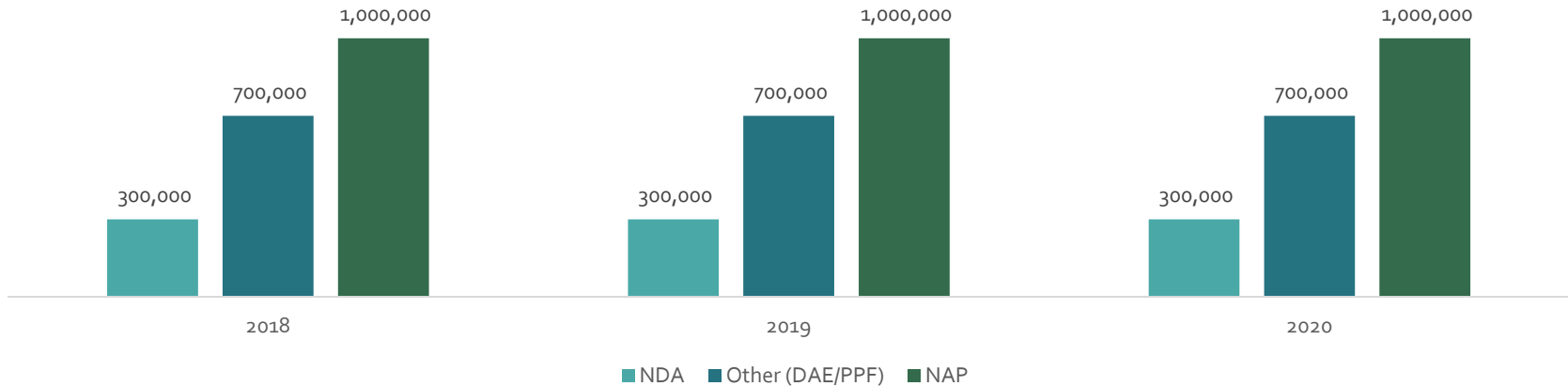


## **SUMMARY & QUESTIONS**

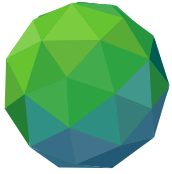


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# Summary: NDA Readiness Portfolio

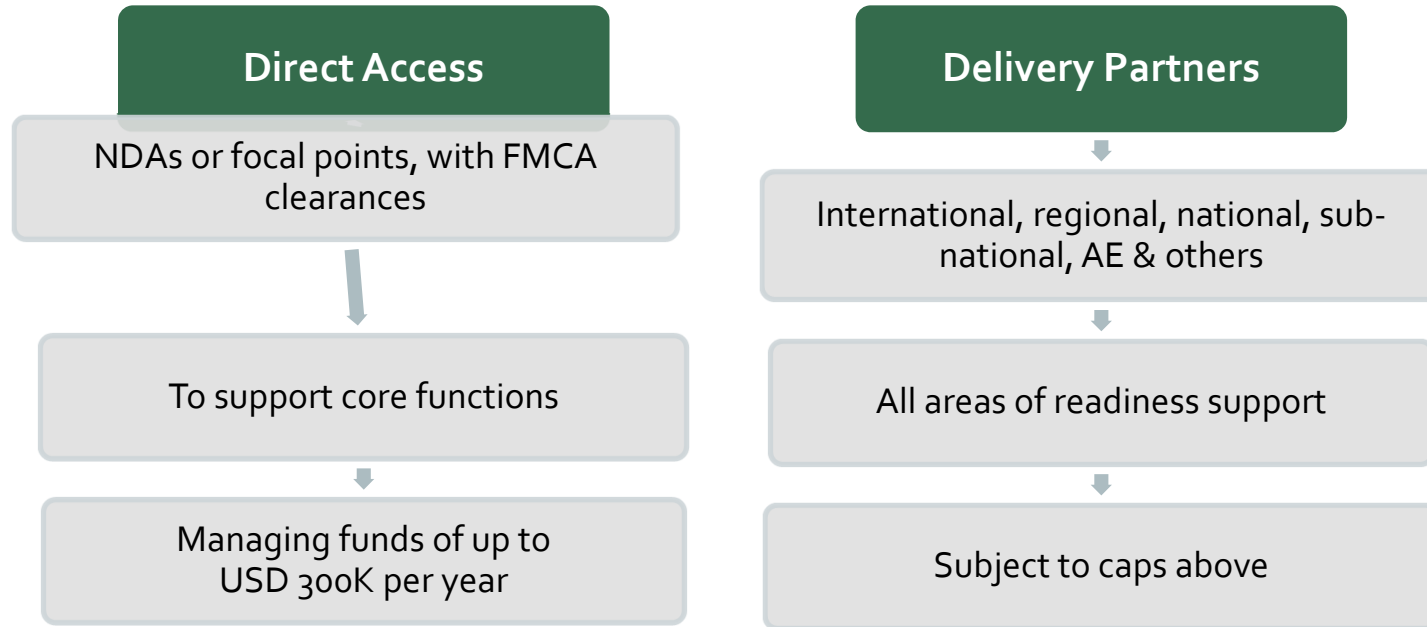


- Readiness support is available to **ensure countries can eventually unlock finance at scale** for well informed and soundly developed prioritised programmes and projects
- Readiness allocation per country is **\$1 million per year (max)** within following guidelines:
  - **NDA strengthening** is available up to a maximum of **\$300,000 per year** (if needed)
  - Remaining funds can support refining country programming, institutional needs of direct access entities and project prep for concept note development by the DAEs, building up participation of other stakeholders and partners necessary for implementation
- **NAP support** is available up to **\$3 million (max)**, this can be applied over time intervals



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# Options to channel readiness support



**BREAKING NEWS**

The GCF can deploy technical support to the NDAs to assist in drafting proposals for NAP and PPF readiness support. Ask your regional advisors for more detail or send email to [countries@gcfund.org](mailto:countries@gcfund.org) to

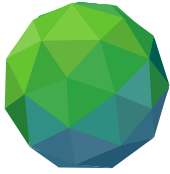


# Six Investment Criteria

Against which proposals are assessed

Impact potential	Potential to contribute to achievement of Fund's objectives and result areas
Paradigm shift potential	Long-term impact beyond a one-off investment
Sustainable development potential	Wider economic, environmental, social (gender) co-benefits
Country ownership	Country ownership and capacity to implement (policies, climate strategies and institutions)
Efficiency & effectiveness	Economic and, if appropriate, financial soundness, as well as cost-effectiveness and co-financing for mitigation
Responsive to needs of recipients	Vulnerability and financing needs of targeted beneficiaries

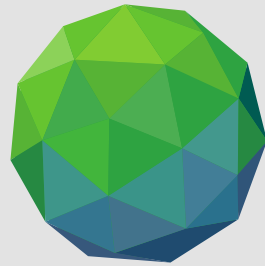




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## 10 Review Criteria *based on good practices to date*

1. Focus strategically within a national vision
2. Plan to address specific climate impacts and vulnerabilities
3. Develop financing strategy for each adaptation priority
4. Articulate theory of change
5. Avoid duplication of effort
6. Engage stakeholders proactively
7. Build gender considerations
8. Cultivate private sector investment
9. Monitor and report systematically
10. Coherence and complementarity with other funds



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