

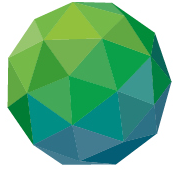
GREEN  
CLIMATE  
FUND

# GCF REGIONAL DIALOGUE

with MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

**Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco**  
24–28 June 2024





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GCF REGIONAL DIALOGUE  
with MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

# Session 3: Project interventions

*Mitigation and Adaptation focused solutions*

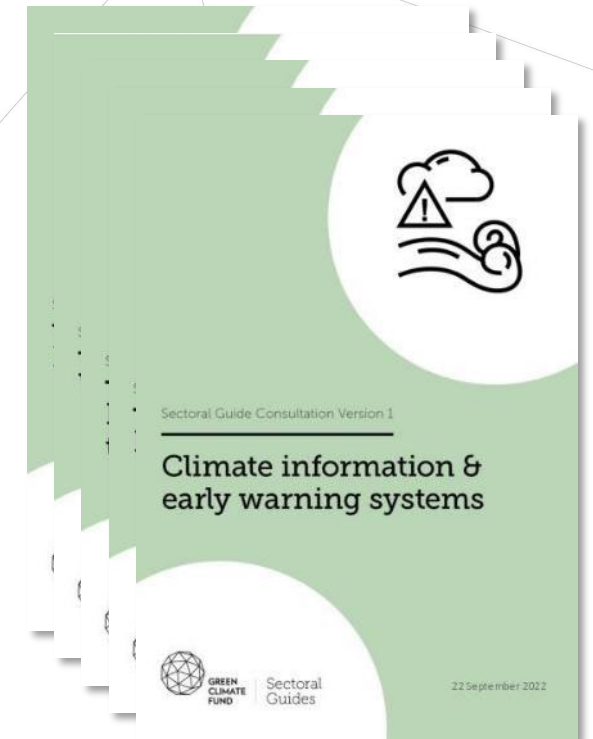
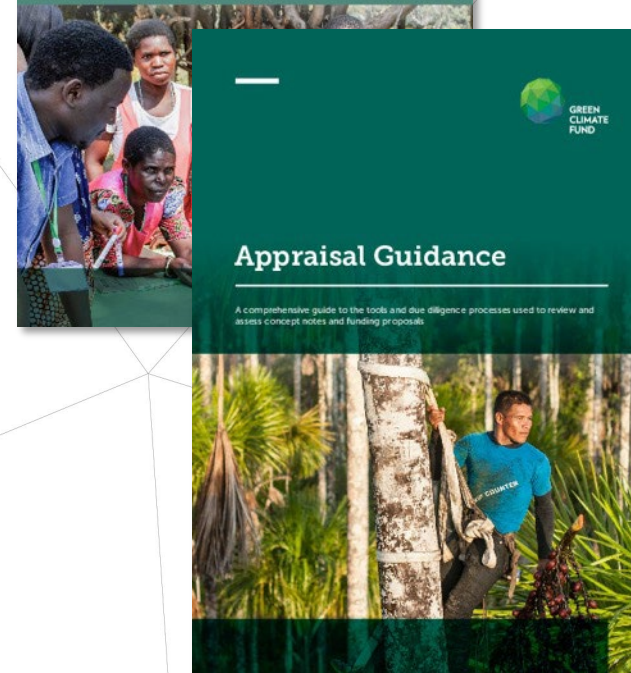
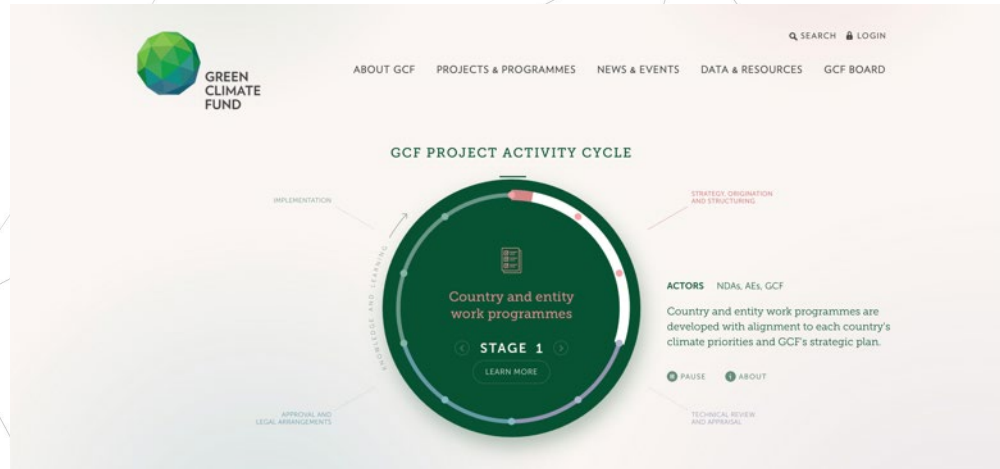
Marc Dumas-Johansen, Agriculture and Food Security Specialist

Anurag Mishra, Clean Energy Specialist

**Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco**

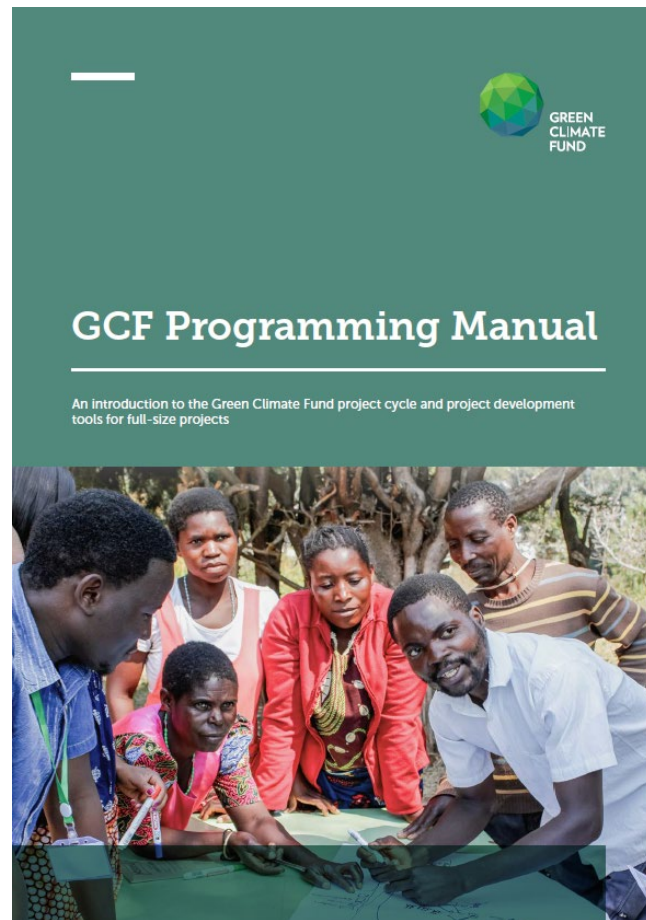
24–28 June 2024

# Access and Simplification measures



# Your first point of contact

We tried to put as many answers as possible cohesively in this manual to help you find your answers!



## BOX 11. ENHANCING THE CLIMATE SCIENCE BASIS OF A GCF FUNDING PROPOSAL

- Climate science inputs relevant to GCF submissions are outlined in a comprehensive manner drawing on a standardized scientific framework and a compendium of available data, methods and tools for analysing and documenting the past, present and potential future climate conditions which a GCF-funded project and/or adaptation plan might seek to address.
- The climate science basis for a specific priority area is articulated following three key steps: (i) a detailed description of the main climatic impacts or factors affecting a specific priority sector or location; (ii) the identification and production of data and science, including reference to the state of the climate (temperature, precipitation, ocean acidification, greenhouse gas emissions, etc.), characterization of the climate variability and trends from historical observations, and description of potential future climate changes using climate models; and (iii) the identification of adaptation/mitigation measures to address the past, present and expected future behaviour of the relevant climate indicators as described by available data sets identified and analyses, and which are feasible and would be effective under expected climate conditions. The connections between the climate conditions and the potential proposed actions are clearly described on the basis of the best available observations, data and science.
- Key assessment methodologies (specific data, methods and tools, etc.) are identified to document and analyse the climate variability and trends from historical observations and potential future climate changes from climate model projections in partnership with regional and international experts affiliated to the global hydrometeorological community. References to peer-to-peer academic literature, national policy or project reports, national sectoral studies, relevant maps, flow charts or graphs to relate past, present and future climate conditions to climate-related impacts in the sector and to support potential adaptation/mitigation priority actions are included in the project proposal.
- An assessment of needs and the related identification of specific capacity and/or technical gaps and challenges, or other barriers to climate science deployment are undertaken for project proposal development and implementation.

# Where to find them?



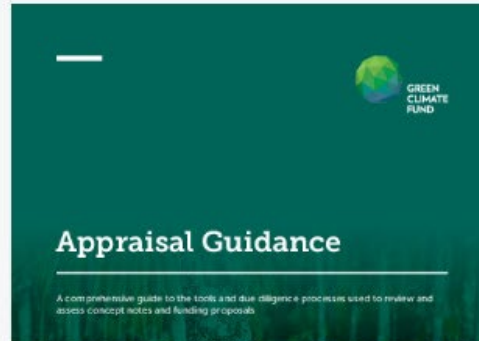
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ENGLISH | PDF | 3.02 MB

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**DOWNLOAD**

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**GCF Appraisal Guidance: A comprehensive guide to the tools and due diligence processes used to review and assess concept notes and funding proposals**

The GCF Appraisal Guidance sets out the due diligence processes that are employed in the preparation of Concept Notes and Funding Proposals for presentation to the GCF Board. The Guidance document, together with associated annexes, presents the tools and materials that are available for use by the GCF Secretariat and Accredited Entities, to facilitate the delivery of proposals aligned with GCF's mandate, policies and Investment Framework.

The Appraisal Guidance supplements the **GCF Programming Manual**.



A

water



Approved projects

Portfolio dashbo

Peru

FP001

CROSS-CUTTING

PERU

Building the Resilience of Wetlands  
in the Province of Datem del  
Marañón, Peru

FP1

PERU

Peru  
Facil

FP043

ADAPTATION

MOROCCO

The Saïss Water Conservation  
Project

FP091

CROSS-CUTTING

KIRIBATI

South Tarawa Water Supply Project

FP094

ADAPTATION

COMOROS (THE)

Ensuring climate resilient water  
supplies in the Comoros Islands

FP173

CROSS-CUTTING

MULTIPLE COUNTRIES

The Amazon Bioeconomy Fund:  
Unlocking private capital by valuing  
bioeconomy products and services  
with climate mitigation and  
adaptation results in the Amazon

FP1

MU

Arba  
Fund

FP059

ADAPTATION

GRENADA

Climate Resilient Water Sector in  
Grenada (G-CREWS)

SAP003

ADAPTATION

BAHRAIN

Enhancing climate resilience of the  
water sector in Bahrain

FP008

ADAPTATION

FIJI

Fiji Urban Water Supply and  
Waste water Management Project

# Project/Program Information



B. Project/Programme Information (max. 8 pages)
<b>B.1. Context and baseline (max. 2 pages)</b> <i>Describe the climate vulnerabilities and impacts, GHG emissions profile, and mitigation and adaptation <u>needs</u> that the prospective intervention is envisaged to address.</i>  <i>Please indicate how the project fits in with the country's national priorities and its full ownership of the concept. Is the project/programme directly contributing to the country's INDC/NDC or national climate strategies or other plans such as NAMAs, NAPs or equivalent? If so, please describe which priorities identified in these documents the proposed project is aiming to address and/or improve.</i>  <i>Describe the main root causes and barriers (social, gender, fiscal, regulatory, technological, financial, ecological, institutional, etc.) that need to be addressed.</i>  <i>Where relevant, and particularly for private sector project/programme, please describe the key characteristics and dynamics of the sector or market in which the project/programme will operate.</i>
<b>B.2. Project/Programme description (max. 3 pages)</b> <i>Describe the expected set of components/outputs and subcomponents/activities to address the above barriers identified that will lead to the expected outcomes.</i>  <i>In terms of rationale, please describe the theory of change and provide information on how it serves to shift the development pathway toward a more low-emissions and/or climate resilient direction, in line with the Fund's goals and objectives.</i>  <i>Describe how activities in the proposal are consistent with national regulatory and legal framework, if applicable.</i>  <i>Describe in what way the Accredited Entity(ies) is well placed to undertake the planned activities and what will be the implementation arrangements with the executing entity(ies) and implementing partners.</i>  <i>Please provide a brief overview of the key financial and operational risks and any mitigation measures identified at this stage.</i>
<b>B.3. Expected project results aligned with the GCF investment criteria (max. 3 pages)</b> <i>The GCF is directed to make a significant and ambitious contribution to the global efforts towards attaining the goals set by the international community to combat climate change, and promoting the paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways by limiting or reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to the impacts of climate change.</i>  <i>Provide an estimate of the expected impacts aligned with the GCF investment criteria: impact potential, paradigm shift, sustainable development, needs of recipients, country ownership, and efficiency and effectiveness.</i>
<b>B.4. Engagement among the NDA, AE, and/or other relevant stakeholders in the country (max ½ page)</b> <i>Please describe how engagement among the NDA, AE and/or other relevant stakeholders in the country has taken place and what further engagement will be undertaken as the concept is developed into a funding proposal.</i>

## What is “well-structured” project/program, information

1. Current context and baseline
2. Project/ program Activity – Output – Outcome
3. Results

# Context and Baseline-Section B.1



1. Climate Context
2. Links to national priorities
3. Main root cause/barriers

*Describe the climate vulnerabilities and impacts, GHG emissions profile, and mitigation and adaptation needs that the prospective intervention is envisaged to address.*

*Please indicate how the project fits in with the country's national priorities and its full ownership of the concept. Is the project/programme directly contributing to the country's INDC/NDC or national climate strategies or other plans such as NAMAs, NAPs or equivalent? If so, please describe which priorities identified in these documents the proposed project is aiming to address and/or improve.*

*Describe the main root causes and barriers (social, gender, fiscal, regulatory, technological, financial, ecological, institutional, etc.) that need to be addressed.*

*Where relevant, and particularly for private sector project/programme, please describe the key characteristics and dynamics of the sector or market in which the project/programme will operate.*

# Case Example



**Climate Risk:** The power sector is heavily reliant on high emission electricity sources (~54% thermoelectric) and unpredictable hydropower (~30% hydroelectric) due to climate change.

**Market Risks:** Exposed to spot market price, the Chilean energy market is unique in that it has volatile pricing throughout the day. Many renewable energy projects encounter intermittent issues where volatile pricing on the spot market can be a great disadvantage, particularly in solar power plants, which operate during the daytime only, limiting private sector investments. Traditional private investors were not willing to invest in Hybrid RE projects due to final development risks (e.g. security bonds for energy contracts, final stage of permitting and associated guarantees, engineering and design tests, etc.)

**The Espejo de Tarapacá project :** Provide stable, 24-hour baseload energy and solving the intermittency of renewable energy through a combination (1) a 300 MW pumped storage hydroelectric plant using the Pacific Ocean as its lower reservoir; and (2) and a 561 MW photovoltaic solar plant. The project sets a precedent by providing a renewable baseload solution at a competitive price. It also contribute to climate change adaptation by providing stable water supply from its own desalination plant to vulnerable local communities. GCF's USD 60 million anchor equity investment will help attract additional private sector debt and equity investors, which will fund the remaining investment of USD 1.1 billion.

# Case Example Climate Finance Facility to Support Energy Transition

## Program Risk Context



### The climate hazard and need for climate action

- Indonesia- **high exposure heatwaves and flooding**, with moderate to low coping and adaptation capacity
- Over **88 percent population of 3T region is located in coastal region**, and exposed to climate change impacts
- Agriculture and fisheries key livelihoods have **rising risk of crop failure and drop in fisheries**
- Population has **least economic capacity to adapt** to climate change, leading to male migration.
- **14 million people without access to electricity** to drive other economic activities.
- **100% diesel based**, unreliable, expensive supply of electricity (5,000 diesel mini-grids)

### The Fiscal / Financial Risks and need for climate risk management financing instruments

- **Limited paying capacity**- "3T - underdeveloped, frontiers, outermost areas
- **Financial burden on national utility PLN**
- Govt budgets **reduced to zero** for energy access
- Past solar micro-grid **projects have failed** due to several technical reasons
- **High cost of electricity**, limiting affordability and demand
- **Underdeveloped private sector** capacity and PPP models
- Past **national tariff regulations** limiting private sector engagement
- **No domestic bank debt** has been provided for this type of project against cash flow, on a limited-recourse basis
- **High cost of capital and hedging risks**

# Context and Baseline-Section B.1



1. Clear and consistent
2. Narrative with data and trends
3. Provide reference to external studies, reports, etc.
4. Only keep the relevant information
5. Divide into easy readable sub-sections
6. Use sub-section titles
7. Don't jump to describing solutions
8. Number tables and figures with source/year
9. Mention data/information gaps

# Project/Program Description- Section B.2



- What interventions are best suited to solve the climate problems and challenges you described in section B.1 in session 1?
- Which sectors are most suitable to tackle the problem?
- Do these sectors/interventions offer the most innovative approach?
  1. What?
  2. Activity – Output – Outcome
  3. With which resources?

*Describe the expected set of components/outputs and subcomponents/activities to address the above barriers identified that will lead to the expected outcomes.*

*In terms of rationale, please describe the theory of change and provide information on how it serves to shift the development pathway toward a more low-emissions and/or climate resilient direction, in line with the Fund's goals and objectives.*

*Describe how activities in the proposal are consistent with national regulatory and legal framework, if applicable.*

*Describe in what way the Accredited Entity(ies) is well placed to undertake the planned activities and what will be the implementation arrangements with the executing entity(ies) and implementing partners.*

*Please provide a brief overview of the key financial and operational risks and any mitigation measures identified at this stage.*

# Case Example



## 1. “What”?



The project will undertake a comprehensive capacity building programme to reduce vulnerability and increase resilience of poor farmers and local extension service providers.

Q. What are we financing for?  
It's unclear.



The project will undertake 20 training sessions targeting around 1,000 local farmers and 500 agricultural extension service providers in rural areas of Montevideo.

The training will focus on teaching adaptation benefits of different crop varieties for maize, wheat, and fruit vegetables, and how to operate and maintain the newly adopted bot-based agro-climatic advisory system for weather forecasting.

## 2. Activity – Output – Outcome

Activity	<p>The project will undertake 20 training sessions targeting around 1,000 local farmers and 500 agricultural extension service providers in rural areas of Montevideo.</p> <p>The training will focus on teaching adaptation benefits of different crop varieties for maize, wheat, and fruit vegetables, and how to operate and maintain the newly adopted bot-based agro-climatic advisory system for weather forecasting.</p>
Output	<p>A total of 1,000 local farmers and 500 agricultural extension service providers are trained on climate-resilient agricultural production.</p>
Outcome	<p>Adaptive capacity of smallholder farmers and agricultural extension service providers is increased through tailored trainings that promote climate-resilient, higher-value, diversified, and sustainable production and processing.</p>

## With which resources?

The project will undertake a total of 20 training sessions targeting around 1,000 local farmers and 500 agricultural extension service providers in rural areas of Montevideo.

The training will focus on teaching adaptation benefits of different crop varieties for maize, wheat, and fruit vegetables, and how to operate and maintain the newly adopted bot-based agro-climatic advisory system for weather forecasting.

This Activity will be undertaken with **GCF grants of 50,000 USD**, complemented by **co-financing from the Government of Uruguay in 50,000 USD in grants**.

## Project/Program Description- Section B.2



1. Clear and consistent- project boundary scope and geography
2. Check if all proposed activities are sufficient and necessary.
3. Activities, outputs and outcomes are sufficiently described
4. Each proposed activity is linked to an identified barrier
5. Integrate gender and IPs considerations
6. Clarity on the flow of funds (fund flow diagram)
7. Clarify what will not be done by the project/program

# Concept note example



**Outcome 1: Vulnerability of local communities to climate change impacts is reduced through improved planning at district and community level.** Communities in the project areas, together with relevant local Institutions and the Private Sector, will develop and implement Locally-led Adaptation Plans (LAPs) and these will be incorporated into District Development Plans (DDPs). Adolescents and Youth will be key actors in driving locally-led adaptation (LLA).

**Outcome 2: Agriculture and forest-based systems and livelihoods are more resilient to the impacts of climate change.** Application of climate-resilient agricultural practices and improved forest management safeguard the livelihoods and economic viability of local communities.

**Outcome 3: Agri-business value chain development provides employment opportunities for A&Y.** Development of agri-business value chains on inputs, processing and marketing of agricultural and forest-based produce will provide a pathway to employment for A&Y, with a strong focus on women, as well as increasing income for farmers. Reduction of food loss increases local and domestic food security.

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**Output 1: Capacity for climate change adaptation at local and district levels built and LAPs developed and integrated into DDPs.**

Activity 1.1: Support community structures in charge of developing Locally-led Adaptation Plans (LAPs) in the 6 Districts involved in the project.

Activity 1.2: Implement a participatory methodology for LAPs development taking into consideration involvement of A&Y and the most vulnerable groups – with a gender and disability inclusion lens.

Activity 1.3: Build awareness at community level to identify climate change risks, impacts and responses

Activity 1.4: Build capacity at the district level for climate responsive planning and development

Activity 1.5: Develop LAPs

Activity 1.6 Integrate LAPs into District Development Plans (DDPs) identifying opportunities for involvement of pre-identified private sector actors

Activity 1.7: Develop and implement a monitoring system to monitor the implementation of LAPs and ensure coordination in climate adaptation activities across different levels.

Activity 1.8: Build community capacity to develop sustainable and diversified diets (beyond maize) through the promotion of climate resilient crops (highly tolerant to droughts).

# Expected Project Results-B.3



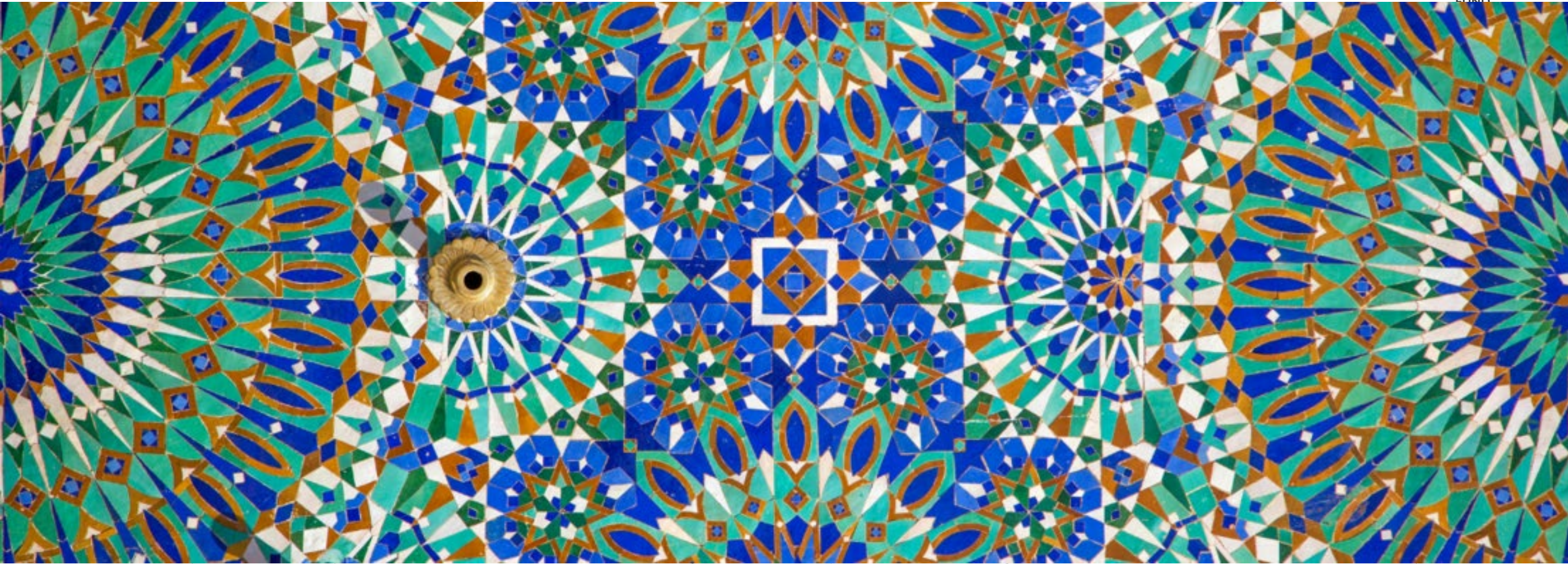
## 1. Reflect on each GCF Investment Criteria

- Impact potential,
- Paradigm-shift potential,
- Sustainable Development potential,
- Needs of the recipient,
- Country Ownership and
- Efficiency and Effectiveness.

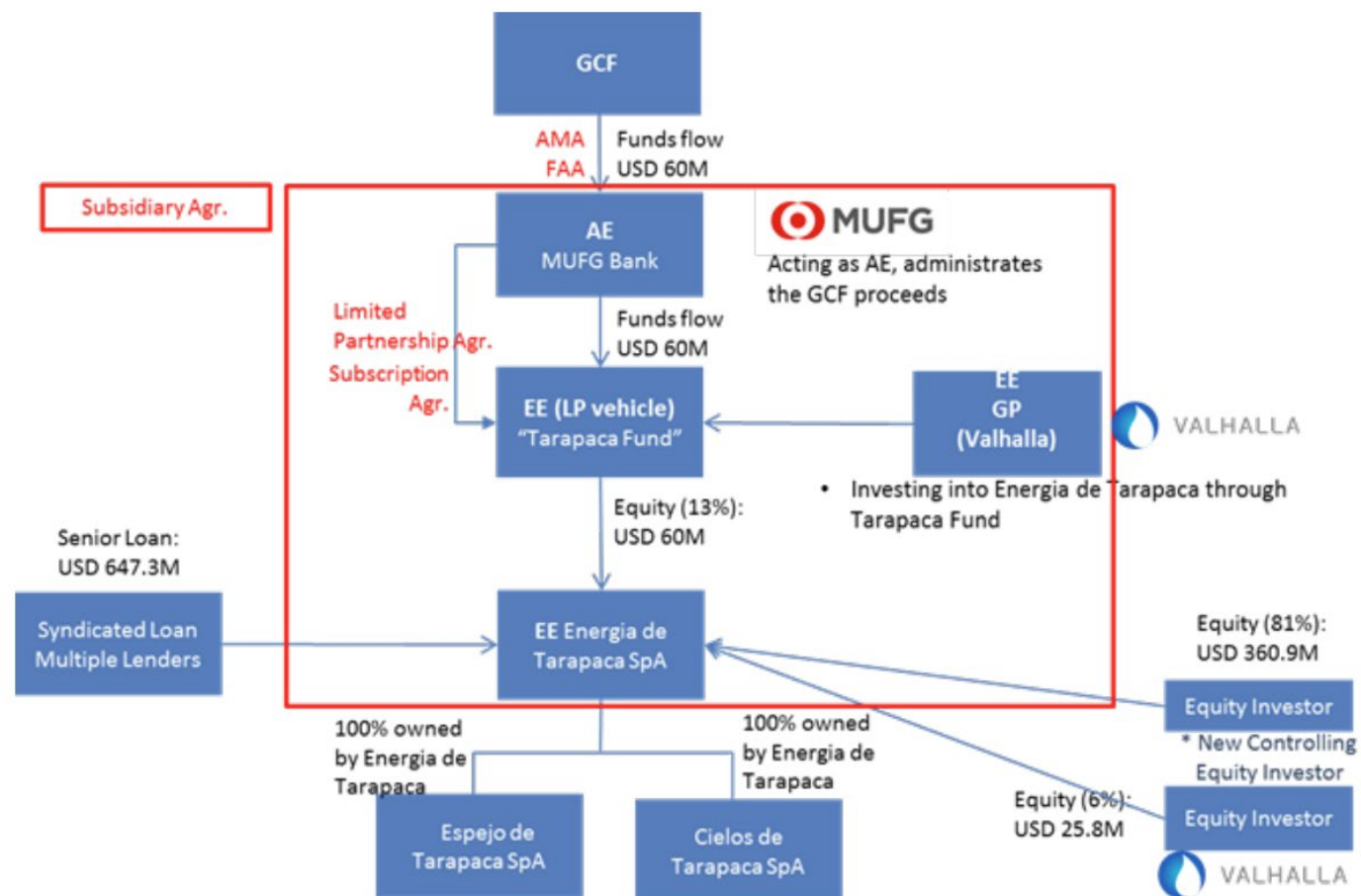
*The GCF is directed to make a significant and ambitious contribution to the global efforts towards attaining the goals set by the international community to combat climate change, and promoting the paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways by limiting or reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to the impacts of climate change.*

*Provide an estimate of the expected impacts aligned with the GCF investment criteria: impact potential, paradigm shift, sustainable development, needs of recipients, country ownership, and efficiency and effectiveness.*

# Case Examples



# Case Example 1



# Case Example 2



Ethiopia, Guinea Bissau, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Seychelles, Somalia, Tajikistan and Tunisia

**Climate Risk:** The energy sector stands out as the primary contributor to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, mainly due to its heavy reliance on fossil-based power generation. The grid infrastructure is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of extreme weather events driven by climate change.

**Market Risks:** In developing countries, the potential for economically viable investments in renewable energy (RE) has been hindered by various factors. These include i) limited capacity for generation and transmission planning, ii) an inadequate regulatory framework to attract private investments, iii) challenges in selecting Independent Power Producers (IPPs) due to limited procurement capacity, iv) the financial instability of off-takers, and v) difficulties in integrating Variable Renewable Energy (VRE) into grids.

**SRMI-II:** Recommend a comprehensive approach of financial and technical support to unlock approximately USD 1.8 billion in private investments for the 2.1 GW of renewable energy projects throughout their lifespan. Strengthen institutional and regulatory systems for energy planning and development integrating climate risks. Establish robust procurement processes. Improve institutional capacity to attract investors and develop a track record enabling them to enhance their credit rating.

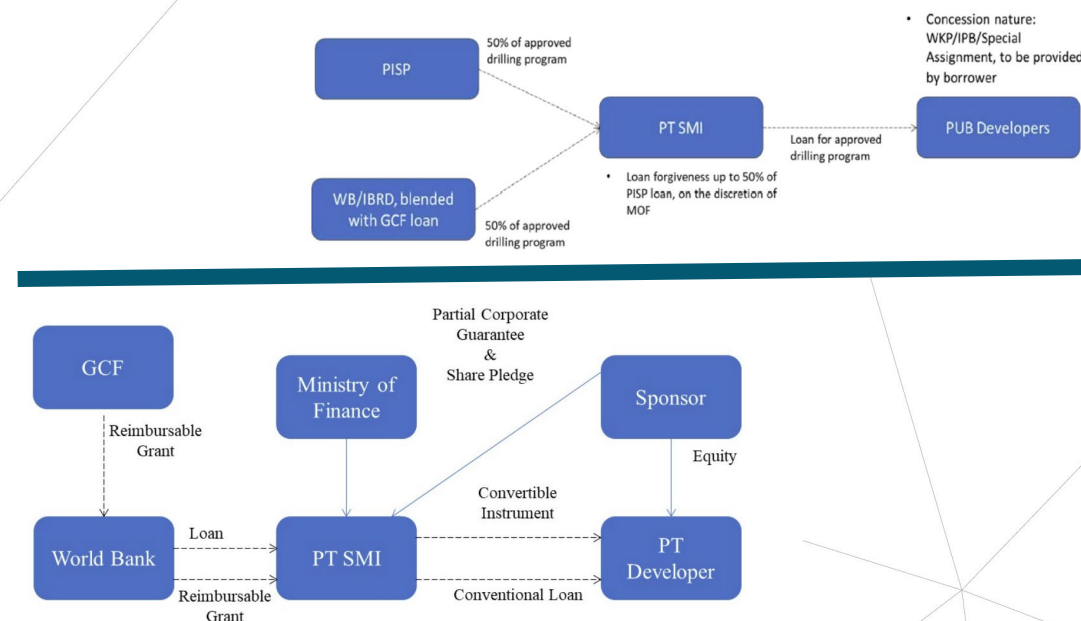
# Case Example 3



**Climate Risk:** Significant increase in power demand leading to higher GHG emissions due to high dependence on fossil based (88%) generation.

**Market Risks:** Even with the world's largest estimated potential for geothermal energy resources, the development has been limited in Indonesia due to risky and expensive early-stage development costs. These barriers are further exacerbated by the geothermal tariff framework which needs to be competitive to enable private sector investment. Indonesia's financial markets are considered very shallow, and capital markets smaller and less liquid.

**The risk mitigation facility:** This project aims to help the Government of Indonesia scale up geothermal energy development by introducing a well-designed upstream risk mitigation mechanism and by promoting a conducive regulatory environment. Under this project, both public and private sector geothermal developers will have access to funds to help mitigate early-stage development risks. The geothermal resource risk mitigation facility will provide contingent financing and soft loans for resource confirmation drilling.



## Case Example 4



**Climate Risk:** India is the world's fourth largest carbon emitter, responsible for 6 per cent of global greenhouse gas emissions. In its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), the Government of India has stated its ambition to achieve 40 percent cumulative electric power capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030 - with a target of 40 GW of rooftop solar power by 2022.

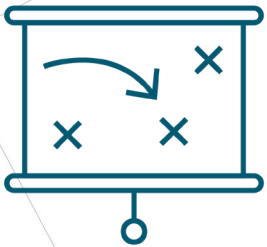
**Market Risks:** Despite significant scaleup in the utility scale solar project, the deployment of rooftop solar was very slow due to several market constraints including limitations in the availability of long-term debt financing. Commercial lenders were also cautious in lending to rooftop solar projects because there are high perceived risks and limited information on the track records of rooftop solar investments.

**Line of Credit for Solar rooftop:** will enable access to long-term and affordable financing for the construction of 250 MW of rooftop solar capacity in India and thereby reduce emissions by 5.2 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent over 20 years. This pioneering private sector-driven initiative will unlock private sector investment in the rooftop solar market and pave the way toward a sustainable bankable model in India and beyond.

# Innovative use of grants for adaptation projects

# 1. Establish enabling environment for novel financial solutions

## Key idea



Promoting integrated strategies, planning and policymaking



Market creation & access  
Business environment reform  
TA for business development  
(e.g. credit scoring)

## Supporting climate-friendly agribusinesses

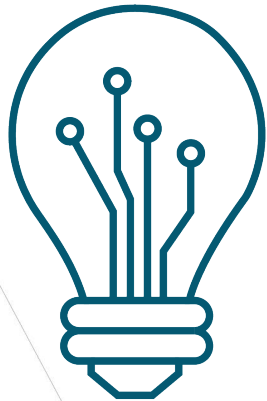
### Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project (FPo76)



- Supports to create climate-friendly agribusiness policy development and market creation to promote private sector participation, through
- Formulating climate-friendly agribusiness policy, training enterprises on green finance, and strengthening weather index-based crop insurance

## 02. Catalyse innovation

### Key idea



Investing in new technologies, business models and financial instruments and practices to establish a proof of concept.

### Supporting innovative blended finance

#### Acumen Resilient Agriculture Fund (ARAF, FP078)



- Grants used as TA Facility for business development for early-stage enterprises (ESG, legal fees) in Africa
- Senior equity + catalytic first loss capital to inject private capital to enterprises for climate-resilient agricultural businesses

## 03. De-risk and mobilise finance at-scale

### A FLEXIBLE RANGE OF INSTRUMENTS



**Loans**



**Guarantees**

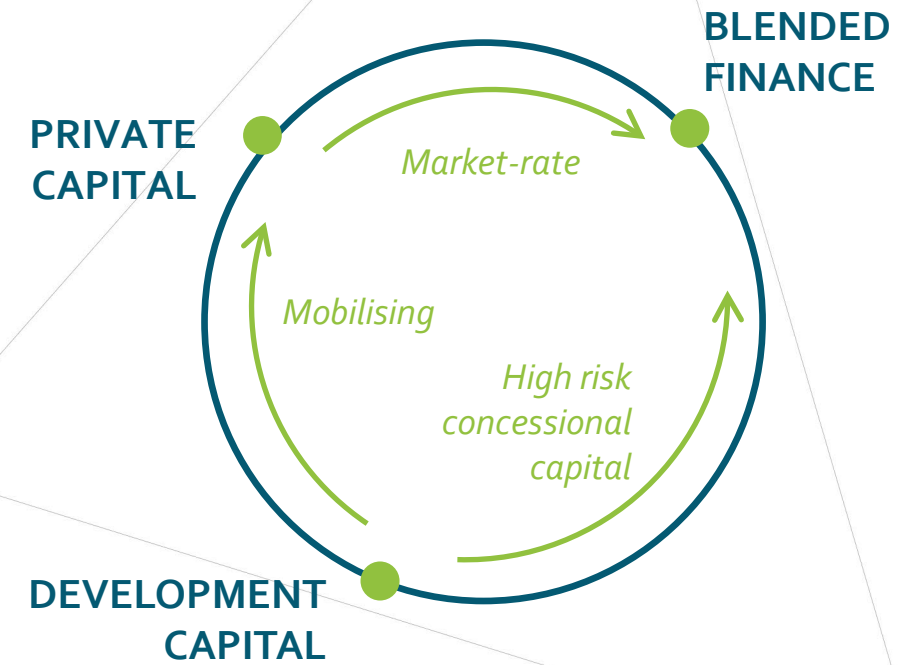


**Equity**



**Grants**

### TO MAKE BLENDED FINANCE WORK



## 04. Strengthen national financial institutions to drive adoption of novel climate solutions

### Key idea



Helping domestic financial institutions to mainstream climate into investment decision-making and to access capital markets to finance new climate solutions.

### Supporting national bank for innovation

#### Inclusive Green Financing for Climate Resilient and Low Emission Smallholder Agriculture (SAPo12)

- Grants for capacity building and TA for farmers' cooperations, MSMEs and national bank to develop innovative businesses for climate solutions
- Having an on-lending agreement with a state-owned agricultural bank to incorporate GCF standards, in supporting MFIs in its credit lines



## **Agriculture and food security – proposed interventions**

- Index-based weather insurance and micro-insurance represent important risk-sharing and transfer mechanisms to enable farmers to cope with climatic extreme events characterized by covariant risk. Interventions aimed at facilitating access to insurance tools include, among others, technical assistance to design new insurance products and development of insurance markets by linking farmer organizations to insurance providers.
- Climate resilience agricultural practices: the use of crop varieties that are tolerant to extreme weather conditions (such as drought, flooding or frost) or that are characterized by early maturity (to escape drought), and water management practices to increase water availability and to improve irrigation efficiency.
- Early warning systems (EWS). Food security is strongly linked to the food system. Using EWS enables farmers to anticipate food crises and to target interventions to the most vulnerable regions and socio-economic groups. EWS may vary according to the capabilities and needs of local infrastructure and different environments.

## Agriculture Adaptation interventions

- Early warning systems and climate information systems
- Circular economy
- Irrigation schemes
- Regenerative agriculture
- Post harvest handling and management
- Agroforestry
- Ecosystem based adaptation
- Landscape restoration

## **Ecosystems Adaptation interventions**

- Restoration of coastal mangroves
- Landscape restoration
- Forest restoration and conservation
- Protection inland fishery resources
- Conduct coastal zone assessment and modelling to determine adverse impacts
- Development of spatial information systems and applications to measure ecosystem properties

## Water security activities

- Construction or rehabilitation of rainwater harvesting and storage systems
- Communal handpumps
- Boreholes with solar pumps
- Water use efficiency in households, public and commercial buildings: no- or low-flush toilets, low-flow showerheads
- Decentralised water treatment (non-traditional water purification options applied at household or community level)
- Climate-proofing water supply and sanitation infrastructure
- Aquifer recharge (groundwater banking or aquifer storage and recovery)
- Water policy review, IWRM planning or incorporation of climate change adaptation into existing IWRM plans
- Water resources monitoring and information systems
- Hydrological zoning considering climate change impacts
- Nature-based solutions for flood control (catchment restoration, rehabilitation of degraded lands around the water sources, reforestation)
- Flood hazard mapping, zoning and land development restrictions
- On-farm water harvesting and irrigation
- Land use regulation, e.g. protection of aquifer recharge zones
- Greywater recycling at household level

# Project case study

FP188

## Climate resilient fishery initiative for livelihood improvement in the Gambia

**GCF funding:** USD 17.2m (grant)

**Total project funding:** USD 25 million

**Accredited Entity:** Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the United  
Nations

*Adaptation*

*Gambia*



Supporting vulnerable and poor fishing communities to build resilience to climate change through livelihood diversification, innovation and technology in the local artisanal fishery sector, processing, climate proofing of landing sites and local food systems transformation

# Project case study

SAP007

**Integrated climate risk management for food security and livelihoods in Zimbabwe focusing on Masvingo and Rushinga Districts.**

**GCF funding:** USD 8.8 million (grant)

**Total project funding:** USD 10 million

**Accredited Entity:** World Food Programme

This project will strengthen national and community adaptation based on climate forecasts and information. It will increase the adaptive capacity of food-insecure households through community-based asset creation and risk transfer through weather- index insurance. Subsequently, the investment capacity of smallholder farmers to sustain climate resilient development gains will be enhanced.

*Adaptation  
Zimbabwe*

# Project case study

FP183

## Inclusive Green Financing Initiative (IGREENFIN I)

**GCF funding:** USD 80.6m (loan), USD 33.2m (grant)

**Total project funding:** USD193.3 million

**Accredited Entity:** International Fund for  
Agricultural Development (IFAD)

### *Cross-cutting*

*Burkina Faso, Mali, Chad, Eritrea, Ghana, Nigeria, Niger, Cote d'Ivoire, Senegal, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Mauritania, Sudan*



- Reversing land degradation particularly in GGW countries in Africa.
- A cross-cutting programme to enhance access to credit and technical assistance for farmers, cooperatives and MSMEs, to help implement climate-resilient and low-emission agriculture and agroforestry.

# Project case study

**SAPo25**

## Adaptation of agricultural production systems in Coastal Areas of Northwest Guinea-Bissau

**GCF funding:** USD 9.8 million (grant)

**Total project funding:** USD 10 million

**Accredited Entity:** Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS)

*Adaptation  
Guinea-Bissau*



Direct access project to combat seawater intrusion of mangrove fields. The project enhances food security, improves water and soil quality and undertakes reforestation of mangroves, benefiting 200,000 vulnerable people.

**Now, let's  
work on  
your  
project  
description!**





# Thank you