



## Background to the Green Climate Fund

Enhancing public and private sectors capacities to understand climate change impacts in the water sector, and design, finance and implement gender-sensitive and inclusive adaptation responses



# Climate Funds: quick overview

Fund	Advantages	Considerations
Green Climate Fund	<ul> <li>Large volumes of funding (US\$10m +)</li> <li>Range of instruments beyond grant</li> <li>Private Sector Facility available</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Significant investment of time and money for concept note &amp; proposal development</li> <li>Looking for strong climate rationale and transformation potential</li> <li>Usually a need for country programming</li> <li>No regional window</li> </ul>
Global Environment Facility	<ul> <li>Programmed support for countries</li> <li>Serves a range of conventions (UNCCD, Biodiversity, international waters)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Need country programming (except for SCCF)</li> <li>Limited volume per application</li> </ul>
Adaptation Fund	<ul> <li>Strong focus on vulnerable communities</li> <li>Easier to show adaptation rationale</li> <li>Suitable for 'pilot' type interventions</li> <li>Regional Window</li> <li>No co-finance requirement</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Limited volume per application (US\$20m for country window, US\$30m for regional window)</li> <li>Country cap (US\$40m)</li> </ul>

ZUZJ/ 1U/ 1U



## GCF Vision



Committed (i)

18.0

billion

Implementing (i)

13.8

billion

Disbursed

5.8

billion

Total value (i)

66.9

billion

### With a Mandate:

To promote lowemission and climate resilient development in developing countries.





# GLOBAL WATER Eastern Europe: GCF approved funding 2015-2025

ISO3	^ Country Name	Region	SIDS	LDCs	^ # RP	Ø ∧#FA	🛭 ^ RP Financing \$	⊕ ∧ FA	Financing \$
ALB	Albania	Eastern Europe			7	5		\$6.44 M	\$57.90 M
ARM	Armenia	Eastern Europe			8	7		\$5.93 M	\$158.32 M
AZE	Azerbaijan	Eastern Europe			5	2		\$4.67 M	\$46.49 M
BIH	N Bosnia and Herzegovina	Eastern Europe			4	2		\$4.70 M	\$31.75 M
GEO	Georgia	Eastern Europe			8	6		\$4.18 M	\$147.46 M
MDA	Moldova	Eastern Europe			4	3		\$4.27 M	\$50.04 M
MNE	Montenegro	Eastern Europe			5	2		\$4.26 M	\$4.01 M
MKD	XX North Macedonia	Eastern Europe			6	6		\$5.44 M	\$64.24 M
SRB	Serbia	Eastern Europe			5	5		\$4.18 M	\$118.72 M
Totals								\$44.09 M	\$678.93 M





## GCF approved funding 2015-2025: Montenegro



- 42 countries
- 750M total
- 150M GCF equity
- 600M co-finance equity
- Pegasus Capital Advisors

- 42 countries
- 28M total
- 18.5M GCF grant
- 9.5M cofinance grant, inkind
- IUCN





## GCF results areas



#### Mitigation results areas (MRA)









#### Adaptation results areas (ARA)









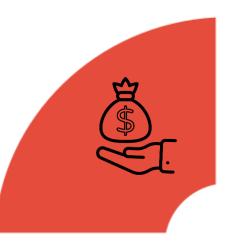


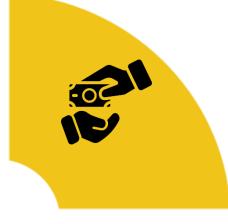


## **GCF Financial Instruments**

### **Grant**

Non-repayable funds for specific projects or activities.





### Loans:

Low-interest loans with favourable terms.

### **Equity**

Direct investments in projects or companies to generate returns.





### **Guarantees:**

Risk mitigation instruments to encourage private sector investment.





### How GCF Works







## Who are GCF's Main Actors?

### **GCF Board-**

- Principal decision-making body.
- Composed of 24 members (equally from developed and developing countries).
- Approves funding proposals, sets polices, oversees strategic direction, and ensures Fund governance.

### **National Designated Authorities**

- Country-appointed entities that act as the interface between GCF and government.
- They ensure country ownership, issue No-Objection Letters, and coordinate overall GCF programming in country.

### ———GCF Secretariat

- Based in Songdo, South Korea.
- Manages day-to-day operations.
- Supports the Board.
- Appraises funding proposals.
- Oversees project implementation and provides technical support.

### **Accredited Entities (AEs)**

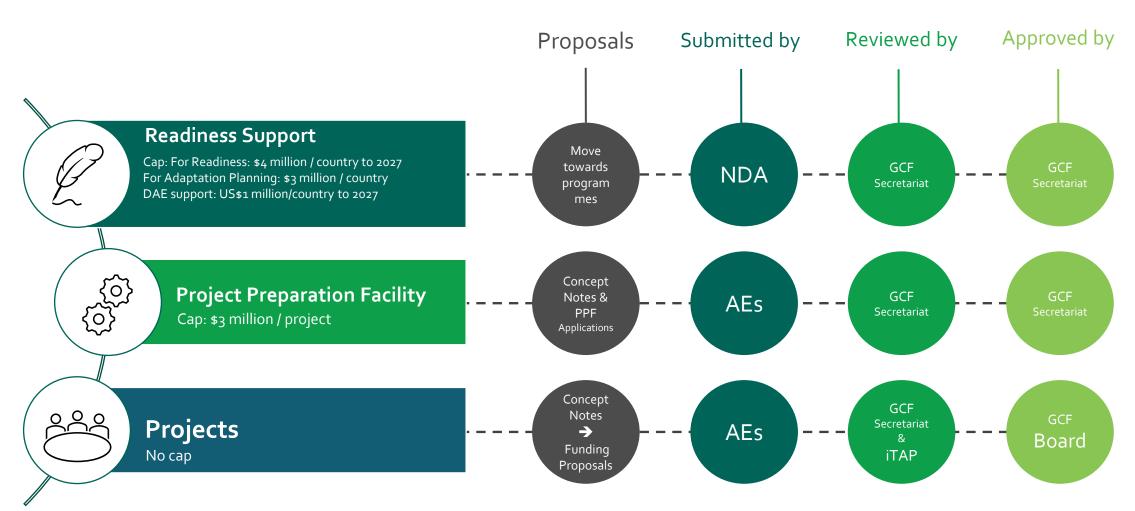
- Institutions authorized to access GCF funding and implement activities.
- Responsible for project development, proposal submission, and overseeing implementation.



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## Windows to access GCF funding







# GCF Programming Cycle

Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4		Step 5	Step 6	
Integrating climate into national planning     Selecting partners (Entities)	Systems-level analysis to ID transformations and key interventions needed     Options/methodologies responsive to LTS/2.1c	Optimize solutions for barriers & comparative advantages of financiers     Sequence programmes of investments     Determine GCF additionality	Deciding on the optimal pathway to access finance     Development of CNs for CIC		Align all FP documents to secretariat guidance     Co-investor platforms	Tracking of finance flows Performance analytics Evidence generation for revised NDC/NAPs formulation	
NDC/LTS/NAP IMPLEMENTATION Planning	EVIDENCE BASE	CLIMATE INVESTMENT Planning	Policy de-	Public financing  Offset mechanisms  Private financing  Financial de-risking	Funding		
			Country - Programmes	Public financing	Proposal Development	IMPLEMENTATION MONITORIN	
11 TO THE	diness Grants & Direct T			Direct Technical Assistance	Project financial structuring     Feasibility studies for the FP     Environmental, social and		
Strengthening     Institutional capacities     Enabling environments     AE/DAE identification,     support     NAP planning	Emissions scenarios     Climate risk and     vulnerability     assessment     Option identification,     analysis & costing     Additionality/Common	Assess funding needs for prioritized interventions     Assess financing options (private/blended/public)     Investment analysis     Barrier analysis     Project pipeline	Policy/regulatory change greening financial systems     CPs     Regional EWPs	Concept note development     Climate rationale     Additionality	gender studies Risk assessments Pre-contract services Advisory services Other project preparation activities Climate impact potential	Project implementat     Project monitoring & evaluation	
	practice analysis						



## Types of Project Proposals

### **Full Funding Proposal**

#### **Categorised by size:**

- Micro (<\$10m)</li>
- Small (\$10m \$50m)
- Medium (\$50m \$250m)
- Large (\$250m >)

#### **ESS** risk categories

- 3 Categories (A-C)
- Due diligence dependent on category

Project support for AEs depends on accreditation status!

# Simplified Approval Process (SAP)

- GCF contribution <= US\$25m</li>
- Risk category C
- Strong scaling potential

#### **SAP** proposal:

- Less documentation
- Easier to develop
- More likely to be accepted





## Climate rationale & project interventions

#### **CLIMATE CHANGE**

**CLIMATE IMPACT** 

**VULNERABILITY** 

**INTERVENTION** 

**PARADIGM SHIFT** 

#### 1) Climate Science Basis

Scientific underpinning for evidence-based climate rationale and theory of change of all GCF-funded projects and activities



#### Adaptation

- **2a)** Climate impacts the project/programme aims to address
- **2b)** Vulnerabilities, exposure and hazards resulting in risks

#### Mitigation

- **2a)** Emission trajectory for the relevant country and sector
- **2b)** Potential pathways to shift projected emissions trajectory



**3 )** Prioritized interventions for addressing barriers based on a multi-criteria analysis of options



**4 )** Integration to broader domestic and international policy and decision-making processes





### Investment Criteria

Impact potential

Paradigm shift potential

Sustainable development potential

Country ownership

Efficiency & effectiveness

Responsive to needs of recipients

Potential to contribute to achievement of Fund's objectives and result areas

Long-term impact beyond a one-off investment

Wider economic, environmental, social (gender) co-benefits

Country ownership and capacity to implement (policies, climate strategies and institutions)

**Economic soundness, cost-effectiveness and cofinancing for mitigation** 

Vulnerability and financing needs of beneficiary in targeted group





# What are GCF's Funding Modalities?

#### **Direct Access:**

An avenue through which national or regional entities based in developing countries can access GCF resources directly without going through international intermediaries.

#### **International Access:**

Where countries access GCF funding through international Accredited Entities, such as multilateral development banks, UN agencies, and international NGOs. These entities are already accredited and often have experience managing large-scale climate finance.





## Typical GCF Project Development Cycle

CLIMATE

**FUND** 

