

GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND

Capacity development for climate change

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GCF's MISSION

As an operating entity of the **UNFCCC** financial mechanism

We help **developing countries** take ambitious action on climate change

To promote a **paradigm shift** to low-emission and climate-resilient development



CHARACTERISTICS OF GCF

- Country Ownership through NDAs and Focal Points
- Balance Between Adaptation and Mitigation
- Equal Voice for Developed and Developing Countries
- Diversity of Accredited Entities
- Dedicated Private Sector Facility
- Largest Climate Fund Globally



A mandate to promote low-emission and climate resilient development in developing countries



READINESS OBJECTIVES

Before Feb. 2019

Institutional capacity

Direct access to climate finance

Country programming

Adaptation planning

Climate finance strategies and pipeline

2019 -2021

Objective 1: Institutional capacity

Objective 2: Strategic frameworks

Objective 3: National adaptation plans and adaptation planning processes

Objective 4: Pipeline development

Objective 5: Knowledge sharing and learning



Capacity development for climate change as the core objective of Readiness Programme

Institutional capacity:

- Capacity of country NDAs or focal points and enabling systems for policies, coordination, strategic oversight, planning, programming and monitoring
- Capacity of direct access applicants and accredited entities (DAEs) planning, programming, implementation and monitoring
- Capacity of relevant stakeholders in planning, programming, implementation and monitoring
- Coordination and governance mechanism of climate planning, including adaptation planning
- Monitoring and verification systems for climate finance flows

Evidence basis for adaptation:

- Data and information on climate impacts, vulnerability and assessment



STATUS OF READINESS PORTFOLIO

(AS OF 30 OCT. 2020)

397 grants, \$271M, 139 countries

Incl. 58 grants for adaptation planning, \$139M

EASTERN EUROPE

22 grants, \$24M, 9 countries

Incl. 8 grants for adaptation planning, \$18M

ASIA-PACIFIC

123 grants, \$84M, 45 countries

Incl. 15 grants for adaptation planning, \$39M

LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN

120 grants, \$78M, 32 countries

Incl. 13 grants for adaptation planning, \$32M










AFRICA

131 grants, \$85M, 53 countries

Incl. 22 grants for adaptation planning, \$50M

Some sectors supported by Readiness Programme

Adaptation planning grants with sector focus:

SDGs	Country	
	Rwanda	National Adaptation Readiness and Preparatory Support for Building Flood Resilience Capacities in Rwanda
	Bhutan	Preparation of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) for Bhutan with a focus on implementation of comprehensive risk management in the water sector
 	Chile	Update of the Climate Change Adaptation Plan for the Forestry, Agriculture and Livestock Sector
	Thailand	Increasing resilience to climate change impacts in marine and coastal areas along the Gulf of Thailand
 	Sudan	Strengthening adaptation planning processes and capacity for implementation of adaptation actions in agricultural and water sectors in the Sudan
	Ghana	Enhancing multi-sector planning and capacity for effective adaptation in Ghana
	Uzbekistan	Sector-driven National Adaptation Plan (NAP) to advance medium- and long-term adaptation planning in Uzbekistan
	Democratic Republic of Congo	Medium term investment planning for adaptation in climate sensitive sectors in the Democratic Republic of Congo : Advancing the NAP process



Some sectors supported by Readiness Programme

Sectors supported by other Readiness grants:

SDGs	Sectors	Countries
	Energy (renewable energy, energy efficiency)	Tanzania, Namibia, Zambia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Eswatini, Malawi, Guyana, Gabon, Dominica, Timor-Leste (East Timor), Ghana, Thailand, Mongolia, Tonga, Malaysia
   	Ecosystems, REDD+, forest, agriculture, water, land	Chad, North Macedonia, Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Myanmar, Cameroon, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Barbados, Jamaica, Honduras, Equatorial Guinea, Myanmar, Laos
	Cities and e-mobility	Myanmar, Laos, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Grenada, Rwanda, Cambodia, Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay
	Gender, CSOs, indigenous peoples	Angola, Colombia, Jamaica, Pakistan, Sudan, Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Suriname
	Green growth	Mozambique, Rwanda, Jordan
	Climate risks and early warning systems	Mali, Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname



Monitoring and Reporting Standard Requirements

Institutional-level

- Self-assessment of institutional capacity as well as policies and standards by the Accredited Entities (AEs)
- Mid-term review of compliance performance

Project/Programme-level

- Annual performance report: implementation status of activities, progress on results (output, outcome, impact), environmental and social safeguards and gender plan
- Financial statements and audit reports
- Interim and final evaluation reports
- *Ad hoc* checks and *ex post* evaluations



Issues/Challenges in Monitoring and Reporting

Capacity

- Limited sufficient knowledge and experience in building and operating project M&E amongst Accredited/Implementing partners
- Data and information for projects are difficult to obtain or missing in recipient countries
- Weak provisions for monitoring requirements at design stage impacting implementation monitoring

Design and Planning

- Weak theory of change and logical framework impacting design and reporting on results
- Weak indicators, baseline data, means of verification, and targets
- Weak / non-robust estimation/assessment and validation of results (incl. for GHG emission reductions)



Measures for Improved Monitoring and Reporting

Guidance

- Provision of guidance on M&E requirements for project and program development (e.g. Programming Manual)
- Regular training and workshops for project developers and originators on proper M&E design and planning
- Enhanced ex-ante review of funding proposals and results estimation

Managing for Results

- Revision of the Fund's results management framework with stronger result chains and alignment with Paris Agreement and SDGs
- Additional verification provisions to complement the bottom-up reporting structure for mitigation and adaptation activities



Suggestions

- National Statistical Offices to work closely with other national authorities responsible for monitoring & reporting on climate change (national meteorological authority) and other SDGs (sectoral ministries).
- Through the Readiness support in particular support to country's adaptation planning, capacity for data and information on climate impacts, vulnerability, adaptation and assessment will be strengthened, and such data and information could contribute to the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators.



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