

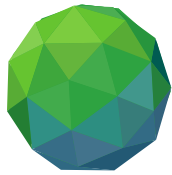
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The role of the NDA Challenges and Lessons



Aparna Baidya
Senior Assistant Secretary
Economic Relations Division (ERD)
Ministry of Finance
&NDA's Secretariat to GCF
Bangladesh

6 DECEMBER 2016

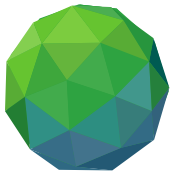


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Outline of the Presentation

- Background information of Green Climate Fund
- What is Green Climate Fund (GCF)
- Basic Features of GCF – At a Glance
- National Designated Authority (NDA): Role of NDA
- Accreditation to GCF
- Lesson learned
- Challenges for Bangladesh
- List of resource materials of your topics for further reading of the participants



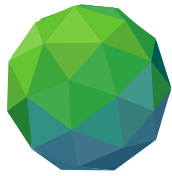


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Background Information

- Formally established by a UNFCCC decision in Durban, South Africa in **December 2011**
- **Groundwork** was laid in the earlier, non-binding ‘**Copenhagen Accord**’ of 2009.
- Green Climate Fund (GCF) aims ‘to make a significant contribution to the global efforts towards **attaining the goals set by the international community to combat climate change.**’
- GCF is overseen by a **24 membered Board**, composed of **equal number of members from developing and developed countries**
- Headquarter in Songdo (Incheon), South Korea.
- World Bank serves as the interim trustee



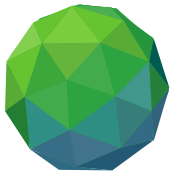


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What is Green Climate Fund

- A financial mechanism under United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) – aims to help developing countries respond to climate change .
- Have two ‘thematic funding windows’ for adaptation and mitigation, as well as a separate ‘private sector facility’.





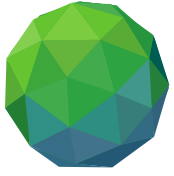
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Size of project/activity within a program



* At the time of application, irrespective of the portion that is funded by the GCF and, if applicable, other sources, for an individual project or activity within a programme.



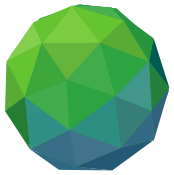


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Key steps for countries to engage-At a Glance

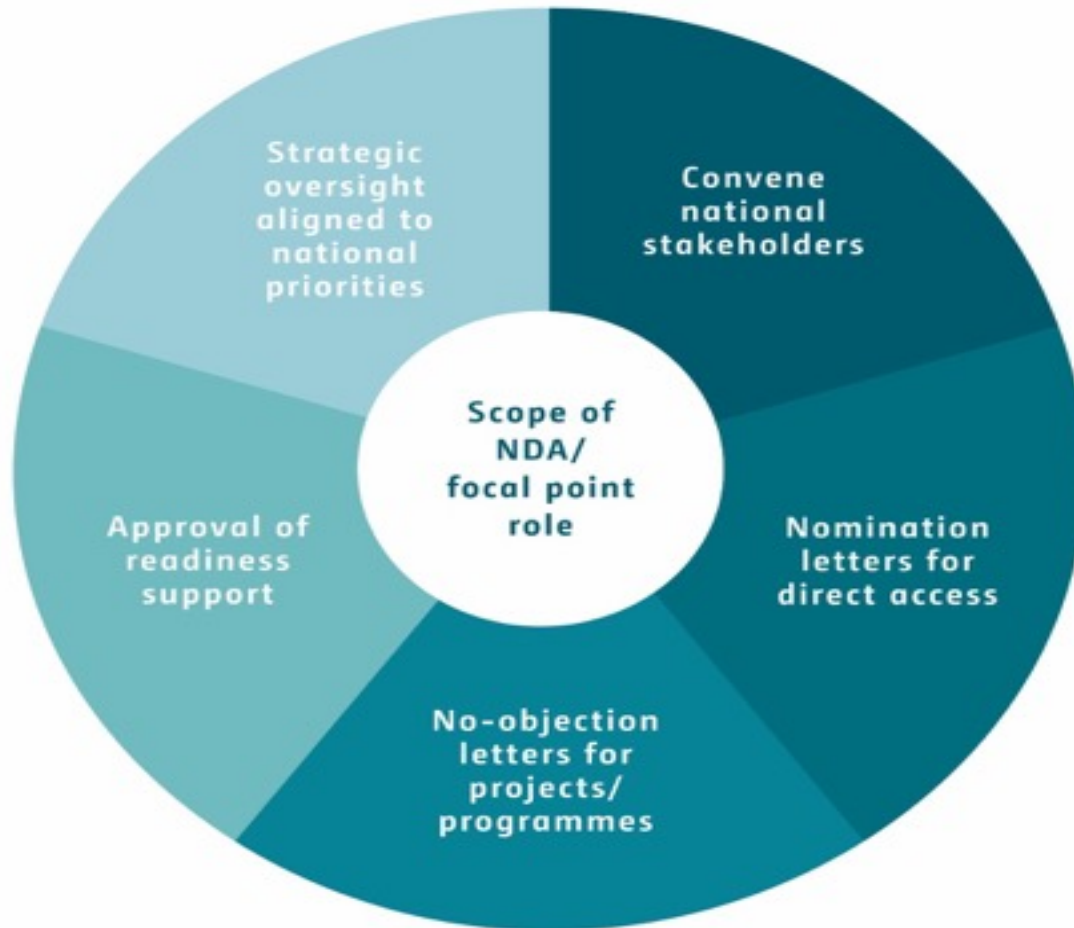
- Establish and maintain a permanent National Designated Authority (NDA) or Focal Point (temporarily)
- Strategic engagement through Country Programmes (desired)
- Identify and seek accreditation of entities to access resources from the Fund
- Develop projects and programmes to bring forward funding proposals through accredited entities

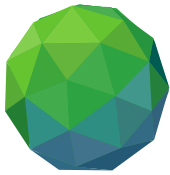




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Roles of NDAs



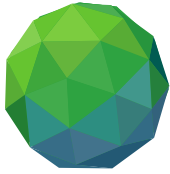


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Accreditation to GCF

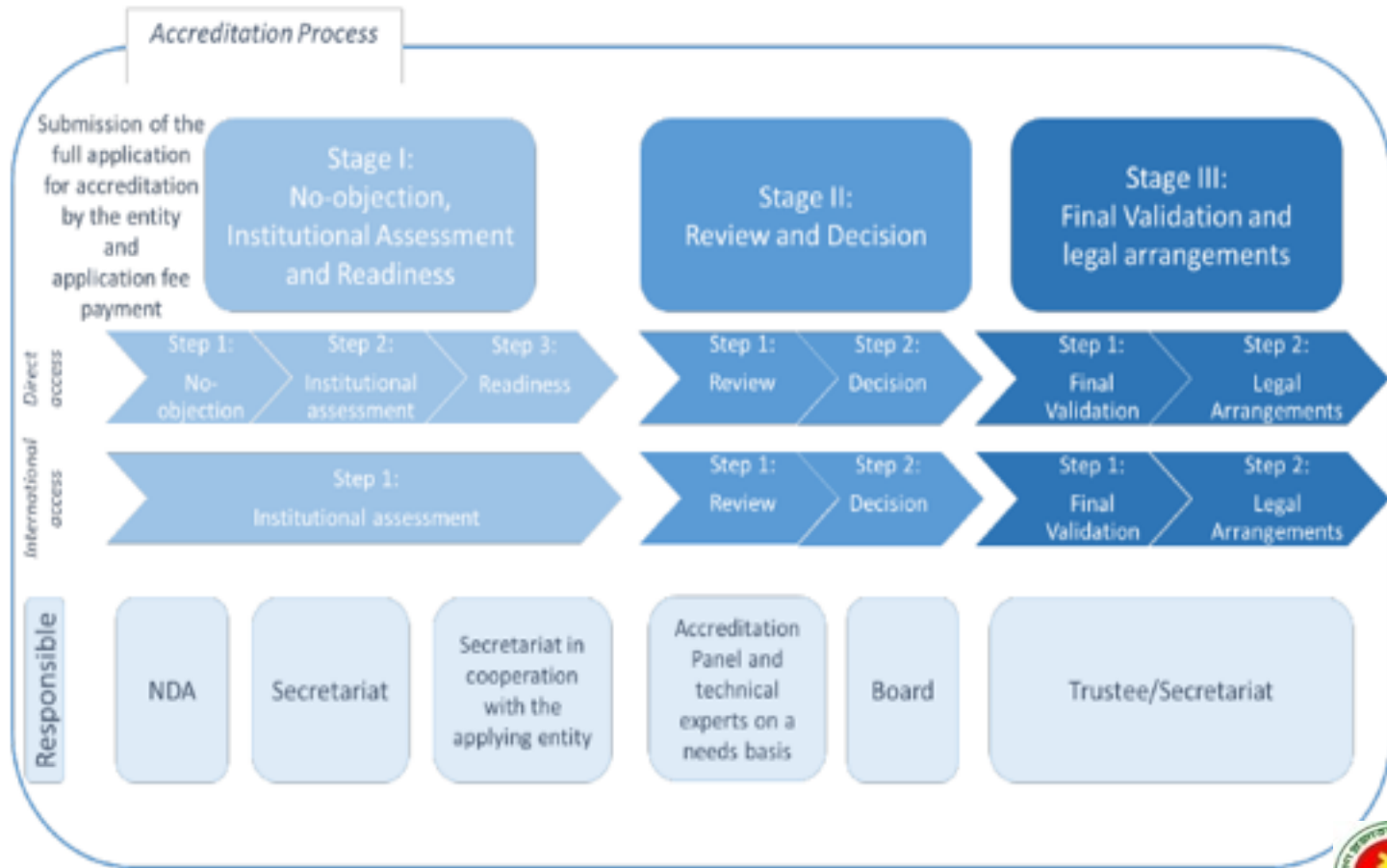
- Entities seeking accreditation to GCF are assessed against the GCF's fiduciary principles and standards, environmental and social safeguards (ESS) and gender policy, including public and private
- All entities need to apply for accreditation via Online Accreditation System
 - - Direct access modality : **With NDA's nomination**
 - - International access modality : **Directly**
- Fees for the accreditation application need to be paid by the entity once the application is submitted





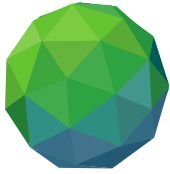
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3-stage accreditation process



* For more details, refer to the [initial guiding accreditation framework](#).





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Fund's fiduciary standards and ESS

Basic Fiduciary Standards

- Key administrative and financial capacities
- Transparency and accountability

Specialized Fiduciary Standards

Project management

Grant award and/or funding allocation mechanisms

On-lending and/or blending

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Institutional ESMS policy-level:

- ✓ Performance Standard (PS) 1: Assessment and management of relevant PS1-8 environmental and social risks and impacts through an environmental and social management (ESMS)

Project-level:

- ✓ PS2: Labor and working conditions
- ✓ PS3: Resource efficiency and pollution prevention
- ✓ PS4: Community health, safety & security
- ✓ PS5: Land acquisition & involuntary resettlement
- ✓ PS6: Biodiversity conservation & sustainable management of living natural resources
- ✓ PS7: Indigenous peoples
- ✓ PS8: Cultural heritage

For more details, refer to the [initial guiding accreditation framework](#), [fiduciary standards](#), and [ESS](#).

Gender Policy

- Policies, procedures, and competencies



Role and Responsibilities of Accredited Entities



Prepare projects



Respect country ownership/aligning to country priorities, policies & plans

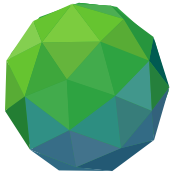


Project appraisal, structuring, supervision and evaluation



Reporting



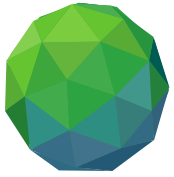


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Climate Finance vs Expenditure : Current scenario in Bangladesh

- Climate dimension expenditures represent 22% of total government budget
- 6.51% of GDP on average
- About US\$ 1 billion/annum on CC activities
- GoB:77% + Int. Sources: 23%
- NDC - Requirement : USD 72 Billion (2015-2030, average USD 4.2 Billion per year)





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NDA in Bangladesh and the activities undertaken

- Senior Secretary, Economic Relations Division selected as NDA in November, 2014.
- United Nations wing in ERD works as NDA's secretariat
- Initiated the NIE nomination process in January, 2015 through holding a Workshop;
- **Six potential NIE** selected through stakeholder consultation- **IDCOL, LGED, DoE, Bangladesh Bank, PKSF, BCCTF**



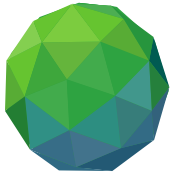


NDA – Bangladesh- activities undertaken

- **Preparing the Private sector** for exploring the Private Sector window- **Workshop held in November, 2015.**
- **Project Selection Process** for the **first round**: Call for Concept – Preliminary Screening – Stakeholders Consultation – Finalization and NOCs – Concept shared with GCF – Back & forth – Submission of Project Proposals to GCF
- **Submission two projects** to GCF through MIE (**Climate Resilient Infrastructure Mainstreaming (CRIM)**) and

Enhancing Women and Girls’s Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change in Bangladesh





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BD to GCF – 1st ROUND

Climate Resilient Infrastructure Mainstreaming (CRIM) (already approved)

MIE : KfW, IE: Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)

Brief	Financing (in Million USD)			
	Grant from GCF	Co-financing from GoB	Co-financing from DP	Total
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Constructing 45 new Natural Disaster Shelter & Rehabilitation Centers in 14 coastal districts, ▪repairing existing 20 centers and developing 80 km access roads, ▪constructing climate resilient infrastructures at Satkhira town and ▪setting up a Climate Change Adaptation Centre (CCAC) at LGED 	40	25	15 (BMZ)	80



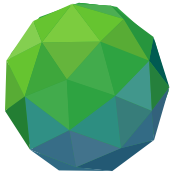


NDA – Bangladesh- activities undertaken

Readiness Programme

- **Activity 1:** Strengthen NDA Secretariat (approved and funded under the readiness support of GCF+GIZ)
- **Activity 2:** Strategic Framework (approved and funded under the readiness support of GCF+GIZ)
- **Activity 3:** Accreditation of implementing entities (LGED is going to be applied for gap assessment)
- **Activity 6:** NAP is under process





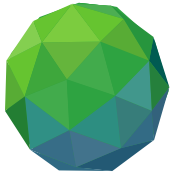
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Advisory Committee

Terms of Reference (TOR)

- To **fix criteria for selecting projects/proposals** for financing from the Green Climate Fund based on national policy and priority of the country
- To **recommend projects/proposals** for financing from the Green Climate Fund based on national policy and priority of the country
- To **fix criteria** based on national policy and priority of the country **for nominating prospective NIEs** (National Implementing Entity) who can apply for GCF's accreditation
- To **recommend eligible NIEs** (National Implementing Entity) who can apply for GCF's accreditation





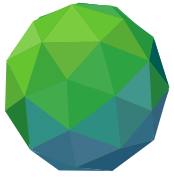
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Advisory Committee

Terms of Reference (TOR)

- To **monitor/review the implementation** of GCF funded **projects** in Bangladesh
- To **recommend the way/action in building/strengthening** effective working **relationship** with GCF
- To **review the country's experience** with GCF position
- To **evaluate/monitor the activities** of GCF's Multilateral Implementing Entity (**MIEs**) working in Bangladesh





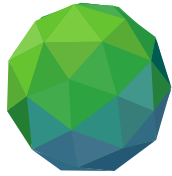
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Advisory Committee

Terms of Reference (TOR)

- Any other activities as referred by the NDA
- The Advisory Committee's **meeting will be held** as and when necessary (**at least once a year**) and the general **tenure** of the members (nominated) will be for a fixed term of **two (2) years**



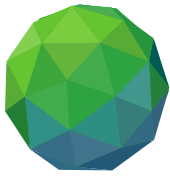


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Bangladesh : National Priority

- Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP)2009
- Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), 2015
- Seventh Five Year Plan (FY 2016- FY 2020)
- National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS)
- National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)
- Sectoral Plans
- Bangladesh Delta Plan (BDP) 2100





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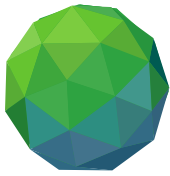
Lesson learned – underlining points

Grant Funding :

Very strong justification would be needed for Grants.

- 4(four) factors for Grant application :
 1. whether the project is of **revenue or income generating** in nature (if it is, then Grant would not be provided)
 2. whether the project activities **are targeted to vulnerable community** of the society
 3. whether the project is in **low income country/LDCs**
 4. who is the **entity (national/international)**





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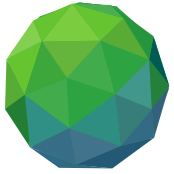
Lesson learned – underlining points

Co-financing : 1:1 co-financing for grants. Matching fund should also be grants.

Formatted & lengthy procedures : requests many details on micro level

Stringent Accreditation Criteria : quite hard to countries like Bangladesh





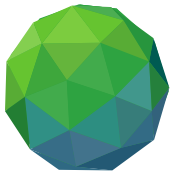
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Lesson learned – underlining points

At Country Level

- Whole of Government's Approach
- Building Institutions & Capacity
- Country's priority
- Implementing Entities
- Avoiding duplicity about project concepts
- GoB Contribution



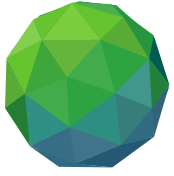


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Access to GCF-Challenges for Bangladesh

- **Co-financing for grants:** Mobilization of resources add another hurdle for accessing GCF by the countries like Bangladesh.
- **Stringent Criteria for accreditation :** Specific fiduciary standards (like generating Annual Financial Statements, income statements/ profit & loss accounts, Balance Sheet) , environmental and social safeguards and other specific criteria at the institutional level .
- **Formatted & lengthy procedures :** requests many details on micro level.
High-sunk procedural cost for the entities seeking accreditation
- Access is becoming **Competitive**



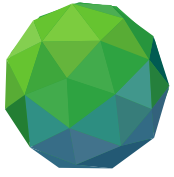


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List of Resource Materials for further Details

1. GCF Accreditation Introduction
2. Guiding Framework and Procedures for Accrediting National, Regional , International Implementing Entities and Intermediaries, Including the Fund's Fiduciary Principles and Standards and Environmental and Social Safeguards (Progress Report)
3. Governing Instrument for Green Climate Fund
4. Workshop Report : NIE Accreditation Report : Getting Bangladesh Ready for the Green Climate Fund
5. How can Bangladesh's Private Sector engage with the Green Climate Fund? Toolkit for Bangladesh (published by IIED, July, 2016)
6. Institutional and Capacity Assessment of the Designed Authority (NDA) Secretariat of Bangladesh to the Green Climate Fund (June 2016)



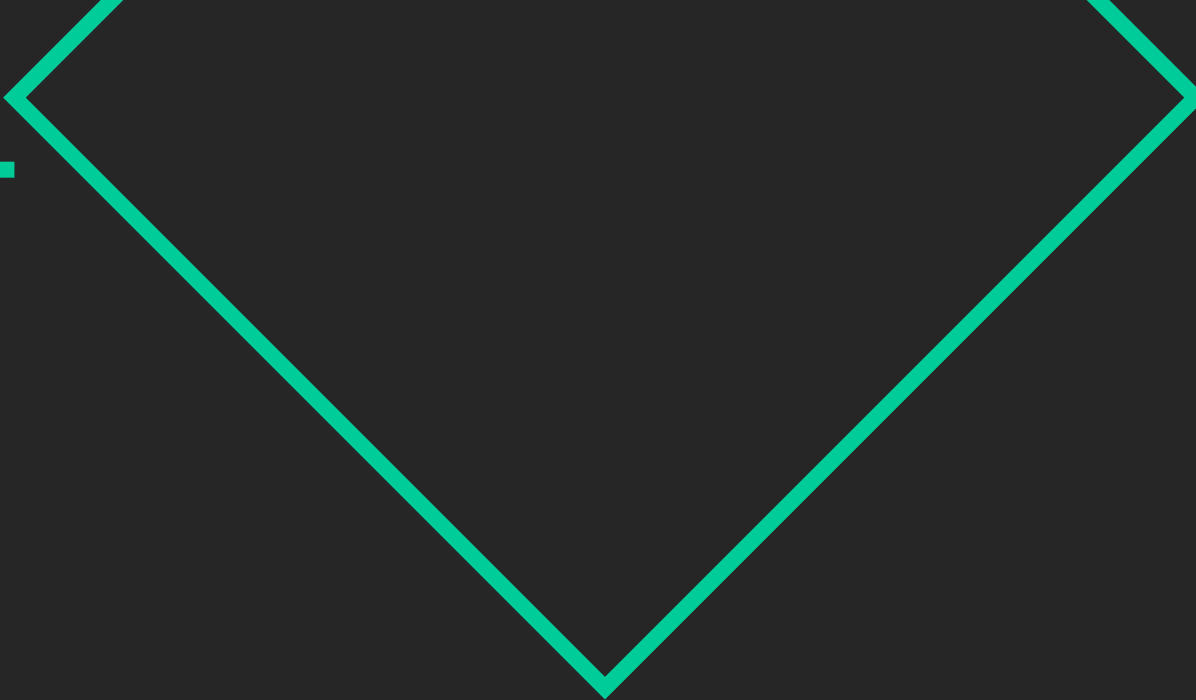


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Thank You



+





Republic Act
No.9729



Advisory Board

President
& Commissioners

Provide broad strategic oversight
of the Green Climate Fund's
(GCF) activities in the Philippines.

strategic oversight = national priorities

National
Climate
Convergence
and Integration
(NCCAP)



Convene relevant public, private and civil society stakeholders to identify priority sectors to be financed by the GCF.

*Advisory
Board
Communities
For Resilience*



Communicate nominations / no objection of entities seeking accreditation to the Fund under the 'direct access' track.

*Landbank
of the Philippines*



Implement the no-objection procedure on funding proposals submitted to the GCF, to ensure consistency of funding proposals with national climate change plans and priorities.

No-Objection Letters
for projects or programs

*Procedure
and System*



Provide leadership on the deployment of readiness and preparatory support funding in the country.

National
Climate
Convergence
and Integration
(NCCAP)





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Role of NDA: Challenges

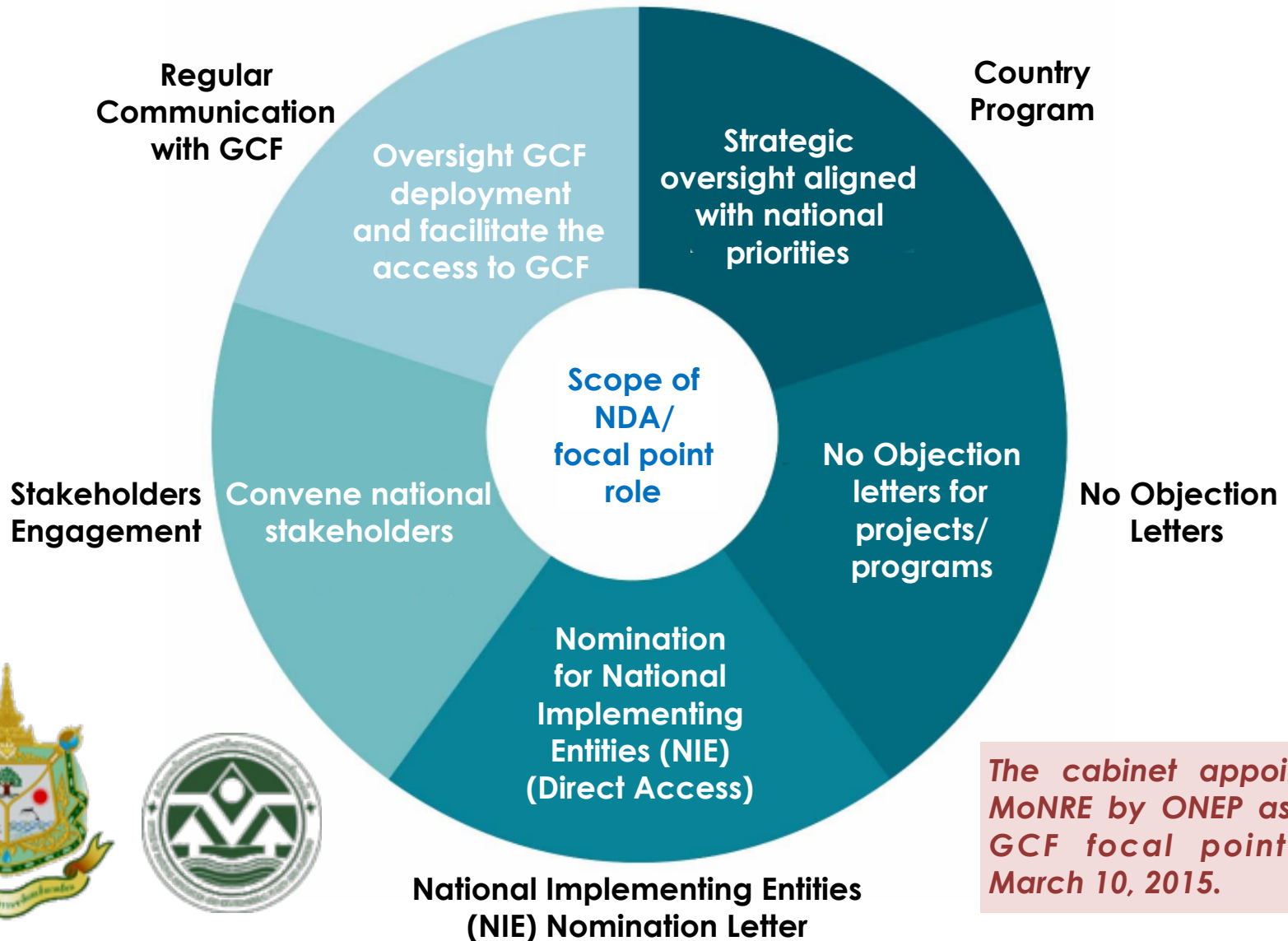
Jarunee Nugranad, Ph.D.

“South-South Knowledge Exchange on Approaches towards Strengthening Country-Wide and Sector-Specific Strategies and Cooperation/ Coordination among Actors in Accessing the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and Climate Financing Overall”

December 6, 2016
Manila, The Philippines



Scope of NDA/Focal Point Role



- Challenges -

Strategic oversight aligned with national priorities

- ❖ The country is now starting to elaborate its NDC planning for implementation – institutional arrangement prioritization of actions.
- ❖ GCF expects the country to provide specific details, national priority, and project pipeline, whereas the country would like to receive support in all areas with board scale of needs.
- ❖ Development of national climate investment plan is a long-term process requiring the integration of domestic budgeting and internationally financial flow.
- ❖ Identification of funding gaps and needs

- Challenges -

No Objection

- ❖ Legal implications for NDA mandate and organizational set up as NDA/focal point and its operationalization – approval and blacklisting, reporting back
- ❖ Establishment of coordination mechanism to ensure that the projects/programs are in conformity with relevant national laws and regulations
- ❖ Understanding different GCF financial instruments and modalities, especially its legal aspects

- Challenges -

No Objection (cont.)

- ❖ **High expectation from stakeholders**
 - ✓ **NDA is expected to move faster in order to maximize the utilization of the fund (slow = losing national opportunities), but the existing law/regulation is not allow to do so.**
 - ✓ **AEs need no-objection as soon as possible while NDA is still under establishment and preparation for GCF operationalization.**

- Challenges -

Direct Access

- ❖ **Difficult to get support from GCF to strengthen potential NIE**

Stakeholder engagement

- ❖ **Strengthen the capacity of relevant departments to identify and develop financially viable opportunities for the private sector**

- Challenges -

Monitoring and Tracking Financial Flow

- ❖ MRV for climate finance (tracking of climate finance across the country both domestic budget and international fund).
- ❖ NDA's mandate for reporting and tracking projects/ program implemented in Thailand

Capacity Building

- ❖ High turnover of personal
- ❖ Maintain collective knowledge of GCF within the organization

How to overcome the challenges

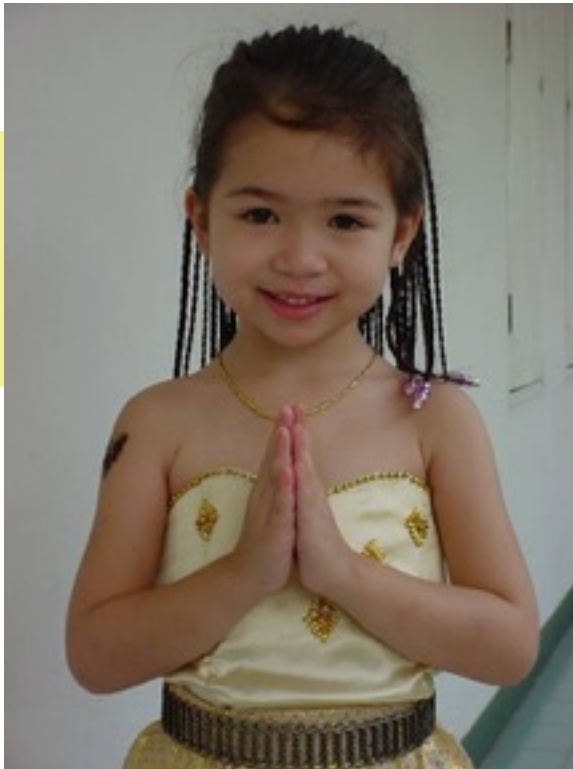
-- with GCF preparatory and readiness support --

- ❖ **Establish coordination mechanism for no-objection procedure and country program development**
 - ✓ Study on legal implication for NDA establishment and GCF operationalization
 - ✓ Working group (Line ministries and relevant experts)
 - ✓ Work closely with Ministry of Finance
 - ✓ Networking/Platform
- ❖ **Facilitate project/program development**
 - ✓ Matching AE and executing agencies/project partners
 - ✓ Project pipeline development
- ❖ **Capacity building for relevant agencies on GCF related issue**
 - ✓ Giving GCF information
 - ✓ Trainings
 - ✓ Knowledge dissemination events
 - ✓ Publications
- ❖ **Stakeholders engagement**
 - ✓ Consultation with stakeholders
 - ✓ Connecting GCF and national stakeholders
 - ✓ Involving private sector



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giz Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH



THANK YOU

Jarunee Nugranad, Ph.D.
drjoy2000@gmail.com
Tel: 02 298 6849

Climate Change Management Coordination Division
Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning
Rama VI Road, Samsen-Nai, Phayathai, Bangkok 10400, Thailand
<http://climate.onep.go.th>



VIETNAM AND GREEN CLIMATE FUND

*Dr. Pham Hoang Mai
Director General
Dept. of Science, Education, Natural Resources and
Environment
Ministry of Planning and Investment of Vietnam*



CONTENT

- 1. GCF FUNDED PROJECT;**
- 2. KEY ISSUES FOR GCF FUNDED PROJECT;**
- 3. LEGAL FRAMEWORK;**
- 4. EXISTING CLIMATE FINANCE IN VIETNAM;**
- 5. DEMAND FOR CLIMATE FINANCE;**
- 6. LESSONS - VIETNAM READINESS FOR GCF;**



GCF FUNDED PROJECT

Objective: To improve the resilience of vulnerable coastal communities to climate change related impacts in Viet Nam.

Outputs:

1. Storm and flood resilient design features added to 4,000 new houses on safe sites, benefiting 20,000 poor and highly disaster-exposed people in 100 communes;
2. Regeneration of 4,000 hectares of coastal mangrove storm surge buffer zones;
3. Increased access to enhanced climate, damage and loss data for private and public sector application in all 28 coastal provinces of Viet Nam;

Time Frame: Started from Jan 2015, Approved Aug 2016.

MIEs: UNDP



KEY ISSUES

1. The Linkages between GCF funding and Country Development Strategy and Efforts for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation/Green Growth;
2. Value added of GCF funding;
3. How country comply/ harmonise with GCF and MIEs procedures.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK



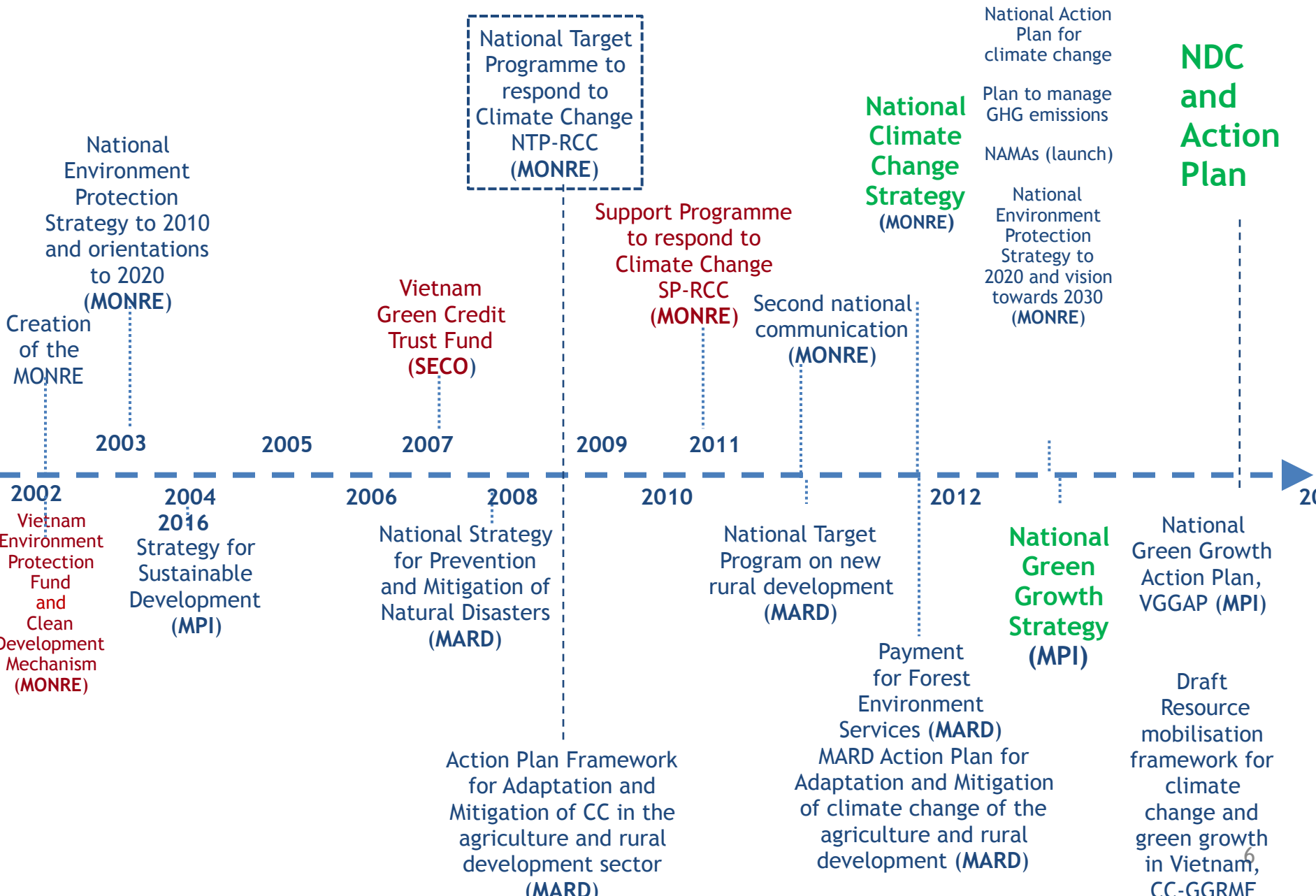
2016-2020 Socio-economic development plan

- Recognizes climate change as a significant threat to development and reaffirms commitments on improved natural resource and disaster risk management.

The climate change related strategies/action plans

- Vietnam Climate Change Strategy (VCCS) and the National Action Plan to Respond to Climate Change (NAPCC);
- Vietnam Green Growth Strategy and National Action Plan for Green Growth Strategy;
- National Target Program for Climate Change and Green Growth;
- Vietnam National Determined Contributions and Action Plan.

Key Policies / Initiatives related to Climate Finance and GCF





CLIMATE FINANCE IN VIETNAM

CPEIR 2010-2013 (rev. 2015)	PCEIR 2010-2015
Finance sources: State Budget	Investment made by all types of enterprises in Vietnam, incl. SOEs
05 ministries: MONRE, MOIT, MARD, MOC, MOT; 03 provinces;	Reviewing investment in selected key sectors (energy, industries, agriculture, transport, forestation.
Data collection at specific 05 focal points of ministries and 03 provinces.	No statistics on private investment, data is scattered, multiple sources and types, many sub-sectors and provinces, defining climate relevance
Total spending on CC in 05 ministries at \$ 200 million/year (mostly for Adaptation, Mitigation is only at 2%)	-Total investment for only renewable energy ~ US\$8.5 billion for 2010-2015, US\$1,7 billion/year



TOTAL ESTIMATED INVESTMENT NEEDS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (USD BILLION)

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Period 2016-2020
GDP	196.00	207.76	220.23	233.44	247.45	262.29	
0.2% Investment (Minimum)*		0.42	0.44	0.47	0.49	0.52	2.34
0.5% Investment*		1.04	1.10	1.17	1.24	1.31	5.86
1.5% Investment*		3.12	3.30	3.50	3.71	3.93	17.57
4 - 6% Investment (Maximum)**		8.31 - 12.46	8.81 - 13.21	9.34 - 14.01	9.90 - 14.85	10.49 - 15.74	46.85 - 70.27

* Denotes ADB estimates within Table;

** Denotes TP CC-GG estimates within Table

TOTAL ESTIMATED INVESTMENT NEEDS FOR GREEN GROWTH IN ENERGY SECTOR



Sub-sector	Number of options	Total cost of capital (mil, US\$)	Total CO ₂ to be reduced (MtCO ₂)	Average MAC (US\$/ton CO ₂)
Construction building	3	3.33	0.17	-69.46
Construction material	1	17.54	0.49	-14.39
Cement	3	725.00	2.61	-45.27
Textile	2	0.00	0.08	-60.28
Household	10	2,279.19	16.54	-32.32
Paper	2	0.00	0.19	-93.46
Electric generation	10	27,625.00	61.37	16.11
Steel and metallurgy	3	79.50	0.22	-44.60
Road traffic	1	0.00	3.45	0.00
TOTAL	35	30,729.56	85.12	

(UNDP/MPI project "Sustainable Development and Climate Change": Vietnam needs

at least USD 30 billion, primarily in the energy sector to implement the VGGs



TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR MITIGATION IN VIETNAM INDC, NOVEMBER 2015

Sector	Modality	Reduction target by 2030 (%)	Expenditure (mil. US\$)
Energy	self-executing	-4.4	1,894.3
	international support required	-9.8	5,317.4
Agriculture	self-executing	5.8	885.43
	international support required	41.8	12,093.54
Waste	self-executing	-8.6	311.7
	international support required	-42.1	2,596.2
LULUCF*	self-executing	+50.05	131.98
	international support required	+145.7	1,127.98
Total self-executing expenditure			3,223.41
Total required international support expenditure (mil. US\$)			17,911.71
Total (mil. US\$)			21,135.12

* Increasing GHGs absorptive capacity

GAP OF INVESTMENT FOR Climate Change Adaptation and Green Growth for 2016-2020 (US\$ billion)

	CC Adaptation (at 4% of GDP)	Green Growth (\$9 Bil.)	Green Growth (NDC)	Total Demand	MTIP 2016-2020	Gap
	46.85	9	17.9		24	
1 st Option				55.85		31.85
2 nd Option				64.75		40.75

* Percentage of 20% of investment for CC&GG will be used for 5 key ministries, ie. \$17.3 bil.;

** Percentage of 5% of investment for CC&GG will be used for all provinces, ie. \$1.57 bil.



SOLUTIONS

Engagement of private sector:

- Government investment and ODA will be used as a catalyst to attract/create favorable environment for private investment in Climate Change/Green Growth (Technology transfer/Pilot projects/Good practice);
- Introducing on PPP modalities (infrastructure, power generation).



LESSONS LEARNT



VIETNAM READINESS FOR GCF

- NDA: The Prime Minister assigned MPI to be NDA for GCF at official letter No. 4478/HTQT-VPCP;
- Establishment of Climate Finance Task Force (CFTF);
- Establishment GCF Vietnam Steering Committee;
- Formulation of Vietnam Strategy for GCF
- Coordination among MIEs;
- Capacity building for potential NIEs;
- Awareness raising: Seminars for key stakeholders on GCF;



PROCEDURES HARMONISATION

- National Laws, Regulations on Investment, Budget management, Procurement etc.
- GCF and MIEs procedures;
- Counterpart Funds Arrangement;
- Project Management Procedures;
- Monitoring and Evaluation.



PROCEDURES HARMONISATION

Call for Proposals

- MIEs: UNDP, WB, GIZ, KfW, ADB & AfD etc.
- MPI, MARD, MOIT, MOC, MONRE, People Committees and other lines ministries, Civil societies.

PROCEDURES HARMONISATION



Screening process:

- MIEs and NIEs to screen and then forward to MPI;
- MPI and Vietnam GCF Steering Committee to screen;
- MPI reports to Prime Minister for approval;
- MPI informs MIEs & NIEs for improvement of the proposals;
- Provision of No Objection Letter.

Inform to GCF

- MIEs and NIEs submit project proposal to GCF with No Objection Letter of NDA.



**THANK YOU
FOR YOUR ATTENTION!**

*Dr. Pham Hoang Mai
Director General
Dept. of Science, Education, Natural Resources and Environment
Ministry of Planning and Investment of Vietnam
Email: hmaipham@mpi.gov.vn*



International Economic Cooperation and Coordination Division
Ministry of Finance
Government of Nepal

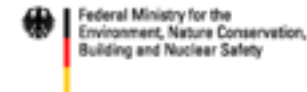
Lessons on Stakeholders Engagement & Institutional Coordination/Dialogue for Prioritization of Projects

Case of NDA- Nepal

Lal Bahadur Khatri
Under Secretary, Ministry of Finance
National Project Director, GCF Readiness Programme



Supported by:



based on a decision of the German Bundestag



International Economic Cooperation and Coordination Division
Ministry of Finance
Government of Nepal

Structure of the Presentation

- Country Brief Background
- Nepal's GCF Readiness Programme
- GCF Readiness Programme Component
- GCF Programme Operation Structure
- GCF Governance Structure (Proposed)
- Way Forward

Country Background

- Nepal is one of the most vulnerable countries in the world to climate change (ranked 10th in the 2015 Climate Change and Environmental Risk Atlas¹)
- According to MoF, approximately 19.45 % of the national budget or 23.09 % of the development budget for the fiscal year 2014/15 is climate related which is more than 3 % of the GDP.
- According to study on climate change adaptation finance in Nepal US \$ 246.44 million was committed during 2009-2012 through international public finance sources (Oxfam)
- Government of Nepal made a policy provision of channeling at least 80 % of the available climate finance to the climate vulnerable communities.
- Nepal is operationalizing GCF to meet the growing financial needs for national adaptation and mitigation priorities.

¹Maplecroft identifies 32 'extreme risk' countries based on its Climate Change Vulnerability Risk Index which evaluates the sensitivity of populations, the physical exposure of countries, and governmental capacity to adapt to climate change over the next

Nepal have initiated GCF Readiness Programme

Objective

Strengthening national capacities to effectively and efficiently plan for, access, manage, deploy and monitor climate finance through Green Climate Fund.

Key Features

- **Implemented by:** Ministry of Finance / International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division, Government of Nepal (Agreement: 18 March 2016)
- **Funded by:** German Government (BMUB ICI)
- **Technical Assistance:** UNDP Nepal and UNEP Paris
- **Implementation Modality:** UNDP NEX/NIM
- **Duration:** 18 March 2016 to 31 Dec 2017
- **National Programme Budget:** US\$ 1.5 m

Readiness Support Delivery in Nepal

- Intends to work with key stakeholders responsible for the access, management & monitoring of climate finance
- Customised to best serve needs of the country, engages the Government as a whole; and ensures national ownership of the processes
- Programme is based on an initial assessment of challenges and barriers (scoping mission April 2015 and Stakeholder validation in Sept. 2015) and subsequent discussions
- Interventions are designed to optimally supplement existing national and sub-national programmes, policies, and initiatives
- Aligned with on-going Govt-led efforts to enhance climate finance readiness (not specific to GCF)

GCF Readiness Programme Components

1

- **Enhance capacities of Core Institutions** (*National Designated Authority & National Implementation Entity*)
 - *Capacity to access, absorb and manage climate finance enhanced*

2

- **Investment frameworks for adaptation and mitigation options to reduce climate change induced disaster risks**

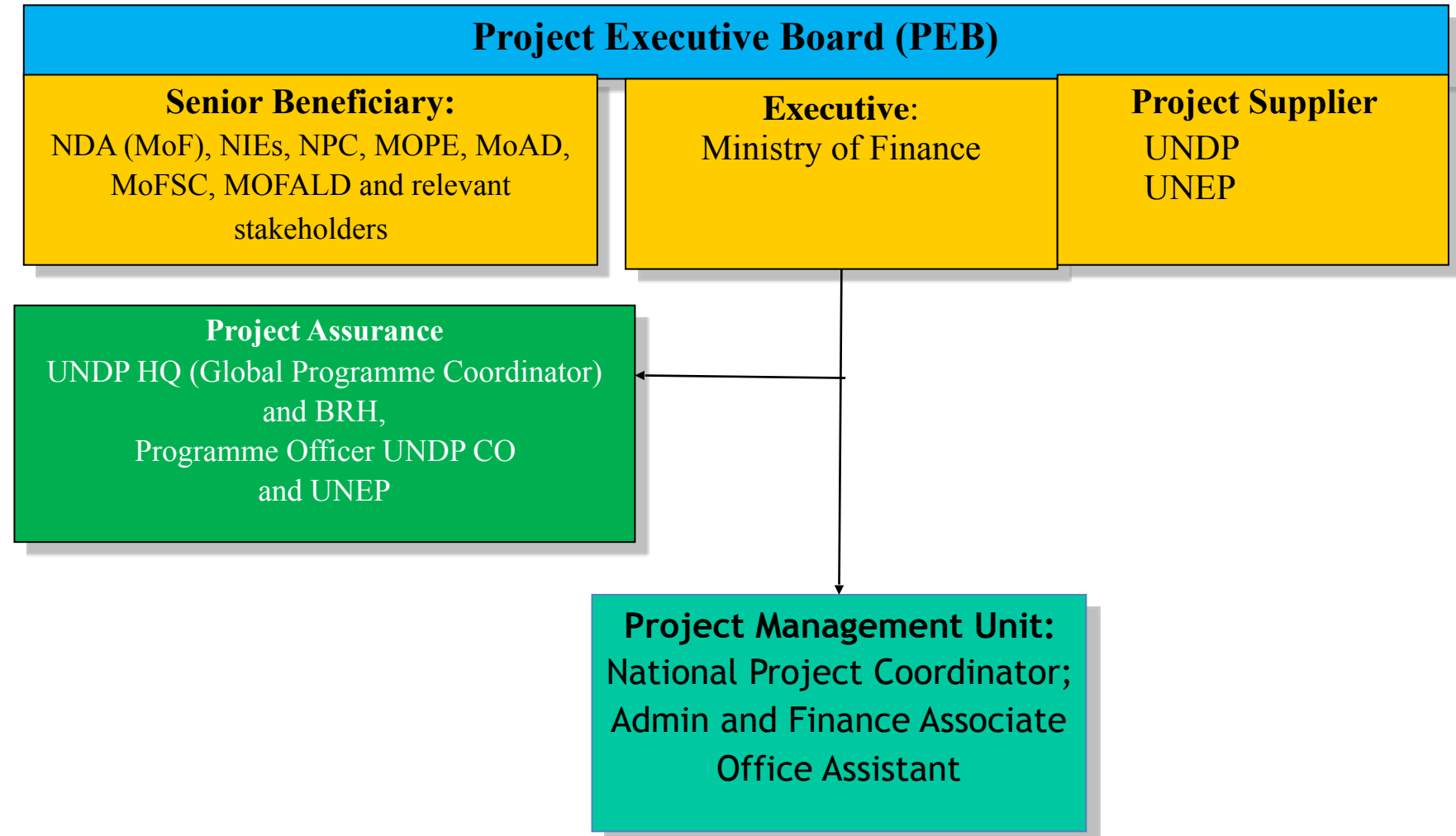
Prepared investment framework for adaptation and mitigation options

3

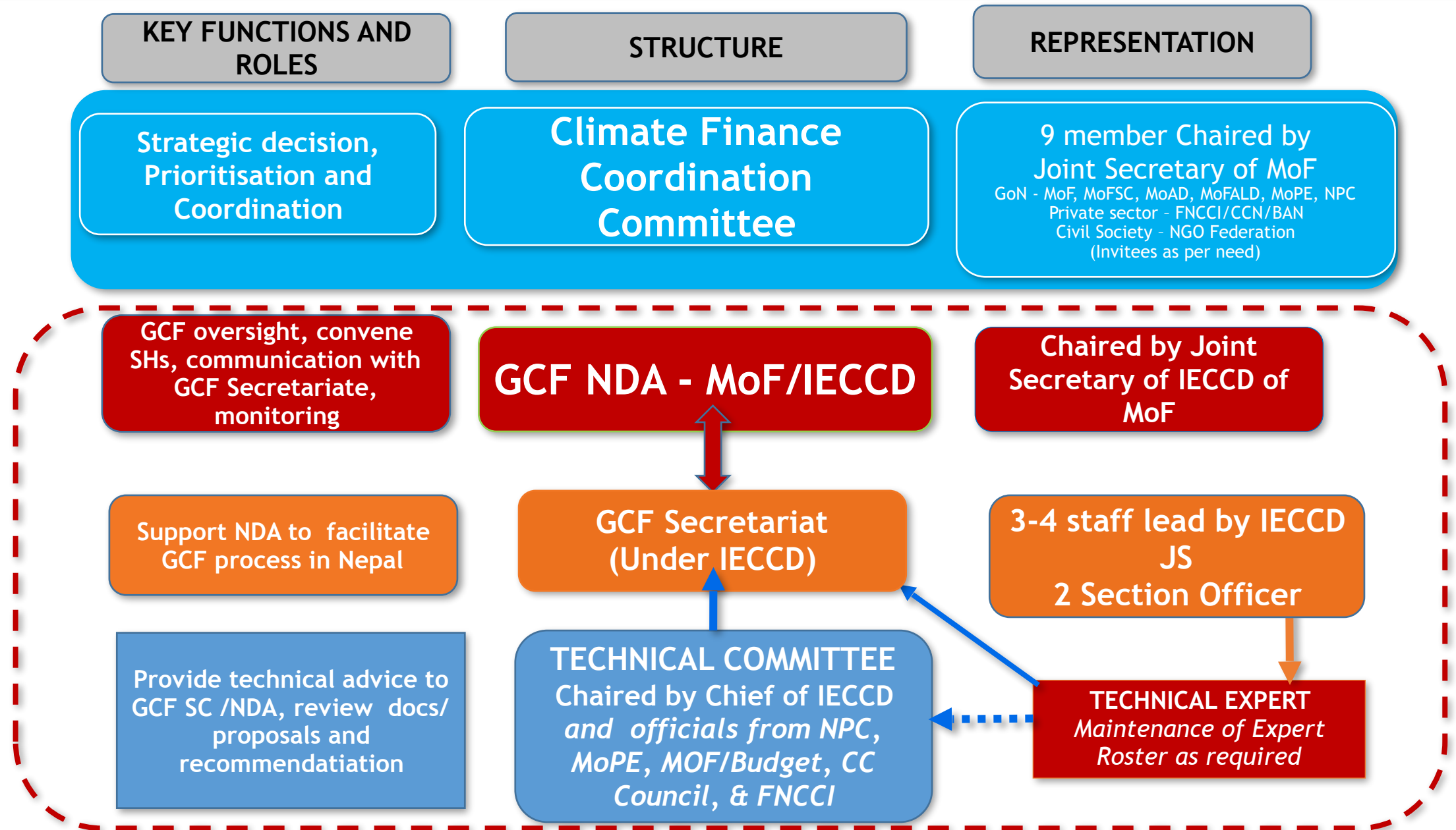
- **Development of project pipeline for GCF Funding**
 - *National capacity to prepare bankable projects and programme developed.*

Project Operational Structure

PROJECT EXECUTIVE BOARD
-Chaired by National Project Director / Under Secretary of IECCD / MoF
-Key Line Ministries, UNDP, UNEP & BMUB represented as members
-Supervision, guidance & oversight



GCF Governance Structure (Proposed)



LESSON LEARNT/ WAY FORWARD

- Establish a Climate Finance Unit/National level GCF Secretariat with dedicated staffs to look matters of GCF at the NDA
- Enhance technical expertise and knowledge of key officials at NDA in accordance with GCF framework for national coordination and driving communication with Fund
- Establish NIE and build their capacity to engage in the GCF process
- Coordinate function of national technical committee to help advise with GCF process
- Develop functional coordination and institutional network to facilitate government, private and civil society stakeholders for their participation on accessing and managing fund.
- Develop priority projects and programme building on with national risk and vulnerability, existing climate change related national policy and programmes and to achieve national sustainable development goals.



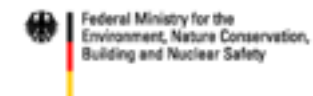
International Economic Cooperation and Coordination Division
Ministry of Finance
Government of Nepal

Contact US:
Lal Bahadur Khatri
Under Secretary, Ministry of Finance
National Project Director, GCF Readiness Programme
Green Climate Fund Readiness Programme
Ministry of Finance/ Interaction Cooperation Coordination Division
Singha Durbar, Kathmandu
Email: lbkhatri@mof.gov.np | Ph.no: 98510-46182

UNEP/UNDP/WRI
**GCF READINESS
PROGRAMME**



Supported by:



based on a decision of the German Bundestag

National Designated Authority CGF Indonesia



Update Semester II / 2016

Dr. Kindy R. Syahrir

Manila – Tuesday, 6 Oktober 2016

Agenda Pertemuan

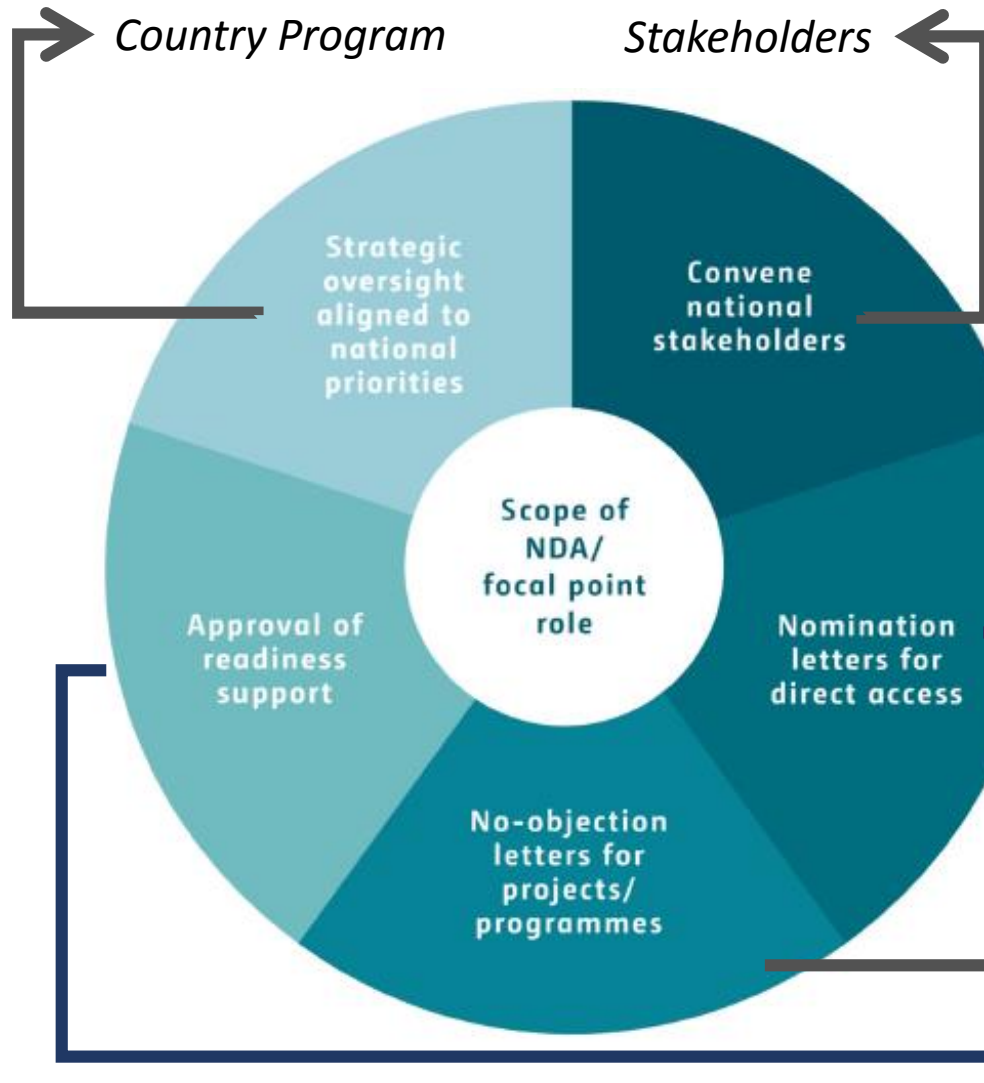
1. Mekanisme Kordinasi Pemangku Kepentingan
 - a) Country Programing dan Pipeline;
 - b) Lansekap dan Kompetisi Climate Finance;
2. Isu Strategis dan Spesifik
 - a) Persiapan Operasi: *Gap Assessment*;
 - b) Landasan Hukum dan Perundangan;

Pembangunan Kerangka Operasi GCF Indonesia

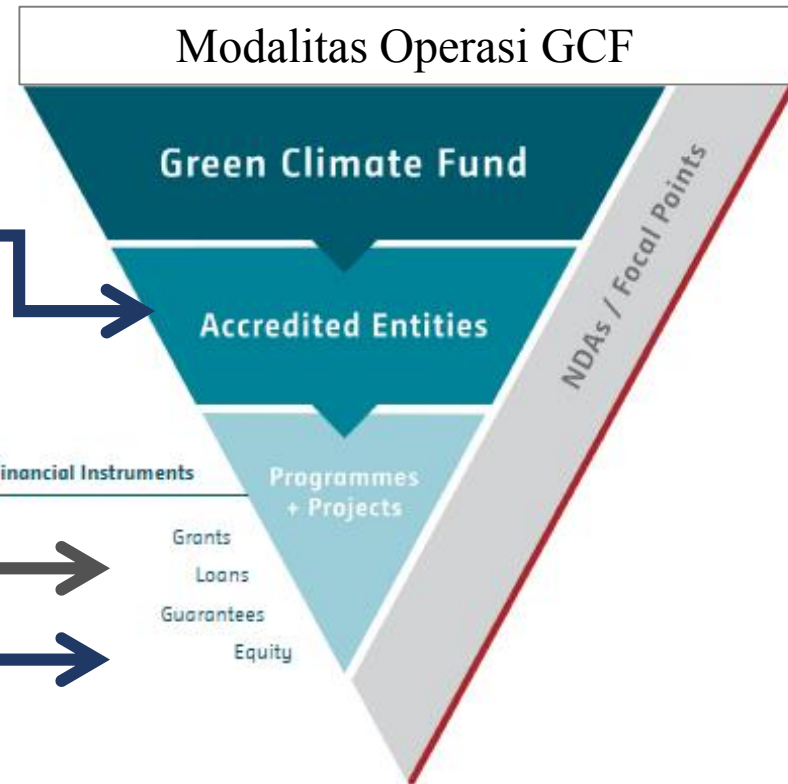
- NDA at Ministry of Finance / BKF / PKPPIM since Feb 2016.
- 3 NIEs in the pipeline: PT SMI, PT IIF, Kemitraan.
- Some 16 project proposals submitted to NDA so far. These project proposals are at various stages of development.
- So far no No-Objection Letters were issued.
- So far no GCF approved projects in Indonesia.

1. Building Capacity for NDA GCF Indonesia

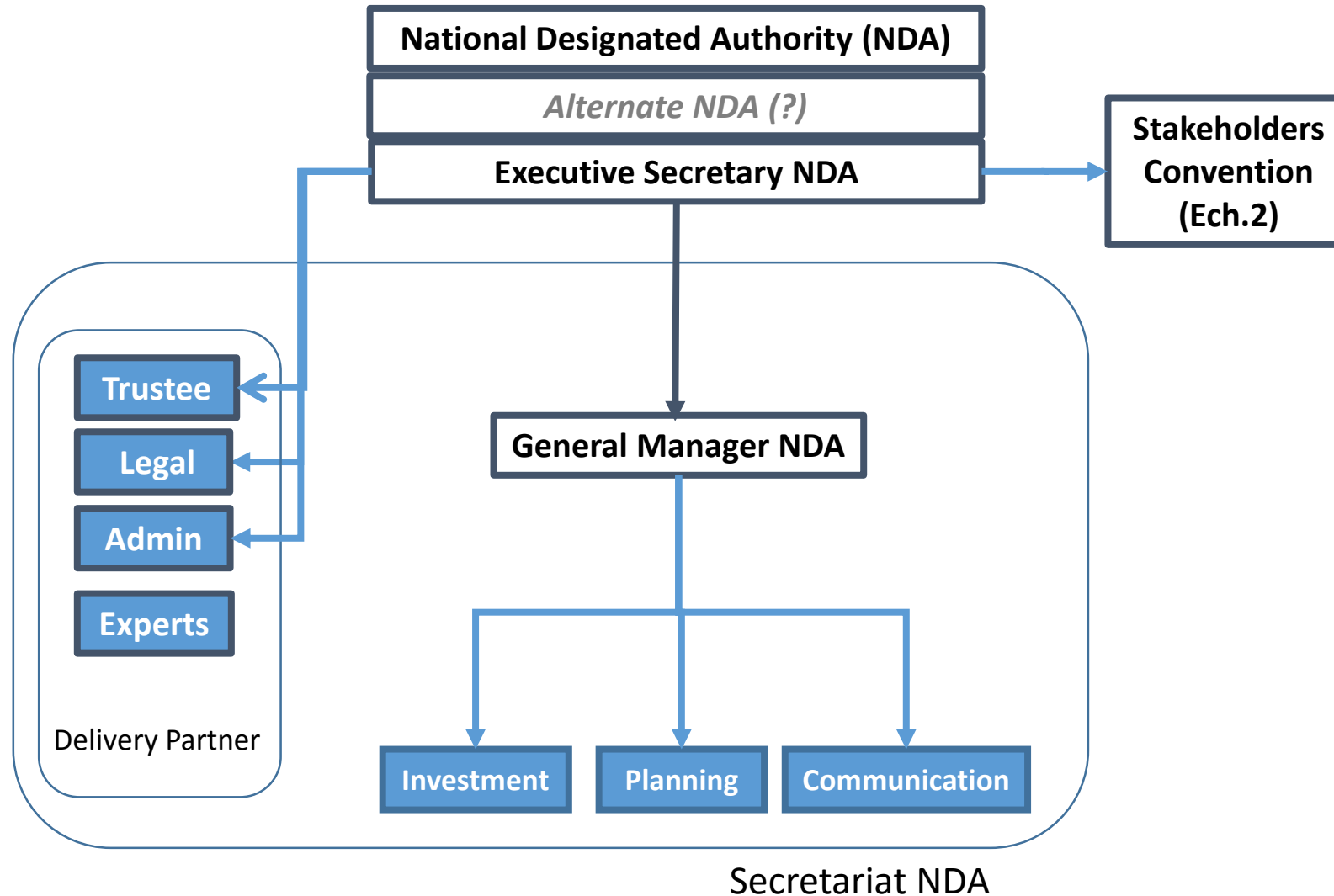
Roles of NDA-GCF



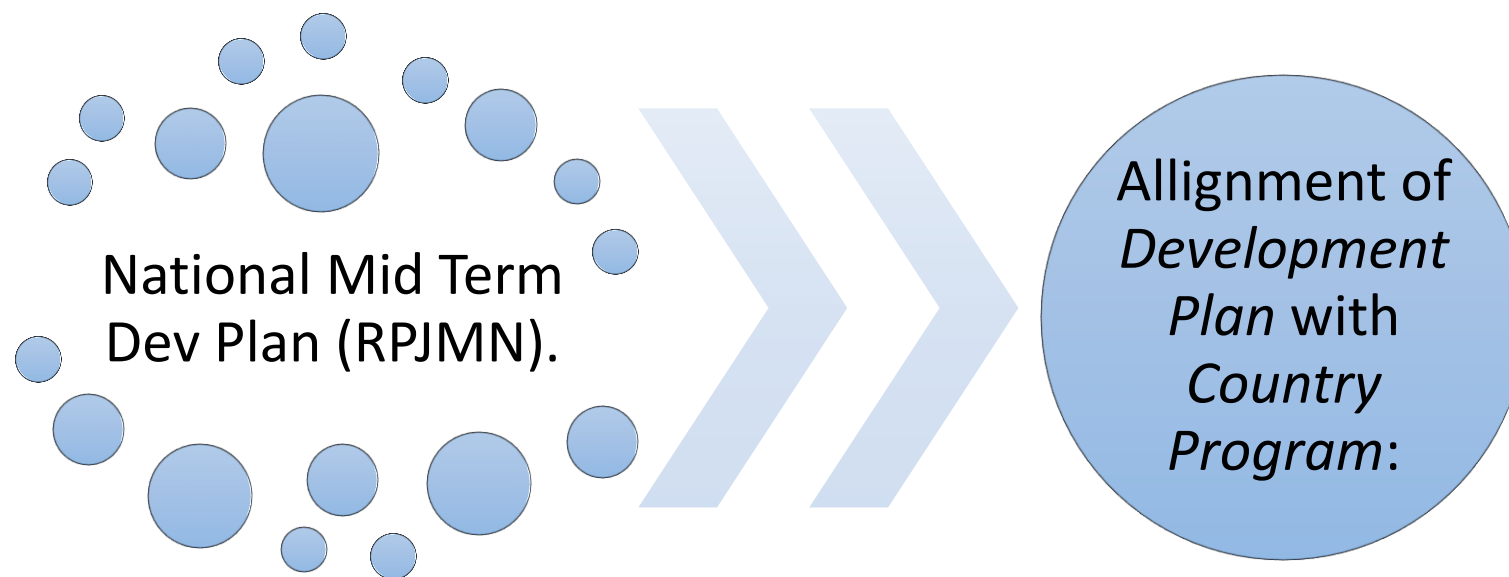
NDA GCF Indonesia is Chairman of Fiscal Policy Agency based on Minister of Finance Decree no. S-882/MK.010/2015, Confirmation executive director GCF no. CPD/2016/16.



Organization of NDA GCF Indonesia

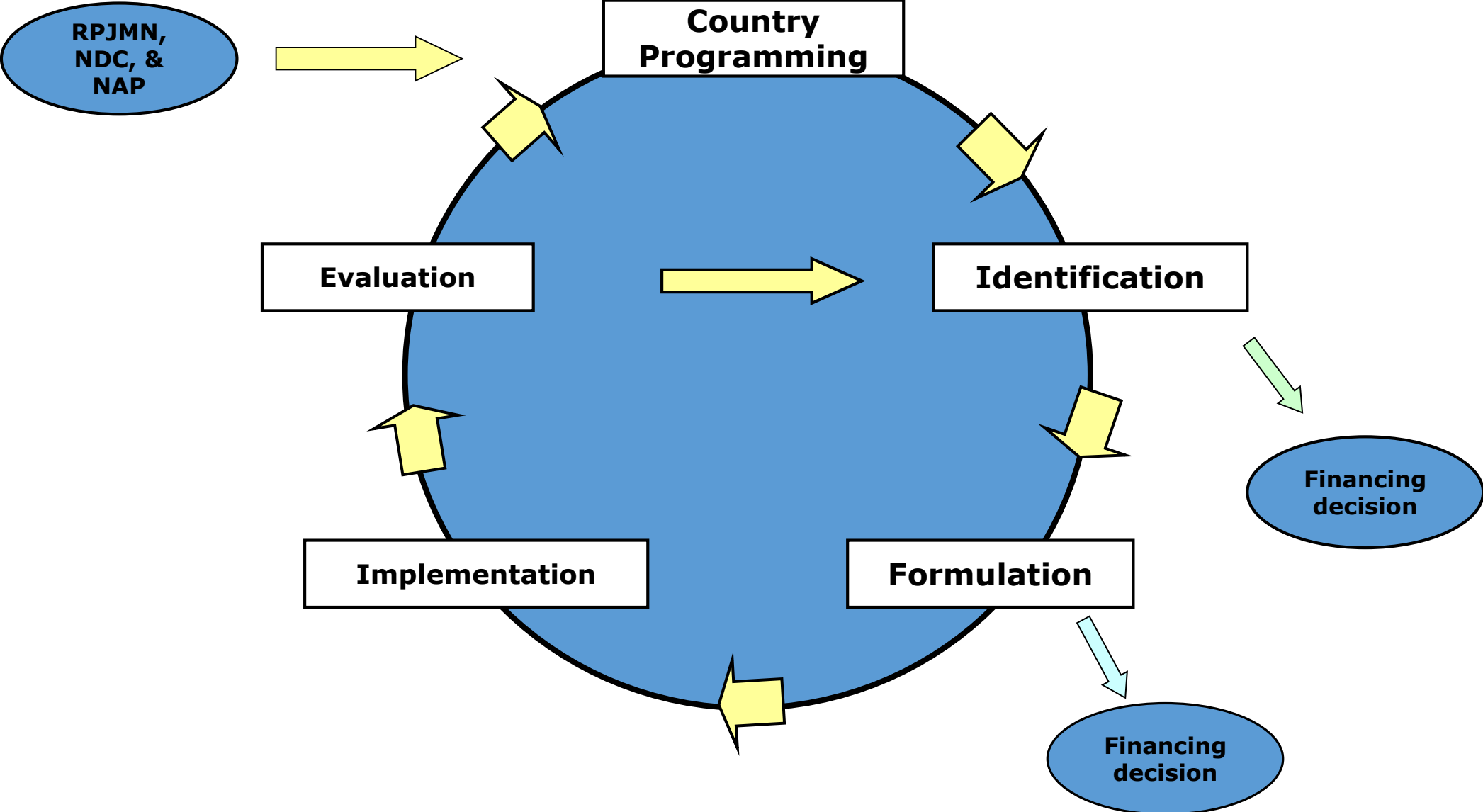


NDA-GCF Country Program: Upper Hanging Fruits

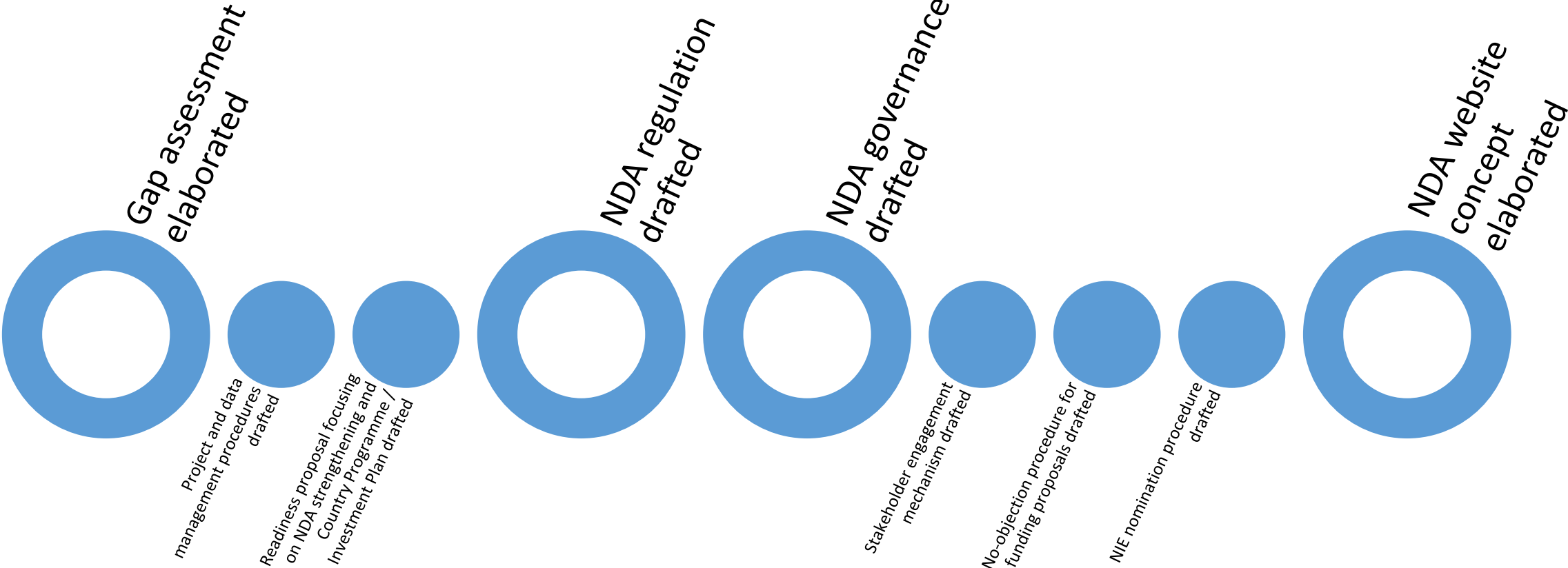


- Nasional Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs),
- NDC,
- NAPs

NDA GCF Indonesia Business Process



NDA Progress achieved in 2016 so far (pre-readiness phase)



2. Country Program / Pipeline

Country Concept Note (Program)

Based on the Presidential Regulation no. 61/2011 on the National Action Plan to reduce GHG emissions

Sector	Reduction Target (million ton CO ₂ e)	
	29%	41%
Forestry and Peat Land	672	1,039
Agriculture	8	11
Energy and Transportation	36	56
Industry	1	5
Waste Management	48	78
Total	767	1,189

3. Direct Access Nomination (Accreditation)

Accreditation

Fiduciary Standards, ESS, and Gender Policy

Basic Fiduciary Standards

- Key administrative and financial capacities
- Transparency and accountability

Specialized Fiduciary Standards

- Project management
- Grant award and/or funding allocation mechanisms
- On-lending and/or blending

Gender Policy

- Policies, procedures, and competencies

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Institutional ESMS policy-level:

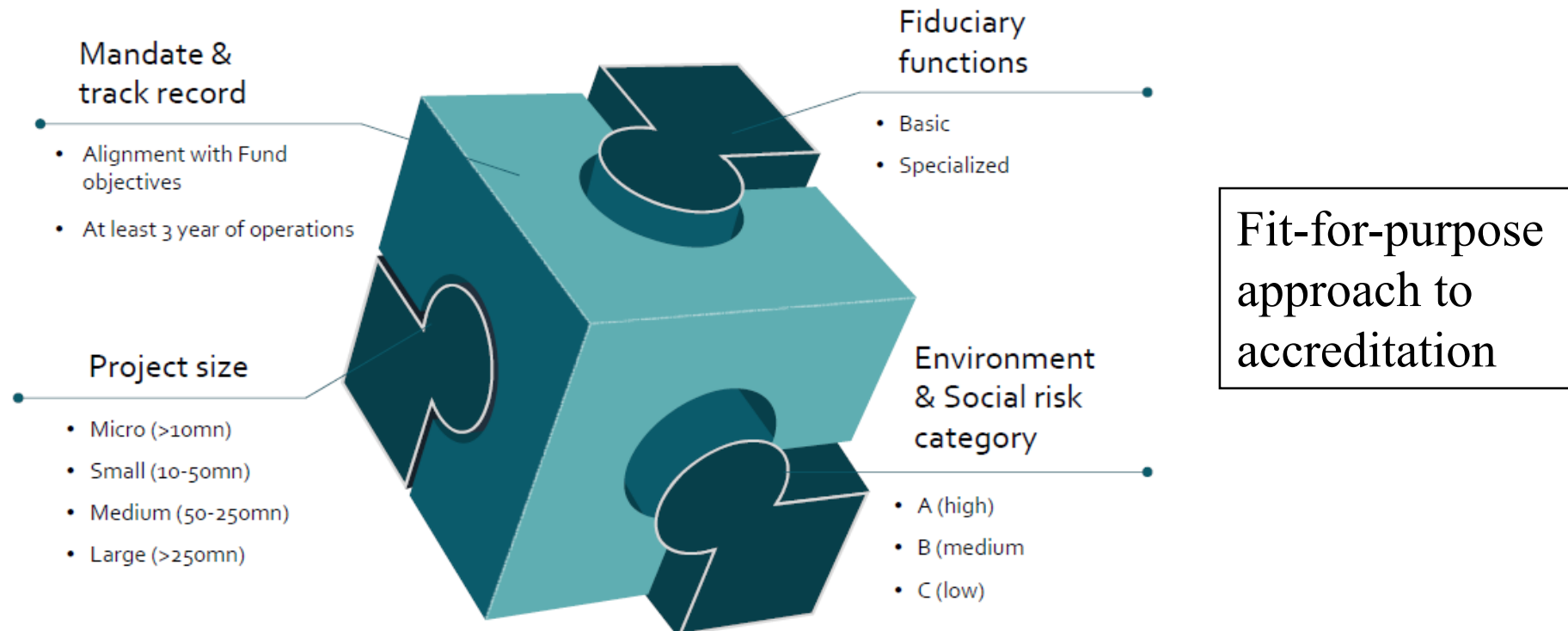
- ✓ **Performance Standard (PS) 1:** Assessment and management of relevant PS1-8 environmental and social risks and impacts through an environmental and social management (ESMS)

Project-level:

- ✓ **PS2:** Labor and working conditions
- ✓ **PS3:** Resource efficiency and pollution prevention
- ✓ **PS4:** Community health, safety & security
- ✓ **PS5:** Land acquisition & involuntary resettlement
- ✓ **PS6:** Biodiversity conservation & sustainable management of living natural resources
- ✓ **PS7:** Indigenous peoples
- ✓ **PS8:** Cultural heritage

Accreditation

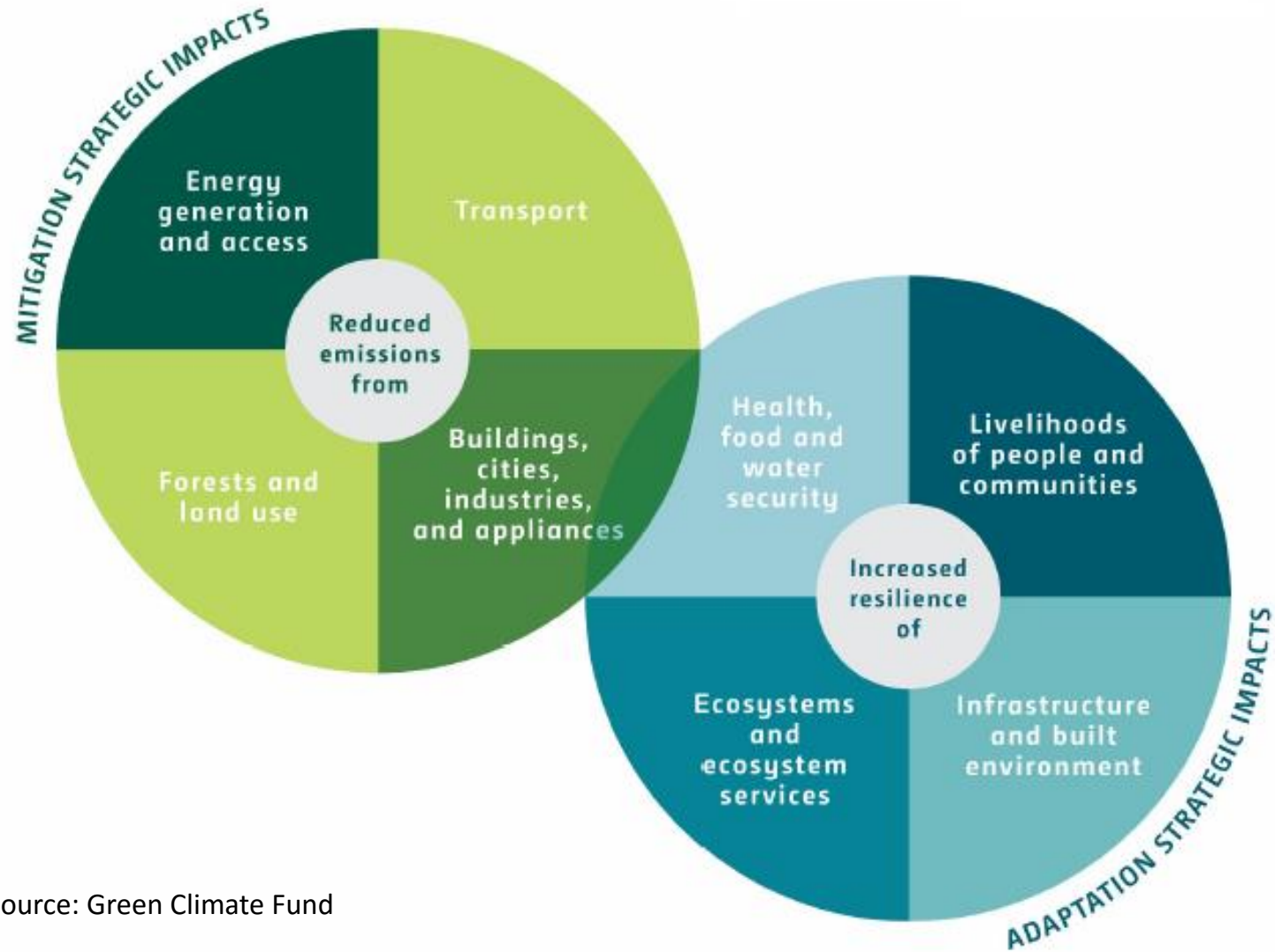
Process of Accreditation



Source: Green Climate Fund

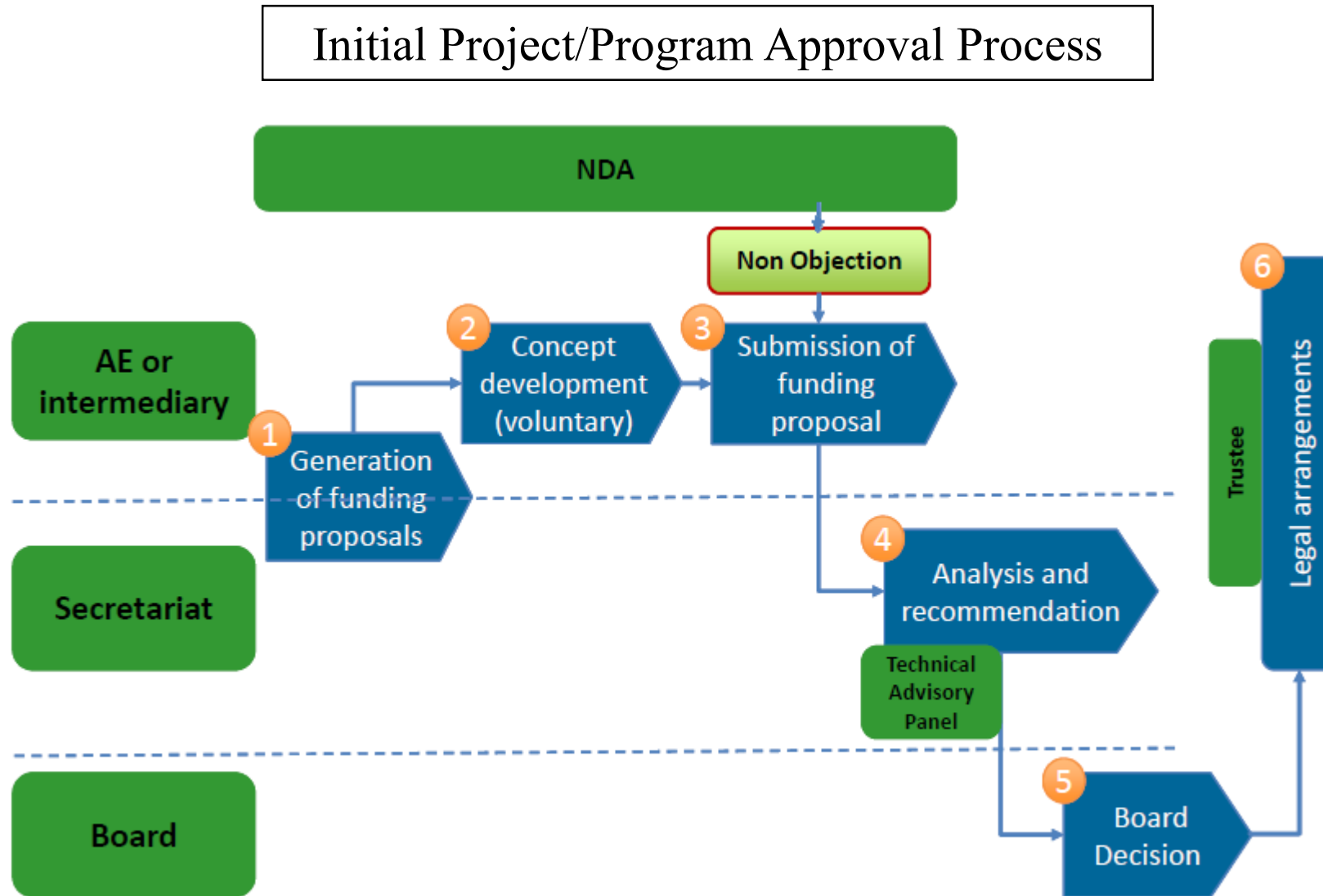
4. Projects/Programs No Objection Letter

Accessing Climate Finance



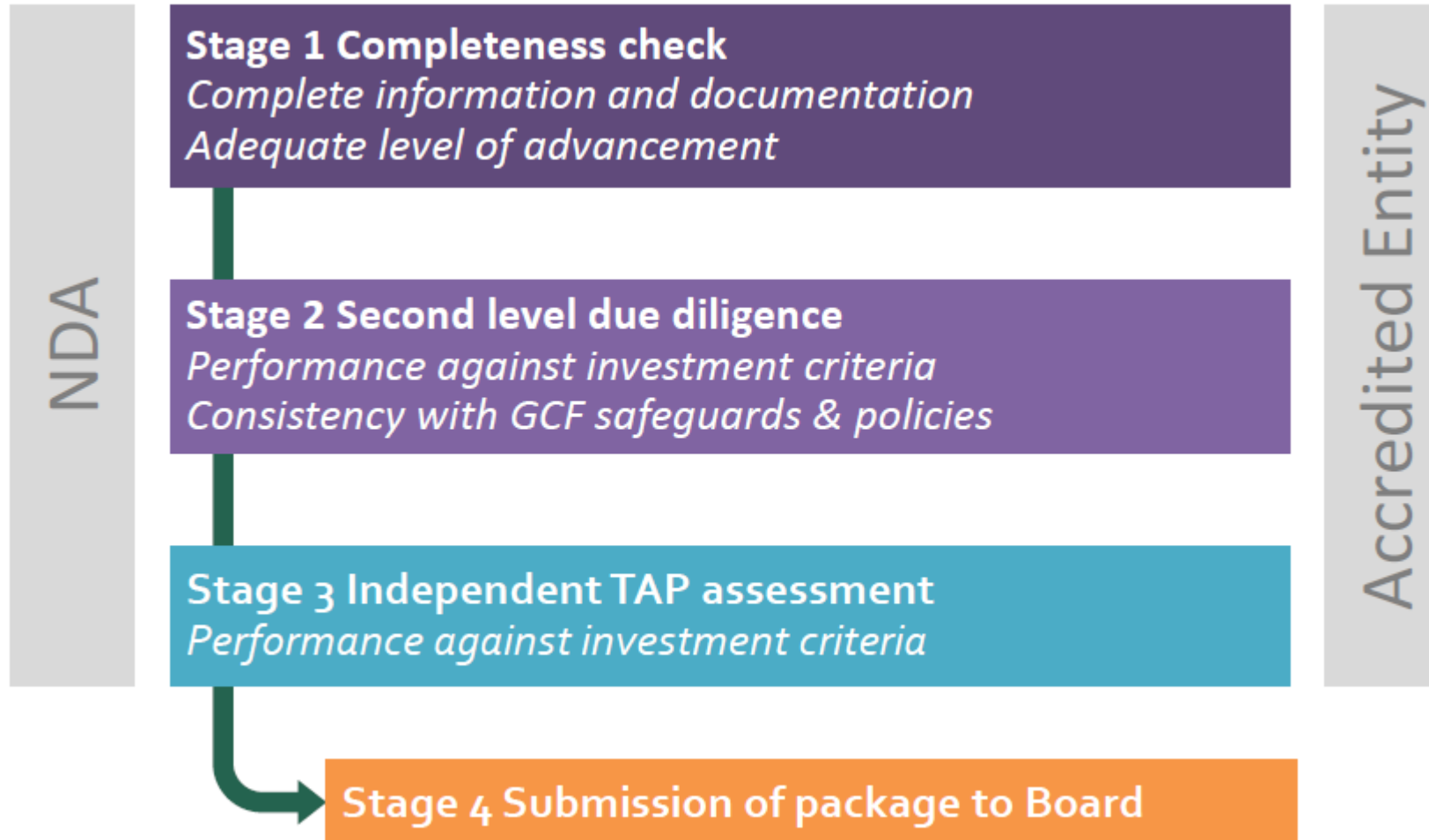
Source: Green Climate Fund

Accessing Climate Finance



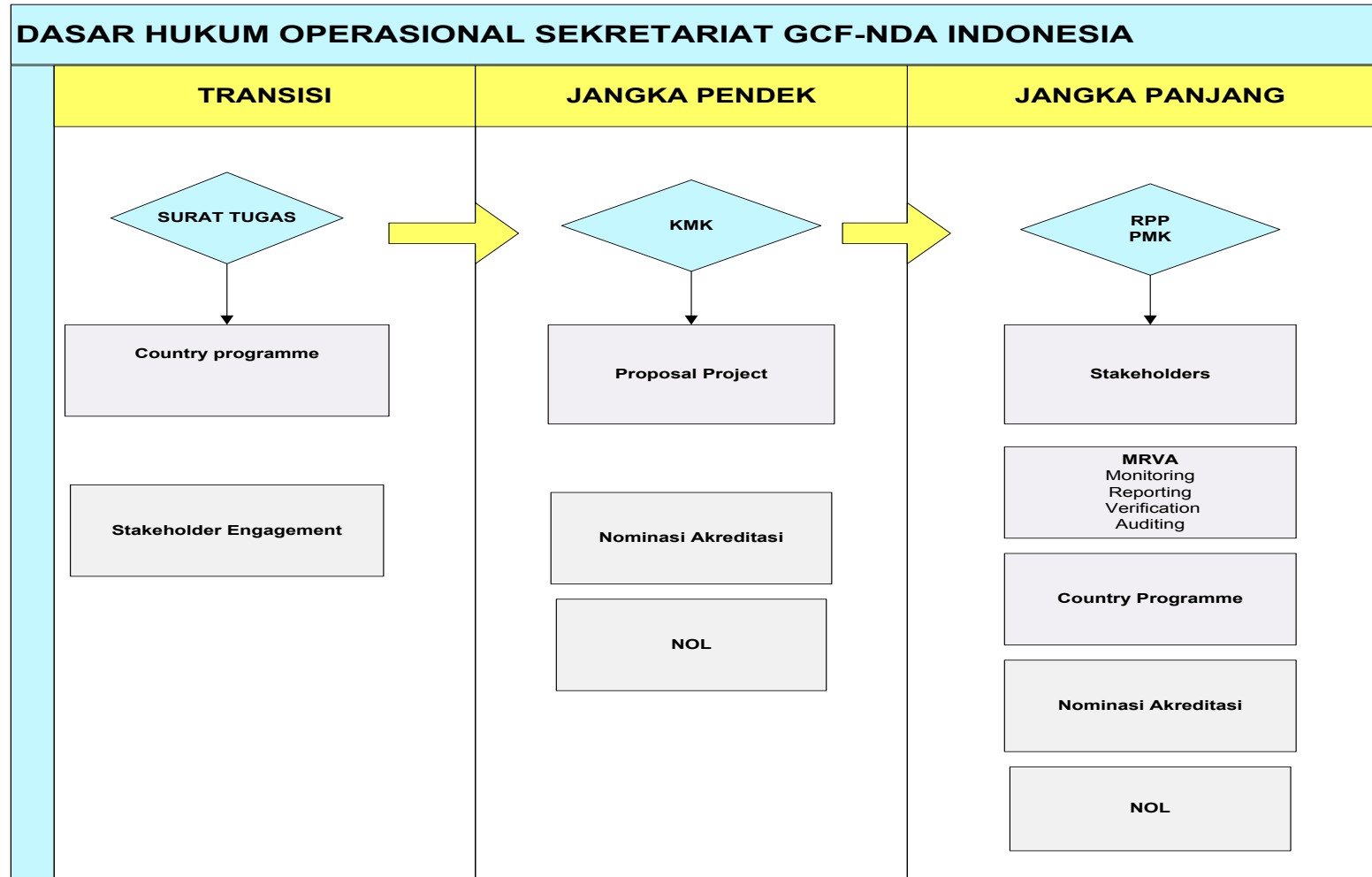
Accessing Climate Finance

Funding Proposal Review Process



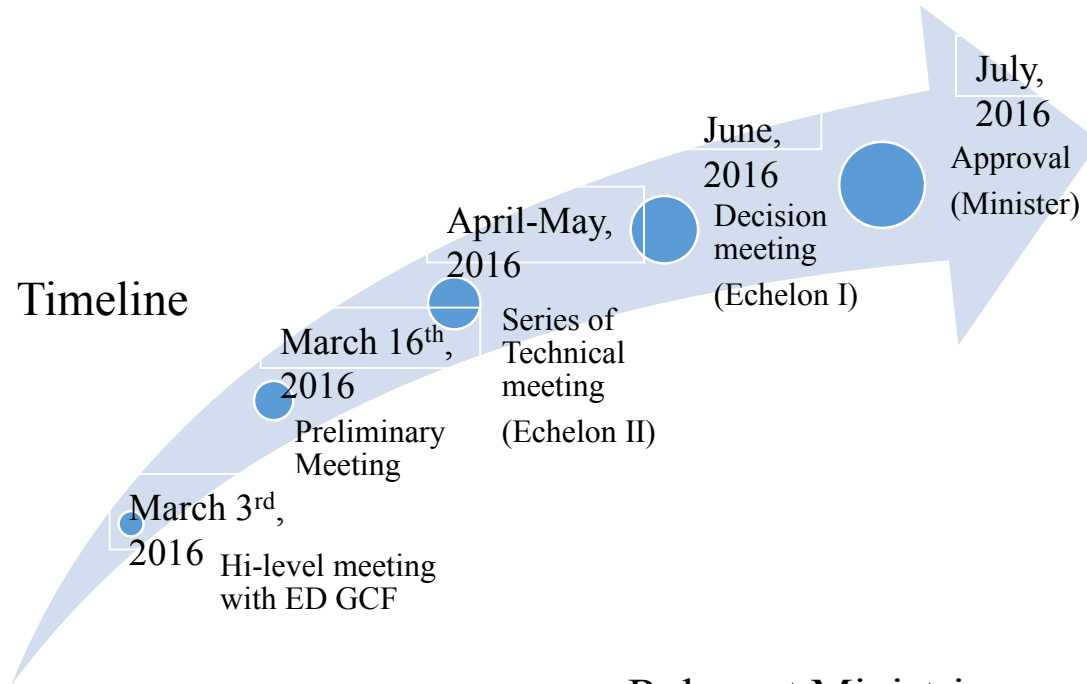
6. Points to Ponder

1. Operational Legal Base NDA GCF



Telah diterima 7 buah draft proposal proyek permohonan NOL yang terdiri dari 6 proposal untuk proyek panas bumi dan energi terbarukan dari Ditjen PPR, 1 proposal dari *Conservation International Indonesia* serta 2 buah draft proposal sebagai akreditasi GCF dari IIF dan PT.Sucofindo (sementera sedang dalam proses adalah PT.SMI Kehati dan Yayasan Kemitraan sudah diajukan terlebih dahulu pada saat NDA berada di DNPI)

2. P&I Agreement



- Privileges and Immunities

- ❑ COP 17 → Decision 3/CP.17, Governing Instrument

“7. In order to operate effectively internationally, the Fund will possess juridical personality and will have such legal capacity as is necessary for the exercise of its functions and the protection of its interests.

8. The Fund will enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfilment of its purposes. The officials of the Fund will similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their official functions in connection with the Fund.”

- ❑ COP 20 → Decision 7/CP.20

“21. Urges developing country Parties to enter into bilateral agreements with the Green Climate Fund based on the template to be approved by the Board of the Green Climate Fund, in order to provide privileges and immunities for the Fund, in accordance with Green Climate Fund Board decision B.08/24, paragraph (b);

22. Requests the Board of the Green Climate Fund to report biennially to the Conference of the Parties on the status of existing privileges and immunities with regard to its operational activities, starting at the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties;”

Relevant Ministries

Ministry of Finance	Ministry of Foreign Affair	Ministry of Environment and Forestry	Ministry of State Secretariat	Ministry of Justice and Human Rights
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fiscal Policy Agency • DG of Tax • DG of Custom 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DG of Multilateral Affairs • DG of Legal Affairs and International Treaties • DG of Protocol and Consular Affairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DG of Climate Change Affairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bureau of Foreign Technical Cooperation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DG of Public Law Administration

3. Readiness Programme NDA Strengthening

The Readiness Programme provides support to NDA/focal points and to direct access entities (sub-national, national and regional entities nominated by an NDA/focal point for accreditation) in four activity areas:

Support Area	Brief Description
Establishment and strengthening of National Designated Authorities (NDAs) or focal points	Targets the identification of an appropriate NDA or focal point arrangement and the strengthening of its institutional capacities to effectively fulfil its roles and responsibilities in relation to the Fund.
Developing strategic frameworks for national engagement with the Fund, including the preparation of country programmes	Focuses on supporting NDAs/focal points to work with national, sub-national and international stakeholders to develop country work programmes tailored to their needs and that set out national priorities and work plans for engagement with the Fund (in an NDA/Focal Point-led process that takes a gender-sensitive approach).
Selection of implementing entities or intermediaries, and support for accreditation	Focuses on enabling regional, national and sub-national institutions nominated by NDA/focal points to meet the accreditation standards of the Fund.
Initial pipelines of programme and project proposals	Targets the preparation of country-driven, low-emission and climate-resilient project/programmes, with the goal of developing full funding proposals for submission to the Fund.

Terima kasih



THE VIETNAM DEVELOPMENT BANK

Ms. Nguyen Thuy Ha
Deputy Director
Foreign Capital Management Department

Manila, 6-7 Dec 2016



INTRODUCTION

- Establishment: 19 May 2006 by Decision No. 108/2006/QĐ-TTg of Prime Minister (formerly Development Assistance Fund)
- Policy bank
- Not-for-profit
- Chartered capital: 30,000 bn dong (~US\$ 1.3 bn)
- 44 branches and offices nation-wide
- Focus on development targets of the Government, especially the Vietnam Green Growth Strategy and Vietnam Climate Change Strategy





LINE BUSINESS

- Maturity: 6-12 years
- 1,300 projects
- Outstanding: US\$ 6 bn

Mid & long-term loans for investment projects

Short-term loans for local exporters

- Maturity: < 1 year
- Outstanding: US\$ 304 m

Loan guarantee for SMEs

ODA on-lending



Ha Noi – Hai Phong expressway



Bac Lieu offshore wind farm



Dung Quat oil refinery



Son La hydropower



ODA ON-LENDING

VDB is the biggest ODA on-lender in Vietnam.

- 460 projects
- Total commitment: US\$ 14 bn.
- Outstanding loan: US\$ 7 bn.
- Funded by more than 20 bilateral and multilateral donors



- Investment areas: infrastructure, renewable energy, energy efficiency, water supply, waste management, forestation, etc.





APPLYING FOR NIE ACCREDITATION BY GCF

- Set up a task force for preparing NIE application
- Collect information and supporting documents with support from KfW
- Submit application to the GCF
- Respond to questions from GCF
- Seek for technical support

2015

- MPI (NDA Vietnam) defined VDB as potential NIE in Vietnam

1st half
2016

- Set up a task force for preparing NIE application
- Collect information and supporting documents with support from KfW

2nd half
2016

- Request for OAS access
- Complete application draft
- Participate in seminars on accessing to the GCF organized by MPI & GIZ

Up next





CHALLENGES

- Basic fiduciary criteria,
Internal audit





CHALLENGES

- Specialised fiduciary criteria for grant award and on-lending
- Risk management and customer credit rating systems
- Report on lending portfolio analysis.





CHALLENGES

- ESS and Gender requirements
 - Does not have an internal ESS policy
 - No dedicated gender policies





THE WAY FORWARD

- Amend internal policies, procedures and tools.
- Strengthen VDB's capacity (training, workshop...)
- Enhance VDB's management system (online system, risk management system, etc.)
- Select and develop a project proposal submitted to the GCF





Thank You
For Your Listening!

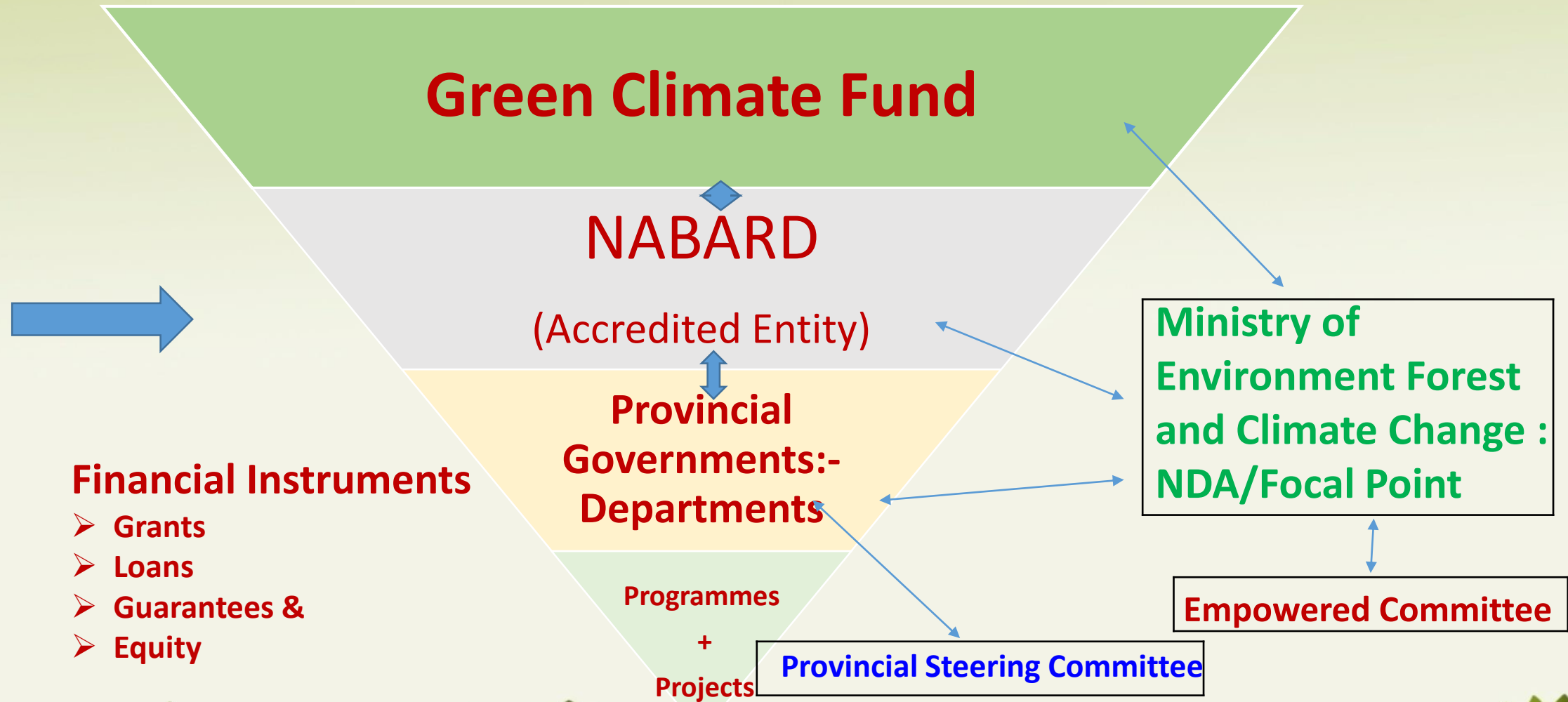




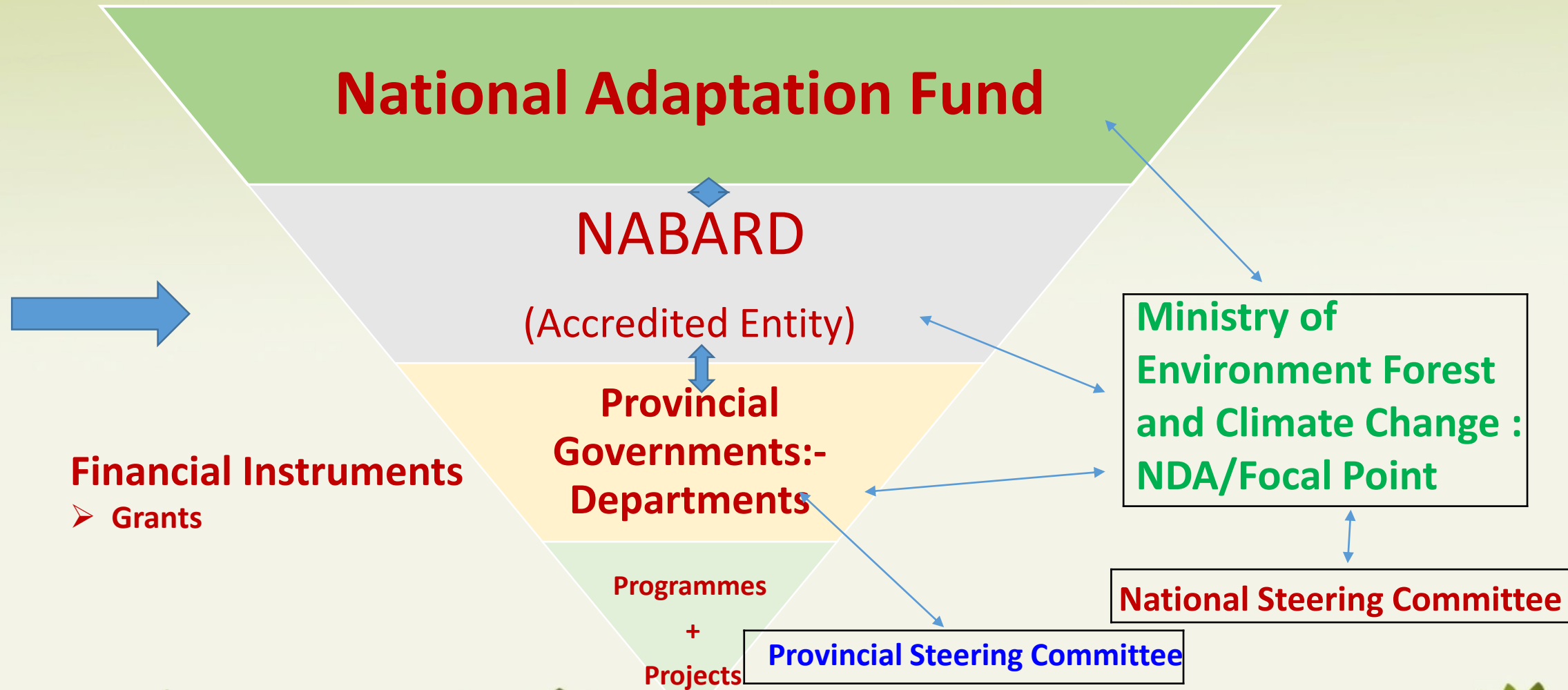
**Direct Access
&
National Ownership
- Role of National Accredited Entities**



Financial Architecture for accessing GCF in India



Financial Architecture for accessing NAFCC in India



Role of NABARD as National Accredited Agency

Policy Initiatives

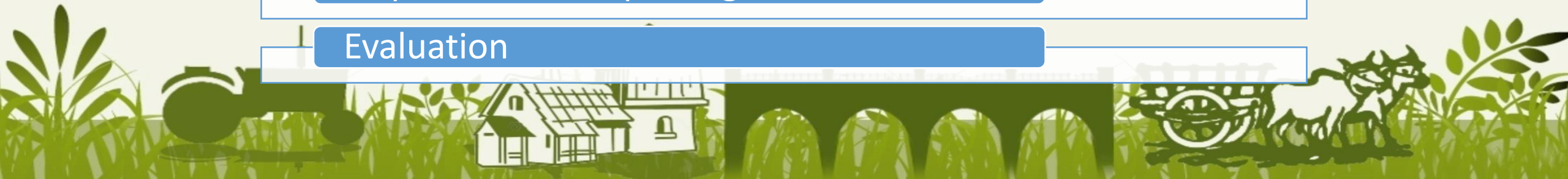
Handholding Executing Entities for well designed and credible projects

Respecting Country ownership

Project Appraisal , structuring

Supervision & reporting

Evaluation



Policy Initiatives of NABARD

Groundwater exploitation norms, pump set norms, etc

Piloting of community based NRM programmes- WS, Wadi, UPNRM and replication

Environmental & Social Policy

Gender Policy

Climate Change Fund

Guidelines on NAFCC

Member of FICCI Task Force

Collaboration with International bodies



Prioritizing engagement with Climate Finance: INDC

Propagate a healthy & Sustainable way of living

Adopt climate friendly, cleaner path

Build capacities, create domestic/international framework

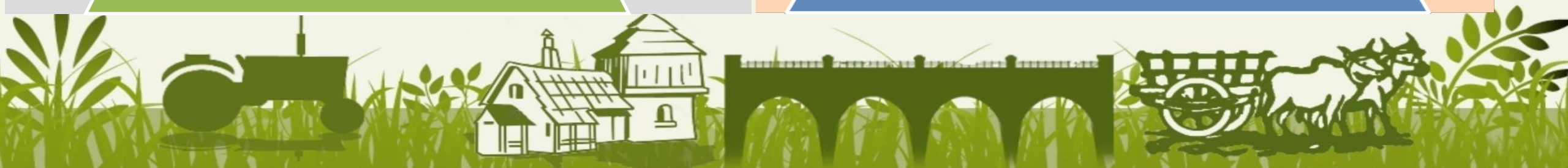
Adapt to climate change by enhancing investments

Reduce emissions intensity of GDP by 33 to 35% in 2030

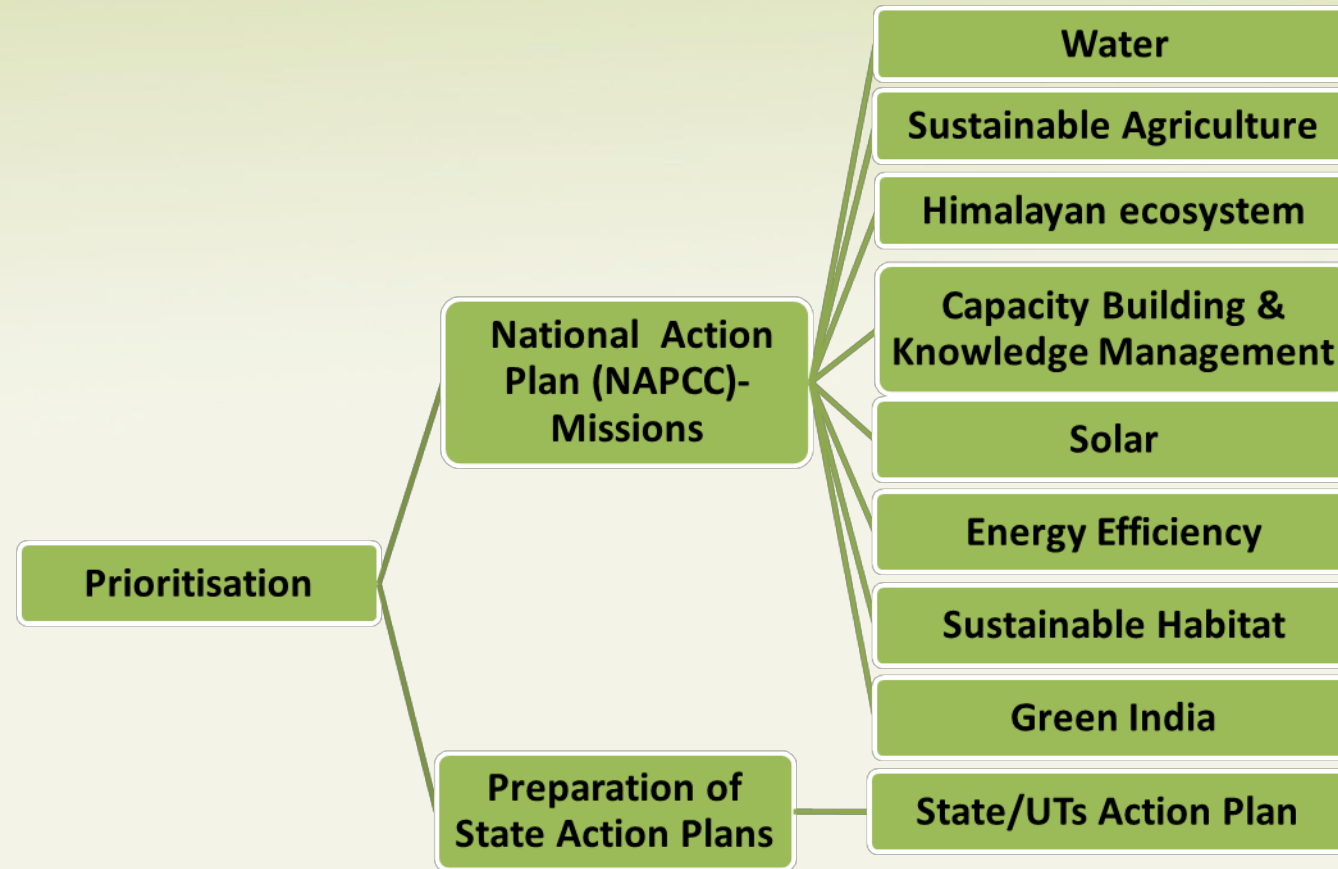
Achieve 40% installed power capacity -Non fossil fuel by 2030

Additional Carbon sink - 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes by 2030

Mobilise domestic and new & additional funds



Country Ownership: NAPCC & SAPCC



Capacity building of Executive Entities

Regional
Consultation
Meets

Capacity
Building
Programmes
organised

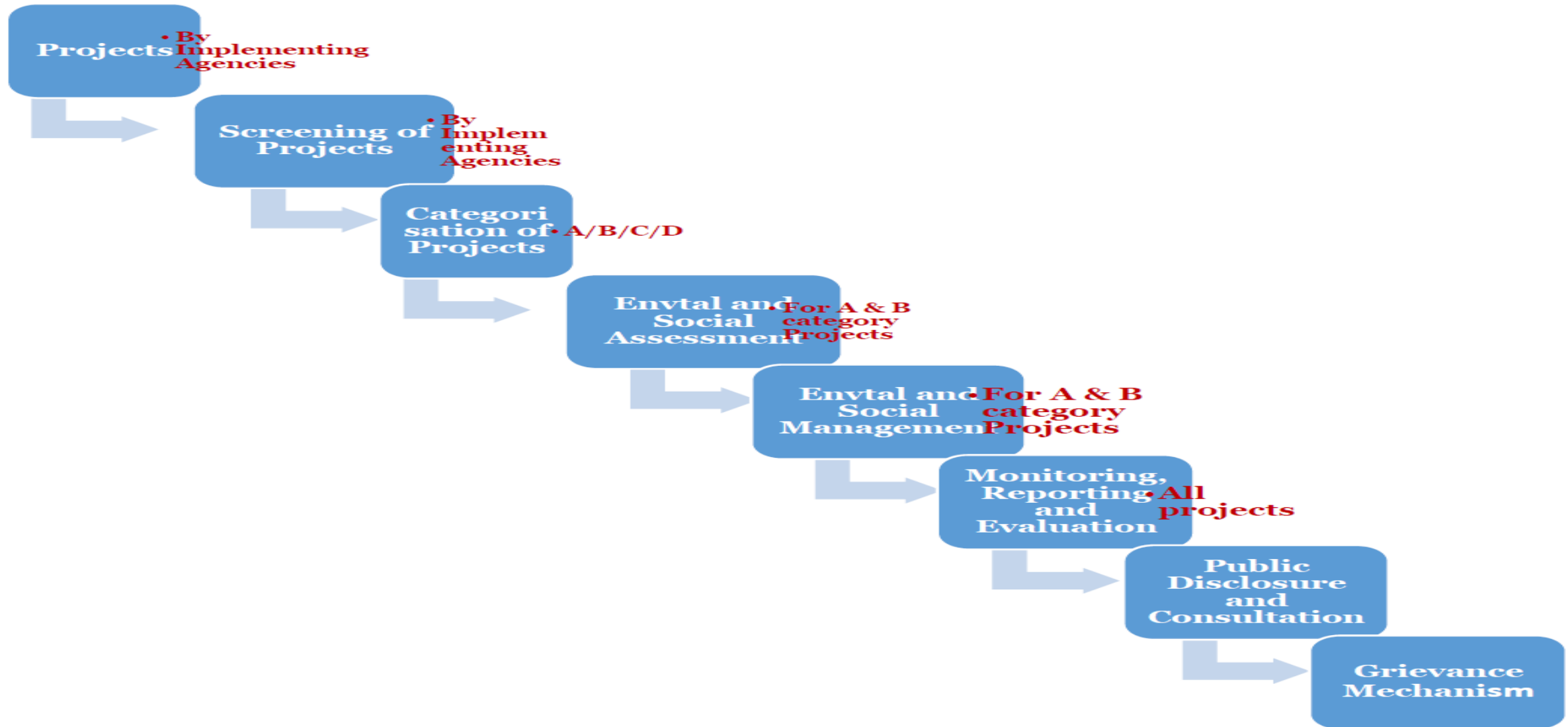
Write Shops
conducted

Workshop on
Private sector
Facility at
Delhi

Consultancy
by NABCONS



Project appraisal: ESP safeguard



Impact of Climate Change in India



Reduction in Milk Productivity



*Siltation and Reduced
Water Carrying Capacity*



Problem of Surface Runoff
And Soil Erosion

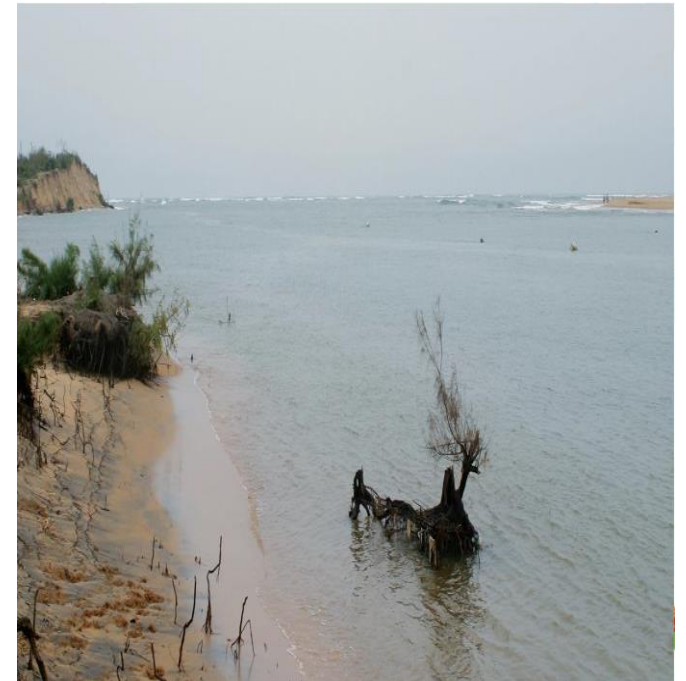
Impact of climate Change - contd.



Water Scarcity in Hilly Areas



Problem of Shifting Cultivation



Sea Level Rise and
Coastline Inundation

Impact of climate Change-Contd.



Health



Agriculture &
Food Security



Availability of
Ground Water

Climate Change – A multiplier

- ✓ Large population live in rural areas
- ✓ Higher incidence of Poverty
- ✓ Higher dependence on rainfed agriculture
- ✓ Large Coastal area
- ✓ Majority of Livelihoods are based on natural resources



NABARD as an NIE – Status so far



NABARD as NIE

Adaptation Fund
(July 2012)

Green Climate Fund
(July 2015)

National Adaptation
Fund (July 2015)

18 Projects
sanctioned under
NAFCC (> USD 60
million)
- 17 States & 1 UT

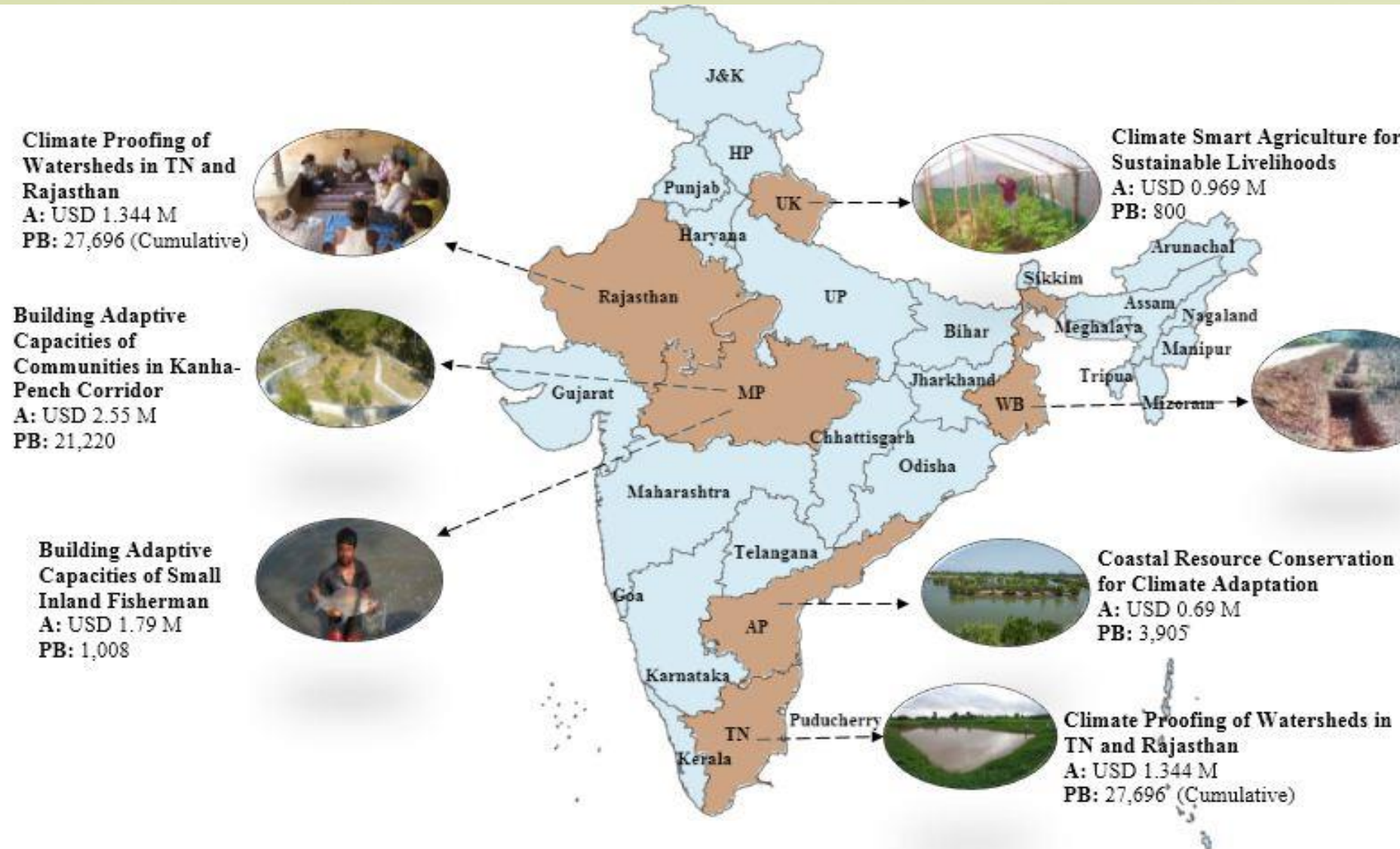
6 Projects
sanctioned under
AF (USD 9.8
million)
- 6 States Covered

- One Funding
Proposal
submitted to
GCF (Odisha)
(USD 37
million)

NABARD &
Climate
Change



Adaptation Fund – Sanctioned Projects



Number of Projects	6
Amount Sanctioned	USD 9.85 million
Project Beneficiaries (no.)	77,225

Enhancing Adaptive Capacity of S&M Farmers
 A: USD 2.51 M
 PB: 22,596

Legend

- > States where AF Projects are Sanctioned
- > States where AF Projects are yet to be Sanctioned
- A ---> Amount in USD Million
- PB ---> Project Beneficiaries

Adaptation Fund – Status so far

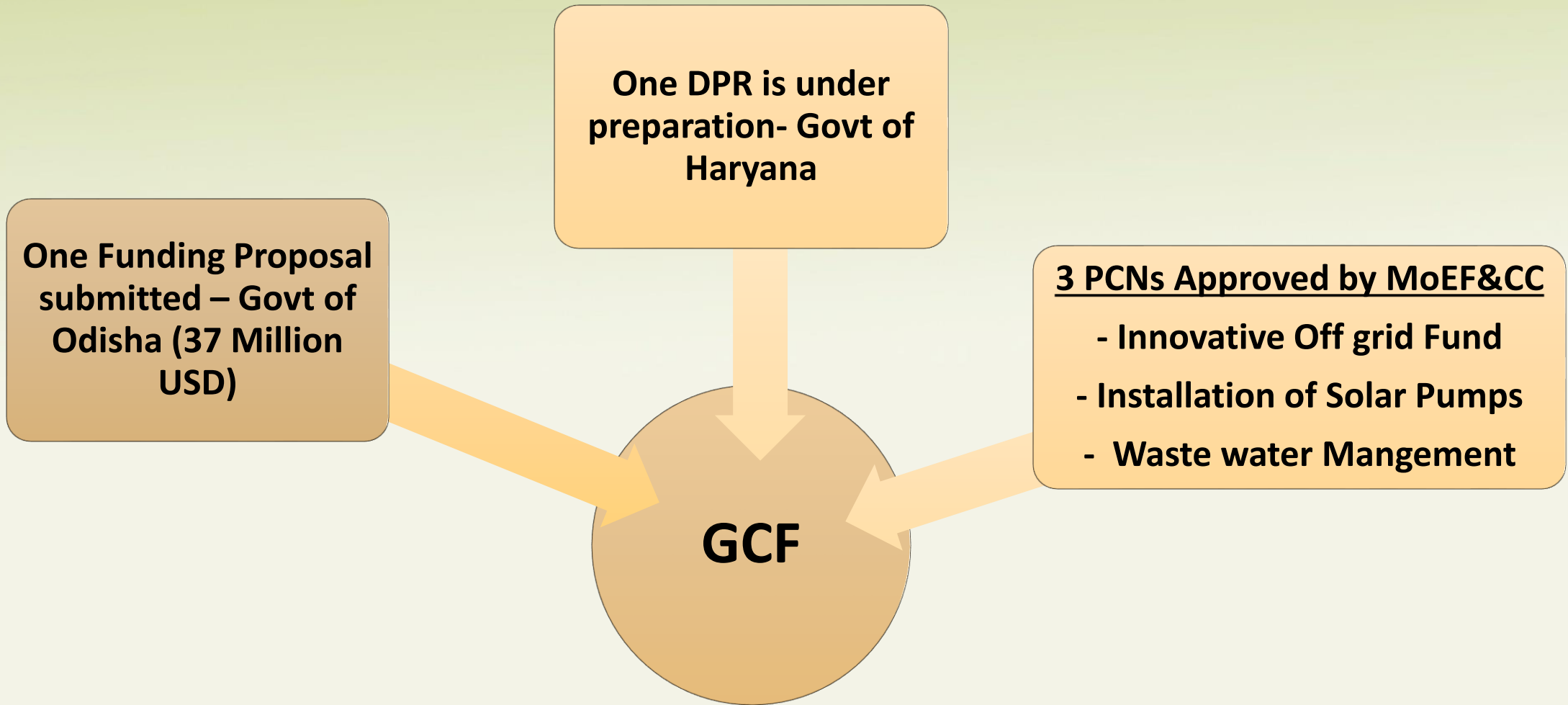


Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Amount sanction (Rs.Cr.)	Amount recd (Rs. Cr.)
1	Enhancing Adaptive Capacity and increasing Resilience of Small and Marginal Farmers (WB)	15.06	2.38
2	Building Adaptive Capacities of Small Inland Fishermen Community for Climate Resilience and Livelihood Security (Madhya Pradesh)	10.74	2.86
3	Conservation and Mgt. of Coastal Resources as Adaptation Strategy for Sea Level Rise (AP)	4.14	1.02
4	Climate proofing of watershed development projects in the states of Rajasthan & Tamil Nadu	8.06	3.15
5	Climate Smart Actions and Strategies in NW Himalayan Region for Sustainable Livelihoods (UK)	5.82	1.10
6	Building Adaptive Capacities of Communities, Livelihoods & Ecological Security in KPC in MP	15.33	
	Total	59.16	10.52

National Adaptation Fund – Sanctioned Projects

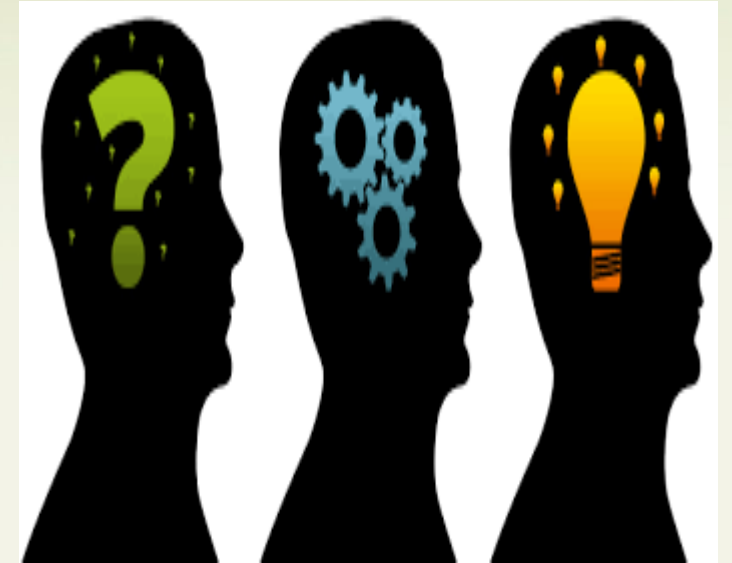


Green Climate Fund – Status so far



Key Learnings:

- Take early steps to create the financial architecture needed to access the GCF
- Prepare a credible, robust pipeline of funding opportunities
- Build a cross-departmental dialogue on the opportunities provided by the GCF and direct access
- Mainstreaming CC issues into developmental planning process
- Invest on awareness generation at all levels



Few thoughts for action by GCF !!

- Act quickly to provide resources to support direct access
- Consider a more flexible approach to direct access where needed
- Explore opportunities to support existing national funds that support climate change activity through direct access
- Provide a minimum floor allocation to direct access
- Ensure that project cycle processes /financial models are quickly developed, transparent and well-understood
- Hedging of the currency risk by GCF for loan products





THANK YOU
sk.dora@nabard.org





INSTITUTE FOR
CLIMATE AND
SUSTAINABLE
CITIES

Climate Finance and Cities

The Need for Innovative Finance Mobilization for
Resilient Cities

SARA JANE AHMED



INSTITUTE FOR
CLIMATE AND
SUSTAINABLE
CITIES

**CITIES CONTRIBUTE UP TO 70% OF GHG
EMISSIONS**

**54% OF CURRENT POPULATION LIVE IN URBAN
AREAS**

**BY 2045, NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING IN CITIES
WILL INCREASE BY 1.5 TIMES TO 6 BILLION,
ADDING 2 BILLION MORE URBAN RESIDENTS**

**1 BILLION PEOPLE LIVE IN INFORMAL
SETTLEMENTS**



INSTITUTIONAL INVESTORS FACE SUBSTANTIAL CHALLENGES IN THE CURRENT INVESTMENT ENVIRONMENT.



Up to 50% of all government bonds are paying negative interest and 20-year government bonds are paying less than 1% p.a.



Valuations on U.S. and European equity markets are in their top historical quartiles.



Core real estate assets are being traded at historically low returns.

As such, capital flows are increasingly becoming available for infrastructure investments that offer stable cash flows.



ISSUE OF BANKABILITY

Bankability is fundamental to project finance because lenders are willing to finance a project only if it has a stream of net revenues that provide an internal rate of return commensurate to the associated risks. If there are bankability issues, instruments such as guarantees, insurance, and credit enhancement facilities can provide bankable solutions.

WHAT DOES THE GCF MEAN FOR CITIES?

Relationship between the GCF and the goals of cities is synergistic.

Innovative financing and strength in ownership is key.

Provision readiness support to strengthen municipal's governance structures, and institutional and technical capacity to mainstream climate goals into urban planning processes, and develop and implement projects or programmes.

City strengthening and capacitation may pave the way for direct access to the GCF – ultimately, the accreditation of Urban Implementing Entities or Urban Executing Entities can be a way forward.



Innovative Finance Mobilization for Resilient Cities

Example: GCF Urban Guarantees and Other Facilities

- **Political Risk Guarantees**
- **Contractual and Regulatory Risk Guarantees**
- **Credit Risks Guarantees**
- **Minimum Revenue Risk Guarantee Mechanism**
- **Foreign Exchange Risk Facilities**
- **Guarantee Fee and Interest Rate Subsidies**



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END

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MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE CHANGE INTO SUB- NATIONAL PLANNING

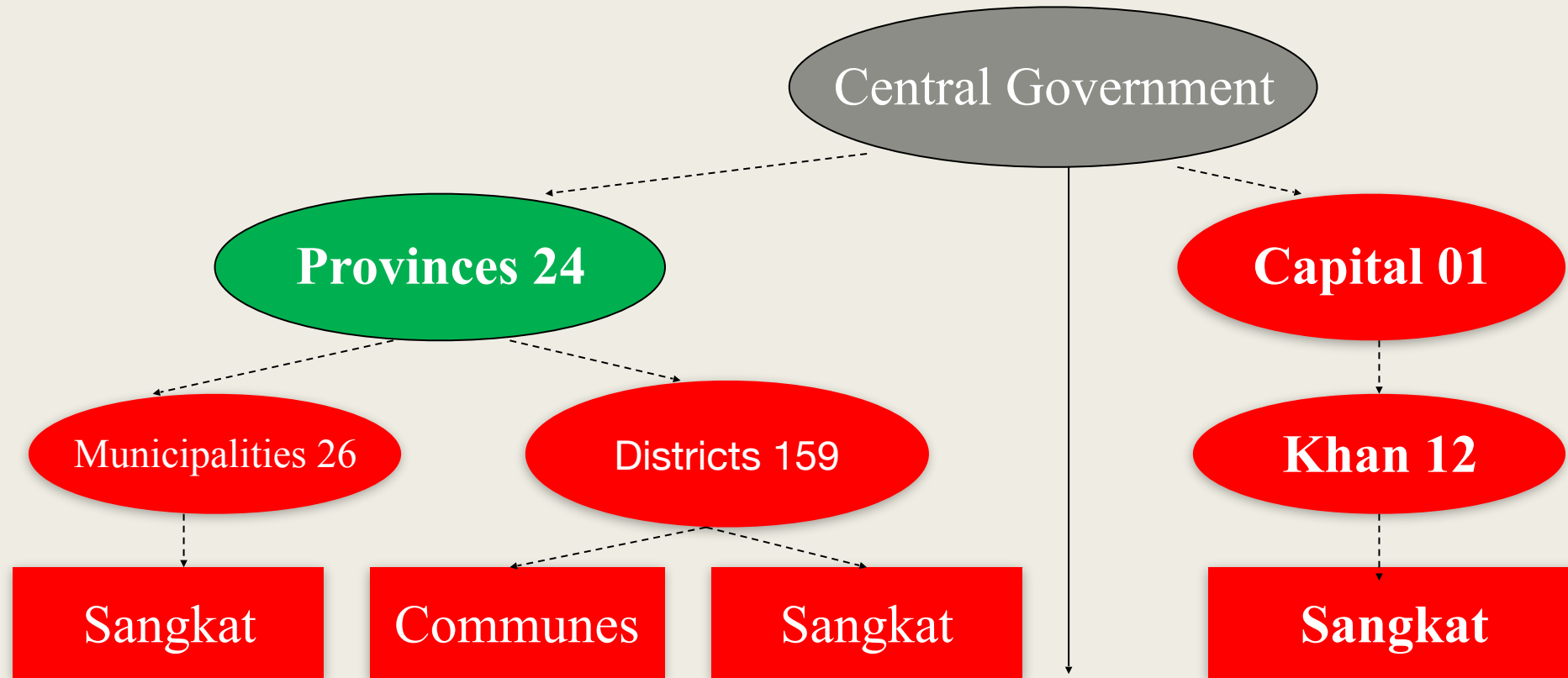
Presented by: Chhun Bunnara



Content

- Overview of structure
- Climate Change Financing System
- Mainstreaming Climate Change into Local Planning
- Becoming NIE
- NEXT

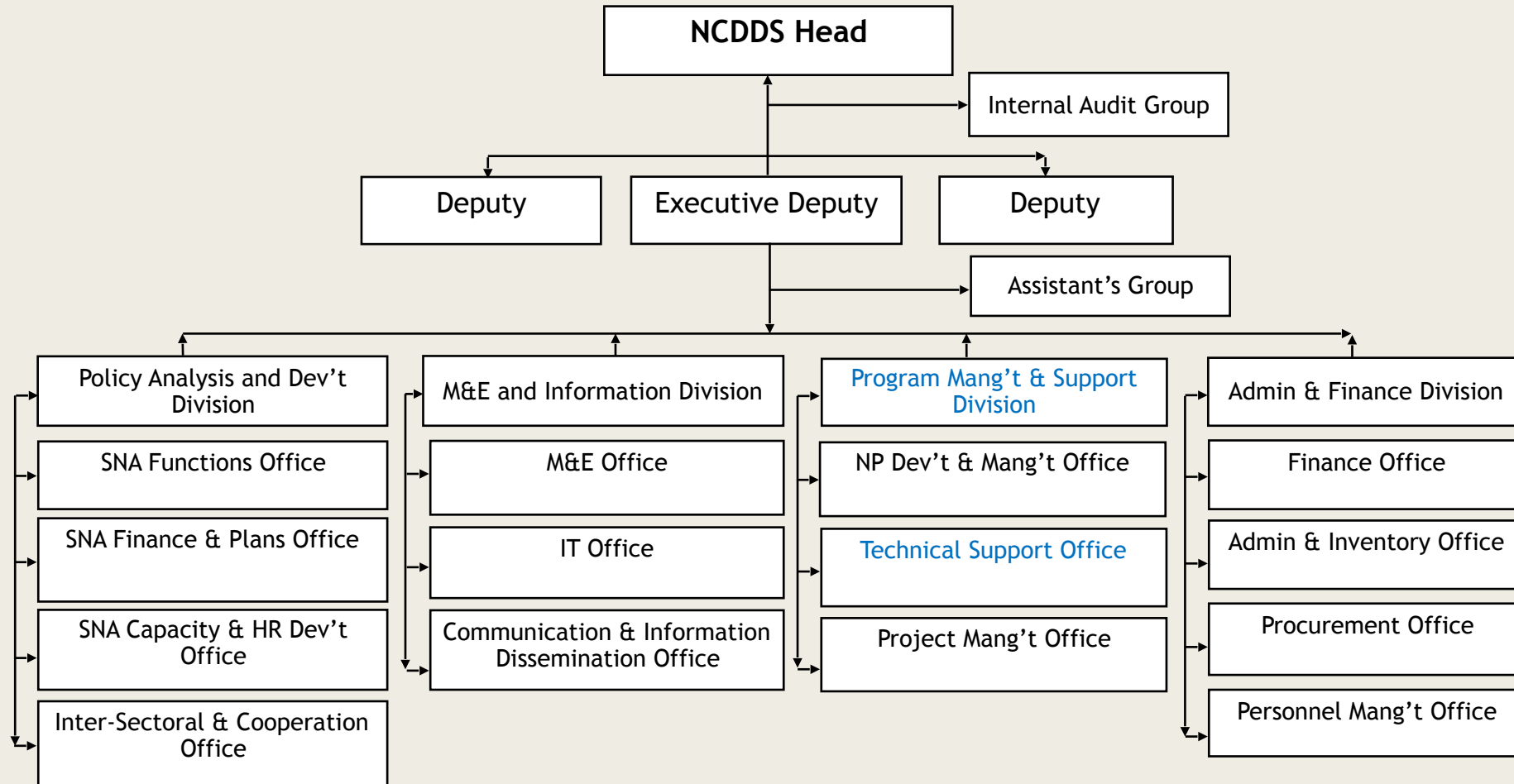
Overview



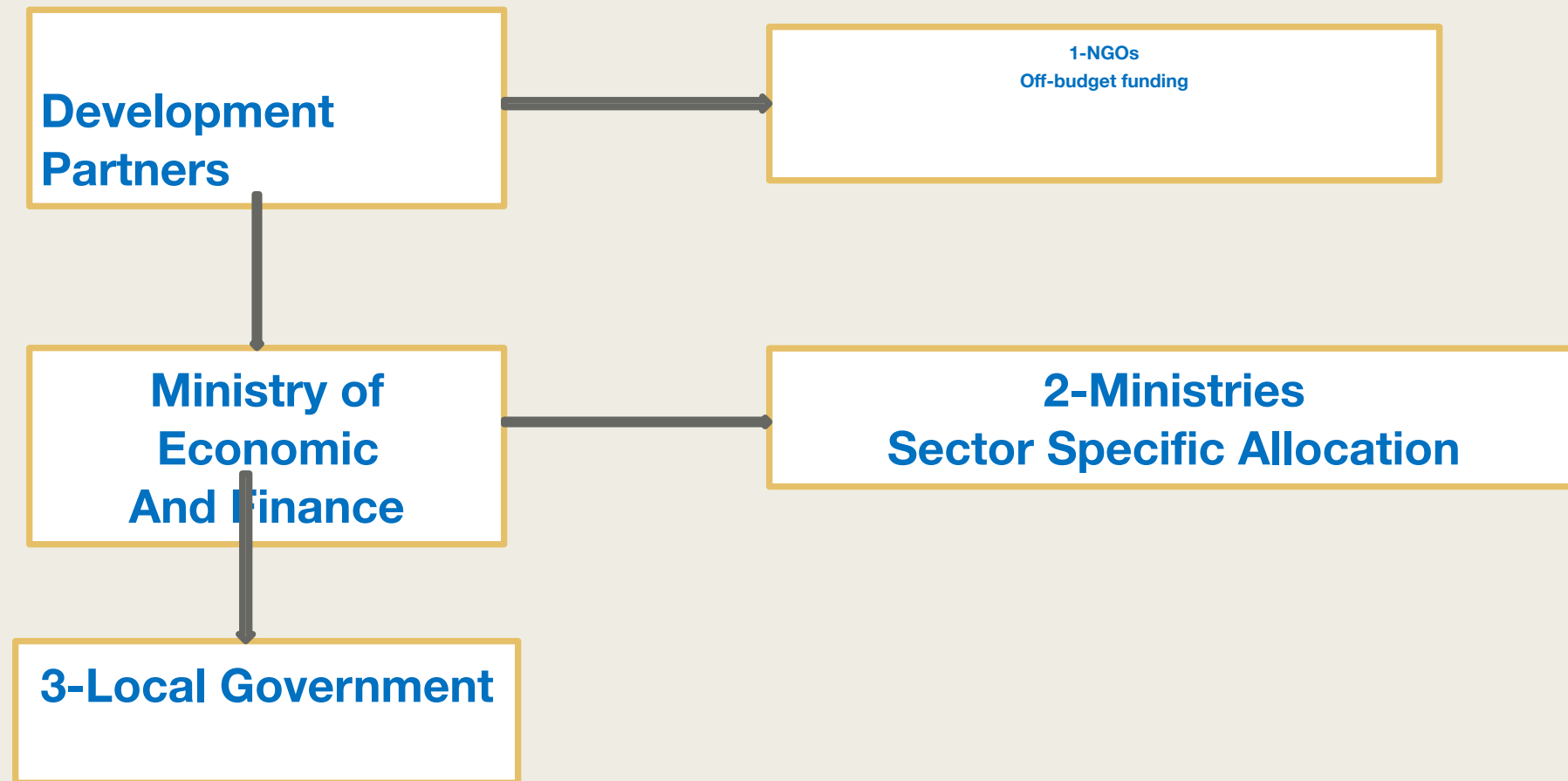
- Total Commune and Sangkat = 1633 (Commune = 1406 and Sangkat=227)
- Average population of Province = 602,700 (126,570 families)
- Average population of DM = 74,562 (15,650 families)
- Average population of C/S = 8,850 (1,860 families)

Overview

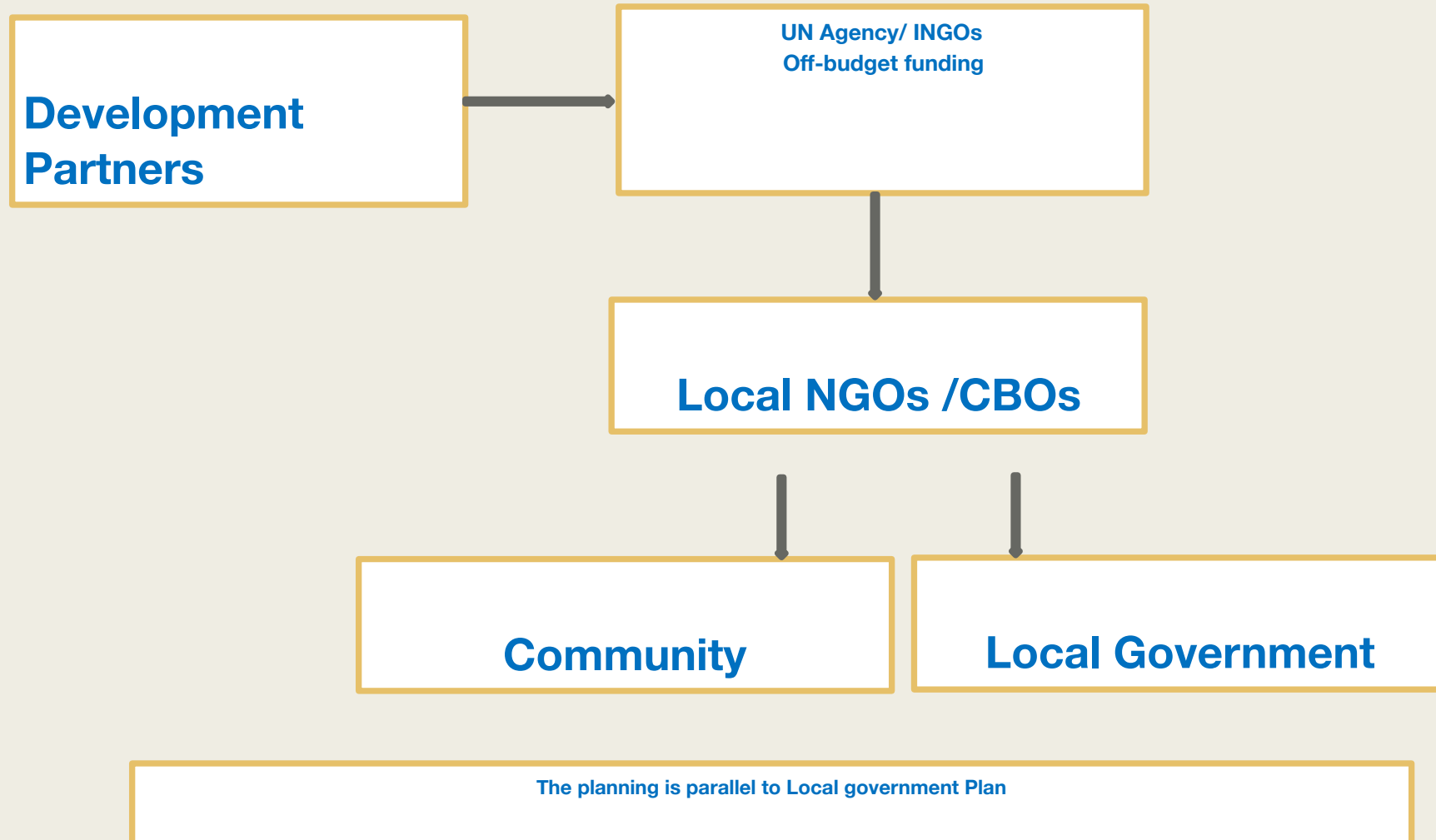
- Structure NCDD Secretariat



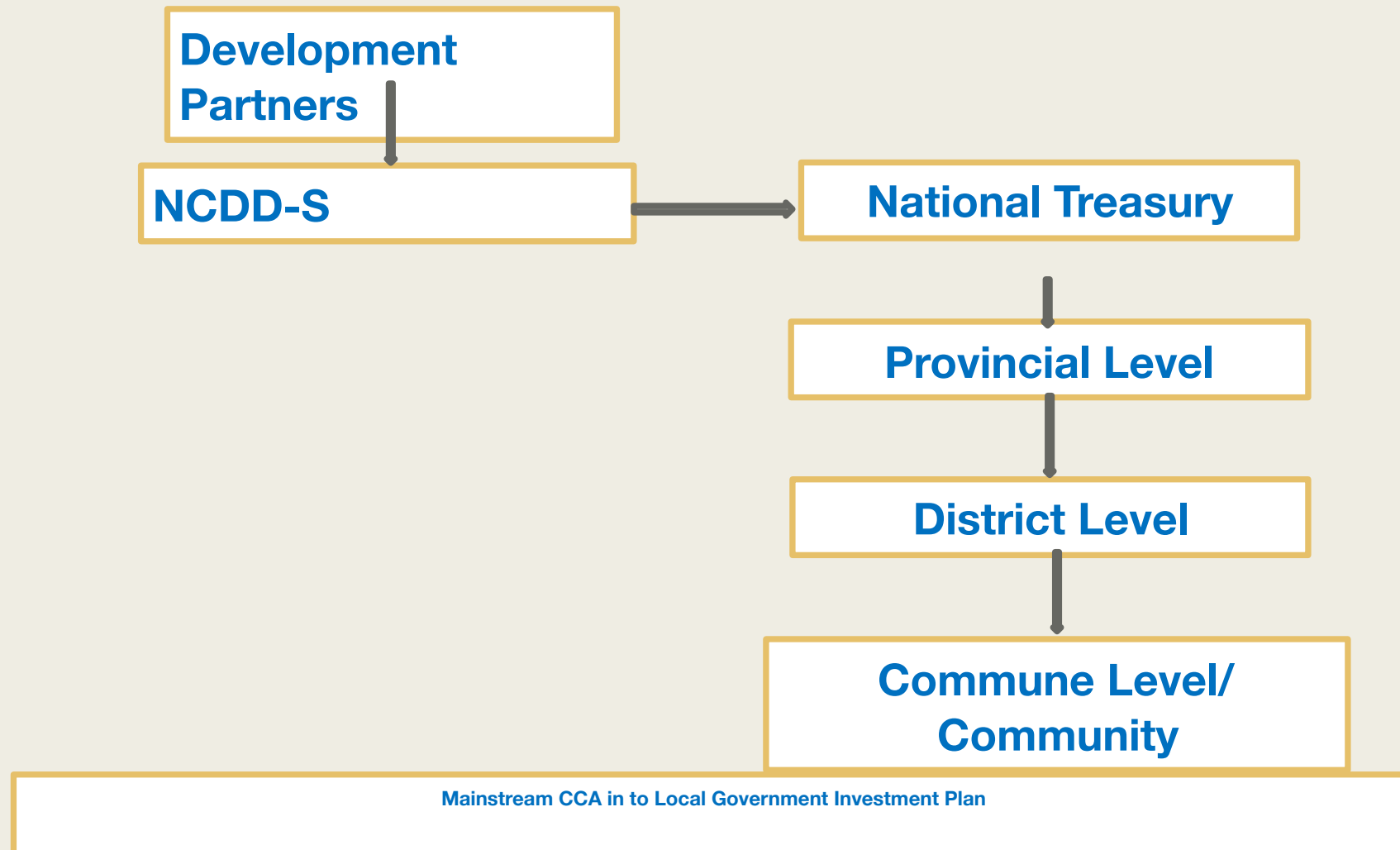
Climate Change Financing System



Continue...



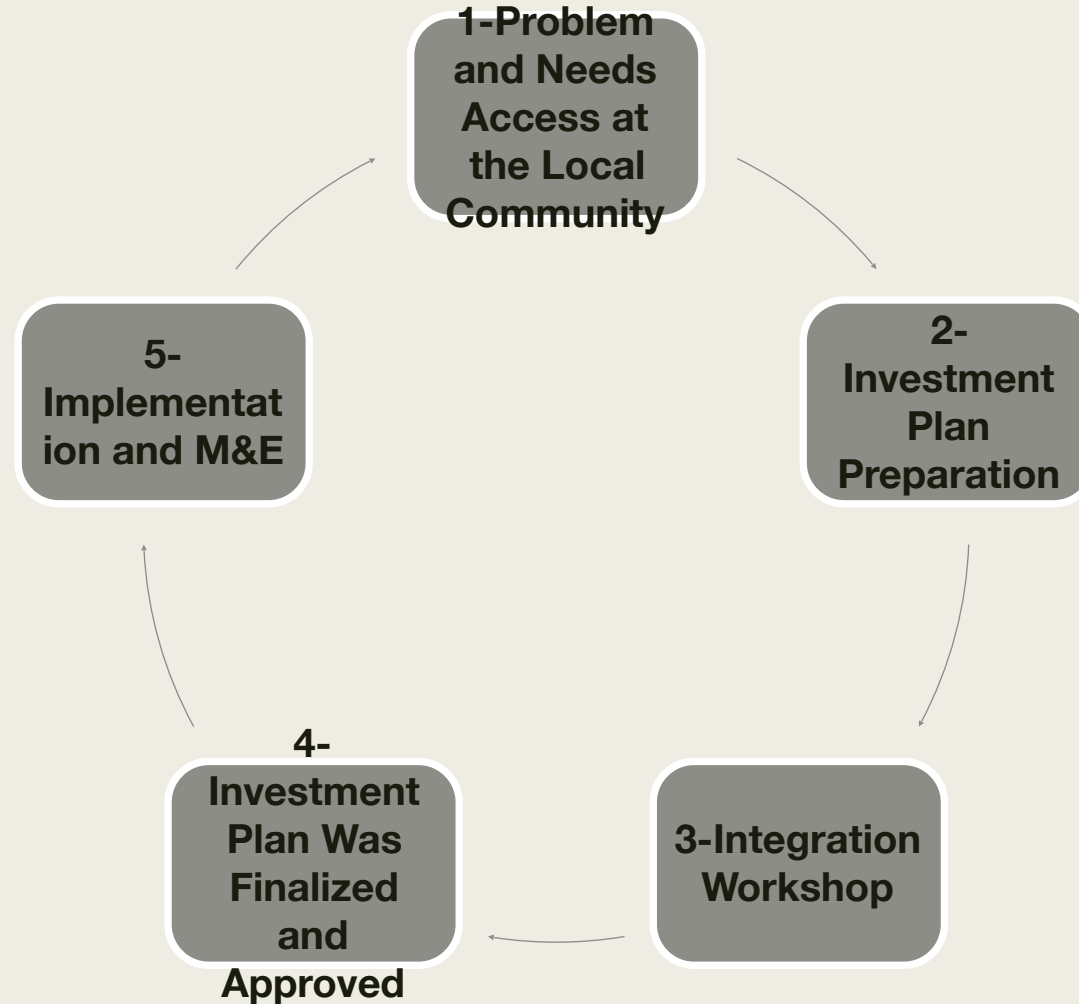
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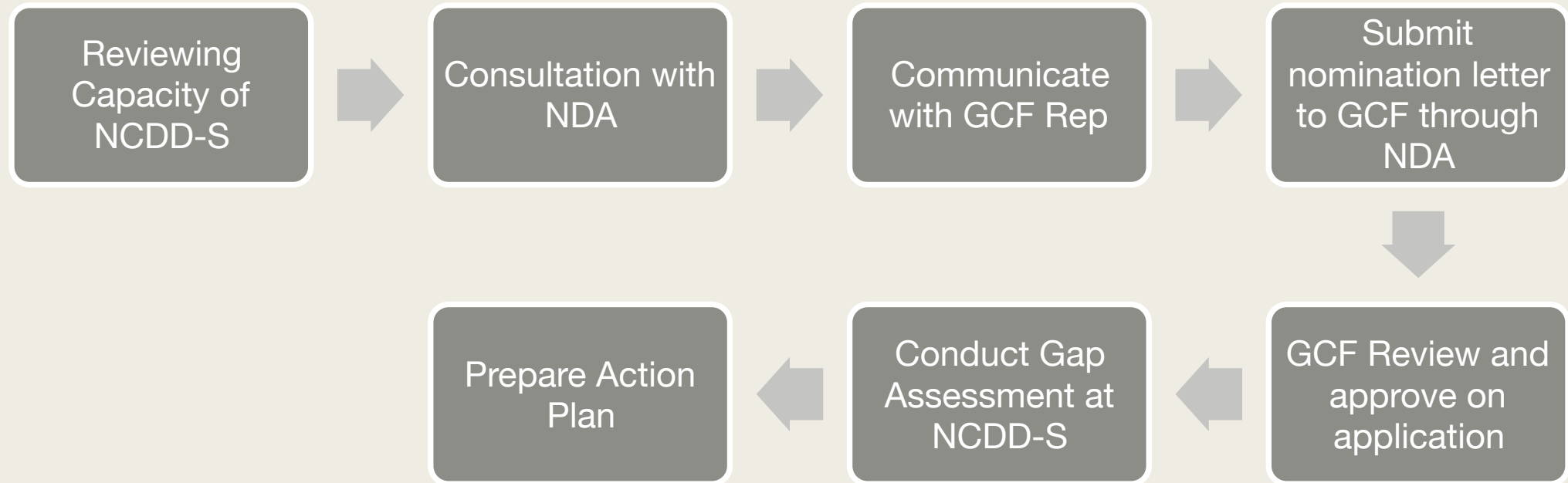
Climate Change Financing System

- We pilot 6 projects related to Climate Change Adaptation using various financing system:
- PBCRG system through Nation Budget System
 - *LGCC Project (Local Government for Climate Change)*
 - *ASPIRE Programme (Agriculture Services Programme for Innovation, Resilience and Extension)*
- Direct Transfer through Nation Budget System
 - *SNC Scale-Up Project (Sub-National Climate Change Scaling Up)*
 - *CDRR Project*
 - *SPCR Project*
 - *SRL Project (Reducing The Vulnerability Of Cambodian Rural Livelihoods Through Enhanced Sub-National Climate Change Planning)*
- Off Nation Budget System
 - *Usually NGOs and INGOs will use this system*

Mainstreaming CC into Local Planning



Becoming the NIE



Next...

- Wrapping up the Gap Assessment report
- Preparing the Action Plan
- Further discuss with GCF

Thank You!



PSF

People's
Survival
Fund

Building Resilience: The People's Survival Fund

Kairos dela Cruz

Associate for Climate Policy

kairos@icsc.ngo



INSTITUTE FOR
CLIMATE AND
SUSTAINABLE
CITIES

Approach problems sideways. Breakdown policy barriers.

- Adaptation and energy access
- Low Carbon Resilience
- Community development
- Social enterprise
- Accelerate the transition to sustainable energy, decentralized economies, democratized power.





CONGRESS LAUNCH OF
THE REPORT ON

SLOW ONSET CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS:

What it is, why should we care, and what we can do about it



Congressional Policy and Budget Research Department
House of Representatives, Republic of the Philippines

Knowledge for Development
Center (KDC), 2nd Floor,
Ramon V. Mitra Building,
House of Representatives,
Quezon City

Date: May 20, 2015

Time: 13:30- 16:00

icsc

INSTITUTE FOR CLIMATE AND SUSTAINABLE CITIES
For Sustainable Energy Solutions and Fair Climate Policy

PSF 101

- Republic Act 10174, amended the Climate Change Act of 2009 by adding climate finance
- Enacted into law on August 16, 2012
- The country's first legislated national ADAPTATION fund

“An Act establishing the people's survival fund to provide long-term finance streams to enable the government to effectively address the problem of Climate Change, amending for the purpose Republic Act No. 9729, Otherwise known as the "Climate Change Act of 2009" and for other purposes.”



PSF 101

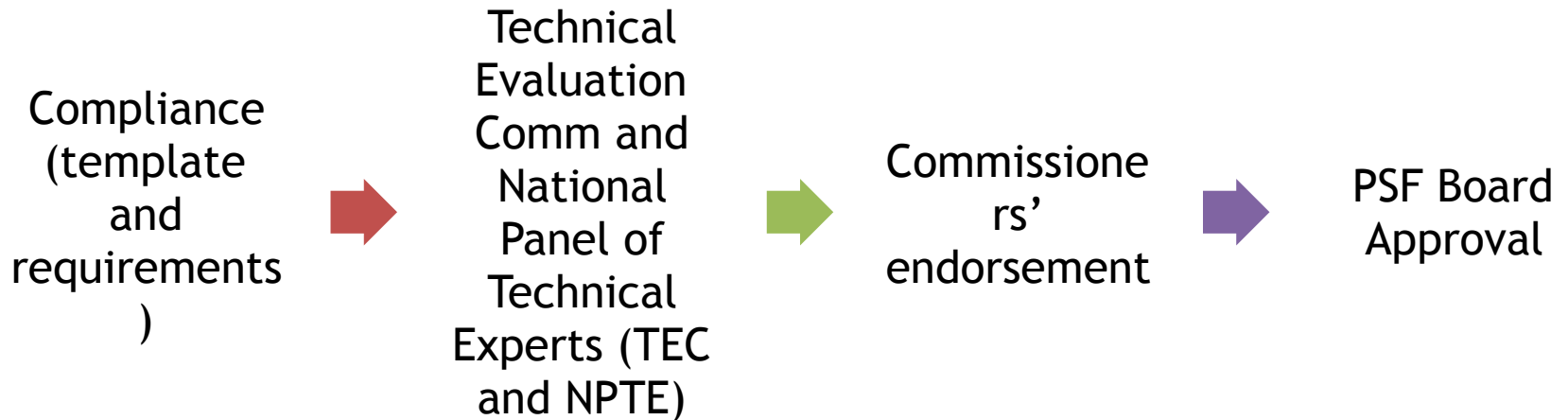
- A special fund in the National Treasury for the financing of adaptation programs and projects based on PH's National Strategic Framework
- Allocation of *at least* Php1,000,000,000 in the General Appropriations Act (GAA)
 - Replenishable within the fiscal year
 - Non-reverting to ensure growth
- Grant fund specifically for LGUs and local orgs
- A rewards fund, not a super fund
- Can be increased by donations, endowments, grants and contributions



PSF 101

- **How do LGUs and local orgs access PSF?**
 - Pro-forma, templates are provided
- **Who manages the fund/approves proposals?**
 - PSF BOARD>Economic, budgeting, and finance ministries as new addition to the CC discussion
 - Department of Finance (Chairperson), Department of Budget and Management, National Economic and Development Authority, Department of Interior and Local Government, Philippine Commission on Women, Climate Change Commission (technical secretariat), NGO representative, Academe representative, Business sector representative

Process of Approval



Innovations in implementation

- Tiered approval- Approval of Concept and Full Approval
 - Allows access to technical assistance grant
- Full disclosure through responsive transparency platforms
- Documents required need not be submitted in bulk. Stages are introduced
 - clerical vs. “political” documents



An Ideal CF Ecosystem



- PSF can prepare us to access GCF
- PSF and GCF can make climate financing more sustainable in the Philippines
- Learn by doing
- Lens sharing
- At the end of the day, the learnings that we gain from PSF and GCF will transform how we research, plan, implement, and account for our climate actions.



kairos@icsc.ngo



National Adaptation Plan: Adaptation Priorities, Implementation, and Support Needs for a Climate-resilient Philippines

Bianca Gutierrez

Support to the Philippines in Shaping and Implementing
the International Climate Regime (SupportCCC II) Project



giz Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

On behalf of



Federal Ministry for the
Environment, Nature Conservation,
Building and Nuclear Safety

of the Federal Republic of Germany

The NAP Process

- Established under the Cancun Adaptation Framework (decision 1/CP.16, paras 15 to 18)
- As a process to enable LDCs to formulate and implement NAPs, building upon their experience in preparing and implementing NAPAs, as a means of identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs. **Other developing country Parties are invited to employ the modalities formulated to support the NAPs.**
- Objectives of the NAP process (decision 5/CP.17) are:
 1. To reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience;
 2. To facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate.

The NAP Process

- An inclusive, multi-stakeholder and participatory NAP process informed by country development priorities and anchored on mandated institutional arrangements for updating the National Climate Change Action Plan 2011-2028.

National Climate Change Action Plan 2011-2028

Intermediate Outcomes



Enhanced adaptive capacity of communities, resilience of natural ecosystems, and sustainability of built environment to climate change.

Successful transition towards climate-smart development.

Ultimate Outcomes

Planning and Activity Programming



Mainstreaming of climate change actions in Agency's plan, programs and activities

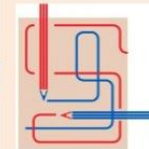
Budget Preparation

Budget Call



Agencies identify and tag its CC expenditure in BP Form 201F or DBM Form 712

Technical Budget Hearings



Agencies present a summary of its climate budget (if any) during TBH

Agencies will retag its CC expenditure and manually submit Form 201F or Form 712



Planning and Budgeting for Climate Change Response

Tracking climate budget execution using BFAR



Budget Accountability



CC expenditure will be published in the Open Data Portal for transparency

Budget Legislation



Agencies will retag its CC expenditure and manually submit Form 201F or Form 712



National Budget

FY 2015 GAA

140.4
billion pesos

FY 2016 GAA

176

billion pesos

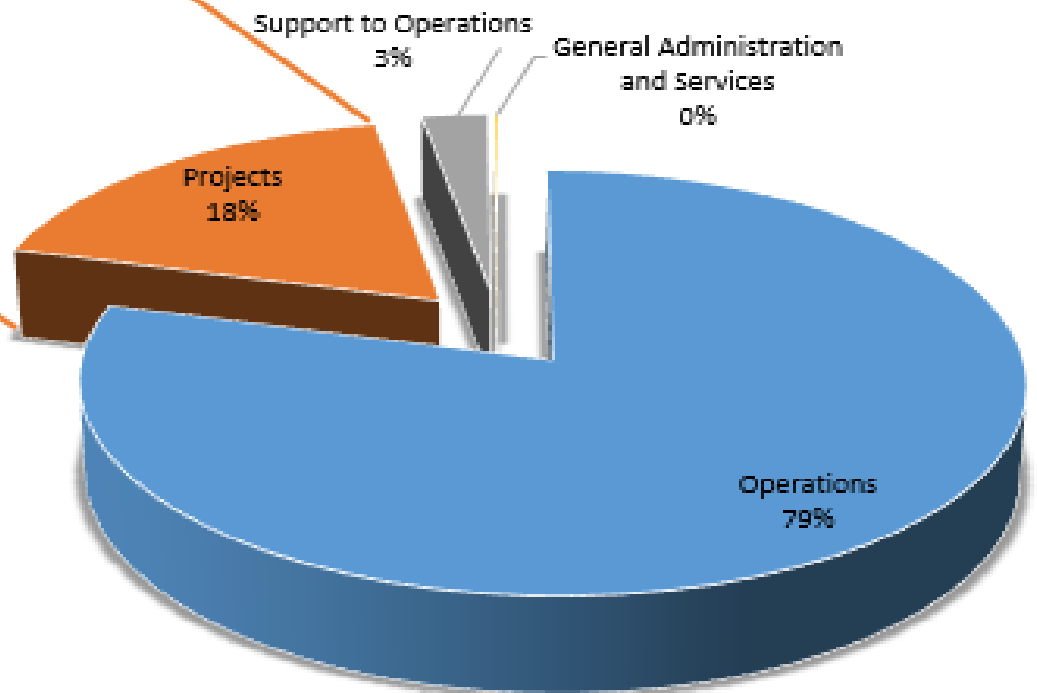
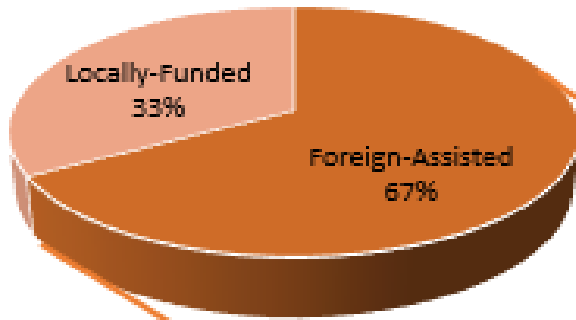
25%



233 programs, projects, and activities
tagged by 45 national government agencies

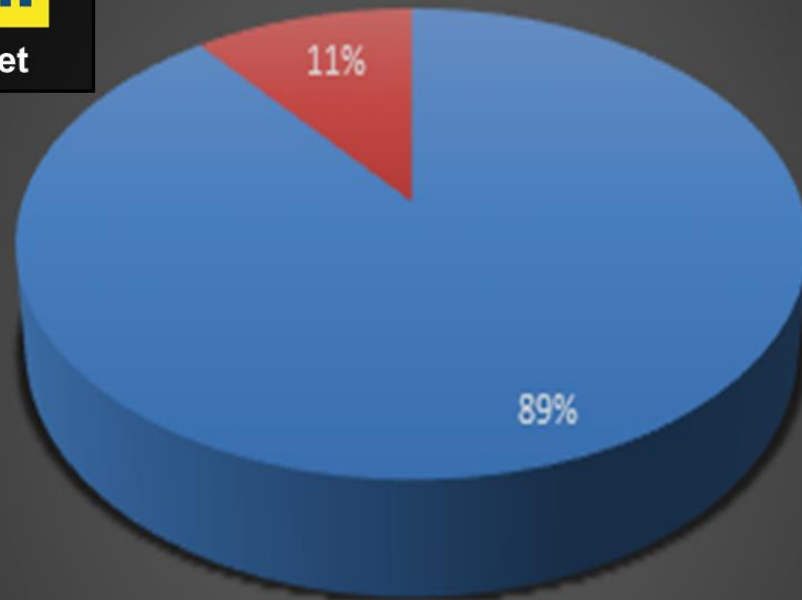


National Budget



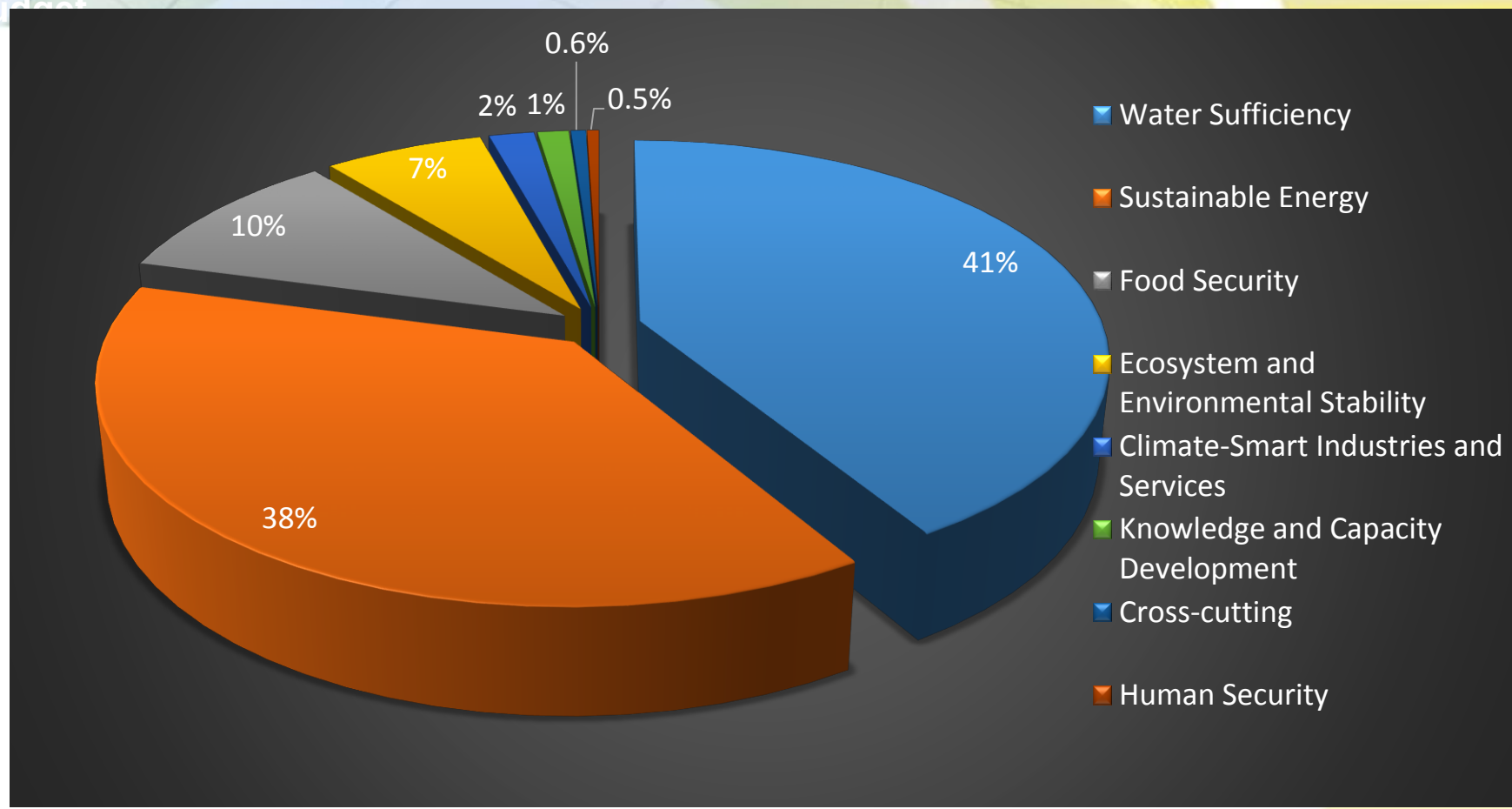


National Budget

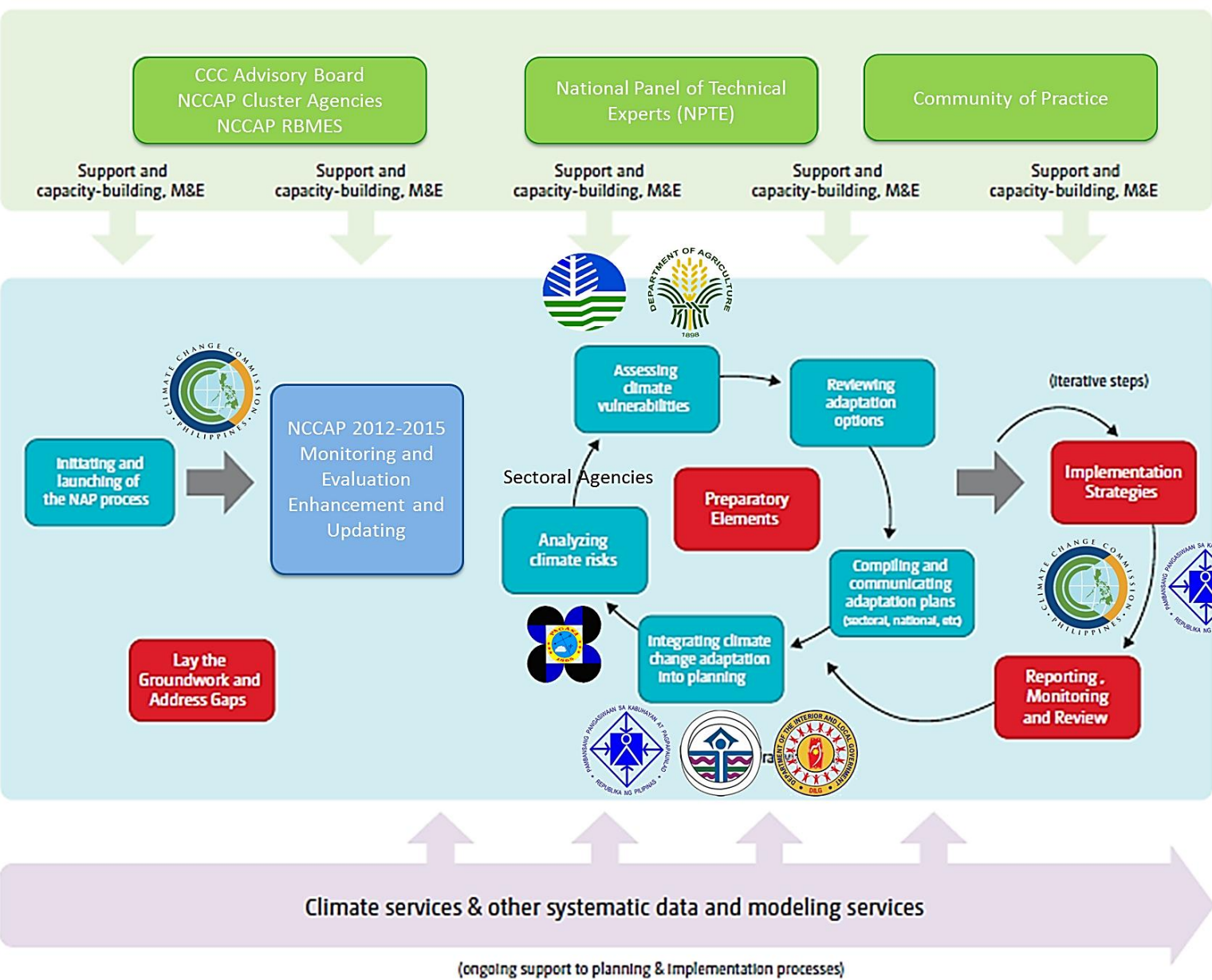


■ Adaptation ■ Mitigation

Similar to 2015, the approved 2016 climate budget has been largely focused (89%) on adaptation response.



The approved 2016 climate budget is still concentrated (79%) in two NCCAP Strategic Priorities:
Water Sufficiency (41%) and Sustainable Energy (38%)



REPORTING and OUTPUTS:

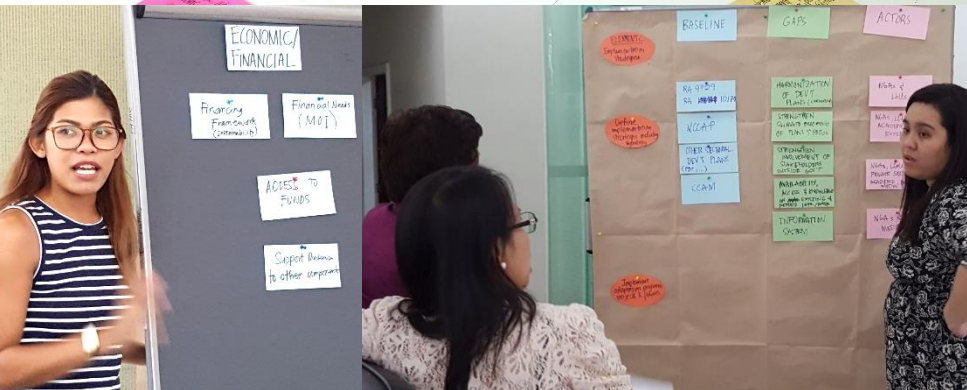
Progress reports, technical reports, databases, strategy documents, a NAP, programmes etc.

Synergies for Adaptation Planning



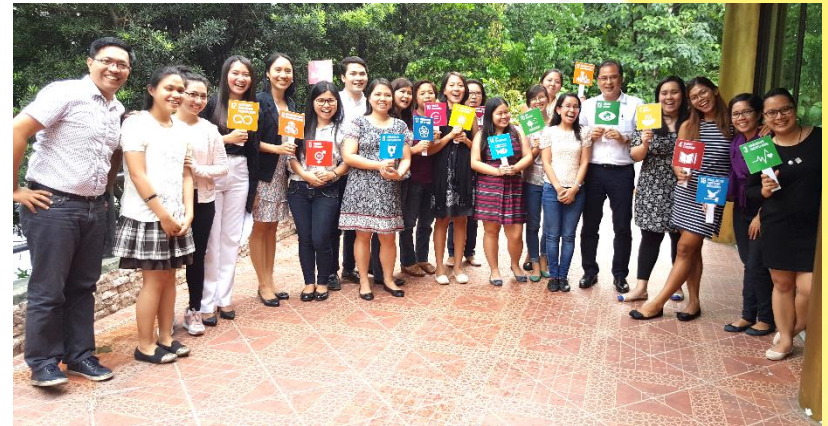


1 Identification of entry points



2 Outlining the challenges for successful adaptation

CCO-CCC Orientation on the NAP Process 23 June 2016 | Bulwagang Ninoy Aquino, BMB-DENR

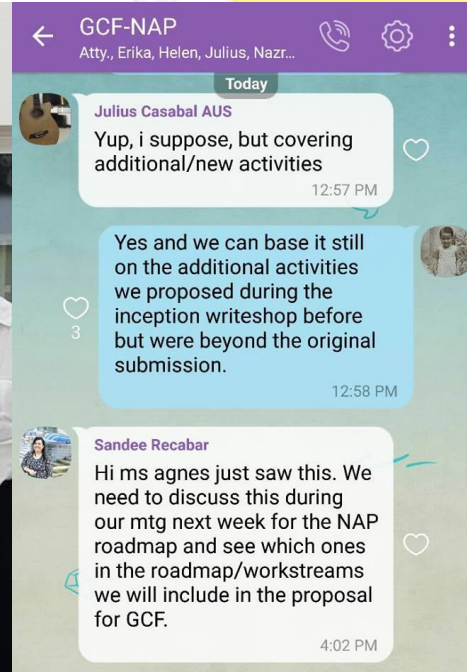


3 Stocktaking and identification of gaps and needs



4 Consultation with key government agencies to define the NAP work streams

5 Sharing country experience and learning from other countries at the NAP Expo 2016



Indicative Workstreams



Policy & Institutional Arrangements

Mandates, institutional arrangement

CCAM Development Priorities

Integrating CCAM into planning

M&E (NICCDIES & RBMES)

NAP-NDC Roadmap



Development-first systems approach to the assessment

Characterizing the development context [Systems for analysis & BAU Scenario]

Key vulnerabilities for important systems; Activity Data, Emission Factors, Baselines, Assumptions

Collection of CCAM options



Climate Risks

Current climate risk
Emission Drivers

Climate information services, systematic observations

Future climate risk at 2°C global temperature goal

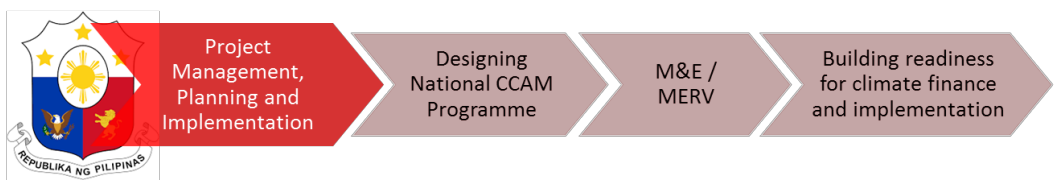
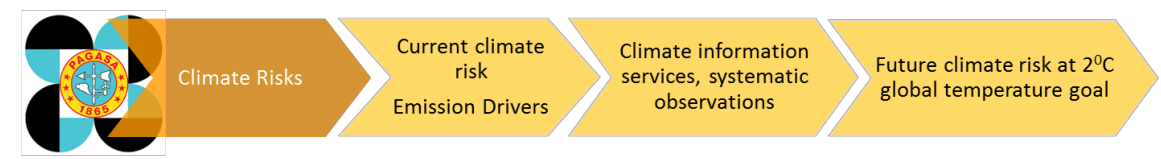
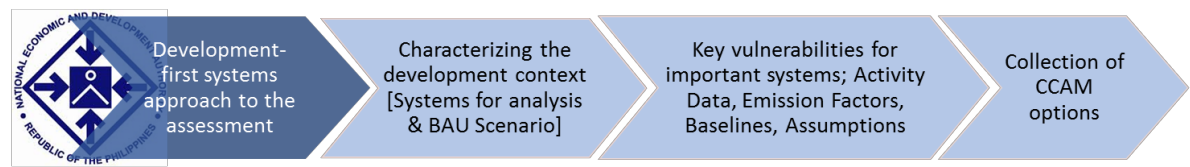
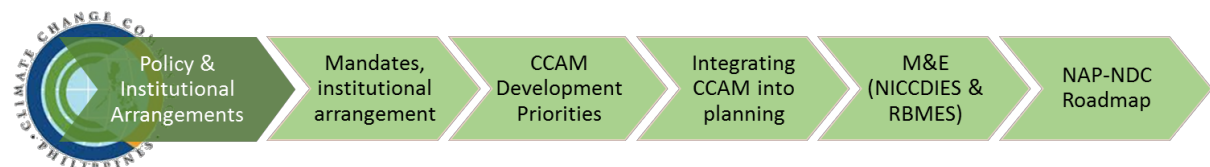


Project Management, Planning and Implementation

Designing National CCAM Programme

M&E / MERV

Building readiness for climate finance and implementation



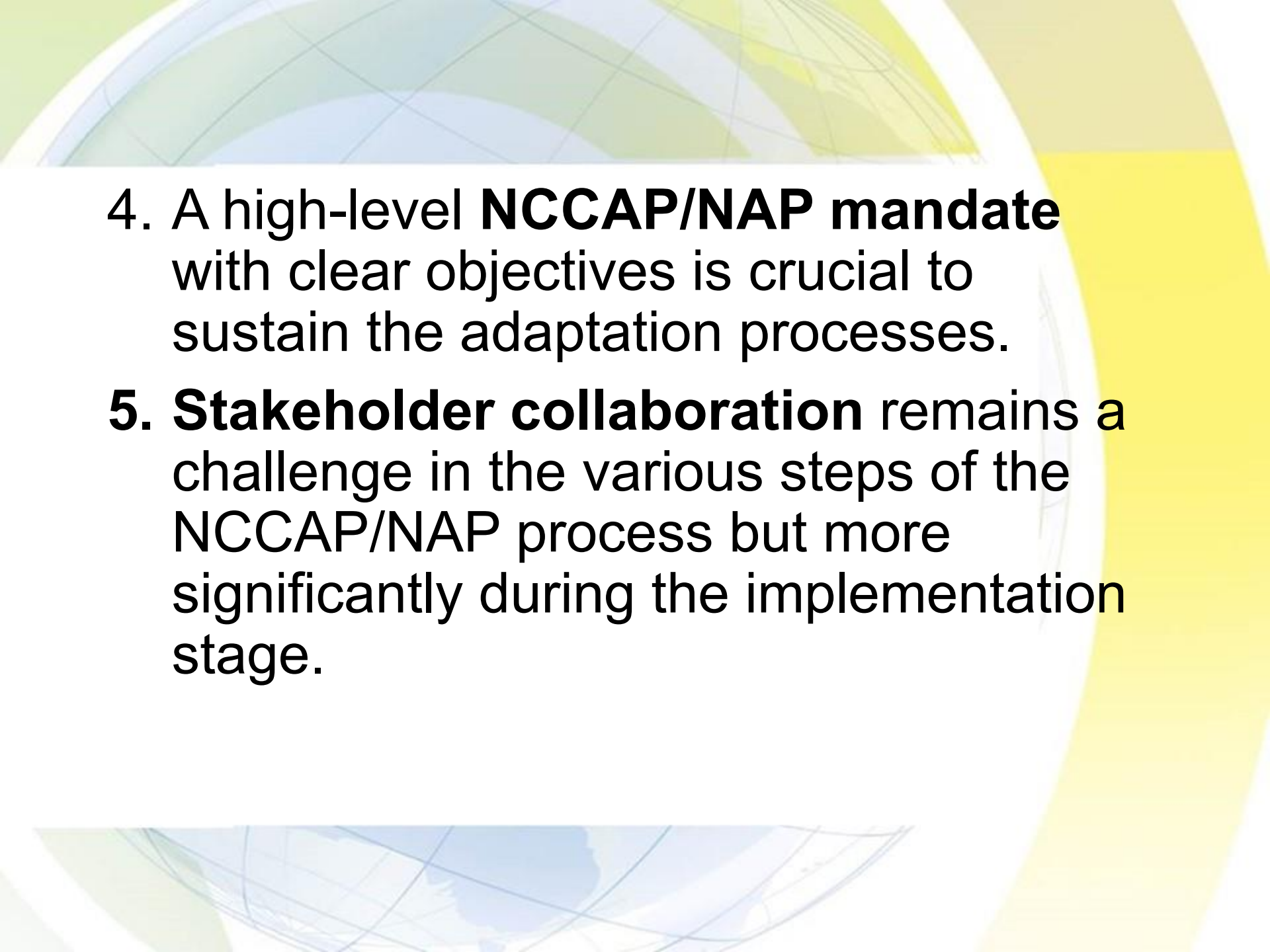
Development Pathways
 Multi-stakeholder future visioning
 Appraisal and ranking of CCAM options

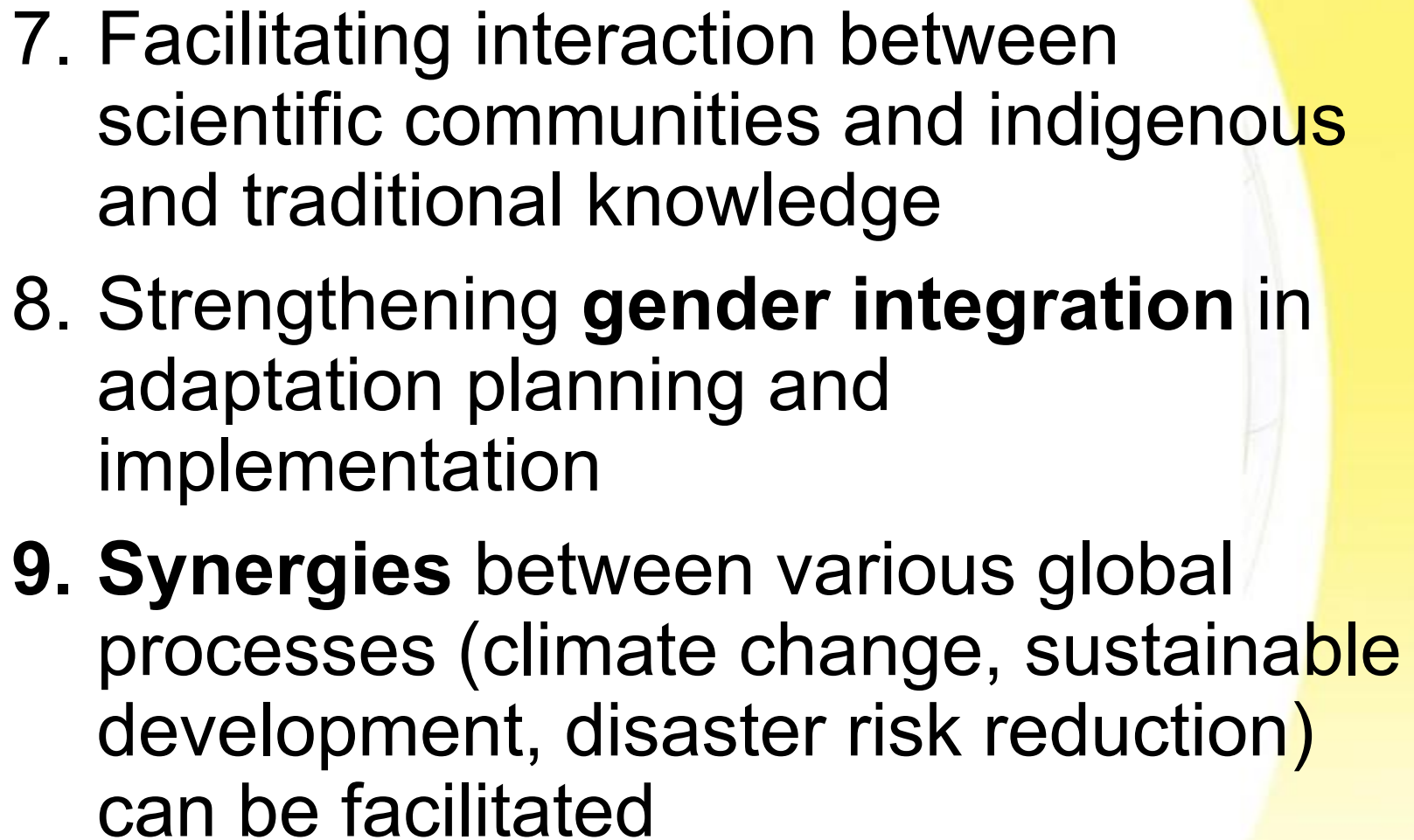
Implementation strategies for policies, projects, programmes

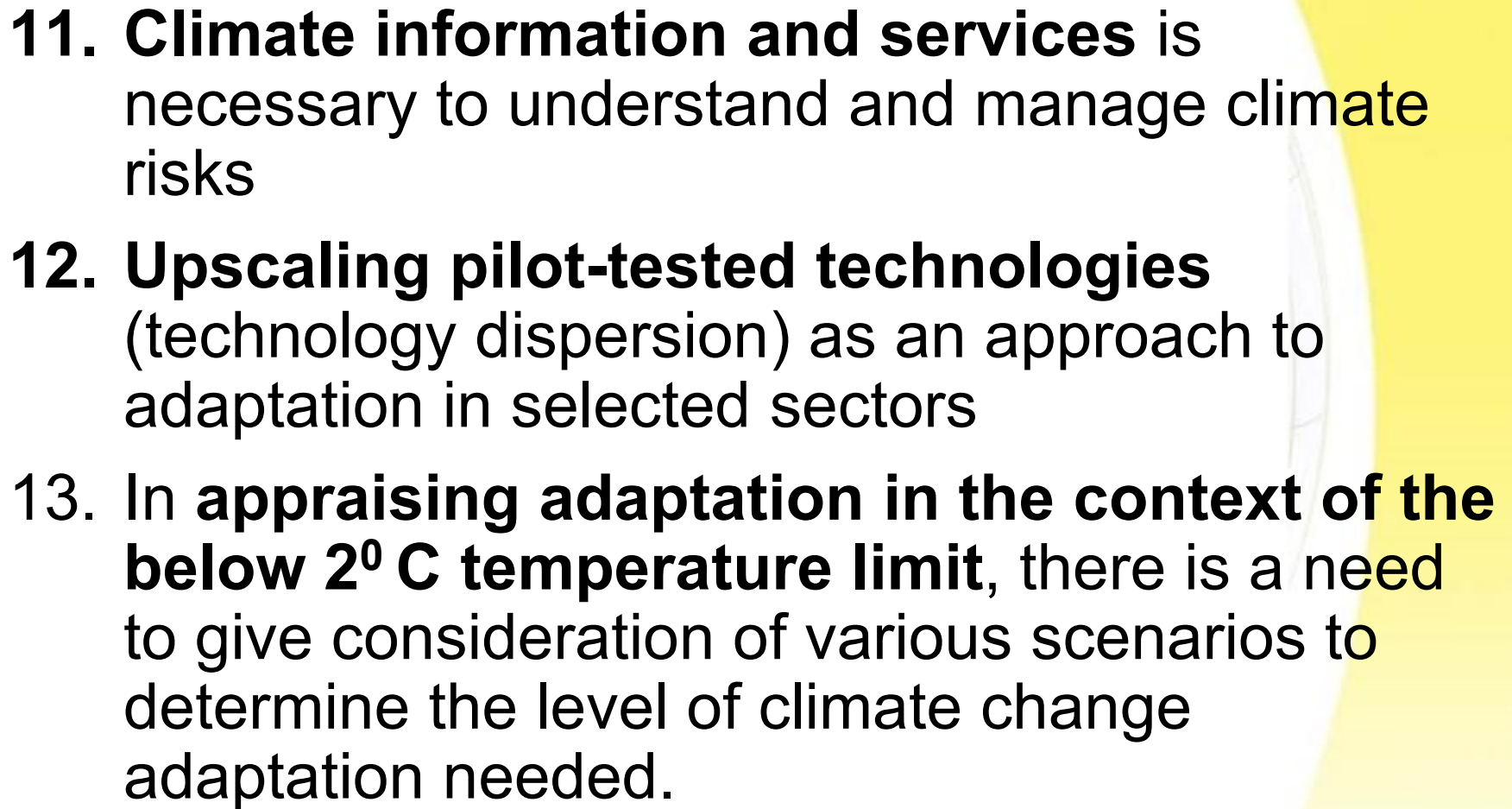


Lessons for a Successful NCCAP/NAP Process

1. **Scale up adaptation interventions** and the data and indicators needed for monitoring and evaluation.
2. Recognize the interlinkages between **vulnerable communities and ecosystems.**
3. **Adaptation M&E** has become more prominent due to the Paris Agreement.

- 
4. A high-level **NCCAP/NAP mandate** with clear objectives is crucial to sustain the adaptation processes.
 5. **Stakeholder collaboration** remains a challenge in the various steps of the NCCAP/NAP process but more significantly during the implementation stage.

- 
7. Facilitating interaction between scientific communities and indigenous and traditional knowledge
 8. Strengthening **gender integration** in adaptation planning and implementation
 9. **Synergies** between various global processes (climate change, sustainable development, disaster risk reduction) can be facilitated

- 
11. **Climate information and services** is necessary to understand and manage climate risks
 12. **Upscaling pilot-tested technologies** (technology dispersion) as an approach to adaptation in selected sectors
 13. In **appraising adaptation in the context of the below 2^o C temperature limit**, there is a need to give consideration of various scenarios to determine the level of climate change adaptation needed.

14. Information and communication technologies (ICT) should feature more prominently during the development and implementation of the NCCAP/NAP.

15. Provide an interactive, dynamic, topic/issue-specific knowledge exchange platform to foster **mutual learning** on:

- Vulnerability and adaptation assessment and mapping tools
- Ecosystem based adaptation measures as a part of an overall approach to adaptation
- Documentation of local, indigenous and traditional knowledge in adaptation and and mainstreaming in adaptation planning and implementation
- Application of ICT in adaptation planning and implementation
- downscaling of projections and development of scenarios
- Communication and outreach for specific target groups (e.g. private sector, youth, policy- and decision-makers)

The background features a stylized globe with a grid of latitude and longitude lines. The globe is partially obscured by a large white circle in the center and a yellow arc on the right side. The colors of the globe include shades of blue, green, and yellow.

Thank you.



Food Security, Agri-business Promotion and Environment Division
Ministry of Agriculture Development
Government of Nepal

South-South Knowledge Exchange on Approaches towards Strengthening Country-wide and Sector Specific Strategies and cooperation among Actors in Accessing the Green Climate Fund and Climate Finance Overall

Experiences on Nepal NAP

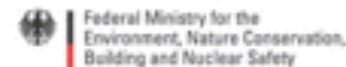
Lekha Nath Acharya
Joint Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture Development



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YEARS

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based on a decision of the German Bundestag



Food Security, Agri-business Promotion and Environment Division
Ministry of Agriculture Development
Government of Nepal

Structure of the Presentation

- Country Context- NAP Process
- Integrating Agriculture into Nepal NAPs
- Priorities Activities in Nepal NAP Ag Work Plan
- NAP Ag Operation Structure
- Implementation Approaches
- Way Forward



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Building and Nuclear Safety

based on a decision of the German Bundestag

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Country Context- Overall NAP Process

- **Launched NAP:** Government of Nepal has launched National level NAP formulation process in Sep 2015 with the leadership from Ministry of Population and Environment (UNFCCC climate change focal point)-with DFID support.
- **Prioritized nine thematic sectors:** Government of Nepal have prioritized nine thematic and cross cutting sectors as climate sensitive sectors requiring mid-long term adaptation plan.
- **Time Frame:** Nepal considered 2018-2030 period as the medium-term and up to 2050 as the long-term to identify and prioritise adaptation options, and prepare a plan with implementation strategy, reporting, monitoring and review.

Theme-based Working Groups

1. Agriculture and food security (Nutrition)
2. Climate-induced disasters
3. Forests and biodiversity
4. Health (and WASH)
5. Tourism, natural and cultural heritage
6. Urban settlement and infrastructure
7. Water resources and energy

Cross-cutting Working Groups

- Gender and social inclusion
- Livelihood and governance

Country Context- Overall NAP process

- **Building on existing experience and frameworks:** Nepal will formulate its NAP based on NAPA and LAPA (Local Adaptation Plan for Action) experiences, knowledge generated, good practices and lessons learnt from the preparation and implementation of NAPAs, LAPAs, climate change policy (2011) and Agriculture Development Strategy and so on.
- **Using Science to guide the adaptation action:** ICIMOD is supporting to analyse climate trend and scenario, and vulnerability and risk assessment.
- **Additional Funding Received:** Nepal is the first country to access USD 2.9 million for NAP formulation process from GCF's Readiness and Preparatory Programme- through UNEP.

Nepal have initiated Integrating Agriculture in NAPs (NAP-Ag) project

Objective

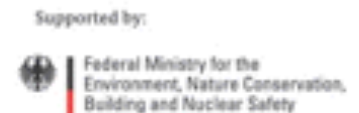
To integrate climate change risks and opportunities as they relate to agriculture sector-related livelihood options within existing national planning and budgeting processes

Key Features

- Funded by the German Government (BMUB ICI)
- FAO and UNDP Nepal Joint Programme with Ministry of Agriculture Development (MoAD), Government of Nepal (Agreement: June 6, 2016)
- **Duration: 3 years (2016 to 2018)**
- **National Programme Budget: US\$ 700,000**

Project Update

- Project Inception Workshop held: Oct 3, 2016
- Inception Report: with detail implementation plan being finalized



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To **integrate** climate change risks and opportunities as they relate to agriculture sector-related livelihood options within **existing** national planning and budgeting processes

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Project Update

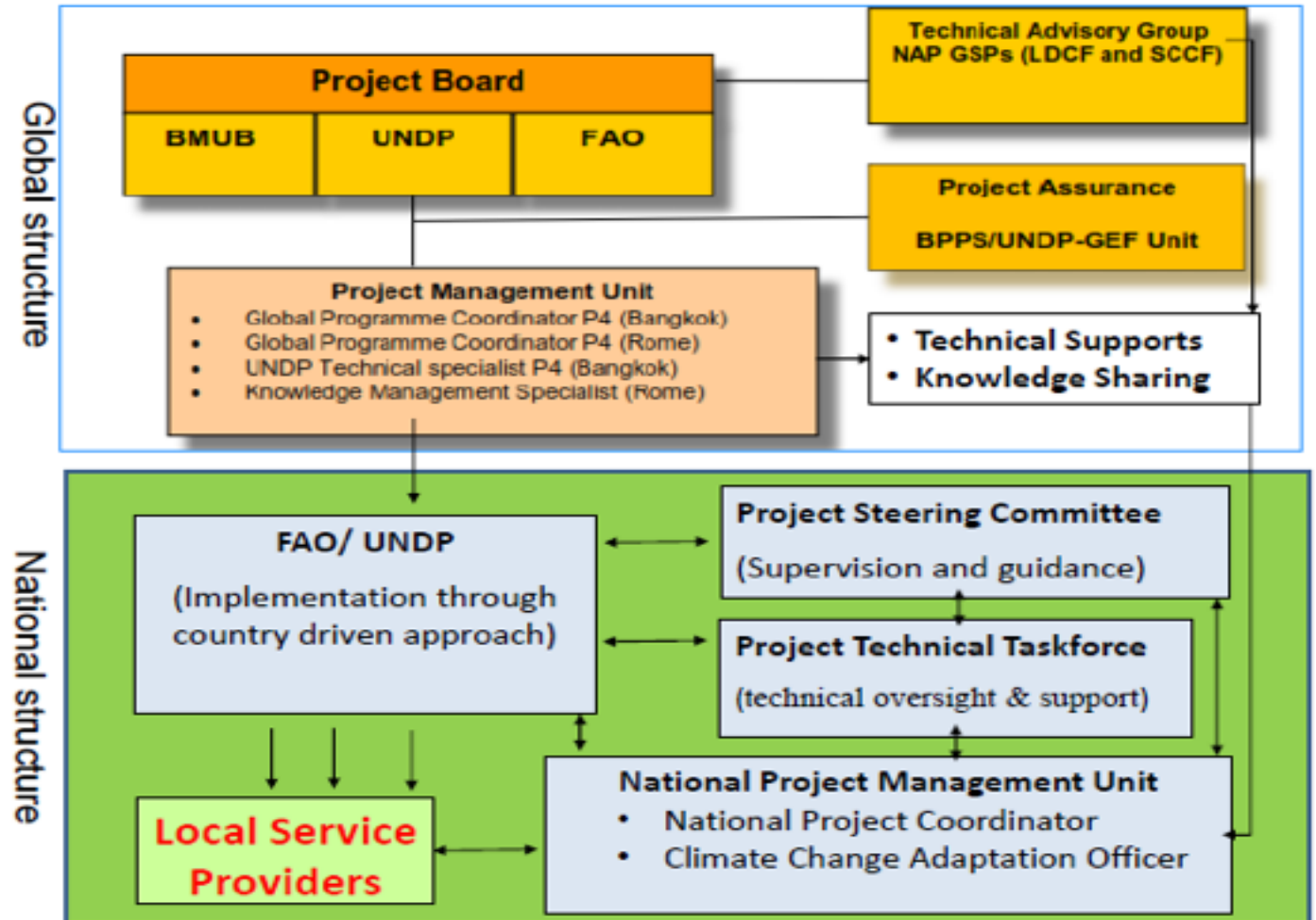
- Project Inception Workshop held: Oct 3, 2016
- Inception Report: with detail implementation plan being finalized

Priorities Activities in Nepal NAP-Ag project Work plan

- **Strengthen capacities** to link climate policy and public finance into agriculture sector
- **Mainstream** climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction into agriculture sector plans, policies, budgets (major emphasis on Agriculture Development Strategy)
- **Improve impact monitoring** frameworks
- **Understand climate benefits** of adaptation options (economic appraisal and cost benefits analysis) and their planning/budgeting implications
- **Improve evidence** base for adaptation plans for the agricultural sector
- **Improve evidence base** for agricultural sector inputs into National Climate Change strategy/policy

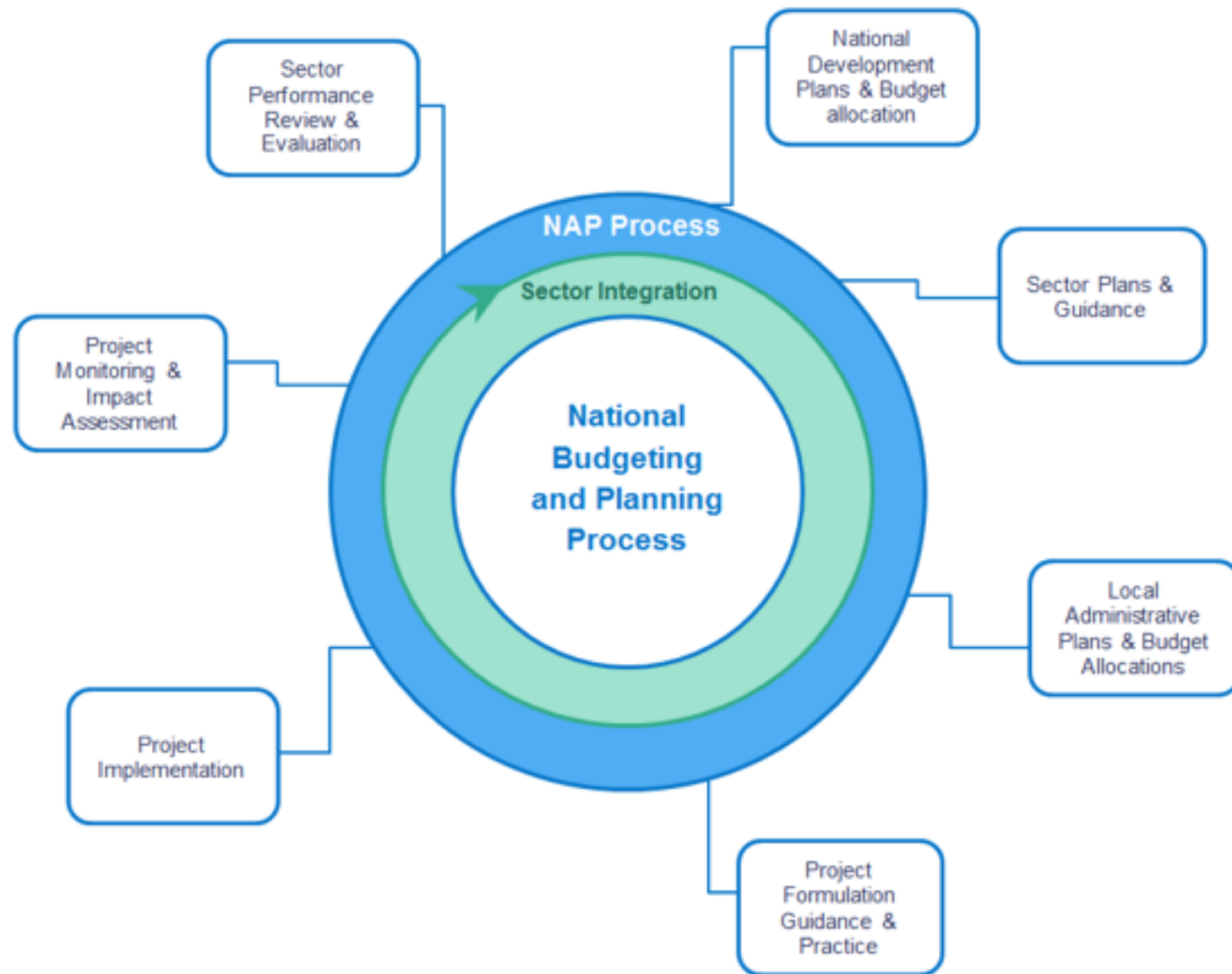
Structural Organization of NAP-Ag project in Nepal

- Project Steering Committee (PSC) formed (16 members under MoAD Secretary chairmanship)
- Project Technical Task Force (PTT) formed (12 members under MoAD Joint secretary chairmanship)
- Coordination and Support MoPE led overall NAP process by providing evidences from pilot districts to make planning and budgeting reform



Implementation Approach:

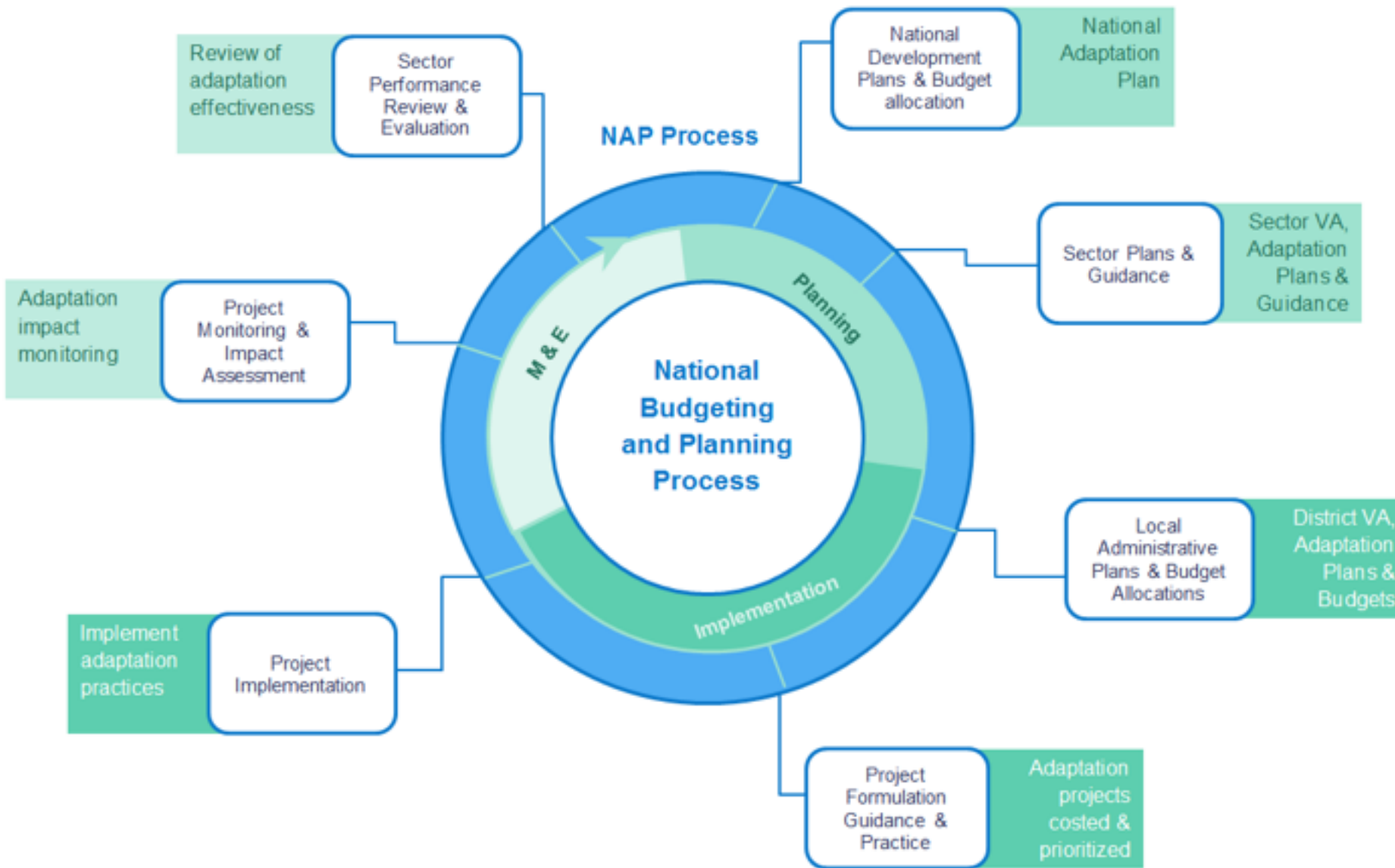
Identify Entry Points of Planning adaptation at the sector level in Nepal



Overview

- NAP process fits with the broader national development process
- Sector planning processes support national and local actions
- Sector integration is about finding entry points for sector specific adaptation actions

National Planning Process and NAP



Entry Points

- Existing Policies, plans, procedures, regulations that can be relevant for adaptation
- Action targeted at entry points encourages a systematic approach to adaptation planning

Identifying Entry Points for Sector Integration

Way Forward

- Sector integration is a crucial element of the NAP process- will support to provide technical inputs to overall NAP process in Nepal.
- Strengthening technical capacities of program manager and institutions with appropriate tools and methods supports integration of climate risk management within the existing planning and budgeting process
- Identifying entry points along the planning cycle facilitates effective mainstreaming
- Incorporating economically viable adaptation options for the agriculture sector in national budget facilitates integration.
- Initiating economic appraisal and planning reforms will help prioritize ADS programs for co-financing by GCF and other international Climate Finance.



International Economic Cooperation and Coordination Division
Ministry of Finance
Government of Nepal

THANK YOU

Contact US:

Lekha Nath Acharya

Joint Secretary, Food Security, Agri-business Promotion and Environment Division

Ministry of Agriculture Development

National Project Focal Point, Integrating Agriculture into NAPs

Singha Durbar, Kathmandu



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



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based on a decision of the German Bundestag

SOUTH-SOUTH KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE ON APPROACHES TOWARD STRENGTHENING COUNTRY-WIDE AND
SECTOR-SPECIFIC STRATEGIES AND COOPERATION/COORDINATION AMONG ACTORS IN ACCESSING THE GCF AND
CLIMATE FINANCING OVERALL

7th December, 2016 Makati Diamond Residence, Makati, The Philippines



Thailand's National Adaptation Planning Processes

Kollawat Sakthakorn Ph.D.

Climate Change Coordination Division

Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment



Overview of Presentation

Climate Change Master Plan 2015-2050

Progress of Thailand's NAP in 2015-16

Overview of NAP's WorkPlan (2015-2021)

Overview of Thailand's NAP Collaboration

Challenges and Opportunities



Climate Change Master Plan 2015-2050



Vision 2050

Thailand as Climate Change Resilience Society with Low Carbon Emitting Growth toward the Sustainable Development Pathway

3-Key Approaches

Adaptation to CC Consequences

GHG Mitigation and Low-Carbon Development

Capacity Building



Progress of Thailand's NAP in 2015-16



1. Vulnerability database

2. Vulnerability Circumstance

3. Suggestions of drafting NAP

- Gaps and Needs
- Priority List
- Methodologies

Projected Vulnerability Circumstance

Vulnerability Database

Suggestions of drafted NAP

Existing Knowledge

Royal Projects

Local wisdom

R & D Technologies

Benefit Participation

Preparation Plan

Research & Int'l projects

Studies

Innovation

Int'l Funded Projects

Recovery Plans

Beliefs

Government projects

Protection and mitigation projects

National Archives of Adaptation Methodologies

(DRAFTED)

N

A

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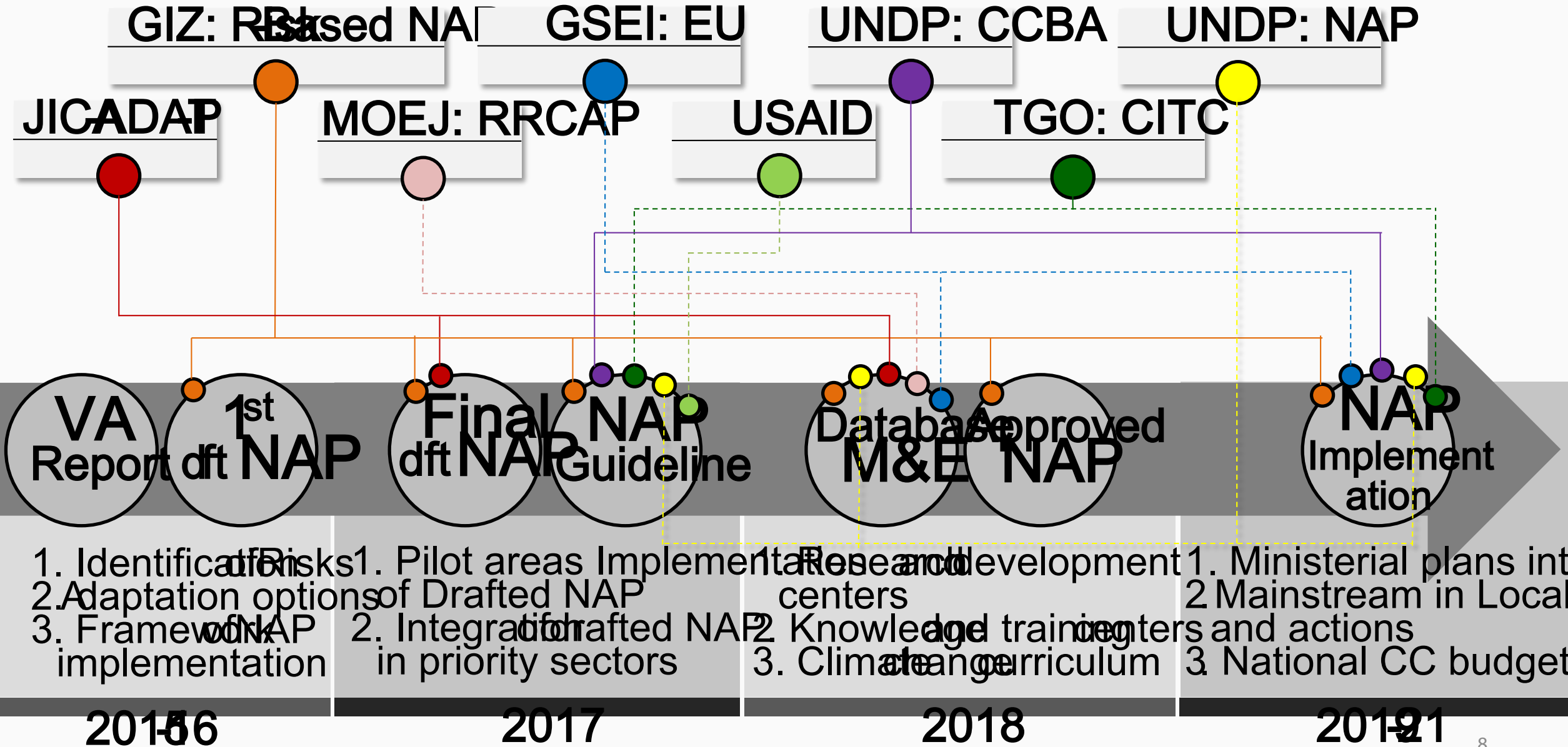
Overview of NAP & PI (2015-2021)



2015-2016	2017	2018-2021
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. VA Report 2. 1st Drafted NAP 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Final drafted NAP 2. Guidelines of NAP implementation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NAP Approved by NCC 2. Database and EMS system 3. Implementation of NAP
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification of sectorial Vulnerability based geographical location 2. Database and adaptation options 3. Framework of NAP implementation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pilot area implementation of Drafted NAP 2. Integration of drafted NAP in priority sectors 3. Working group for 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministerial plans integration 2. Mainstream in Local plans 3. Research and development centers 4. Knowledge and trainings 5. National CC budget system 6. Climate change curriculum



Overview of Thailand's NAP Collaboration





Challenges and Opportunities



National/Local appropriate implementation

Private Sector Engagement/bottom-up

Cooperation/collaboration local-National-International

Knowledge Hub Database/Training

Knowledge and Awareness **Closing the Gaps**

Socio-Economic **Co-benefits** Linkages

Long-term Plan **Continuity of Supports**



Thank you

Climate Change Coordination and Management Division
Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
Rama VI Rd., Prayathai District, Bangkok 10400 Thailand
T/F: +66 2265 6692, +66 2265 6500 ext. 6842 ; www.onep.go.th
skollawat@gmail.com

NAP-Ag

Integrating agriculture in National Adaptation Plans

Safeguarding livelihoods and promoting resilience through National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)

Philippines

The NAP Agriculture Programme

Claudius Caezar Gabinete
NAP-Ag Philippines Coordinator



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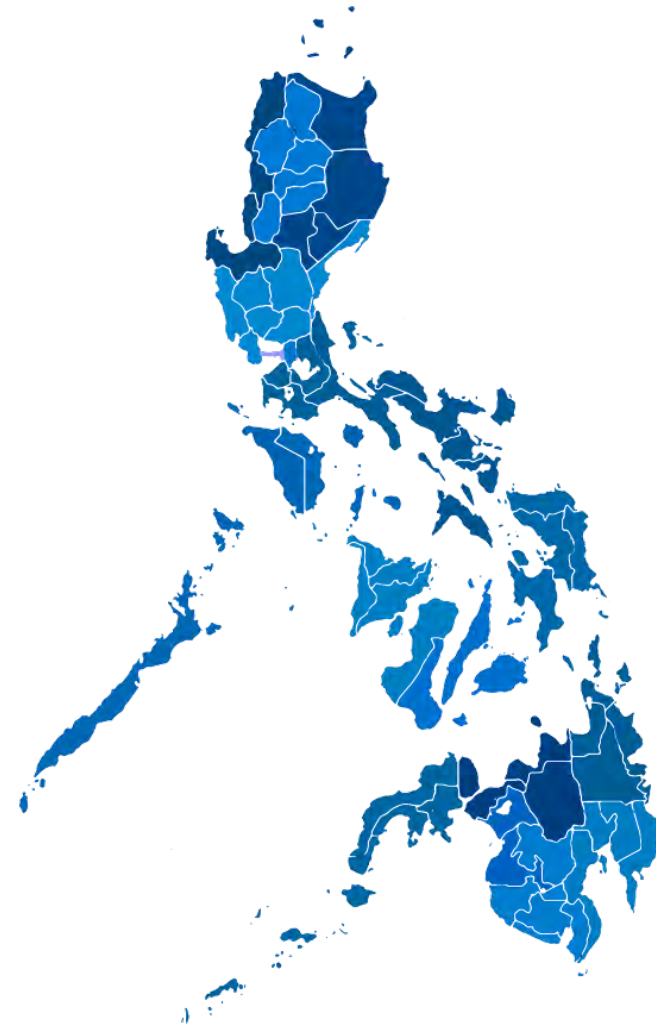
Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

The Philippines & Natural Hazards

5th most affected country in the world
by climate-related disasters between 1996
and 2015

283 climate-related disasters recorded
in the country within the same period

60% of the country's land area is
exposed to multiple hazards

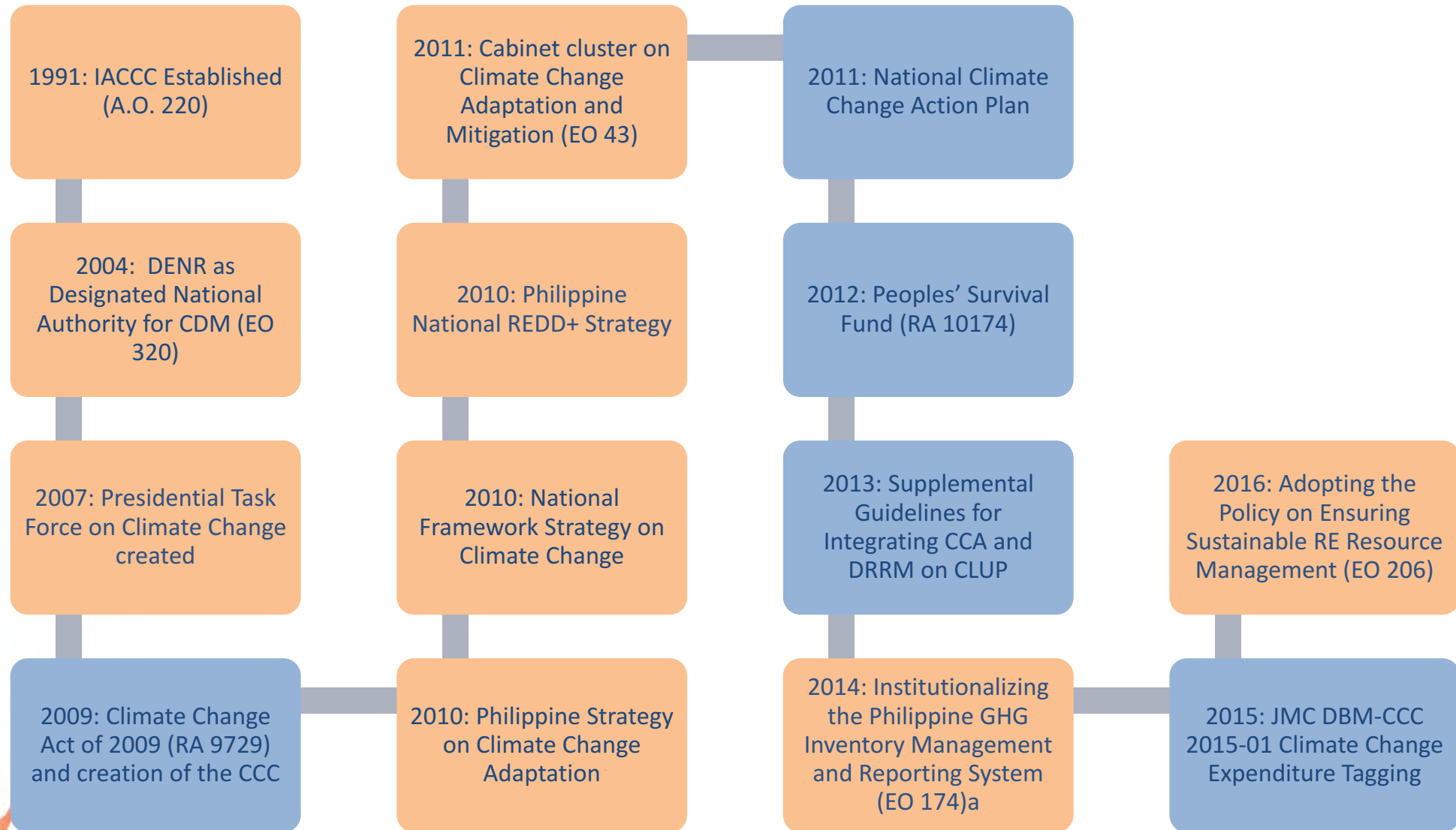


Food security and livelihoods (global level)

- To feed a growing population, agricultural production (crops, livestock, fisheries and agriculture) needs to increase by 60 percent. (FAO)
- Rice and fish are the main food staples in the country
 - By 2050, catches of main fish species expected to decline
 - Beyond 2030, negative impacts of climate change to agricultural yields will become increasingly severe
 - Yields of key staples, including rice, expected to decrease by 20-30%



Philippine Climate Policy



Adaptation Priorities

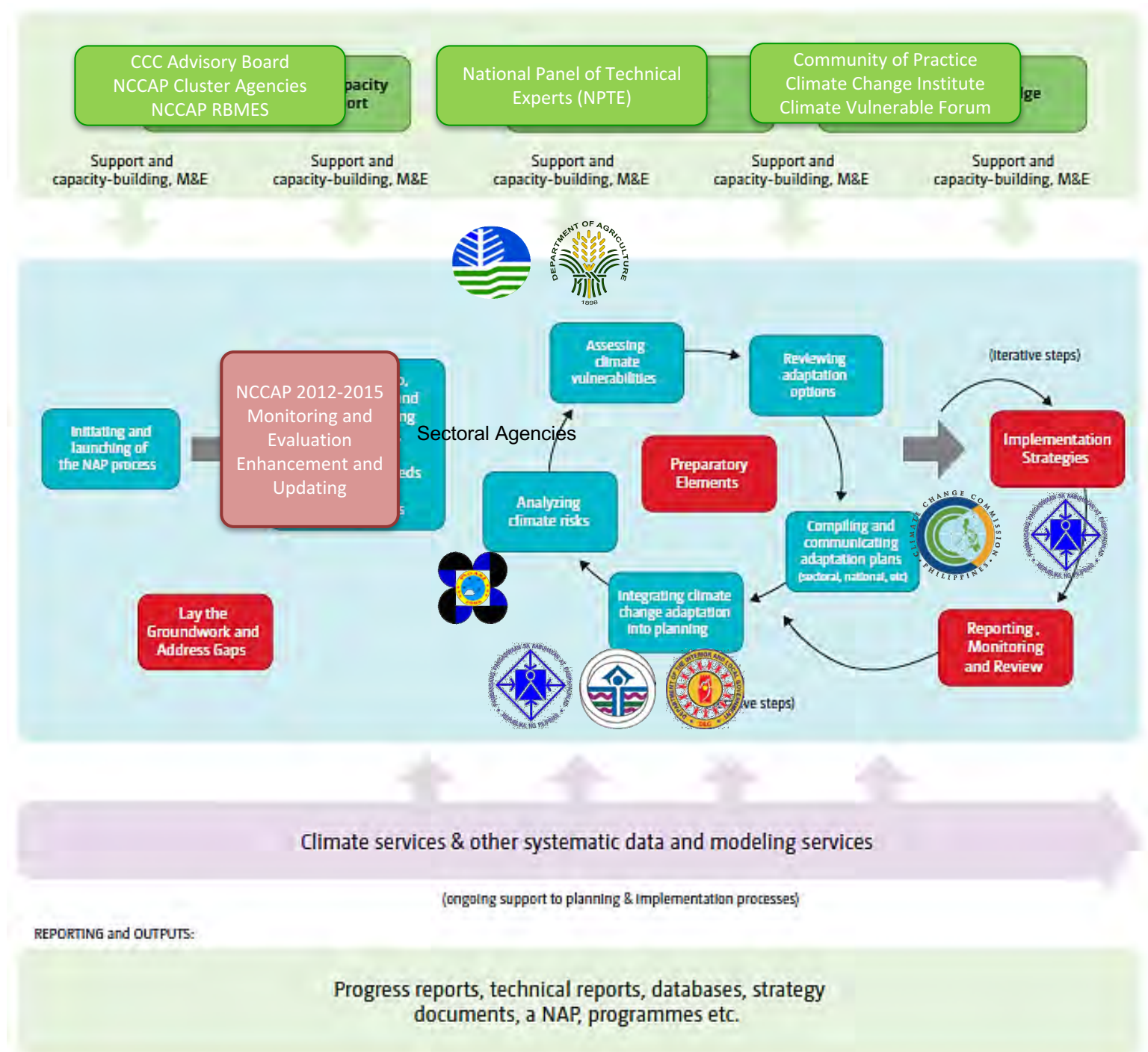
National Climate Change Action Plan (2011-2028) Priorities

- **Food Security**
- Water Sufficiency
- Environmental and Ecological Stability
- Human Security
- Sustainable Energy
- Climate-Smart Industries and Services
- Knowledge Capacity and Development

People's Survival Fund

- **Adaptation activities**
- Disease control and prevention
- Preparedness to climate-related hazards
- Strengthening existing adaptation initiatives
- Institutional development

Understanding the Philippine NAP Process

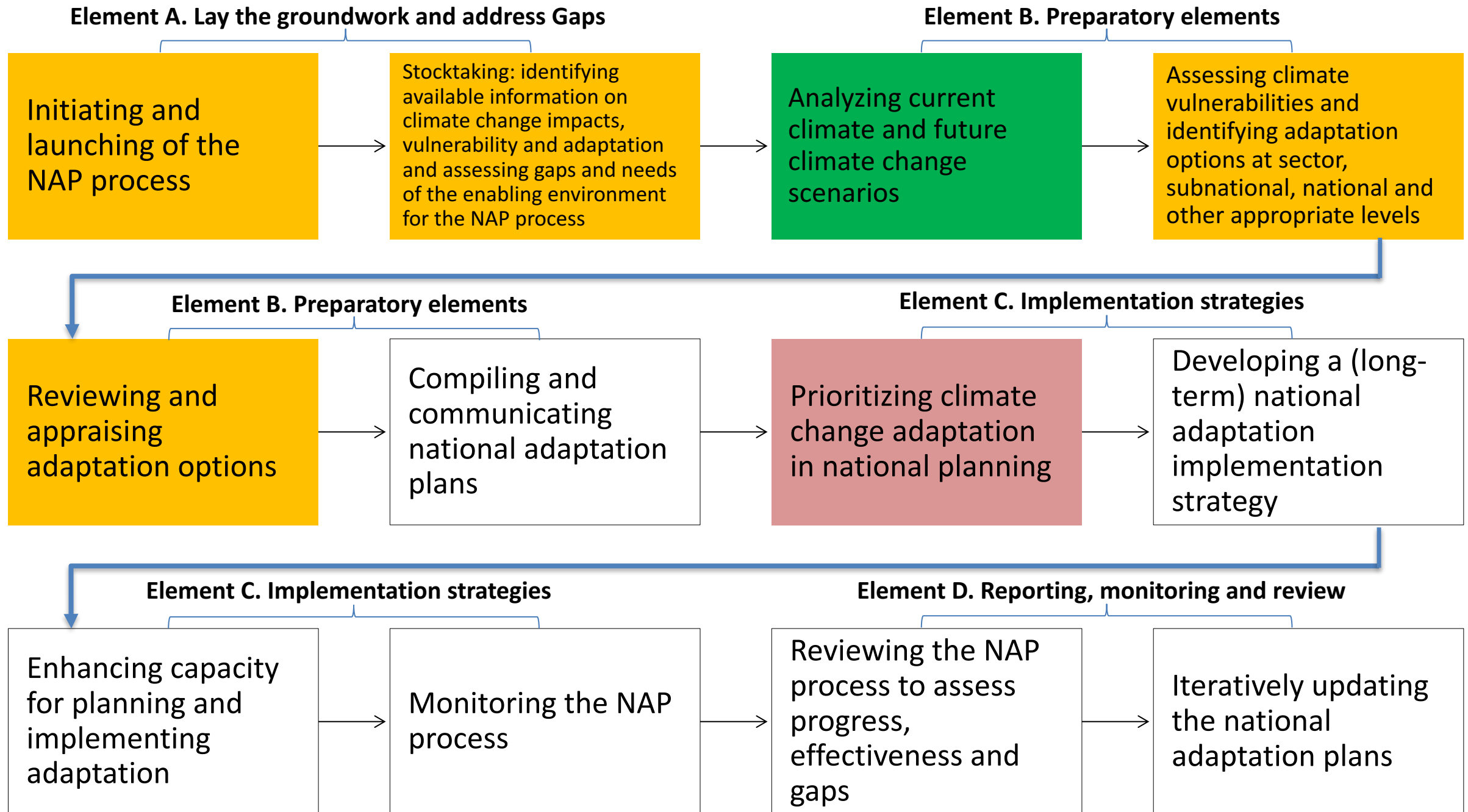


CCO-CCC Orientation on the NAP Process

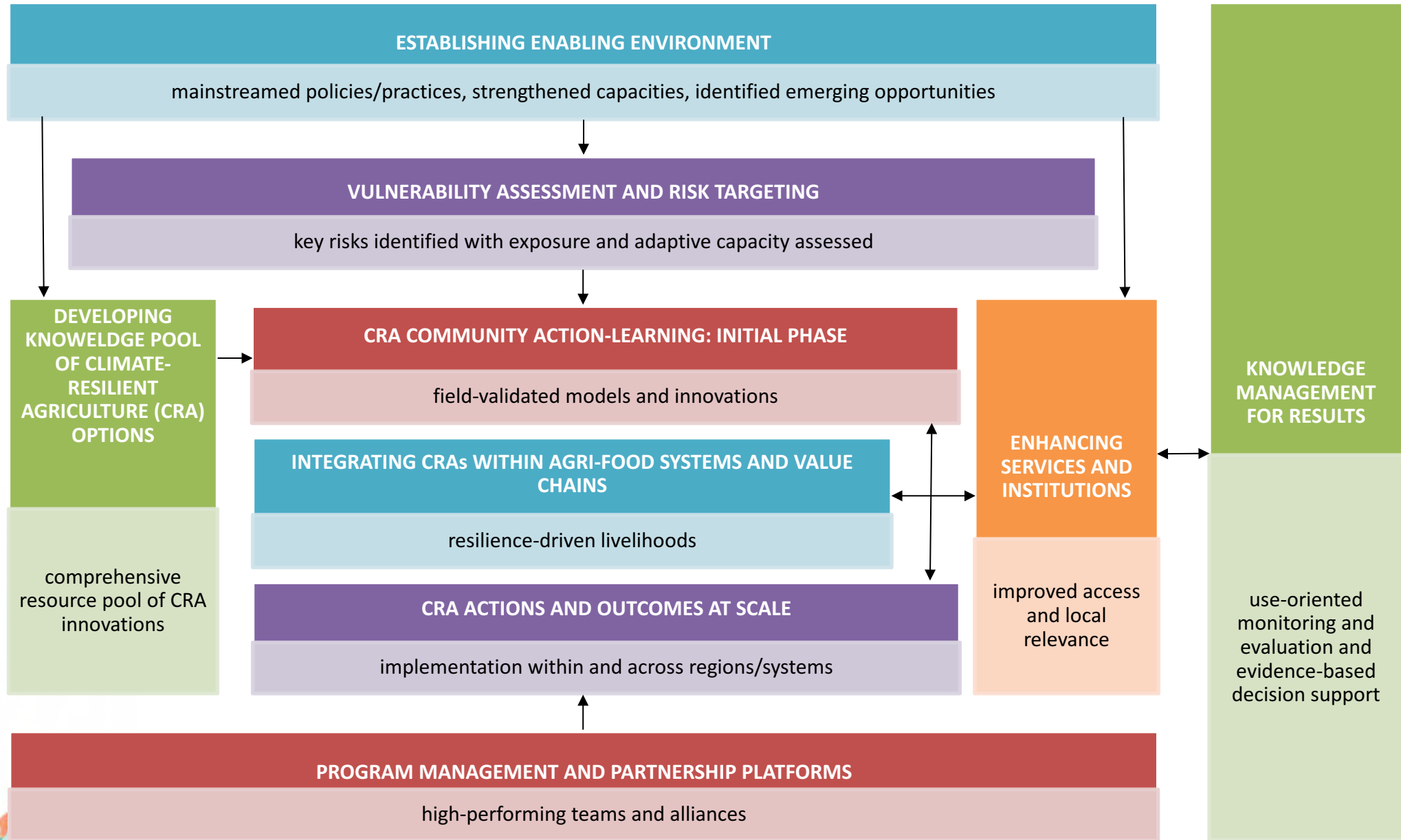
1. Identification of entry points
2. Outlining the challenges for successful adaptation
3. Stocktaking and identification of gaps and needs
4. Consultation with key government agencies to define the NAP workstreams
5. Sharing country experience and learning from other countries at the NAP Expo 2016
6. Identifying links and opportunities for synergies in the various CCAM initiatives under the CCC such as the NAP-NDC interface and the IT architecture requirements of NICCDIES, CCET, RBMES, GCF and the PSF.

Source: Climate Change Commission

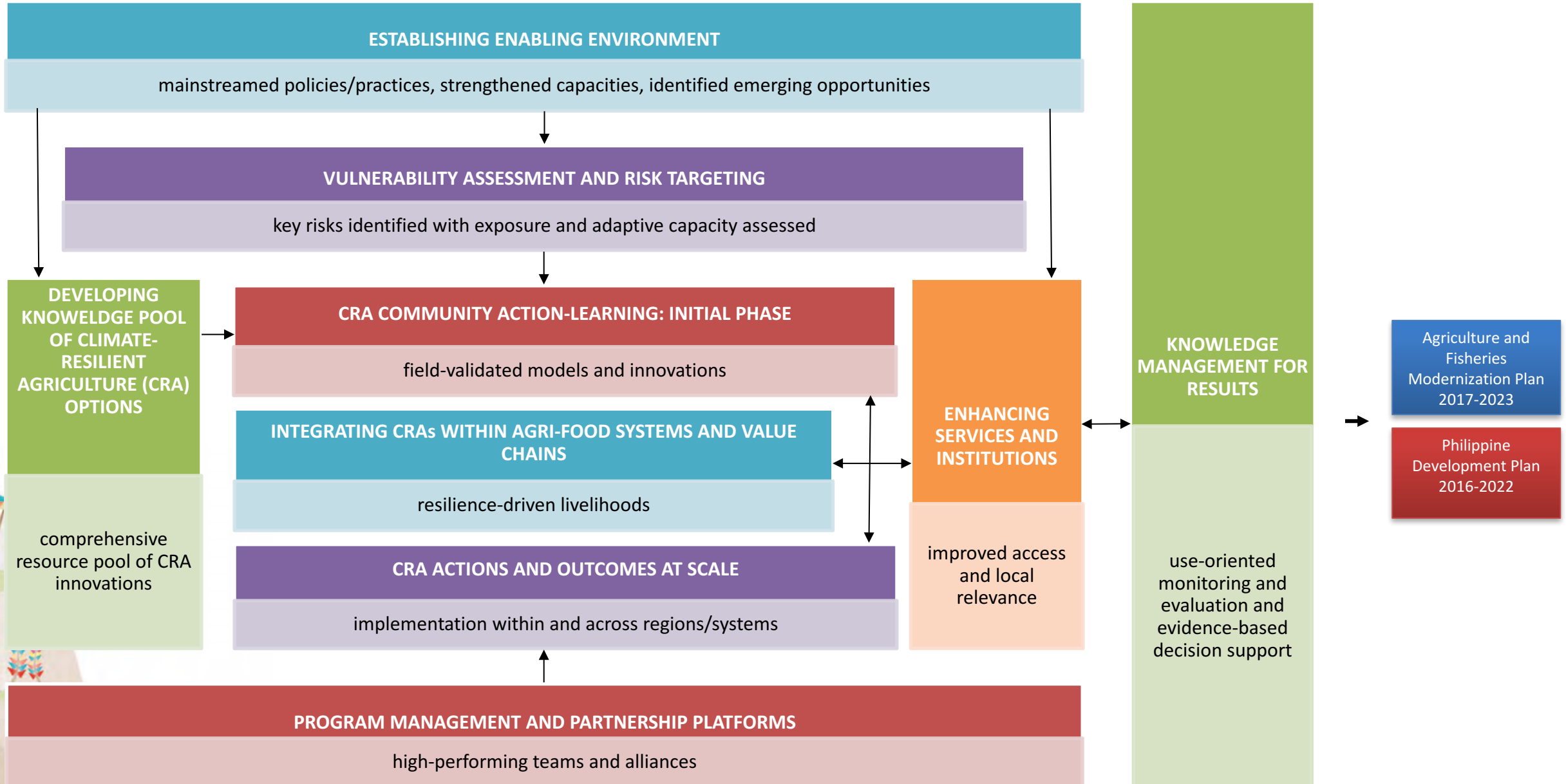
Philippine NAP Roadmap



AMIA Framework for Building Climate-Resilient Livelihoods & Communities



Evidence for National Adaptation Plan for Agriculture & Fisheries



NAP-Ag

Integrating agriculture in National Adaptation Plans

Safeguarding livelihoods and promoting resilience through National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)

Philippines



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



50
YEARS

Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

Supported by:



Federal Ministry for the
Environment, Nature Conservation,
Building and Nuclear Safety

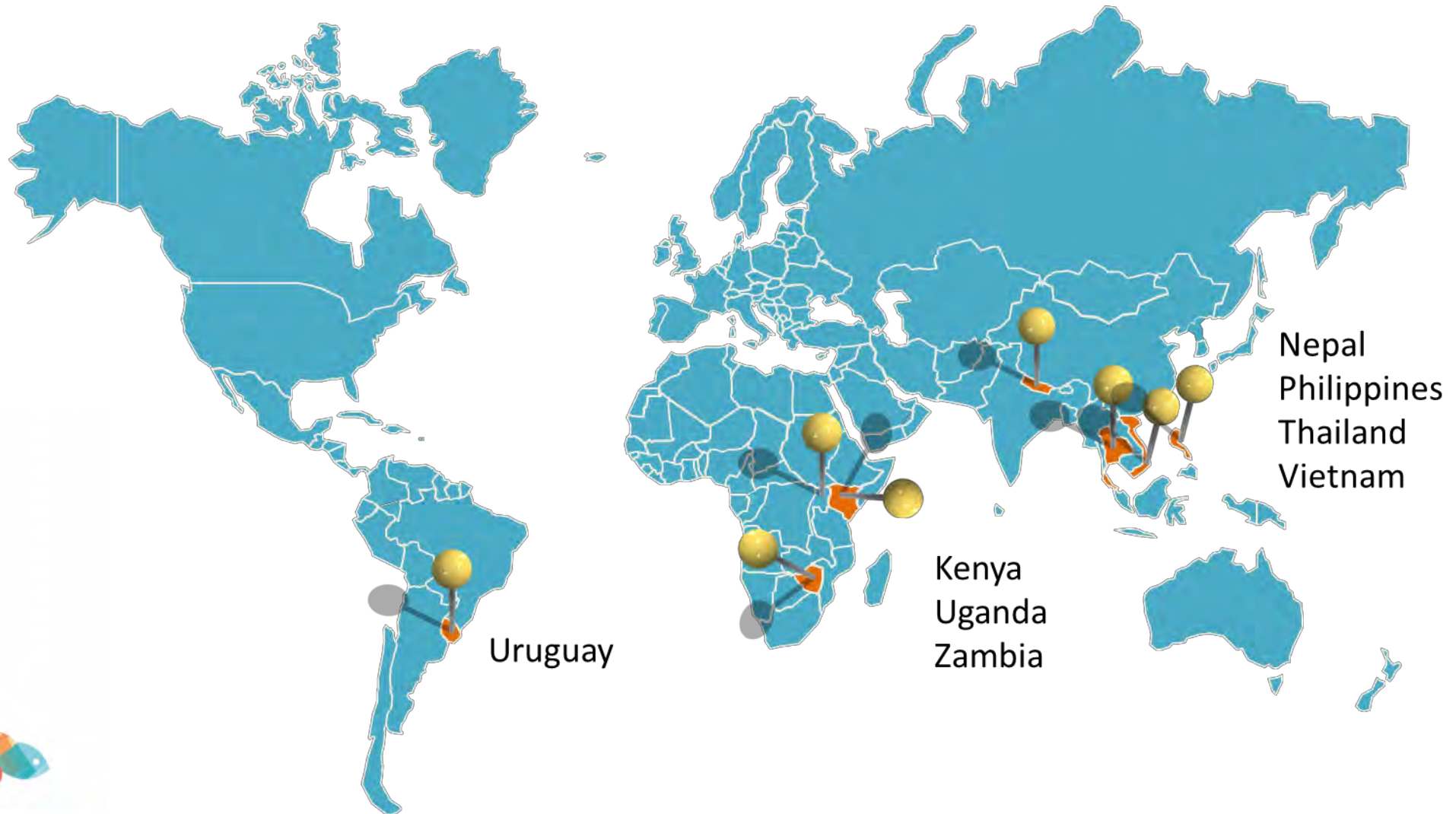
based on a decision of the German Bundestag

Vision

To assist decision makers in programme countries to integrate climate change concerns as they affect agricultural sector-based livelihoods into associated national and sectoral planning and budgeting processes

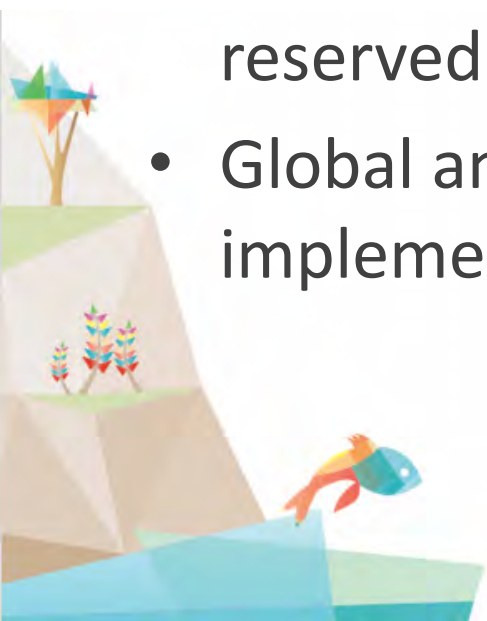


Programme countries

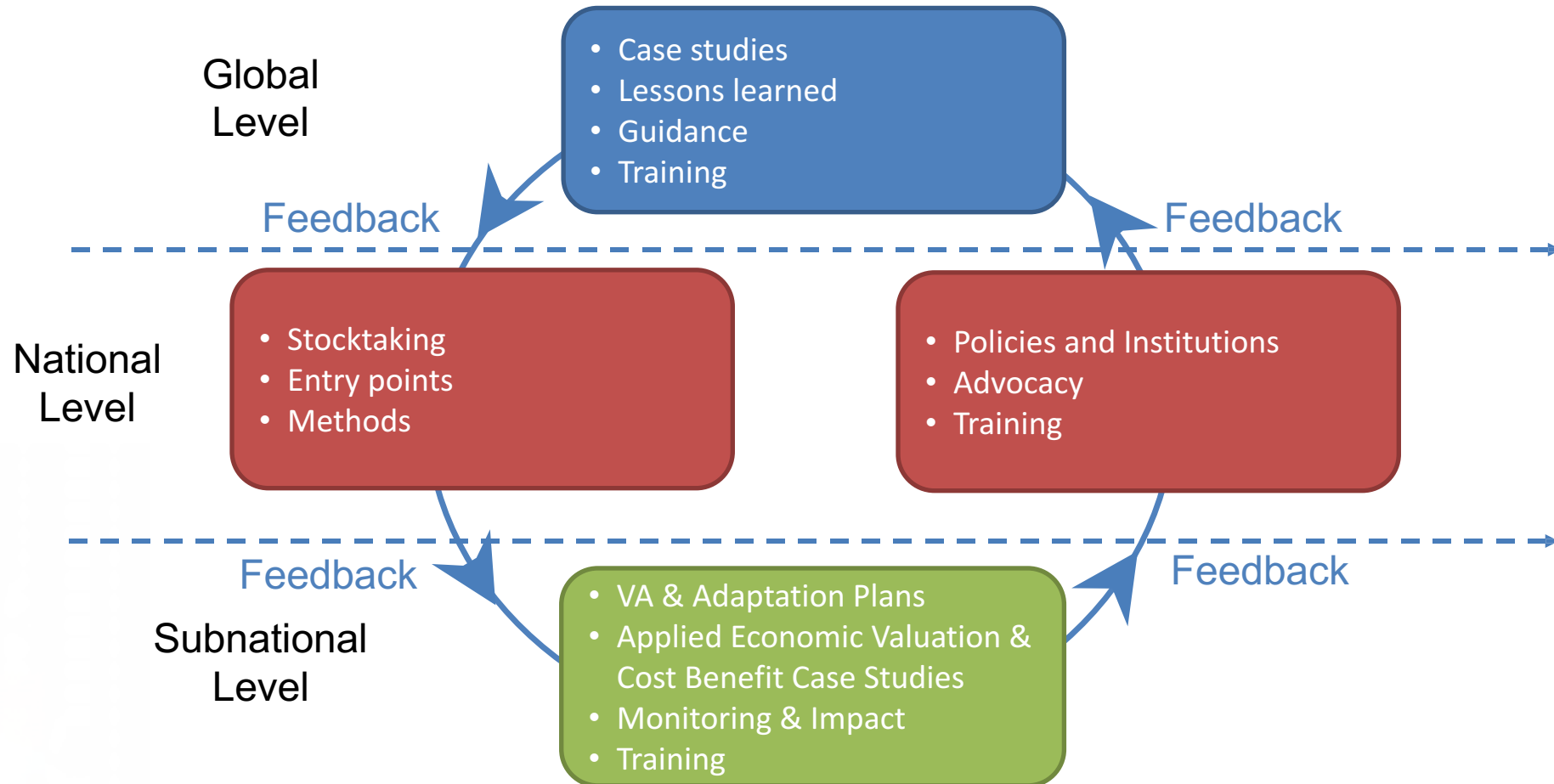


Innovative features

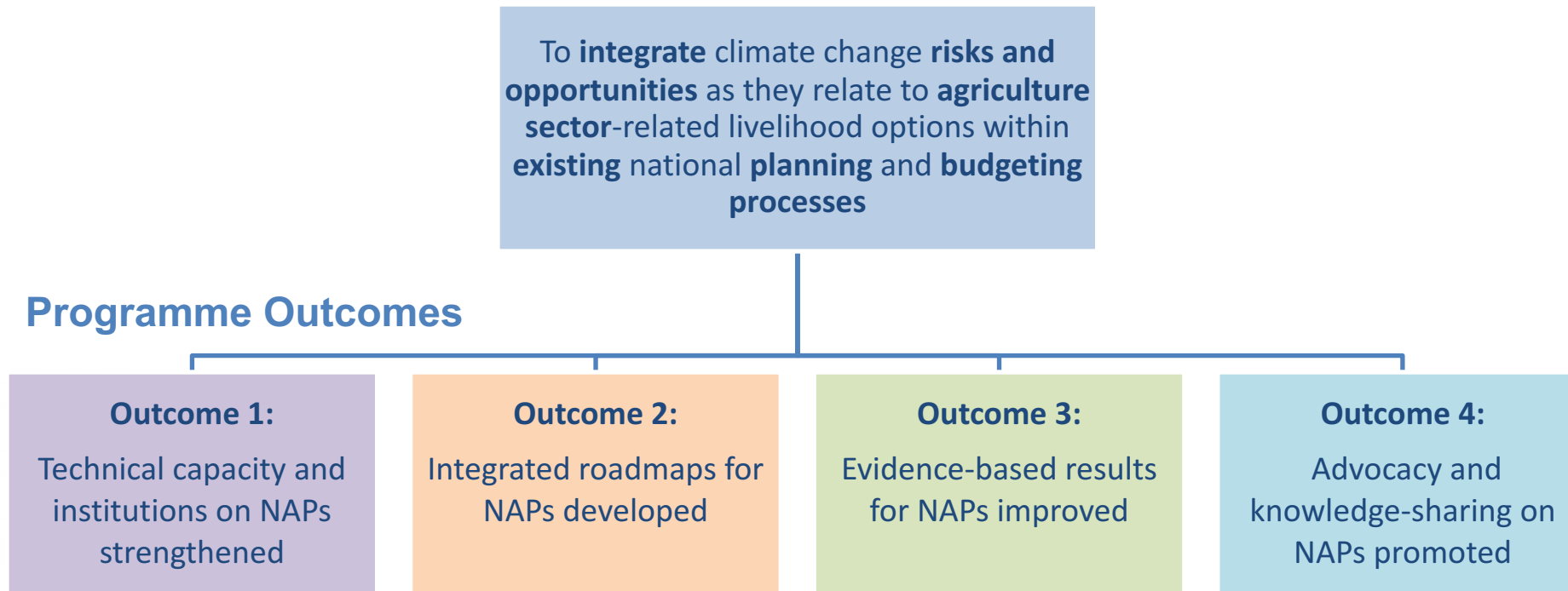
- Unique collaboration between FAO and UNDP: synergy with complementary expertise
- Addresses both technical and functional capacities for mainstreaming climate change adaptation in planning and budgeting processes
- Incentivizes fast moving countries and catalytic ideas with funds reserved at HQ
- Global and national/sub-national level feedback built into implementation logic



Implementation Logic



Programme Objective and Outcomes



Country Programme Workplan

Outcome 1: Technical capacity and institutions on NAPs strengthened

- Awareness and capacity building of national and sub-national government agencies as well as state universities and colleges in implementing climate change and DRR-mainstreamed landscape approaches into system-wide planning and operations
- Development of Enhanced Seasonal (3 months) Climate Products for Agriculture and Fisheries
- Support the feasibility and development of a national climate information system for agriculture in the Philippines
- Climate change and disaster risk reduction and management mainstreamed in the agriculture and forestry curricula of state universities, and colleges

Outcome 2: Integrated roadmaps for NAPs developed

- Support to the establishment of a Climate and Disaster Risk Information Services Center for Agriculture and Fisheries and enhanced dissemination of climate risk information at different spatial scales

Country Programme Workplan

Outcome 3: Evidence-based results for NAPs improved

- Identification and Development of Criteria and Indicators for M&E on CCA and DRR across agricultural landscapes at the programme level
- Identification of economic valuation tools (benefits and services) for M&E on DRR and CCA for agriculture and fisheries at the programme level

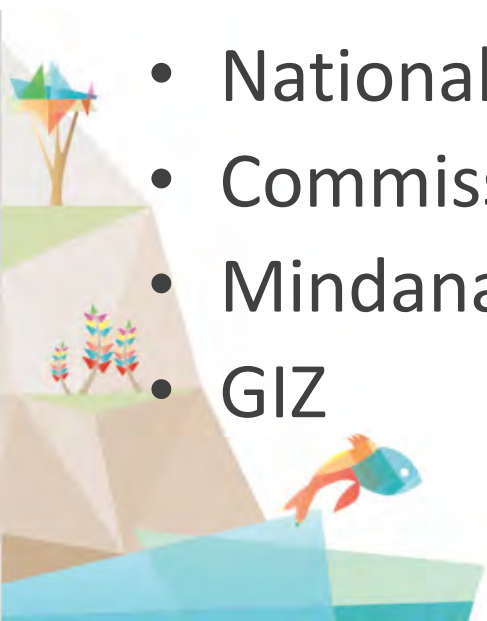
Outcome 4: Advocacy and knowledge-sharing on NAPs promoted

- Updating of the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization (AFMP) Plan integrating CCA and DRRM
- Integration of the Updated CCA DRR-enhanced AFMP into the Philippine Development Plan and the National Adaptation Planning Process
- Enhancement of Local Government Unit capacities to access national climate financing mechanisms such as the Peoples Survival Fund, and others.



Partnerships established

- Department of Agriculture
- University of the Philippines, Los Baños
- Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration
- Climate Change Commission
- National Economic Development Authority
- Commission on Higher Education
- Mindanao Development Authority
- GIZ



Upcoming activities

- Technical capacity building workshops on (i) municipal-level seasonal climate forecasts; (ii) wave height and solar radiation forecasts; and (iii) sub-seasonal to seasonal forecasts.
- TOT Workshops on Landscape-based CVRA
- Development of M&E and CBA frameworks and tools for agriculture-related adaptation initiatives at the programme level
- Continuous dialogues and policy workshops with government agencies in charge of updating the AFMP, NCCAP and PDP

For further information on the programme:

www.adaptation-undp.org/naps-agriculture
www.fao.org/climate-change/programmes-and-projects/detail/en/c/328984/





GREEN
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Green Climate Fund: Refresher and Update

Dr. Binu Parthan
Asia Adviser

SOUTH-SOUTH Knowledge Exchange on Approaches Towards Strengthening
Country-Wide and Sector-Specific Strategies and Co-operation and
Coordination Among Actors in Accessing the GCF and Climate Financing Overall

7 December 2016, Manila, Philippines



The Green Climate Fund

- Operating entity of the financial mechanism of the UNFCCC, CoP16
- Centrepiece of long-term finance under UNFCCC - Paris Agreement;





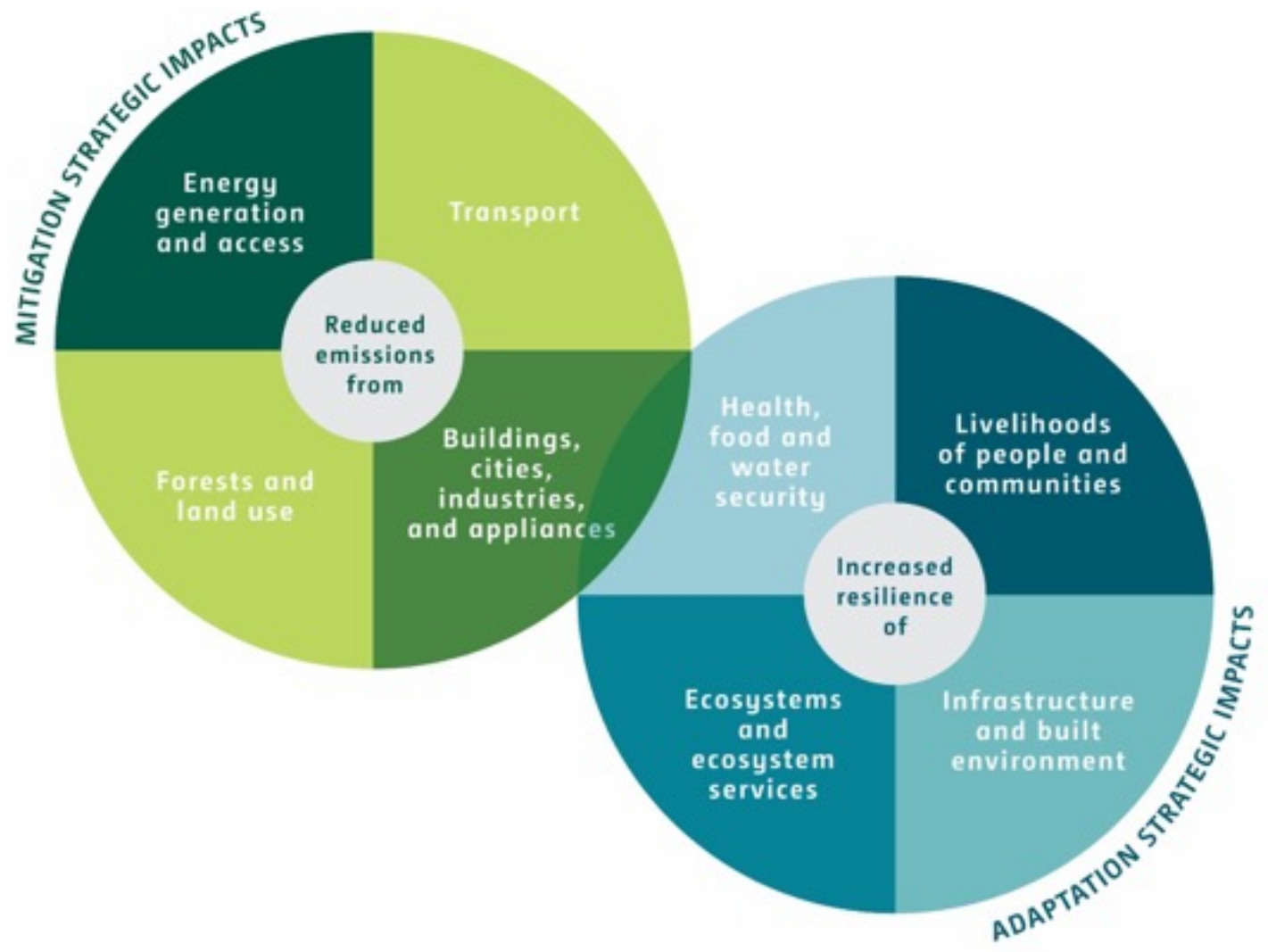
What's Different about GCF?

- *Direct Access;*
- *Maximum Country ownership;*
- *Private Sector;*
- *Range of Instruments- Grants, Debt, Equity, Guarantee;*
- *Scale - Climate Finance - 10.3 billion;*
- *Accreditation - diverse partners - private*
- *Balanced Governance;*



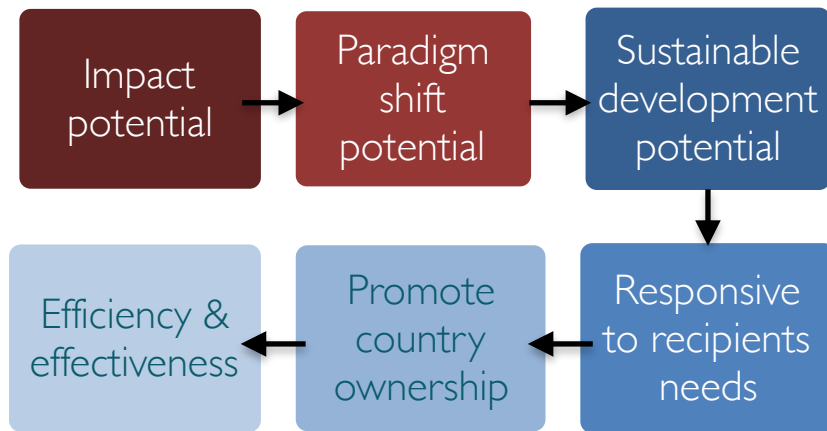


Strategic Results Areas





Investment Criteria



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

Catalyze impact beyond a one-off investment

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

Vulnerability and financing needs of beneficiary in targeted group

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

Economic and, if appropriate, financial soundness, as well as cost-effectiveness and co-financing for mitigation



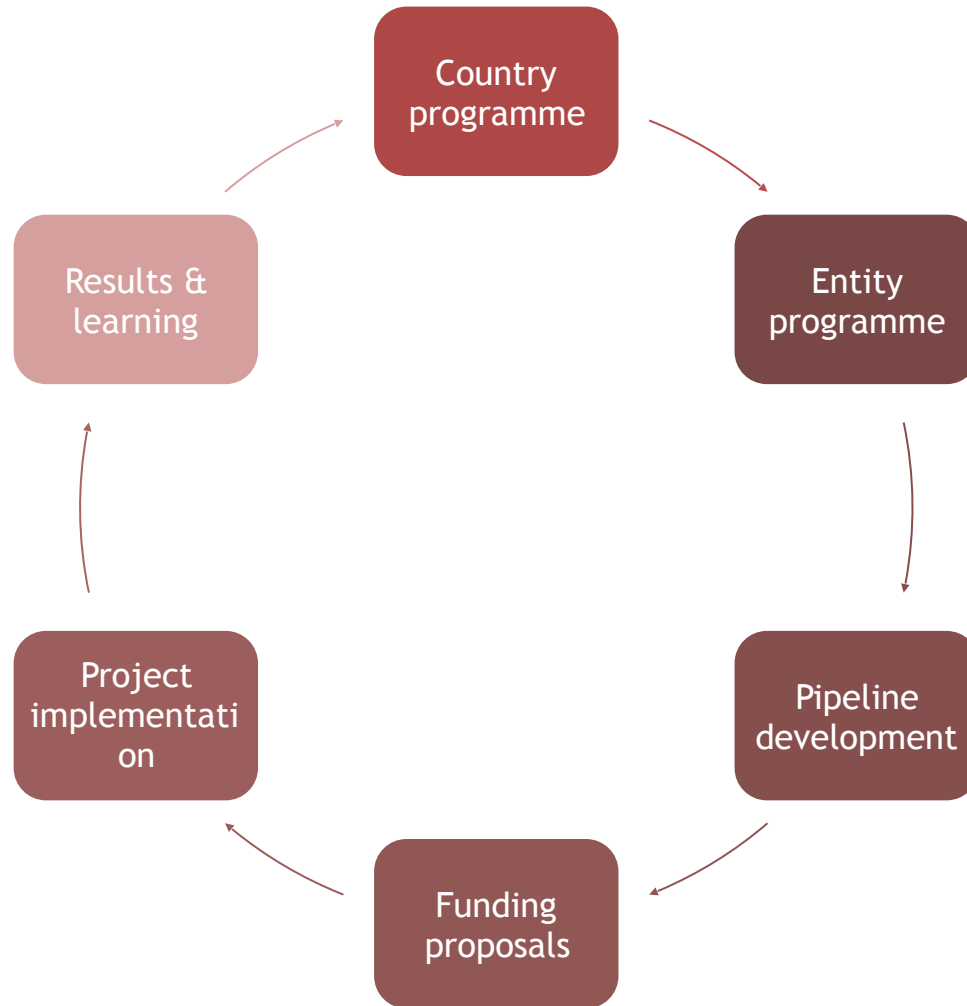
Accredited Entities

GREEN CLIMATE FUND



41 entities accredited to date, 150 (76) in pipeline, 7 to B.15 As of 7 December 2016

Iterative process





Programming Roadmap

Country programs

- INDCs, NAPs or other strategies & plans
- Country's GCF priorities
- Led by NDA/focal point
- Stakeholder engagement



Entity work programs

- Responds to country priorities
- Identifies regional or multi-country initiatives



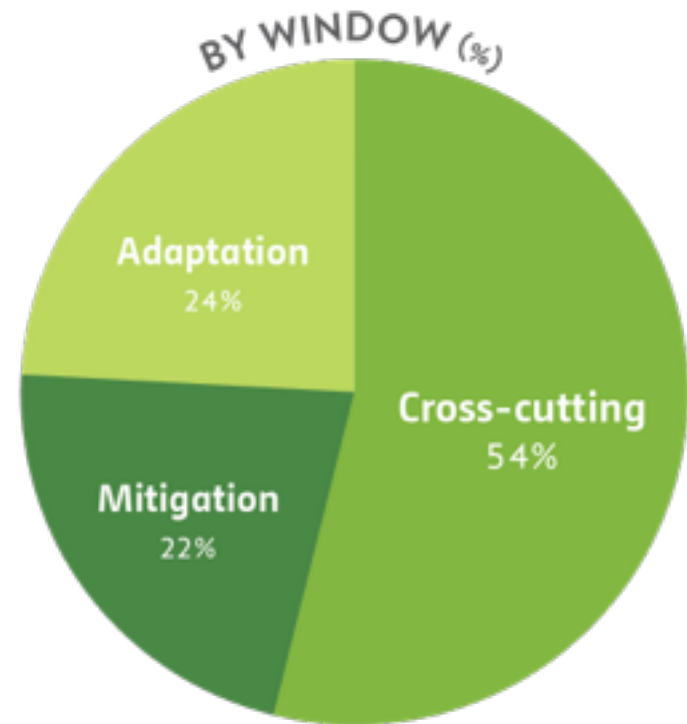
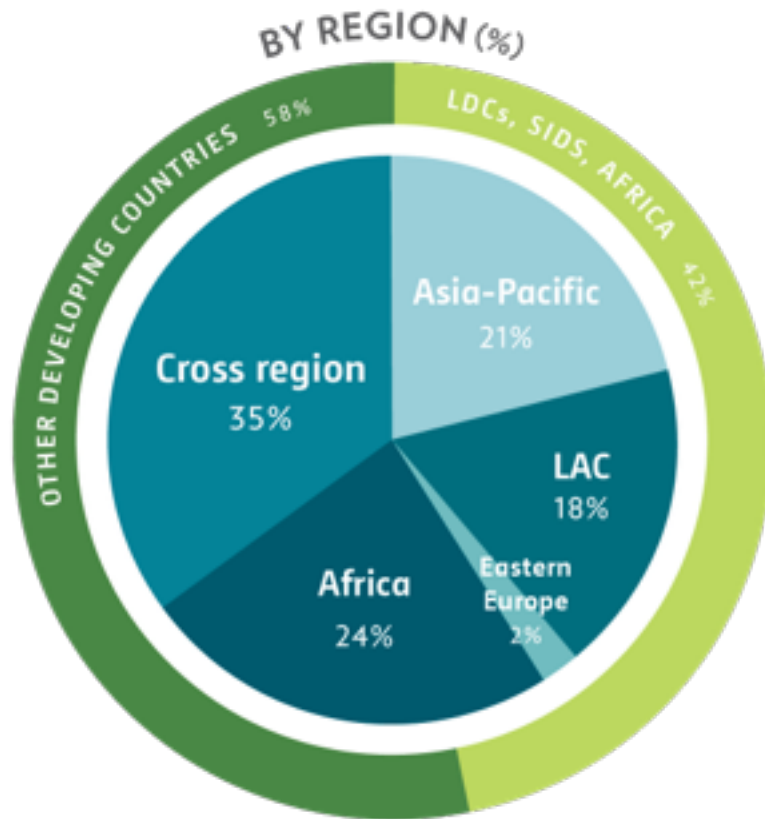
Pipelines

- Project concepts to seek preparation funding or early feedback
- Funding proposals developed for funding



Portfolio composition

27 projects/programmes with USD 1.17 billion in GCF funding



B.15 - 9 projects/programmes with USD 387.5 million



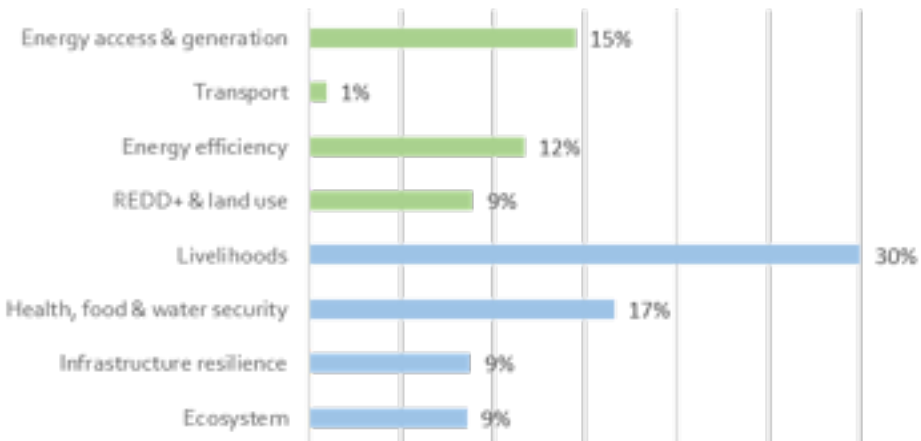
Climate impact and results

Portfolio

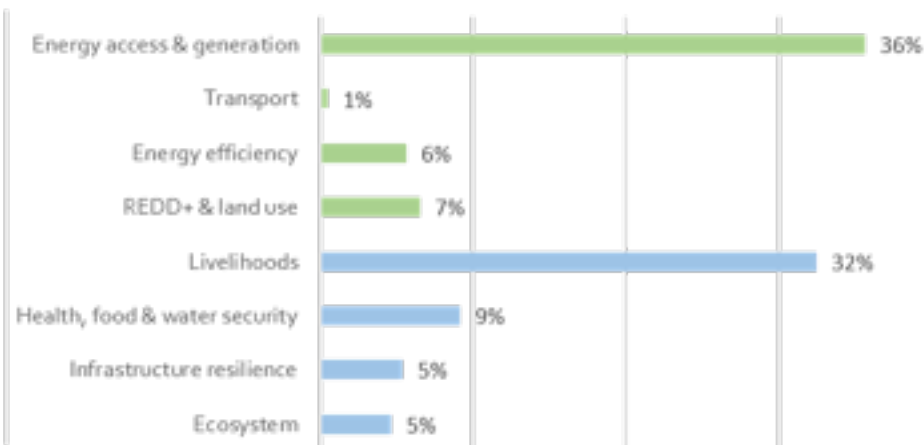
Mitigation impacts
97.6 MtCO₂eq

Adaptation impacts
9.3 M beneficiaries

Number of funding proposals by results areas
(projected portfolio)



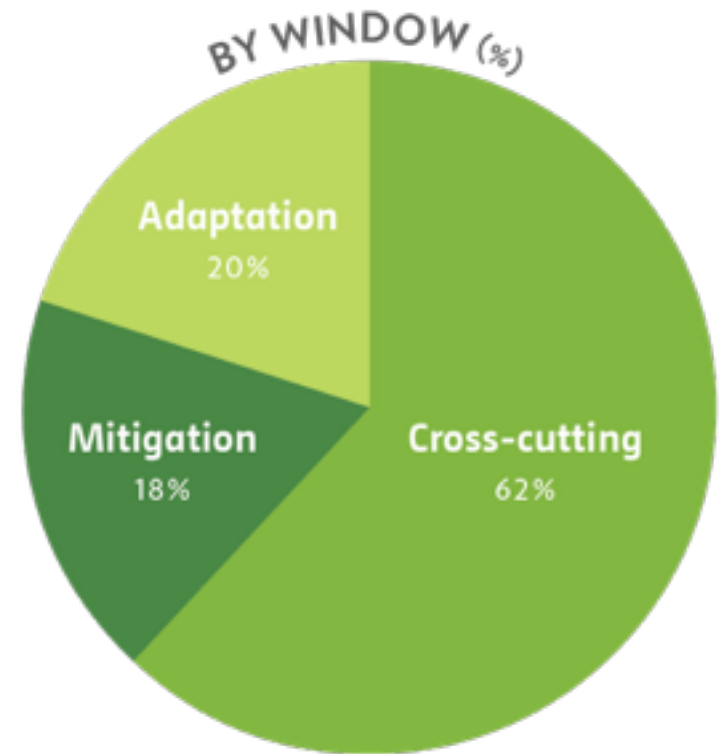
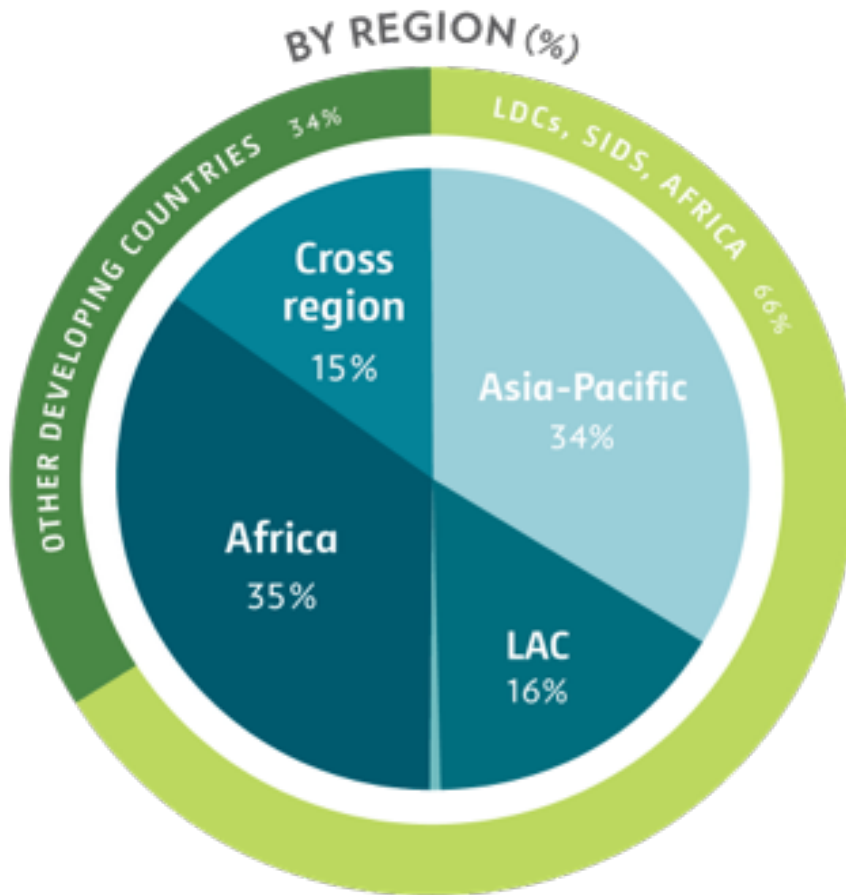
Total requested GCF funding by results areas
(projected portfolio)





Concept Note (CN) pipeline

159 CNs totaling USD 7.9 billion in GCF funding





Readiness Support

- Readiness is a strategic priority of the Fund:
 - help maximise effectiveness and reduce risks, good delivery;
- 143 designations; 109 readiness requests - 55 approved ~ US\$ 15 million;
- 59 direct access entities supported, 15 accreditation gap assessment;
- 3 pipeline development support - 1 PPF - \$ 1.5 million;
- 110 countries covered - info-sharing/ exchange; Asia Dialogue - early 2017;
- NAPs Support - 2 Approved, 14 requests;
- REDD+ strategy and action plan.





Private sector facility

Why the PSF?

- To mainstream climate change mitigation and adaptation actions in the private sector.

Interventions possible

- Long-term debt, credit lines and refinancing
- Equity to develop a project to full bankability
- Guarantees to bear specific risks

Access to the private sector

- Accredited entities with private sector operations.
- Present funding proposals spontaneously or in response to calls for proposals.



South-South Cooperation

- Identification/nomination of DAEs;
- Balancing direct and international access - strategy;
- Country Ownership and NOLs;
- INDC-Country Programmes- CNs/FPs;
- Leveraging Private Sector ecosystems
- Structured Dialogue Asia - mid-2017





Outlook



- GCF - Key Climate Finance Source;
- Asia -significant scope - INDCs - Mitigation Action;
- Readiness - PPF, NAPs, REDD+ etc.
- South-South Exchange and learning - strategic and operational;
- Entities, private sector, scale, innovation.



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Thank You



countries@gcfund.org

bparthan@gcfund.org