Session 1 – Introductory session: brief recap on the Green Climate Fund (GCF)

Institutional assessment kick-off workshop: What are the requirements to seek accreditation to the GCF?

Tashkent, Uzbekistan
7 July 2017
Today, we will cover:

• **Session 1**: Brief recap on the Green Climate Fund (GCF)
• **Session 2**: How can my organisation get accredited to the GCF?
• **Session 3**: Introduction to the GCF accreditation requirements I - Basic Fiduciary Standards
• **Session 4**: Introduction to the GCF accreditation requirements II - Specialised Fiduciary Standards
• **Session 5**: Introduction to the GCF accreditation requirements III - Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)
• **Session 6**: Introduction to the GCF accreditation requirements IV - Gender Policy
• **Session 7**: Looking ahead - Introduction to the institutional assessment
Session 1: Brief recap on the Green Climate Fund (GCF)

- Overview of the GCF architecture
- Indications on how to access the GCF
Session 1: Brief recap on the Green Climate Fund (GCF)

Source: The Global Climate Finance Architecture (Climate Funds Update)
Objective
The GCF aims to promote a paradigm shift and help developing countries transform their economies and put them on a low emission and climate-resilient pathway.

Portfolio
43 projects which request a total GCF funding of USD 2.2 billion

Strategic impact areas
- Reduced emissions from: energy generation/access, transport, forest and land use, building cities, industries and appliances
- Increased resilience of: health/food/water security, livelihoods, ecosystems, infrastructure

Architecture
How to access the Green Climate Fund?
Countries accessing the financial resources of the Fund, need to fulfil the following preconditions:

- A functioning National Designated Authority (NDA) or Focal Point, which is in charge of domestic coordination among relevant stakeholders involved in climate change and climate finance.
- Choose an accredited Implementing Entity (IE) (international, regional, national), for project proposals which is in charge of administration and management of the projects.

Voluntary but recommended by the Fund:

- A country work programme, that builds the base for the engagement with the Fund, building on existing national policies and the frameworks of the Fund. Including an initial project pipeline in line with the goals of the GCF.
### TWO MAIN ACCESS MODALITIES

**Indirect access:**

- **Management and oversight**
  - International domain: Fund Manager, GCF
  - National domain

- **Implementation**
  - Implementing Body

- **Execution**
  - Executing Body

**Direct access:**

- **Management and oversight**
  - International domain: Fund Manager, GCF

- **Implementation**
  - Implementing Body

- **Execution**
  - Executing Body
Through direct access: accredited sub-national and national institutions can administer resources of the fund.

This requires institutions to fulfil certain criteria:
- they have to meet fiduciary standards
- have adequate environmental and social governance systems and gender policy

From the perspective of developing countries and emerging economies, direct access holds out:
- opportunities as it includes a high ownership of countries
- challenges in accessing and making effective use of financial resources
**Implementing and Executing Entities**

**Implementing Entity (IE)**
- Have **oversight and supervision responsibilities**
- Administers grants, loans and also blend funds with its own
- **Accredited by the Fund** - demonstrating it complies with the GCF’s fiduciary principles, standards and interim environmental and social safeguards.

**Executing Entity (EE)**
- Have **implementation responsibilities**
- Executes, carry out and implement day-to-day project activities
- No need for accreditation but work under the supervision and overall management of the accredited entity
Does my organisation need to be accredited to access the GCF?
No, your organisation does not need to be accredited to access the GCF: a project proponent that is not an accredited entity (like an Implementing Entity - IE) can act as an Executing Entity (EE).

While the accredited entity acts as a country’s fund programme managers, the EE is in charge of executing eligible activities supported by the GCF under the oversight of the AE.

However, note that an accredited entity can also perform project execution itself.
ANY QUESTIONS?
THANK YOU!

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Back-up slides
Approved projects as of June 2017
43 proposals approved so far...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RF No.</th>
<th>Title of project</th>
<th>Implementing Entity</th>
<th>Public/ Private</th>
<th>Country/ Region</th>
<th>Adaptation/ Mitigation/ Crosscutting</th>
<th>Total project amount in USD M</th>
<th>Requested GCF amount in USD M</th>
<th>Co-financing in USD M and source</th>
<th>Funding committed</th>
<th>Type of financial instrument</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RFP001</td>
<td>Building the Resilience of Wetlands in the Province of Datem del Marañón, Peru</td>
<td>Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas, PROFONANPE</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>Crosscutting</td>
<td>9.11</td>
<td>6.24</td>
<td>1.07 – PROFONANPE (Grant) 1.80 – Government of the Republic of Korea (Grant)</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>Grant</td>
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<tr>
<td>RFP002</td>
<td>Scaling Up the Use of Modernized Climate Information and Early Warning Systems in Malawi</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme, UNDP</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>Adaptation</td>
<td>16.265</td>
<td>12.295</td>
<td>2.17 – Government of Malawi (Grant) 1.8 - UNDP(Core resources) (Grant)</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>Grant</td>
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<td>RFP003</td>
<td>Increasing the resilience of ecosystems and communities through the restoration of the productive bases of salinized lands</td>
<td>Centre de Suivi Ecologique, CSE</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>Adaptation</td>
<td>8.160260</td>
<td>7.614260</td>
<td>0.546 – INP (Grant)</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>Grant</td>
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<td>RFP004</td>
<td>Climate Resilient Infrastructure Mainstreaming (CRIM)</td>
<td>Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, KfW</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Adaptation</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>15.0 – BMZ/KfW (Grant) 25.0 – GoB (Grant)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Grant</td>
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<td>RFP005</td>
<td>KawiSafi Ventures Fund</td>
<td>Acumen Fund, Inc., Acumen</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda</td>
<td>Crosscutting</td>
<td>100 equity 10 grant</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>80+5 pvt&amp;public investors and institutions</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>(20 Equity + 5 Grant)</td>
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<td>RFP006</td>
<td>Energy Efficiency Green Bond in Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>Inter-American Development Bank, IDB</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>Mitigation</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>306 – IDB (Guarantee) 19 – Clean Technology Fund (CTF) (Guarantee) 238 – other co-financiers</td>
<td>22 + 195 allocation</td>
<td>22 Grant + 195 Loan</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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<tr>
<td>RFP00 7</td>
<td>Supporting vulnerable communities in Maldives to manage climate change-induced water shortages</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme, UNDP</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Maldives</td>
<td>Adaptation</td>
<td>28.229</td>
<td>23.636</td>
<td>-4.493 Ministry of Environment and Energy (MEE) (Grant) 0.1 - UNDP (core resources) (Grant)</td>
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<td>RFP00 8</td>
<td>Fiji Urban Water Supply and Wastewater Management Project</td>
<td>Asian Development Bank, ADB</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Republic of Fiji</td>
<td>Adaptation</td>
<td>220.00</td>
<td>31.04</td>
<td>67.70 ADB (Loan) 38.00 EIB (Loan) 85.26 Government of Fiji (Contribution)</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Grant</td>
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<td>FP 009</td>
<td>Energy Savings Insurance (ESI) for Private Energy Efficiency Investments by Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises</td>
<td>IDB</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>Mitigation</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>20 (0.9:1) ADB (Loan) 85.26 Government of Fiji (Contribution)</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>20 Grant 1.7 Loan</td>
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<td>FP 010</td>
<td>De-Risking and Scaling-up Investment in Energy Efficient Building Retrofits</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>Mitigation</td>
<td>29.82</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8 Yerevan Municipality 1.420 UNDP 0.400 MoNP (0.5:1)</td>
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<td>FP 011</td>
<td>Large-scale Ecosystem-based Adaptation in The Gambia: Developing a Climate-Resilient, Natural Resource-based Economy</td>
<td>UNEP</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td>Adaptation</td>
<td>20,546,756</td>
<td>20,546,756</td>
<td>4,974,611 Government of Gambia (0.24:1)</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>Grant</td>
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<tr>
<td>FP024</td>
<td>Empower to Adapt: Creating Climate Change Resilient Livelihoods through Community- Based Natural Resource Management in Namibia</td>
<td>EIF</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Namibia</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>FP025</td>
<td>Sustainable Energy Financing Facilities (SEFF)</td>
<td>EBRD</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Albania, Armenia, Egypt, Georgia, Jordan, Kyrgyz Republic, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Serbia, Tajikistan and Tunisia</td>
<td>Cross-cutting</td>
<td>1538.5</td>
<td>420.54</td>
<td>1118 (2.6:1)</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>Senior Loans Grant</td>
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<td>FP026</td>
<td>Sustainable Landscapes in Eastern Madagascar</td>
<td>CI/EIB</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Madagascar</td>
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<td>69.8</td>
<td>53.5</td>
<td>53.5 (0.3:1)</td>
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<td>Senior Loans, Equity, Subordinated Loans, Grant</td>
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<td>FP027</td>
<td>Universal Green Energy Access Programme (UGEAP)</td>
<td>Deutsche Bank AG</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Benin, Kenya, Namibia, Nigeria and Tanzania</td>
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<td>500</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>368 (2.78:1)</td>
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<td>Equity Guarantee</td>
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<td>RFP028</td>
<td>Business loan programme for GHG emissions reduction</td>
<td>XacBank</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>Mitigation</td>
<td>60</td>
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<td>40 (2:1)</td>
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<td>Loan</td>
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<td>RFP029</td>
<td>SCF Capital Solutions</td>
<td>Development Bank of Southern Africa</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>Mitigation</td>
<td>34.15</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>21.925 (1.8:1)</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>Equity</td>
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<td>RFP030</td>
<td>Catalyzing private investment in sustainable energy in Argentina – Part 1</td>
<td>Inter-American Development Bank</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Mitigation</td>
<td>653</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>520 (3.9:1)</td>
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<td>Senior Loans Guarantees Grants</td>
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<tr>
<td>RFP033</td>
<td>Accelerating the Transformational Shift to a Low-Carbon Economy in the Republic of Mauritius</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Republic of Mauritius</td>
<td>Mitigation</td>
<td>191.39</td>
<td>28.21</td>
<td>163.18 (5.78:1)</td>
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<td>Senior Loans Guarantees Grants</td>
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<td>RFP034</td>
<td>Building Resilient Communities and Ecosystems through Restoration of Wetlands and Associated Catchments in Uganda</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>Adaptation</td>
<td>149.738</td>
<td>24.1</td>
<td>20.122 (0.83:1)</td>
<td>24.1</td>
<td>Grants</td>
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<td>RFP035</td>
<td>Climate Information Services for Resilient Development in Vanuatu (Van CIS RDP)</td>
<td>Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme</td>
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<td>Vanuatu</td>
<td>Adaptation</td>
<td>2824.648</td>
<td>22.953</td>
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<td>Grants</td>
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<td>RFP039</td>
<td>Egypt Renewable Energy Financing Framework (the Framework)</td>
<td>European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>Mitigation</td>
<td>1,007</td>
<td>154.7</td>
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<td>RFP040</td>
<td>Tajikistan: Scaling-up Hydropower Sector Climate Resilience</td>
<td>European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td>Cross-cutting</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>83 (1.66:1)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Senior Loans Guarantees Grants</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>RFP041</td>
<td>Simiyu Climate Resilience Project</td>
<td>KfW</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>Adaptation</td>
<td>143.4</td>
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<td>40.7 (0.39:1)</td>
<td>102.7</td>
<td>Grants</td>
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<td>RFP042</td>
<td>Irrigation development and adaptation of irrigated agriculture to climate change in semi-arid Morocco</td>
<td>Agence Française de Développement (AFD)</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>Adaptation</td>
<td>76</td>
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<td>56 (2.8:1)</td>
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<td>Grants</td>
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<td>RFP043</td>
<td>Saïss Water Conservation Project</td>
<td>European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>Adaptation</td>
<td>206.67</td>
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<td>Grants</td>
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<td>RFP044</td>
<td>Tina River Hydropower Development Project</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Solomon Islands</td>
<td>Cross-cutting</td>
<td>233.98</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>147.98 (1.72:1)</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>Senior loans Grants</td>
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<td>RFP045</td>
<td>Ground water recharge and Solar Micro Irrigation to ensure food security and enhance resilience in vulnerable tribal areas of Odisha</td>
<td>National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Adaptation</td>
<td>166.297</td>
<td>34.357</td>
<td>131.94 (3.84:1)</td>
<td>34.35</td>
<td>Grants</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Session 2 – How can my organisation get accredited to the GCF?

Institutional assessment kick-off workshop: What are the requirements to seek accreditation to the GCF?

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What to expect from this session?

How can my organisation get accredited to the GCF?

- Learn about what kind of organisation can be accredited
- Overview of the different accreditation stages
All entities, including international, regional, national and subnational organisations from both the public and private sector, provided they successfully receive accreditation.

The entity must demonstrate compliance with the GCF’s fiduciary standards, environmental and social safeguards and gender policy.

To apply for accreditation, the entity must have:

1. legal status — full legal capacity to undertake the intended activities
2. an institutional system with robust policies, procedures and guidelines, and
3. proven track record (at least three years), which demonstrates that it implements these policies, procedures and guidelines.
**FIT FOR PURPOSE APPROACH**

**Simplified and tiered accreditation**—Fiduciary standards and environment and social safeguards to be **adjusted to suit** the nature, scope and risks of the **proposed activities** (by activity and institution type).

- **Alignment with funds’ objectives**
- **At least 3 years of operations**
- **Basic**
- **Specialised**
- **Micro**
- **Small**
- **Medium**
- **Large**
- **A (High)**
- **B (Medium)**
- **C (Low)**

**Mandate & Track Record**

**Fiduciary Functions**

**Project Size**

**Environmental & Social Risk Category**
WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENT ACCREDITATION STAGES?

**Stage 1**
- Pre-accreditation completeness check
- No objection by NDA and readiness

**Stage 2**
- Review and Board decision

**Stage 3**
- Legal arrangements
- Post-accreditation validation
### Stage 1. Pre-Accreditation and Completeness Check

1. **Step 1. Entity opens an account at GCF’s Online Accreditation System**
   - The Online Accreditation System (OAS) is an **online portal for submitting the accreditation material**
   - OAS requested from the Secretariat

2. **Step 2. Entity requests and receives NDA nomination letter**
   - Nomination letter required from the NDA
   - Nomination letters is the "**national approval**" for accreditation

3. **Step 3. Entity prepares and submits the accreditation application**
   - Fill the application form, gather all relevant material and evidences and submit it through the OAS
   - Process takes up to 6 months - according to the GCF

4. **Step 4. Entity pays accredited fees**
   - Fees required on submission of accreditation
   - Fees vary depending on the selected level of accreditation

5. **Step 5. GCF Secretariat performs assessment**
   - Performs institutional assessment and completeness check of application form
   - Check all documents submitted are in-line with GCF standards and mission
   - Back and forth between Secretariat and entity, clarification requests
## STAGE 1. PRE-ACCREDITATION AND COMPLETENESS CHECK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FINANCIAL CAPACITY CATEGORY</th>
<th>TOTAL PROJECTED COSTS AT THE TIME OF APPLICATION</th>
<th>FEE LEVEL FOR ACCREDITATION APPLICATION FOR BASIC FIDUCIARY STANDARDS, ESS AND GENDER</th>
<th>FEE FOR ACCREDITATION APPLICATION FOR UNDERTAKING SPECIALISED FIDUCIARY STANDARDS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Micro</td>
<td>Less than or equal to US$10 million/project</td>
<td>Direct access entities from developing countries: no fee</td>
<td>US$500 per specialised fiduciary standard</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>International access entities: US$1,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small</td>
<td>US$10 million to US$50 million/ project</td>
<td>Direct access entities from SIDS and LDCs: no fee</td>
<td>US$1,000 per specialised fiduciary standard</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Direct access entities not from SIDS &amp; LDCs: US$3,000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Regional and international access entities: US$5,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>US$50 million to US$250 million/ project</td>
<td>All entities: US$10,000</td>
<td>US$3,000 per specialised fiduciary standard</td>
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<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>Above US$250 million / project</td>
<td>All entities: US$25,000</td>
<td>US$7,000 per specialised fiduciary standard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/114264/1.10_-_Policy_on_Accreditation_Fees.pdf/b4d44215-5593-4531-987e-6ea80c746dbc
Assessment based upon accreditation form:
- Background and contact information of entity
- How entity intends to contribute to furthering the objectives of the GCF
- The scope of entity’s GCF-funded activities

Assessment based upon how the entity meets the following criteria/standards:
- Basic fiduciary criteria
- Applicable specialised fiduciary criteria
- Environmental and social safeguards
- Gender (policies and action plans)

Entity must provide:
- **Legal status**: full legal capacity to undertake intended GCF activities
- **Registration, permits and licenses**: all necessary from a national and international regulator and oversight bodies
- **Track record (3 years)**: positive and consistent track record of implementing its institutional mandate
- **Institutional capacity and competency**: demonstrate potential for meaningful impact with GCF resources

These must be: **Clearly defined, consistent, transparent, accountable and periodic operations**
**STAGE 1. PRE-ACCREDITATION AND COMPLETENESS CHECK**

**What are the assessed criteria and standards?**

- **Fiduciary standards**
  - Basic Fiduciary Standards:
    - Key Administrative and financial capacities
    - Transparency and accountability
  - Specialised Fiduciary Standards:
    - Project management
    - Grant award and/or funding mechanism
    - On-lending and/or blending

- **Environmental and social safeguards**
  - Policy level: Performance standard (PS) 1:
    Assessing and Managing relevant PS2–8 environmental, social risks and impacts through an institutional environmental and social management system.
  - Project level:
    - PS2: Labour and working conditions
    - PS3: Resource efficiency and pollution prevention
    - PS4: Community health, safety and security
    - PS5: Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement
    - PS6: Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources
    - PS7: Indigenous peoples
    - PS8: Cultural heritage

- **Gender Policy**
  - Policies, procedures and competencies
**STAGE 2. ACCREDITATION PANEL REVIEW & BOARD DECISION**

**Step 1. Accreditation Panel review**
- Reviews the accreditation application that has been signed off by the Secretariat
- Recommends to the GCF Board to accredited entities that surpass its evaluation
- Recommends the size, scope and risk level of activities for accreditation
- Provides conditions and recommendations on entities for accreditation

**Step 2. GCF Board decision**
- Makes decision based on evaluation results of the Accreditation Panel
- Can either unconditionally approve, conditionally approve, reject to Stage 1, or reject outright
- Has not yet rejected an entity for accreditation
Stage 3. Legal Arrangements - Post Accreditation Validation

From Stage 2

Stage 3

STEP 1: Validation of payment instructions

STEP 2: Finalisation and signature of the accreditation master agreement between the fund and the accredited entity

Post-accreditation
If the entity received unconditional or conditional approval for accreditation by the Board:

- Validation and registration of payment instructions
- Legal arrangements between GCF and accredited entity
- Accreditation Master Agreement (AMA)

The AMA reflects the formal arrangements between the GCF the accredited entity, including: Conditions, Clauses, Scope, size and risk – fit-for-purpose
### How Long Does This Take?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Months from submission to decision</th>
<th>Track</th>
<th>Project size</th>
<th>Env., soc., risk category</th>
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<td>UNDP</td>
<td>3</td>
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</table>
ANY QUESTION?
THANK YOU!

UNEP Climate Finance Expert Team:

Rie Tsutsumi  Rie.Tsutsumi@unep.org
Ana Vukoje  ana.vukoje@unvienna.org
Maribel Hernandez  m.hernandez@acclimatise.uk.com
Virginie Fayolle  v.fayolle@acclimatise.uk.com
Sara Venturini  s.venturini@acclimatise.uk.com
Accredited entities
48 accredited entities so far..
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Legal entity’s name (Link)</th>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Contact info last updated on</th>
<th>Entity type</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Accreditation type</th>
<th>Environmental and social risk category</th>
<th>Conditions to accreditation type</th>
<th>Accreditation date and decision</th>
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<td>Micro</td>
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<td>Category C / Intermediation 3</td>
<td>Refer to Annex VII of decision B.09/07 for details: 1) Fiduciary 2) Gender</td>
<td>Decision B.09/07 (26 March 2015)</td>
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<td>Refer to Annex XIII of decision B.10/06 for details: 1) Gender</td>
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| **Foreign Economic Cooperation Office** | FECO | China | 29 Dec. 2016 | National | Small | - Basic  
- Project management | Category B / Intermediation  
- Project management  
- Grant award and/or funding allocation mechanisms | 14 Dec. 2016 |
| **Fundación Avina** | Panama | 29 Dec. 2016 | Regional | Micro | | - Basic  
- Project management  
- Grant award and/or funding allocation mechanisms | Category C / Intermediation  
- Project management  
- Grant award and/or funding allocation mechanisms | 14 Dec. 2016 |
| **HSBC Holdings plc** | HSBC | UK | 30 Mar. 2016 | International | Large | - Basic  
- Project management  
- On-lending and/or blending (loans, equity and guarantees) | Category A / Intermediation  
- Project management  
- Grant award and/or funding allocation mechanisms  
- On-lending and/or blending (loans, equity and guarantees) | Decision B.12/30 (9 March 2016) |
| **Inter-American Development Bank** | IDB | USA | 22 July 2015 | International | Large | - Basic  
- Project management  
- Grant award and/or funding allocation mechanisms  
- On-lending and/or blending (loans, equity and guarantees) | Category A / Intermediation  
- Project management  
- Grant award and/or funding allocation mechanisms  
- On-lending and/or blending (loans, equity and guarantees) | Decision B.10/06 (9 July 2015) |
| **International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Development Association** | World Bank | USA | 22 July 2015 | International | Large | - Basic  
- Project management  
- Grant award and/or funding allocation mechanisms  
- On-lending and/or blending (loans, equity and guarantees) | Category A / Intermediation  
- Project management  
- Grant award and/or funding allocation mechanisms  
- On-lending and/or blending (loans, equity and guarantees) | Decision B.10/06 (9 July 2015) |
| **International Finance Corporation** | IFC | USA | 16 Mar. 2016 | International | Large | - Basic  
- Project management  
- Grant award and/or funding allocation mechanisms  
- On-lending and/or blending (loans, equity and guarantees) | Category A / Intermediation  
- Project management  
- Grant award and/or funding allocation mechanisms  
- On-lending and/or blending (loans, equity and guarantees) | Decision B.12/30 (9 March 2016) |
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<th>Environmental and social risk category</th>
<th>Conditions to accreditation type</th>
<th>Accreditation date and decision</th>
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<td>Decision B.09/07 (26 March 2015)</td>
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<td>MOFEC</td>
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<td>Entity type</td>
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<td>Environmental and social risk category</td>
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| Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas | Profonanpe | Peru | 30 Mar. 2016 | National | Micro | - Basic  
- Project management | Category C / Intermediation 3 | Refer to Annex V of decision B.09.07 for details:  
1) Fiduciary | Decision B.09/07 (26 March 2015) |
| PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur | PT SMI | Indonesia | 29 Dec. 2016 | National | Small | - Basic  
- Project management  
- Grant award and/or funding allocation mechanisms  
- On-lending and/or blending | Category B / Intermediation 2 | 1) Fiduciary  
2) ESS  
| Pacific Regional Environment Programme | SPREP | Samoa | 2 Nov. 2015 | Regional | Small | - Basic  
- Project management | Category C / Intermediation 3 | None | Decision B.09/07 (26 March 2015) |
| Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme | SPREP | Korea | 29 July 2016 | Regional | Small | - Basic fiduciary standards; and  
- Specialized fiduciary standard for project management; | Category C/Intermediation 3 | None | Decision B.09/23 (29 July 2016) |
| Société de Promotion et de Participation pour la Coopération Economique | PROPARCO | France | 14 Dec. 2016 | International | Large | - Basic  
- Project management  
- Grant award and/or funding allocation mechanisms  
- On-lending and/or blending | Category A / Intermediation 1 | 1) Formally adopt an external communication mechanism  
2) Provide two examples to fully demonstrate the applicant’s capacity and ability to undertake a guarantee operation of a project/programme that is of the large size category and high E&S risk (Category A/I-1) it is seeking accreditation for. | 14 Dec. 2016 |
| South African National Biodiversity Institute | SANBI | South Africa | 06 Jan. 2017 | Direct | Small | - Basic  
- Project management  
- Grant award and/or funding allocation mechanisms | Category B / Intermediation 2 | Refer to Annex X of decision B.14/17 for details:  
1) Fiduciary  
2) ESS  
3) Gender | Decision B.14/17 (14 Oct 2016) |
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<td>Medium</td>
<td>Basic</td>
<td>Category B / Intermediation 2</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Decision B.09/07 (26 March 2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>World Food Programme</strong></td>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1 April 2016</td>
<td>International</td>
<td>Micro</td>
<td>Basic</td>
<td>Category C / Intermediation 3</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Decision B.12/30 (9 March 2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>World Meteorological Organization</strong></td>
<td>WMO</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>20 May 2016</td>
<td>International</td>
<td>Small</td>
<td>Basic</td>
<td>Category C / Intermediation 3</td>
<td>Refer to Annex XXIII of decision B.12/30 for details: 1) ESS</td>
<td>Decision B.12/30 (9 March 2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal entity's name (Link)</td>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Contact info last updated on</td>
<td>Entity type</td>
<td>Size</td>
<td>Accreditation type</td>
<td>Conditions to accreditation type</td>
<td>Accreditation date and decision</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XacBank LLC</td>
<td>XacBan k</td>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>4 Jan. 2017</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Small</td>
<td>Basic</td>
<td>Category B / Intermediation 2</td>
<td>Refer to Annex VII of decision B.14/17 for details:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Project management</td>
<td></td>
<td>1) Effective application of procedures for the investigation of fraud, corruption and other forms of malpractice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- On-lending and/or blending (loans, equity and guarantees)</td>
<td></td>
<td>2) Evidence of the effective implementation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3) Evidence of the effective implementation of its information disclosure policy.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Session 3 – Introduction to the GCF accreditation requirements I: Basic fiduciary standards

Institutional assessment kick-off workshop: What are the requirements to seek accreditation to the GCF?

Tashkent, Uzbekistan
7 July 2017
Today, we will cover:

- **Session 1:** Brief recap on the Green Climate Fund (GCF)
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- **Session 5:** Introduction to the GCF accreditation requirements III - Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)
- **Session 6:** Introduction to the GCF accreditation requirements IV - Gender Policy
- **Session 7:** Looking ahead - Introduction to the institutional assessment
Session 3: Introduction to the GCF accreditation requirements I - Basic Fiduciary Standards

- Overview of the basic fiduciary standards
- Examples of conditions placed on direct access entities prior to GCF disbursement
BASIC FIDUCIARY STANDARDS

- **Basic Fiduciary Standards:**
  - Key Administrative and financial capacities
  - Transparency and accountability

- **Specialised Fiduciary Standards:**
  - Project management
  - Grant award and/or funding mechanism
  - On-lending and/or blending

- **Policy level:**
  - Performance standard (PS1): Assessing and Managing relevant PS1–8 environmental, social risks and impacts through an institutional environmental and social management system.

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

- **Policies, procedures and competencies**
BASIC FIDUCIARY STANDARDS

Key administrative & financial capacities to ensure that:

- Financial inputs and outputs are properly accounted in-line with the relevant standards
- Organisational administration and management is sufficient to undertake intended activities
- Track record of effectiveness and efficiency of operations
- **General management and administrative capacities**: Ensures the organisation operates in-line with its mission, using defined, budgeted and monitored objectives and goals.
- **Financial management and accounting**: All financial and accounting activities are managed in-line with relevant national and international standards.
- **Internal and external audit**: Internal and external evaluation functions that ensure all organisational operations are performing adequately, and recommend improvements where necessary, follow international standards.
- **Procurement**: Processes for identifying and acquiring goods, services or works follow objective, transparent and equitable procedures.
- **Control frameworks**: Internal processes that ensure your organisation is working efficiently, reliably, and in compliance with applicable laws and regulations, especially related to financial risk management.
To ensure entities perform their financing activities with the GCF in a transparent (able to see-through) and accountable (answerability, liability) manner.

Set of three principles:

- Protection and commitment against financial mismanagement and fraudulent, corrupt and wasteful practices
- Disclosure of conflicts of interest, actual, potential or perceived
- Operations are delivered ethically, to promote a fully transparency and accountable organisation
BASIC FIDUCIARY STANDARDS

Transparency and accountability

Code of ethics: All organisational operations are performed in-line with a code of ethics, ensuring integrity, objectivity, confidentiality and competency etc.

Disclosure of conflict of interest: All employees disclose all conflicts of interest, as well listed prohibited practices and associated responses

Capacity to prevent financial mismanagement: The capacity to prevent and deal with any form of financial mismanagement or unlawful practice, from fraud to terrorist financing

Investigation function: A function for investigating any breaches of the for mentioned principles (ethics, financial mismanagement and conflict of interest)

Anti-money laundering: Ability to trace and monitor the electronic wiring of funds

Anti-terrorist financing: Policies and capacity to perform Know Your Customer (KYC) due diligence (i.e. to identify and verify the identity of clients to ensure they are not engaged in money-laundering or terrorist financing.)
**BASIC FIDUCIARY STANDARDS**

Common conditions placed on direct access entities: 
**Key administrative & financial capacities**

Examples from other accredited Implementing Entities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NIEs</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Nature of the condition(s) prior to GCF disbursement:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Investment Fund (EIF)</td>
<td>Internal audit</td>
<td>Submit an internal audit plan for 2016 financial year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (MOFEC)</td>
<td>Internal audit, procurement</td>
<td>Provide annual audit reports on procurement related to projects and programmes with substantial, non public procurement undertaken by EE’s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Common conditions placed on direct access entities: Transparency and accountability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NIEs</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Nature of the condition(s) prior to GCF disbursement:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agency for Agricultural Development of Morocco (ADA), Centre de Suivi Ecologique of Senegal (CSE)</td>
<td>Investigation function</td>
<td>Publicly available terms of reference that outline the purpose, authority and accountability function, on their website</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADA, CSE</td>
<td>Investigation function</td>
<td>Guidelines for processing cases and standardised procedures for handling complaints, and managing cases before, during and after the investigation process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADA, XacBank</td>
<td>Investigation function</td>
<td>A registry for cases of fraud and corruption, plus evidence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribbean Development Bank</td>
<td>Disclosure</td>
<td>Establish an appropriate system for providing public access to information on the periodic progress of individual projects/programmes, including budget utilization, in relation to grant funding</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNEP Climate Finance Expert Team:

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Sara Venturini s.venturini@acclimatise.uk.com

THANK YOU!
Session 4 – Introduction to the GCF accreditation requirements II - Specialised Fiduciary Standards

Institutional assessment kick-off workshop: What are the requirements to seek accreditation to the GCF?

Tashkent, Uzbekistan
7 July 2017

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

based on a decision of the German Bundestag
Today, we will cover:

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- **Session 5**: Introduction to the GCF accreditation requirements III - Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)
- **Session 6**: Introduction to the GCF accreditation requirements IV - Gender Policy
- **Session 7**: Looking ahead - Introduction to the institutional assessment
Session 4: Introduction to the GCF accreditation requirements II—Specialised Fiduciary Standards

- Overview of the specialised fiduciary standards
- Examples of conditions placed on direct access entities prior to GCF disbursement
SPECIALISED FIDUCIARY STANDARDS

Fiduciary standards

- Basic Fiduciary Standards:
  - Key Administrative and financial capacities
  - Transparency and accountability
- Specialised Fiduciary Standards:
  - Project management
  - Grant award and/or funding mechanism
  - On-lending and/or blending

Environmental and social safeguards

- Policy level: Performance standard (PS) 1:
  Assessing and Managing relevant PS1–8 environmental, social risks and impacts through an institutional environmental and social management system.

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

Gender Policy

Policies, procedures and competencies
SPECIALISED FIDUCIARY STANDARDS

Project management

Refers to the ability to:

- Manage climate change projects from identification through to evaluation
- Ensure all potential project risks are managed
Project management

- **Project preparation and appraisal:**
  - Preparation: identifying and designing projects, setting project objectives and associated outcomes and indicators.
  - Appraisal: Assessing, in a structured way, the case for proceeding with a project.

- **Oversight and control:**
  - Oversight: Procedures and systems to supervise appropriate implementation, budgeting and reporting by executing entities.
  - Control: Gathering information and monitoring project performance and expenditure and time against agreed budgets to identify areas for improvement.

- **Monitoring and evaluation:** assess and provide feedback on risks and objectives within projects, and identify the extent to which projects achieve their objectives.

- **Risk management:** Identify risk and propose mitigation solutions.
SPECIALISED FIDUCIARY STANDARDS

Grant awarding

Refers to the ability to:

- Ensure grants provided are credible, transparent and effective
- Ensure impact of grant on final beneficiaries is positive and promotes the GCF’s objectives
SPECIALISED FIDUCIARY STANDARDS

**On-lending and blending**

Refers to the ability to:

- Provide loans, guarantees and equity to third parties, or special instruments such as line of credit or special purpose vehicles

- Mix together (blend) GCF finance with that of others – risk-based finance
SPECIALISED FIDUCIARY STANDARDS

Common conditions placed on direct access entities:
Project management

Examples from other accredited Implementing Entities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NIEs</th>
<th>Nature of the condition(s) prior to GCF disbursement:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (MOFEC)</td>
<td>Further develop the current operations and procedures manual to incorporate the features expected to be applied in the grant operations undertaken.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidad para el Cambio Rural of Argentina (UCAR)</td>
<td>Provide evidence of the effective implementation of the procedures for: project preparation of projects implementation plans, project closure, the independent evaluation of project results.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Common conditions placed on direct access entities:
Grant awarding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NIEs</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Nature of the condition(s) prior to GCF disbursement:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Investment Fund (EIF)</td>
<td>Publicising</td>
<td>Publish information on its grant award mechanism and process on its website</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Investment Fund (EIF)</td>
<td>Recommendation</td>
<td>Recommended that the applicant continue to develop its grant mechanism, including compilation of a process and procedure manual that incorporates all mechanisms elements</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANY QUESTION?
THANK YOU!

UNEP Climate Finance Expert Team:

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Sara Venturini s.venturini@acclimatise.uk.com
Session 5 – Introduction to the GCF accreditation requirements III - Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Institutional assessment kick-off workshop: What are the requirements to seek accreditation to the GCF?

Tashkent, Uzbekistan
7 July 2017
Today, we will cover:

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- **Session 6**: Introduction to the GCF accreditation requirements IV - Gender Policy
- **Session 7**: Looking ahead - Introduction to the institutional assessment
What to expect from this session?

Session 5: Introduction to the GCF accreditation requirements III - Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

- Overview of the ESS
- Examples of conditions placed on direct access entities
Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

**Basic Fiduciary Standards:**
- Key Administrative and financial capacities
- Transparency and accountability

**Specialised Fiduciary Standards:**
- Project management
- Grant award and/or funding mechanism
- On-lending and/or blending

**Policy level: Performance standard (PS) 1:**
Assessing and Managing relevant PS1–8 environmental, social risks and impacts through an institutional environmental and social management system.

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

**Policies, procedures and competencies**
What are these standards?
Procedures aimed to **avoid, minimise and manage the impacts** that result from agencies’ activities.

Why these standards?
Environmental and social safeguards help to ensure that planned activities are successful. They can reduce conflict, optimise benefits, and help ensure that activities do not result in unintentional harm to people or ecosystems.

GCF interim ESS
GCF ESS are aligned on the International Finance Corporations (IFC) Performance Standards (PS), until the GCF has enough project and programme financing experience to develop its own ESS.
Interim Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

PS1 Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts

PS2 Labour and working conditions

PS3 Resource efficiency and pollution prevention

PS4 Community health, safety and security

PS5 Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement

PS6 Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources

PS7 Indigenous peoples

PS8 Cultural heritage
Environmental & social management system (ESMS)

PS1: Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts: this is the overarching systems and procedures for identifying, assessing and managing activity’s specific risks.

PS2: Labour and working conditions: To ensure workers are informed of their rights and provided with safe working conditions.

PS3: Resource efficiency and pollution prevention: Avoiding pollution, generation of waste and using resources efficiently.

PS4: Community health, safety and security: Avoiding adverse impacts on health and safety.
**PS5: Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement:** Avoiding forced evictions and minimising displacement, or providing compensation for resettlement.

**PS6: Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources:** Avoidance of impacts on biodiversity, and increasing biodiversity protection where possible.

**PS7: Indigenous peoples:** Identifying and avoiding negative impacts on indigenous peoples.

**PS8: Cultural heritage:** Avoiding impacts on and protecting archaeological, historical and cultural sites.
An E&S MS is a **methodology for managing environmental and social risks** on an ongoing basis.

Includes the **institutional processes** that demonstrate the capacities to identify, categorise, evaluate, mitigate, manage, and monitor environmental and social risks that may arise from funded activities (projects and investments).
Five main components of an E&S MS:

1. A **planning process** for identifying environmental and social risks and implement risk mitigation measures
2. **Organisational structures to manage** E&S risks
3. **Capacity and competency**: The relevant staff possess the necessary skills to undertake E&S risk management
4. **Monitoring and review process** for real and perceived E&S risks to ensure that the management of these risks remains on track
5. Structures and procedures for **external communication on E&S risks** from and to the entity
The GCF, under its scaled risk approach, breaks down environmental and social risk of intended activities into 3 categories, as to not unduly burden those planning to undertake low risk activities.

- **High E&S risk**
  - Significant and adverse E&S risks or impacts
  - Irreversible and unprecedented

- **Medium E&S risk**
  - Mild adverse E&S risks or impacts
  - Irreversible and few in number
  - Site specific generally
  - Easily addressed through mitigation measures

- **Low E&S risk**
  - No or minimal E&S risks and impacts

The ESMS is less comprehensive and thorough for low E&S-risk projects.
## Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

### Common conditions placed on direct access entities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NIEs</th>
<th>Nature of the condition(s) prior to GCF disbursement:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, India (NABARD)</strong></td>
<td>Approve the ESS policy, and communicate the policy and procedures within the organisation as well as to executing entities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (MOFEC)</strong></td>
<td>Finalise the recruitment of an E&amp;S expert to help oversee the project management cycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOFEC</td>
<td>Develop an external communications mechanism, which provides a system to receive, document and respond to questions or complaints from the public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ministry of National Resources of Rwanda (MINIRENA)</strong></td>
<td>Use external support, including from co-financers, acceptable to the GCF in order to prepare projects that invoke performance standards 2 to 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>National Environment Management Authority of Kenya (NEMA)</strong></td>
<td>Undertake an equivalence assessment of the country’s legal framework with respect to project specific performance standards 2 to 8, and apply it to funding</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANY QUESTION?
THANK YOU!

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Session 6 – Introduction to the GCF accreditation requirements

IV – Gender policy

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- **Session 7**: Looking ahead - Introduction to the institutional assessment
Session 6: Introduction to the GCF accreditation requirements IV - Gender Policy

- Overview of the gender policy
- Examples of conditions placed on direct access entities
Gender policy

**Fiduciary standards**
- Key Administrative and financial capacities
- Transparency and accountability

**Specialised Fiduciary Standards:**
- Project management
- Grant award and/or funding mechanism
- On-lending and/or blending

**Policy level: Performance standard (PS) 1:**
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**Policies, procedures and competencies**
The first multilateral climate fund to include a gender policy and action plan

“The Fund will strive to maximise the impact of its funding for adaptation and mitigation, and seek balance between the two, while promoting environmental, social, economic and development co-benefits and taking a gender-sensitive approach”.

Gender
How societies and specific cultures assign roles and ascribe characteristics to men and women based on their sex
Gender policy

Rationale for gender and climate change

Women as well as men significantly contribute to combatting climate change.

Climate change impacts upon men and women differently, existing gender inequalities are likely to be exacerbated by climate change.

Women are particularly vulnerable, stemming from gender norms and discrimination that result:
- Imbalanced division of labour
- Lower incomes
- Lesser livelihood opportunities
- Less access and control over land and other productive assets
- Fewer legal rights
- Less mobility
- Less political and professional representation
Gender policy

GCF & gender: objectives

- More effective, sustainable and equitable results
- Men and women equally benefit
- Reduce the gender gap
- Address risks to women and men
Gender policy

GCF & gender: principles

Commitment
Comprehensiveness
Accountability
Country ownership
Competencies
Resource allocation
Accredited entities and gender: responsibilities

- Implementation of the gender policy through the accreditation of entities, and the project approval and monitoring process.

- NDA should verify through the no-objection procedure that project proposals are aligned with the countries gender policies.

Accredited entities and gender: demonstrating compliance

- Previous experience implementing a gender policy through project examples.

- Experience in gender and climate change, such as lending to both men and women.
**Gender policy**

**Common conditions placed on direct access entities:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NIEs</th>
<th>Nature of the condition(s) prior to GCF disbursement:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Centre de Suivi Ecologique (CSE)</td>
<td>Obtain the competencies required in order to implement the policy (has appointed two focal points for gender related matters)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)</td>
<td>Develop a gender policy in line with the gender policy of the GCF to be applied to projects and programmes funded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Investment Fund (EIF)</td>
<td>Recommended that the applicant include the principles of its new gender charter in its internal procedures manuals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Environment Management Authority of Kenya (NEMA)</td>
<td>Share key features of its gender development plan, as and when it is finalised, including efforts the applicant has made to enhance the capacities of its staff on gender related programming</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANY QUESTION?
THANK YOU!

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Back-up slides
Gender action plan: integration of gender into a proposal

As per the GCF’s Gender policy, all project proposals should include qualitative and quantitative gender indicators; be aligned with the national policies and priorities on gender; and provide equitable opportunities for women in stakeholder consultations and decision-making processes throughout the entire project cycle.

In addition, it is highly recommended that project proponents include in their proposal a Gender Action Plan.
Gender action plan: integration of gender into a proposal

Objectives

Activities

Stakeholder consultations

Budget

Indicators

Gender action plan
Session 7: Looking ahead - Introduction to the institutional assessment

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What to expect from this session?

Session 7: Looking ahead - Introduction to the institutional assessment

- Brief summary of today’s workshop
- Introduction to the bilateral meetings (end of August 2017 – dates to be confirmed)
Today, we reviewed...

- **How to access GCF funding**
  
  As an implementing or executing entity
  Direct access for national entities
  Fit for purpose approach

- **The GCF standards to obtain accreditation**
  
  Basic fiduciary standards
  Specialised fiduciary standards
  Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)
  Gender policy
Bilateral meetings (end of August 2017 – dates to be confirmed):

- A **preliminary mapping** of institutions in the Republic of Uzbekistan was undertaken before this workshop (April-May 2017) - that helped pre-select organisations.

- A **questionnaire** to assess the readiness of these institutions against the GCF accreditation standards was provided at this workshop – **for the organisations** to gather information before the bilateral meetings. There is no need to send it back to us yet, but you can start reviewing the questionnaire and addressing the questions on your own.

- **Bilateral meetings will be organised** with pre-selected organisations (end of August) - we will help you answer the questionnaire **to assess your institutional capacity, identify current gaps** and **provide guidance** on how to address them to obtain accreditation.
The questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Background information about you and your organisation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Basic minimum requirements</td>
<td>What’s your organisation’s legal status and past project track record (projects’ size, climate experience...)?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Basic fiduciary standards</td>
<td>Review of the key administrative/financial capacities and transparency and accountability standards to assess to what extent your organisation meets them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Specialised fiduciary standards</td>
<td>Review of the project management, grant awarding and on-lending/blending standards to assess to what extent your organisation meets them**.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Environmental and social safeguards</td>
<td>Review of the level of environmental and social risk of past projects/programmes undertaken along with risk level of projects you would like to implement with GCF funding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Gender policy</td>
<td>Review of your organisation’s gender policy and gender experience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Support needed</td>
<td>Identification of the standards you most need help with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Looking ahead</td>
<td>Gauging your organisation’s interest in accessing GCF finance and/or being accredited</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bilateral meetings (end of August 2017 – dates to be confirmed):

We would like to meet, for each organisation:

- a **representative of senior management staff** for strategic matters and,
- a **technical staff for technical inputs**, preferably with prior knowledge of climate change and/or climate finance.
Post-workshop timeline: what’s the next step?

- The bilateral meetings will help **finalise the mapping** of potential NIE candidates in Uzbekistan.

- Based on the bilateral meetings’ outcome and results of the NIE mapping, **1-2 entities will be identified as NIE candidate(s)** wishing to obtain GCF accreditation and meet GCF requirements.

- **A capacity development strategy/road map** for the NIE candidate(s) to address any identified needs and gaps will be prepared.

- NIE candidate(s) will be provided with **tailored capacity building support** to improve their institutional capacity and readiness to meet the GCF requirements.

**Timeline:**

- **June 2017**: Institutional assessment kick-off workshop & bilateral meetings
- **July 2017**: Support NIE to prepare a capacity development strategy to address any identified needs and gaps
- **August 2017**: Identified capacity gaps addressed through targeted technical assistance and assistance to submit application for accreditation
- **September 2017**: October 2017: November 2017: December 2017: January 2018:
If you wish to apply for GCF accreditation, please bear in mind that this is not an instantaneous process and that the average time (between submission of accreditation form to final decision) is approx. 9 months.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Months from submission to decision</th>
<th>Track</th>
<th>Project size</th>
<th>Env., soc., risk category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADA</td>
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<td>Small</td>
<td>B</td>
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<td>Normal</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
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<td>Medium</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THANK YOU!

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