

The Green Climate Fund

WMO's accreditation and the Process for submitting projects



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Southern Africa Regional Climate Services
Workshop
Victoria Falls, 1 December 2016

The Green Climate Fund

What is it?



- The **Green Climate Fund (GCF)** is a Fund which has been established as an operating entity of the UNFCCC's financial mechanism. The Fund aims to mobilise funding to invest in low-emission and climate resilient projects and programmes in developing countries. The GCF pays particular attention to the needs of the most vulnerable to the effects of climate change, in particular Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and African States.
- The GCF Secretariat is based in the Republic of Korea. It is governed by a Board of 24 members (from developed and developing countries) and supported by a Secretariat (incoming Executive Director, Mr Howard Bamsey).



The Green Climate Fund



Operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), established at the 16th Conference of the Parties in 2010.

The diagram features a vertical line of four circles on the left, connected by a teal line. The top circle is light gray and connects to a dark teal bar. The second circle is also light gray and connects to a teal bar. The third circle is light gray and connects to a green bar. The bottom circle is white and connects to a green bar. Each bar contains text describing the GCF's role and history.

Serving the Paris Agreement.

Centrepiece of long-term finance under UNFCCC.

Fund's Headquarters opened in December 2013 in Songdo, Republic of Korea.



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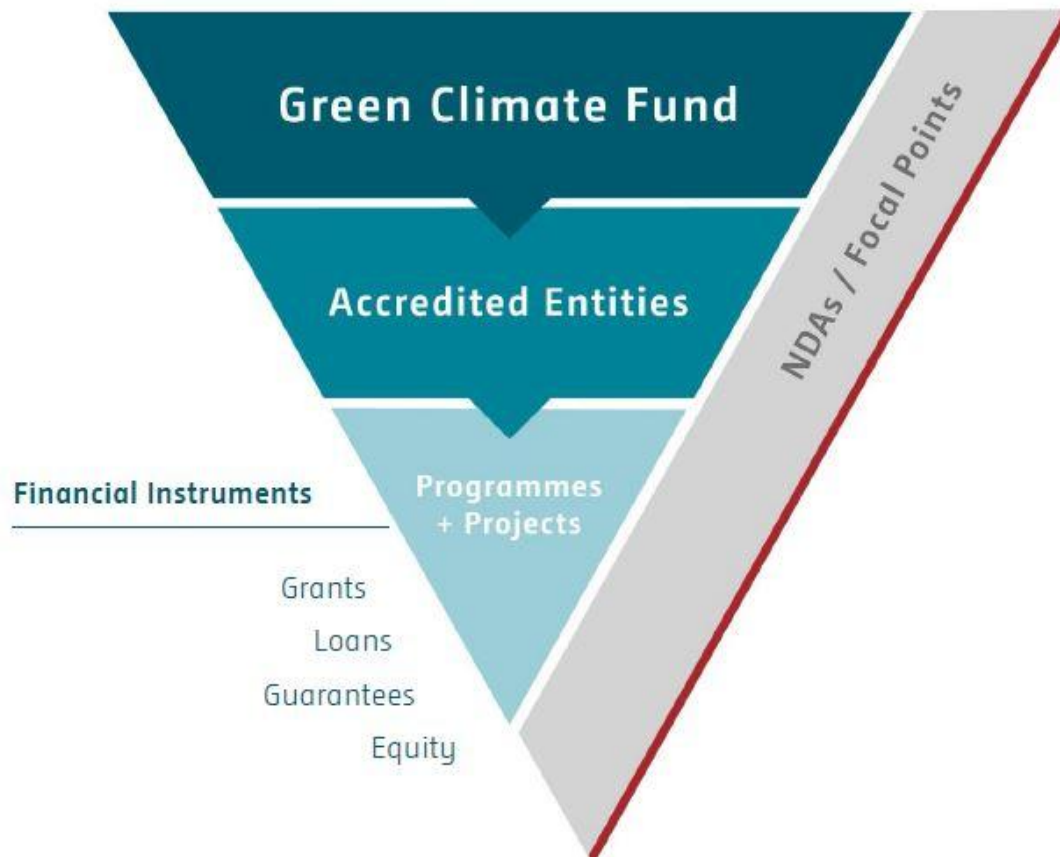
The Green Climate Fund

Architecture



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GCF Architecture



The Green Climate Fund

The Pledges



- As of November 2016, the GCF has raised USD 10.3 billion equivalent in pledges from 43 State Governments. Main contributors are (in alphabetical order) Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Norway, Sweden, UK, USA.



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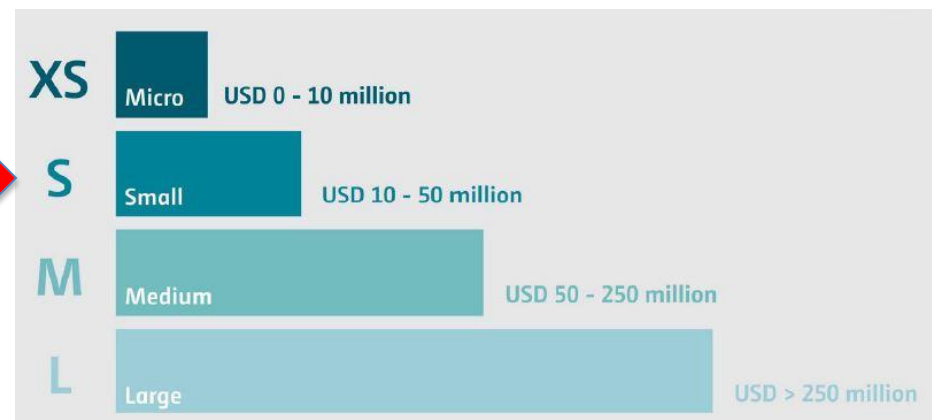
The Accreditation Process



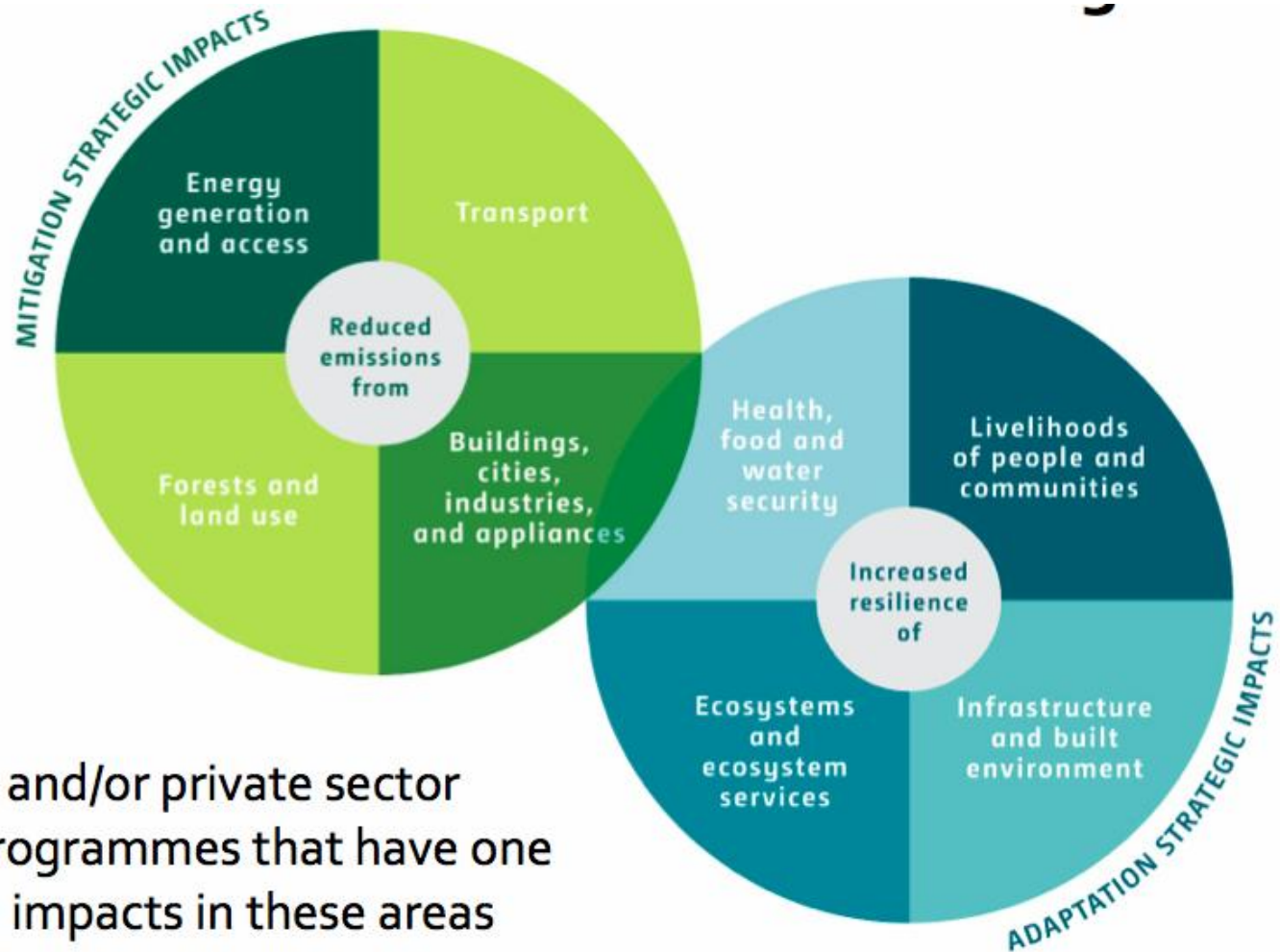
The GCF works in a wide range of entities (public and private) to channel its resources to projects or programmes.

To access this funding, applicant institutions go through a 3 stage process of accreditation meant to assess their ability to manage the GCF resources and projects in line with the Fund's fiduciary standards.

At the 12th Meeting of the Board in early March 2016, WMO was seeking accreditation for **small projects** covering both mitigation and adaptation aspects, and projects involving or not public/private partnerships.



The Green Climate Fund & Projects



Public and/or private sector projects/programmes that have one or more impacts in these areas



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The Proposal Approval

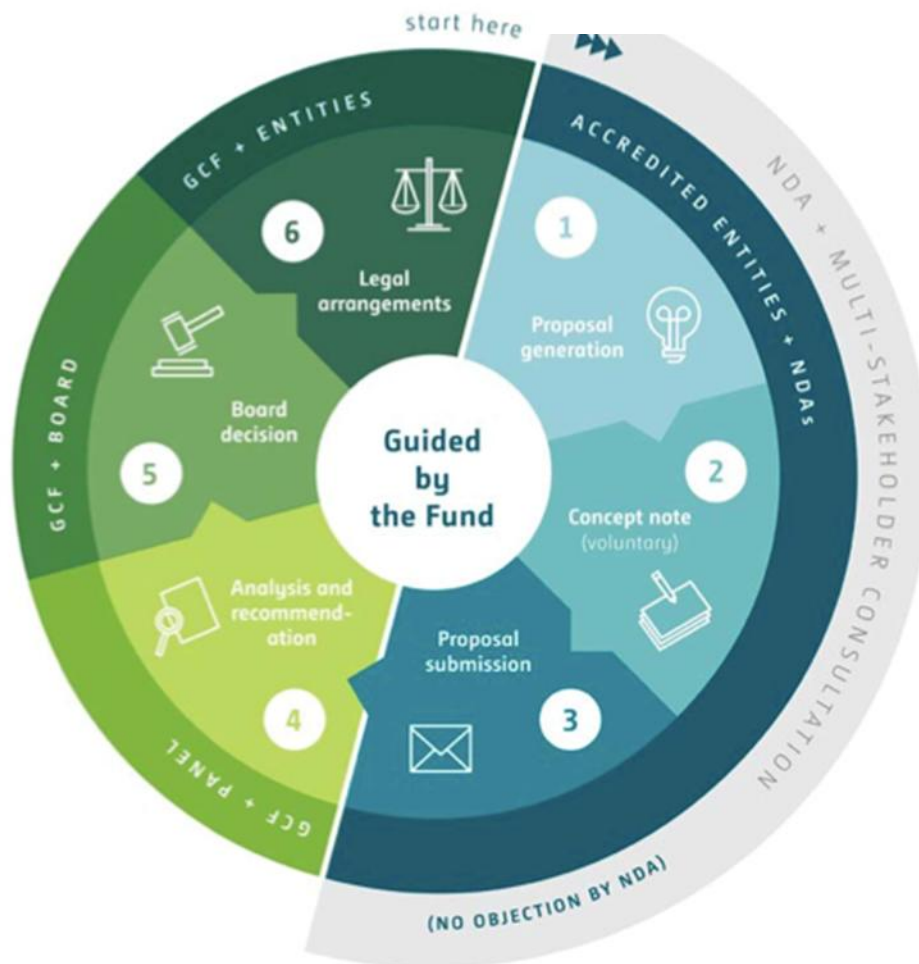


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After accreditation, an Accredited Entity (AE) can submit project and programme proposals for funding.

AEs must seek the no-objection(s) from the NDA(s) or focal point(s) for funding proposals.

Funding proposals will be evaluated against the GCF's investment criteria.



The Green Climate Fund & Criteria



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Investment Priorities



- The GCF has identified 5 investment priorities in order to deliver significant mitigation and adaptation benefits, as follows:
 - Transforming energy generation and access;
 - Creating climate-compatible cities;
 - Encouraging low emission and climate-resilient agriculture;
 - Scaling up finance for forests and climate change;
 - Enhancing resilience in SIDS.



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Key aspects to be considered by NMHS



- 1. WMO is accredited to submit proposal of up to 50 million USD
- 2. Proposals have to be based on country needs: NMHSs wanting the support of WMO for proposal development, have to first engage the National Designation Authorities to indicate their interest in accessing GCF and obtain from them a No-Objection Letter. The list of national designated authorities can be found at:
https://www.google.ch/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&ved=0ahUKEwj8lpCNYbLQAhUGXBQKHdofAVkQFggaMAA&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.greenclimate.fund%2Fdocuments%2F20182%2F318991%2FNDA_and_Focal_Point_nominations_for_the_Green_Climate_Fund.pdf%2Feeace75b-aa59-489c-8914-c0940debe01f&usg=AFQjCNHx6zBY4OFEPPEFQf8kH7229UtAbw&bvm=bv.139250283,d.d24&cad=rja
- 3. Only after there is agreement that the No-Objection letter can be obtained, will WMO get involved in supporting development of proposals.
- 4. While individual countries might want to have their own proposals, for practical reasons, regional programmes seem to be more cost effective.
- 5. NMHSs should familiarize themselves with the areas that can be supported by the Green Climate Fund, before they start thinking about applying to the GCF. Relevant information is found at the page of the Green Climate Fund.



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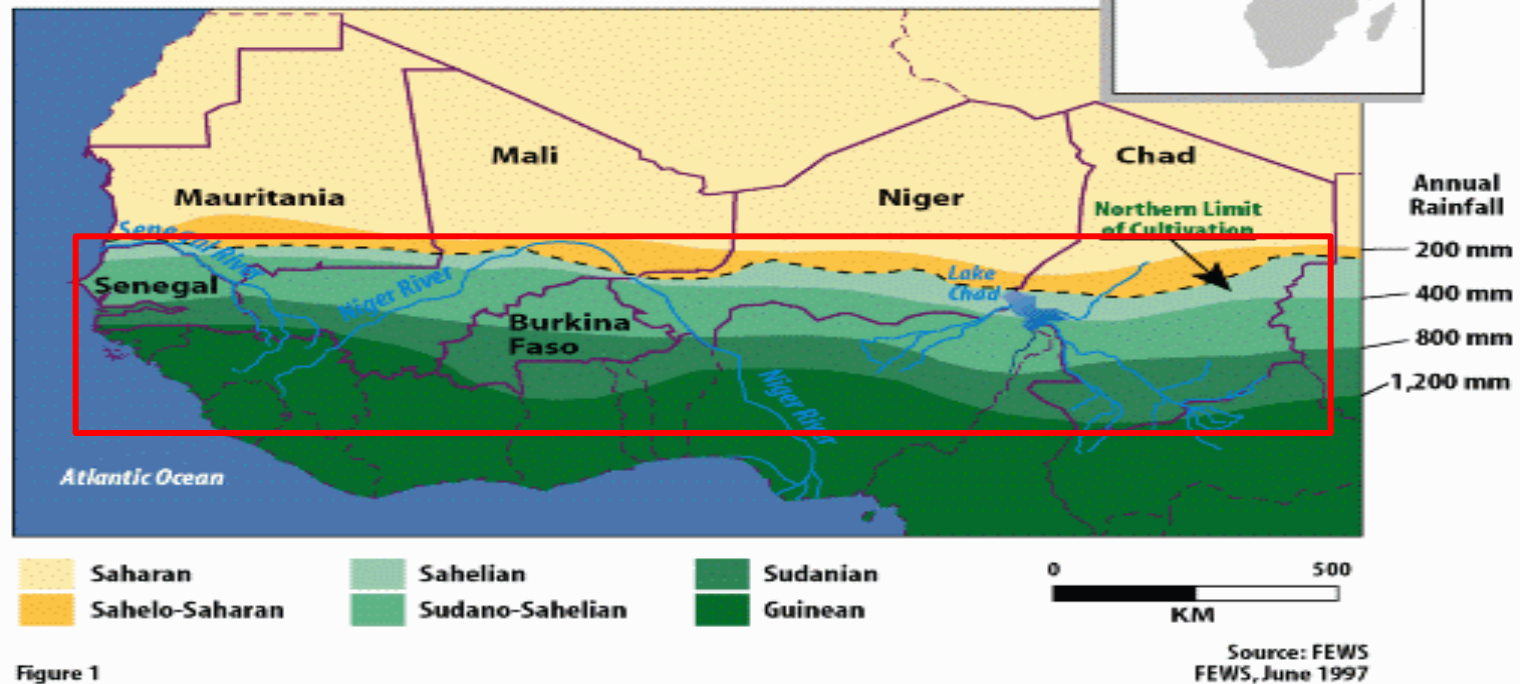
Current WMO list of projects



- Climate Services for Energy covering the eight countries following the accreditation of WMO by the GCF in March;
- Enhancing Climate Resilience in the Third Pole approved by the WMO Project Management Board in August 2016;
- SSIDS Project
- Regional Programme: Linking Climate Knowledge to Action for Resilience in the Sahel



The Sahel



- 7 countries targeted across the WA and CA Sahel
- All have undergone GFCS baselines, developed National Action Plans and nationally endorsed priorities for climate services action

Programme Objectives

The 'Linking Climate Knowledge to Action for Resilience in the Sahel Regional Programme' has three specific objectives:

- 1. Support 7 target countries to implement National Frameworks for Climate Services (NFCSSs) and step up climate services delivery for users**
 - The National Frameworks will offer a platform for linking demand with supply of climate services at national level and delivering a suite of new co-designed and co-produced climate services that will address the needs of national and local level users of climate services across the priority climate sensitive sectors of: Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Disaster Risk Management, Water, Energy, Transport and Infrastructure.
- 2. Sustain the National Frameworks for Climate Services (NFCSSs)**
 - Backed by coherent governance arrangements and fuelled by in-country-bred demand, the National Frameworks for climate services expected to become self-sustaining by end of Programme in 2022
- 3. Development and implementation of Regional Delivery Mechanisms**
 - Support to RCCs to better serve regional stakeholders.

Components & Activities

Component	Sub-component
Component 1: Co-designed and co-developed climate information services by strong hydrometeorological services (NHMSs) and sectoral partners available for the use of national governments, policy-makers and vulnerable communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Implementation of the Regional/National frameworks for climate (b) Generation of high quality hydro meteorological information (c) Co-production of climate services with sectorial technical experts, integrating indigenous knowledge
Component 2: Two-Way Communication of Climate Services that Reach the Last Mile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Development of national communication strategies (b) training ‘the missing link’ (c) establishment of climate information systems
Component 3: Linking Early Warning with Early Action: Capacity strengthening of final users of climate services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) capacity strengthening of users to access and understand climate services (b) Development of SoPs for mainstreaming climate services into sectoral planning (c) Establishment of multi-hazard early warning / early action system in each country for all climate-related hazards (addressing the specific needs of the DRM sector) (d) Reducing climate change effects of Sahelian vulnerable communities with alternative economic measures
Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation of Climate Service Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Baseline data collection and M&E (b) Assessment of the salience of the newly developed climate services
Component 5: Knowledge Management; Capacity-Building and Programme Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Multi-stakeholder Programme Coordination (b) Curriculum development, Training of new generation of climate service experts in Africa (c) Knowledge Synthesis and Dissemination

Other Important Considerations

1. **Gender & social differentiation in the design and delivery of Climate Services**
2. **Capacity-building –training the next generation of climate services staff (implementing WMO's Competency based Framework for Climate Service)**
3. **Indigenous knowledge –integrating IK into the boundary of climate knowledge for the delivery of trusted and salient climate services in Africa**

Muchas gracias,
Thank you,
Merci



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