

The ICAF and Vanuatu's Engagement with the GCF

The GCF Investment Criteria



Six Investment Criteria Against which proposals are assessed

Impact potential	Potential to contribute to achievement of Fund's objectives and result areas
Paradigm shift potential	Long-term impact beyond a one-off investment
Sustainable development potential	Wider economic, environmental, social (gender) co-benefits
Country ownership	Country ownership and capacity to implement (policies, climate strategies and institutions)
Efficiency & effectiveness	Economic and, if appropriate, financial soundness, as well as cost-effectiveness and co-financing for mitigation
Responsive to needs of recipients	Vulnerability and financing needs of beneficiary in targeted group

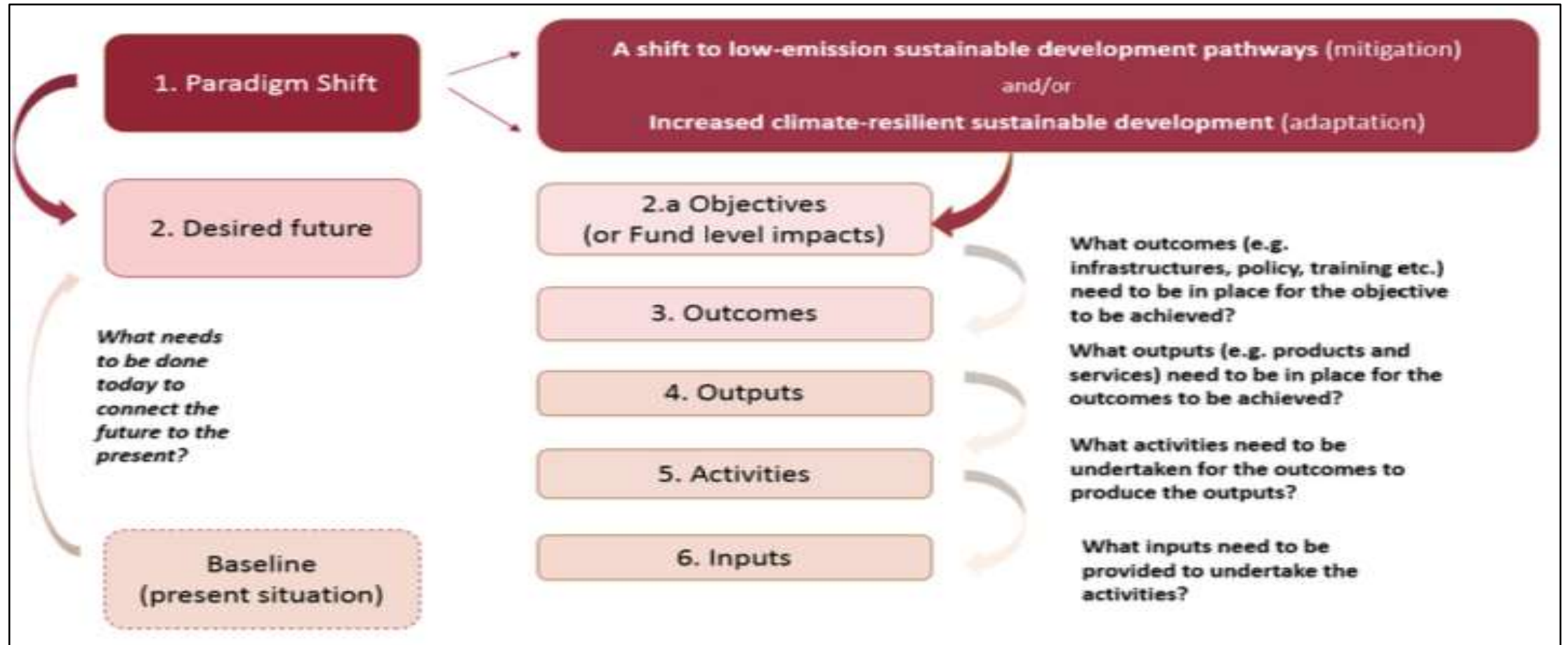
The purpose of the VAF is to:

- i. provide a robust and transparent decision-making framework for climate resilience investment decision-making, prioritization; and
- ii. strengthen the design and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of projects, including those for Green Climate Fund financing.

Assessing vulnerability is essential to GCF programming

- Previously conducted VAs vary in approach, methods, theme, geographic cover, scale and timescale
- No **reference point to frame a** collective analysis and **USE OF RESULTS** from previous assessments and existing vulnerability related data
- The VAF aims to provide a common overarching framework for adaptation decision-making that allows for the comparative analysis of vulnerability across sectors (water, food, income) and governance levels (community, provincial, national).

'BACKCASTING' approach to developing a Logical Framework under GCF



How the VAF Supports Climate Resilient Investment Decision-Making

- i. The development of a multi-sector vulnerability baseline that can be used and reported against at the community, provincial and national levels
 - ✓ Can support climate and disaster impact assessment
 - ✓ Can support M&E climate resilient interventions
 - ✓ Can support the identification of avoidable loss and damage
- ii. identify particularly vulnerable groups
- iii. Systematically justify the prioritization of adaptation investments across sectors and levels of governance