



Presentation Overview

I: Climate Finance

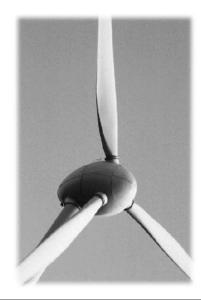
II: The Fund

III: NDA

IV: Projects and Programmes

V: Accreditation VI: Getting ready

VII: GCF Programs in Vanuatu







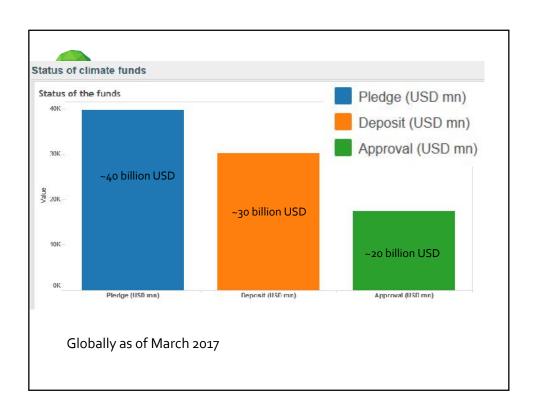


GLOBAL CLIMATE FINANCE GOAL

 The Paris Agreement: USD 100 billion per year to be mobilized from public and private sources by 2020 (new goal by 2025)

But this is not enough, the \$100 billion/yr is a starting point only.

 Likely required ~ USD 5.7 trillion annually in green infrastructure, clean water, sustainable transport, and renewable energy ir prevent climate change's worst efform

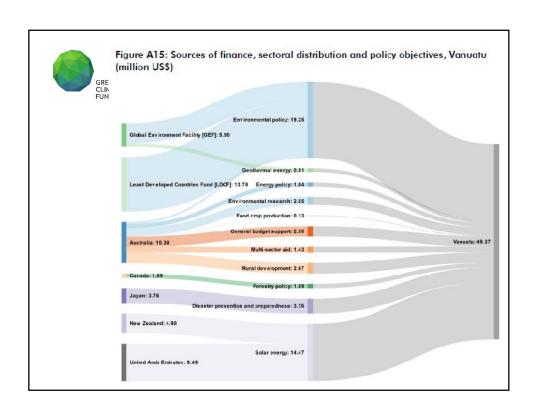


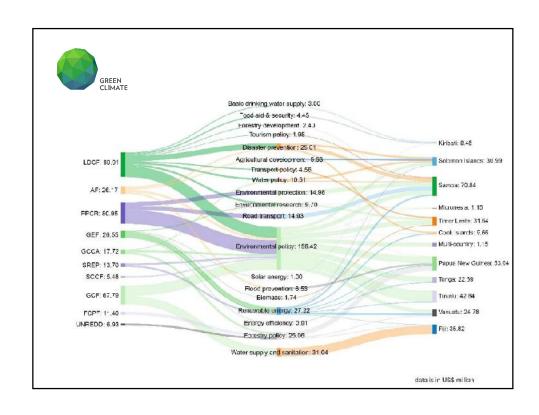


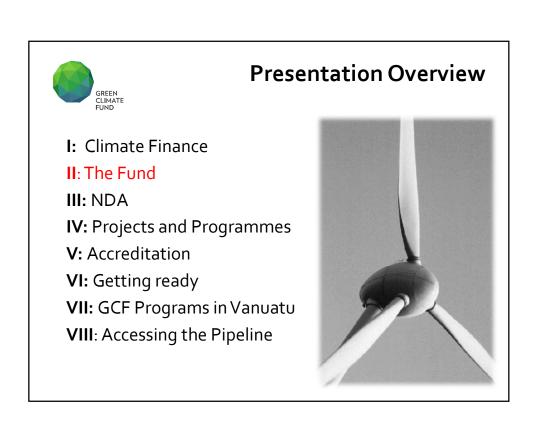
http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/

~49.5 million USD = ~0.15% of global approved climate funds

57.2% (US\$28.2 million) supported mitigation activities 39.9% (US\$19.7 million) was for adaptation 2.9% (US\$1.4 million) targeted both objectives simultaneously.











Basic Facts on the Fund

NAME GREEN CLIMATE FUND

TYPE Financial Mechanism of the Convention - UNFCCC

ESTABLISHED 11 December 2010 in Cancun, Mexico

STAKEHOLDERS 194 Countries

Signatories to the UNFCCC

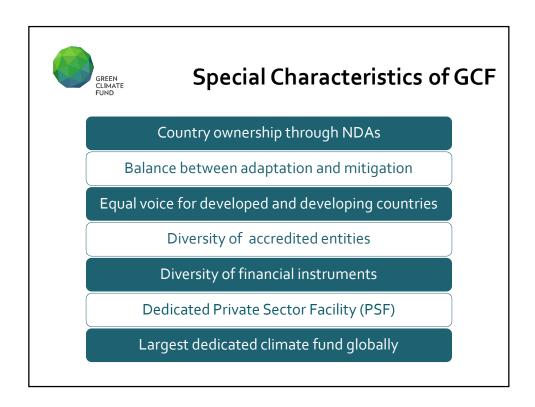
GOVERNANCE Board + Secretariat + Independent Accountability Units

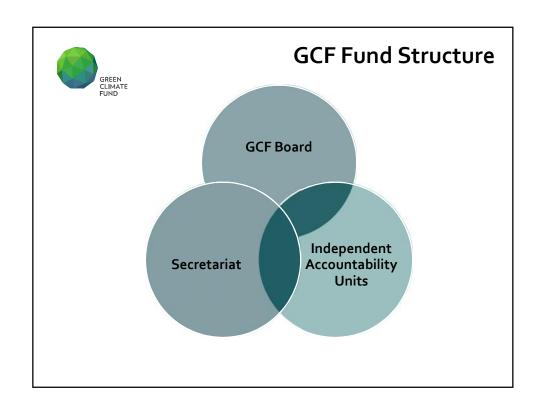
Equal Board members from developing and developed countries

MANDATE To promote low-emission and climate-resilient development

in developing countries

HEADQUARTERS Songdo, Republic of Korea









Board of 24 members

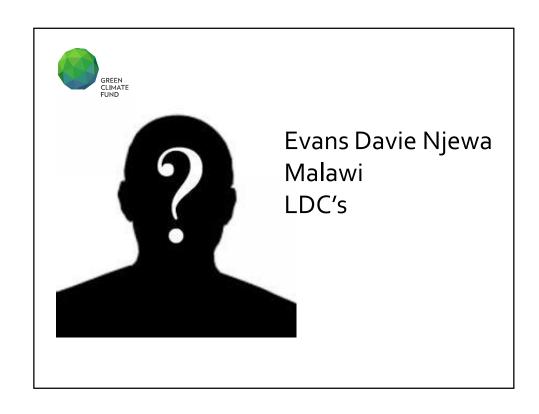
- –12 developed and 12 developing country
- From Asia-Pacific, Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean
- at least one member each from a Least Developed Country (LDC) nda Small Island Developing State (SIDS)







Ali'ioaiga Feturi Elisaia UN Samoan Ambassador SIDS



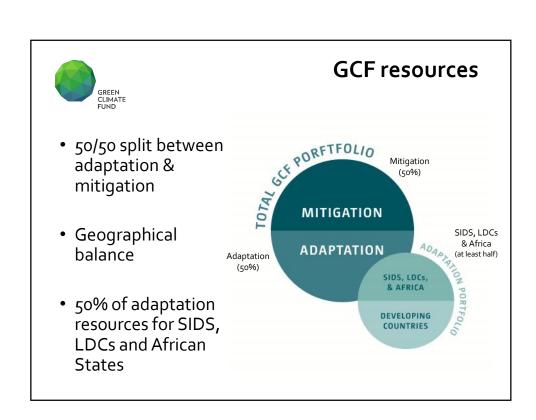


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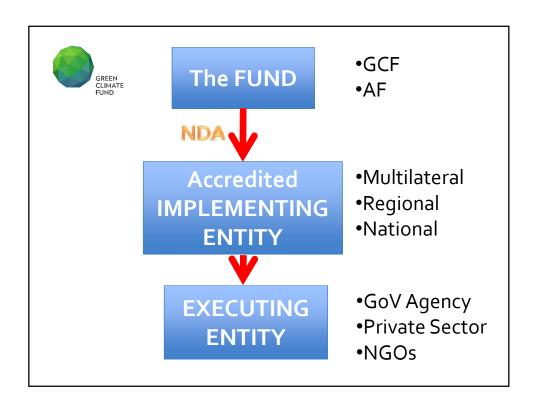


Diane McFadzien GCF Secretariat GCF Secretariat











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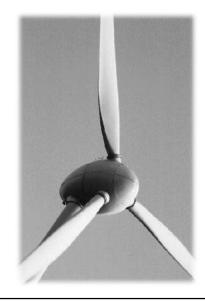
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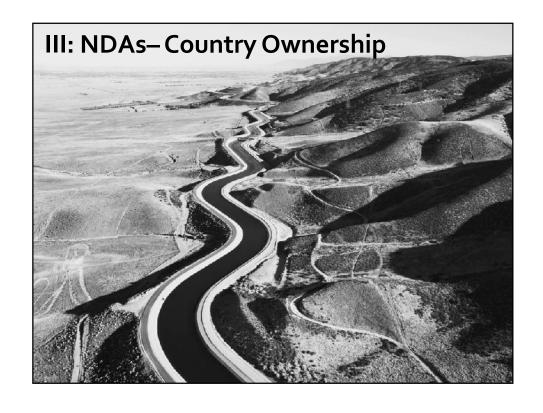
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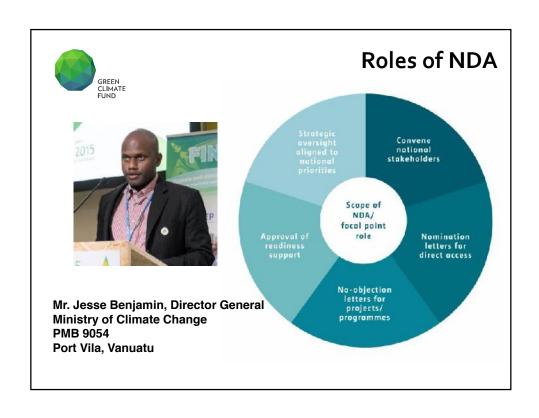
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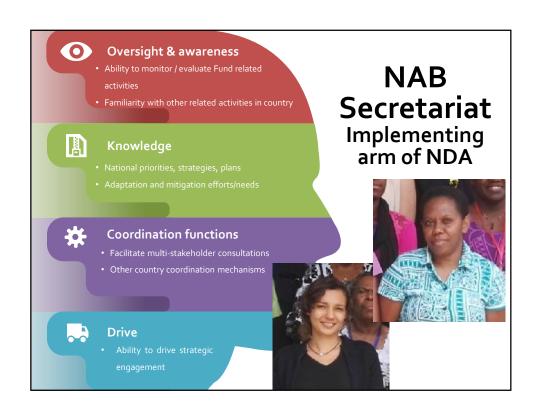
V: Accreditation VI: Getting ready

VII: GCF Programs in Vanuatu











Three priority actions for Vanuatu NDA

- •Prepare a credible, robust pipeline of funding proposals
- •Take early steps to create the infrastructure needed to access the GCF
- •Build a cross-Ministerial, multi-sector, multistakeholder dialogue on the opportunities provided by the GCF and direct access



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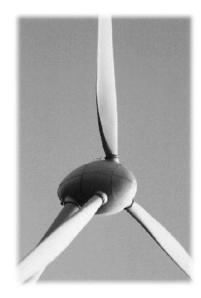
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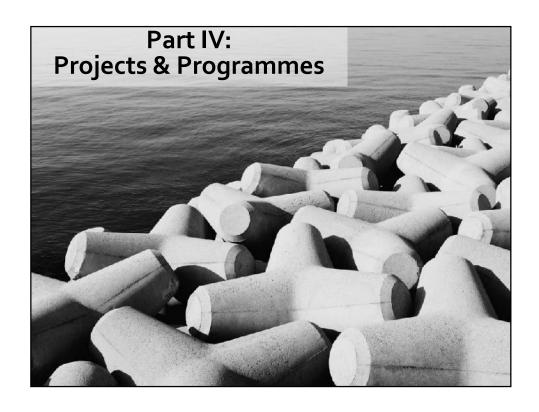
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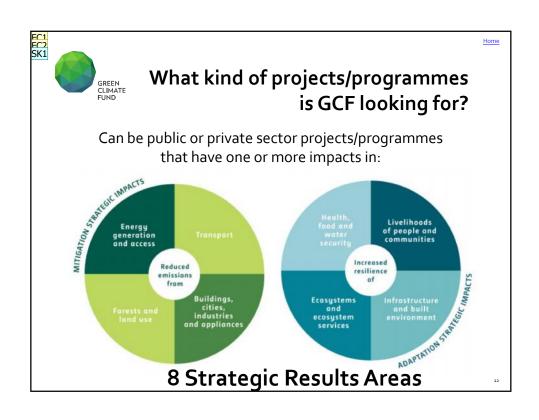
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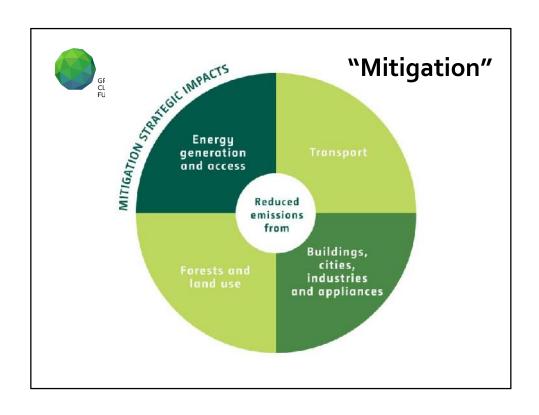


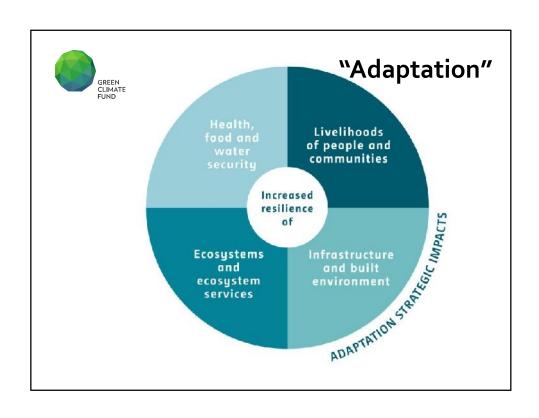


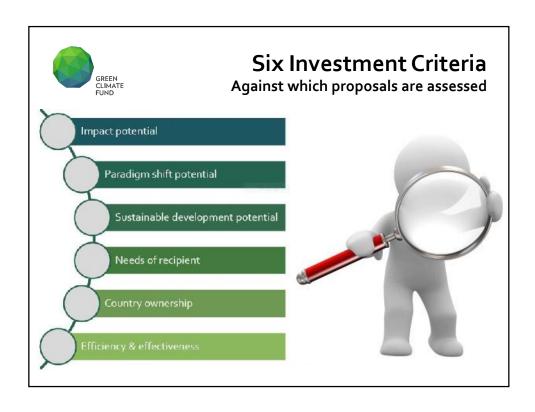


Slide 31

- FC1 For M&A and PSF: Slide 10: The title might be changed to focus on the GCF results areas. Perhaps, "What Kind of Projects/Programmes are we looking for?"
 Faith Choga, 21/05/2015
- FC2 I believe this is already based on teh Results Management/Measurement Framework Faith Choga, 21/05/2015
- SK1 Correct, this was already checked by Tao in the v1 (November 2014) and is unchanged here. S Kwan, 29/05/2015







GCF Investment Criteria

Impact potential

- Mitigation: tones of CO2 eq to be reduced or avoided.
- Adaptation: # of beneficiaries reduced vulnerability or increased resilience/total population

Paradigm shift potential

- Innovative solutions/technologies, contribution to global low carbon development, potentials for scaling up and replication
- Contribute to enabling environment
- Contribute to regulatory framework and policies

development potentialEnvironmental co-

 Environmental co benefits

Sustainable

- Social co-benefits
- · Economic co-benefits
- Gender-sensitive development impacts

Needs of the recipient

- Vulnerability of the country
- Vulnerable groups and gender aspects
- Socio-economic development level of the country and vulnerable groups

Country ownership

- Existence of national climate change strategy
- Capacity of accredited entities or executing entities to deliver
- Engagement with civil society organizations and other relevant stakeholders

Efficiency and effectiveness

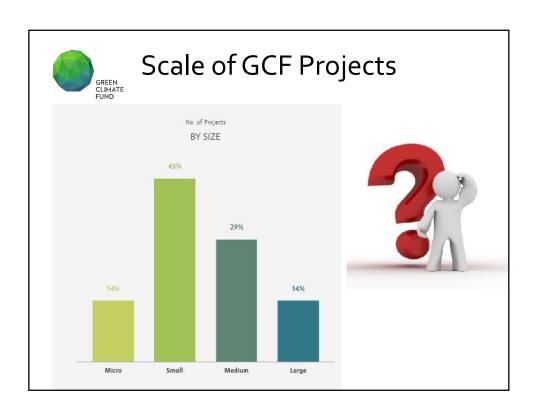
- Financial adequacy and
- Cost-effectiveness:
 Estimated cost per t CO2
 eq
- · Amount of co-financing
- financial viability
- Industry best practices

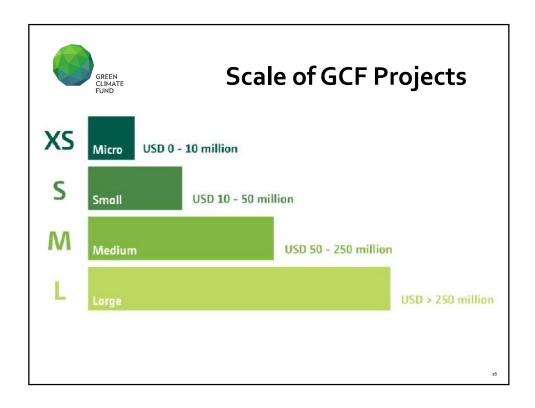


Evaluation Process

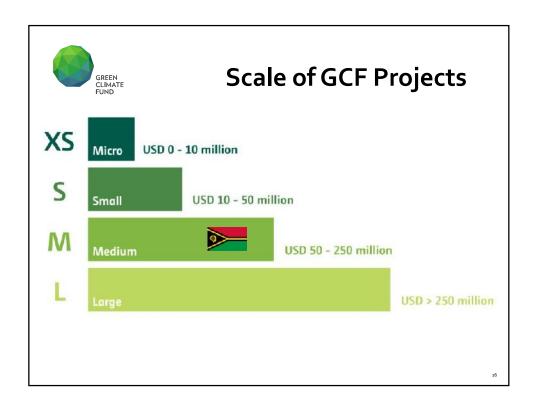
- Independent Technical Advisory Panel (ITAP), made recommendations to the Board based on Investment Criteria.
- The GCF Board decides on funding proposals at meetings that happen three or four times per year.

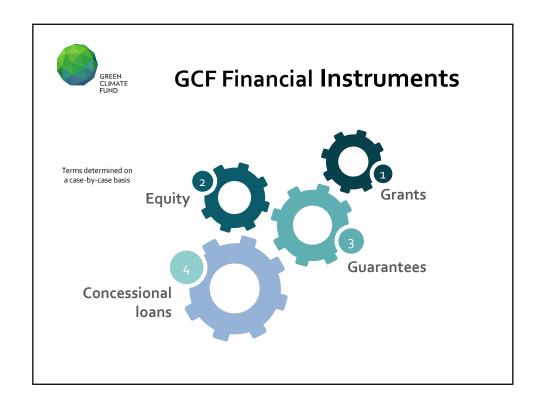
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Private Sector Facility Overview

Why was the PSF created?

 To mainstream the private sector into climate change mitigation and adaptation

What types of interventions will the PSF make?

- Fund climate risk assessment models and tools
- · Long-term debt; liquidity backstops and refinancing;
- Equity required to develop a project to full bankability
- Guarantees to bear specific risk to entice hesitant investors

How can the private sector access the PSF?

- Financial intermediaries that meet the Fund's standards
- · Accredited entities present funding proposals



Private Sector Facility- PSF

The PSF's mandate is to fully engage private sector investors, developers, entrepreneurs, corporations, and small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) in climate-sensitive and resilient projects throughout the developing world.

Redirect a material portion of the USD 115 trillion of financial assets held by commercial banks towards green projects.

It aims to mobilize at scale private funding flows from local, regional, and international commercial banks and institutional investors (i.e insurance companies, pension funds, and private equity funds).



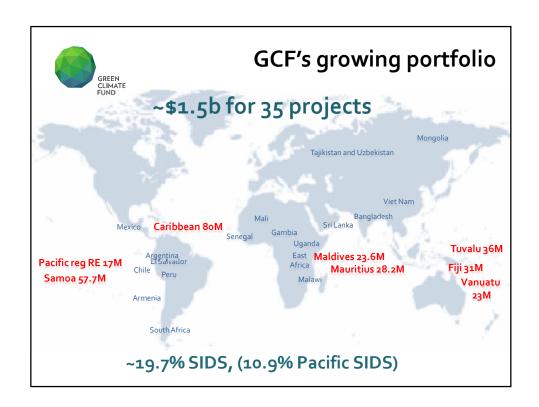
Priority Focus of PSF

Target investments in renewable energy, transportation, energy efficiency, agriculture and water efficiency, forestry and land use, waste management, and urban planning

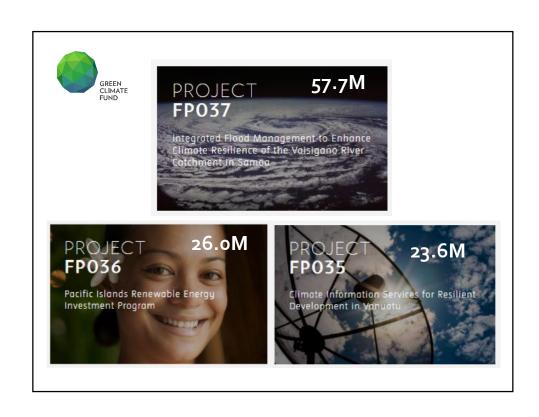


PSF Pilot Program

- GCF established a pilot programme to support micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises of up to USD 200 million (decision B.10/16)
- Private Sector Facility
 Private Sector
 +82.32.458.6061 (Korea Time Zone)
 privatesector@gcfund.org











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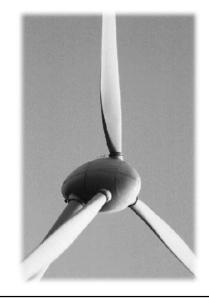
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Accreditation

The Green Climate Fund works through a wide range of accredited institutions to finance projects and programmes.

- Accreditation Assesses:
 - financial management and minimum fiduciary standards
 - safeguarding against any unforeseen environmental or social harm
 - gender considerations



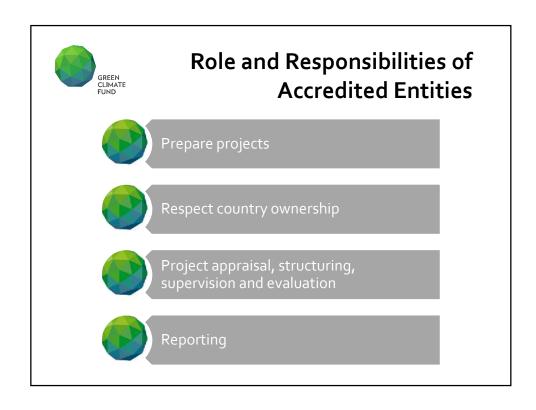




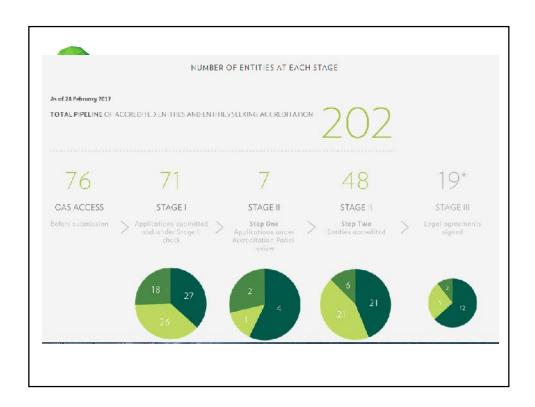
Environmental and Social <u>Safeguards</u> Accreditation Categories

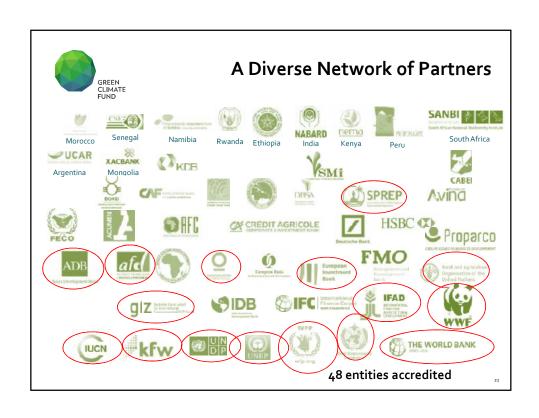
- Lowest risk category C or I3
- Medium risk- category B or I2
- high risk category A or I1

GREE	Element of ESMS	Low Risk	Medium or High Risk
CLIM, FUND	Policy	Not Required	Must be consistent with PS 1-8
	Identification of Risks & Impacts	Process to screen & categorize risk	Process & implementation track record consistent with PS 1-8
	Management Programme	Process to identify & manage risks (incl. unanticipated risks)	Process & track record for mitigating identified risk
	Organizational Capacity & Competency	Staff members able to categorize activities by risks	Clear roles & authority for implementation; includes Senior Management
	Monitoring & Review	Monitoring for unforeseen impacts or risks	Process for & track record of monitoring mitigation actions; includes Senior Management













Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme

• Entity Type: Direct (Regional)

• Size: Small (<50 million USD)

• Fiduciary Standard: Basic, Project MGT

• Environmental And Social Risk Category: C





Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

• Entity Type: International

• Size: Medium (<250 million USD)

• Fiduciary Standard: Project MGT, On Granting

• Environmental And Social Risk Category: B





International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Development Association

• Entity Type: International

• Size: Large (>250 million USD)

 Fiduciary Standard: Basic, Project MGT, On Granting, Lending

• Environmental And Social Risk Category: A



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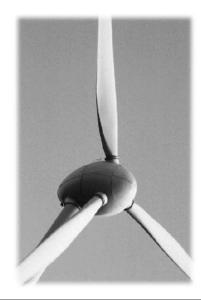
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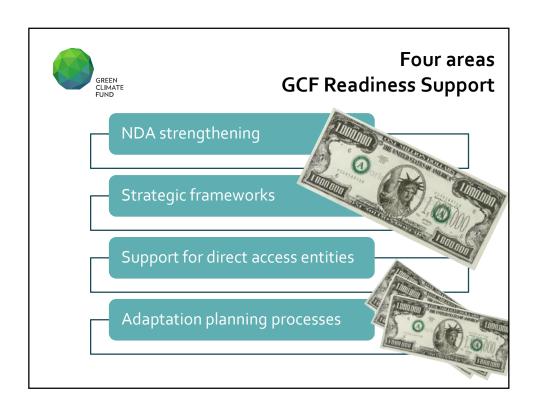
GCF Readiness

- •Dedicated, cross-cutting programme
- Empowers developing countries
 - •50% of finance to Africa, LDCs and SIDS
- Ongoing
- •Strengthens a country's engagement with the Fund.
- •USD 1 million per country per year



https://www.greenclimate.fund/funding/readinesssupport/fine-print

http://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/46 6886/Readiness_and_Preparatory_Support_Guidebo ok.pdf/geea580f-a10g-4dgo-b281-c546g5114772





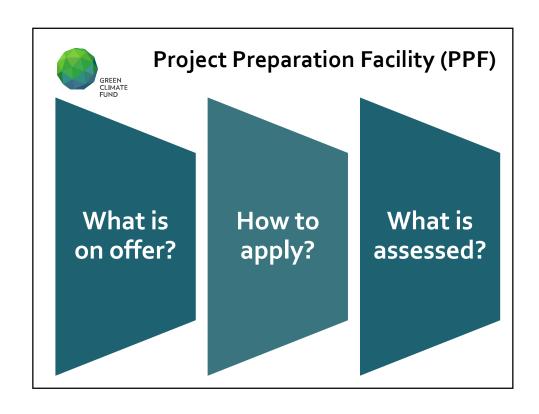
GCF Readiness support approved to Pacific SIDS

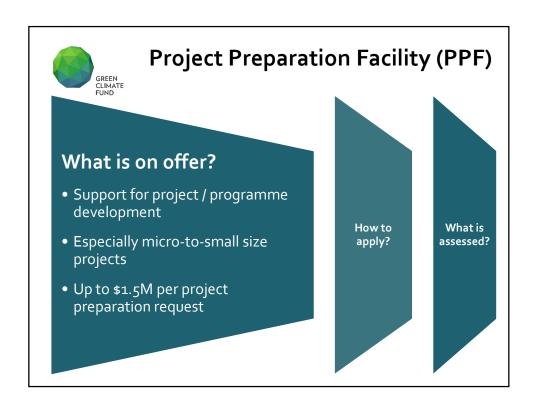
APPROVED READINESS SUPPORT DETAILS (as of 31 Nov 2016)

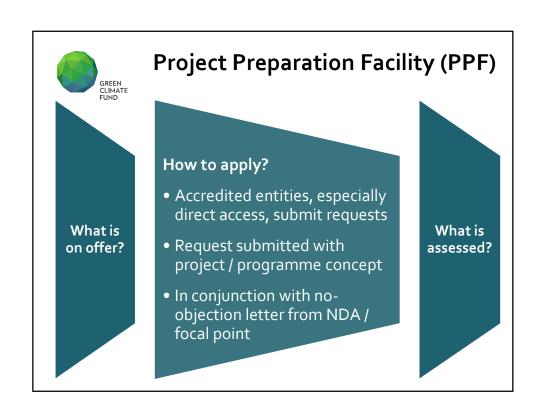
	Country	Activity area	Delivery partner/service provider	Access type	Amount (USD)	Duration (months)
1	Cook Islands	1	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning	Direct	150,000	12
2	Micronesia (Federated States of) (2 entities)	1+2	Secretariat of the Pacific Community	Direct	300,000	24
		3	PwC	na	74,000	-
3	Niue	3	PwC	na	37,000	
4	Palau	3	PwC	na	37,000	-
5	Vanuatu	1+2	GIZ	International	300,000	24
		4	SPREP	Direct	137,000	5
Б	Tonga	18-2	MoFNP Tonga	Direct	300,000	12
7	Kiribati	1&2	MFAT NZ	Delivery	585,935	24
				Partner		
				Total	1,920,935	

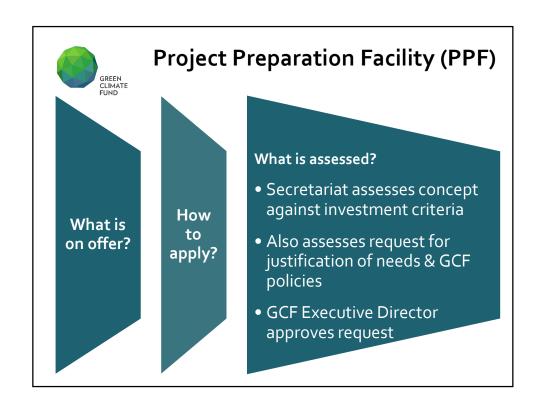
na = not applicable, PwC = PricewaterhouseCoopers

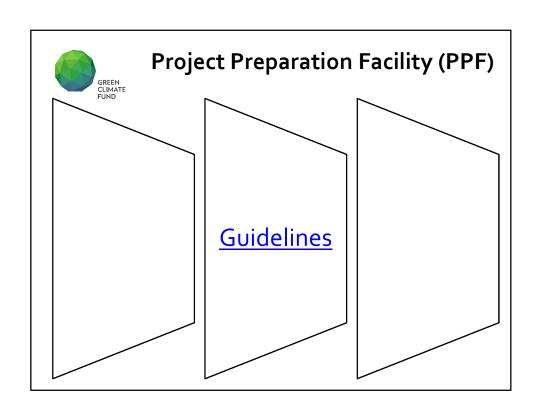
Approved 74 readiness and preparatory support requests , 61 countries totaling USD 21.9m Of this, Pacific SIDS constitute ~ 9% of total value through the above listed initiatives.



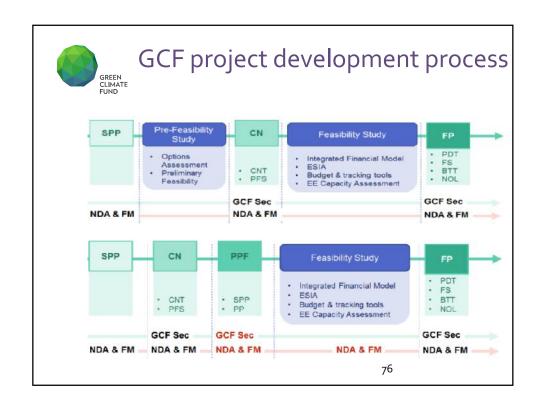














How are funding proposals initiated and developed?

- Anyone can propose ideas but only approved "accredited" entities can submit proposals.
- Unaccredited organization may work with a GCFaccredited multilateral development agency to develop a proposal
- Accredited entities can be International (e.g. UNDP, FAO, ADB), Regional (e.g. SPREP) or National (none yet in Vanuatu)



Successful GCF proposals

- *Integrated approach for both adaptation and mitigation impacts:
- Focus on needs within the context of climate change (people at the centre)
- Transformational impact (community livelihoods, institutions, landscape)
- Multi-sectoral and integrated approach building synergies across sectors and systems
- Build on tested approaches/solutions to scale up
- Leverage domestic investment
- Coordination among several sectors at all levels
- Institutionalise initiatives and ensure ownership sustainability beyond the project life
- Gender equity, social and geographic inclusion



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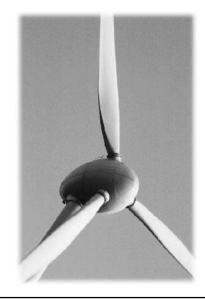
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Vanuatu's GCF aspirations

Pipeline by 2025 of USD 100 million / yr



NOW: 7 Pipeline Project Concepts



GCF Readiness



1) Climate Information Services for Resilient Development in Vanuatu (2016)

- For stakeholder consultations and needs confirmation
- COMPLETED

TOTAL FUNDING: approx. 140,000 USD







- Strengthen NDA Processes / Outreach
- Develop Financial Standard Operating
 Procedures for the Ministry of Climate Change
- Vanuatu GCF Country Programme
- Vulnerability Assessment Framework
- Integrate CF onto NAB Portal

TOTAL FUNDING: approx. 300,000 US





Vanuatu GCF Readiness Not GCF approved yet

3) Readiness Support for the Development of a Vanuatu National Green Energy Fund

Three feasibility studies:

- 1. Market demand study
- 2. Renewable Energy (RE) Technologies feasibility study
- 3. Market and business model study

to enable an informed decision by GoV regarding the National Green Energy Fund strategy and implementation priorities.

TOTAL FUNDING: approx. 370,000 USD



Green Growth

Institute



Project Preparatory Facility (PPF)



1) Promotion of Energy Efficient Appliances, lighting and equipment in PICs



- NOL & PPF proposal submitted by NDA
- Targeting Energy Efficiency building on the initial Pacific Appliance Labelling and Standards Project (PALS) project.

TOTAL FUNDING: approx. 1,440,000 USD



Project Preparatory Facility (PPF)

Design Stage

2) Enhancing Early Warning Systems to build greater resilience to hydro and meteorological hazards in SIDS

- Review of EWS
- Consultations & advocacy work
- Feasibility study (Environmental and Social Ris Organization Impact Assessment + Gender Analysis)
- Project formulation
- Build on SPREP-VMGD CIS project

TOTAL GCF FUNDING: approx. 726,000 USD



Project Preparatory Facility (PPF)

Design Stage 3) Off-Grid Rural Electrification through Renewables in Vanuatu • Integration of

• Integration of renewable energy into Vanuatu's remote islands

PPF for:

- · Site identification
- Feasibility studies
- Environmental & Social Safeguards & Gender Studies



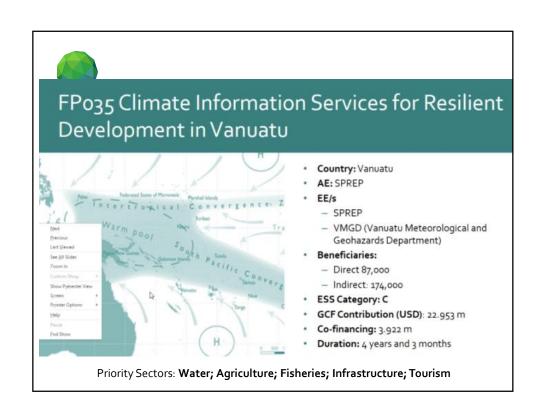






Full Proposals







8 Strategic Areas

	Energy access and power generation
	(E.g. on grid, micro grid or off grid solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)
П	Low emission transport
1.1	(E.g. high-speed rail, rapid bus system, etc.)
	Buildings, cities and industries and appliances
	(E.g. new and retrofilled energy-efficient buildings, energy-efficient equipment for companies and supply chain management, etc.)
	Forestry and land use
	(E.g. forest conservation and management, agroforestry, agricultural irrigation, water treatment and management, etc.)
×	Most vulnerable people and communities (Lightharpools) mitigation of operational risk associated with climate change – diversification of supply sources and supply chain management.
10000	d resilience of: Most vulnerable people and communities
	relocation of manufacturing facilities and warehouses, etc.)
\boxtimes	Health and well-being, and food and water security (Fig. dimate-resilient crops, efficient irrigation systems, etc.)
	Infrastructure and built environment
555750	(E.g. sea walls, resilient road networks, etc.)
	Face rates and acceptation and acceptation
×	Ecosystem and ecosystem services



Project Summary

Strengthening and application of Climate Information Services in five targeted development sectors: tourism; agriculture; infrastructure; water and fisheries.

- build the technical capacity in Vanuatu to harness and manage climate data; develop and deliver practical CIS tools and resources;
- support enhanced coordination and dissemination of tailored information; enhance CIS information and technology infrastructure;
- and support the application of relevant CIS through real-time development processes, for more resilient outcomes.



Project Outcomes

- 1. Enhanced capacity and capability of national development agents, to understand, access and apply CIS
- 2. Enhanced CIS communications, knowledge products, tools, and resources for practical application to development processes.
- 3. Enhanced reliability, functionality, utility and timeliness of underlying CIS delivery systems and data collection infrastructure.
- 4. Enhanced scientific data, information and knowledge of past, present and future climate to facilitate innovated and resilient development
- 5. Enhanced resilience of 60% of the population of Vanuatu, with 30% of the population benefitting directly through delivery of the project activities



Example Project Activities

- Review policy and institutional arrangements related to climate adaptation and disaster risk management, and use of CIS.
- Training and on-the-job support for application of CIS within the selected target sectors and scholarships for post-grad/graduate studies
- Apply CIS through selected case studies within the priority sectors;
- Develop sector-based multi-hazard, climate early warning systems CLEWS



- Improve seasonal climate impact forecasts
- Web-based, mobile device-compatible DSS to inform the agricultural sector (using agro-meteorological data and near realtime weather and climate data)
- Vanuatu network of community-based CIS 'champions' to facilitate access and use of CIS by local communities



- New CIS communication products that are sector/impact specific
- Vanuatu Climate Futures portal including downscaled (< 20Km grid size) multi-decadal projections for temperature, rainfall, drought, tropical cyclones, sea level anomalies and coral bleaching risk
- Rescue and digitise data from archived paper records for key climate parameters
- Data visualization (including photos, videos and spatial mapping) from Vanuatu climate data records



- Collect new coastal (inshore) bathymetric and topographic data and develop sea level and coastal inundation impact hazard maps for high risk (hazard/vulnerability) climate 'hot spots'
- Back-up and maintenance existing VMGD weather and climate infrastructure
- Install new automated weather stations and new Doppler radar system

	Financial Instrument			Amount	Currency
(a) Total project financing	(a) = (b) + (c) (i) Senior Loans (ii) Subordinated Loans (iii) Equity (iv) Guarantees (v) Reimbursable grants * (vi) Grants *			26.635	million USD (\$)
(b) GCF financing to recipient			22.953		million USD (\$)
	Financial Instrument	Amou	nt	Currency	Name of Institution
(c) Co- financing to recipient	<u>Grant</u>	1.5 2.182		million USD (\$) million USD (\$)	VMGD



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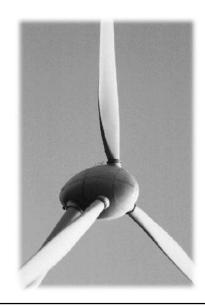
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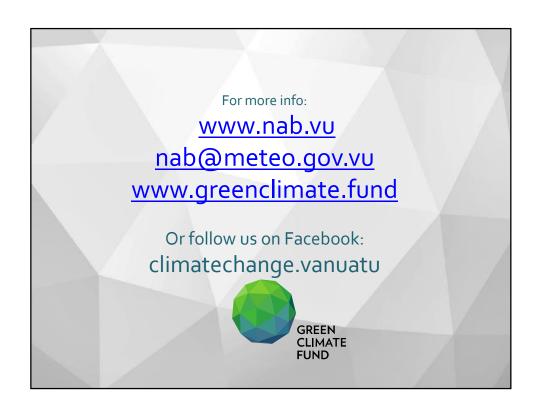
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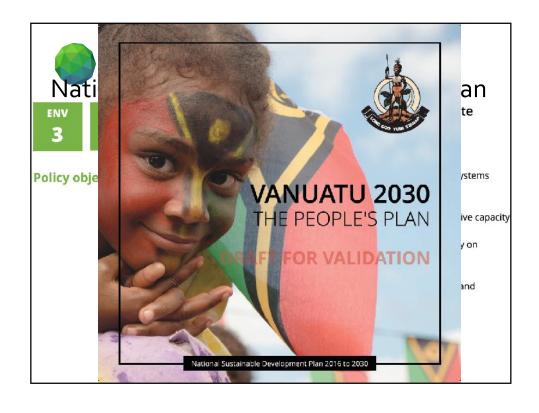
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Vanuatu's CC/DRR Policy

- Governance
- Finance
- Knowledge & Information
- Climate Change Adaptation & Disaster Risk Reduction
- Low Carbon Development
- Response & Recovery
- Cross Cutting Issues



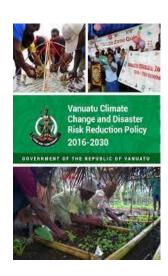


Finance Link In CCDRR policy

CCDRR Policy

7.2 Finance

- ensure adequate resourcing
- build financial capacity
- enable access to increased international funding
- robust financial systems





Vanuatu National Advisory Board on CCDRR

- Mandated by COM to oversee all activities pertaining to Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction in Vanuatu.
- Oversees and appraises all Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction projects in Vanuatu:
 - all projects need to be reviewed and approved by the NAB before they can be implemented.
 - NAB has a Project Screening Committee (appraises projects)
 - NAB has a Climate Finance Working Group (focuses on access and accreditation)





NAB's GCF Project Screening Process

- Recently established an interim project proposal screening process:
 - support the project screening committee to make informed recommendations to the board for validation.
- NAB's GCF Project Profile Form to be filled-in
- Intended to be filled in by the Accredited Entity (Implementing Partner) with support from the local partner(s)
 - Concept Stage
 - Project Proposal stage





Form Project details

- AE Info & justification of AEs expertise in relation to the project
- Project duration & funding details
- Info on lead Gov agency & other partners
- Info on Targeted sector(s)
- Project type
- Modalities



Project De Appraisal Process

- Rationale for project
- Components
- Governance arrangements
- · Local staff hired?
- · Policy alignment
- Proof of no duplication of work
- Risk management strategies
- Potential environmental & social impacts?
- Sustainability
- M&E
- · Cross cutting issues







- Find an Accredited Entity
- Engage with the NAB Secretariat from the design phase of your project so you can get appropriate feedback right at the beginning
- fill-in and submit the GCF Project Profile Form to the NAB



Submission Process



Once completed, submit the NAB Project Brief Form to the NAB Secretariat.

Who do I submit this to?

• NAB Secretariat: nab@meteo.gov.vu

When do I submit this to the NAB Secretariat?

• when an Accredited Entity has agreed to support the project.

Who should submit the form?

• The AE and be supported by local counterpart.

How many submissions are expected?

• 2 = 1 Concept & 1 full proposal



Screening Process



NATIONAL ADVISORY BOAR on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduct

- 1. Project Screening Committee assesses the project
- 2. Considering the recommendations made by the Project Screening Committee the *NAB makes a decision*.
- 3. The NAB's decision is forwarded to the party seeking endorsement:
 - If the project concept is successful, the NAB Secretariat informs the stakeholder and the NDA prepares a validation paper.
 - If the project concept is unsuccessful and is conditional, the NAB Secretariat informs the party.
- 4. Full **project proposal** must be submitted back to the NAB for final review and approval



How long does it take before I get feedback?

- Approximately 1-2 months.
- The Board convenes 6 times / year & the Project Screening Committee sits prior to Board meetings

