

Module 3: Accessing financial resources for the implementation of NAPAs

3.2. Accessing resources under the LDCF - Formulating funding proposals

LEG training workshops for 2012-2013

Anglophone African LDCs workshop

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In this module

Where are we?

Module 1: Setting the stage

Module 2: Implementation strategies for the NAPA

Module 3: Accessing financial resources for implementation of NAPAs

3.1. Introduction to the GEF and the LDCF

3.2. **Formulating funding proposals**

3.3. PIF, PPG, and CEO endorsement processes

3.4. Adaptation cost and co-financing

3.5. Latest development on the GEF-LDCF procedures

3.6 Accessing resources under the AF

Module 4: Tracking progress, monitoring and evaluation

Module 5: Best practices and lessons learned

Module 6: Mainstreaming adaptation into development

Module 7: The NAP process

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CASE STUDIES

Learning points:

- Understand the basic requirements for a funding proposal;
- Obtain insight in the issues related to baselines and co-financing.

Guiding questions:

- What are the steps in accessing funds?
- What are the key issues in a funding proposal?



Initial steps

Identifying focus and context:

- Rationale: NAPA priority(ies), sector(s) or area(s) to be addressed;
- Approach: projects, sector-wide/programmatic;

Mapping to national development goals:

- Environmental, social and development goals;
- Applicable national sector-wide approaches;

Stakeholder involvement:

- Consistent with the GEF's Public Involvement Policy (*GEF/C.7/6*);

Selection of a GEF agency/agencies:

- Comparative advantage;
- Agency's experience on the area;
- Working relations.



Defining project objectives and results

Objective(s):

- Reduce vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change;
- Increase adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change;
- Promote transfer and adoption of adaptation technology;

Results or anticipated outcomes:¹

- Adaptation mainstreamed in broader development frameworks;
- Vulnerability reduced in development sectors;
- Livelihoods diversified and strengthened;
- Knowledge and understanding of climate change-induced risks increased;
- Adaptive capacity to reduce risks to climate-induced losses strengthened;
- Awareness and ownership of adaptation strengthened;
- Relevant adaptation technology successfully demonstrated, deployed, and transferred;
- Enabling environment to support adaptation-related technology transfer enhanced.



Identifying baseline activities

Areas to look at:

- Relevant national development frameworks, plans, strategies, policies, programmes and projects;
- Existing infrastructural, institutional and human capacity;
- Data, information, awareness, etc.

Baseline activities that could count towards co-financing:

- Development assistance (bilateral or multilateral);
- Government budget;
- NGO and community groups contributions.

All of the above can be in cash/grant, loan, soft-loan, or in-kind.



Resources (available and needed)

Financial resources:

- Available resources under the LDCF;
- Possible support from local resources: government, private sector, NGOs, etc.;
- Possible support from bilateral, multilateral, regional and international sources;

Institutional capacity:

- Structures, systems, policies, regulations, committees, and roles;

Human capacity:

- Staff, skills, facilities;

Tools:

- Data, information, models, consumables, etc....



Monitoring and evaluation

- Defining a monitoring and evaluation plan throughout the project;
- The LDCF/SCCF Results-Based Management Framework has to be adopted at the project/programme design stage, and applied to measure progress throughout implementation.



References

- GEF, 2010. Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF). Available at <http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/publication/GEF-ADAPTION%20STRATEGIES.pdf>.

