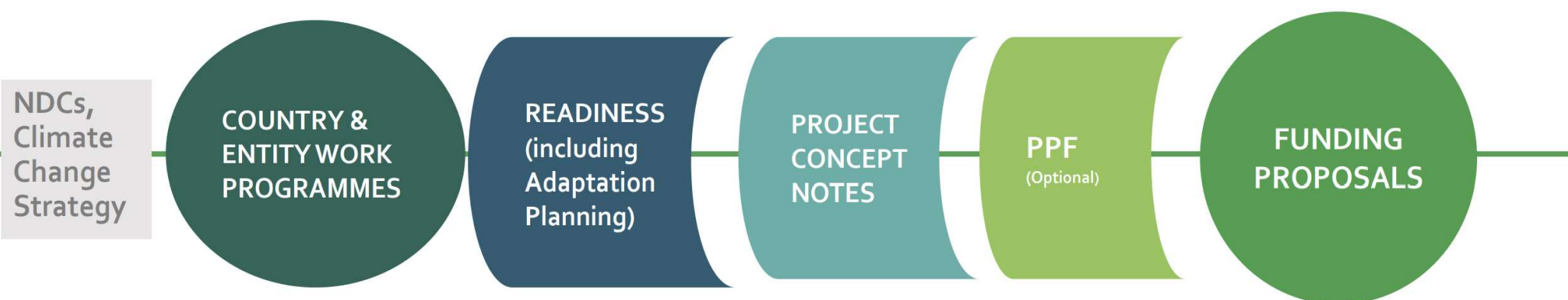




# SESSION 2:

# PROGRAMMING OVERVIEW



Country and Entity Work Programmes are the foundation, resulting in project proposals

Structured dialogues and direct access events further support funding proposal quality

# Key Programming Principles & Changes

## Key principles

- **Country-centered** approach to programming → moving away from the DP-centric approach
- **Systems thinking** and **programming** approach → moving away from 'grant-by-grant', incremental approach
- **Effectiveness** (delivery), **simplicity** and **speed** (processing)

## Major changes

Focus of readiness on **GCF pipeline origination** and **country ownership**

**Strategic, medium-term planning** of readiness support, over 4 years

**Streamlined objectives & modalities** for **simplification** of processes, **increased speed**, **ease of access** & **predictable** resources

**COUNTRY-LED Programming**

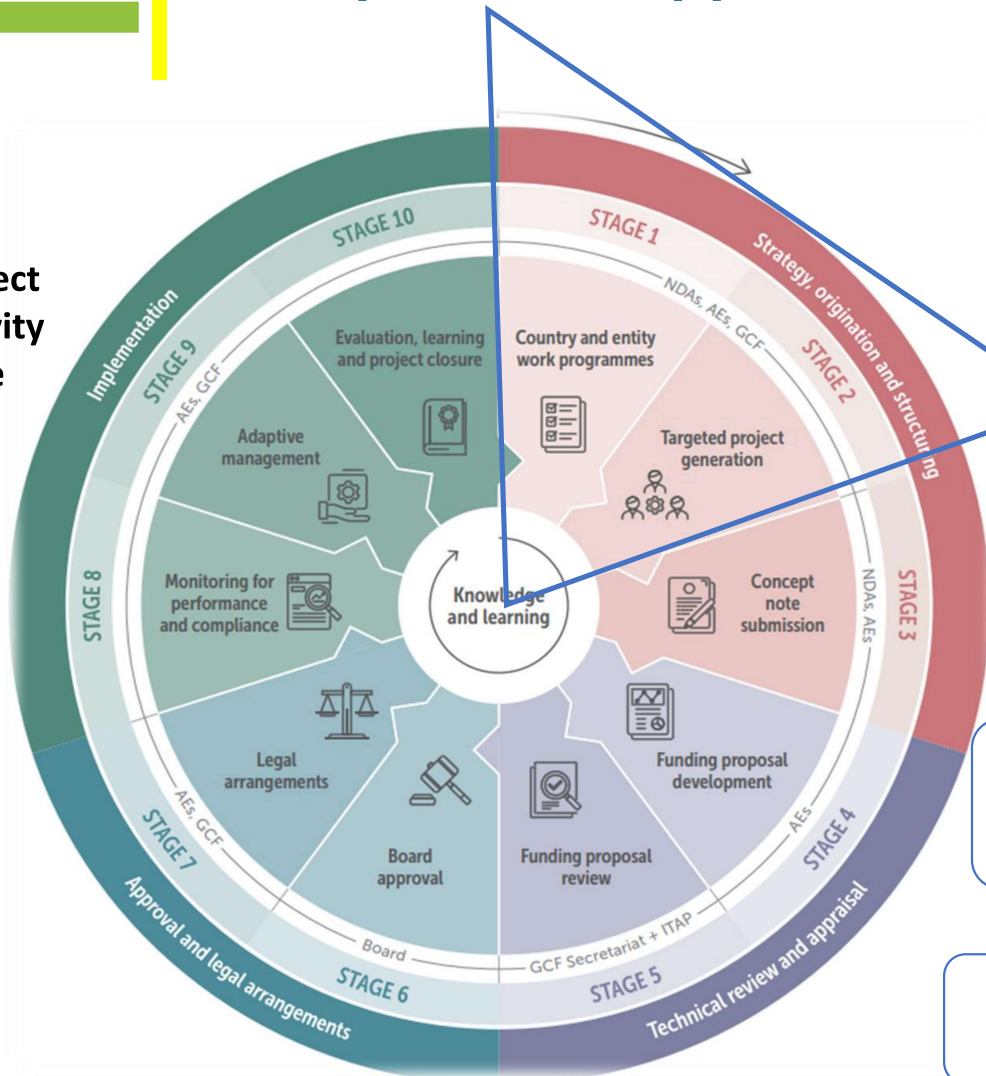
**Integrated Readiness PROGRAMME(S)\***

**Competitive SELECTION** of the **most suitable technical & financial offers**

\* Built-in flexibility

# country-centric approach

GCF  
Project  
activity  
cycle



**Readiness → Programming**

**Country programming and pipeline development is one process**

Readiness is **deployed more intentionally** to support origination of GCF pipeline based on the Country Programme as the single origination point for GCF investments

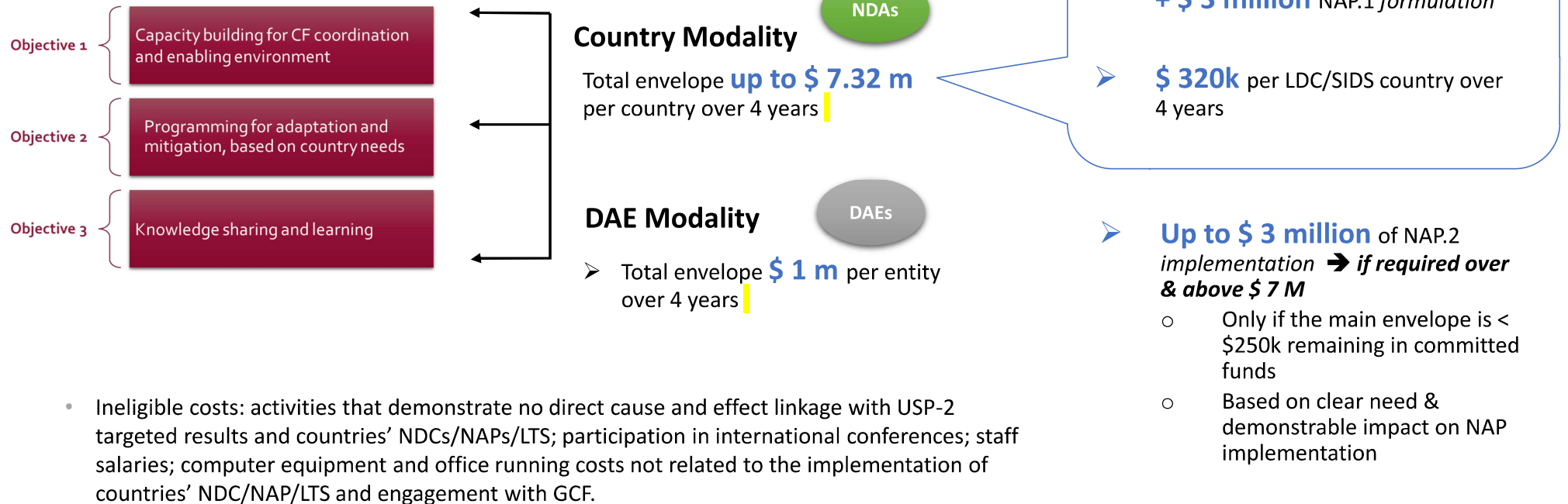
Phasing out entity work programmes. Entity programming must originate from the Country Programme document



# Readiness Strategy- 2024- 2027



# FINANCING MODALITIES FOR 2024-2027

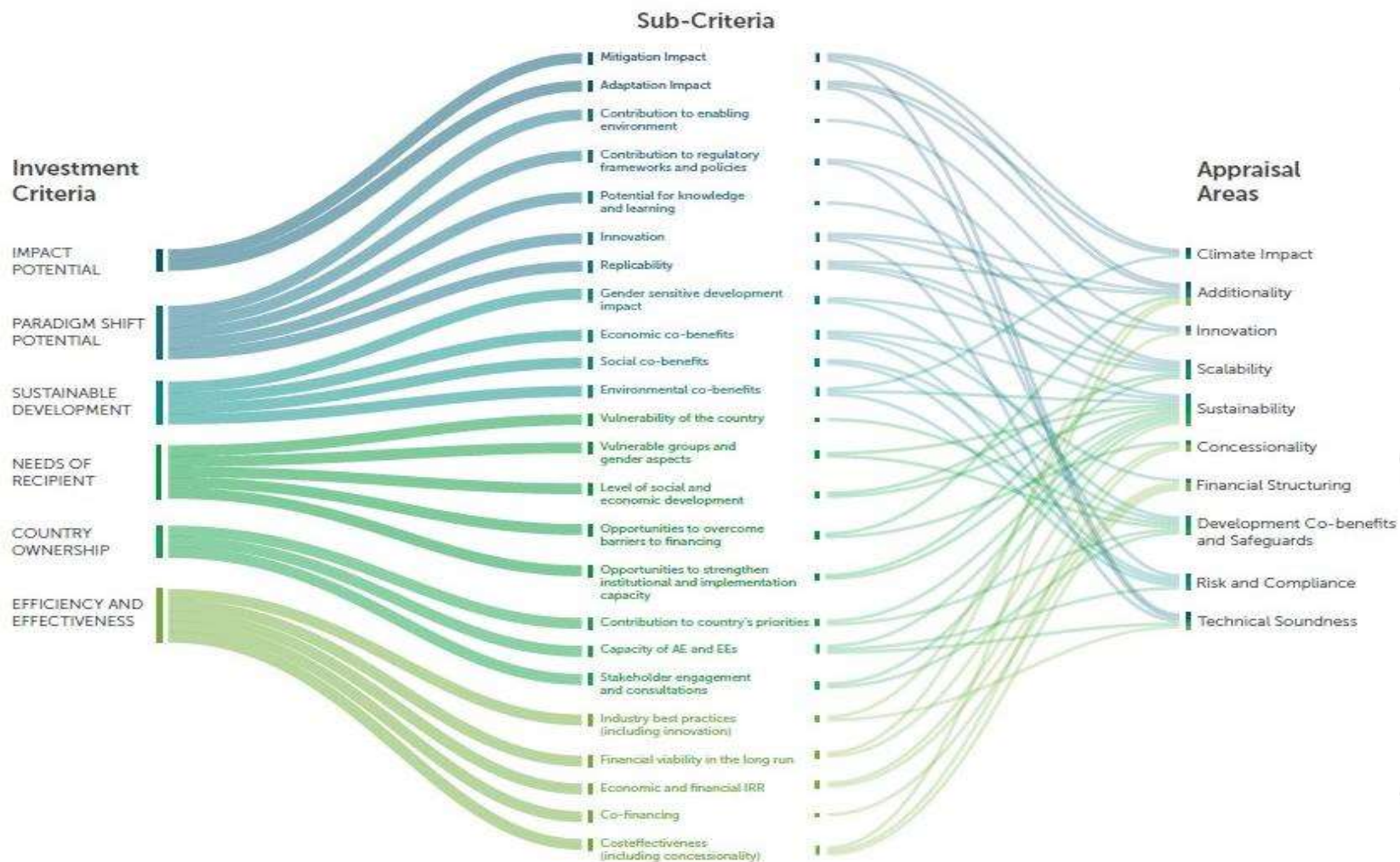




# Project Design

- Deciding on a GCF project/programme from a climate change perspective
- Synthesizing the climate change narrative – essential elements

# GCF Investment Criteria





## **Early engagement (pipeline development):**

**How do you decide whether GCF can fund your project from a climate change perspective?**



There is a climate change problem

OR

There is a development problem

Ok! GCF is here to help 😊

Step 1: Do you have reasonable evidence that climate change is a contributor to the worsening performance of a sector, infrastructure, community, heritage, ecosystem etc.?

OR

Step 1: Do you have reasonable evidence that climate change is a contributor to the development problem?

No

Yes

Step 2: Do you have evidence of a solution which can effectively address the climate change contribution to the problem?

No

Yes

Step 3: Do you have evidence that concessional finance is needed to implement the climate change solution?

No

Yes

GCF may finance the project

GCF may not finance the project

ADAPTATION

# Formulating a theory of change

## STEP 1: Formulation of the goal

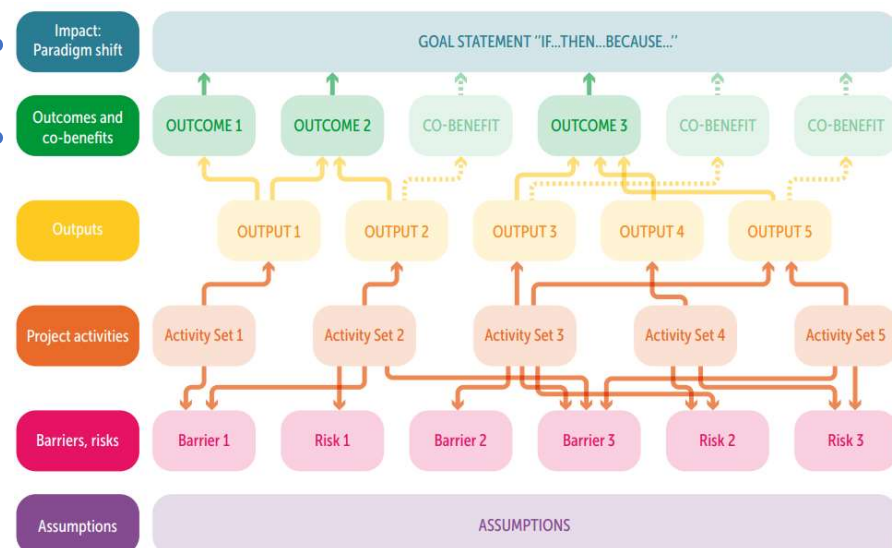
The goal is not what the project does on its own but something that the project contributes to achieving.

## STEP 2: Formulation of the goal statement

The goal statement is usually structured in the "IF ... THEN ... BECAUSE ..." format.

## STEP 3: Formulation of the project outcomes and co-benefits

Look into the outcomes (or conditions) and co-benefits that contribute to achieving the goal set up in STEP 1 and the linkages between the various outcomes.



## Formulating a theory of change

### STEP 4: Formulation of project outputs

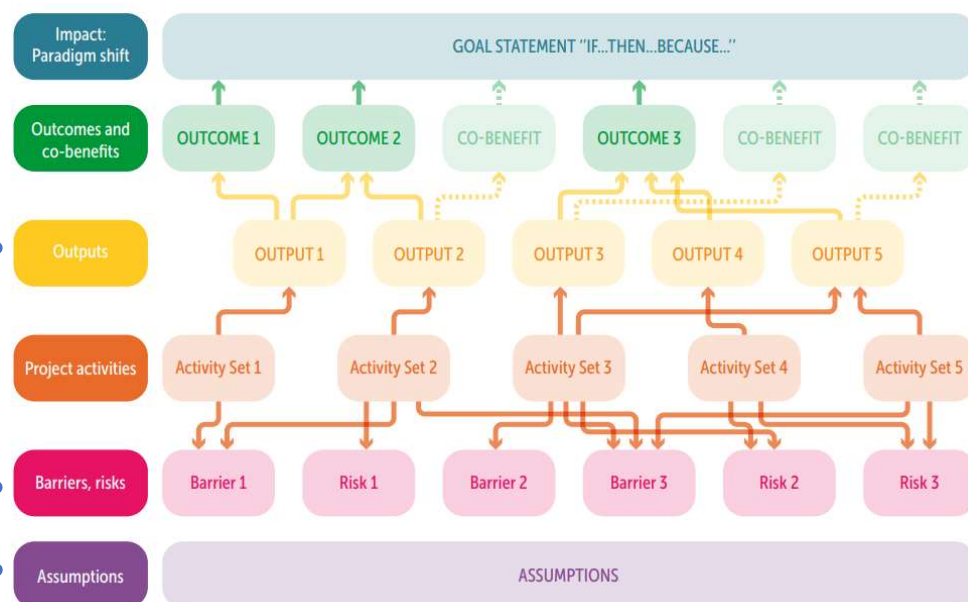
Analyze the activities and outputs that can lead to the outcomes of the project.

### STEP 5: Key assumptions

While making the assumptions, it may be required to rearrange some of the outcomes and outputs to ensure the ToC applies realistic assumptions linked to the project outcomes.

### STEP 6: Identification of barriers and risks

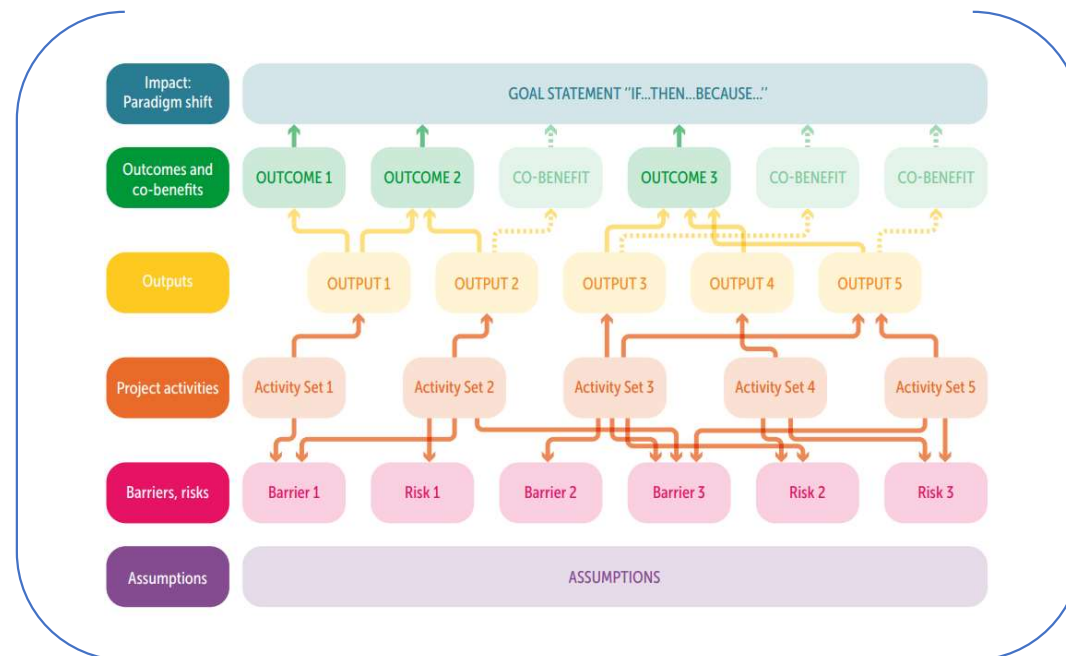
Identify and list elements that prevent the realization of the project outcomes. When the barriers are aligned with the assumptions and the outputs, it may be required again that some of the outputs and even outcomes are rearranged.



## Formulating a theory of change

### STEP 7: Finetuning of the initial Theory of Change

The development of a ToC requires a series of iterations before it is finalized. Once the initial draft of the ToC is formulated, it is important to review and, if necessary, realign the linkages between the outputs, outcomes and the final goal to ensure that all linkages have been captured, and that the ToC presents in a logical manner how the goal cascades back to outcomes and outputs.



## Key takeaways

- ToC development is an integral part of any FP, including for SAPs
- However, it is important that you develop a ToC even as part of your CN, for example in an annex.
- The ToC should be the starting point for conceptualization of any project or programme and should be preferably developed in a participatory manner





## Result management in the GCF

*In the context of sustainable development, the Fund will promote the **1) paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways** by providing support to developing countries to **2) limit or reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and to adapt to the impacts of climate change**, taking into account the needs of those developing countries particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. (GI para 2)*

Result measurement is a key in assessing how GCF investments deliver climate results and how project and programme results contribute to the overall objectives of GCF.



## OBSERVATIONS

- Too ambitious ToC. Realistic expectations as to what can be changed with a project
- Disconnect between ToC and project structure and design
- Assumptions at times generic and disconnected from specific country/territory
- ToC developed by only a few. Relevant stakeholders of the project must be involved to ensure a shared long term vision