
22nd Meeting of the Board of the Green Climate Fund

Summary of the Outcomes

26-28 February 2019
Songdo, Republic of Korea



GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND

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Introduction

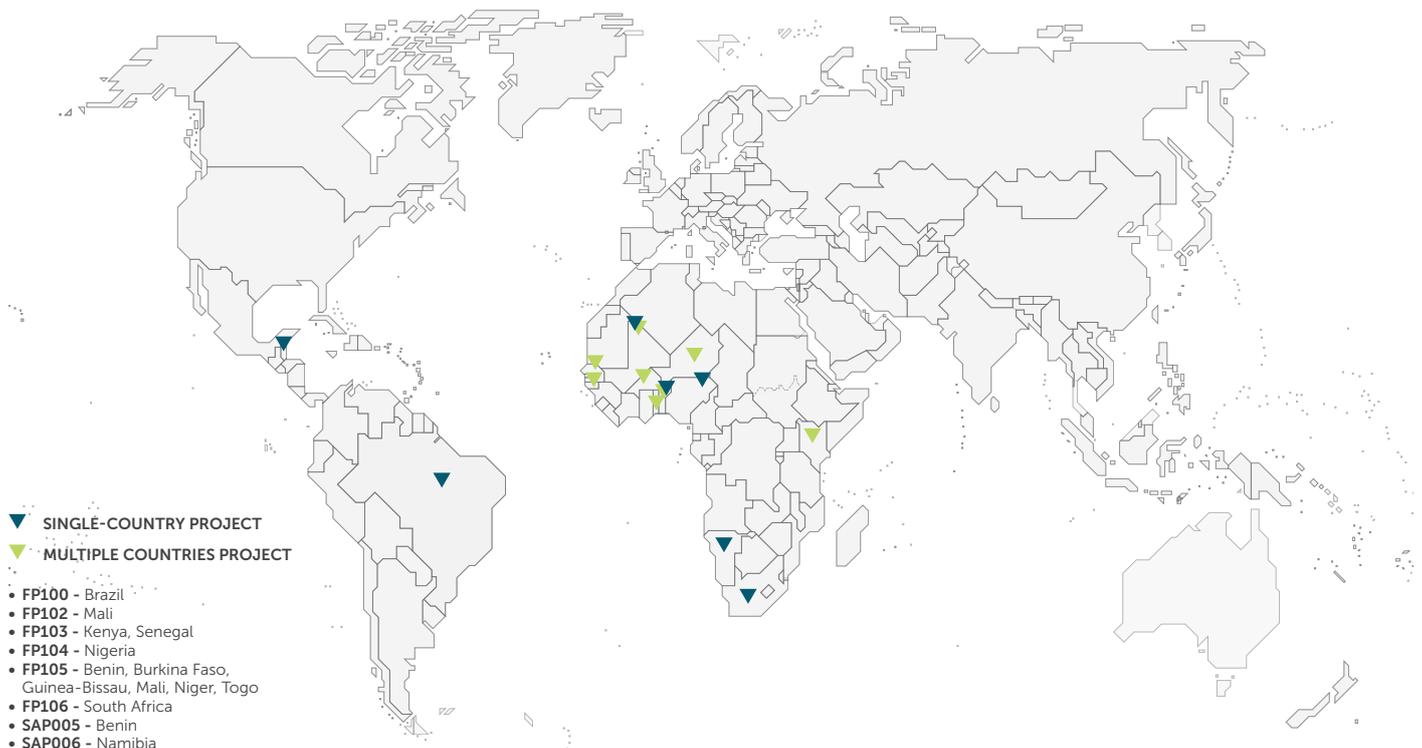
The 22nd Meeting of the Board of the [Green Climate Fund \(GCF\)](#) took place at GCF's headquarters in Songdo, Incheon, Republic of Korea, from 26 to 28 of February 2019. Mr. Nagmeldin Goutbi Elhassan Mahmoud and Mr. Josceline Wheatley presided over the meeting as the newly elected Co-Chairs of the Board for 2019. Representatives of the UNFCCC Secretariat, the World Bank (acting as the interim Trustee of the Fund), and the Board's Independent Technical Assessment Panel and its Accreditation Panel were present, as were over 200 representatives of [National Designated Authorities](#), [GCF Accredited Entities](#), and [Accredited Observers](#). The deliberations of the meeting were webcast in real time in accordance with Board guidelines, and video recordings of the meeting are available on the [GCF website](#).

At that meeting, the [GCF Board](#) approved **nine new projects and programmes**, including its first project under the GCF's new pilot programme for "REDD+ results-based payments" which provides payments for results derived from reducing emissions from deforestation. The total investment from the GCF for the projects and programmes approved at this meeting was **USD 0.4 billion**, which, with co-financing, will support over **USD 1.3 billion** in climate mitigation and adaptation action in **13 countries**.

GCF Portfolio tops 100 Projects and Programmes

With the approvals at the 22nd Board meeting (B.22), the GCF has now **approved 102 projects and programmes** with a total amount of over **USD 5.0 billion** in GCF funding in **97 countries**, and **USD 17.7 billion** in co-financing, making a total of **over USD 22.0 billion** available for climate action in developing countries. These approvals are projected to offset or reduce over **1.5 billion tonnes of CO₂eq**, and to benefit over **275 million people**.

MAP OF PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES APPROVED AT B.22



The GCF selects a new Executive Director of the independent Secretariat

After a competitive recruitment process, the GCF Board selected [Mr. Yannick Glemarec](#) to head the GCF Secretariat. Mr. Glemarec brings to the GCF 30 years of experience in climate change, development, finance and their interrelationships. His broad experience and enthusiasm for climate protection will help lead both the GCF and the first replenishment process into a new era. Mr. Glemarec has served as UN Assistant Secretary-General and Deputy Executive Director for Policy and Programme at UN Women. Earlier, Mr. Glemarec worked with the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office in New York, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in multiple countries.

A new orientation and increased resources for GCF's Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme

At B22, the Board approved a more targeted and impactful approach, and a record infusion of **USD 122.5 million** in funding for the [GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme](#). In addition, agreement on multi-year Readiness programming and other key reforms will help the Fund to deliver more targeted support for developing countries

“

I am honoured by the Board members' decision, and look forward to working together with the Board, Secretariat, and our partners to make a real impact in the fight against climate change

Mr. Yannick Glemarec remarks after the Board announcement

”



Nine new Accredited Entities

In addition to approving projects and programmes, the Board reviewed and approved the applications of nine new partners to be accredited to work with the GCF, and an application of one accredited entity to upgrade its accreditation scope. These approvals bring the total number of [GCF Accredited Entities](#) to 84, a number which now includes 48 national and/or regional Direct Access Entities, increasing the breadth of the Fund's potential impact. In addition, the approval of 7 new Direct Access Entities will further the growth of the important GCF [direct access modality](#).

Additional Operational Guidance

Beyond the expansion of the GCF's portfolio of projects, programmes and partners, B.22 established new guidance that will put the GCF in a position to more effectively advance its work in its first [replenishment](#) period. Specifically, the Board agreed on a new policy on the cancellation and restructuring of projects and programmes, and on the piloting of new investment criteria indicators designed to provide guidance to all GCF stakeholders in understanding how proposals deliver against the GCF's specified investment criteria. Moreover, the Board agreed to new policies covering prohibited practices, and protection from sexual exploitation, sexual abuse and sexual harassment. Finally, it agreed on new procedures and guidelines for the operation of the GCF's Independent Redress Mechanism. Taken together, these actions will increase country ownership, increase accountability, and support the development of high-quality proposals that are consistent with both national priorities and GCF goals.

84 Total number of Accredited Entities

48 Direct Access Entities (regional/national)



Macquarie
Alternative Assets
Management
Limited (MAAML)





“ We have taken a series of positive decisions at this Board meeting that set us on a path for a successful and ambitious replenishment of GCF, in particular the selection of Yannick Glemarec as our new Executive Director. ”

“ The Board has worked together in a positive spirit this week to expand our portfolio, improve our governance, and strengthen GCF’s operations. ”

“ GCF now has a USD 5.0 billion portfolio in 97 countries supporting low-emission, climate-resilient development. With decisions to ensure better governance, new project approvals, and a reinforced readiness programme, this Board meeting has left us in great shape for our first replenishment. ”

GCF BOARD MEMBERS





Roelof Buffinga
Netherlands



Frank Fass-Metz
Germany



Irina Ghaplanyan
Armenia



Ali Gholampour
Iran (Islamic Republic of)



Mathew Haarsager
United States



Hans Olav Ibrekk
Norway



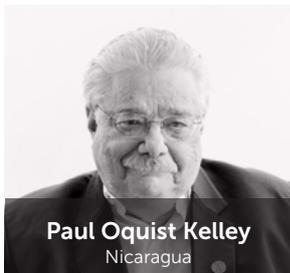
Ronald Jumeau
Seychelles



Hiroshi Matsuura
Japan



Richard Muyungi
United Republic of Tanzania



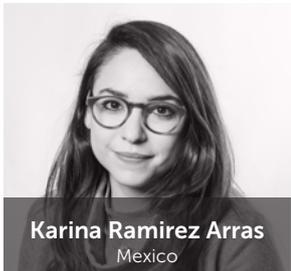
Paul Oquist Kelley
Nicaragua



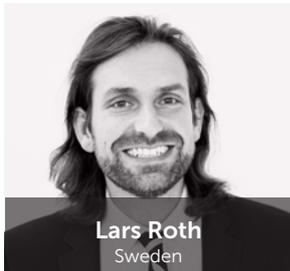
Wenxing Pan
China



Paola Pettinari
Italy



Karina Ramirez Arras
Mexico



Lars Roth
Sweden



Cyril Rousseau
France



Reinaldo Salgado
Brazil



Stefan Schwager
Switzerland



Ayman Shasly
Saudi Arabia



Jeremiah Garwo Sokan
Liberia



Cheikh Sylla
Senegal



Sue Szabo
Canada



Chris Tinning
Australia

Main decisions taken by the Board at its 22nd Meeting

SELECTION OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT SECRETARIAT

Consistent with a procedure adopted at its 21st meeting, and after a robust recruitment effort, the 22nd meeting of the Board selected Mr. Yannick Glemarec to lead the GCF Secretariat through its first formal replenishment and into the next phase in its development. Mr. Glemarec brings to the GCF 30 years of international experience in climate change, development, finance and their interrelationships. He served as UN Assistant Secretary-General and Deputy Executive Director for Policy and Programme in UN Women from 2015 to 2018. Before joining UN Women, he was the Executive Coordinator of the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office in New York from 2013 to 2015. Previously, he served as UNDP Executive Coordinator for the Global Environment Facility in New York from 2007 to 2012. Earlier, Mr. Glemarec worked with UNDP in increasingly senior development and environment programme positions in Switzerland, Vietnam, China and Bangladesh. He holds a PhD from the University of Paris in Environment Sciences, and two master's degrees in Hydrology and in Business Administration.

REPORT ON MATTERS RELATED TO THE FIRST FORMAL REPLENISHMENT OF THE FUND

At its 21st meeting, the Board agreed to launch the process for the GCF's first formal replenishment. At B.22, Board members representing the Board and the GCF in this process presented reports. One highlight noted included that during the Initial Organizational Meeting held from 22 to 23 of November 2018, agreement was reached on a set of rules of conduct for the replenishment discussions. It was also reported that the first consultation meeting would be hosted by Norway on 4-5 April 2019, and that a second meeting and a pledging conference are currently planned for August and October 2019, respectively. To support that effort, Mr. Johannes F. Linn, the newly selected global facilitator for the replenishment process, would help determine the best dates and venues for those sessions, and could also help in carrying forward any work on getting the support of a global champion to help build political momentum for the replenishment. The announced intent of Germany and Norway to double their contributions to the GCF was noted with

appreciation, as was the hope that these statements of intent would create momentum for increased contributions going into the first formal replenishment. The Board also discussed strategic programming for the GCF's replenishment, highlighting the Fund's potential to operate with increasing scale and impact in delivering both capacity building and project support for country-driven, transformational climate action, while maintaining a balance between mitigation and adaptation investments.

STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE GCF

At B.22, the Board considered a comprehensive report on the implementation of the 2015-2018 Strategic Plan that guided the operations of the GCF over the initial resource mobilization period (IRM). The Board also considered a synthesis of inputs submitted by Board members to the Secretariat on the update of the Strategic Plan. On that basis, the Board adopted a decision on a consultative process and timeline for updating the Strategic Plan and requested the Secretariat, with guidance from the Co-Chairs, to present an update of the Plan to the Board at its 24th meeting.

GCF READINESS AND PREPARATORY SUPPORT PROGRAMME

The GCF Readiness Programme aims to support country ownership and align GCF investments by strengthening the institutional capacities of countries and Direct Access Entities and enabling them to prioritize and oversee development and implementation of country-driven strategies and low- emission and climate-resilient interventions. At B.22, the Board discussed an independent evaluation of the Readiness Programme and agreed to a reoriented strategy and allocated an additional budget of **USD 122.5 million** for implementation of the programme. Among other things, the Board's decision outlines expected outcomes from each of five key programme objectives: capacity building, pipeline development, strategic frameworks, National Adaptation Plans/Adaptation Planning, and knowledge sharing and learning.

RESULTS MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (RMF): INDEPENDENT EVALUATION UNIT (IEU) RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE THE RMF, INCLUDING THE SECRETARIAT MANAGEMENT RESPONSE

As called for in the GCF Governing Instrument, the 5th meeting of the Board adopted the GCF's initial result areas and performance indicators and decided that the GCF's RMF should enable effective monitoring and evaluation of the outputs, outcomes and impacts of both the Fund's investments and portfolio and its organizational effectiveness and operational efficiency. At B.22, the Board considered an independent

evaluation of the RMF and a Secretariat-wide management response thereof. Among actions to be taken on the basis of this work, the Secretariat is mandated to undertake and present for the Board's consideration a revised RMF and updated performance measurement frameworks that integrates relevant Board decisions, policies and frameworks related to results management at B.24; develop a proposal to respond to gaps in the current portfolio for measurement and evaluation design and evidence generation by B.23; and ensure that Accredited Entities should adequately budget costs related to data collection and baseline assessment as part of project costs to establish credibility of results reporting. The Secretariat will present a report on the implementation of the IEU's recommendation to the Board at B.24.

INVESTMENT CRITERIA INDICATORS

At its 7th meeting, the Board adopted an "Initial Investment Framework" that specified six investment criteria for assessing funding proposals. Subsequently, the Board adopted more detailed elements of the criteria at its 9th meeting. The criteria include the potential impact/result of the proposal, and its paradigm shift and sustainable development potential, the needs of the beneficiary country, and the degree of country ownership and institutional capacity, as well as the economic efficiency and effectiveness demonstrated by the proposal. The investment criteria indicators adopted at B.22 will strengthen the implementation of the Investment Framework and will help all stakeholders to better understand them. These six investment criteria indicators are intended to evolve based on experience and lessons learned, therefore they were approved for a pilot period of one year.

PROHIBITED PRACTICES POLICY

At B.22, the Board adopted a Policy on Prohibited Practices that expresses the GCF's commitment to zero tolerance on Prohibited Practices. The policy establishes the specific conduct and activities that are prohibited by the GCF, including the obligations of covered individuals and counterparties to refrain from engaging in Prohibited Practices and to report suspected wrongdoing in relation to any Fund-related activities. In addition, it delineates the actions that the GCF may take when the Policy is violated. Prohibited practices covered under the policy include corruption, fraud, coercion, collusion, obstruction, abuse, money laundering, retaliation against whistle blowers, or financing of terrorism, each of which is defined.

GUIDELINES AND PROCEDURES OF THE INDEPENDENT REDRESS MECHANISM

The GCF has established an [Independent Redress Mechanism](#) (IRM). People who feel they have been harmed by a GCF project or programme may complain to the IRM. Also, where the Board does not fund a developing country's project or programme, that country can make a request, through the IRM, to have the decision reconsidered. At B.22, the Board agreed to a set of rules for the IRM that explain how requests for reconsideration and complaints will be handled. When handling complaints, the rules provide for solving problems through mediation. If relief is granted to a complainant, it will be monitored by the IRM. The rules also explain what the GCF will do if complainants or witnesses are threatened or harmed. The rules state that the IRM will bear the costs of handling complaints. Also, developing countries that are successful in a reconsideration request may be paid the costs of filing the request.



CONSIDERATION OF ACCREDITATION MATTERS

An entity wishing to submit a GCF project or programme for approval must first go through a rigorous review process to ensure it meets GCF requirements for, inter alia, fiduciary, environmental and social, and gender standards. There are two types of GCF Accredited Entities based on access modalities: direct access entities and international access entities. At B.22, the Board agreed to accredit nine new entities, including seven Direct Access Entities, bringing the total number of GCF Accredited Entities up to 84. In addition, the Board agreed to an upgrade of the accreditation type for the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Finally, the Board agreed to initiate a consultative process led by the Accreditation Committee with a view to presenting an updated accreditation framework for consideration at its 23rd meeting.

INTERIM POLICY ON THE PROTECTION FROM SEXUAL EXPLOITATION, SEXUAL ABUSE AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT (SEAH)

At B.22, the Board approved an interim policy that establishes GCF's zero tolerance for SEAH. The interim Policy sets out the following:

- Obligations for the GCF and its Covered Individuals to prevent and respond to SEAH and to refrain from condoning, encouraging, participating in SEAH;
- Detailed reporting and investigation procedures; and
- Protections and remedies available for victims and whistle-blowers.

The Independent Integrity Unit, in consultation with the Secretariat, is mandated to present an updated policy on the protection from SEAH that concerns Counterparties in Fund-related Activities by B.23.

UPCOMING BOARD DELIBERATIONS

At B.22, the Board adopted a revised 2019 workplan. As laid out therein, the Board is to review the Fund's initial accreditation framework, investment framework, results management framework and the initial modalities of the Fund's Private Sector Facility, starting at its next meeting, which is the twenty-third meeting of the Board. In addition, the Board will continue to consider and approve funding for projects and programmes on the remaining commitment authority from the IRM. The Board will also continue to consider additional matters including policies to further guide the operations of the Fund, and those on the procedures for Board decision-making without a Board meeting and in the absence of consensus. The Board will meet for its 23rd meeting from 6 to 8 July 2019 at GCF headquarters in Songdo, Incheon, Republic of Korea.

FP100 | Brazil

REDD+ RESULTS-BASED PAYMENTS FOR RESULTS ACHIEVED BY BRAZIL
IN THE AMAZON BIOME IN 2014 AND 2015



MITIGATION IMPACT



Anticipated Million Tonnes of
CO₂ equivalent avoided over
the programme lifetime

FINANCING



- Co-financing
- GCF financing

GCF RESULT AREAS



Forestry and
land Use

Focus
MITIGATION

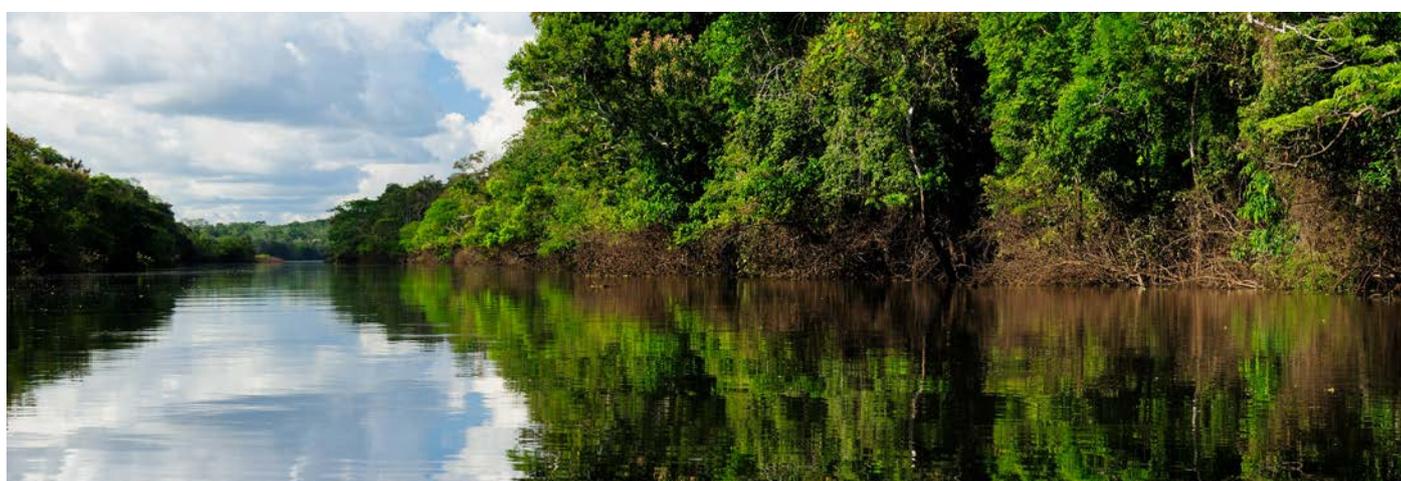
Accredited Entity:



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

SUMMARY

This is the first project that has been approved under the GCF's REDD+ results-based payments pilot programme. It provides payments for results derived from reducing emissions from deforestation in the Amazon region in 2014 and 2015. These results have subsequently been reported to the UNFCCC and undergone technical assessment and are fully compliant with UNFCCC requirements and the Terms of Reference for the GCF's pilot programme on REDD+ results-based payments. Considering that Brazil will reinvest the proceeds received through this project in activities that are consistent with their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) established under the UNFCCC Paris Agreement and national REDD+ strategy, Brazil will use the proceeds for (a) Development of a pilot of an Environmental Services Incentives Program for Conservation and Recovery of Native Vegetation (Floresta+); and (b) for Strengthening implementation of Brazil's REDD+ strategy.



FP101 | Belize



RESILIENT RURAL BELIZE (BE-RESILIENT)

BENEFICIARIES



(approx.)

FINANCING

USD 12.0m USD 8.0m



- Co-financing
- GCF financing

GCF RESULT AREAS



Health, food and water security



Livelihoods of people and communities



Infrastructure and built environment

Focus ADAPTATION

Accredited Entity:



SUMMARY

The project will increase resilience of smallholder farmers in Belize to climate change impacts that have negative consequences on agricultural yields of important commodities for the country. Specifically, the project will develop climate-proof selected value chains (six vegetables, one fruit, and bee keeping) of smallholder farmers, which strengthen economic stability and resilience. The project will also increase access to markets through rehabilitation of critical infrastructure. It will deploy grant award and on-lending mechanisms and work with producers' organizations and local communities to meet their needs in addressing the impacts of climate change. It is estimated that through this project, around 30,000 people, in 23 communities and five districts will benefit directly from increased access to climate information services for agricultural planning, climate-resilient agricultural practices and greater access to markets through resilient rehabilitated roads.



FP102 | Mali

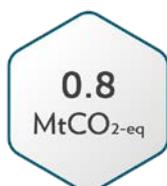
MALI SOLAR RURAL ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT

BENEFICIARIES



(approx.)

MITIGATION IMPACT



Anticipated Million Tonnes of CO₂ equivalent avoided over the programme lifetime

FINANCING



GCF RESULT AREAS



Energy generation and access

Focus MITIGATION

Accredited Entity:



SUMMARY

This first phase of the project will promote rural electrification through isolated solar photovoltaic (PV) green mini-grid systems as a low-carbon and resilient solution to the effects of climate change in the energy sector of Mali. This would be achieved by: increasing the rural population's access to electricity in 50 identified communities by (a) switching energy demand from diesel generators, kerosene lamps, paraffin candles and other emitting sources; and (b) by installing 4.83 megawatts of isolated solar PV mini-grid systems. In addition this project will strengthen the capacity of public institutions engaged in rural electrification; catalyse the development of an efficient solar market that will enable Mali to meet its renewable energy and greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction targets; contribute to the regulatory framework through capacity-building and putting in place an institutional framework to further promote the deployment of renewable energy; and catalyse the inclusion of the private sector in the programme through the incentivization of workable and long-term operation and maintenance concessions.



FP103 | Kenya, Senegal



PROMOTION OF CLIMATE-FRIENDLY COOKING: KENYA AND SENEGAL

BENEFICIARIES



(approx.)

MITIGATION IMPACT



Anticipated Million Tonnes of CO₂ equivalent avoided over the project lifetime

FINANCING

USD 8.2m USD 18.8m



■ Co-financing
■ GCF financing

GCF RESULT AREAS



Buildings, cities, industries and appliances

Focus
MITIGATION

Accredited Entity:

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

SUMMARY

Traditional biomass represents approximately 15% of total global energy use and helps meeting the cooking needs of approximately 2.5 billion people. The IPCC estimated that replacing traditional open fires with improved cookstoves (ICS) has a global mitigation potential between 0.6 and 2.4 Gt CO₂eq/year, while delivering a wide range of sustainable development benefits. This project aims to accelerate the growth of ICS markets in Kenya and Senegal and significantly increase the level and quality of ICS production and sales, particularly in remote rural areas. The intended outcome is to triple annual ICS production and sales by project end and achieve a six-fold increase by 2030, thereby supporting Kenya and Senegal to reach their stated NDC targets. The project is estimated to directly benefit 11.23 million people and lead to GHG emissions reductions of 6.47 Mt CO₂eq during the project lifetime and an additional 24.77 Mt CO₂eq by 2030.



FP104 | Nigeria

NIGERIA SOLAR IPP SUPPORT PROGRAM

MITIGATION IMPACT



Anticipated Million Tonnes of CO₂ equivalent avoided over the project lifetime

FINANCING

USD 367.0m USD 100.0m



Co-financing
GCF financing

GCF RESULT AREAS



Energy generation and access

Focus
MITIGATION

Accredited Entity:



SUMMARY

The Programme will catalyse delivery of approximately 400 MW of renewable power through the successful financing, construction and operation of the first 3 to 5 selected utility-scale solar power projects in Nigeria. The concessional financing and debt replacement facility provided through the project reduces the perceived risks of investing and catalyses private sector investment amidst the current financing challenges within the power sector, namely scarce and expensive financing from commercial financial institutions. GCF, with Africa Finance Corporation (AFC) as the Accredited Entity and the African Development Bank (AfDB) as a co-lender, joined forces to catalyse this investment by supporting eligible Independent Power Producers to achieve financial close, while creating an enabling environment for local financial institutions planning to finance renewable energy projects in the future.



FP105 | Benin, Burkina Faso, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Togo

BOAD CLIMATE FINANCE FACILITY TO SCALE-UP SOLAR ENERGY INVESTMENTS IN FRANCOPHONE WEST AFRICA LDCs



MITIGATION IMPACT



Anticipated Million Tonnes of CO₂ equivalent avoided over the project lifetime

FINANCING

USD 69.6m USD 69.7m



Co-financing
GCF financing

GCF RESULT AREAS



Energy generation and access

Focus MITIGATION

Accredited Entity:



SUMMARY

The programme targets six Least Developed Countries in West Africa, characterized by one of the lowest access rates to modern energy services in the world, high cost of electricity, overreliance on fossil fuels and subsequent energy security challenges. Based on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and country energy plans, the target countries plan to reach 1,192 MW of installed solar capacity by 2030. However, a significant mobilization of the private sector at scale would be required to bridge this gap. The programme will help the selected countries to achieve their NDCs and address the barriers to solar investments. It will do this by using a blended finance approach to provide affordable long-term funding to solar projects and by providing tenor extension loans that will help de-risk projects, and crowd-in commercial and public banks in scaling up solar investments in the region. The programme is expected to quadruple the existing solar capacity by providing 215 MW solar energy access to 2.9 million people. It will also provide grant funding to build the capacity of local project developers to structure investments, particularly in terms of project preparation and management. In addition, technical assistance will be provided to build the capacity of BOAD in integrating climate change considerations into project cycle. Finally, the programme will enhance the regulatory framework by building capacity of public institutions in the energy sector.



FP106 | South Africa



EMBEDDED GENERATION INVESTMENT PROGRAMME (EGIP)

MITIGATION IMPACT



Anticipated Million Tonnes of CO₂ equivalent avoided over the project lifetime

FINANCING

USD 437.0m USD 100.0m



- Co-financing
- GCF financing

GCF RESULT AREAS



Energy generation and access

Focus
MITIGATION

Accredited Entity:



SUMMARY

The GCF-DBSA Embedded Generation Investment Programme (“EGIP”) will support the implementation of renewable energy projects with a capacity of 330 MW, which is comprised of 280 MW Solar PV and 50 MW Wind. This will be done through two components. The first component will provide credit support to private sector solar and wind Independent Power Producers established as special purpose vehicles that are backed by non-sovereign off-takers in order to enhance bankability of such renewable energy projects. The second component will provide credit support to special purpose vehicles, which are established and owned by Local Community Trusts (LCTs) and/or, Small, Medium and Micro-sized enterprises (SMMEs) to support such LCTs and SMMEs in obtaining and managing an equity ownership in local renewable energy sub-projects.



SAP005 | Benin



ENHANCED CLIMATE RESILIENCE OF RURAL COMMUNITIES IN CENTRAL AND NORTH BENIN THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ECOSYSTEM-BASED ADAPTATION (EBA) IN FOREST AND AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPES

BENEFICIARIES



(approx.)

FINANCING

USD 1.0m USD 9.0m



- Co-financing
- GCF financing

GCF RESULT AREAS



Health, food
and water
security



Ecosystems
and ecosystem
services



Infrastructure
and built
environment

Focus ADAPTATION

Accredited Entity:



SUMMARY

Most of Benin's rapidly growing population lives in rural areas, where agriculture supports about 70% of population's livelihoods, and provides about 80% of export income to the economy. This strong dependency on agriculture is heavily impacted by environmental degradation and climate change. The project objective is to halt the negative cycle of climate change, agricultural yield depletion and natural resource degradation in central and northern Benin to build resilience of local communities, using an Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) approach. The EbA will integrate climate-resilient agriculture techniques with the tailored restoration of degraded forest ecosystems. Thus, the project will address current and future climate change impacts through three components focusing on restoration of degraded forest ecosystems, enhancing agricultural productivity and improving technical and institutional capacity of governments and communities.



SAP006 | Namibia



BUILDING RESILIENCE OF COMMUNITIES LIVING IN LANDSCAPES THREATENED UNDER CLIMATE CHANGE THROUGH AN ECOSYSTEM-BASED ADAPTATION APPROACH

BENEFICIARIES



(approx.)

FINANCING

USD 0.2m USD 8.9m



- Co-financing
- GCF financing

GCF RESULT AREAS



Health, food
and water
security



Livelihoods
of people and
communities



Ecosystems
and ecosystem
services

Focus MITIGATION

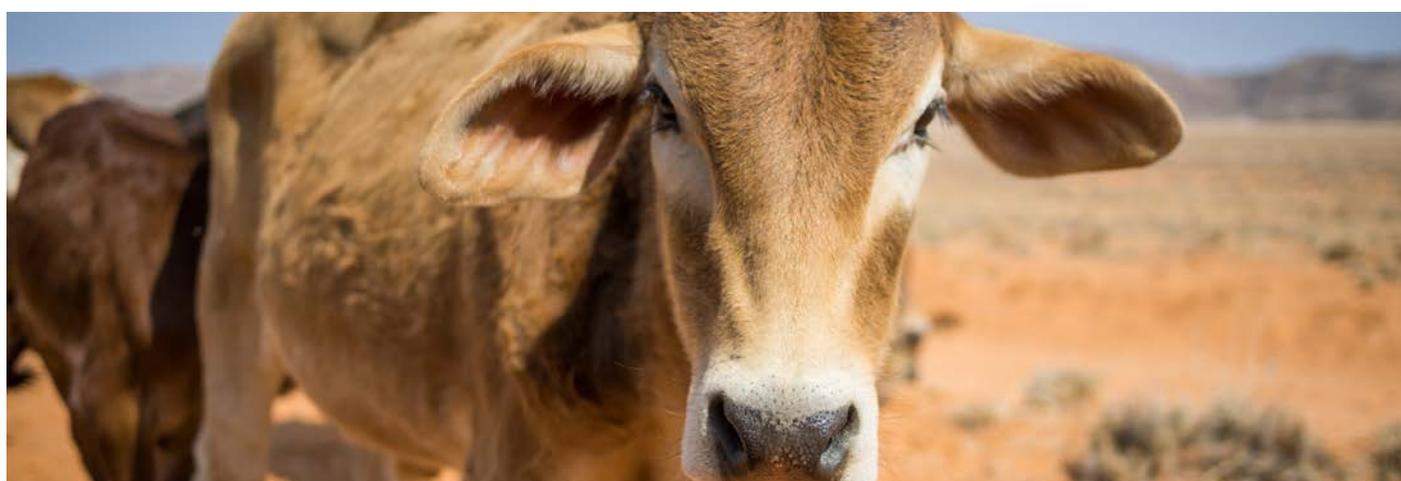
Accredited Entity:



**Environmental Investment Fund
of Namibia** | ensuring sustainability

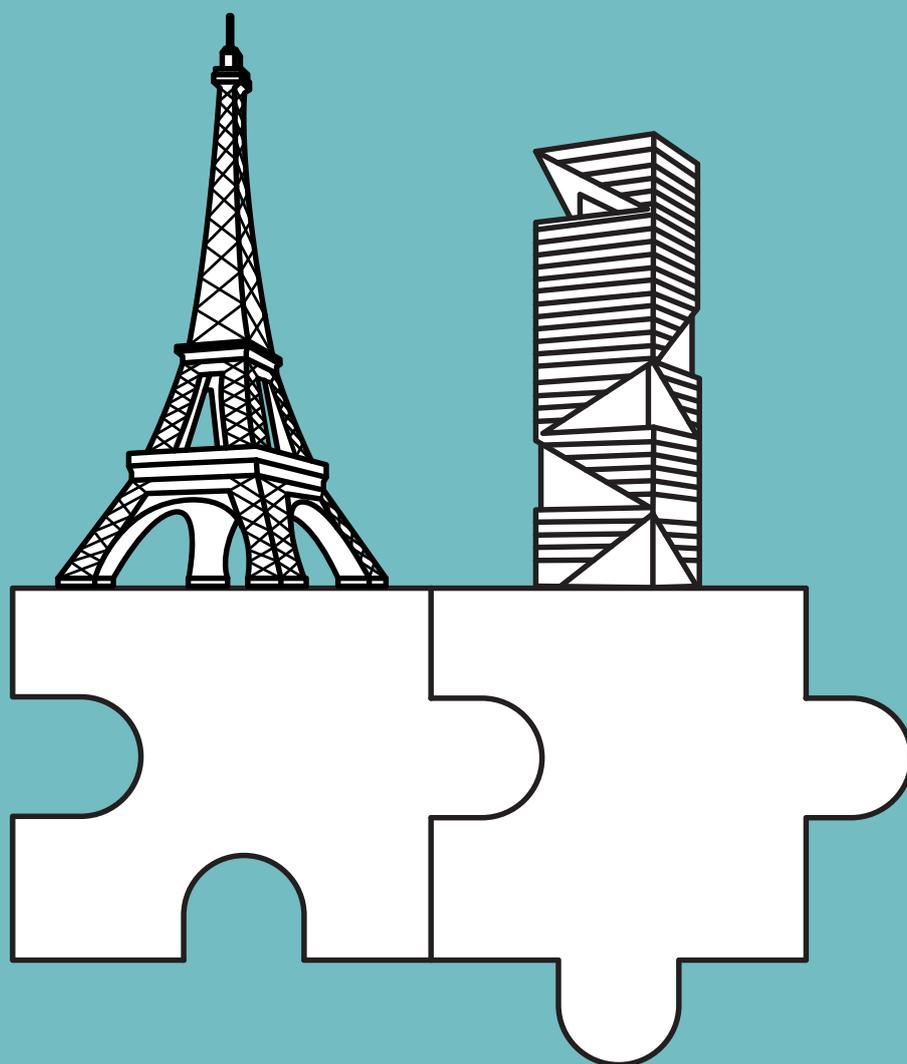
SUMMARY

70% of Namibia's population depends on natural resources to sustain their livelihoods. The productivity of these natural resources is threatened by both climate and non-climate drivers, both which increase the vulnerability of rural communities. This project will use Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) as cost effective and low risk approach to build climate resilience across eight targeted landscapes in Namibia. The project is based on the premise that biodiversity and ecosystems provide valuable services that increase the climate resilience of local communities. Activities undertaken as part of the project will maintain and enhance ecosystem integrity to continue to support the generation of food and income in order to reduce the severity of negative socio-economic impacts of climate change on vulnerable rural households. In addition, adaptive capacities at the community level will be improved so that communities are able to sustainably manage natural resources.



Turning
climate
ambition

into
climate
action



This document provides a summary of the outcomes of the twenty-second meeting of the Board of the Green Climate Fund (the "GCF") and does not represent the official report of the meeting. Accordingly, it is provided without warranty of any kind, including completeness, fitness for a particular purpose and/or non-infringement. For the full details of the outcomes of the twenty-second meeting of the Board of the GCF, please refer to the related compendium of decisions and the official report of the meeting. The boundaries, colours, denominations, and other information shown on any map, and the use of any flags, in this document do not imply any judgment on the part of the GCF concerning the legal status of any territory or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.