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## Grenada's National Designated Authority's Toolkit for Engaging with the Green Climate Fund







**Department of Economic and Technical Cooperation  
Ministry of Finance, Planning, Economic Development and Physical Development**

The development of this toolkit for Grenada's National Designated Authority was commissioned through the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)'s project "Support to the Government of Grenada in the process of setting up institutional structures for accessing the Green Climate Fund" under the Getting Grenada GCF-Ready (3G) programme.

This Handbook provides simplified but practical guidelines for Grenada's NDA with the view that it will be shared with other relevant stakeholders seeking to learn more about the GCF, its modalities and required procedures contextualized for Grenada.

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## FOREWORD

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Our beautiful island is continuing to make strides to develop to grow its economy. With the growing threat of climate change, climate financing is essential since we are among the countries most vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. Having experienced several extreme events in the recent past which have negatively impacted our economy, making it more climate-resilient is an imperative. Therefore, our ability as a country to position ourselves to access funding from the largest global climate fund, the Green Climate Fund, for climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts is very important.

I am confident that this toolkit will help us in this effort since it aims to explain the support available to access the Fund's resources and elaborate on the roles and responsibilities of Grenada's National Designated Authority as the interface between Grenada and the Fund. The toolkit also provides a structure that ensures any future project or programme is consistent with Grenada's laws, climate policies and strategies while meeting the Fund's requirements.

The process of developing Grenada's NDA Toolkit was conducted with the input of more than 50 stakeholders and experts from all climate related fields, including climate change focal points from critical sectors as well as the private sector.

I would like to thank the Green Climate Fund along with the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) for their financial support, the Permanent Secretary, the Department of Economic and Technical Cooperation as the National Designated Authority, the National Climate Change Committee and the Getting Grenada Green Climate Fund Ready (3G) Project team, for their support throughout this process.

As a small island nation, we depend on international technical expertise and financial support to deal with the impact of global greenhouse gas emissions --- particularly financial support that cannot be diverted from critical domestic development priorities such as health, education, infrastructure and poverty reduction. Grenada is committed to partner with the GCF and national, regional and international accredited entities to transform Grenada into a more climate-resilient nation—continuing to be the Spice of the Caribbean.

**Patricia Clarke (Ms.)**

Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Planning, Economic Development and Physical Development

## ABOUT THE TOOLKIT

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### Purpose

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The intention of this toolkit is to provide background information regarding the role of Grenada's NDA and to provide an outline of the requirements pertaining to the activities that the NDA is mandated to carry out in its relationship with the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

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### Users

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The Toolkit is intended for four main categories of individuals:

- **Grenada's National Designated Authority (NDA):** Grenada's NDA will utilize this Toolkit to support the carrying out of the functions of the NDA as required by the GCF.
- **Project Proponents:** entities that are responsible for or looking to develop GCF funding proposals, including, line ministries, national-government agencies, statutory bodies, non-governmental organisations, and the private sector.
- **Direct Access Accreditation Seekers:** organisations in Grenada that are public, private, non-governmental, sub-national, or national, and are interested in becoming a direct access entity accredited with the Fund.
- **Executing Entities:** entities in Grenada that are executing or implementing activities as part of a GCF funded project or programme who are looking to find out more about the GCF and local procedures related to GCF.
- **General Viewers:** persons in Grenada who are interested in acquiring general knowledge about the Fund, its operations in Grenada and how Grenada's NDA is carrying out its functions.

## OVERVIEW OF THE TOOLKIT

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### Chapter 1: Introduction

Provides an overview of the purpose of the Toolkit and its contents (p.16)

### Chapter 2: The Green Climate Fund

This section provides an overview of the GCF. This includes the strategic areas that are supported by the Fund, access modalities and other background information that will support the strategic access to the Fund's resources (p.19)

### Chapter 3: Grenada's Nationally Designated Authority

Outlines the roles and responsibilities of the NDA in Grenada, including an overview and structure of the NDA (p.30)

### Chapter 4: Stakeholder Engagement

Provides overview of the guiding principles of stakeholder engagement in Grenada and the basic requirements that need to be met (p.34)

### Chapter 5: Accreditation

Provides an overview of the accreditation process with the Fund and guidance on how to achieve accreditation status (p.36)

### Chapter 6: Funding Proposals and Project Cycle

Outlines the funding criteria of the Fund and provides guidance for the stages, process and timelines of Grenada's project cycle, including development and submission of concept notes and project proposals (p.41)

### Chapter 7: Grenada's No-Objection Procedure

Describes Grenada's procedure for the evaluation of proposals and the issuance of the No-Objection Letter (p.47)

### Chapter 8: Review and Update of the Toolkit

Outlines recommendations and timeline for the review and update of the Toolkit (p.54)

### Chapter 9: GCF Resource Library

Provides a list of resources to support users in their work on GCF-related engagements (p.55)

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## ACRONYMS

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AE	Accredited Entity
AF	Adaptation Fund
AMA	Accreditation Master Agreement
CCCCC	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CDKN	Climate and Development Knowledge Network
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CIF	Climate Investment Funds of the World Bank
COP	Conference of Parties
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre & Network
DA	Direct Access
DAE	Direct Access Entity
DETC	Department of Economic and Technical Cooperation
DP	Delivery Partner
EDA	Enhanced Direct Access
EE	Executing Entity
ESIA	Environment and Social Impact Assessment
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
ESS	Environmental and Social Safeguards
FAA	Funded Activity Agreement
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FMCA	Financial Management Capacity Assessment
FP	Funding Proposal
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GCF-RP	Green Climate Fund Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse gases
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GoG	Government of Grenada
IRM	Independent Accountability and Redress Mechanism

ITAP	Independent Technical Advisory Panel
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MSME	Micro-, Small-, and Medium- Sized Enterprises
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NDA	National Designated Authority
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NOL	No-Objection Letter
OAS	Online Accreditation System
PMF	Performance Measurement Framework
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPF	Project Preparation Facility
PS	Performance Standards
PSF	Private Sector Facility
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
RFP	Request for Proposal
RMF	Results Management Framework
SAP	Simplified Approval Process
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNE	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WFP	World Food Programme
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WWF	World Wildlife Fund, Inc.

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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**Accredited Entity:** An entity that is accredited by the GCF Board in accordance with the Governing Instrument and relevant Board Decisions.

**Adaptation:** Adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities<sup>1</sup>. Adaptation focus areas include: increased resilience of health, food and water systems; infrastructure; ecosystems; and enhanced livelihoods of vulnerable people, communities and regions.

**Basic Fiduciary Standards:** Refers to the basic and specialized fiduciary requirements of the GCF that AEs and Readiness Delivery Partners need to comply with depending on the nature of the activities funded by the GCF. These standards assess the capacity of an entity to identify, prepare, submit and implement funding proposals for projects and programmes in line with national needs for mitigation and adaptation to climate change. They include: (a) key financial and administrative capacities; and (b) transparency and accountability.

**Concept Note:** A document that provides essential information about a proposal to seek feedback on whether the concept is aligned with the objectives, policies and investment criteria of the GCF. The concept note is not mandatory but strongly encouraged to promote early feedback from the GCF Secretariat, to streamline with the Project Preparation Facility (PPF), and to allow for a faster review process. The [concept note template](#) can be downloaded from the GCF website.

**Delivery Partners:** Institutions selected by the NDA or Focal Point to implement activities approved under the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme. Readiness Delivery Partners provide services such as: development of readiness request proposals; implementation and supervision; fiduciary management; progress reporting; and project completion and evaluation. Readiness Delivery Partners may be AEs or other institutions who meet the financial management capacities requirements of the GCF. Readiness Delivery Partners who are not AEs must accomplish the FMCA template to be approved for managing Readiness support to countries.

**Direct Access:** Direct access allows for fund transfer directly to recipient countries via sub-national, national or regional AEs. One of the goals of incorporating direct access into the design of the GCF is to increase country ownership. The accreditation of national entity is therefore an essential component for the success of the GCF direct access design component.

**Direct Access Entities:** Institutions that apply for accreditation through the direct access modality. They are regional, national, and sub-national institutions that are required to provide

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<sup>1</sup> Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change definition.

evidence of a nomination from an NDA or Focal Point with their application documents. Entities that are accredited under the direct access modality, or wish to be accredited, may be eligible to receive support under the Readiness Programme at the request of its NDA or Focal Point.

**Enhanced Direct Access:** The term ‘enhanced direct access’ was introduced to the GCF to characterise a stronger devolution of decision-making, where both funding decisions and management take place at the national level.

**Environmental and Social Management System:** The ESMS of the entity is the framework of policies/systems/structures, which aims to minimize the environmental and social risks associated with the performance standards. The ESMS is comprised of a set of management processes and procedures, which help the national entities to identify, analyze, control and reduce the adverse environmental and social impacts of activities under projects/programmes. It can take various forms depending on the needs and structure of the institution.

**Environmental and Social Safeguards:** A set of criteria that aims to address key environmental and social risks in the implementation of activities to be funded by the GCF.

**Evaluation:** Aims at increasing the knowledge about one or several aspects of the intervention for learning, informing decision-making processes, and being accountable to stakeholders, donors and citizens

**Executing Entity:** An entity through which GCF proceeds are channelled for the purposes of a funded activity or part thereof; and/or any entity that executes, carries out or implements a funded activity, or any part thereof. An accredited entity may carry out the functions of an executing entity, though it is preferable if local and national actors execute projects/programmes.

**Focal Point:** An individual or authority designated by a developing country party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to fulfill all functions of a National Designated Authority (NDA) on a temporary basis, until it has designated an NDA.

**Funding Proposal:** A document that is submitted by entities who want to get access to GCF resources for climate change projects and programmes. Funding Proposals can be submitted to the GCF at any time or as a response to a Request for Proposals (RFP). Funding Proposals that are submitted to GCF are subject to a review process, culminating in a decision by the GCF Board as to whether to support the project.

**Gender Policy:** The GCF’s Gender Policy aims to ensure that the GCF will contribute to gender equality through a gender-sensitive approach and will, in turn, achieve greater and more sustainable climate change results. The gender policy is applied to all the GCF’s activities, whether implemented by international, regional, national or sub-national, public or private entities or institutions that access GCF’s resources.

**Indicator:** A measurable characteristic or variable (quantitative or qualitative) which helps to describe an existing situation and to track changes or trends – i.e. progress – over time.

**Investment Criteria:** Six investment criteria adopted by the GCF Board, namely impact potential; paradigm shift potential; sustainable development potential; needs of the recipient; country ownership; and efficiency and effectiveness. There are coverage areas, activity-specific sub-criteria, and indicative assessment factors that provide further elaboration.

**Mitigation:** In the context of climate change, a human intervention to reduce the sources or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases. Examples include using fossil fuels more efficiently for industrial processes or electricity generation, switching to solar energy or wind power, improving the insulation of buildings, and expanding forests and other ‘sinks’ to remove greater amounts of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. The focus areas for mitigation include: low emission transport, low emission energy access and power generation at all scales; reduced emissions from buildings, cities, industries and appliances; and sustainable land and forest management (including REDD+ implementation) for mitigation.

**National Climate Change Committee:** As defined in its ToRs, the NCCC has to be seen as the central coordination mechanism for all climate change issues relevant in Grenada, and hence needs to be involved in and provide guidance for the GoG in all such processes, including climate finance and GCF related processes. The NCCC consists of 13 government members and four subcommittees, namely: (1) Mitigation, (2) Adaptation, (3) Finance and Sustainable Development, and (4) International Negotiations and Relations. All subcommittees have the ability to nominate additional members from the private sector and civil society.

**National Designated Authority:** A core interface and the main point of communication between a country and the GCF. The NDA seeks to ensure that activities supported by the GCF align with strategic national objectives and priorities, and help advance ambitious action on adaptation and mitigation in line with national needs. A key role of NDAs is to provide letters of nomination to direct access entities.

**Paradigm Shift:** A fundamental shift of all countries towards low-carbon and climate-resilient sustainable development, in accordance with the GCF agreed results areas and consistent with a country-driven approach. It should be noted that this is not an official definition from the GCF and that the terms ‘paradigm shift’ and ‘transformational change’ are often used interchangeably.

**Performance Measurement Framework:** A set of indicators established by the GCF to measure progress towards intended results based on the paradigm-shift objective, Fund level impacts and project/programme outcomes as outlined in the GCF’s mitigation and adaptation logic models.

**Project:** A set of activities with a collective objective(s) and concrete outcomes and outputs that are narrowly defined in scope, space and time; and that are measurable, monitorable and verifiable.

**Programme:** A set of interlinked individual sub-projects or phases, unified by an overarching vision, common objectives and contribution to strategic goals, which will deliver sustained climate results and impact in the GCF result areas efficiently, effectively and at scale.

**Results Management Framework:** A life-cycle approach to results management through measurements to improve decision-making, transparency and accountability. The approach is in line with improving the way the Fund functions by achieving outcomes through implementing performance measurement, learning and adapting, in addition to reporting performance.

**Request for Proposals:** On occasion, the GCF Board may call for Requests for Proposals to guide the development of the GCF portfolio in specific areas in accordance with the initial strategic plan. RfPs have specific eligibility standards. Entities that are not yet accredited by the GCF can submit proposals to the Fund as a response to RfPs.

**Simplified Approval Process:** A process for small-scale low risk proposals, which allots less time and effort from both the entity and GCF to go from project conception to implementation.

**Small Islands Developing States:** A distinct group of developing countries facing specific social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities. The specific social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities of SIDS were formally recognized as a distinct grouping at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in June 1992.

## CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE TOOLKIT

The intention of this toolkit is to provide Grenada's National Designated Authority (NDA) and relevant stakeholders, including project proponents and direct access accreditation seekers, with the background information regarding the role of Grenada's NDA and to provide an outline of the requirements pertaining to the activities that the NDA is mandated to carry out in its relationship with the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

This toolkit is a product of the Strengthening of the NDA through the Green Climate Fund Readiness Programme. The GCF's Readiness Programme was established to assist in building developing countries' capacities to access the GCF, through preparing countries to plan for, access, manage, disburse and monitor climate financing.

Given the GCF is a relatively new fund a number of policies and requirements are being continuously reviewed. In light of this, users of this toolkit should note that several policies may evolve as the Fund becomes more mature and the most up to date information regarding the GCF and its policies can always be found on the Fund's website: [www.greenclimate.fund](http://www.greenclimate.fund).

### 1.2 GRENADA'S CLIMATE CHANGE PRIORITIES

As outlined in Grenada's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) submitted to the UNFCCC on April 22, 2016, Grenada has conditionally committed to reducing its GHG emissions by 30% of 2010 levels by 2025, with an indicative reduction of 40% of 2010 emissions by 2030. The main focus of Grenada's first NDC is on the energy, forestry, transport and waste sectors. The NDC will however be subject to revision, given the 5-year cyclical nature of NDC revisions based on commitments to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement. Revised or updated NDCs are expected to be submitted after 2020.

Grenada has also committed to "integrating the complementary roles of men and women into policies and programmes on disaster management, climate change, and natural resource development, and building a 'green economy'"<sup>2</sup>. Through this Grenada has therefore committed to gender-sensitive and responsive approaches to tackling climate change at a national level.

Access to international financing is critical to contributing to the objectives of the Paris Agreement and achieving the sustainable development goals of Grenada. The GCF is the largest fund in existence solely dedicated to climate change, but as other SIDS, Grenada is still facing specific challenges and constraints in accessing available resources. As a small island developing

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<sup>2</sup> Grenada's Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan (2014-2024)

state (SIDS), Grenada is disproportionately vulnerable to short and long-term climate change impacts and other external shocks. Some of which include<sup>3</sup>:

- Increase in occurrences of hurricanes, storms, droughts and floods;
- Direct or indirect losses from extreme weather events;
- Increase in average annual temperature;
- Potential for an increase in the intensity of tropical storms; and
- Increased sea surface temperatures.

Grenada is also facing significant technical and human capacity constraints and insufficient domestic finance to respond adequately to challenges posed by climate change. Grenada is however taking concrete steps to building capacity to be able to unlock international climate finance, including through accessing GCF Readiness Programmes and projects with the Fund.

### 1.3 GRENADA'S CLIMATE CHANGE FUNDING NEEDS

Accessing financing is a significant constraint for SIDS and specifically for the Caribbean region. Grenada was subject to an IMF Structural Adjustment Programme between 2014 and 2017, and with some budgetary restrictions still applicable, financing mitigation and adaption activities through Grenada's national budget is restricted. Three of the main means, through which Grenada can outline their climate change funding needs are:

1. [Grenada's NDC](#), which will be updated on a 5 year cycle in accordance with the rules under the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement;
2. [Grenada's NAP](#), which outlines the challenges faced in adapting to climate change and outlines the steps and solutions to address these; and
3. Grenada's Country Programme to the GCF, which is a living document and should be updated on a rolling basis.

Based on the NDC submitted in 2016, Grenada outlined a need for financial aid that was estimated at USD \$161 million through to 2025, to fulfill its mitigation potential. To fulfill Grenada's adaptation potential, Grenada's NAP outlines a total estimated budget of USD\$ 260 million through to 2021 to implement its different multi-sectoral programmes of action from existing sectoral and local area plans. Portions of these are expected to be fulfilled through accessing GCF resources. Grenada is one of the first Caribbean countries to have several projects approved by the GCF Board<sup>4</sup> and it is therefore very important to ensure the NDA has the institutional capacity required to play its role in overseeing, managing and implementing GCF funded projects.

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<sup>3</sup> Further information on the impacts of climate change on Grenada can be found in the National Climate Change Policy for Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique (2017-2021).

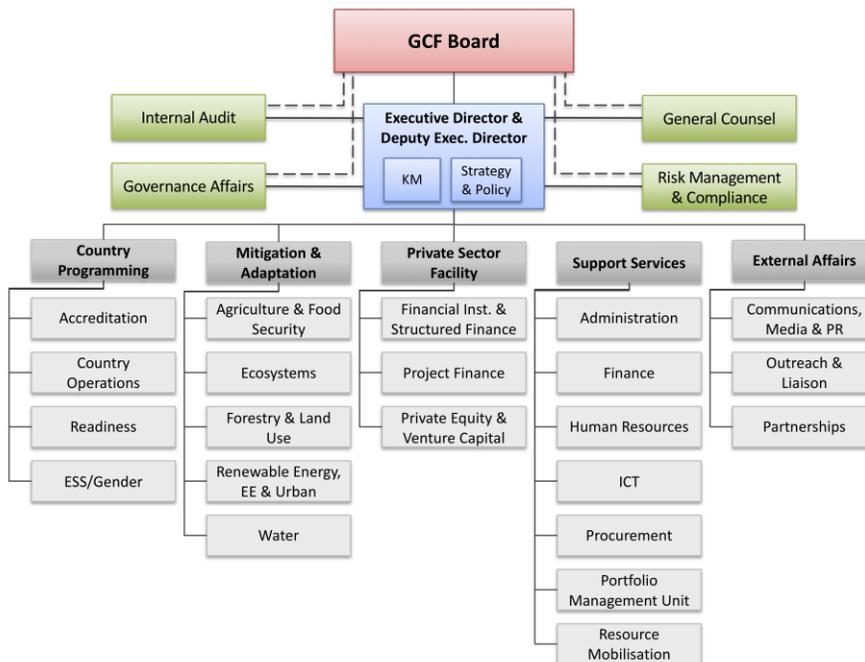
<sup>4</sup> For a full list of Grenada's approved GCF-related activities, visit Grenada's country profile page on the GCF website: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/countries/-/country-profiles/grenada>

Country priorities and associated funding needs are not stagnant, and it is therefore essential that Grenada maintains a well-constructed but living Country Programme that provides a snapshot of the top climate-change priorities and targets based on the projects/programmes that are expected to be submitted to the GCF for funding. Country Programmes represent an essential tool at the Fund's – and country's – disposal to achieve transformational impact, while enhancing and ensuring country-driven approaches, cornerstones of the GCF business model. Country Programmes have the potential to target specific sectors and provide linkages to policy targets through the development of the project pipeline in the Country Programme. In addition to this, Country Programmes are utilised by the GCF to inform Board discussions and decisions, especially those pertaining to the future projections of funding needs of developing countries and the replenishment of the GCF funds.

## CHAPTER 2: THE GREEN CLIMATE FUND

### 2.1 OVERVIEW

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is the largest global climate fund. It was established in 2010 as a financial mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to support the efforts of developing countries to respond to the challenge of climate change. The main goal of the GCF is to help developing countries limit or reduce their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and adapt to climate change and to promote a paradigm shift to low-emission and climate-resilient development. The GCF has the important role of serving the Paris Agreement and supporting the goal of keeping climate change well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.



*Figure 1: Organisational Chart of the Green Climate Fund*  
 Source: Author adapted from the Green Climate Fund based on Decision GCF/B.18/10 on 15 September 2017

The architecture of the GCF and its activities are aligned with the priorities of developing countries through the principle of country ownership – fundamentally grounded through each country’s National Designated Authority (NDA). The NDA is the fundamental intermediary and

point of communication between a country and the Fund, responsible for ensuring activities proposed for support by the Fund align with strategic national objectives and priorities. Further information on Grenada’s NDA and details of its functions and responsibilities can be found in [Chapter 3](#) of this Toolkit.

One of the distinct and differentiating features of the Fund is its direct access modality that was established to allow national and sub-national organisations to receive funding directly, rather than only via intermediaries. This modality supports the cornerstone of the Fund’s operation – country drivenness and ownership – and was designed to help developing countries exercise ownership over climate finance.

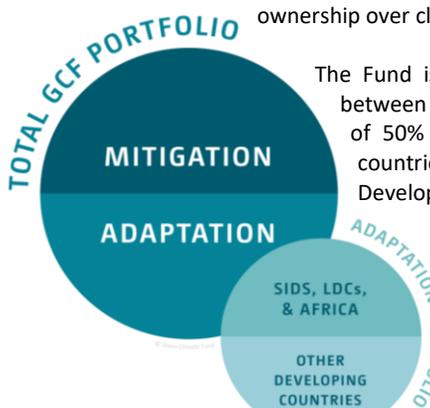


Figure 2: GCF Portfolio  
Source: The Green Climate Fund

The Fund is mandated to aim for a 50:50 balance in investments between mitigation and adaptation over time. It also aims for a floor of 50% of the adaptation allocation for particularly vulnerable countries, including Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and African States.

To date, the fund has secured more than USD 10 billion in pledges and continues to mobilise resources on an ongoing basis to ensure that the Fund has resources to support projects and programmes in its funding proposal pipeline. While the Fund is mandated, as outlined above, to aim for the stated balances and allocations, projects and programmes are approved by the GCF Board on a rolling basis, dictating a first come first served basis. For a country to be successful in accessing resources is therefore essential for the NDA to have adequate capacity to carry out its functions and to also be proactive in their engagement with the Fund. These functions will be further outlined in the sections below.

## 2.2 STRATEGIC AREAS SUPPORTED BY THE GCF

The Fund finances projects and programmes that are in line with its Results Management Framework (RMF). The RMF defines eight strategic impacts to be achieved at the Fund level – four of which are mitigation focused and four adaptation focused. These are outlined in

3. When developing a project or programme, one or several of these impact areas can apply.

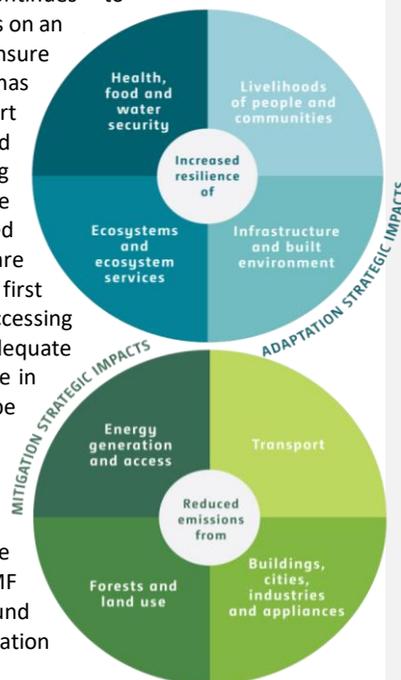


Figure 3: GCF Strategic Impact Areas  
Source: The Green Climate Fund

The Fund actively promotes synergies across areas of adaptation and mitigation wherever possible, and promotes environmental, social, economic and development co-benefits. In addition, the GCF strongly supports projects and programmes that take a gender-sensitive and gender-responsive approach.

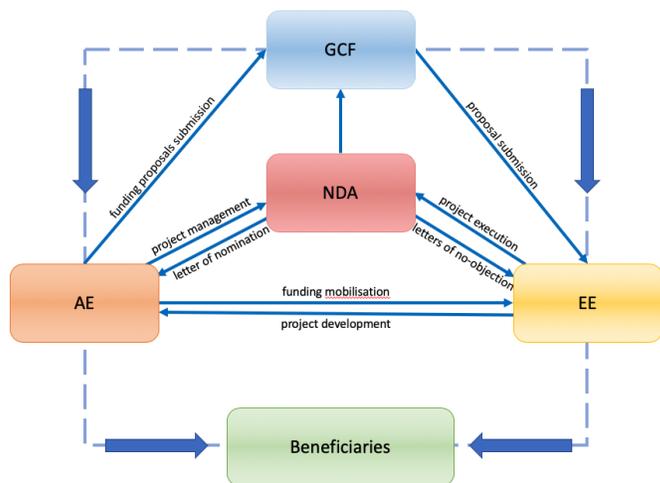


Figure 4: Main actors in GCF-related activities  
Source: Author

### 2.3 MAIN ACTORS

Outside of the Fund itself, there are three main actors involved in the operations of the Fund at the country level. These include the National Designated Authority (NDA), Accredited Entities (AEs), and Executing Entities (EEs). For further information on the mandate and responsibilities of each of the main actors, please see [Annex 2](#).

### 2.4 GCF ACCESS MODALITIES AND ACCREDITED ENTITIES

The Green Climate Fund works through a wide range of Accredited Entities to channel its resources to projects and programmes. These entities have different characteristics and can be private or public, non-governmental, sub-national, national, regional or international, as long as they meet the standards of the Fund. Each institution is required to have policies and procedures in place that are aligned and consistent with the GCF’s fiduciary standards, environmental and social risks and gender policy.

Accredited Entities carry out the range of activities that fall over two main categories of work: (1) development of funding proposals; and (2) the management and monitoring of projects and programmes. Countries may access GCF resources through multiple entities simultaneously. Accredited entities may carry out a range of activities however their most important and main function is to develop project and programme proposals and manage and monitor those projects and programmes that have been approved. As of 31 May 2019, a total of 84 entities have been accredited to the Fund with 220 entities in the GCF pipeline seeking accreditation.

The NDA and relevant stakeholder should become acquainted with Accredited Entities that work within the Caribbean region, with SIDS and focus on relevant priority areas that align with Grenada’s national priorities and policies<sup>5</sup>.

The GCF has established three main modalities of accessing GCF resources: (1) Direct Access; (2) Enhanced Direct Access; and (3) International Access.

Accredited Entities relevant for Grenada <sup>6</sup>
Agence Française de Développement (AFD)
Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC)
Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)
Conservation International Foundation (CI)
Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank (CIB)
Department of Environment of Antigua and Barbuda (DoE)
Deutsche Bank (DB)
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)
European Investment Bank (EIB)
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
HSBC Holdings plc. (HSBC)
Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Development Association (World Bank)
International Finance Corporation (IFC)
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW)
Protected Areas Conservation Trust (PACT)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
World Food Programme (WFP)
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
World Wildlife Fund, Inc. (WWF)

Table 1: Accredited Entities relevant for Grenada

**Direct Access** occurs where sub-national, national or regional organizations that need to be nominated by developing country National Designated Authorities (NDAs) or focal points can submit their own GCF funding proposals and subsequently directly receive and manage the GCF resources. Organizations nominated to become Direct Access Entities may be eligible to receive GCF readiness support. This funding is designed to help organizations in developing countries prepare to become Accredited Entities, as well as helping those which have already been accredited to strengthen their organizational capacities. Direct access entities include the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre and the Caribbean Development Bank. The Grenadian Development Bank is currently in the process of being accredited and should receive accreditation in 2019.

**Enhanced Direct Access** is an improved form of Direct Access where by responsibilities have been devolved to

<sup>5</sup> New entities are accredited to the Fund at every Board meeting, for a full list of Accredited Entities please go to the Fund’s AE Directory: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/how-we-work/tools/entity-directory>

<sup>6</sup> This list is up to date as of the Green Climate Fund’s Board Meeting, B.22 that took place in March 2019.

the national level, increasing ownership and allowing for decision-making and management on specific projects/programmes to be made at the country or entity level. Acquiring Enhanced Direct Access requires broader institutional capacities of the NDA and of the funding entities within the developing country.

*International Access* can include United Nations agencies, multilateral development banks, international financial institutions and regional institutions. The Fund considers these organizations to have the wide reach and expertise to handle a variety of climate change issues, including ones that cross borders and thematic areas. International Access Entities do not need to be nominated by developing country NDAs / focal points. There are benefits to working with international access entities, for example the access to larger and higher risk projects, however it is essential for the NDA to ensure that all projects and programmes are country driven and go through stakeholder consultation and nationally mandated procedures.

**2.5 PROJECT SIZE**

Funding from the Fund for projects/programmes falls into one of four categories for size of the projects. Different entities can be accredited for projects/programmes of maximum sizes of USD 10 million, USD 50 million, USD 250 million, and USD 500 million as outlined in Figure 5. These amounts include the total co-financing for the project or programme. To be accredited for each of the categories, the entities is required to show that it has the capacity and previous experience to manage projects/programmes of similar size in the past.

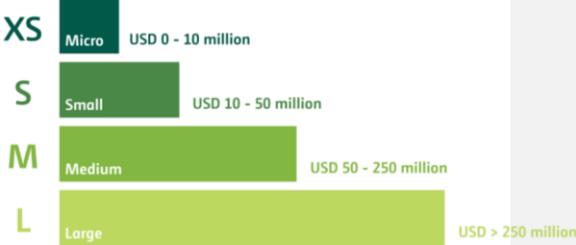


Figure 5: GCF Project Size  
Source: The Green Climate Fund

The project size, and knowing the project size the Entities the NDA intends to work with are accredited for, is essential information for the NDA to strategically plan on how the country will engage with the Fund. For example, projects applying for Simplified Approval Process (SAP) are only within the Micro category of under USD \$10 million.

**2.6 GCF FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS**

The Fund’s investments can be in the form of grants, loans, equity or guarantees. This enables the Fund to match the project needs and adapt to specific investment contexts, including using its funding to overcome market barriers for private finance. The ultimate goal of each of the instruments is to mitigate the project or programme risks and create more favourable conditions, thereby unlocking the prospect for leveraging of additional financing.

**Grants** from the Fund are resources that are usually applied to fund activities that are generally unfunded by the market, such as adaptation for vulnerable communities, capacity building of institutions and baseline data collection or feasibility studies. Grants from the GCF may also be utilized to account for additional investment costs that are necessary to make projects or programmes viable and reducing the financial risk.

Grants can come in the form of reimbursable grants or non-reimbursable grants and the conditions of these are varying, subject to negotiation with the GCF Secretariat and outlined in the conditions of each project or programmes financing agreement.

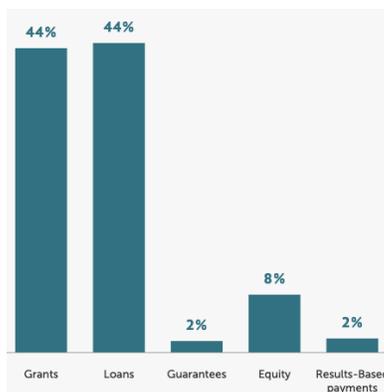


Figure 6: Funding amount disbursed by financial instrument as of 11 June 2019

Source: The Green Climate Fund

**Concessional Loans** offer soft lending with low to no interest rates and conditions that include longer repayment and grace periods. Concessional loans also typically include a grant element which is normally allocated towards technical support. The objective of this type of the Fund’s investment provides for conditions that are more favourable than market terms

**Equity** is utilized by the Fund to provide an investment into a project or asset to leverage debt and allow for the possibility of better returns. This type of investment it typically utilized when a project has substantial risks but also has a chance of success and returns to the holders of equity.

**Guarantees** from the Fund are commitments that mitigate investment risk in which a guarantor undertakes to fulfil the obligations of a borrower to a lender. This can cover the entire investment or just a portion of it, which would be called a partial guarantee.

**Blended Finance** is where GCF resources are applied for by development banks or other financial institutional and utilized as a major source of concessional financing to then be “deployed as concessional loans, guarantees, equity, and grants for private sector projects that would generally not have proceeded due to market barriers”<sup>7</sup>. This type of financing is usually targeted at supporting the mainstreaming of emerging climate-relevant technology by overcoming the higher capital costs associated or “perceived risks that inhibit fully commercial financing”<sup>8</sup>.

## 2.7 OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENGAGEMENT WITH THE FUND

There are several avenues for accessing funds from the Fund and the following sections outline the different options available to determine which is most appropriate based on the activity,

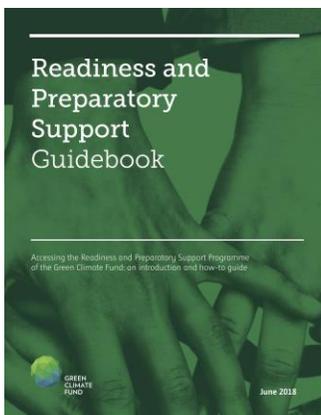
<sup>7</sup> [GCF/B.08/12: Use of Other Financial Instruments](#) (3 October 2014), p.11

<sup>8</sup> [GCF/B.08/12: Use of Other Financial Instruments](#) (3 October 2014), p.18

project or programme and why each of these is relevant to Grenada. The sections below begin with the resources and technical assistance available to support the efficient and effective engagement with the GCF and ends with the full funding of projects and programmes by the GCF.

### **Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme**

As country drivenness is the cornerstone of the Fund’s work, the Fund provides support to build institutional capacities of the country’s NDA and DAEs to access funds and maximize their strategic engagement with the Fund. Building the ‘readiness’ of a country to access GCF resources should be done on an ongoing basis and part of an iterative process to strengthen a country’s engagement with the Fund.



Through this Readiness Support Programme the Fund aims to enhance country ownership through five main outcomes: (i) Strengthening country capacity; (ii) engaging stakeholders in consultative processes; (iii) supporting the accreditation of direct access entities; (iv) providing access to finance; and (v) mobilizing the private sector. Strengthening the capacity of the NDA to access GCF resources through the above outcomes is capped at USD \$1 million per country per calendar year. Of this amount, the NDA may request up to USD \$300,000 per year to help establish or strengthen the NDA to deliver on the GCF’s requirements. In addition to the above amounts, the Fund’s Readiness Programme provides up to USD \$3 million per country to support the development of National Adaptation Plans/other adaptation processes.

The procedure for accessing Readiness Support consists of six main steps as outlined below and is led by the NDA. The GCF has developed a detailed Readiness and Preparatory Support Guidebook<sup>9</sup> which provides an introduction and a how-to-guide in accessing the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme of the GCF.

*Table 2: Overview of the main steps for accessing readiness support*

<b>Step 1:</b>	The NDA completes required templates <sup>10</sup> , with support from a Delivery Partner, if appropriate.
<b>Step 2:</b>	The NDA submit the completed templates to the GCF, copying both the Readiness Delivery Partner and the relevant GCF Country

<sup>9</sup> GCF’s Readiness and Preparatory Support Guidebook ([https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/574766/Guidelines\\_-\\_Readiness\\_and\\_Preparatory\\_Support\\_Guidebook.pdf/9eea580f-a109-4d90-b281-c54695114772](https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/574766/Guidelines_-_Readiness_and_Preparatory_Support_Guidebook.pdf/9eea580f-a109-4d90-b281-c54695114772)).

<sup>10</sup> The required templates are the Readiness Proposal Template, the Readiness Budget and Procurement Plan Template. The [Financial Management Capacity Assessment \(FMCA\)](#) questionnaire should also be completed if the Delivery Partner is not accredited to the GCF. These templates can all be found at: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/library/-/docs/list/574044>

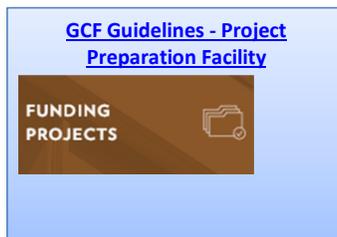
	Dialogue Specialist and Regional Advisor. The completed templates should be submitted to <a href="mailto:countries@gcfund.org">countries@gcfund.org</a> .
<b>Step 3:</b>	The GCF Secretariat review the request and supporting documentation. They may request additional information from the NDA and may propose revisions to the documentation.
<b>Step 4:</b>	Once all queries have been adequately addressed, the NDA submits a final proposal to the GCF.
<b>Step 5:</b>	The GCF signs a Grant Agreement with the grant recipient and completes other legal arrangements.
<b>Step 6:</b>	The GCF Secretariat releases the first tranche of funding

#### **Project Preparation Facility**

The [Fund's Project Preparation Facility](#) (PPF) provides support to take concept notes and develop them into full funding proposals. These requests are developed by AEs and approved by the Fund's Board based on the Fund's investment criteria and the justification of the need for support for project preparation. The support from the PPF is usually in the forms of grants and are capped at USD \$1.5 million per project but not to exceed 10% of total project/programme costs for GCF to finance.

#### **The following activities are supported by the PPF:**

- Pre-feasibility and feasibility studies and project design;
- Environmental, social and gender studies;
- Risk assessments;
- Identifying programme- and project-level indicators;
- Pre-contract services including revision of tender documents;
- Advisory services and/or other services to financially structure a proposed activity; and
- Other project preparation activities, where necessary.



To apply to the PPF, the AE must have a letter of no-objection signed by the NDA, which will ensure that the project or programme is aligned with national priorities, and has full country ownership<sup>11</sup>. The full funding proposal developed through the PPF should be submitted to the GCF Board for approval within two years of the approval of the PPF request. The application should be undertaken in three main steps.

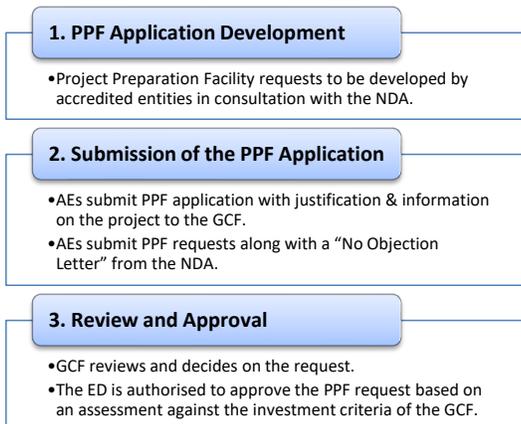


Figure 7: Main steps in applying to the PPF

### Simplified Approval Process

The SAP intends to reduce the time and effort needed in the preparation, review, approval and disbursement procedures for proposals of certain activities, in particular small-scale activities. The documentation to be provided is reduced while the review and approval processes are streamlined.

The SAP has three main eligibility criteria that are outlined in Figure 8 and further information on the [Simplified Approval Process](#), including a SAP concept note template with an ESS checklist, is available on the Fund’s website.

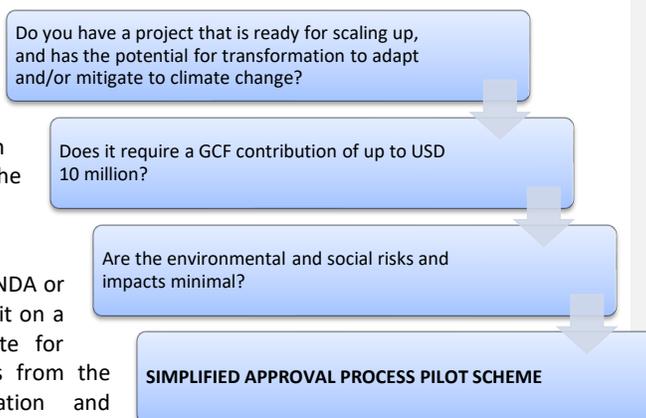


Figure 8: Main eligibility criteria for SAP

### Concept Notes

Project proponents, such as the NDA or the Accredited Entity, may submit on a voluntary basis, a concept note for feedback and recommendations from the GCF Secretariat in coordination and consultation with the NDA. The purpose of submitting concept notes is to provide the AE an opportunity to seek feedback and guidance to allow for strengthening and further development of the project/programme idea. This will support the lead into the next step of the process of developing and submitting the full proposal for funding.

<sup>11</sup> For more information on the no-objection procedure and the requirements for concept notes and full funding proposals, see [Chapter 7](#).

The GCF concept note template includes four main sections:

*Section A: Project/Programme Summary* – outlines essential information on the project or programme, including an overview on impact, rationale, and costing.

*Section B: Project/Programme Information* – further develops details of the project or programme that will assess the economic and technical aspects of the proposal, including context and baseline and expected results aligned with GCF investment criteria.

*Section C: Indicative Financing / Cost Information* – provides an overview of the costing and financing of the project or programme including the co-financing, justification of the funding request and the sustainability and replicability of the project.

*Section D: Supporting Documents* – includes documents that can be submitted along with the concept notes, it is optional but recommended as it assists the Secretariat in their review.

The concept note may be submitted by the AE or the NDA and while it is not a mandatory step in the process, it is strongly encouraged to ensure feedback from the GCF Secretariat that will allow for early strengthening of a project/programme proposal and will facilitate a faster review process.

#### **Projects and Programmes**

The final stage of accessing resources from the GCF is the provision of financing to climate resilient and low-emission projects/programmes that contribute to the achievement of at least one of the strategic areas outlined in [Section 2.3](#) above. Applications for funding are submitted through accredited entities with the endorsement of the NDA via the Letter of No-Objection. With no national accredited entities, Grenada's NDA can work with regional and international AEs, for the submission of proposals to the Fund for approval.

## **2.8 PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT**

### ***Role of the Private Sector in Climate Finance and the GCF***

The GCF has placed significant importance upon the value of engaging the private sector to ensure that the GCF-related activities are maximized to provide for transformational solutions and catalyse private finance. In support of this, the GCF has specified “engaging and mobilising the private sector” as one of the priority areas for support available through the Readiness Programme to strengthen country-driven engagement with the Fund. The Grenadian private sector has a significant role to play in the development of project ideas and implementation of projects and programme activities<sup>12</sup>.

### ***The GCF's Private Sector Facility***

In light of the importance placed upon the private sector, the Fund established a Private Sector Facility (PSF), with the primary mission to engage both the local and global private sector to support climate change mitigation and adaptation projects in developing countries. The PSF aims

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<sup>12</sup> For further information on the role of the private sector, see [Annex 2](#).

to change the current paradigm by de-risking the delivery of private capital and scaling up private sector investment flows for low carbon and climate resilient development.

The PSF has thus far established two mechanisms for accessing finance: (i) [the mobilization of funding at scale programme](#); and (ii) the Micro-, Small-, and Medium- Sized Enterprises (MSME) Programme. Through these programmes, the PSF issues requests for proposals (RfPs) to AEs or potential AEs to support the private sector in mitigation and adaptation projects in developing countries under the umbrella of the programme.

Under the umbrella of the PSF's MSME RfP, the GCF approved a project – [GEEREF NeXt](#) – in 2017 with a total project investment of USD \$765m through the European Investment Bank. The project is expected to catalyse private sector investment for renewable energy and energy efficiency projects including SIDS and Grenada has been outlined as a potential recipient country. It is therefore pertinent that the NDA assist in developing the capacity and awareness of the private sector in Grenada.

Detailed guidance on how the private sector can engage with the GCF can be found further on the [Fund's PSF website](#)<sup>13</sup> and through a comprehensive guidebook that relevant organisations have developed<sup>14</sup>.

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<sup>13</sup> <https://www.greenclimate.fund/what-we-do/private-sector-facility>

<sup>14</sup> [https://cdkn.org/resource/report-bangladesh-green-climate-fund/?loclang=en\\_gb](https://cdkn.org/resource/report-bangladesh-green-climate-fund/?loclang=en_gb)

## CHAPTER 3: GRENADA'S NATIONAL DESIGNATED AUTHORITY

### 3.1 ROLE OF THE NDA

A national designated authority<sup>15</sup> (NDA) is the fundamental intermediary and point of communication between a country and the Fund. Further, the NDA is the authority that the Fund recognizes for all legal matters pertaining to the Fund and is the official signatory on behalf of the government. In the process of engaging with the Fund, selecting the best-suited individuals and/or bodies of the government and thereafter building the capacity of the NDA are the primary steps. In Grenada, the NDA is the **Department of Economic and Technical Cooperation (DETC)** within the Ministry of Finance, Planning, Economic Development and Physical Development with the focal point designated as the **Director of the DETC**.

The NDA in Grenada is the Department of Economic and Technical Cooperation (DETC), within the Ministry of Finance, Planning, Economic Development and Physical Development.

The NDA is well placed within Grenada's government, as the NDA should have a mandate that enables the institution to work on and influence a combination of economic policy and development planning, with appropriate leverage over climate change, energy, sustainability and environmental resource management priorities, strategies and plans. The NDA is responsible for ensuring activities proposed for support by the Fund align with strategic national objectives and priorities. The NDA is a crucial actor in ensuring country-ownership principle of the GCF and driving ambitious action on adaptation and mitigation through access to GCF resources. Through the mandate provided to the DETC by the Public Finance Management Act No. 17 2015 (PFMA) and the Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP), the NDA within Grenada not only has the familiarity with the issues but also the authority over internal processes related to the Fund.

As the legal representative for a country's relationship with the Fund's Secretariat, it is a requirement that Grenada's NDA also formally communicates to the Secretariat all information regarding communication channels, roles and responsibilities. This information facilitates the relationship between the NDA and the Fund and also is posted on the website<sup>16</sup>. This communication provides a detailed level of clarity including the roles and responsibilities of the focal points within the NDA, and which parties are responsible for specific elements of the relationship with the Fund.

<sup>15</sup> The GCF maintains an up to date directory of NDA's on their website: [www.greenclimate.fund/countries/-/country-profiles/grenada](http://www.greenclimate.fund/countries/-/country-profiles/grenada)

<sup>16</sup> Grenada's profile on the GCF website can be found at: [www.greenclimate.fund/countries/-/country-profiles/grenada](http://www.greenclimate.fund/countries/-/country-profiles/grenada)

### 3.2 RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE NDA

The five main functions and responsibilities of the NDA as required by the Fund are:

- Provide broad strategic oversight of the related-Fund's activities within the country – ensuring alignment with national sustainable development objectives and frameworks including climate change strategies and policies, such as the National Climate Change Policy, NDC, the NAP, and the national Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan;
- Convene relevant public, private and civil society stakeholders consultations to identify priority sectors and needs to be translated into project proposals to the Fund;
- Communicate nominations of entities (subnational, national or regional, public and private) seeking accreditation to the Fund under the 'direct access' track;
- Implement the no-objection procedure on funding proposals, submitted to the Fund, to ensure consistency of funding proposals with GCF objectives and national climate change plans and priorities and has been checked and validated through nationally appropriate processes; and
- Provide leadership on the deployment of different types of readiness and preparatory support funding in the country.

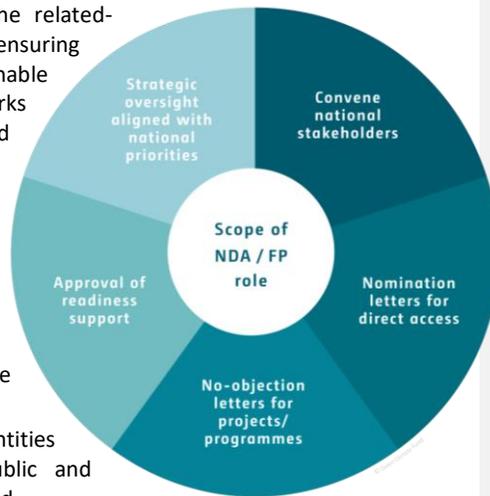


Figure 9: Five main functions of the NDA  
Source: The Green Climate Fund

In addition to the five main functions mandated by the GCF, the NDA has broader responsibilities and day-to-day functionality<sup>17</sup> which is elaborated further in [Annex 1](#). The full spectrum of responsibilities requires sustained and established capacity whose work is dedicated to the Fund.

### 3.3 OVERVIEW AND STRUCTURE OF GRENADA'S NDA

To manage and implement the mandate and responsibilities of the NDA, a team – as outlined below – is required at the working level. The NDA must be able to carry out the day to day functions but must also be able to respond rapidly to any questions that may arise at varying stages of project development, submission and accreditation. The Fund, only became operational in May 2014 and is still developing many of its requirements and policies. It is therefore crucial for the NDA to be able to keep up to date with new developments and attend and strongly participate in GCF workshops and meetings. In many circumstances capacity constraints through

<sup>17</sup> Further information on guidelines for NDAs or focal points is available in Annex XIII of [GCF/B.08/45](#).

lack of adequate staffing can lead to the inability to build lasting capacity and truly develop country-ownership. This in turn can prevent timely access to GCF resources. It is therefore crucial for the NDA to:

- Ensure it has the capacity and the required expertise to fulfil its functions;
  - Raise awareness within public sectors as well as with private sector and civil society about opportunities and requirements with the Fund;
  - Continuously find way to improve the efficiency of processes, including decision-making related to funding proposals by maintaining strong engagement with all stakeholders; and
  - Actively participate in the GCF Readiness Programme through the NDA and AEs knowledge-sharing and a market-place platform for NDAs and AEs.



Figure 10: Recommended capacities of the NDA  
Source: The Green Climate Fund

Based on the structure of the DETC that was approved by the Department of Public Administration in May 2018, there are eleven (11) approved members of staff within the DETC however the DETC is still working to recruit staff to meet the complement of eleven. These positions and structure of the DETC are reflected in the organogram below in Figure 11. The current staffing structure of the

DETC and mandate given to the DETC through the PFMA, allows for all expertise required to perform functions of the NDA. Further elaboration of the allocation of responsibilities within the NDA team can be found in [Annex 1](#).

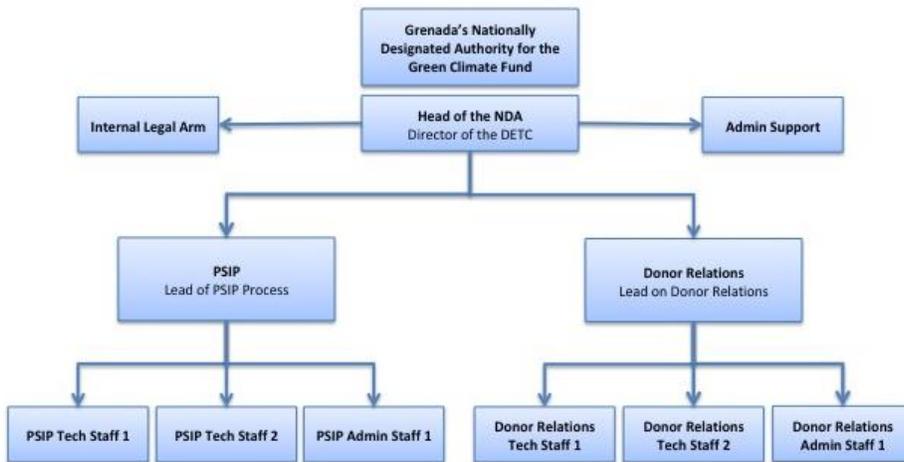


Figure 11: Organogram of Grenada's NDA, the Department of Economic and Technical Cooperation  
Source: Author adapted from the DETC

The following Chapters outline how the NDA in Grenada will be undertaking its main responsibilities as they relate to the country's engagement with the GCF.

## CHAPTER 4: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

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Stakeholder engagement is critical to the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of programmes and projects that are supported by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and is key in ensuring that the GCF-related activities in Grenada have ownership and are country driven. Meaningful stakeholder engagement also ensures: (i) the relevance and quality of programming and project design; (ii) stakeholder buy-in and support; (iii) mobilisation for co-execution and delivery partnerships: in any country; and (iv) mobilisation for co-financing. This Chapter outlines the basic GCF requirements of stakeholder engagement and outlines the climate finance main actors in Grenada.

### 4.1 REQUIREMENTS FOR STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

As outlined in the previous section, convening of national stakeholders is a core function of the NDA. Stakeholders include those that will be affected by any of the Fund's activities, including, government entities, civil society, project developers, financial institutions, universities and/or research institutions, private sector organisations and local communities including vulnerable groups, women and indigenous peoples. Meaningful stakeholder consultations form the basis of grounding projects and programme in a country driven approach.

The NDA should endeavor to proactively engage a wide range of stakeholders to promote an enhanced understanding of the Fund and its operations, processes and activities and to engage stakeholders to better understand barriers to their engagement on international climate finance and the GCF.

In addition to the NDA having the responsibility of convening national stakeholders, in line with [GCF's Best Practices for Country Coordination and Multi-stakeholder Engagement](#) and the [GCF's Guidelines for Enhanced Country Ownership and Country Drivenness](#), the project proponent, usually the Accredited Entity, is required to identify their stakeholders through a stakeholder mapping and then also consult with the relevant stakeholders on their particular project or programme. As required by the GCF's Gender Policy, the proponent should ensure that all consultations are equitable. In order to be equitable, fair and effective, these processes must give women and men equal opportunity to participate, and they must ensure that vulnerable groups are given a voice, that there is no exclusion on the basis of age, culture, faith, language or ability.

Consultations may take the form of surveys, focus groups, interviews and or workshops to ensure the right method is utilized for the specific stakeholder that is to be engaged. While Grenada's No-Objection Procedure, outlined in [Chapter 7](#) below, has requirements regarding stakeholder consultation and proof of the same, it shall not serve as the exclusive framework for stakeholder consultation. The NOP serves as guidance from which to work to engage a range of stakeholders.

The process by which stakeholder consultation is required is further elaborated below through [Chapter 6 on the Grenada’s Project Cycle](#) and [Chapter 7 on Grenada’s No-Objection Procedure](#).

#### 4.2 ROLE OF STAKEHOLDERS IN CLIMATE FINANCE

Grenada has a significant number of national and international organizations from government, non-government, academic and private sectors involved in climate change-related activities. These stakeholders have a wealth of knowledge and information and are therefore essential to the development of projects, programmes, national policies, plans, frameworks and overall response mechanism in Grenada.

While climate finance can be lead or initiated through entities other than the NDA, as outlined in above and in Figure 12 below, the NDA has a key role to play in driving and coordinating the process, especially as its dual role as the Department of Economic and Technical Cooperation. Grenada’s NDA will need to build on these efforts, while relying on institutional structures and expertise to support scaled up climate action.

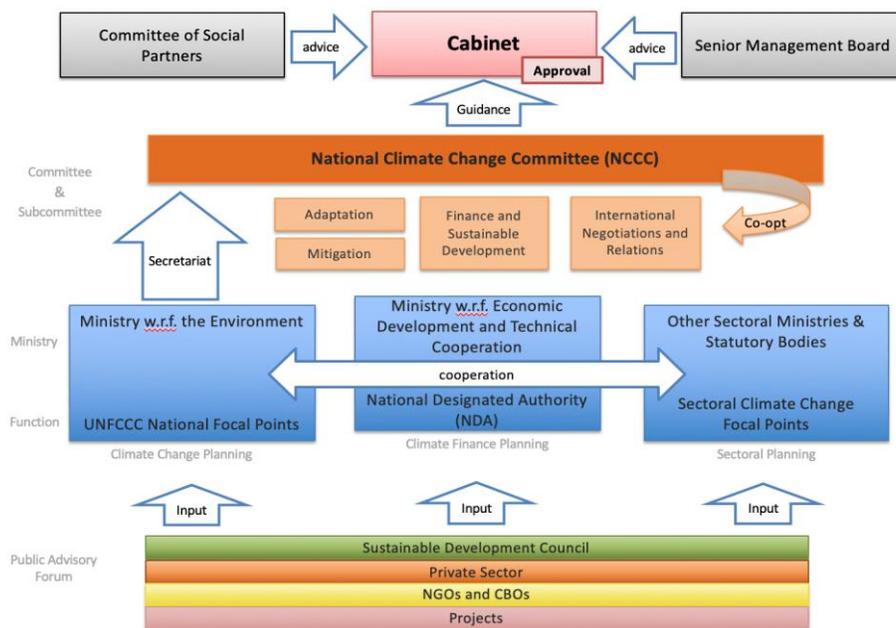


Figure 12: Grenada’s Climate Change Finance Coordination Structure  
 Source: Department of Economic Development and Technical Cooperation

### 4.3 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PROCEDURES

[Annex 12](#) maps the stakeholders that are relevant to the NDA in carrying out the NDA functions. The NDA shall use and update this stakeholder list on a continuous basis.

#### Country stakeholder consultation

To ensure that all relevant GCF stakeholders and stakeholder groups in Grenada are informed about and engaged in the strategic work the NDA carries out, regular Country Stakeholder Consultation (CSC) meetings shall be implemented as an important element of the NDA's efforts for country coordination and stakeholder engagement. Such meetings shall be held back to back with other suitable meetings whenever possible.

One CSC shall be convened actively and as dedicated, independent and regular (annual) event by the NDA, including participation from at least: NGOs, private sector, Direct Access Entities (DAEs), donors and International Access Entities (IAEs).

If one annual CSC meeting targeting all stakeholders is not feasible, additional CSC meetings can be invited by the NDA for one or several single stakeholder groups, e.g. a CSC for private sector representatives, a CSC for regional and/or local government, etc. For cost efficiency reasons, such CSC meetings can be planned such that they can be held back to back with other meetings and established fora. This requires the NDA Secretariat to systematically collect information about place and time of such meetings held for targeted stakeholder groups and arrange for a CSC segment with organizers.

CSCs will produce recommendations for the NDA and CCG, not decisions. No decision-making and voting should therefore be expected to take place during CSCs. It is however important that the NDA, on a continuous basis, receives first hand inputs and feedback on the view, expectations, issues and complaints of key stakeholder groups. CSCs will therefore typically feature the following agenda points:

- Discuss progress in NDA work and latest GCF developments relevant for CSC (such as: modified GCF policies and procedures, latest GCF capitalization and project pipelines, etc.).
- Discuss latest GCF country programming, e.g. feedback on draft Country Programme (updates).
- Discuss ways to engage with the GCF.
- Systematically collect stakeholder feedback to further develop and improve the NDA strategy.

In addition, CSC meetings can feature training and capacity development activities, such as:

- Training on GCF policies and operational procedures;

- Training on GCF project development;
- Etc.

The NDA is tasked with planning, inviting, organizing and implementing CSC events. Such events will be typically financed with GCF readiness assistance received from the GCF directly or development partners, and/or budgets of hosting organizations, in case a CSC is held back to back with another meeting.

CSC events will typically be chaired by the NDA.

For each CSC event, the NDA Secretariat shall prepare a meeting report, which will not only include agenda, presentations, and participants lists, but also a summary of feedback provided by participants. These meeting reports shall be prepared in the English language and published on the NDA website.

#### Communication

In terms of communication and PR, the NDA shall:

- Implement continuous communication with the GCF, incl. organization of GCF country visits;
- Elaborate and distribute relevant informational material;
- Establish and manage a climate finance web portal and keep this portal up to date on a regular basis, e.g., monthly updates;
- Other communication and coordination tasks as defined by the NDA.

#### Country Programming

Further, the NDA shall be responsible for coordinating the work on elaborating an initial GCF Country Programme for Grenada, as well as updating the Country Programme once every year (updating).

Country Programmes shall be elaborated and updated based on guidelines and requirements provided by the GCF and considering good international practice in developing and updating GCF Country Programmes. The NCCC shall approve new and updated Country Programmes.

In elaborating Country Programmes, the NDA shall engage a wide range of stakeholders as advised by the GCF and arrange for discussion of progress in implementing Country Programmes and of draft new Country Programmes during CSC meetings.

The elaboration of new and updated Country Programmes shall be carried out by qualified, independent experts, guided by the NDA and relevant stakeholders, such as the Ministry of Climate Resilience. Qualified, independent experts shall receive full cooperation and information from the NDA in order to carry out the work in a satisfactory manner.

The NDA shall also engage in the formulation of new or updated climate policy of Grenada, especially in cases where policy is elaborated that includes action plans, has a focus on climate finance and includes prioritized projects that require public or international finance.

#### Alignment

In line with the PSIP process and GCF requirements, the NDA shall elaborate and maintain a database featuring all major climate finance projects and programmes planned, under implementation, or recently concluded in Grenada. This shall be carried out within the framework of the web portal outlined above.

The database shall include projects (co-)financed by international, multilateral and bilateral partners, as well as major projects financed by the public sector and major private sector projects.

To obtain relevant information from financiers and project owners, the NDA shall develop, distribute and use a standardized form featuring relevant project information. The information received shall be included in a standardized database considering good international practice.

The information included in the database shall be used, as appropriate, for GCF Country Programming purposes, advice to project proponents and developers to avoid duplication of activities, donor alignment, international and domestic reporting, and for other purposes as deemed necessary by the NDA.

The database shall be updated once every year, prior to UNFCCC COP and the annual budget. The NDA shall require all departments of government to submit relevant information to the NDA on a yearly basis.

The NDA may engage qualified, independent experts to establish and update the database. Qualified, independent experts shall receive full cooperation and information from the NDA in order to carry out the work in a satisfactory manner.

## CHAPTER 5: ACCREDITATION PROCESS

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One of the most important things an NDA can do is to cultivate, over time, a pool of international and national AEs operating in its country that have a mix of capabilities and resources that is aligned with the mitigation and adaptation priorities of the country. In all countries, achievement of most if not all of those priorities will require engagement and participation from the private sector.

**There are two main types of Entities that can be accredited:**

### 1: Direct Access Entities

- Regional, national, and sub-national institutions are required to be nominated by the NDA.

### 2: International Access Entities

- UN agencies, multilateral development banks, international financial institutions and regional entities do not need to be nominated by the NDA.

#### Apply for Accreditation Online

<http://www.greenclimate.fund/partners/accredited-entities/get-accredited>

Contact: [accreditation@gcfund.org](mailto:accreditation@gcfund.org)

### 5.1 REQUIREMENTS FOR GCF ACCREDITATION

AEs are accredited by the GCF Board during regularly scheduled Board meetings. Accreditation applications are received by the Secretariat on a rolling basis i.e. there are no established deadlines, however decisions on the accreditation of new entities are only taken at meeting of the Board. The Fund has recently taken a decision to prioritise the accreditation of Direct Access Entities and they will therefore be reviewed prior to international access entities within the Accreditation pipeline.

This process is referred to as “Accreditation” and is designed to assess whether nominated entities are capable of meeting the GCF requirements. It requires these entities to demonstrate that they have the capacity for strong financial management and for safeguarding funded projects and programmes against any unforeseen environmental or social harm. The main requirements for accreditation to the GCF are outlined in Figure 13 below.

A letter of nomination from the NDA is only required for Direct Access entities. Nomination from a NDA is *not* required for International Access entities.

<b>1</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nomination by your NDA(s) or focal point(s) (for subnational, national and regional entities applying under direct access)</li> <li>2. Background and contact information of the applicant entity</li> </ol>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Intended projects/ programmes (for informational purpose)</li> <li>2. Information on how the institution and its intended projects/programmes will support achieving the country's climate strategies and action plans, and GCF objectives</li> <li>3. Information on the scope of intended projects/ programmes and estimated contribution requested for an individual project or activity within a programme</li> </ol>	<b>2</b>
<b>3</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Evidence of how your organization can meet: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Basic fiduciary criteria</li> <li>2. Applicable specialized fiduciary criteria</li> <li>3. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)</li> <li>4. Gender policy</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Track record, which should include climate change-related projects/programmes and the fiduciary, environmental and social practices applied</li> </ol>	<b>4</b>

Figure 13: Accreditation Application Requirements  
Source: Author

**Fit-For-Purpose Approach:** The GCF recognizes that entities have varying levels of capacity and therefore should qualify for different levels of accreditation. All entities applying for accreditation must be aligned with the objectives of the GCF and must be in operation for at least three (3) years. During the accreditation process, the track record and demonstrated capacity of an applicant entity to manage projects or programmes of different risk categories will be reviewed. As a result of this assessment, the applicant is classified according to scale, nature and risks of their proposed activities. The result of the accreditation process will specify:



Figure 14: Fit-For-Purpose Approach of the GCF

## 5.2 PROCESS FOR ACCREDITATION WITH THE GCF

The NDA in Grenada has already nominated one DAE – the Grenada Development Bank – to the GCF. The process to obtain a letter of nomination for Accreditation from Grenada’s NDA takes approximately one month. The full accreditation process with the GCF is structured around three main stages and the GCF estimates that on average this take at least 6 months from submission of the application to the GCF Secretariat until a Board decision is made, if there has *not* been a request for readiness support and there are *no* clarifications required. If a request for accreditation support through the Readiness Programme has been submitted and there are numerous clarifications by the Secretariat and the Board, the accreditation process may take up to two years.

The below process is structured in two main elements:

- **Pre-Accreditation:** this is the process the applicant will go through from seeking nomination from the NDA, through to the submission of the application to the GCF Secretariat.
- **Accreditation:** this is the full accreditation process with the GCF Secretariat and Board.

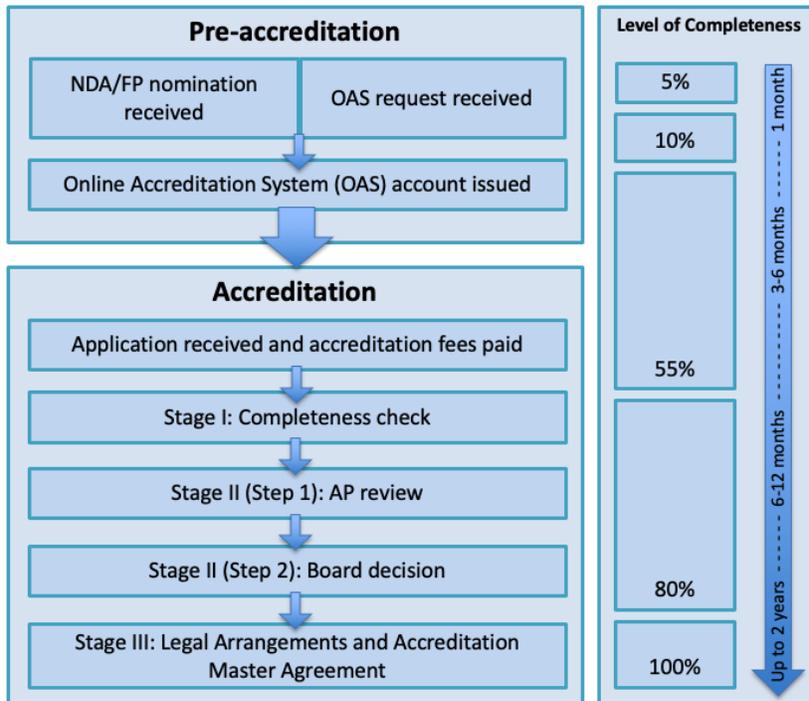


Figure 15: GCF Accreditation Process  
Source: Author

## Pre-Accreditation

Table 3: The procedure for receiving nomination as a DAE by the NDA in Grenada

Step and Relevant Detail	Responsibility
<p><b>1.</b> Entity Self-Assessment: The application completes the quick self-assessment tool on the Fund’s website<sup>18</sup> to assess whether the applicant fulfils the basic criteria to be accredited to the GCF.</p> <p>a. The Entity should complete an internal review and outline how they intend to address the gaps that may be outlined in the Self-Assessment</p>	Applicant
<p><b>2.</b> Applicant writes an application letter to the NDA notifying intent to apply for accreditation and the supporting documentation<sup>19</sup>.</p>	Applicant
<p><b>3.</b> The NDA reviews the application for its appropriateness for achieving the national and GCF objectives and ability to meet the basic GCF requirements based on the results of the self-assessment.</p>	NDA
<p><b>4.</b> The NDA may contact the applicant to seek clarification or request for more information. Discussions (written and verbal) may be held between the applicant and NDA.</p> <p>a. The NDA decides whether they will apply for Accreditation support through the Readiness Programme for the applicant</p>	NDA Applicant
<p><b>5.</b> <i>Approved:</i> The NDA issues a signed the Nomination Letter<sup>20</sup> to applicants who are approved.</p> <p>a. If the NDA decides to apply for accreditation support, the NDA will, in consultation with the applicant, draft a Readiness Proposal for the Fund.</p>	NDA
<p><b>6.</b> <i>Not approved:</i> If the NDA concludes the proponent does not have the ability to support the progress towards meeting the national priorities, a representative of the NDA will notify the applicant that the application has been rejected. The letter shall cite reasons why the application has been rejected.</p>	NDA

## Accreditation with the GCF

Table 4: Overview of the procedure for becoming a DAE with the GCF

Step and Relevant Detail	Responsibility
<p><b>1.</b> The NDA submits the original hard copy of the signed letter of no-objection and supporting documents to the GCF Secretariat</p>	NDA
<p>a. The NDA files copies of the original Letter of nomination and</p>	NDA

<sup>18</sup> GCF’s Accreditation Self-Assessment Tool: [www.greenclimate.fund/how-we-work/getting-accredited/self-assessment-tool](http://www.greenclimate.fund/how-we-work/getting-accredited/self-assessment-tool)

<sup>19</sup> The list of supporting documentation can be obtained directly from the DETC.

<sup>20</sup> Please see [Annex 3](#) for a template of the nomination letter.

supporting documents shared by the applicant	
b. The NDA sends a soft copy of the signed letter of no-objection to the applicant	NDA
2. Applicant submits a request for an account with the Online Accreditation Application through the GCF Online Accreditation System (OAS) Application Form. Once issued, the account is populated, including the signed Nomination Letter and other required information	Applicant
3. The applicant then also submits the payment of the Application Fee <sup>21</sup> .	Applicant
4. The GCF Secretariat reviews the application based on their <a href="#">Stage I Institutional Assessment and Completeness Check Checklist Template</a> . At this stage the Secretariat and Applicant will likely have significant number of exchanges and the Applicant will need to be substantively engaged.	GCF Secretariat and Applicant
5. Accreditation Panel reviews the application based on their <a href="#">Stage II Accreditation Review Checklist Template</a> , and makes a recommendation to the Board. At this stage the Secretariat and Applicant will likely have significant number of exchanges and the Applicant will need to be substantively engaged.	GCF Secretariat and Applicant
6. The Accreditation Panel makes a recommendation to the Board based on maximum size of project/programme, fiduciary functions, maximum environmental and social risk category and sectors.	GCF Secretariat
7. The GCF Board deliberates the application at a Board meeting based on the recommendation from the Accreditation Panel	GCF Board
8. GCF communicates to the applicant on the outcome of the application	GCF Secretariat
9. GCF finalized and signs the <a href="#">Accreditation Master Agreement</a> (AMA) between the GCF and the Entity	GCF Board Secretariat

<sup>21</sup> GCF/B.08.45. Annex VI. Page 46. <https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/319135/1.10 - Policy on Accreditation Fees.pdf>

## CHAPTER 6: FUNDING PROPOSALS AND THE GCF PROJECT CYCLE

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As outlined in [Section 2.6](#) above, there are varying ways to access resources from the Fund, the main one is submitting funding proposals for climate resilient and low-emission projects and programmes for approval that are in line with one or more of the Fund's strategically supported areas. Investments that are pursued by projects and programmes submitted to the Fund for approval must drive paradigm shift towards climate resilient low-emission economic growth and ideally be compatible with the goals of the Paris Agreement.

Funding proposal to the GCF must align with the Funds priorities and policies as approved by the Board and expressed in a series of key policy documents that constitute guard rails for developing successful project projects and proposals.

### 6.1 GCF SAFEGUARDS

In carrying out its mandate of promoting a paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways in the context of sustainable development, the GCF has committed to effectively and equitably manage risks and impacts, and improve outcomes of all GCF-financed activities. This is facilitated by a set of management processes and procedures that allow the GCF to identify, analyse, avoid, minimise, and mitigate any potential adverse impacts of its activities, to maximise benefits, and to improve performance of GCF and its activities consistently over time.

Through these processes and procedures, all GCF-funded projects and programmes are also required to identify, analyse, avoid, minimise, and build strategies to mitigate potential or known adverse impacts. The ultimate goal of these measures is to not only “do no harm”, but also identify opportunities to “do good” and improve the outcomes.

The three sections below outline the three main categories under the GCF Safeguards.

#### Gender

The GCF seeks to ensure gender is integrated in all aspects of its processes and operations with the implementation of gender sensitive interventions at all levels<sup>22</sup>. The gender principle ensures that GCF funded projects adhere to gender equality and equity, as per international agreements and other human rights agreements.

In February 2019, the twenty-second meeting of the Board (B.22) adopted an updated [Gender Policy and Action Plan 2019–2021](#). By adopting the Policy and Action Plan, the GCF is moving to

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<sup>22</sup> <https://www.greenclimate.fund/how-we-work/mainstreaming-gender/gender-action-in-practice>

ensure that by adopting a gender – responsive approach, the GCF will more effectively address gender equality, intersectionality and, more broadly, social inclusion to achieve more equitable and sustainable climate change results. Being gender-responsive means that instead of only identifying gender issues or ensuring a “do no harm” approach, the process will substantially help to overcome historical gender biases.

The GCF will apply its Policy to all its activities, including all funding activities for mitigation and adaptation undertaken by both the public and private sector. The Gender Equality Policy’s objectives apply across four interconnected levels: (a) at the GCF institutional level; (b) at the project/portfolio level; (c) at the regional and national level; and (d) at the sector level.

The proposed Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) Policy and Action Plan is guided by four key principles: (a) human rights approach; (b) country ownership; (c) stakeholder engagement; and (d) disclosure of information.

Under this updated Gender Policy and Action Plan, the GCF requires the NDA to take the necessary measures to ensure that proposed projects, as well as proposed activities under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, submitted to GCF for financing are aligned with national policies and priorities on gender.

To support NDAs and AEs in the task of mainstreaming gender, the GCF partnered with UN-Women and developed a guide to [‘Mainstreaming Gender in Green Climate Fund Projects: A practical manual to support the integration of gender equality in climate change interventions and climate finance’](#).

#### **Environmental and Social Safeguards**

GCF is mandated to effectively and equitably manage environmental and social risks and impacts, and improve outcomes of all GCF-financed activities. Based on the Fund’s Environmental and Social Policy, the Fund will require that all GCF-supported activities will commit to:

- Avoid, and where avoidance is impossible, mitigate adverse impacts to people and the environment;
- Enhance equitable access to development benefits; and
- Give due consideration to vulnerable populations, groups, and individuals (including women, children, and people with disabilities, and people marginalised by virtue of their sexual orientation or gender identity), local communities, indigenous peoples, and other marginalised groups of people and individuals that are affected or potentially affected by GCF-financed activities.

The Fund’s ESS Policy and the criteria outlined above should be taken into consideration when developing funding proposals.

### Indigenous Peoples Policy

The importance of engaging with indigenous peoples in climate change policies and actions has been recognised by the UNFCCC and has requested the GCF to consider a recommendation “to enhance [its] consideration of local, indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices and their integration into adaptation planning and practices, as well as procedures for monitoring, evaluation and reporting.”

The GCF’s Indigenous Peoples Policy ensures activities of the GCF are developed and implemented to foster full respect, promotion, and safeguarding of indigenous peoples so that they benefit from the GCF activities and projects in a culturally appropriate manner; and do not suffer harm or adverse effects from the design and implementation of the GCF-financed activities.

## 6.2 RESULTS MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

The Results Management Framework (RMF) of the Fund monitors the GCF’s results at the project, programme and aggregate Fund’s portfolio levels towards achieving a paradigm shift towards low-carbon, climate-resilient, country-driven development pathways. The eight (8) strategic impact areas<sup>23</sup> of the GCF are utilized as the basis from which the RMF for each project or programme is developed.

The RMF includes indicators that measure progress toward intended results based on objectives, impacts and outcomes defined in logical framework, which will be used as the basis for the monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the Fund’s progress over time. The activities required by the RMF at the project level should be country driven and determined through a consultative process with key stakeholders.

Work to further enhance the Fund’s RMF is constantly underway. For example on at the 21<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the Board, the [report of the Independent Evaluation Unit of the Fund on how to improve the Results Management Framework of the Fund](#) was reviewed. It is likely that the RMF will be updated in the period of 2019-2020 and so this should be monitored for updates.

## 6.3 GCF INVESTMENT CRITERIA

GCF has established six criteria in its Investment Framework<sup>24</sup> to guide the manner in which it takes decisions on its investments. The Fund’s Board is consistently reviewing its potential to deliver upon its mission and has taken Decisions on the [Further Development of the Initial Investment Framework](#), which provides detailed explanation of the GCF’s investment criteria.

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<sup>23</sup> For more information on the GCF’s strategic impact areas, please see [Section 2.2](#).

<sup>24</sup> [GCF/B.09/23: Initial investment framework: activity-specific sub-criteria and indicative assessment factors](#)

The Fund's six investment criteria are outlined below:

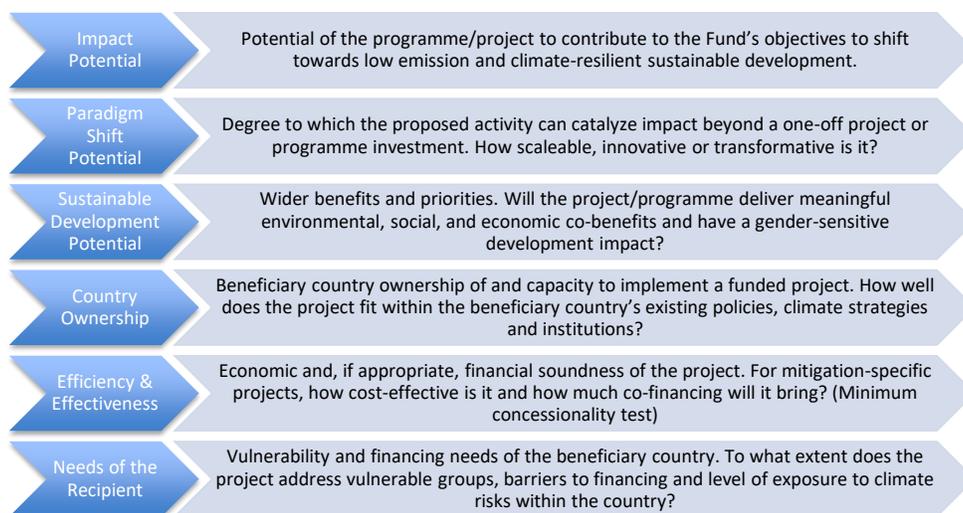


Figure 16: GCF Investment Criteria  
Source: Author adapted from the GCF

#### 6.4 THE GCF'S PROJECT CYCLE

Accredited Entities are responsible for developing and submitting funding applications to GCF, and then overseeing, supervising, managing and monitoring the overall GCF-approved projects and programmes. The funding proposals, are developed in close consultation with NDAs or focal points, based on the country's needs and in line with the content of the Country Programme. At the level of the GCF, there are five main steps: (1) Generation of the Project Idea; (2) Concept Note; (3) Funding Proposal; (4) Assessment; (5) Board Decision; and (6) Legal Aspects. These main six steps are outlined in Figure 17 below. Based upon these required steps, the following [Section 6.5](#) elaborates upon the Project Cycle in Grenada that meets nationally required processes and regulations.

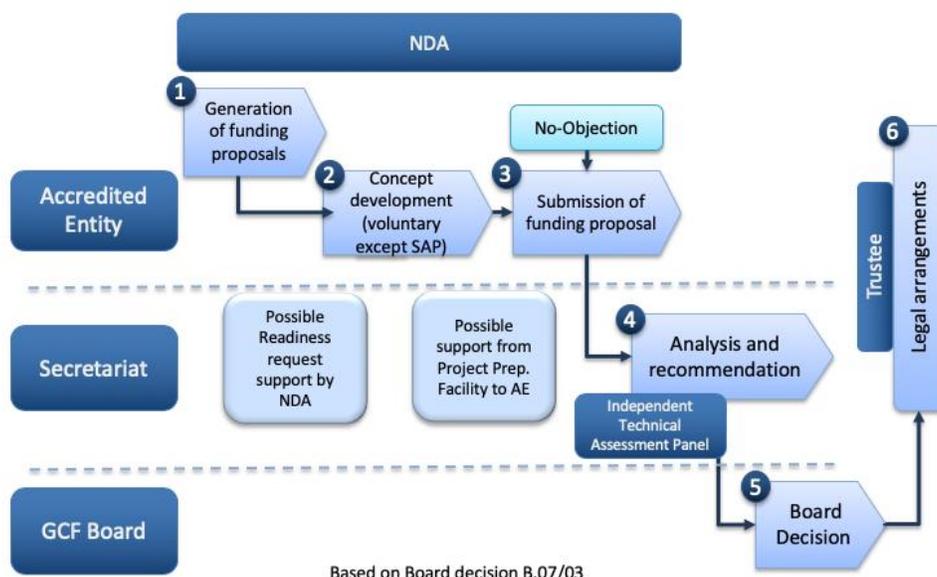


Figure 17: GCF Project Cycle  
Source: Author adapted from the Green Climate Fund

### 6.5 GRENADA’S PROJECT CYCLE

Grenada has a well established procedure for the review and approval of projects. The PFMA Regulations outline the guiding framework for the preparation, appraisal, approval and implementation of all public investments in the tri-island state of Grenada, Carriacou and Petit Martinique regardless of the source of funding and implementation modality. More specifically Part XIII and Appendix D of the Regulations – *the Public Sector Investment Programme Selection and Prioritisation Criteria and Procedure and Reporting* – specifies the specific step by step process of the PSIP which outlines the mandated steps of the project cycle within Grenada. The DEDTC, as lead of the PSIP, should be consulted for further information on the project cycles and the PSIP.

The projects and programmes submitted to the GCF need to be convincing at various levels if they are to succeed in the competitive situation. They must be in line with not only the institutions’ and GCF’s priorities, but also national strategies and priorities as outlined in [Annex 7](#) (these priorities may be linked within the country programme) and need to demonstrate a high level of national ownership. Cooperation with the NDA must start early in the process in order to best serve the country’s needs while at the same time meeting the GCF’s investment criteria.

Grenada has begun building climate resilience into the national projects through the use of the Caribbean Climate Online Risk and Adaptation Tool (CCORAL)<sup>25</sup> – *a Caribbean-focused tool to help organisations make climate resilient decisions* – as a mandatory part of the PSIP cycle. This tool enables line ministries and project proponents to assess the climate sensitivity of any project concept across a number of indicators and identify areas where climate resilience should be considered in project design prior to submission to the DETC through the PSIP.

The existing procedures established through the PSIP, provides flexibility that allows for slight modifications to the process. Therefore the national procedures that are required to be put in place for GCF-related activities, like the No-Objection Procedure, will utilise this flexibility to introduce the relevant climate-related and GCF-mandated requirements into the existing processes. These procedures are outlined in the following [Chapter 7](#) on Grenada’s No-Objection Procedure.

## 6.6 PRIORITIZATION

At any point in the project cycle, the NDA may be faced with the need or requests to prioritize projects. For example, two AEs may propose similar activities in two differing Concept Notes or Funding Proposals and seek advice from the NDA whether the chosen approach should be further pursued. In such cases, the NDA shall advise AEs and other requesting entities considering the following prioritization principles:

- The relative strength and value added of an AE or Proposal to address the problem.
- The readiness of a proposal, in terms of level of project preparation (level of completion of Funding Proposal)
- The readiness of a proposal, in terms of level of completion and suitable results of feasibility studies
- The readiness of a proposal, in terms of level of completion and suitable results of economic and/or financial analysis studies
- The readiness of a proposal, in terms of level of completion and suitable results of ESS studies
- The readiness of a proposal, in terms of level of completion and suitable results of dedicated gender studies
- The readiness of a proposal, in terms of level of completion and suitable results of other preparatory studies such as climate technology options studies, planning/modeling studies, baseline studies, market assessment studies,
- The readiness of a proposal, in terms of documented and appropriate stakeholder consultations carried out
- The readiness of a proposal, in terms of alignment of proposed project contents with other prioritized projects included in the Country Programme, PSIP or other relevant national strategies and action plans.

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<sup>25</sup> The C-CORAL Tool was developed by the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre and is available at: <http://ccoral.caribbeanclimate.bz/>

- A realistic assessment of how much time will be needed until GCF Board approval of the proposed project (the less the better).
- A realistic assessment of how much time needed until the proposed outputs and outcomes of the project materialize in Grenada (the less the better).
- The avoidance of duplication of activities and outputs of projects that are already prioritized in Grenada's GCF Country Programme or PSIP.
- Secured availability of project preparation funds which ensure an AEs capacity to finalize a Funding Proposal in due time.
- Any other prioritization criteria deemed useful by the NDA, as long as compatible with best practice promoted by the GCF.

Such prioritization shall always be of consultative and non-binding character, except for no-objection which has binding character as detailed in chapter 7. Above prioritization principles can also be used to help develop and update project pipelines to be included in Grenada's GCF Country Programme.

## CHAPTER 7: GRENADA'S NO-OBJECTION PROCEDURE

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### 7.1 PURPOSE OF THE NO-OBJECTION PROCEDURE

As per GCF operation guidelines, a letter of no-objection<sup>26</sup> from the NDA is required to accompany the submission of a proposal to the GCF for funding. The no-objection, in the form of a letter is required for projects submitted by any entity including national and multilateral and private, for the Secretariat to even start processing a proposal.

The purpose of the no-objection procedure is to ensure that concept notes and project or programme proposals that are being put forward to the GCF have genuine country ownership and stakeholder buy-in and that those proposals are contributing to achieving national climate targets, strategies, priorities and plans.

There are three occasions in which a No-Objection may be requested from the NDA:

1. a no-objection is **required** for all funding proposals;
2. no-objection is **required** for Concept Notes when an application is submitted to the Project Preparation Facility (PPF); and
3. a no-objection is **optional** for Concept Notes of full funding proposals that are submitted to the GCF Secretariat for feedback.

The GCF guidance specifies that PPF applications should be made by the Accredited Entity after consultation with the relevant NDA. A [no-objection letter to the PPF](#) request should be included in the PPF application<sup>27</sup>. While a no-objection is not required for Concept Notes of full funding proposals that are submitted to the GCF Secretariat for feedback, the Accredited Entity must inform the NDA or focal point about its submission of a concept note to GCF<sup>28</sup> and therefore engagement with the NDA is crucial.

The no-objection procedure results in a *project proposal no-objection letter* signed by the official signatory of the NDA registered with the GCF Secretariat and should be provided to the GCF Secretariat in conjunction with any submission of a proposal seeking funding from the Fund. This official representative can be found on [Grenada's country profile on the GCF website](#), including for accredited entities that wish to start a discussion on a project. Grenada's NDA is currently<sup>29</sup> the Director of Department of Economic and Technical Cooperation in the Ministry of Finance, Planning, Economic Development and Physical Development.

A meaningful and genuine no-objection procedure is fundamental in ensuring and promoting ownership and a country-driven approach, the corner stone of the Fund. The importance of

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<sup>26</sup> The template for the letter of No-Objection from Grenada's NDA can be found in [Annex 5](#).

<sup>27</sup> <https://www.greenclimate.fund/gcf101/funding-projects/project-preparation>

<sup>28</sup> <https://www.greenclimate.fund/gcf101/funding-projects/project-funding>

<sup>29</sup> As of July 2018.

country ownership and country drivenness is outlined in the Fund's Decision [GCF/B.17/14 - Guidelines for Enhanced Country Ownership and Country Drivenness](#). In addition all Parties to the UNFCCC have an obligation to demonstrate progress towards achieving national climate change goals in partnership with key stakeholders.

In the case of applications for accreditation by subnational, national and regional implementing entities and intermediaries, the NDA or focal point will facilitate the communication of applications of implementing entities and intermediaries for accreditation to the Fund<sup>30</sup>. An [accreditation no-objection letter](#) for proposing new Accredited Entities to the Fund is required and the NDA is thereby certifying that the applicant entity is a recognized entity with the government.

In cases of submissions of proposals for funding involving Grenada that are not accompanied by a letter of no-objection, the Secretariat will inform the NDA and that the funding proposal will not be processed unless the NDA provides its no-objection. The NDA shall then provide its no-objection within 30 days after receiving this information. If the NDA does not provide the no-objection letter within the 30 days, the proposal will be suspended and the Secretariat will notify the AE or intermediary.

Within the context of Grenada the no-objection procedure also serves as a mechanism to:

- a. Guarantee genuine country ownership, including through stakeholder participation mechanisms;
- b. Ensure projects/programme are in line with national climate change strategies and policies (especially the NDC and NAP<sup>31</sup>) and are compliant with Grenadian national laws;
- c. Ensure projects are in line with particular call for proposals
- d. Validate that the planned outcomes of the projects/programmes support Grenada's efforts in meeting its commitments and pledges to the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement;
- e. Maximise synergies with broader development strategies and achievement of SDGs;
- f. Ensure clarity of communication lines and modalities with the accredited entity throughout the development of the project proposal and its implementation;
- g. Ensure there is no conflict with ongoing programs and projects; any duplication of efforts or crowding out of planned or future investments or funding;
- h. Prevent flawed projects from advancing to the GCF board for consideration;
- i. Ensure that the project/programme fully incorporates gender into the proposal and provides equal consideration and opportunity to males and females;
- j. Validate that the project/programme has been assessed for potential environmental and social risks, and these risks were shared and discussed among stakeholders to identify an agreed approach to address such risks;

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<sup>30</sup> For further information on the accreditation process, see [Chapter 5](#).

<sup>31</sup> Projects that are not in line with the NDC or NAP may be considered but should not be given priority.

- k. Assure the international community that projects are welcome by their host communities and are of the highest calibre and do not impose undue harm or costs upon host communities and their environment; and
- l. Ensure projects/programmes are consistent with the GCF requirements.

## 7.2 NO-OBJECTION PROCEDURE FOR PROJECTS/PROGRAMMES FUNDING PROPOSALS

The following steps are based on the process required by the PFMA through the PSIP tailored to meet the requirements of the GCF and are required for a public or private sector entity seeking a letter of no-objection from the NDA<sup>32</sup>.

### 1. Initiation of the Request

The AE seeking a no-objection for a funding proposal submits a request to Grenada's NDA. The following documents are required to initiate the review process and issue a letter of No-Objection<sup>33</sup>:

- a. A letter of request from the official representative of the AE for a letter of No-Objection for the project/programme signed by the focal point for the AE;
- b. A full project proposal in GCF template;
- c. Proof that stakeholder consultations have been conducted and a stakeholder consultation strategy with all impacted communities and participating entities;
- d. Letters of support from relevant stakeholder groups;
- e. Financial risk/feasibility study; and
- f. \*Completed Appendix D of the PFMA Regulations<sup>34</sup> as found in [Annex 11](#).

The AE should ensure that the proposal is in line with Grenada's national climate change strategies and policies. These are available on the Government website<sup>35</sup> and the most relevant policies can be found in [Annex 7](#) to this Toolkit.

### 2. Review of the Request

The NDA guides the review process and has oversight and final authority over the decision. The review process however utilized the procedures already established by the PFMA through the Planning and Prioritisation Consultative Committee (PPCC) and the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) under its mandate as the main oversight body for climate change for the Government of Grenada.

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<sup>32</sup> A check list for the no-objection procedure can be found in [Annex 10](#).

<sup>33</sup> Project proponents should ensure to check with the NDA for all relevant and up to date documents as the full implementation of the PSIP is a new process and is still evolving. The documents listed with an asterisk (\*) are mandated by the PSIP.

<sup>34</sup> Criteria and Procedures for the Selection and Prioritization of Public Sector Investment Projects.

<sup>35</sup> Grenada's national laws can be found at - <http://laws.gov.gd/> - and Grenada's policies and strategies can be found at - <http://www.gov.gd/documents.html>.

**2.1. Completeness Check (1-2 weeks):** The NDA reviews the request for completeness to ensure all documents are submitted along with the proposal. Once all documents are submitted, the NDA will submit the proposal to the NCCC for their technical review of the proposal. If documents are missing, the NDA will request the AE to provide the remaining supporting documents before proceeding with NCCC.

**2.2 NCCC Technical Review (2-4 weeks):** The NCCC will consult with and submit the documents to their relevant sectoral sub-committee based on the project/programme focus to complete the substantive review of the proposal. The NCCC reviews the proposal through Appendix D of the PFMA Regulations and the accompanying GCF Addendum, attached here as [Annex 8](#). The NCCC documents deliberations of the proposal in the form of Minutes of the NCCC meeting that includes a final recommendation on the proposal. This recommendation is provided to the NDA through the Priority and Planning Consultative Committee (PPCC) as outlined in Section 259 and 260 of the Public Financial Management Regulations.

**2.3 PPCC Management Review (2-3 weeks):** The PPCC assesses the proposal considering the technical recommendation provided by the NCCC, stakeholder consultation feedback, budgetary matters including any co-financing or lending commitments. The PPCC provides a recommendation to the NDA on whether to issue or decline the No-Objection letter.

In the case of a declining of the proposal, the NDA will provide feedback in the form of an explanation of the decision to the Accredited Entity.

### **3. Issuance of No-Objection Letter (2-3 weeks)**

Upon the endorsement of the proposal by the NCCC and the PPCC, the NDA will issue the letter of No-Objection to the AE utilizing the template provided in [Annex 5](#). This template may be edited to include information regarding the proposal and the any necessary details of the endorsement.

Upon the issuance of the letter of no-objection, the NDA will inform the Organisation of the Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the Caribbean Community Climate Change Center (CCCCC) of this decision. The NDA will also post the letter of No-Objection to the website of the NDA within a reasonable timeframe. Also the NDA will share the No-Objection letter with relevant line ministries and stakeholders.

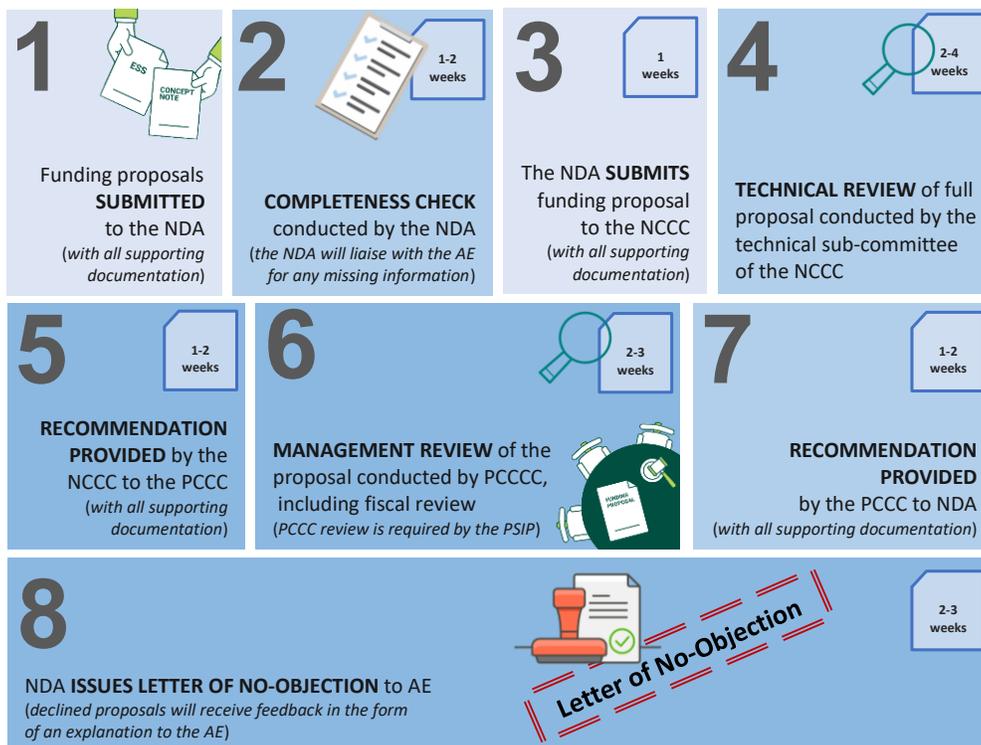


Figure 18: Overview of Grenada's No-Objection Procedure  
Source: Author

### 7.3 LEGAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE NO-OBJECTION PROCEDURE FOR GRENADA

As outlined in [Section 7.1](#) above, country ownership and country driven processes are the cornerstone of the Fund's work, as reflected in the Governing Instrument and various Board decisions, and a meaningful and genuine no-objection procedure is fundamental in ensuring this. In addition the no-objection procedure is intended to be an internal accountability procedure for screening projects/programmes before they are submitted to the GCF for consideration. In 2015, the GCF Board recognized the importance of enhancing the role of the NDA to guarantee country ownership and country drivenness. This culminated in the Fund adopting guidelines<sup>36</sup> and within that decision the Board *requested* the GCF Secretariat, accredited entities, delivery partners, and NDAs to follow these Guidelines.

The importance of the no-objection procedure and the role of the NDA in this cannot be understated; it confirms that the NDA has completed its due diligence – technical, financial and

<sup>36</sup> [GCF/B.17/14 - Guidelines for Enhanced Country Ownership and Country Drivenness](#)

legal – to ensure country ownership and stakeholder buy-in for a project/programme. The procedure requires technical input, substantial coordination, oversight and management. The NDA should not sign the no-objection letter unless the [full procedure](#) has been completed and all relevant documents are completed and accompany the request. The implementation of the national no-objection procedure requires the NDA to have technical capacity to manage and provide oversight of the process that results in genuine ownership.

The no-objection letter confirms that:

- The no-objection procedure implies that the Government of Grenada and all relevant stakeholders endorse the project in concept and design;
- On behalf of the Government of Grenada, the Ministry of Finance, Planning, Economic Development and Physical Development will be responsible for any financial risks or otherwise inherent in the proposal and any liability resulting thereon;
- The no-objection letter implies that Grenada has accepted all obligations including relevant support and all other obligations that may stem from the overarching relationship with the GCF;
- The letter of no-objection implies that Grenada is committed to implementing the project as designed and can be held accountable for any issues that may arise during the implementation of the project or programme;
- If any legal challenges arise from any project approved and provided with a letter of no-objection from the NDA, the Government of Grenada will take on responsibility and act on behalf of the project/programme; and
- The project/programme contributes towards achieving Grenada’s obligations under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement.

The no-objection procedure and resulting signed letter, therefore have two main legal implications:

1. **Legal implications for the NDA:** Due to the implications of the letter of no-objection, procedures and arrangements should be put in place to allow for receipt of complaints from relevant stakeholder and the possibility of appeals of decisions of the NDA on granting or withholding a no-objection letter. For persons who wish to share issues regarding the environmental and social safeguards, ahead of providing a no-objection letter, they may contact the NDA at [redress@climatefinance.gov.gd](mailto:redress@climatefinance.gov.gd).
2. **Legal implications for other stakeholders:** The no-objection procedure is mandated to include stakeholder consultations and the feedback from that should feed into the decision of the NDA regarding the letter of no-objection. If however any person or a group of persons, or a community that has been or may be affected negatively by a GCF project or programme (including those being actively considered for funding by the GCF), they may file a complaint with through the GCF’s Independent Redress Mechanism (IRM). The affected person(s) can authorize their government or representative to file and pursue

the complaint on their behalf. Further information on this can be found at the IRM's website: <https://irm.greenclimate.fund/about-the-irm/file-a-complaint>.

While there is an importance placed on efficiency and mainstreaming of procedures, to ensure the baseline requirements are met, sufficient time is required to allow for substantive consultations and additional technical, legal or financial reviews, if necessary. For national projects/programmes this procedure will take on average (6-8 months).

## CHAPTER 8: REVIEW AND UPDATE OF THE PROCEDURES AND TOOLKIT FOR GRENADA’S NDA

### 8.1 RATIONALE FOR REVIEW

As outlined in [Chapter 1](#), the policies and requirements of the GCF are likely to evolve as the Fund becomes more mature and adjusts policies to fit lessons learned and best practices from its first years of being operational. It is therefore essential for the NDA and key actors, such as Accredited Entities to keep up to date on decisions taken by the GCF Board and policies that are being implemented by the GCF Secretariat and ensure that the national procedures and policies are up to date and in line with GCF requirements. As a result, the NDA may choose to revise national procedures to ensure they are in line with the updated decisions, policies and guidelines of the GCF.

It is therefore essential for this Toolkit to be reviewed and updated on a periodical basis to ensure that information about the NDA, the GCF and the policies are accurate and reflect any revisions or new policies. Recommendations for these revisions are outlined below.

### 8.2 REVIEW OF NATIONAL PROCEDURES AND UPDATE OF TOOLKIT

*Table 5: Overview of the process for review and update of the Toolkit*

Timeline	Responsibility	Details
Monthly	NDA	NDA maintains regular dialogue with GCF Secretariat Headquarters, Country Dialogue Specialist and Regional Advisor
Post-GCF Board Meetings	NDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NDA schedule a debrief subsequent to Board meetings with the Regional Advisor.</li> <li>- NDA determine if decisions taken at Board meetings require any updates to national procedures and initiates review to ensure compliance with changes.</li> </ul>
Biennial	NDA	In consultation with the Regional Advisor, the NDA should review national procedures pertaining to the GCF to ensure that they are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Efficient;</li> <li>- Meaningful; and</li> <li>- In line with GCF requirements.</li> </ul>
Biennial	NDA	In consultation with the Regional Advisor, the NDA should review policies, procedures details outlined in the Toolkit to ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Details on the Fund and its policies are updated</li> <li>- New information on the Fund and its policies are included</li> <li>- Revisions to GCF-related national procedures are updated</li> </ul>

## CHAPTER 9: GCF RESOURCE LIBRARY

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### ACCREDITATION

The Green Climate Fund Online Accreditation System: User's Guide  
([https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/114264/1.5.6\\_-\\_OAS\\_User\\_Manual.pdf/ceea2e51-1cbe-403b-ab7a-42eb0c57b0d2](https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/114264/1.5.6_-_OAS_User_Manual.pdf/ceea2e51-1cbe-403b-ab7a-42eb0c57b0d2))

### COUNTRY OWNERSHIP

The Green Climate Fund (July 2017) Guidelines for enhanced country ownership and country drivenness  
([https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/574766/Guidelines\\_for\\_Enhanced\\_Country\\_Ownership\\_and\\_Country\\_Drivenness.pdf/fed09fb6-5860-e19e-ceb0-f9926f4dfda2](https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/574766/Guidelines_for_Enhanced_Country_Ownership_and_Country_Drivenness.pdf/fed09fb6-5860-e19e-ceb0-f9926f4dfda2))

### DEVELOPMENT OF CONCEPT NOTES

The Green Climate Fund: Concept Note User's Guide  
([https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/239759/GCF\\_Concept\\_Note\\_User\\_Guide.pdf/64866eea-3437-4007-a0e4-01b60e6e463b](https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/239759/GCF_Concept_Note_User_Guide.pdf/64866eea-3437-4007-a0e4-01b60e6e463b))

The Green Climate Fund Project Preparation Facility Guidelines  
([https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/574766/Guidelines\\_-\\_Project\\_Preparation\\_Facility\\_Guidelines.pdf/f8b62701-a9ca-4b1e-9e23-e67f1b88abd4](https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/574766/Guidelines_-_Project_Preparation_Facility_Guidelines.pdf/f8b62701-a9ca-4b1e-9e23-e67f1b88abd4))

### DEVELOPMENT OF FUNDING PROPOSALS

Fayolle, V. and Odianose, S. (2017) Green Climate Fund Proposal toolkit 2017. London: Acclimatise and Climate and Development Knowledge Network (<https://cdkn.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/GCF-project-development-manual.pdf>)

The Green Climate Fund 101: Project Funding  
(<https://www.greenclimate.fund/gcf101/funding-projects/project-funding>)

### GENDER

The Green Climate Fund (August 2017) Mainstreaming Gender in Green Climate Fund Projects: A practical manual to support the integration of gender equality in climate change interventions and climate finance  
([https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/194568/Guidelines\\_-\\_GCF\\_Toolkit\\_Mainstreaming\\_Gender.pdf/860d1d03-877d-4c64-9a49-c0160c794ca7](https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/194568/Guidelines_-_GCF_Toolkit_Mainstreaming_Gender.pdf/860d1d03-877d-4c64-9a49-c0160c794ca7))

### GREEN CLIMATE FUND

The Green Climate Fund (December 2018) GCF Handbook: Decisions, Policies,, and Frameworks as Agreed by the Board of the Green Climate Fund from B.01 TO B.21

([https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/296788/GCF\\_Handbook\\_Decisions\\_Policies\\_and\\_Frameworks\\_updated\\_December\\_2018\\_.pdf/25fd22ec-4f81-44ee-b5d1-20bceb2c9264](https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/296788/GCF_Handbook_Decisions_Policies_and_Frameworks_updated_December_2018_.pdf/25fd22ec-4f81-44ee-b5d1-20bceb2c9264))

Green Climate Fund Policies: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/library/-/docs/list/574034>

#### READINESS AND PREPARATORY SUPPORT PROGRAMME

GCF in Brief: Readiness

([https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/194568/GCF\\_in\\_Brief\\_Readiness.pdf/736d5a20-2945-49fb-a9c3-c0def58ffe45](https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/194568/GCF_in_Brief_Readiness.pdf/736d5a20-2945-49fb-a9c3-c0def58ffe45))

The Green Climate Fund 101: Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme

(<https://www.greenclimate.fund/gcf101/empowering-countries/readiness-support>)

The Green Climate Fund (June 2018) Readiness and Preparatory Support Guidebook  
Accessing the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme of the Green Climate Fund: an introduction and how-to guide

([https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/574766/Guidelines\\_-\\_Readiness\\_and\\_Preparatory\\_Support\\_Guidebook.pdf/9eea580f-a109-4d90-b281-c54695114772](https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/574766/Guidelines_-_Readiness_and_Preparatory_Support_Guidebook.pdf/9eea580f-a109-4d90-b281-c54695114772))

#### SIMPLIFIED APPROVAL PROCESS

GCF in Brief: Simplified Approval Process

([https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/194568/GCF\\_in\\_Brief\\_Simplified\\_Approval\\_Process.pdf/e739cd34-85d0-4495-afa4-c955f74685ff](https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/194568/GCF_in_Brief_Simplified_Approval_Process.pdf/e739cd34-85d0-4495-afa4-c955f74685ff))

#### OTHER

UN Environment, UNDP and WRI (online) GCF Readiness: Building capacity to access the Green Climate Fund – Readiness Tools and Guidebooks

(<http://www.gcfreadinessprogramme.org/readiness-tools-and-guidebooks>)

## ANNEXES

### ANNEX 1: ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE NDA

Based on the functions and associated tasks required of the NDA and additional responsibilities that are necessary, including those outlined within [Chapter 5 \(Accreditation Process\)](#) and [Chapter 6 \(Project Cycle\)](#) of this Toolkit, the following allocation of responsibilities is recommended.

NDA Function and Associated Tasks	Responsibility
<b>Strategic oversight aligned with national priorities</b>	
Provide broad strategic oversight of the Fund's activities within the country	PSIP
Raise awareness of the GCF within Grenada	Director PSIP Donor Relations
Provide advice to the Head of the NDA on how to effectively engage the Fund	Donor Relations
Identify and support climate change adaptation and mitigation plans, projects, and programmes that can be funded by the GCF	PSIP
Ensure alignment with national sustainable development objectives and frameworks including ensuring gender-sensitive and responsive approaches to tackling climate change at a national level through GCF projects/programmes	Director PSIP
Contribute to and drive national development strategies and plans	PSIP
Maintain adequate knowledge of national priorities, strategies and plans	PSIP
Monitor and evaluate in accordance with relevant guidelines of the Fund	Donor Relations
Maintain an overview of activities of other relevant multilateral, bilateral, regional and global funding mechanisms and institutions working in the country	Donor Relations
Maintain regular communication with the Secretariat in English through Internet-based correspondence, facilitate country visits and meetings with Fund officials and provide written communication, as required	Director Donor Relations
Disseminate in key operational procedures of the Fund, including its environmental and social safeguards	Donor Relations
Retain an overview of all funding proposals relating to the country, and facilitate available information on the projects and programmes through appropriate media and relevant networks, including in local languages	Donor Relations
Monitor and provide feedback regarding the impact of Fund operations in terms of the degree to which the Fund's initiatives add value to national development priorities, building institutional capacity, and promoting a paradigm shift towards low carbon and climate resilient development	Director PSIP Donor Relations
<b>Convene national stakeholders</b>	
Maintain a database of contacts of all relevant actors within the government, private sector, academia, civil society and other relevant stakeholder groups or sectors	PSIP
Convene relevant public, private and civil society stakeholders to identify priority sectors and concerns to be financed by the Fund	PSIP
Maintain meeting notes or minutes of all stakeholder meetings	PSIP

Disseminate key documents, information and operational procedures of the Fund, including its environmental and social safeguards, project proposals and no-objection letters	Donor Relations
Organise and convene an annual participatory review for local stakeholders, notably project affected people and communities, including women and civil society organizations for participatory monitoring of the overall portfolio of GCF-funded projects and programmes <sup>37</sup>	PSIP
<b>Nomination letters for direct access</b>	
Communicate nominations of entities (subnational, national or regional, public and private) seeking accreditation to the Fund under the 'direct access' track	Director
Maintain working relationship with national DAEs	Director Donor Relations
Identify potential entities that can be accredited to the GCF	Director Donor Relations
<b>No-objection letters</b>	
Implement the no-objection procedure on funding proposals submitted to the Fund, to ensure consistency of funding proposals with national climate change plans and priorities	Director PSIP Donor Relations
Review appraisal reports and letters of support from social partners – either member of PPCC or independent to PPCC.	Director PSIP
Responsible for final screenings of project proposals including appraisal reports and letters of support, ensuring consistency with government's objectives prior to being sent to Cabinet for approval by Chairperson of the PPCC (PS of Finance)	PSIP
Provide substantive support to the Chairperson of the PPCC (PS of Finance) on GCF requirements and nationally identified priorities	Director Donor Relations
If project is unsatisfactory based on Cabinet decision and returned to project bank, responsible for liaising with executing entity (line ministries, statutory bodies, or development partners etc.) on recommendations for modification.	PSIP
Prepare no-objection letter and supporting documents	Director
<b>Approval of readiness support</b>	
Provide leadership on the deployment of readiness and preparatory support funding in the country	Director
Provide guidance for interested DPs candidates	Donor Relations
Responsible for receipt and screening of application from interested DPs	Donor Relations
Responsibility for the decision on DP nomination	Director
Develop readiness proposals for accessing GCF Readiness support	Donor Relations
<b>Additional General Tasks</b>	
Respond to questions that may arise at varying stages of project development, submission and accreditation	Director
Keep up to date with new developments	Director Donor Relations

<sup>37</sup> The Readiness Programme, in coordination with the NDA, may provide support to such participatory monitoring and reviews. Please see [GCF Board Decision GCF/B.11/10](#) for further information.

Liaise with Regional Advisor to check agendas and Board documents to ensure prospective projects/programmes are included	Director Donor Relations
Attend and participate in GCF workshops and meetings	Director
Provide relevant feedback through Structured Dialogues at national and regional level including on the NDA's experience of country ownership	
Maintain continuous communication with the GCF through the Regional Advisor	Director
Keep up to date on regional and international accredited entities that are suitable for Grenada to work with	Director Donor Relations
Maintain up to date knowledge of RfPs that are posted by the GCF Secretariat and inform relevant sectors of those opportunities	Director Donor Relations
Develop, issue and manage national calls for project and programme ideas and proposals	PSIP

## ANNEX 2: LIST OF ACTORS IN GRENADA’S CLIMATE FINANCE LANDSCAPE AND THEIR POTENTIAL ROLE IN GCF-RELATED ACTIVITIES

Institution	Potential Role
NDA / DETC	- National Designated Authority <sup>38</sup> and the national focal point for engagement and interaction with the GCF
Accredited Entities	- Developing and submitting funding proposals for projects/programmes - Overseeing management and implementation of projects/programmes - Deploying a range of financial instruments within their respective capacities (grants, concessional loans, equity and guarantees) - Mobilizing private sector capital
Executing Entities	- Identifying potential projects in Grenada’s priority areas - Developing concept notes and project/programme proposals and submitting these to the NDA and AEs - Implementing project activities - Monitoring and evaluating the project activities and impacts for reporting requirements
National Climate Change Committee	- Ensures concept notes and proposals are in line with relevant legislation, policies and action plans - Ensures concept notes and proposals are in line with Grenada’s commitments to regional and international agreements - Provide advice and input on issues pertaining climate finance - Oversee climate-related planning processes within Grenada, including the implementation of the NDC, the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) - Act as the main advisory body to the Government of Grenada on any matters related to climate change - Guide the development and implementation of national adaptation and mitigation plans for Grenada - Advise on the incorporation of climate change considerations into relevant national development plans, budgets as well as sector plans (“Climate-proofing”) and monitor implementation - Develop and provide guidance in the selection of climate change related projects for submission to international funding agencies - Monitor and provide guidance for the implementation of climate change projects and programmes in Grenada to ensure coherence - Monitor and provide guidance for the implementation of climate change projects and programmes in Grenada to ensure effectiveness - Consult on a regular basis with civil society, the private sector, academia and relevant Ministries - Member of the Committee act as the focal points for climate change in their respective organizations

<sup>38</sup> For further information on Grenada’s NDA and its roles, responsibilities and functions are outlined in [Chapter 3](#).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote public awareness and capacity building on climate change in Grenada</li> </ul>
Government Ministries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Can be Executing Entities for GCF projects and programmes</li> <li>- Institutions in Government ministries can apply to be accredited</li> <li>- Ministries generate content that influence Grenada's priorities</li> <li>- Mobilize resources for co-financing through synergetic projects and policies</li> <li>- Include co-financing and climate change as part of annual budgets</li> <li>- Build technical capacity employees in relation to climate change and climate finance</li> <li>- Can act as Executing Entity for GCF projects and programmes</li> </ul>
Climate Change Focal Points in Line Ministries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quality control of project proposals, to ensure they are in line with relevant legislation, policies and action plans</li> <li>- Ensures no duplication of similar projects</li> <li>- To structure and integrate climate resilience strategies into government policies, strategies and actions</li> <li>- To support Grenada's UNFCCC focal point to monitor and report the implementation of sectoral adaptation and/ or mitigation priorities,</li> <li>- To support the mobilization of funds for implementation of adaptation and/ or mitigation activities</li> <li>- To assist in the implementation of the National Adaptation Plan, especially in the Programmes of Actions that are relevant to the respective CC Focal Point's line Ministry or statutory body</li> <li>- To contribute to the process of revising, updating and implementing the Nationally Determined Constitution (NDC)</li> <li>- To assist the public officers within his/her respective Line Ministry or Statutory Body to applying climate risk</li> <li>- To inform decision makers on ongoing and planned climate change relevant activities on national level with relevance for their respective Line Ministry or Statutory Body</li> <li>- assessments where required in the planning and budgeting processes to safeguard investments</li> <li>- To assist the public officers within his/her respective Line Ministry to climate proof new investment projects and/ or policies and legislations.</li> <li>- To participate in regular climate change focal point meetings and trainings coordinated by the Environment Division and the National Designated Authority (NDA)</li> <li>- To make contributions to Sustainable Development Council meetings on a regular basis</li> <li>- Liaise with national gender focal points to ensure gender-sensitive and responsive approaches to tackling climate change at a national level</li> </ul>
Grenada Development Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Can be Executing Entities for GCF projects and programmes</li> <li>- Utilising the knowledge of the local context to provide financial instruments that are tailored to overcome specific risks.</li> <li>- Bridging public policy and commercial project developers by utilising proximity to local private sector actors and markets.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Well positioned to finance climate friendly infrastructure in partnership with multilateral and bilateral finance agencies.</li> <li>- Support the enhancement of country ownership of climate financed programs.</li> <li>- Once accredited to the GCF as an AE, will be able to perform functions of those outlined as an AE within the GCF micro accreditation status of up to USD \$10M.</li> </ul>
Civil Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Can be Executing Entities for GCF projects and programmes</li> <li>- Mobilises and brings forward co-financing</li> <li>- Raises awareness of climate change and climate finance, including upcoming opportunities</li> <li>- Mobilises the community to engage in stakeholder consultations and participate in project implementation phase</li> <li>- Support the process of national M&amp;E of social impact</li> </ul>
Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Can be Executing Entities for GCF projects and programmes</li> <li>- Mobilises and brings forward co-financing</li> <li>- Raises awareness of climate change and climate finance, including upcoming opportunities</li> <li>- Supports innovation and investment for scalability of projects beyond what the public sector is able to provide</li> <li>- Provide technologies, services and products to facilitate the transition to a low-carbon climate-resilient pathway</li> </ul>

**ANNEX 3: TEMPLATE FOR PROSPECTIVE DIRECT ACCESS ENTITIES APPLICATION LETTER TO NDA**

**[Letterhead of Applicant]**

Director  
Department of Economic  
and Technical Cooperation  
Ministry of Economic Development,  
Planning, Trade and Cooperatives

St. George's, Grenada  
[date]

**Re: Application for Direct Access Accreditation to the Green Climate Fund**

Dear Director,

Pursuant to your call for national organizations interested in gaining status as a Direct Access Accredited Entities (AEs) to the GCF, in my capacity as [position] of [organisation], I hereby submit [organisation name] for nomination for accreditation as a Direct Access Entity by the Green Climate Fund:

[Legal name of the applicant entity]

[Contact person: full name]

[Contact details: telephone, address, email address]

[The organisation may wish to include a few paragraphs detailing concrete information on how the entity can contribute to Grenada's programming priorities with the Green Climate Fund and how its track records showcase its capacity to develop and undertake GCF projects.]

Please find attached to this letter the supporting documentation as per the requirements of the call.

Yours sincerely,

\_\_\_\_\_  
[SIGNATURE BLOCK OF ENTITY]

**ANNEX 4: TEMPLATE FOR THE NOMINATION LETTER FOR DIRECT ACCESS ENTITY ACCREDITATION**

**[Letterhead of the Government of Grenada]**

Executive Director  
The Green Climate Fund (“GCF”)  
G-Tower, 24-4 Songdo-dong, Yeonsu-gu  
Incheon City, Republic of Korea

St. George’s, Grenada  
[date]

**Re: Expression of nomination for the application for accreditation to the Green Climate Fund**

Dear Executive Director,

Pursuant to paragraph 47 of the Governing Instrument for the Green Climate Fund, [in my capacity as representative of the National Designated Authority] OR [in my capacity as focal point] for [country name], duly designated pursuant to the letter from [government ministry/authority] to the Fund dated [date], I hereby nominate the entity below for accreditation by the Green Climate Fund:

[Legal name of the applicant entity]  
[Contact person: name]  
[Contact details: telephone, address, email address]

[The NDA/focal point may wish to include information on how the entity being nominated can contribute to the country’s programming priorities with the GCF]

Yours sincerely,

[SIGNATURE BLOCK OF THE NDA]

## ANNEX 5: TEMPLATE FOR THE NO-OBJECTION LETTER FOR FUNDING PROPOSALS

### [Letterhead of the Government of Grenada]

Executive Director  
The Green Climate Fund (“GCF”)  
G-Tower, 24-4 Songdo-dong, Yeonsu-gu  
Incheon City, Republic of Korea

St. George’s, Grenada  
[date]

Re: Letter of No-Objection for funding proposal for the GCF by [name Accredited Entity] regarding  
[name project/programme]

Dear Executive Director,

We refer to the project [or programme] [name project [or programme]] in Grenada as included in the funding proposal submitted by [name Accredited Entity] to us on [date].

The undersigned is the duly authorized representative of [name of the NDA], the National Designated Authority of Grenada.

Pursuant to GCF decision B.08/10, the content of which we acknowledge to have reviewed, we hereby communicate our no-objection to the project [or programme] as included in the funding proposal.

By communicating our no-objection, it is implied that:

- a. The government of [country] has no-objection to the project [or programme] as included in the funding proposal;
- b. The project [or programme] as included in the funding proposal is in conformity with [country]’s national priorities, strategies and plans;
- c. In accordance with the GCF’s environmental and social safeguards, the project [or programme] as included in the funding proposal is in conformity with relevant national laws and regulations.

We also confirm that our national process for ascertaining no-objection to the project [or programme] as included in the funding proposal has been duly followed.

[We also confirm that our no-objection applies to all projects or activities to be implemented within the scope of the programme.]

We acknowledge that this letter will be made publicly available on the GCF website.

Yours sincerely,

\_\_\_\_\_  
[SIGNATURE BLOCK OF THE NDA]

## ANNEX 6: TEMPLATE FOR THE NO-OBJECTION LETTER FOR CONCEPT NOTES FOR THE PPF

[Letterhead of the Government of Grenada]

Executive Director  
The Green Climate Fund (“GCF”)  
G-Tower, 24-4 Songdo-dong, Yeonsu-gu  
Incheon City, Republic of Korea

St. George’s, Grenada  
[date]

Re: Proposal for the GCF Project Preparation Facility by [name Accredited Entity] regarding [name of PPF proposal]

Dear Executive Director,

We refer to the Project Preparation Facility proposal [name of PPF proposal] for preparation of [Description of underlying project or programme] in Grenada as included in the PPF proposal submitted by [name Accredited Entity] to us on [date] (“PPF Proposal”).

The undersigned is the duly authorized representative of the National Designated Authority of Grenada.

Pursuant to GCF decisions B.08/10 and B.13/21, the content of which we acknowledge to have reviewed, we hereby communicate our no-objection to the Project Preparation Facility activities as included in the PPF Proposal.

By communicating our no-objection, it is implied that:

- The government of Grenada has no-objection to the Project Preparation Facility request as included in the PPF Proposal;
- The PPF Proposal is in conformity with Grenada’s national priorities, strategies and plans; and
- In accordance with the GCF’s environmental and social safeguards, the PPF activities as included in the PPF Proposal is in conformity with relevant national laws and regulations.

We also confirm that our national process for ascertaining no-objection to the PPF Proposal has been duly followed.

We acknowledge that this letter will be made publicly available on the GCF website.

Kind regards,

[SIGNATURE BLOCK OF THE NDA]

## ANNEX 7: CLIMATE RELEVANT LAWS AND POLICIES

The below is a non-exhaustive and evolving list of Grenada’s climate change relevant laws, policies and strategies at the national and regional level. These should be taken into consideration in the development of concept notes and funding proposals to ensure that they are proposals are contained within Grenada’s Country Programme for the GCF, in line with Grenada’s laws, policies and strategies and are therefore able to be in receipt of a no-objection by the NDA.

Law, Policy or Strategy
<b>National Policies</b>
Grenada’s Nationally Determined Contribution
<a href="#">National Climate Change Policy for Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique (2017-2021)</a>
Grenada’s Second National Communication to the UNFCCC, 2017
Grenada’s National Adaptation Plan, 2018
National Physical Development Plan
National Land Policy
National Sustainable Development Plan 2035
Blue Growth Coastal Master Plan (2016)
Integrated Coastal Zone Management Policy
National Energy Policy of Grenada
Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan (2014-2024)
Grenada Protected Area Systems Plan, 2012
Forest Policy for Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique
Technical Needs Assessment and Technology Action Plan
<b>National Laws</b>
Public Finance Management Act & Regulations
<b>Regional</b>
St. George’s Declaration of Principles of Environmental Sustainability for the OECS
Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Regional Implementation Plan for Achieving Development Resilient to Climate Change (2011 – 2021)

**ANNEX 8: ADDENDUM TO APPENDIX D OF PFMA REGULATIONS: CHECKLIST FOR ISSUANCE OF LETTER OF NO-OBJECTION FOR PROPOSALS FOR THE GCF**

**Completeness Check:** The following documents are required to initiate the review process and issue a letter of No-Objection. Have they been submitted along with the proposal?

- A letter of request from the official representative of the AE for a letter of No-Objection for the project/programme signed by the focal point for the AE.
- A full project proposal in GCF template.
- Supporting documents required by the GCF to be attached to the full project proposal template (feasibility study, impact assessment ...). This may vary in the case of a Simplified Approval Process (SAP).
- Proof that stakeholder consultations have been conducted (meetings minutes, agendas, photos, list of participants...) and a stakeholder consultation strategy with all impacted communities and participating entities is developed and in place.
- Letters of support from relevant stakeholder groups (if applicable)
- Financial risk/feasibility study.

<b>Key For Criteria</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Partially /Somewhat</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>Yes</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>DECISION</b>	<i>[Please provide a short explanation of the decision made.]</i>	

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Has the criteria been met?</b>	<b>Comments</b>
1. Is the proposal in line with national climate change strategies and policies and with Grenadian national laws?		
2. Will the planned outcomes of the proposal support Grenada’s efforts in meeting its legal obligations to the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement?		

3. Does the proposal conflict with ongoing programs and projects?
  4. Does the proposal duplicate efforts of an already existing project or programme?
  5. Does the proposal fully incorporate gender into outcomes and indicators and provide equal consideration and opportunity to males and females?
  6. Has the proposal assessed potential environmental and social risks?
  7. Have these risks been shared and discussed among stakeholders to identify an agreed approach to address such risks?
  8. Is the proposal consistent with the GCF funding requirements and investment criteria?
  9. Is the project/programme in line with particular call for proposals?
  10. Does the proposal maximise synergies with broader development strategies and achievement of the SDGs?
-

## ANNEX 9: REQUIRED AND OPTIONAL SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION FOR GCF CONCEPT NOTES AND FULL PROPOSALS

<p><b>Concept Note<sup>39</sup>: <i>Optional</i></b> supporting documents to be attached to the submission of the CN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Map indicating the location of the project/programme</li> <li>• Diagram of the theory of change</li> <li>• Economic and financial model with key assumptions and potential stressed scenarios</li> <li>• Pre-feasibility study</li> <li>• Evaluation report of previous project</li> <li>• Results of environmental and social risk screening</li> </ul>
<p><b>Full Proposal<sup>40</sup>:</b> Supporting documents <b>required</b> by the GCF to be attached to the submission of a full project proposal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feasibility study - and a market study, <i>if applicable</i></li> <li>• Economic and/or financial analyses in spreadsheet format</li> <li>• Detailed budget plan (<a href="#">template provided</a>)</li> <li>• Implementation timetable including key project/programme milestones (template provided)</li> <li>• E&amp;S document corresponding to the E&amp;S category (A, B or C; or I1, I2 or I3): (<a href="#">ESS disclosure form provided</a>)</li> <li>• Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) or Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS)</li> <li>• Others e.g. Resettlement Action Plan, Resettlement Policy Framework, Land Acquisition Plan etc.</li> <li>• Summary of consultations and stakeholder engagement plan</li> <li>• Gender assessment and project/programme-level action plan (<a href="#">template provided</a>)</li> <li>• Legal Due Diligence (Regulation, Taxation and Insurance)</li> <li>• Procurement plan (<a href="#">template provided</a>)</li> <li>• Monitoring and evaluation plan (<a href="#">template provided</a>)</li> <li>• AE fee request (<a href="#">template provided</a>)</li> <li>• Co-financing commitment letter, if applicable (<a href="#">template provided</a>)</li> <li>• Term sheet including a detailed disbursement schedule and, if applicable, repayment schedule</li> </ul>
<p><b>Full Proposal<sup>41</sup>:</b> Supporting documents <b>as applicable</b> to be attached to the submission of a full project proposal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Evidence of Internal Approval (<a href="#">template provided</a>)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Map(s) indicating the location of proposed interventions</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Multi-country project/programme information (<a href="#">template provided</a>)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Appraisal, due diligence or evaluation report for proposals based on up-scaling or replicating a pilot project</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Procedures for controlling procurement by third parties or executing entities undertaking projects financed by the entity</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> First level AML/CFT (KYC) assessment</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Operations manual (Operations and maintenance)</li> </ul>

<sup>39</sup> All of the supporting documents for the submission of a Concept Note are optional. This list may vary in the case of a Simplified Approval Process (SAP).

<sup>40</sup> This list may vary in the case of a Simplified Approval Process (SAP).

<sup>41</sup> This list may vary in the case of a Simplified Approval Process (SAP).

## ANNEX 10: CHECKLIST FOR THE STEPS TO IMPLEMENT THE NO-OBJECTION PROCEDURE

### Step 1: Initiation of the Request

- An official letter requesting the no-objection signed by the focal point for the AE
- A full project proposal in GCF template
- Proof that stakeholder consultations have been conducted and includes a stakeholder consultation strategy
- Letters of support from relevant stakeholder groups
- Financial risk/feasibility study
- Completed of Appendix D of the PFMA Regulations

### Step 2: Review of the Request

- 2.1 Completeness Check

### Step 2.2: NCCC Technical Review

- Sub-committee review
- Completion of Appendix D of the PFMA Regulations
- Completion of GCF Addendum to Appendix D, attached to Toolkit as Annex 8
- NCCC meeting documented in Minutes
- Recommendation on the proposal provided to the Priority and Planning Consultative Committee (PPCC)

### Step 2.3: PPCC Management Review

- Review technical recommendation by the NCCC
- Review stakeholder consultation feedback
- Consider budgetary matters including any co-financing or lending commitments (if applicable)
- PPCC recommendation to the NDA

### Step 3: Issuance of Letter

- NDA issues the letter of No-Objection to the AE
- NDA informs of decision:
  - OECS
  - CARICOM
  - CCCCC
- NDA publicly posts the letter of No-Objection
- NDA shares the No-Objection letter with relevant line ministries and stakeholders.

**ANNEX 11: APPENDIX D OF THE PUBLIC FINANCE MANAGEMENT ACT REGULATIONS**

**APPENDIX D**

**CRITERIA AND PROCEDURES FOR THE SELECTION AND PRIORITIZATION OF PUBLIC SECTOR INVESTMENT PROJECTS**

Key For Criteria 1-6	No/None/Not/Not Likely	0
	Partially /Somewhat	1
	Likely	2

**CRITERIA FOR New Projects**

<b>Appraisal Criterion</b>	<b>Notes for Criterion</b>	<b>Reference Point for Appraisal (Documents Needed)</b>
<b>0. Project Type</b>	What is the type of the project? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infrastructural</li> <li>• Service</li> <li>• Hybrid etc</li> </ul>	Project Concept Note/Proposal
<b>1. Relevance</b>	<b>If relevance is not confirmed the project is rejected at this point</b>	
GPRS National Development Strategy 2030 Whole of Government Key Priority Area (KPA)	Whether the project emanates from GPRS/Whole of Government/NDS 2030 and its KPA or not	1.Project Document (Project Log- Frame) 2.GPRS National Priorities 3.Whole-of-Government 18 National Strategic Outcomes 4.National Development strategy
Sectoral Level	Whether the project implements sector strategy or not	1.Project Outline 2. Ministry Strategic/Corporate Plan
Needs Level	Whether the need of the project is critical or not	1. Project Outline ( Background & Project Rationale) 2.Relevant sector policy
Input to Output (Logical flow)	How likely it is that stated inputs (staff, equipment etc) will result in stated outputs (activities & participation)?	1.Project Description 2. Project Log-frame

Outputs to Outcome (Logical flow)	Are stated outputs guarantee to realize the project outcomes (Learning, Action, condition) in terms of quantity and quality?	1. Project Description 2. Project Log-frame
Adequacy and clarity of indicators	Are the given indicators SMART?	1. Project Indicators
Input/output ratio (Cost Effectiveness)	Are they efficient? <i>*Standardized unit cost of investments should be submitted by line ministries for appraisal.</i>	1. Project Budget (Project costing sheet) 2. Cost Benefit Analysis 3. Internal Rate of Return 4. Net Present Worth/Value 5. Sensitivity Analysis
Institutional capacity	Is the proposed project executing agency capacity demonstrated?	Ministerial Meeting with relevant Permanent Secretary
Time efficiency (do outputs have to be achieved over that period)	Is the allotted time for outputs to be achieved reasonable?	Project Outputs & Indicators
Financial sustainability	Is the post project operation and maintenance cost demonstrated?	Project Budget ( Performa Cash Budget)
Institutional and Management sustainability	Is institutional ability for post project operation demonstrated or limited?	Project Operational Plan
Acceptability	Is the project acceptable in terms of socially, environmentally, community point of view?	1. Project Environmental Impact Assessment 2. Project Social Impact assessment
<b>5. Impact (Does this project represent a potential shift in paradigm)</b>		
Transformative	Can this project be upscaled or replicated & does it contribute to global low-carbon development pathways?	
Capacity Building	Is there a Potential for knowledge and learning?	
Investment Climate	Does this project contribution to an enabling environment?	
Governance	Does this project contribute to regulatory framework and policies?	

<b>6. Country Ownership</b>		
Social Compact	Were civil society organizations & other relevant stakeholders engaged in the development of this project?	
DECISION	(<15)NOT APPROVED, (≥15 <22) PIPELINE, (≥22)TO BE FUNDED	

Key For Criteria 1-2	No	0
	Partially /Somewhat	1
	Yes	2

PSIP Appraisal Criteria for  
On-going Projects

<b>Appraisal Criterion</b>	<b>Notes for Criterion</b>	<b>Reference point for Appraisal (Documents Needed)</b>
<b>1. Continued Project Relevance</b>	<b>Is the project still relevant with respect to addressing NDS, GPRS, Whole-of-Government, Sector Policy/Strategy and other emerging issues?</b>	
Externalities (Needs)	Is there any externalities which affect the priority and continuation of the project? Was there change of situation (political and non-political) which affects the needs of the project?	Documents Quarterly Performance/Progress Report Project
<b>2. Project Performance</b>	<b>How has the project performed in the previous year?</b>	
Absorption/utilization of previous Fiscal Year's funding (a) Disbursement / Funding	2= Utilized 80% of funding or over, 1=used between 40% and 79% of approved budget, 0= used 39% or less of approved budget  Previous Fiscal Year means at the time of appraisal, previous Fiscal Year and 1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter of current Fiscal Year	1. Quarterly National Implementation Entity progress Reports  2.Minutes of PSIP Operations Committee Meetings
Resource/results (outputs and outcomes if any) ratio	3= Achieved more than the target, 2= Achieved the	Quarterly National Implementation Entity progress Reports

(based on previous one year) Achievements against annual targets.	target, 1= Achieved below target, 0=no achievement  Funding vs. Results, if funding is 10% and results 10%, the Project is not penalized for 10% results achieved.	
Time efficiency ( based on entire history of project implementation) Cumulative achievements against deadline targets	Is the project likely to be completed within the planned project life or not?	1.Quarterly National Implementation Entity Progress Reports 2.Minutes of PSIP Operations Committee Meetings
Compliance with social and environmental safeguards	Are there any known hiccups and delays as a result of social and environmental concerns?	1.Quarterly National Implementation Entity Progress Reports 2.Minutes of PSIP Operations Committee Meetings
<b>Other Considerations</b>	<b>Other points to be considered for continuation of project.</b>	
Readiness of the project	Whether the project is ready for implementation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has an agreements / MOUs signed?</li> <li>• Has the project commenced?</li> <li>• Are designs available?</li> <li>• Has the land acquired?</li> <li>• Has the procurement started?</li> </ul>	1.Quarterly National Implementation Entity(NIE)Monitoring Reports 2.Minutes of PSIP Operations Committee Meetings
Sustainability measure put into place?	Has sustainability measure been put in place as planed?	1.Quarterly National Implementation Entity Progress Reports 2.Minutes of PSIP Operations Committee Meetings
Implementation bottlenecks	Whether there are factors negatively affecting the performance of project and their gravity	1.Quarterly National Implementation Entity Progress Reports 2.Minutes of PSIP Operations Committee Meetings
DECISION	≥15CONTINUE, 9-14 PEND, <8 DISCONTINUE	

## ANNEX 12: GCF STAKEHOLDERS IN GRENADA

Organization	Position	Name	Phone	Email	Comments
<b>NDA</b>					
The Ministry of Finance, Planning, Economic Development and Physical Development	Deputy Permanent Secretary	Ms. Isha Abraham	+473 440 2731 ext. 31165; mobile: +473 534 5569	mcdeane@hotmail.com	
The Ministry of Finance, Planning, Economic Development and Physical Development	Senior Project Officer, Economic and Technical Cooperation Department	Mr. Titus Antoine	+473 435 8889 ext. 31130; mobile: +473 534 9060	titusantoine@detc.gov.gd	
<b>DAEs</b>					
Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC)	Head – Project Development and Management Unit	Dr. Mark Bynoe	+501 822-2970 Ext. 232	mbynoe@caribbeanclimate.bz	
Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)	Coordinator, Environmental Sustainability Unit	Ms. Cheryl A. Dixon	+246 431 1707	dixonc@caribank.org	
<b>DAE candidates (nominated / expected to be accredited)</b>					
Grenada Development Bank	Business Support and Development Officer	Natasha Joseph	+473 440 2382 ext. 224	natasha.joseph@gdbbank.com	
<b>IAEs relevant to Grenada</b>					
Africa Finance Corporation (AFC)	Associate	Ms. Kome Ajegbo	+234 1 4480930	Kome.ajegbo@africafc.org	
African Development Bank (AfDB)	Chief Climate Finance Officer	Mr. Timothy Afful-Koomson		<a href="mailto:gcf@afdb.org">gcf@afdb.org</a> ; <a href="mailto:t.afful-koomson@afdb.org">t.afful-koomson@afdb.org</a>	
Agence Française de Développement (AFD)	Climate Finance Expert	Mr. Timothée Ourbak	+33 1 5344 6356	ourbakt@afd.fr	
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Climate Change Specialist	Mr. Christian Ellermann	+63-2-632-4564	adb-gcf@adb.org	
BNP Paribas S.A. (BNP)	Sustainable Investment and Finance, CSR -CIB	Ms. Cécile Moitry		cecile.moitry@bnpparibas.com	
CGIAR System Organization (CGIAR)	Director, Funder and External Engagement	Mr. Andre Zandstra	+33-4-9923- 2343	a.zandstra@cgiar.org	

Organization	Position	Name	Phone	Email	Comments
Compañía Española de Financiación del Desarrollo (COFIDES)	Head of Unit	Mr. Jose Carlos Villena		JoseCarlos.Villena@cofides.es	
Conservation International Foundation (CI)	Vice President, GCF/GEF Agencies	Mr. Miguel Morales	+1 703 341 2637	mamorales@conservation.org	
Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank (CIB)	Global Relationship Manager	Mr. Pierre Bauchère	+33 1 41 89 17 77	pierre.bauchere@ca-cib.com	
Deutsche Bank AktienGesellschaft (Deutsche Bank AG)	Director	Mr. Michael Hölter	+49 69 910 30843	michael.hoelter@db.com	
Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	Director Market and Portfolio Development	Jochen Quinten	+49 6196 792561	jochen.quinten@giz.de	
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	Principal Manager   Deputy Pillar Head, Donor Co-Financing	Mr. Alexis Franke	+44 20 7338 6004	franke@ebrd.com	
European Investment Bank (EIB)	Green Climate Fund Operations Officer	Ms. Kristina Eisele	+352 437982387	k.eisele@eib.org	
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Deputy Director-General (Programmes) and Officer-In-Charge, Technical Cooperation Department	Mr Daniel Gustafson	+390657056320	<a href="mailto:DDG-P@fao.org">DDG-P@fao.org</a> ; GCF-Coordination-Unit@fao.org	
HSBC Holdings plc. (HSBC)	Head of Public Sector, HSBC Hong Kong	Ms. Bonnie Chin	+852 2822 3910	bonniechin@hsbc.com.hk	
Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	Chief, Resource Mobilization Unit	Mr. Matias Bendersky - Please CC in all communications Mr. Daniel Hincapie, Operations Specialist	+1 (202) 623-1723	<a href="mailto:mbendersky@iadb.org">mbendersky@iadb.org</a>	
Inter-American Development Bank Invest (IDB Invest)	Chief, Resource Mobilization Unit	Mr. Matias Bendersky		<a href="mailto:mbendersky@iadb.org">mbendersky@iadb.org</a>	

Organization	Position	Name	Phone	Email	Comments
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Development Association (World Bank)	Senior Carbon Finance Specialist	Ms. Claudia Croce	+1 202 458 1697	<a href="mailto:ccroce@worldbank.org">ccroce@worldbank.org</a> ; <a href="mailto:wb-gcf@worldbank.org">wb-gcf@worldbank.org</a>	
International Finance Corporation (IFC)	Head, Blended Climate Finance	Ms. Kruskaia Sierra-Escalante	+1 (202) 473-3440	<a href="mailto:KSierraescalante@ifc.org">KSierraescalante@ifc.org</a>	
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Director, Environment and Climate Division	Ms. Magarita Astralaga	+39 06 5459 2151	<a href="mailto:m.astralaga@ifad.org">m.astralaga@ifad.org</a>	
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	Director, GEF & GCF Coordination Unit	Ms. Sheila Aggarwal-Khan	+41229990292	<a href="mailto:Sheila.aggarwal-khan@iucn.org">Sheila.aggarwal-khan@iucn.org</a>	
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	Director, Office for Climate Change, Global Environment Department	Mr. Kotaro Taniguchi	+81-3-5226-9543	<a href="mailto:GCF_JICA@jica.go.jp">GCF_JICA@jica.go.jp</a>	
Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW)	Principal Manager	Mr. Matthias Börner		<a href="mailto:matthias.boerner@kfw.de">matthias.boerner@kfw.de</a>	
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Executive Coordinator UNDP-Global Environment Finance	Ms. Adriana Dinu	+1 212 906 5143	<a href="mailto:adriana.dinu@undp.org">adriana.dinu@undp.org</a>	
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Senior Programme Management Officer	Ms. Ermira Fida	+254 20 7623113	<a href="mailto:ermira.fida@unep.org">ermira.fida@unep.org</a> ; <a href="mailto:unenvironment-gcf@un.org">unenvironment-gcf@un.org</a>	
World Food Programme (WFP)	Chief, Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction Programmes Unit	Mr. Gernot Laganda	+39 06 6513 3272	<a href="mailto:gernot.laganda@wfp.org">gernot.laganda@wfp.org</a>	
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	Director, Office for Resource Mobilization and Development Partnerships	Mr. Markus Repnik	+41227308743	<a href="mailto:mrepnik@wmo.int">mrepnik@wmo.int</a>	
World Wildlife Fund, Inc. (WWF)	Senior Vice President Policy and Government Affairs	David McCauley	+1 202 293 4800	<a href="mailto:WWFGCF@wwfus.org">WWFGCF@wwfus.org</a>	
<b>Key GCF contacts</b>					
GCF Secretariat	Country Dialogue Specialist	Jessica Jacob		<a href="mailto:jjacob@gcfund.org">jjacob@gcfund.org</a>	

Organization	Position	Name	Phone	Email	Comments
	Regional Adviser	Neranda Maurice-George		nmaurice@gcfund.org	
<b>National Climate Change Committee (NCCC)</b>					
Ministry of Climate Resilience, the Environment, Forestry, Fisheries, Disaster Management and Information	Minister	The Honorable Minister Simon Stiell			
Ministry of Climate Resilience, the Environment, Forestry, Fisheries, Disaster Management and Information	Permanent Secretary	Merina Jessamy			
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Foreign Service Officer 1	Roxie Hutchinson			
Ministry of Climate Resilience, the Environment, Forestry, Fisheries, Disaster Management and Information	Head of Environment Division	Aria St. Louis			
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	Technical Advisor	Marion Geiss			
The Ministry of Finance, Planning, Economic Development and Physical Development	Head, Economic and Technical Cooperation Department	Mr. Titus Antoine			
		Fitzroy James			
Grenada Ports Authority		Ian Noel			
		Paul Phillip			

Organization	Position	Name	Phone	Email	Comments
	Climate Change Ambassador	Dr. Spencer Thomas			
National Disaster Management Authority		Allison McSween			
Charles and Associates	Consultant	Leon Charles			
Land-use Division - Ministry of Agriculture and Lands	Land Use Officer	Trevor Thompson			
Blue Innovation Institute		Angus Friday			
<b>Climate Change Focal Points in Ministries</b>					
Agriculture Division – Ministry of Agriculture and Lands		Verna Phillip			
Ministry of Carriacou and Petite Martinique Affairs and Local Government		Davon Baker			
National Disaster Management Authority		Allison McSween			
Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development		Lorraine DeAllie			
Energy Division - Ministry of Infrastructure Development, Public Utilities, Energy, Transport and Implementation		Chris Joseph			
Grenada Electricity Services Ltd.		Dwayne Cenac			
The Ministry of Finance, Planning, Economic Development and Physical Development	Head, Economic and Technical Cooperation Department	Mr. Titus Antoine			

Organization	Position	Name	Phone	Email	Comments
Fisheries Division - Ministry of Climate Resilience, the Environment, Forestry, Fisheries, Disaster Management and Information		Crafton Isaac			
Ministry of Foreign Affairs		Roxie Hutchinson			
Forestry Division - Ministry of Climate Resilience, the Environment, Forestry, Fisheries, Disaster Management and Information		Anthony Jeremiah			
Ministry of Health, Social Security and International Business		Dhanraj Deryck Ramkhalawan			
Ministry of Climate Resilience, the Environment, Forestry, Fisheries, Disaster Management and Information	Permanent Secretary	Merina Jessamy			
Environment Division - Ministry of Climate Resilience, the Environment, Forestry, Fisheries, Disaster Management and Information		Michael Church			
Grenada Ports Authority		Edward Lord			
Grenada Ports Authority		Ian Noel			

Organization	Position	Name	Phone	Email	Comments
National Meteorological Services, Grenada Airport Authority		Hubert Whyte			
Physical Planning Unit - Ministry of Finance, Planning, Economic Development & Physical Development		Fabian Purcell			
Physical Planning Unit - Ministry of Finance, Planning, Economic Development & Physical Development		Nyasha Regis			
Ministry of Infrastructure Development, Public Utilities, Energy, Transport and Implementation		Lorna Charles			
Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation		Nola Bartholomew			
Grenada Solid Waste Management Authority		Alison Neptune			
Grenada Solid Waste Management Authority		Lynette Ogilvie-Alexis			
Land-use Division - Ministry of Agriculture and Lands		Trevor Thompson			
National Water and Sewage Authority		Christopher Husbands			
National Water and Sewage Authority		Whyme Cox			
Ministry of Youth, Sports, Culture and the Arts		Royden Beharry			
<b>International NGOs</b>					
The Nature Conservancy		Sherry Constantine			
The Nature Conservancy		Myles Phillip			

Organization	Position	Name	Phone	Email	Comments
Friends of the Earth		Joseph Antoine			
Friends of the Earth		Kriss Davies			
<b>National NGOs</b>					
Inter-Agency Group of Development Organisations (IAGDO)		Sandra Ferguson			
Grenada Organic Agriculture Movement (GOAM)	President	Sen. the Hon. Dr Dunstan Campbell			
North East Farmers Organization (NEFO)	President	Evans Gooding			
St. Patrick's Environmental and Community Tourism Organization (SPECTO)		Valentino Sawney			
People in Action		Denyse Ogilvie			
Caribbean Youth Environment Network	President	Sheddon Richardson			
Grenada Network of Rural Women Producers (GRENROP)	President	Theresa Marryshow			
<b>Business associations</b>					
Grenada Chamber of Industry and Commerce		Petipha Lewis-Smith			
Grenada Hotel and Tourism Association					
Grenada Coalition of Service Industries		Carol Forbes			
Grenada Coalition of Service Industries		Jude Bernard			
Grenada Building and Loan Association		John Miller			
<b>University and research institutes</b>					
St. George's University (SGU)		Hugh Sealy			

Commented [MG1]: Did we not have any invited to one of our WS? What about the GTHA for example?

Organization	Position	Name	Phone	Email	Comments
St. George's University (SGU)		Nigel Edwards			
St. George's University (SGU)		Sabrina Compton			
St. George's University (SGU)		Maia P Smith			
St. George's University (SGU)		Martin Forde			
Winward Islands Reseech and Education Foundation (WINDREF)		Hayden Redhead			
T.A. Marryshow Community College (TAMCC)		John Telesford			
T.A. Marryshow Community College (TAMCC)		Imron Lowhar			
T.A. Marryshow Community College (TAMCC)		Victor Philip			
Grenada Solar Energy Technology Research Institute (GSETRI)		Earl Roberts			
<b>Government Agencies</b>					
Grenada Tourism Authority		Nikoyan Roberts			
Grenada Industrial Development Corporation		Cathyann Alexander-Pierre			
Grenada Co-operative Nutmeg Association		Martin Antoine			
Grenada Co-operative Nutmeg Association		Roderick St. Clair			
Grenada Cocoa Association		Samuel Brathwaite			

Organization	Position	Name	Phone	Email	Comments
Housing Authority of Grenada		Ronnie Sylvester			
Grenada Sustainable Development Trust Fund		Gertrude Duncan-Modeste			
<b>Private companies relevant to GCF result area 1 (mitigation): Low-emission energy access and power generation</b>					
Grenada Electricity Services Ltd.	General Manager	Collin Cover			
Edison Power Company		Ian Marshall			
Greenz Concept		Kelly Cyrus			
<b>Private companies relevant to GCF result area 2 (mitigation): Low-emission transport</b>					
To be further populated					
<b>Private companies relevant to GCF result area 3 (mitigation): Energy efficient buildings, cities and industries</b>					
Exled Carribean		Robert Samuel			
<b>Private companies relevant to GCF result area 4 (mitigation): Sustainable land use and forest management</b>					
CaneCo		Devon Date			
Belmont Estate		Paula Lewis			
<b>National project developers (consultants)</b>					
		Fitzroy James			
	Climate Change Ambassador	Dr. Spencer Thomas			
Charles and Associates	Consultant	Leon Charles			
<b>Media</b>					
Government Information Service		Rickisha St. Louis			
Government Information Service		Carlyle Noel			
	Freelance Journalist	Linda Straker			
REAL FM		Royar Charles			
Mikey Live		Kareem George			
The Grenadian Voice		Delicia Richardson			
The New Today		Calistra Farrier			
MTV		Rena Pierre			
National Disaster Management Agency (NaDMA)	Public Relations Officer	Oslын Crosby			

Organization	Position	Name	Phone	Email	Comments
Corporate Communications, Ministry of Finance		Ruth Roberts			
Corporate Communications, Ministry of Finance		Kareen Morain-Alexander			
Office of the Prime Minister	Press Secretary	Philomena Robertson			
Ministry of Agriculture and Lands	Public Relations Officer	Mina Booker			
Ministry of Agriculture and Lands	Public Relations Officer	Carrema Lewis			
National Water and Sewage Authority (NAWASA)	Communications Officer	Jamila Lewis			