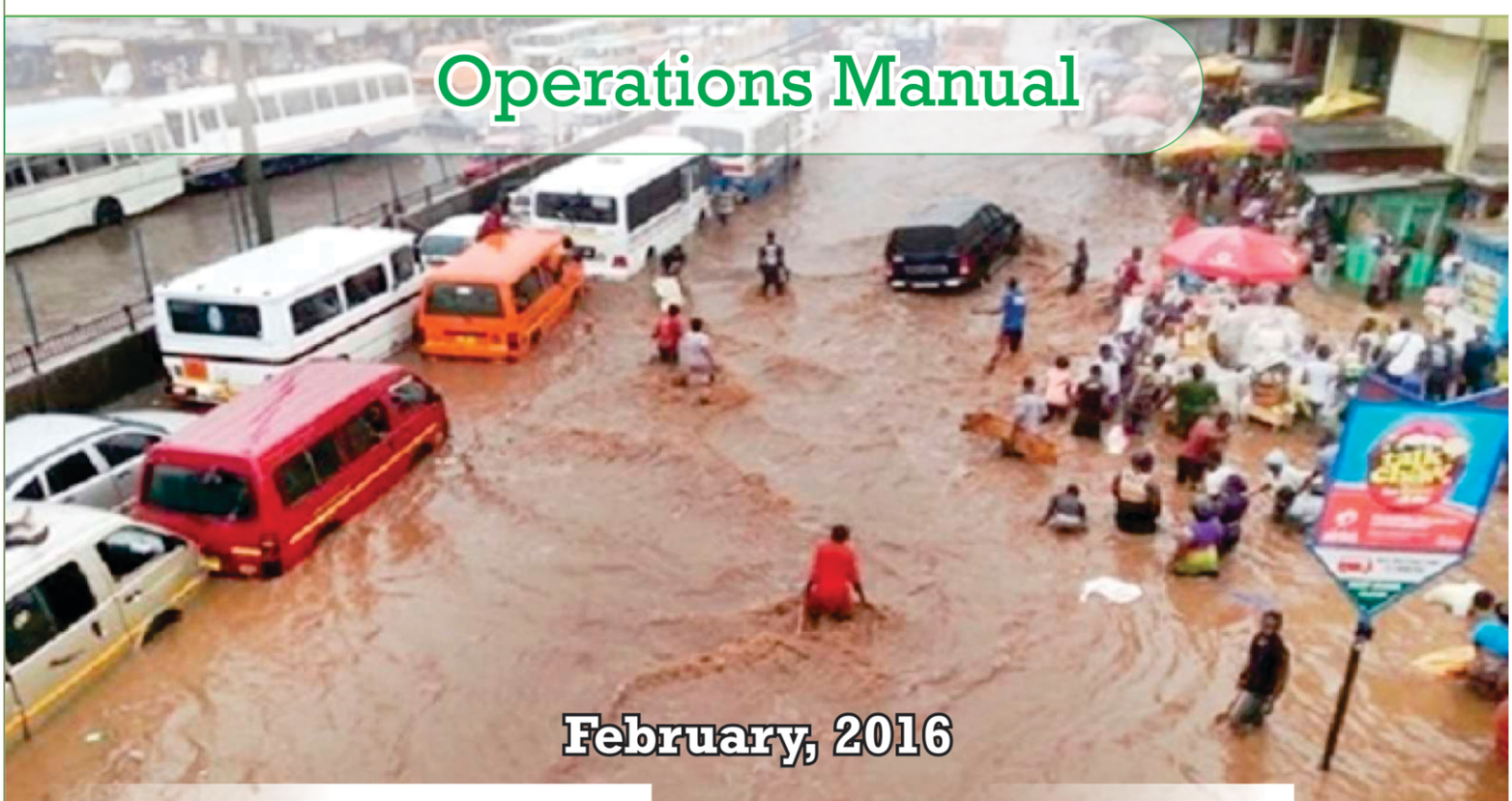
Republic of Ghana
Ministry of Finance

NATIONAL DESIGNATED AUTHORITY (NDA) TO THE GREEN CLIMATE FUND

Operations Manual



February, 2016

Republic of Ghana

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Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

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ACRONYMS

EPA	:	Environmental Protection Agency
ESMS	:	Environmental and Social Management System
GCF	:	Green Climate Fund
IIEs	:	International Implementing Entities
MESTI	:	Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation
MIEs	:	Multinational Implementing Entities
NAMAs	:	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NAPS	:	National Adaptation Plans
NCCP	:	National Climate Change Policy
NCCSC	:	National Climate Change Steering Committee
NDA	:	National Designated Authority
NGOs	:	Non-governmental Organizations
NIEs	:	National Implementing Entities
PEF	:	Private Enterprises Federation
RIEs	:	Regional Implementing Entities
RSD	:	Real Sector Division
CSOs	:	Civil Society Organizations
NDATAC	:	National Designated Authority Technical Advisory Committee
UNFCCC	:	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Real Sector Division of the Ministry of Finance (MoF), in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI), led the development of this **National Designated Authority of the Green Climate Fund Operations Manual.** The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) provided financial support under the Green Climate Fund Readiness Programme for this work. .

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1 Introduction

The issue of climate change financing has moved to centre stage of global development agenda as one of the critical requirements for tackling climate change mitigation and adaptation. Significant financial resources are required to enable countries adapt to the adverse effects and reduce the impacts of climate change. Ghana has ratified the three main Rio Conventions and the Kyoto Protocol and has taken steps to meet its obligations under these conventions, in particular, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol. The country recognizes its vulnerability to climatic risks and the challenges and opportunities climate change presents for economic development. Unfortunately, resource limitation has affected the capacity of the country to respond effectively to the impacts of climate change. The Green Climate Fund (GCF) presents opportunities for Ghana to secure funds to address climate change mitigation and adaptation challenges.

A National Designated Authority (NDA) is required as a core interface between a country and the Green Climate Fund. The NDA is set up to lead all correspondence between a country and the GCF Secretariat to ensure that proposals submitted by National Implementing Entities (NIEs), Regional Implementing Entities (RIEs) and International Implementing Entities (IIEs) are aligned with the country's climate change policies, strategies and sustainable development goals. The NDA fulfils an important function of representing the priorities and interests of the country in a clear and transparent manner. The Fund recommends that the NDA be placed within a Ministry or Authority conversant with the country's national budget, economic policies and their interrelation with climate change related priorities and development plans. The Government of Ghana has nominated the Real Sector Division (RSD) of the Ministry of Finance to be the National Designated Authority to liaise with the GCF.

Contact Details
Interested implementing entities seeking for accreditation in Ghana are encouraged to contact:

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1.1 What is the purpose of this NDA Manual?

This National Designated Authority (NDA) Manual is designed to provide practical guidance on the procedures and day-to-day operations of Ghana's NDA, including decision-making processes, accreditation and funding criteria, institutional mechanism, and other policies to strengthen its operational efficiency, effectiveness, and transparency.

1.2 What is Green Climate Fund?

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is an international financing mechanism under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) designed to help developing countries to implement climate change mitigation and adaptation activities and to strengthen their national capacities to effectively and efficiently plan for, access, manage and monitor international climate funds. The Fund seeks to promote a paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways by providing support to limit or reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enhance resilience of these countries to adapt to the impacts of climate change.

The Fund will work through accredited implementing entities and intermediaries to implement approved projects and programmes through financial instruments such as grants, concessionary loans, equity, and guarantees. The Fund targets 50/50 split between adaptation and mitigation with at least 50% adaptation funding to the most vulnerable countries, including SIDS, LDCs and African States.

1.3 What are the Objectives of the Fund?

The Green Climate Fund seeks to:

- reduce the greenhouse gas emissions of developing countries and help them to adapt to the impacts of climate change.
- support low-emission and climate-resilient programmes and projects in developing countries.
- build the capacities of public and private sectors and non-governmental organizations to access climate funds.
- enhance the resilience of people, enterprises and ecosystems in developing countries to the adverse impacts of climate change.
- promote a paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways.

1.4 National Climate Change Policy and GCF Linkages

National climate change strategies, plans and priorities will be the strategic framework guiding the preparation and implementation of GCF funding proposals. Ghana's National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) and sustainable development strategies are directly in line with the GCF goals which seek to enhance the resilience and climate compatible economy through low carbon growth, adaptation and social development as indicated in NCCP's five (5) main priority areas indicated in Figure 1.

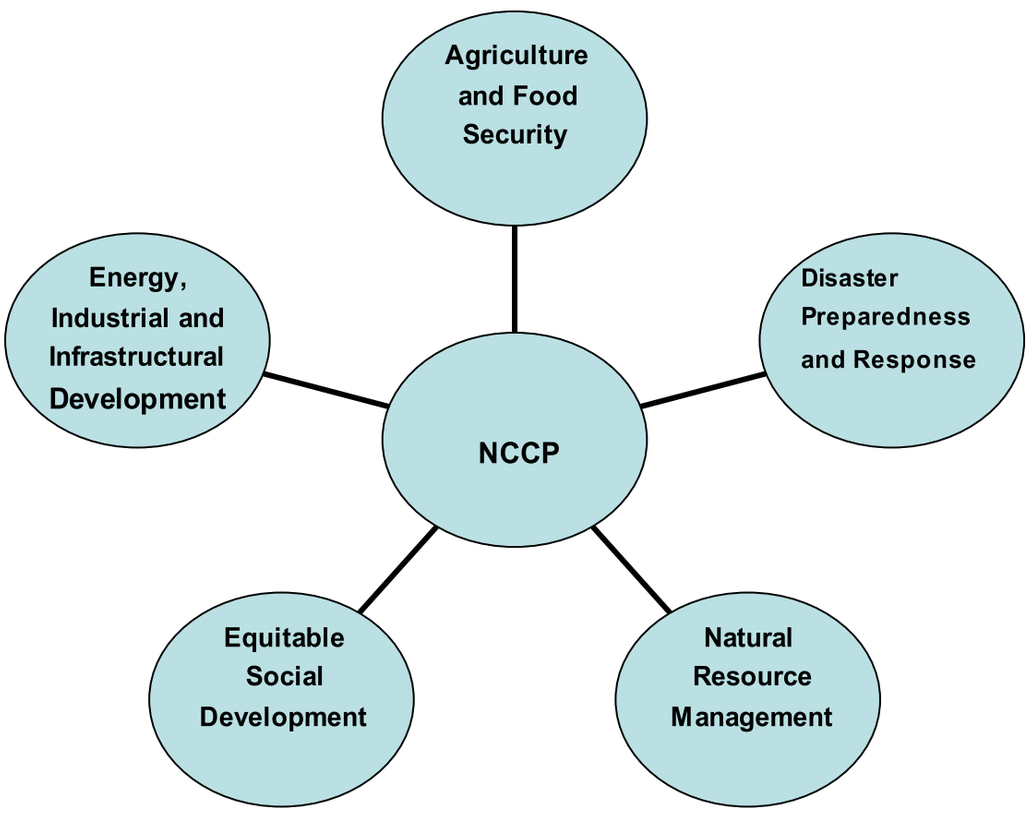
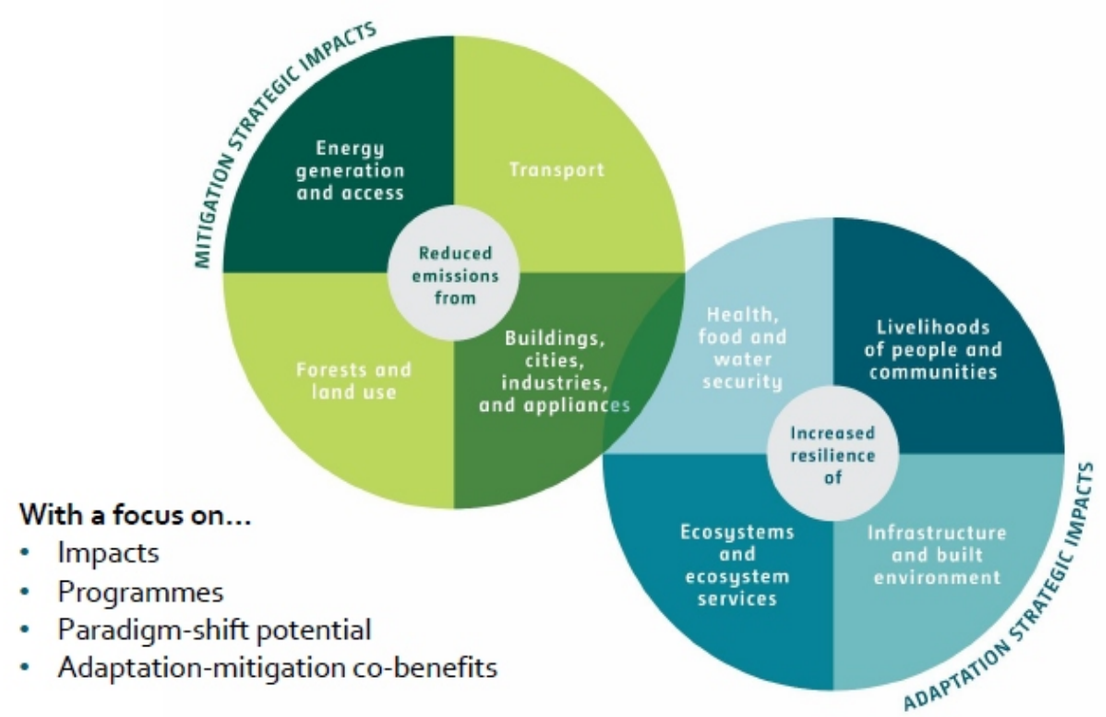


Figure 1: Ghana's Climate Change Policy Strategic Areas

The NCCP affirms Ghana's resolve to lessen the potential hardships that climate change impacts may pose to the sustainable development of the country. It is also aimed at strengthening Ghana's adaptive capacity and building resilience of the society and ecosystems. The national climate change policy is therefore consistent with the goals of the Green Climate Fund's strategic results areas indicated in Figure 2



Source: GCF, 2015

Figure 2: Green Climate Fund's 8 strategic Results Areas

Table 1: Comparison of NCCP and GCF Priority Areas

Adaptation (increase resilience)		Mitigation (Reduce emissions)	
NCCP	**GCF**	**NCCP**	**GCF**
Agriculture and food security	Health , food, and water security	AFOLU	Forest and Land use
Sustainable forest resource management	Ecosystems and Ecosystem Services	Energy	Energy Generation and Access
Resilient Infrastructure in built environment	Infrastructure and Built Environment	Industry	Building Cities, Industries and Appliances
Gender and the vulnerable	Livelihoods of people and Communities	Transport	Transport

Source: Ghana Climate change Policy, 2013, LCDS, 2015, INDC, 2015 and GCF 2015

1.5 What will the Fund support in Ghana?

Generally, the GCF will support programmes and projects in Ghana which are aligned with the National Climate Change Policy which focused on climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Specifically, the Fund will support:

- low-emission and climate resilient programmes and projects in Ghana
- programmes and projects that are aligned with Ghana's Climate Change Policy and demonstrate very good potential for reducing emissions.
- mitigation and adaptation programmes and projects developed by implementing entities that will contribute to the sustainable development goals of Ghana.
- climate change programmes and projects that promote synergies across areas of adaptation and mitigation with co-benefits.
- climate change programmes and projects that adopt a gender sensitive approach.
- capacity building initiatives of prospective entities seeking accreditation with the Fund.
- programmes and projects that meet the environmental and social safeguards of the Fund.

1.6 How will Implementing Entities have Access to the Fund?

The Fund will work through NIEs, RIEs, MIEs and IIEs which may be public, private and non-governmental institutions to channel its resources to programmes and projects in Ghana. The prospective NIEs that meet the requirements of the Fund will be accredited to access the funds. The implementing entities applying for accreditation will need to submit:

- A nomination letter from the NDA as part of their application for accreditation.
- The application which will be assessed for its completeness.

Accredited entities can submit funding proposals to GCF at any time, or when there is a call for proposals from the Fund. The NDA will recommend to the GCF Secretariat, proposals that are aligned with Ghana's climate change strategies and plans. To ensure country ownership, the Fund's Board will only consider funding proposals that are submitted with a formal letter of no-objection from the NDA.

1.7 Access modalities

There are basically two modes of access for accredited NIEs, RIEs and MIEs - **direct** and **international**.

NIEs can apply for accreditation under the direct access track. IIEs (including United Nations agencies, multilateral development banks, international financial institutions and regional institutions) can also apply through the international access track.

- Under the **Direct Access**, Ghana will nominate NIEs for accreditation to access GCF funding without going through multilateral agencies. This approach increases the level of Ghana's ownership, oversight, and involvement in mitigation and adaptation activities. Direct access promotes institutional capacity for climate fund management and accountability.

- Under the '**international/indirect access,** Ghana can access the Fund indirectly through accredited multilateral entities including United Nations agencies, multilateral development banks, international financial institutions and regional institutions.

1.8 How can Ghana engage with the GCF?

There are three key steps to engaging with the GCF:

- Appoint a National Designated Authority or focal point as an interface between Ghana and the GCF
- Identify and seek accreditation of entities to directly access GCF funds
- Develop programme and projects proposals for funding through NIEs, RIEs and IIEs

2 Institutional Mechanism

2.1 National Designated Authority (NDA)

National Designated Authority (NDA) is a designated institution in the country with the authority and mandate to officially communicate and liaise with the Fund. The Government of Ghana has nominated the Ministry of Finance to be the National Designated Authority (NDA) to serve as the interface between Government of Ghana and the GCF. The NDA structure is presented in Figure 3.

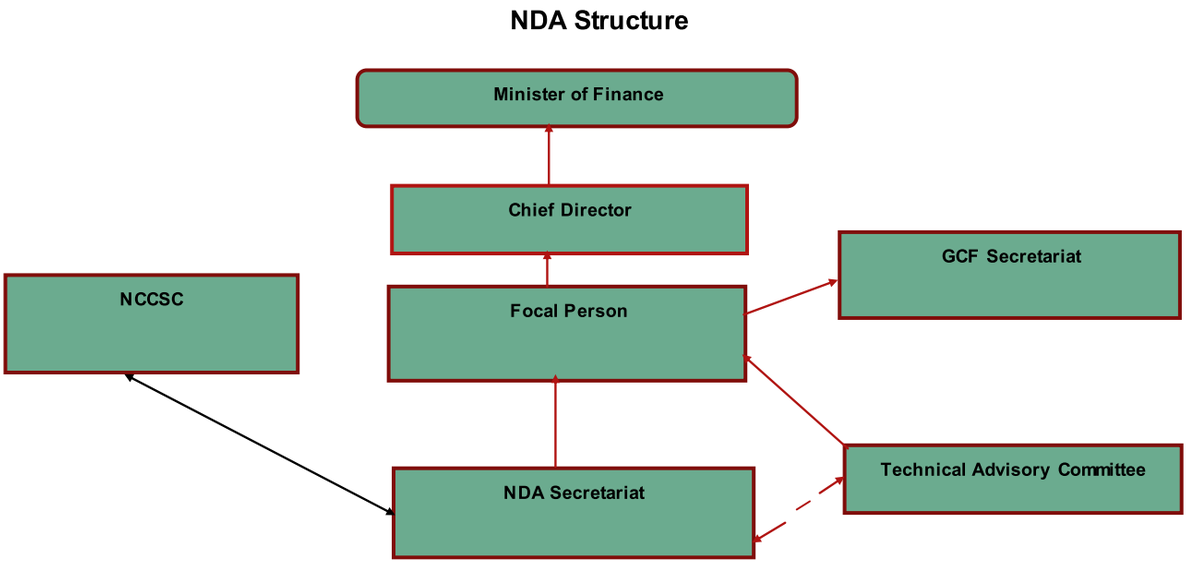


Figure 3: NDA Structure

Note: The NDA secretariat will report to the designated focal person who will in turn report to the Minister of Finance through the Chief Director.

2.2 Roles and Responsibilities of Ghana's NDA

The roles and responsibilities of the NDA are categorized according to **pre-accreditation, accreditation, post accreditation** and **general roles**:

2.2.1 Pre-Accreditation Phase

a) Dissemination of Information: The NDA will disseminate accreditation procedure to prospective NIEs through its own website and other communication channels.

b) Guidance on Application: The NDA will guide and support potential NIEs on the accreditation application processes and guidelines

2.2.2 Accreditation Phase

a) Receive Applications: The NDA will receive all applications for consideration for accreditation from prospective NIEs in Ghana.

b) Assessment of Applications: The NDA will assess the applications from potential implementing entities for accreditation against the Fund's fiduciary principles and standards, environmental and social safeguards (ESS) and gender policy.

c) Endorsement of Applications: The NDA will endorse any application for accreditation made by prospective NIEs if deemed expedient.

d) Nomination of Entities**:** The NDA will nominate NIEs for accreditation to manage projects supported by the Fund.

e) Communication**:** The NDA will facilitate the communication of nominations of potential NIEs to the Fund for accreditation

2.2.3 Post-Accreditation Phase

a) Facilitation of the assessment of funding proposals**:** The NDA will review funding proposals with technical assistance from the NDATAC to make sure that funding proposals are in line with the country's national climate change priorities and strategies.

b) Participation in pre-screening of project concepts: The NDA will participate in pre-screening of project concepts alongside the GCF Secretariat.

c) Endorsement of funding proposals: The NDA must endorse any project proposal that would be presented to the GCF for funding.

d) Collaborate with relevant public, private, NGOs and civil society stakeholders to identify priority sectors to be financed by the Fund: Stakeholders include other relevant government entities, NGOs, civil society, project developers, private sector actors, financial institutions and communities, including vulnerable groups and women who will be affected by the Fund's activities.

e) Technical support: For projects that have the potential for GCF funding, the NDA will provide technical support directly or indirectly by linking them with relevant professional bodies to assist in refining business plans/proposals.

f) Facilitate the communication between prospective/accredited implementing entities and the Fund: The NDA will engage with potential public, private sector and non-governmental entities and nominate such entities for accreditation to the Fund. Applications from national institutions wishing to become accredited via the direct access track need to be accompanied by a nomination letter from the NDA.

g) Communicate no-objection to programmes and project proposals to the Fund: The no-objection is to be communicated by the NDA to confirm that funding proposals by implementing entities are in line with the country's national climate change priorities and strategies.

h) Communicate objection to programmes and project proposals to NIEs: The NDA will communicate to NIEs the reasons for objection of programmes and projects submitted for approval and submission to the GCF.

2.2.4 General Roles and Responsibilities

a) Provision of broad strategic oversight of the Fund's activities in Ghana: This includes ensuring alignment with Ghana's sustainable development objectives and frameworks including climate change strategies and policies, e.g. Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), INDCs, etc.

b) Provision of readiness and preparatory Support: The NDA will provide leadership on the deployment of readiness and preparatory support in Ghana.

c) Preparation of annual progress reports: The NDA will prepare annual progress reports on the implementation of activities under the Fund in Ghana.

d) Assessment of Compliance**:** The NDA will assess compliance with Fund's environmental and social safeguards, gender policy, financial policies and any other policies promulgated by the Board, in addition to performance of the project or programme against activity-specific criteria.

e) Monitoring: The NDA will be involved in the monitoring of the implementation of the programmes and projects by implementing entities to ensure their compliance with the Fund's social and environmental standards and gender policy.

f) Secretariat for the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC): The NDA secretariat also serves as the secretariat for the Technical Advisory Committee and will be responsible for convening meetings of NDATAC and providing administrative support for the work of the TAC.

Role of NDA

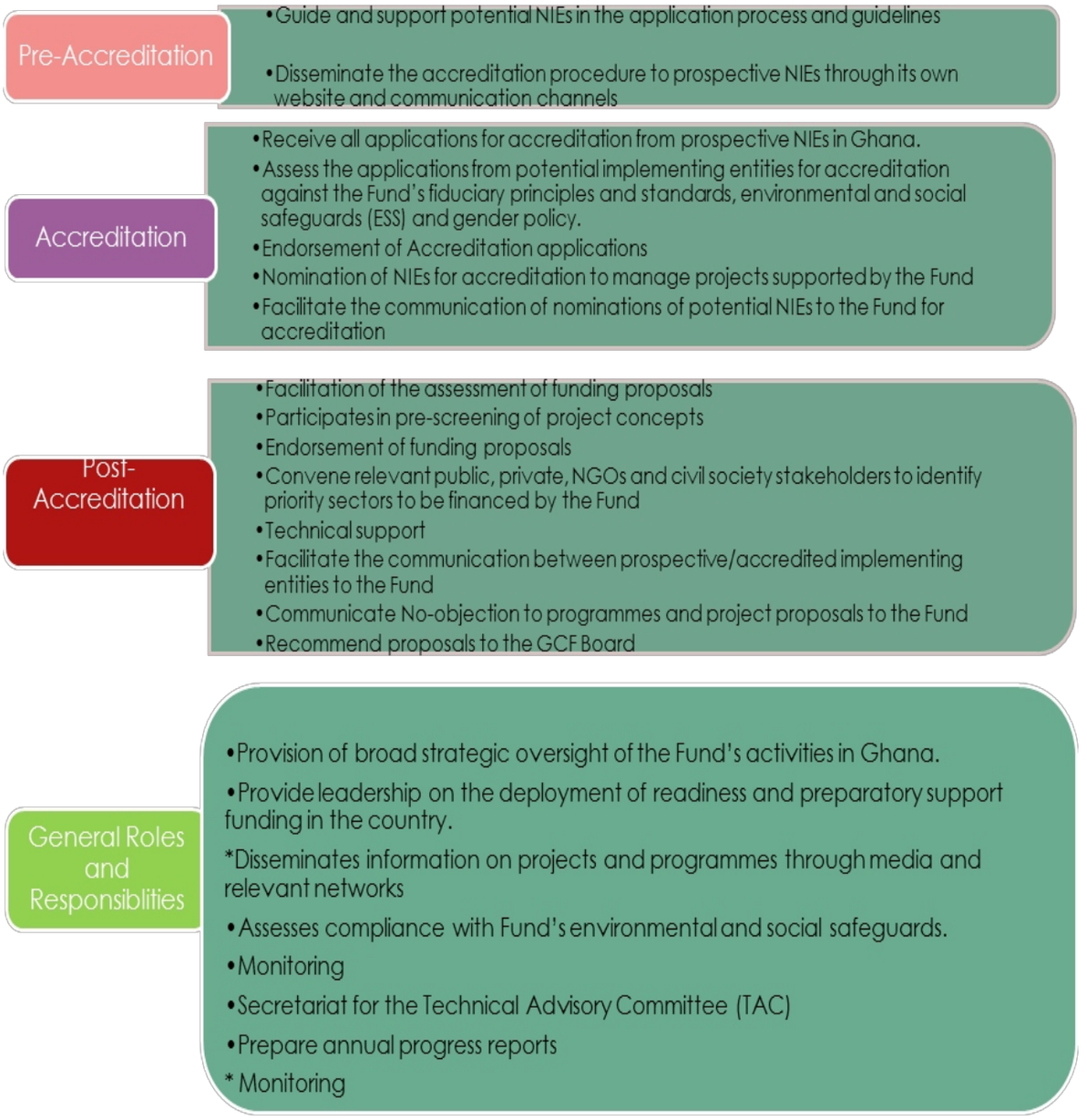


Figure 4: Roles of National Designated Authority

In the performance of these functions, the NDA will rely on the technical expertise of the Technical Advisory Committee. In addition, the NDA will be required to inform NCCSC on activities regarding GCF.

2.3 Recommended Capacities of NDA

The NDA should have the following capacities:

- Ability to monitor/evaluate GCF related activities in Ghana
- Knowledge of national priorities, strategies, plans and adaptation and mitigation efforts/needs
- Coordination and facilitation of multi-stakeholder consultations and other country coordination mechanisms
- Ability to drive strategic engagement with the Fund and implementing entities
- Ability to track changes in priority areas and to direct IEs to such priority areas for potential investments.

2.4 NDA Technical Advisory Committee and Members

The Technical Advisory Committee (NDATAC) will be required to provide an independent technical assessment of, and advice on, funding proposals and other aspects of the NDA's work. The Technical Committee consists of eleven (11) members, one from each of the following institutions with support from the NDA Secretariat. The Committee members include representatives from the:

- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI
- National Development Planning Commission
- Crop Services Directorate of Ministry of Food and Agriculture
- Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
- Forestry Commission
- Energy Commission
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
- Private Enterprises Federation (PEF)
- Climate Action Network Ghana.

The NDA Technical Advisory Committee (NDATAC) will conduct technical assessments and advise on funding proposals submitted to the NDA by accredited entities. The NDATAC will operate as an independent technical advisory body of the NDA. The NDATAC will be guided by relevant policies and procedures of the Fund, including the policy on ethics and conflict of interest for external members serving on panels, sub-committees and working groups of the Board.

2.5 NDATAC meetings and operations

The NDA should call the meeting of NDATAC in ways that ensure that they provide feedback to NIEs/RIEs/IIEs within a maximum of 30 days in the case of unsolicited proposals. In the case of calls for proposals, the NDATAC should meet and provide feedback within 21 days of receiving a proposal to enable NIEs to meet deadlines for call for proposals.

Specifically;

- NDATAC will meet at least Four (4) times in a year, once every quarter. When face to face meetings are not possible, the NDATAC may meet by teleconference. The NDATAC meeting will be chaired by the NDA/ Focal person or his/her representative.
- Emergency meetings shall be convened when necessary.
- The NDA Secretariat will serve as the secretariat to the NDATAC and its task will include convening/ organizing the TAC meetings in consultation with the NDA/focal person; taking notes/ reports/ minutes during meetings and circulating same after the NDATAC meetings.
- Additional representatives of the member institutions may join NDATAC meetings in observer roles.
- Other institutions shall be co-opted as and when deemed necessary.
- Members may attend conferences/ training courses/workshops if resources are available.

2.6 Technical Expertise of NDATAC

The mandate and responsibilities of NDATAC require that members possess diverse skills and expertise relevant to the objectives of the Fund. Specifically, there should be:

- Wide technical expertise, operational experience and good understanding of the applied technologies related to the Fund's focus areas.
- Adequate knowledge of national priorities, strategies, and plans.
- The ability to contribute to and drive national development strategies and plans.
- Familiarity with both mitigation and adaptation efforts and needs of Ghana.
- Professional experience in the financing, development, and implementation of public and/or private sector projects in developing countries.
- Working knowledge of the project management cycle, including origination, implementation, and activity oversight.

Familiarity with UNFCCC, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and other relevant international conventions and policies.

2.7 Functions of the NDATAC

The NDATAC will perform the following functions:

- Provide recommendations on the overall implementation of the NDA Secretariat's mandate.
- Review and make recommendation in respect of concept notes and draft project proposals for consideration and on-ward submission to the GCF.
- Ensure that implementation of the work of the NDA Secretariat is in line with GCF requirements.
- Address issues that may have major implications for NDA operations
- Help the Secretariat to facilitate nomination of implementing entities
- Provide the Focal Person/Secretariat with relevant advice on institutions and
- stakeholders, including potential implementing entities/ intermediaries.
- Inform and advise the Focal Person on mitigation and adaptation efforts and needs.
- Together with the Secretariat, undertake some monitoring and evaluation of funded programmes and projects in accordance with relevant guidelines
- Assist Secretariat to develop or determine a strategic country work programme that identifies priorities for the Fund and implementing entities/intermediaries.
- Provide technical support or expertise to the NDA on GCF issues.
- Any other functions assigned to it by the NDA/Focal point

2.8 National Climate Change Steering Committee

The National Climate Change Steering Committee (NCCSC) is an inter-ministerial committee which is responsible for overseeing and guiding the implementation of climate change activities in Ghana. The NCCSC is hosted by MESTI. This committee is made up of representatives from relevant ministries, universities, research institutions, the private sector and NGOs, and has been mandated under a ministerial directive to review policies and programmes to complement national priorities. Due to the critical role of the NCCSC, the NDA will be required to inform them of GCF activities. The NDA will also identify useful areas for collaboration with the NCCSC in their operations.

3 Nomination of NIEs for Accreditation

3.1. What is accreditation?

Accreditation is a process under which entities have to prove that they have the ability and capacity to manage the Fund's resources in accordance with sand nominate national entities to be accredited as NIEs. To get accredited to access the Fund, the GCF panel utandards and criteria set out by the Fund. To access finance directly from GCF, the NDA will identify ndertakes an independent review of the application to assess whether the prospective NIEs meet GCF's fiduciary standards and environmental and social safeguards (ESS) and complies with its gender policy.

3.2 Accreditation Decision-Making process?

There are three main stages of the accreditation process for NIEs:

- pre-accreditation
- review and decision
- final validation and legal arrangements

Each of these stages has a number of steps that prospective NIEs application will follow to get accreditation. Entities need to be nominated by the NDA (the RSD of the Ministry of Finance) before they can apply for accreditation to become an NIE.

3.2.1 Pre-accreditation stage

Applications for accreditation by entities seeking accreditation must be completed via the Online Application System (OAS). www.gcfund.org . All supporting documents must be submitted in electronic/digital format via the OAS.

There are five steps to Stage 1 as illustrated in Figure 5.1

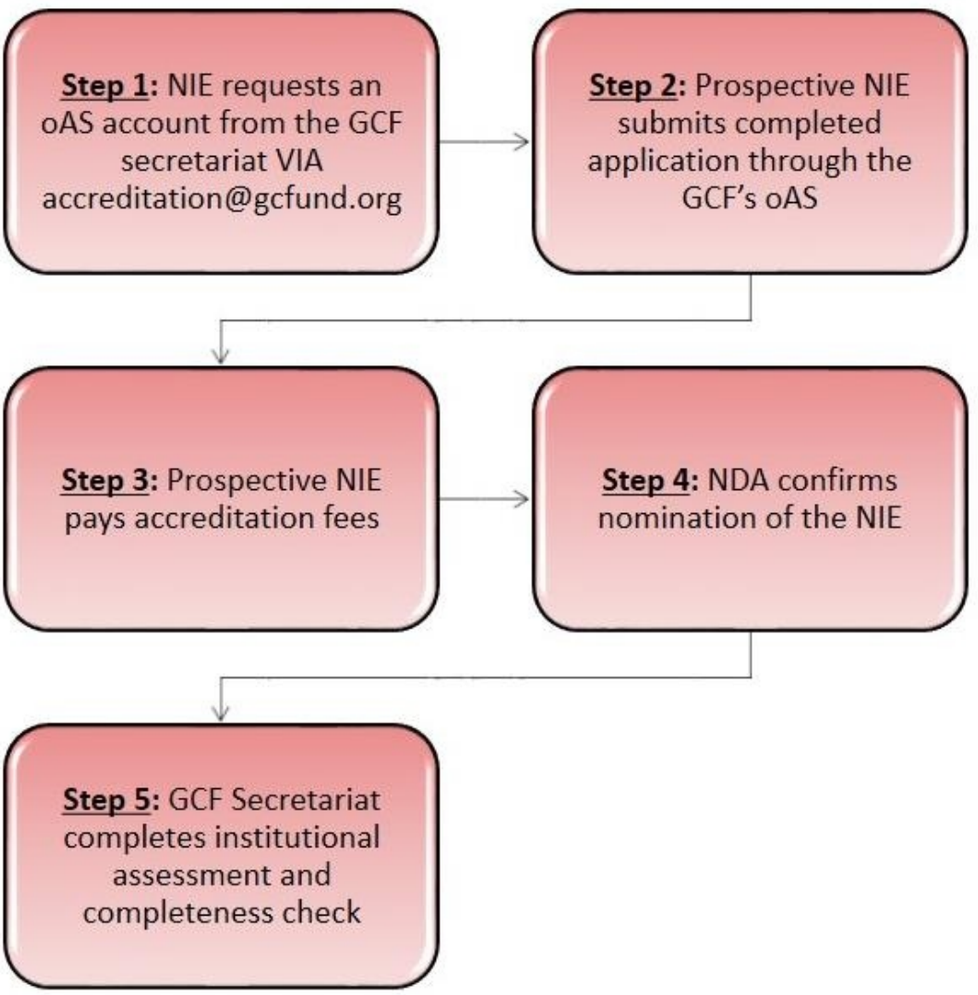


Figure 5.1 Pre-accreditation stage

3.2.2 Review and decision

There are also three main steps in stage 2. The GCF's Accreditation Panel conducts the accreditation review process and recommends to the Board whether the applicant entity should be accredited as indicated in Figure 5.2.

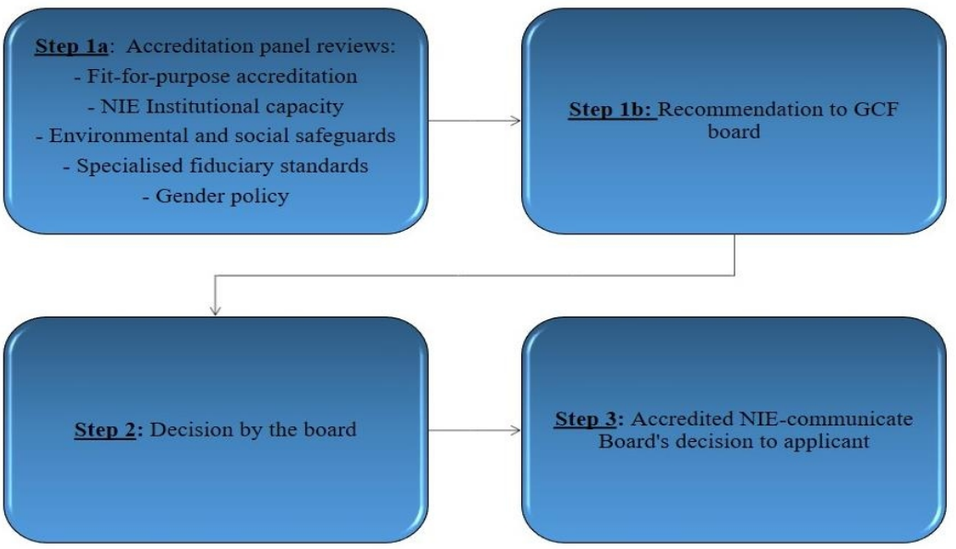


Figure 5.2: Review and decision by GCF

3.2.3 Final validation and legal arrangements

The Stage 3 is the final stage of the accreditation process. It involves validation of payment instructions and finalisation, signature and all other formal arrangements between the applicant and GCF as indicated in Figure 5.3.

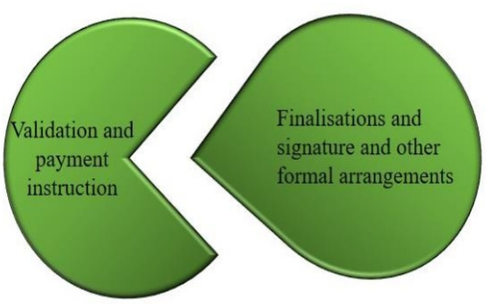


Figure 5.3: Final validation and legal arrangements

At the end of the accreditation process, accredited entities can move to post accreditation process which qualifies them to submit programme and project funding proposals.

3.3 Role of NDA in Nomination of NIEs/RIEs

It is the responsibility of Ghana's NDA to nominate competent NIEs and RIEs for accreditation to receive funding **under direct** access. As such, entities applying under the **direct access** track will need to provide evidence of their nomination from Ghana's NDA with their application for accreditation before the application can be assessed.

3.4 Role of NDA in the Accreditation Process

The NDA plays an important role in the accreditation processes of identification and selection of potential NIEs, preparation and submission of accreditation applications to GCF. To achieve this, the NDA invites applications from eligible organizations in Ghana for accreditation. The applications of interested organizations will be reviewed by the NDA to ensure that potential NIEs meet the fiduciary principles and standards, the environmental and social safeguards, and gender policy. The NDA will subsequently recommend them for accreditation consideration by the GCF Board. The NDA will also provide guidance on the application requirements to potential NIEs.

3.5 Who qualifies to apply for Accreditation as NIE?

Access to Fund resources to undertake climate change projects/programmes will be through accredited national, regional and international entities. All entities, including public and private,CSOs and NGOs in Ghana qualify to apply for accreditation as NIE. However, the entities that NDA will confirm as NIEs candidates must be:

- legally established within Ghana and being in operations for at least 3 years.
- able to demonstrate robust organisation policies, procedures and guidelines.
- able to demonstrate capacity and experience in implementing climate change actions/programmes/peojects.

In addition, all prospective NIEs must meet the fiduciary principles and standards, the environmental and social safeguards, and gender policy, as given in the operational policies and guidelines of the GCF Board for accessing resources from the Fund.

3.6 Procedures for Receiving and Screening Applications for Accreditation

The NDA shall disseminate the accreditation procedure to prospective NIEs through its website and other communication channels in Ghana. The K

3. The Fund's gender policy is guided by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which refers in its Article 2 to "anthropogenic interference" – interference of both men and women – within the climate system. (Parties to the UNFCCC have adopted a number of resolutions on gender since 2001).1 The Fund's gender policy is congruent with international agreements, in particular with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Millennium Development Goals and follows up on the sustainable development goals, and the International Labour Organization's core conventions, in that it recognizes the equal rights of women and men to access the Fund's services in order to adapt to and mitigate against the impact of climate change.

4. Key gender definitions are listed below:

(a) Gender: Refers to how societies and specific cultures assign roles and ascribe characteristics to men and women on the basis of their sex;

(b) Gender equality: As enshrined in international agreements and national constitutions, refers to equal rights, power, responsibilities and opportunities for women and men, as well as equal consideration of the interests, needs and priorities of women and men; gender equality therefore entails that society values men and women and the roles they play equally;

© Gender equity: Refers to the process of being fair to women and men. To ensure equity, measures often need to be taken to compensate for (or reduce) disparity for historical and social disadvantages that prevent women and men from otherwise operating on an equitable basis. Equity, therefore, leads to equality; and

Gender sensitivity: Refers to the understanding of the ways in which people think about gender and the sociocultural factors underlying gender inequality, and how they might be addressed. Gender sensitivity implies a consideration of the potential contribution of women and men to societal changes as well as the methods and tools used to: promote gender equity, reduce gender disparities, and measure the impact of climate change and other development activities on men and women.

Rationale

5. There are three compelling reasons for the Fund's mandate on gender sensitivity:

(a) Women, as well as men significantly contribute to combating climate change. Shifting the paradigm towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways, which is the Fund's mandate, requires a large number of individual and collective decisions by women and men. A gender-sensitive approach is therefore part of a paradigm shift;

(b) Climate change impacts women and men differently, to the detriment of women, and existing gender inequalities are likely to be exacerbated by climate change;6 and

© Gender inequality, exacerbated by climate change, is linked, as are other development areas, to vulnerability and risks.7 The greater vulnerability of women to climate change stems from gender norms and discrimination that result in the imbalanced division of labour, lower income, and lesser livelihood opportunities; less access and control over land and other productive assets; fewer legal rights; lesser mobility and lesser political and professional representation.

Objectives

6. The Fund's gender policy has four main objectives:

(a) To ensure that by adopting a gender-sensitive approach, the Fund will achieve greater, more effective, sustainable, and equitable climate change results, outcomes and impacts, in an efficient and comprehensive manner in both its internal and external procedures and activities;

(b) To build equally women and men's resilience to, and ability to address climate change, and to ensure that women and men will equally contribute to, and benefit from activities supported by the Fund;

(c) To address and mitigate against assessed potential project/programme risks for women and men associated with adaptation and mitigation activities financed by the Fund; and,

(d) To contribute to reducing the gender gap of climate change-exacerbated social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities.

Annex IV: Evaluation Sheet for Applicants Seeking NIE Accreditation

Focus Areas of Evaluation	100%	Name of Institution	Name of Institution	Name of Institution	Remarks
Satisfying Eligibility Criterion (refer to self-assessment checklist for details) Legal personality Institutional system Track record	**10%** 3 3 4				
Meeting basic fiduciary principles and specialized fiduciary principles (refer to GCF fiduciary principles as guide before scoring) Basic Fiduciary Principles: - Administrative & Financial Capacities - Transparency & Accountability Specialized Fiduciary Principles (refer to guide slides and score according to area of specialization indicated by applicant)	**40%** 20 10 10				
Extent to which GCF Environmental and Social Safeguards are satisfied (refer to GCF Environmental and Social Safeguards as guide before scoring)	**20%**				
Extent of satisfying gender policy of the GCF (refer to GCF gender policy as guide before scoring)	**10%**				

Policy Alignment & Proven track record (evidence to show that institution□s policy promotes low emission and climate resilient actions; and experience in undertaking climate change projects and programmes)	**20%**				

NB: The underlying rule for scoring is evidence and not rhetoric.

Name of Evaluator:

Signature: _____

Date: _____

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