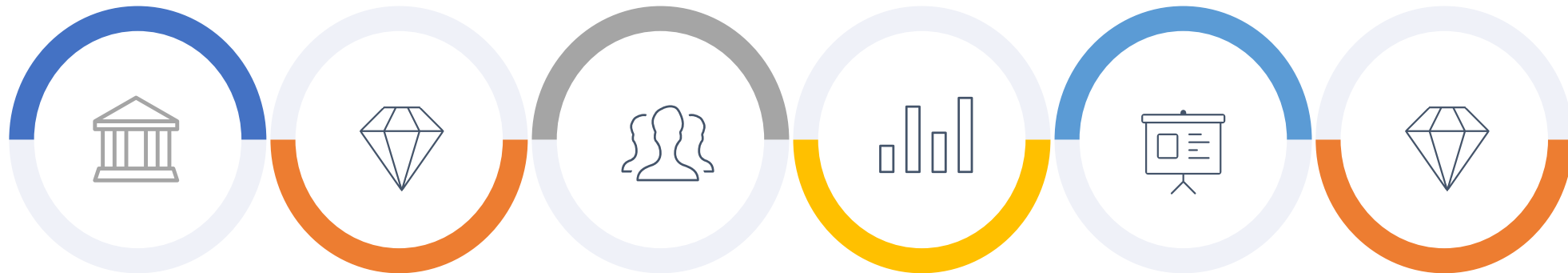


# Key Principles of Engagement



**Country-Owned,  
Strategic, issue-based  
programming &  
integrated solutions**

**Catalyzing diverse  
and innovative  
financing**

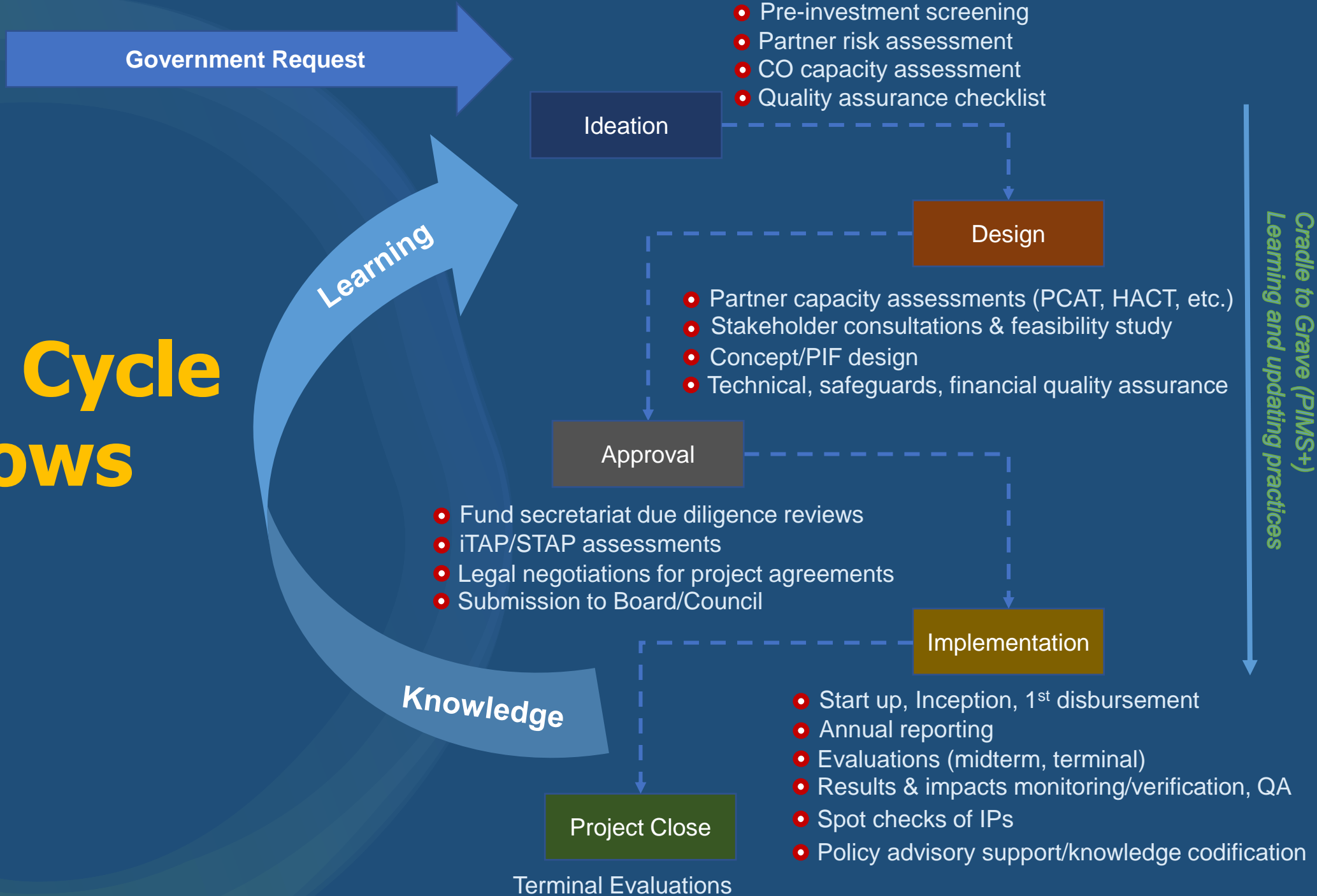
**Leveraging  
partnerships, private  
sector engagement**

**Focus on results,  
impacts, and  
knowledge**

**Risk-informed  
programming**

**Oversight & due  
diligence**  
(in line with UNDP's  
accountability framework)

# Project Cycle Workflows





UN  
DP

# Roles of an Accredited Entity

- Maintain **institutional capacities and systems for applying Fund policies**, including ensuring executing entities apply the same policies (subsidiary agreements)
- **Pipeline & portfolio management** in line with and contributes to the AE's Strategic Plan and the Fund's Strategic Plan directions (ex. GCF EWP)
- **Oversee the full project cycle** from origination to closure
  - Development and submission of proposals that meet the requirements of the Fund
  - Implementation, monitoring and reporting of project activities (incl. financial reporting)
- **Undertake annual self assessments and mid-term assessments** to demonstrate continued compliance with the Fund policies (e.g. fiduciary, ESS, gender) and implement remedial measures where required.

# Key Areas of Policy Application

## Technical

- Technical rigor & quality
- Climate rationale
- Theory of Change
- Logic framework (results & impacts)
- Economic & financial analysis
- Implementation arrangements
- Partnerships

## ESS & Gender

- ESS screening
- ESS management (ESMP, ESIA, etc.)
- Gender assessment & action plan

## Finance & Procurement

- Capacity assessments & implementation arrangements
- Detailed budget plan and notes
- Co-financing commitments
- Procurement plan
- AE fee mgmt

## Legal

- Corporate agreements (ex. AMA)
- Project agreements (ex. FAA)
- Legal due diligence
- Conditions monitoring

## Risk Management

- Risk assessment & mitigation measures
- Risk monitoring and escalation

# 6218 | IMPROVING THE EFFICIENCY AND COVERAGE OF MULTI-HAZARD EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE INDUCED HAZARDS IN UZBEKISTAN | UZBEKISTAN

**OVERVIEW**

Roles &amp; Contacts

Finance ▾

Library ▾

Risks ▾

Conditions &amp; Covenants

Logframe &amp; Taxonomy

**PIMS+ Timeline**

▼ Show context

**6218/1: Concept/PIF**

- Tracking of project in PIMS+ started (Jan 18, 2018)
- Government Request and RTL Clearance
- Initial Technical Review of Idea Note
- Pre-PIFC
- Final PTA Clearance on the Idea Note

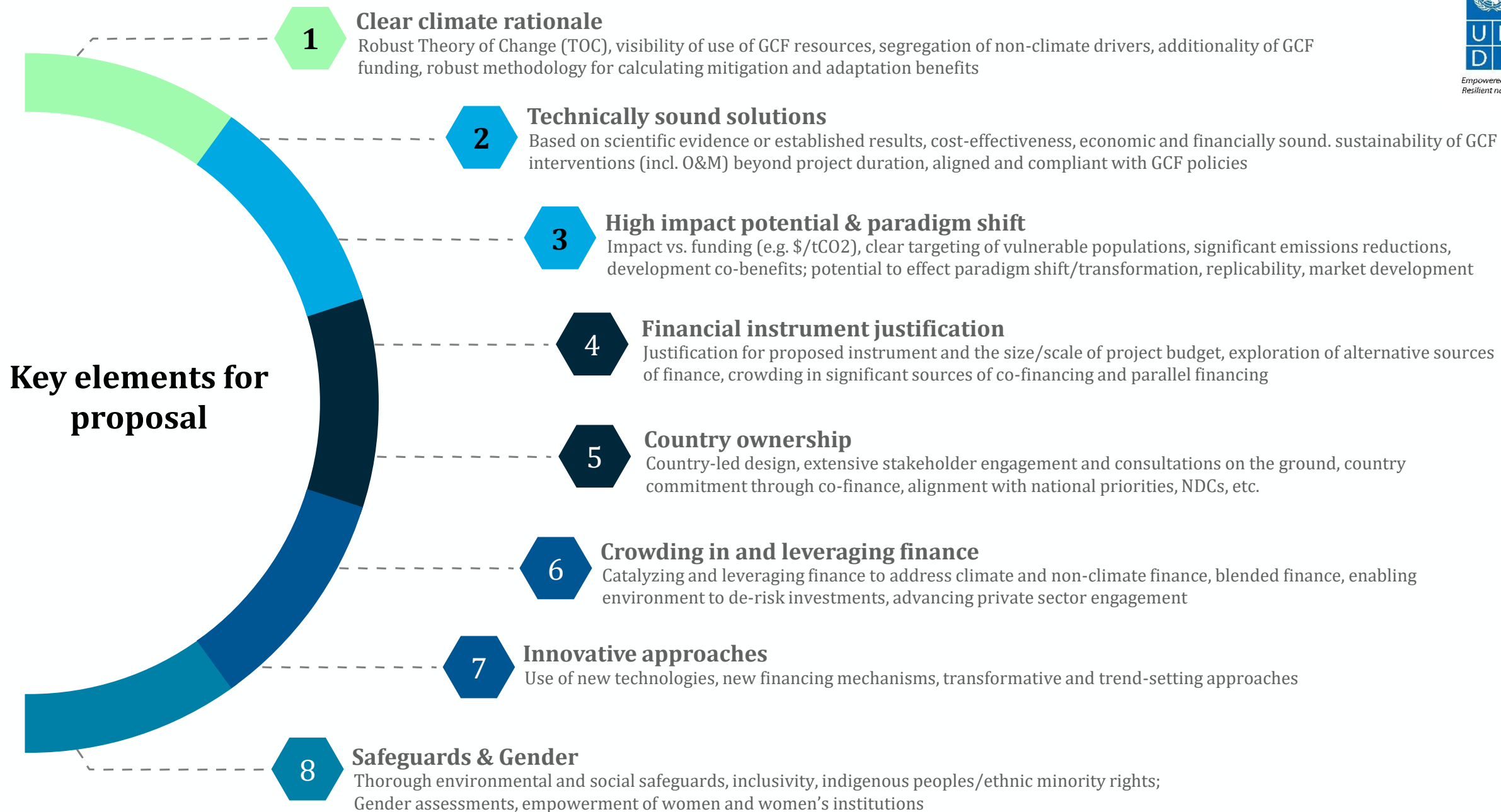
FEEDBACK

# Project Management System

Covering all steps of the  
project cycle



U N  
D P



# Case Studies: UNDP-GCF Indonesia

Building the climate resilient of small holder farmers in Nusa Tenggara Timur



Theme: **Adaptation**

Duration: **6 years**

Budget: **USD 48.8m**  
(GCF 29.6m, Co-F 19.2m)

AE: UNDP

Beneficiaries: **210,055 direct** (3.9% of provincial population),  
**1,524,600 indirect** (27% of provincial population)

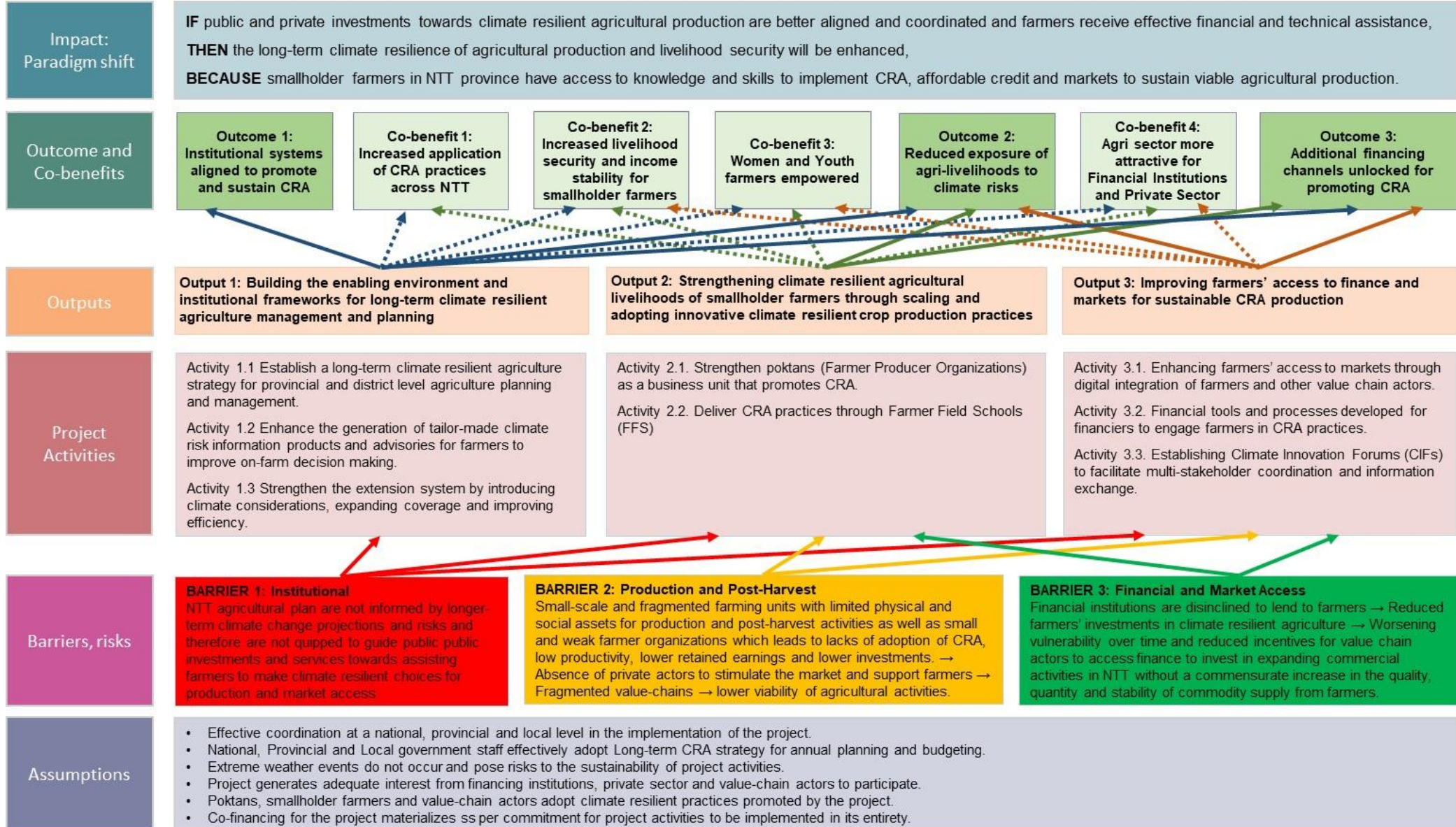
Status: **Funding Proposal under development** (to be submitted to GCF soon)

EE: Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs (CMEA),  
Government of Indonesia

The objective of this project is to strengthen the resilience agricultural production and livelihood security of these smallholder farmers in Nusa Tenggara Timur by combining public and private sector investments towards climate smart agriculture, improving access to markets and finance and enhancing institutional capacity. The project will directly benefit and transform the lives of approximately 200,000 people in NTT (or about 3.9% of the provincial population) whose lives are dependent on agriculture through the following three outputs:

1. Building the enabling environment and institutional frameworks for long-term climate resilient agricultural management and planning;
2. Strengthening climate resilient agricultural livelihoods of smallholder farmers through scaling and adopting innovative climate resilient crop production practices; an
3. Improving farmers' access to finance and markets for sustainable climate resilient agricultural production

# Theory of Change





# Lessons Learned from Project Design

## Timeline for project development

- **Changing contexts, donor requirements, etc.**

## Securing actual co-finance

- **Overcoming traditional notion of “donor projects”**

## Challenges of targeting most vulnerable beneficiaries vs crowding-in investments

- **Challenges of quantifying the kind of parameters investors are typically interested in**

## Avoid a piecemeal approach to identifying transformative solutions

- **Importance of jointly ideating a vision for transformation with stakeholders & discussing the financing plan, exit strategy, private sector engagement, etc.**

## Reviews are thorough, lengthy and can be highly technical

- **Additional studies may need to be undertaken based on reviews**

# Case Study: UNDP-GCF Tuvalu

## Tuvalu Coastal Adaptation Project (TCAP)



Theme: **Adaptation**

Budget: **USD 38.9m** (GCF 36m, Co-F 2.86m)

Duration: **7 years**

Beneficiaries: **3,100 direct** (29% of population)

Approval: June 2016

Project start: June 2017    Project end: June 2024

Status: Under Implementation (Year 5)

AE: UNDP

EE: UNDP

This project supports the Government of Tuvalu (GoT) to implement measures that are urgently required to reduce the impact of increasingly intensive wave action on key infrastructure as a result of climate change induced sea-level rise and intensifying extreme events.

This is done through three outputs:

1. Strengthening of institutions, human resources, awareness and knowledge for resilient coastal management
2. Vulnerability of key coastal infrastructure including homes, schools, hospitals and other assets is reduced against wave induced damages in 3 islands of Funafuti, Nanumea and Nanumaga
3. A sustainable financing mechanism established for long term adaptation efforts



Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.

# Challenges and Lessons Learned during Implementation

Delays in implementation start up

Emergence of new or different safeguards issues

Importance of revisiting budgets and multi-year work planning

Adaptive Management

Importance of stakeholder engagement

Delays/changes in implementation plan

Political changes and implications

Complying to conditions for disbursements

Government ownership and engagement of stakeholders

