



## **Capacity Building Workshop for AU Member States on Accessing Green Climate Fund**

28<sup>th</sup> -30<sup>th</sup> August, 2018

Abuja, Nigeria



## **CONCEPT NOTE**

### **i. Background**

With the advent of industrial revolution the globe has been experiencing increase in temperature due to addition of billions of tons of heat-trapping greenhouse gases to the atmosphere. However, Africa has contributed less than 5% of these emissions but bears the brunt of the challenge more than any continent in the world. The development of the overarching continental framework for development AU Agenda 2063 is critical in addressing development challenges and will not be achieved without recognising climate change and its impacts. Thus, the framework recognizes Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) as multi-functional tools and an enabler for achieving its development aspirations and objectives. In the same vein, the Science, Technology and Innovation Strategy for Africa 2014- 2024 (STISA 2024) is developed to facilitate transition of the continent to green economy and environment friendly.

The mechanism under which this will be achieved is also encapsulated in the STISA 2024 with its pillars on “upgrading/building research infrastructure; enhancing technical and professional competencies; innovation and entrepreneurship; and providing an enabling environment”. This called for an implementation framework of the strategy where it was further subjected to analytical study. The resultant output of the analysis identified the policy gaps and institutional arrangements that may exist or not in the majority of the African Union Member States and/or Regional Economic Communities. The gaps and the arrangements are must for STISA 2024 integration in national and regional STI processes that is currently ongoing.

In furtherance, the STISA 2024 policy analysis took into consideration minimum set of requisite infrastructure and human resources with the required skills and an enabling environment.

Against this back drop the African Union, Scientific, Technical and Research Commission which is specialized institution of the AU that deals with Science Technology and Innovation (STI) carried out a study on the “Climate Change Impact in Africa: Challenges and Opportunities within the Realm of Science, Technology and Innovation” the document portrayed the current and anticipated impact and gave some recommendations for policy makers and stakeholders.

Among which sustainable financing of the adaptation and mitigations measures in the continent is a non-negotiable pathway for green development.

Finance is not the sole requirement for achieving results, but it is considered important that sustainable and predictable building of the clean and healthy environment. Finance and access to it, is one of the most crucial pillars of building viable environmental systems and indispensable prerequisite for improving equitable access to clean healthy environmental services.

## **ii. Justification**

There are many initiatives on funding climate change mitigation and adaptation programmes and projects in the past and presently. Within the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change UNFCCC policy instruments the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) had registered a minimal success of less than 2% in Africa in projects in comparison to China alone that has over 80%. Some studies attest that this is due to lack of technical and institutional capabilities attract fund in accordance with best practices and standard requirement in design, execution and monitoring of projects.

The Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SGDs) has put responsibility on developing countries to reduce their emissions and embrace sustainable development pathways. Many African countries have demonstrated their commitments by establishing the Nationally Determined Contribution against which countries hope to make low carbon investments using various funding streams. The Green Climate Fund remains one of the major financial instruments through which African countries hope to draw financial resources to implement there NDCs. The GCF provides a mechanism through which developed countries and private sector investments channel funds to developing countries to aid in implementation mitigation and adaptation projects under the UNFCCC. The aim of the fund is to promote the paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways by providing support to developing countries to limit or reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and to adapt to the impacts of climate change. In the 2009 Copenhagen meeting it was mentioned that the GCF will be key to mobilising and channelling the USD 100 billion per year by 2020 as pledged by developed countries and various funding institutions.

Learning lessons from the challenges of CDM particularly where the AU Member States had little knowledge, skills and nuances of designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating fundable projects. The AU-STRC with the technical support of the African Centre for Technology Studies ACTS-

under the auspices of the Africa Sustainability Hub identified the need to prepare Member States ministries, agencies, parastatals and the academic institutions to train them on the skills on developing, implementing and monitoring GCF projects. That they in turn will train others to create the chain, this will help establish GCF project development and management skills within Member States.

This is also in consonance with Building Professional and Technical Competencies which is a pillar of STISA 2024 and its policy analysis recommended that building institutional capacities and promotion of professionalism is a key factor in the success of the strategy.

### **iii. Aim**

The aim of this capacity building programme is to equip the participant from Member States with the requisite knowledge and competencies on the operations of the GCF, and how to develop competitive and fundable GCF project proposals supportive to the implementation of NDCs, in various sectors and contexts

### **iv. Objectives**

- To understand funding options for projects and programmes in climate financing
- To guide the participants on the operational procedure of the GCF
- To prepare and develop a bankable projects that will attract funds
- To understand technological options in addressing climate challenges
- To develop training skills and capacity of participants to become trainers of trainees on GCF mechanisms and funding competencies.

### **v. Expected Outcome**

- ❖ Participants understood the operational procedure of the GCF
- ❖ Participants are enlightened on funding opportunities on climate financing
- ❖ Participants can be able to conceptualize and develop bankable proposals

- ❖ Participants understood the importance of using technological options in accessing fund for projects and programmes
- ❖ Participant can be able to train others on how to attract GCF fund

#### iv. Training Modules

Module	Details	Expected Outcomes
❖ <b>Module 1:</b> Overview of Africa's climate change policy landscape and linkage to national processes	This module will focus on various climate related policies and strategies at the AU level as well as how these are linked to the national policies and strategies with particular focus on financing.	Participants gain an understanding of the Africa's policy landscape and the AU's climate change agenda and how to tap into such to accelerate national implementation
❖ <b>Module 2:</b> Overview of climate change and funding opportunities	This module will focus on the general aspects of climate change and the climate finance landscape at the global, regional and national levels.	Participants will have a thorough and clear understanding of international climate finance options relevant to their respective work/sectors.
❖ <b>Module 3:</b> The GCF operational procedures in line with the Paris Agreement	This module will provide an overview of the Green Climate Fund and its procedures in line with the Paris Agreement.	Participants will have a detailed understanding of how the GCF is set up and how it actually operates
❖ <b>Module 4:</b> The GCF project cycle Identifying and vetting GCF project ideas	This module will provide a step by step analysis of the GCF project cycle and project verification, validation and certification procedures. The module will further focus on providing participants with skills on how to identify viable initiative for GCF funding. This will include an analysis of key variables and indicators for identifying possible initiative in key sectors prioritised by African governments including energy, agriculture, forestry, water, wastes.	A clear understanding of the GCF project cycle and key requirements including skills and resources. Participants will also develop skills on conceptualising GCF project ideas and be able to scope fundable actions within their activities. at each stage.

<p>❖ <b>Module 5:</b> Develop GCF project ideas into proposals and implementation plan</p>	<p>This section will provide a clear roadmap on the step-by-step process of developing a viable idea into project proposals including implantation and monitoring plans. The module will also involve an introduction to the log frame construction for the GCF projects.</p>	<p>Participants will be able to develop ideas into implementable projects with net positive mitigation and adaptation benefits.</p>
<p>❖ <b>Module 6:</b> GCF proposal layout, presentation and style</p>	<p>This module will focus on general presentation of a GCF project proposal including writing styles, diagrammatic presentations, sign posting among others.</p>	<p>Participants will be develop between textual and graphic layout for the project proposal.</p>