



Global Environment Facility at the African Development Bank









By AfDB-GEF Team



Outline of the presentation

- 1 The Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- 2 AfDB GEF Portfolio
- 3 Accessing the GEF
- 4 GEF Window targeting
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The Global Environment Facility (GEF)

a multilateral environmental fund that provides grants and blended finance for projects related to biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, persistent organic pollutants (POPs), mercury, sustainable forest management, food security, and sustainable cities in developing countries.





The Global Environment Facility (GEF) overview

1994



\$1 billion At the Rio Earth pilot Summit, program negotiations in the WB restructure the GEF out of the WB

1992

1991

Instrument for the
Establishment of
the Restructured
GEF

Initial partners:

WB, UNDP, UNEP

GEF serves as financial mechanism for:

2007 - AFDB

CBD

UNFCCC

Stockholm Conv. on POPs

UNCCD

Mercury (NEW)

Also, although not linked formally to the **Montreal Protocol**, the GEF supports its implementation in transition economies.

World's largest
public funder of
projects and
programs to
benefit the global
environment

2014

To date, the GEF has provided more than \$22 billion in grants and mobilized another \$120 billion in co-financing for more than 5,200 projects and programs.

- Financial mechanism of Multilateral Environment Agreements
- Track-record on investments over 30 years
- Innovative, scalable and impactful programs
- Strong financing and leveraging performance

Now in its 8th Replenishment Cycle





The GEF governing structure

- The Assembly composed of all 184 member countries, or Participants
- The Council the main governing body of the GEF.
- The Secretariat operational unit of the GEF
 - coordinates the formulation of projects included in the work programs,
 - oversees projects implementation,
 - makes certain that operational strategy and policies are followed.
- The Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) scientific and technical advice on policies, operational strategies, programs, and projects.
- The Independent Evaluation Office undertakes independent evaluations of GEF impact and effectiveness.
- The Implementing 18 Agencies design, develop and implement GEF-funded projects and programs.





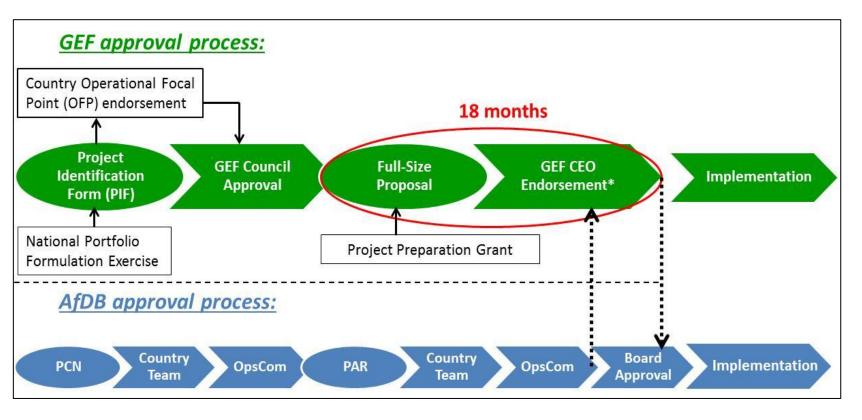
The GEF Areas of work

- The GEF work focuses on six main areas:
 - Biodiversity (BD) reducing and preventing global biodiversity loss.
 - **Climate Change** (mitigation & adaptation) investment to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases, and adaptation to climate changes including variability.
 - Land Degradation (LD) reversing and preventing desertification/land degradation and mitigating the effects of drought for poverty reduction and environmental sustainability.
 - Chemicals & Waste (CW) eliminating the production and use of specific POPs.
 - International Waters (IW) overcoming tensions in water systems and collectively manage transboundary water basins (surface, groundwater, coastal and marine systems).
 - Sustainable Forest Management Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation
- The GEF also runs a **Small Grants Programme** that provides financial and technical support to projects which embody a community-based approach.





The GEF project approval process



Some points to note

- Project identification open throughout the year.
- GEF Council meets bi-annually (June and December).
- Guidelines for cancellation and delayed submissions.
- Project implemented under GEF Agency guidelines.





Capacity Building to access GEF resources

- The GEF implements a Country Engagement Strategy
- GEF plans to spent upwards of US\$20 million on capacity building initiatives in GEF8 Cycle
 - Upstream Technical Dialogues & National Dialogues
 - GEF Workshops and GEF Introduction Seminars
 - GEF Constituency Meetings
 - Building execution capacity of stakeholders.
 - Financial Support to GEF Operational Focal Points
 - Knowledge Exchange and Learning

In addition:

- Gustavo Fonseca Youth Conservation Leadership Program
- Site visits for Council Members
- Support for Country Delegations and Relevant Stakeholders to Attend COPs to the Conventions and Related Meetings





The African Development Bank(AfDB)

A development bank established to promote economic and social development efforts on the African continent.





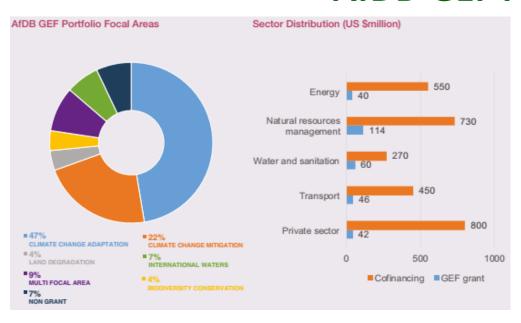
AfDB as **GEF** Implementing Agency

- AfDB is a GEF implementing agency since 2007
- The AfDB's GEF portfolio has grown tenfold over the past 6 years:
 - now includes **41 projects in 33 countries**
 - Total of \$356 million in GEF grants
 - Covers all focal areas (CCM, CCA, BD, LD, IW, CW plus MFA)
- Access to GEFTF (STAR Allocation), LDCF, SCCF and others (IW, SFM, ...)
- Big potential of project origination with ADF and ADB window (Bank baseline)
- Dedicated Unit for GEF origination and implementation follow-up (PECG.1)
- Project aligned with National priorities (CSP and NSP)
- Operates in all 54 regional member countries (RMC) on the continent.

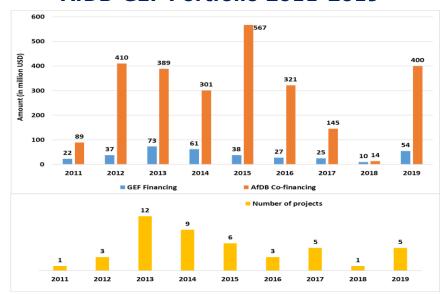




AfDB-GEF Portfolio



AfDB-GEF Portfolio 2011-2019



- High leverage: The AfDB has consistently mobilized a minimum of US \$5 for each US \$1 GEF funding
- With 50% of its GEF portfolio funded by the LDCF, AfDB ranks second leading agency for the LDCF
- The portfolio has seen much more diversification in GEF6 and GEF7, with stronger focus on nongrant financing and multi focal area projects
- Investments have been made in all GEF focal areas, including, more recently, developing innovative approaches in private sector financing and chemicals & waste



AfDB-GEF Portfolio by country





Accessing the GEF Funds





The GEF

Funds for Adaptation

LDCF

SCCF

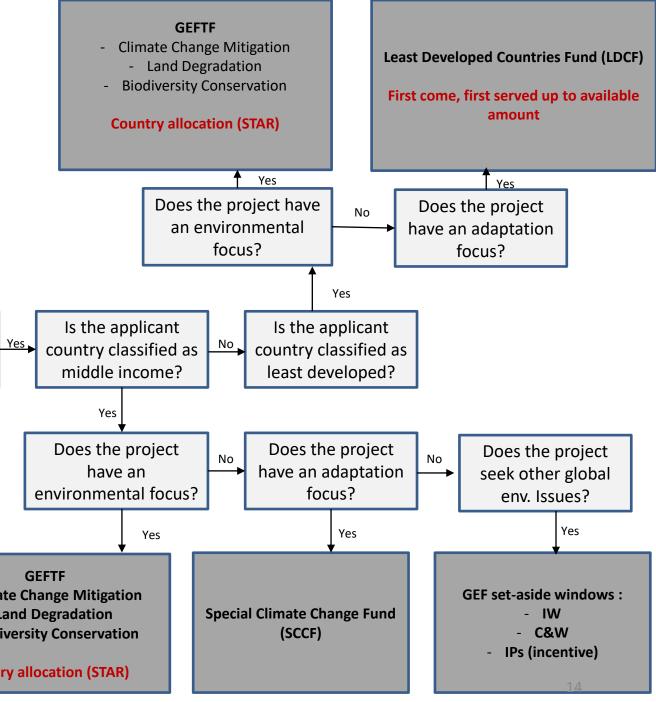
GEF Trust Fund

Focal Areas

- Reduce vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change e.g. reduced risks to economic losses through implementation of adaptation measures
- 2. Increase adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change e.g. within relevant development sectors and natural resources; diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income
- **3. Promote** transfer and adoption of **adaptation technologies** as defined under the Climate Convention (SCCF)

- 1. Biodiversity
- 2. Climate change (Mitigation)
- 3. International waters
- 4. Land degradation
- 5. Chemicals & Waste

Which GEF window for what type of project



GEF non-grant pilot funding with ADB loan project

Project integrates

elements eligible

for environment

and climate

finance

Does the project

sponsor a public

company?

Yes

GEF non-grant pilot funding with private sector baseline project

Climate Change Mitigation

Is the applicant a

government?

No

Does the project

sponsor a private

entity?

Yes

- Land Degradation
- **Biodiversity Conservation**

Country allocation (STAR)

GEF Project development and preparation





Project Cycle



GEF Cycle Steps	What happens	Who's Responsible	Outputs
Endorsement by stakeholders	Conceptualization, preparatory/dialogue work, allocation, and obtaining endorsement by the GEF Operational Focal Point	GEF PECG.1 Team	Concept note & Endorsement Letter
GEF Council approval	Preparation of <u>Project Identification Forms</u> (PIFs) and submission of PIFs for clearance by GEF CEO and council approval.	GEF PECG.1 Team	Project Identification Form (PIF)
CEO endorsement and Bank approval	Managing Project Preparation Grant (PPG) for project appraisal; obtaining further approvals of the project, including CEO endorsement and AfDB Project Appraisal report. The project is then submitted for CEO endorsement and Bank approval	Sector Depart. with support from PECG.1 team (GEF documents compliance)	CEO endorsement - Full Size Proposal (FSP) & AfDB Appraisal Report (PAR)
Project Implementation (M&E)	Project implementation, including monitoring of portfolio performance during implementation, which includes mid-term review and ex-post evaluation	Sector Dept. and oversight from PECG.1 team (reporting to the GEF)	GEF Annual Monitoring Report, Mid Term Review & Evaluation

Quick Check list for GEF projects



- Baseline projects and the value-added of GEF involvement: Are they clearly explained? What if the GEF
 does not invest?
- For environmental projects:
 - **Global environmental benefit:** How many GHG emissions will be reduced by the project? Is the methodology to estimate GHG reduction justified?
 - **Cost-effectiveness:** How much is the cost per ton of GHG reduction? If it is over the price in carbon markets, the project would be not cost-effective.
- For adaptation projects:
 - Additional cost: How was the calculated cost of adaptation compared to the business as usual situation?
- **Size and types of GEF financing**: To ensure GHG reduction or efficient adaptation, investment is preferable to technical assistance.
- Co-financing ratio: minimum of 1:3
- **For Bank baseline project :** Board approval date after PIF approved by GEF? Envisage additional financing method?

At the end of it all





