

GCF READINESS IN CENTRAL ASIA

Ready for what? Through accessing readiness support, countries are ready for engaging with the GCF in order to accomplish the common objectives of implementing the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement



The **Green Climate Fund** provides comprehensive support to developing countries to realize the objectives of the **UNFCCC** and the **Paris Agreement**, through the Readiness Programme. The objective is to enhance the capacity of national institutions to efficiently engage with **GCF**.

Support list

- Capacity building for climate finance coordination
- Strategic frameworks for low-emission investment
- Strengthened adaptation planning
- Paradigm-shifting pipeline development
- Knowledge sharing and learning

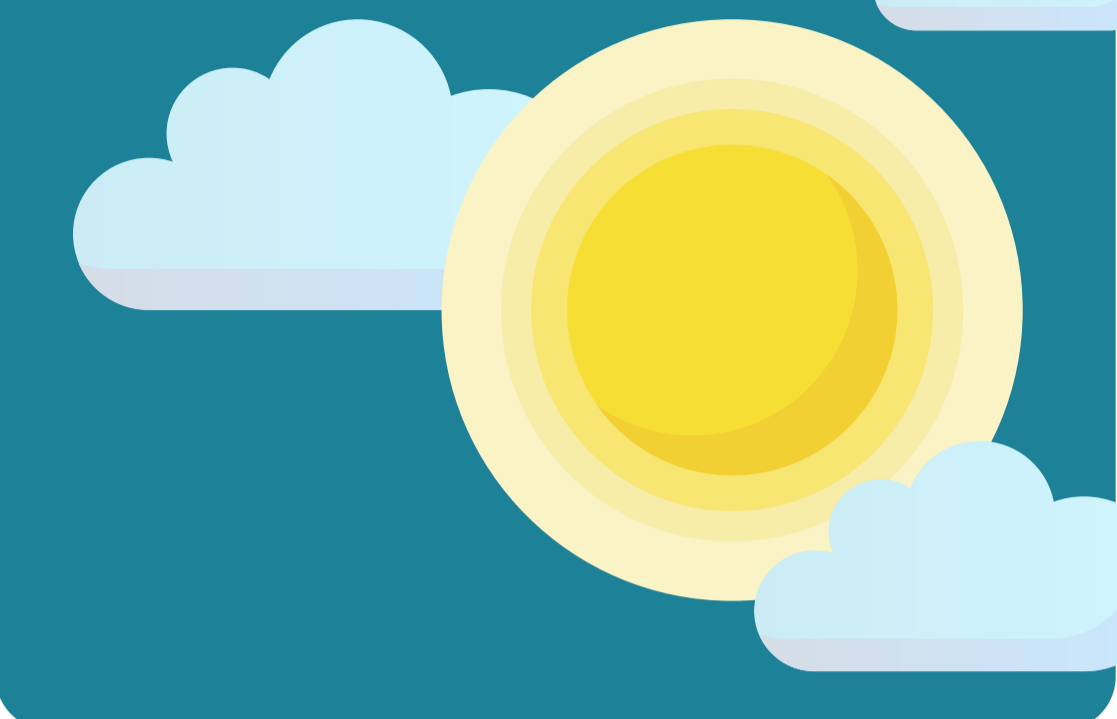


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The Readiness Programme can support the development of stakeholder engagement processes in relation to country priorities (including support for Country Programmes that identify strategic priorities for engagement with the GCF).

Stakeholder engagement and participation is key to country ownership and country-drivenness. Stakeholder engagement is critical to ensuring an effective flow of information, maximization of local expertise, added credibility and enhanced climate awareness.

Best practice examples



Coordination mechanism & No objection procedure in Tajikistan

Accreditation of direct access entity in Armenia

Country Program for Turkmenistan

Capacity building in Kyrgyzstan

Regional Early Warning System - Caribbean

Promoting regional approaches for electric mobility in Latin America

Kyrgyzstan

In Kyrgyzstan, the first GCF readiness project focused on strengthening the capacities of national and regional stakeholders and the Technical Expert Group (TEG) in developing project ideas and in setting up the necessary national structures to engage with the Green Climate Fund. As a result, a Coordination Mechanism was established, and a wide range of stakeholders was familiarized with the GCF.

Established Coordination Mechanism

Capacity building of partners at subnational level, including the private sector, academia and regional authorities.

Armenia

Armenia was the first post-Soviet country to receive an accreditation from the GCF. The process was demanding for the national authorities, prompting them to mobilize internal resources to revise guidelines and policies for the accreditation, allowing Armenia to also get accreditation for the **ADAPTATION FUND**.

Public sector driven engagement with GCF (Environmental Project Implementation Unit Armenia)

Effective stakeholder consultation process

Engagement with private sector.

[Link to PDF infographics](#)

Tajikistan

The Government of Tajikistan issued a decree to form a national coordination mechanism, assign a National Designated Authority (NDA) and establish a multi-stakeholder technical expert group (TEG) to facilitate readiness projects and formalized the no-objection procedure.

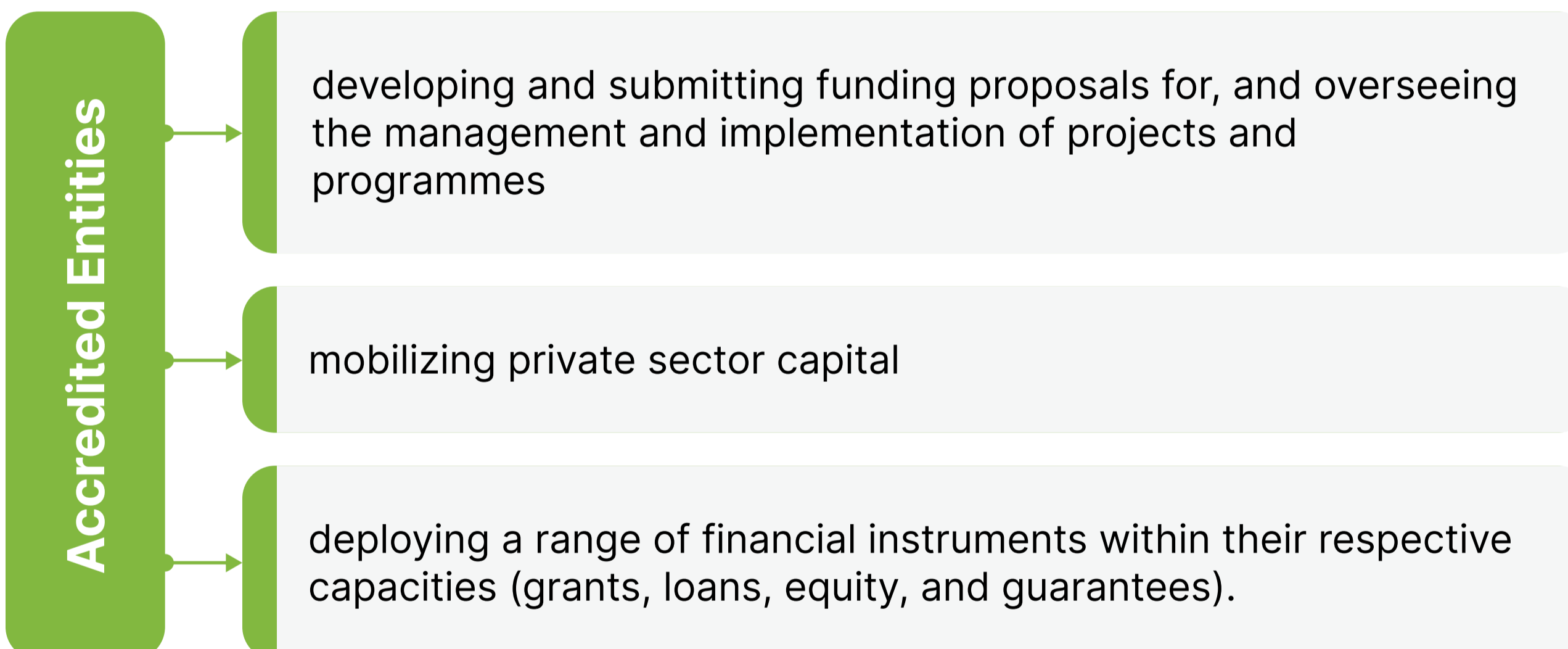
Turkmenistan

The Turkmenistan country program includes strategies for mid and long term climate activities with a focus on mitigation and adaptation. Turkmenistan developed a project and investment pipeline with priorities aimed at advancing national climate change adaptation processes and preparatory support. Further, the readiness project strengthened the capacities of the NDA and established a Coordination Mechanism

ACCREDITATION

To access GCF funding, institutions go through a process of accreditation. Organizations seen to have specialized capacities in driving climate action may apply to become GCF Accredited Entities.

The range of activities, that AE might deliver:



WHO IS WHO IN THE READINESS PROCESS

Accredited Entities (AEs) are institutions accredited to the GCF to develop funding proposals and oversee the management and implementation of projects.

Delivery Partners (DPs) are institutions selected by the NDA or Focal Point to implement activities approved under the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme.

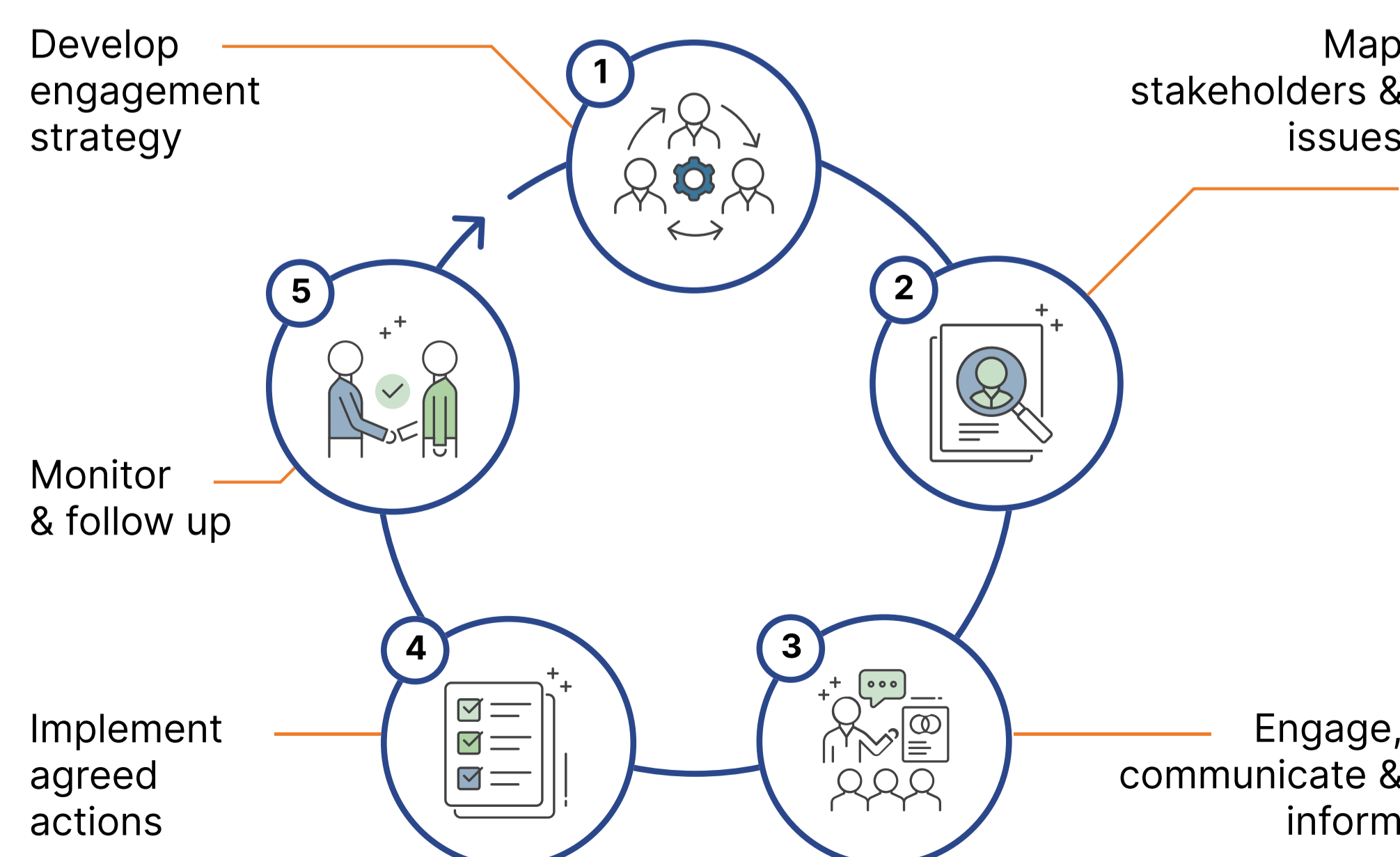
National Designated Authorities (NDAs) are government institutions that serve as the interface between each country and the Fund.

Executing Entity (EE) are entities through which GCF proceeds are channelled for the purposes of a readiness.

Direct Access Entities (DAEs) are institutions that apply for accreditation through the direct access modality.

Other Stakeholders: civil society, academia and the private sector

STAGES OF THE STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT



Adaptation

- Water
- Public Health
- Ecosystems & Forestry
- Houses, communal services and waste
- Hydrometeorological and DRR

Mitigation

- Energy
- Industry
- Transport
- Houses, communal services and waste

THERE ARE TWO TYPES OF GCF ACCREDITED ENTITIES, BASED ON ACCESS MODALITIES:

Direct Access Entities

Are sub-national, national or regional organizations that need to be nominated by developing country National Designated Authorities (NDAs) or focal points.

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.

International Access Entities

Can include United Nations agencies, multilateral development banks, international financial institutions and regional institutions.

GCF considers these organizations to have the wide a 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.