



The Green Climate Fund

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Basic Facts on the Fund

NAME Green Climate Fund

TYPE Financial Mechanism of the Convention – UNFCCC

ESTABLISHED 11 December 2010 in Cancun, Mexico

STAKEHOLDERS 194 countries
Signatories to the UNFCCC

GOVERNANCE Board + Secretariat + Independent Accountability Units
Equal Board members from developing and developed countries

MANDATE To promote low-emission and climate-resilient development in developing countries

HEADQUARTERS Songdo, Republic of Korea



GCF business model



The diagram illustrates the GCF business model architecture. It starts with the Green Climate Fund at the top, which provides financing to Accredited Entities. These entities then channel funds through National Financial Institutions to various sectors including Energy, Health, Education, and Industry. A circular diagram on the left shows the GCF's focus on Mitigation and Adaptation, with a sub-section for 'Special Climate Change Activities'.



Characteristics of GCF

- Country ownership through NDAs and focal points
- Balance between adaptation and mitigation
- Equal voice for developed and developing countries
- Diversity of accredited entities
- Diversity of financial instruments
- Dedicated Private Sector Facility (PSF)
- Largest dedicated climate fund globally



A Diverse Network of Partners

59 entities accredited to date



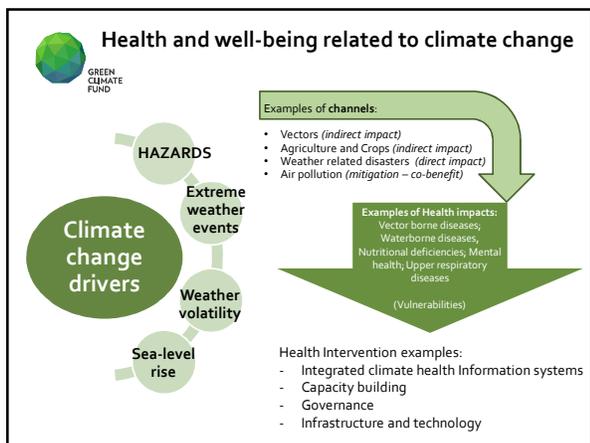
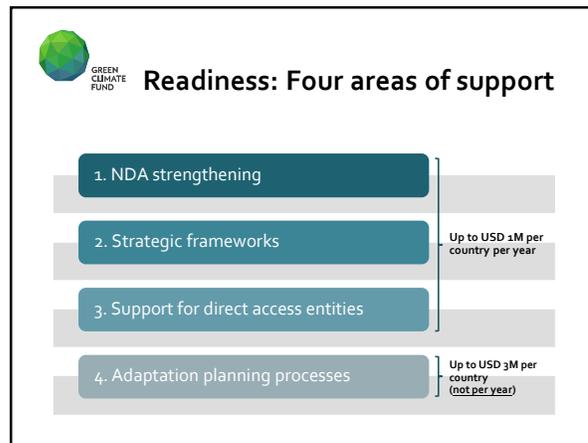
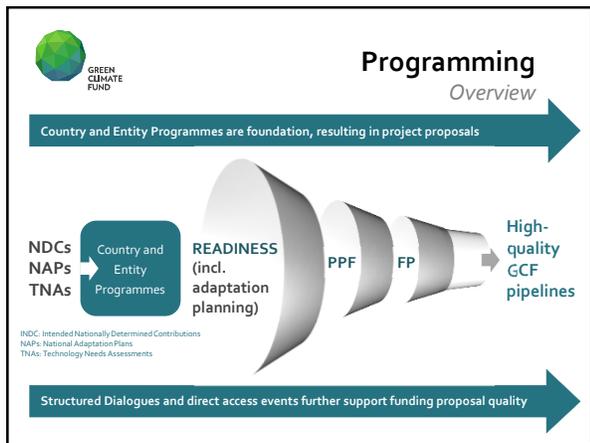
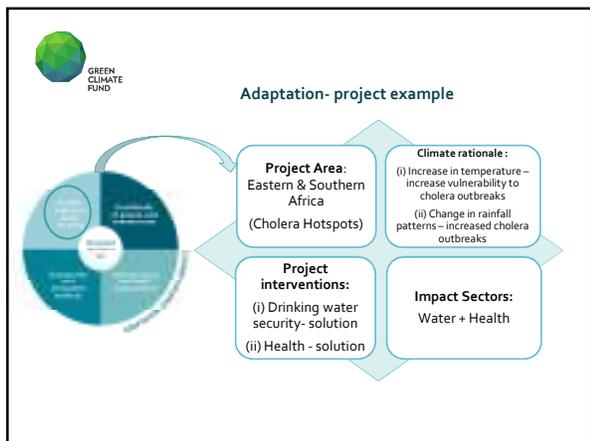
The image displays a diverse network of 59 accredited entities. Logos are arranged in a grid, representing various countries and organizations such as Morocco, Senegal, China, India, South Africa, and others. The entities include government bodies, financial institutions, and international organizations.



8 Strategic Results Areas



The diagram shows 8 Strategic Results Areas in a circular format. The areas are: Energy efficiency and access, Building, health, safety, and education, Investment in infrastructure, Resilient infrastructure, Sustainable consumption and production, and others. The diagram is divided into four quadrants, with the top-left quadrant labeled 'All climate finance flows through' and the bottom-right quadrant labeled 'Investment in infrastructure'.



Health and well-being related to climate change

Development Sector	Climate Change Driver	Climate change Channel	Channel	Health Impact	Barriers	Adaptation Measures and Tools	Additional Health Outcomes
Industry, Mining, Energy, Distribution, Agriculture	Increasing temperatures	Surface water - leading to a reduction in water accessed/reduced	Water sanitation	Dehydration	Inefficient health sector capacity, human and financial		
		Livestock	Contamination of water supply	Chronic diseases	Limited and fragmented HSC and technological data		
		Ambient temperatures	Frequency in intense floods	Respiratory tract/infectious	Access to information		
	SLR	Uninhabitable land (gone to emergencies and/or unlivability)	Adopting pre-emptive adaptation, that water governance can increase	Chronic diseases	Cognitive lack of consideration of CC		
Weather/Climate		Ecotopes and change of biodiversity (coverage, seasonal timing, diversity)	Reduced yields for food and fodder	Injuries			
Infrastructure, Disaster risk, Food, Housing		Coastal erosion and flooding, sea-level rise	Trigger Population displacement and conflict	Mental health	Access to energy		
Socio-economic context, gender, urbanization, Conflict, rapid population growth		Unpredictability of seasonal rain and increased intensity of central events	Reduction of habitat (due to wetland, and grazing) water health	Mental health	Uncertainty		
Displacement and migration		Coastal and storm surge	Create new habitats for crops, fish, livestock	Water borne diseases	Lack of water		
Access to Energy		Drought	Optimization of health sector	Infectious diseases			
Water & sanitation		Extreme weather events	Change in ocean and coastal ecosystems (e.g. acidity, pH, solvent change and contaminant runoff)	Water borne diseases	Governance failure, and political economy		
Health Infrastructure			Growth and spread of bacteria (SLR)	Water borne diseases			

PROJECT →

FPo84 South Tarawa Water Supply Project

- **Country:** Kiribati
- **AE:** Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- **Climate rationale:** Sea level rise swamping their water source (aquifer)
- **Paradigm shift:** Solar-powered desal at scale -60% of the small island developing state's (SIDS) national population
- **What has changed:** Not applicable - same
- **Activities:** 4000 cubic meters per day desalination plant, 2500kW photovoltaic, pipe network non-revenue water reduction, water supply, hygiene, water conservation
- **Beneficiaries/mitigation impact:** 56 388 (now) – 94501 (2041) / 168,000 tonnes carbon dioxide abated over 20 years
- **Total financing:** \$ 60.2M
- **GCF Contribution :** \$29.8 M grant
- **Co-financing:** ADB \$15.0M, World Bank \$
- Government of Kiribati \$1.6M-all grants for a least developed country/SIDS

FPo69 Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate change induced salinity



- **Country:** Bangladesh
- **AE:** UNDP
- **EE:** Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA)
- **Beneficiaries:** 245,516 people direct and 473,713 people indirect
- **ESS Category:** B
- **Total financing:** US\$ 32.980 million
- **GCF Contribution:** US\$ 24.980 million (Grants)
- **Co-financing:** US\$ 8 million from the Government of Bangladesh
- **Duration:** 6 years



<http://www.greenclimate.fund/sap>



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