AU-AIP MULTI-COUNTRY GCF READINESS SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR CLIMATE RESILIENT WATER INVESTMENTS

Module 12: An Introduction to Financial and Economic analysis for GCF projects

Objectives

- Introduce financial and economic analysis, and financial structuring (co-financing) related to GCF projects

- Using a simple excel sheet to detail some of the costs and finance required for the concept note

Required for the session:
- Laptop
- Excel tool
- Workbook (optional)

Discuss

Discuss with the colleague next to you (5 min):

- Have you ever tried to fill in the financial information in a GCF concept note?
- What have been the challenges?

Economic and financial requirements for GFC proposals

Simplified approval process concept note (1/3)

A.6. Financing information			
A. 6.1. Indicative GCF funding requested (**max USD 25M**)	Amount: Enter amount Currency: Select currency Financial Instrument: Choose an item ** Please expand the information if needed.*		
A.6.2. Indicative co-financing	Amount: Enter amount Currency: Select currency Financial Instrument: (If other financial instrument is opted, please specify: _____ ** Please expand the information if needed.*		
A.6.3. Indicative total project cost (GCF + co-finance)	Amount: Enter amount Currency: Select currency		
A.7. Implementation period:	a) disbursement period: b) repayment period, if applicable:	**A.7.2. Total project/ programme lifespan**	*This refers to the total period over which the investment is effective.*
A.8. Is funding from the Project Preparation Facility needed?	☐ Yes ☐ No	**A.9. Is the Environmental and Social Safeguards Category C or I-3?**	☐ Yes ☐ No

Financial Instrument

- Grants
- Senior loan
- Subordinate loans
- Equity
- Guarantees
- Reeimburseable grants
- Other

Economic and financial requirements for GFC proposals

Simplified approval process concept note (2/3)

C.1. Financing by components

Please provide an estimate of the total cost per component and disaggregate by source of financing.

Component	Output	Indicative cost (USD)	GCF financing		Co-financing			
			Amount (USD)	Financial Instrument	Type	Amount (USD)	Financial Instrument	Name of Institutions
Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.	Enter amount	Enter amount	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Enter amount	Choose an item.	Click here to enter text.
Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.	Enter amount	Enter amount	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Enter amount	Choose an item.	Click here to enter text.
Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.	Enter amount	Enter amount	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Enter amount	Choose an item.	Click here to enter text.
Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.	Enter amount	Enter amount	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Enter amount	Choose an item.	Click here to enter text.
Indicative total cost (USD)		Enter amount	Enter amount		Enter amount			

AIP CONTINENTAL AFRICA WATER INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

Economic and financial requirements for GFC proposals

Simplified approval process concept note (3/3)

C.2. Justification of GCF Funding Request (300 words)
Explain why the Project/ Programme requires GCF funding, i.e. explaining why this is not financed by the public and/ or private sector(s) of the country.
C.3. Exit Strategy and Sustainability (300 words)
Please explain how the project/programme sustainability will be ensured in the long run and how this will be monitored, after the project/programme is implemented with support from the GCF and other sources. *For non-grant instruments, explain how the capital invested will be repaid and over what duration of time.*

Economic and financial requirements for GFC proposals

GCF guidelines preparing economic and financial analysis simplified approval process (1/3)

Investment Criterion	Indicative sub-criteria or assessment factors
Impact potential	Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries
Paradigm shift potential	Sustainability of outcomes beyond completion of the intervention
	Market development and transformation
	Scalability and replicability
Sustainable development potential	Economic co-benefits
Needs of the recipient	Economic and social development level of the country and the affected population
	Absence of alternative sources of financing
Efficiency and effectiveness	Cost effectiveness
	Financial adequacy
	Minimum concessionality
	Leveraging and catalysation
	Long-run economic and financial viability

Economic and financial requirements for GFC proposals

GCF guidelines preparing economic and financial analysis simplified approval process

5. For most public sector SAP proposals, a formal economic and/or financial model is not required, but the projects must still demonstrate cost effectiveness, financial adequacy, minimum concessionality and long-run economic and financial viability as mandated by the GCF Investment Criteria. Depending on available data and capacity, an economic and/or financial model may be the easiest way to demonstrate these principles. A financial model is required for any public sector SAP proposal that results in financial reflows that may be used to service a loan or other reimbursable financial instrument. The detailed requirements are described below in Section IV.

Economic and financial requirements for GFC proposals

GCF guidelines preparing economic and financial analysis simplified approval process (2/3)

Table 2: Examples of evidence that may demonstrate Investment Criteria assessment factors

Indicative sub-criteria or assessment factors	Examples of evidence that may demonstrate the factor
Cost effectiveness	• Estimate of expected tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO2 eq) to be reduced or avoided, benchmarked against similar projects.
	• Estimate of cost per beneficiary, benchmarked against similar projects. • Documentation of economic losses in the project area due to climate-related events and estimates of future such losses, and an explanation in the theory of change of how these would be reduced under the project. • Evaluation reports from previous similar projects that show effectiveness of the project in achieving the intended outcomes in a cost-effective manner. Reports that estimate statistics such as EIRR, NPV and benefit-cost ratio are helpful. • Peer reviewed articles supporting the assumptions in the theory of change and its cost effectiveness.

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Economic and financial requirements for GFC proposals

GCF guidelines preparing economic and financial analysis simplified approval process (3/3)

Financial adequacy	• An assessment in the proposal of elements of the financial structure (funding amount, financial instrument, tenor and term) including explanations why each was chosen over alternatives
Minimum concessionality	• An explanation in the proposal of the selected financial instrument, including the potential for revenue generation, whether the project corrects a market failure or provides a public good.
Leveraging and catalysation	• Co-financing ratio (total amount of co-financing divided by the Fund's investment in the project/programme) • Expected volume of finance to be leveraged by the proposed project/programme and as a result of the Fund's financing, disaggregated by public and private sources. • A detailed description in the proposal of the financial or other incentives for additional parties to invest in the project.
Long-run economic and financial viability	• An operation and maintenance plan identifying required actions, responsible parties and sources of funds. • A detailed description in the proposal of the financial or other incentives for stakeholders to sustain the project or its benefits after GCF's exit.

Costing for GFC proposals

C.1. Financing by components

Please provide an estimate of the total cost per component and disaggregate by source of financing.

Component	Output	Indicative cost (USD)	GCF financing		Co-financing			
			Amount (USD)	Financial Instrument	Type	Amount (USD)	Financial Instrument	Name of Institutions
Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.	Enter amount	Enter amount	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Enter amount	Choose an item.	Click here to enter text.
Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.	Enter amount	Enter amount	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Enter amount	Choose an item.	Click here to enter text.
Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.	Enter amount	Enter amount	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Enter amount	Choose an item.	Click here to enter text.
Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.	Enter amount	Enter amount	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Enter amount	Choose an item.	Click here to enter text.
Indicative total cost (USD)		Enter amount	Enter amount		Enter amount			

AIP CONTINENTAL AFRICA WATER INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

Introduction to the excel tool

Pan-African Transboundary Water Dialogue and
Training on National Climate Resilient Water Investment Programming and Project Preparation

Session 5 Financial analysis for concept notes (and simplified approval process)

This excel sheet provides a checklist and examples to list all expected costs and all expected revenues that need to be part of projects initial financial analysis
The infomation in this sheet can also be used to negotiate with possible financiers in a structured, simple and transparent manner

All the coloured cells have automated calculations
None of the cells is blocked and the tool can be adapted to the country and project context
Each of the categories can be expanded by clicking on the (+) on the left of each row

Date: 29th April 2025, Addis Ababa
Prepared: by Catarina Fonseca for AIP
Contact: pulsingtide@gmail.com

Introduction to the excel tool: the costs

- Please open the excel tool on the second tab

	A	B	C	D
1	**(note: all sub-categories are examples only or a checklist)**	**Details / Notes / Assumptions**	**Year 1**	**Year 2**
2	**Cost categories**			
3	*CapEx Infrastructure*			
8	*CapEx Software*			
14	*OpEx*			
25	*CapManEx/depreciaton*			
29	*Costs of Capital*			
32	**Costs without inflation**		**0**	**0**
33	**Costs with inflation**	3%	**0**	**0**

Costs: Capital Expenditure Hardware

1	**(note: all sub-categories are examples only or a checklist)**
2	**Cost categories**
3	*CapEx Infrastructure*
4	Additional storage capacity
5	Replacement energy sources
6	Increase water production/clients
7	Improvewastewater treatment
8	*CapEx Software*
14	*OpEx*
25	*CapManEx/depreciaton*
29	*Costs of Capital*
32	**Costs without inflation**
33	**Costs with inflation**

Costs: Capital Expenditure Software

1	**(note: all sub-categories are examples only or a checklist)**
2	**Cost categories**
3	*CapEx Infrastructure*
8	*CapEx Software*
9	Feasibility studies (pre-project)
10	Set up Project Manament Unit
11	Set up revolving fund and other financial mechanisms
12	Year 1-2 Communication campaigns
13	Year1-2 capacity strenghtening
14	*OpEx*
25	*CapManEx/depreciaton*
29	*Costs of Capital*
32	**Costs without inflation**
33	**Costs with inflation**

Costs: Operational Expenditure

14	*OpEx*
15	Project management
16	Salaries
17	Electricity
18	Rent and transport
19	Taxes and fees
20	Dedicated subsidies for farmers, SMES, etc
21	Ongoing capacity strenghtening
22	Ongoing communication and information campaigns
23	Monitoring and evaluation activities
24	Others
25	*CapManEx/depreciaton*
29	*Costs of Capital*
32	**Costs without inflation**
33	**Costs with inflation**

Costs: Capital Maintenance Expenditure

+	25	*CapManEx/depreciaton*
	26	Reserve fund unexpected maintenance
	27	Rehabilitation old infrastructure
	28	Others
−	29	*Costs of Capital*
+	32	**Costs without inflation**
	33	**Costs with inflation**

Costs: Costs of Capital

29	*Costs of Capital*
30	Interest
31	Principal
32	**Costs without inflation**
33	**Costs with inflation**

Training on Climate Resilient Water Projects, Investment and Integrated Water Resources Management

An Introduction to Financial and Economic analysis for GCF projects

Session 1 – focus on costing

AIP CONTINENTAL AFRICA WATER INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

Where do we need (climate) finance in water?

Too much water

Too little water

Poor quality water

Limited access wastewater treatment

Where do we need (climate) finance in water?

Too much water

- Flood defences
- Nature-based solutions
- Digital monitoring and control
- Risk management

Too little water

- Conservation
- Reducing leakage
- Reuse
- Energy efficiency
- Desalination
- Data use at local level
- Demand management
- Pricing

Poor quality water

- Treatment
- Nature based solutions
- Separating storm water/wastewater flows
- Implementation of incentives and penalties

Limited access wastewater treatment

- Decentralised solutions
- Circular economy
- Energy efficiency
- Regulation

Costing climate finance: beyond CapEx

Too much water

- Flood defences
- Nature-based solutions

Too little water

- Conservation
- Reducing leakage
- Reuse
- Energy efficiency
- Desalination

Poor quality water

- Treatment
- Nature based solutions
- Separating storm water/wastewater flows

Limited access wastewater treatment

- Decentralised solutions
- Circular economy
- Energy efficiency

CapEx hardware + OpEx

- Digital monitoring and control
- Risk management

- Data use at local level
- Demand management
- Pricing

- Implementation of incentives and penalties

- Regulation

CapEx software + OpEx

Costing climate finance: beyond CapEx

Too much water	• Flood defences • Nature-based solutions	Too little water	• Conservation • Reducing leakage • Reuse • Energy efficiency • Desalination	Poor quality water	• Treatment • Nature based solutions • Separating storm water/wastewater flows	Lack access wastewater treatment	• Decentralised solutions • Circular economy • Energy efficiency	CapEx hardware + OpEx
	• Digital monitoring and control • Risk management		• Data use at local level • Demand management • Pricing		• Implementation of incentives and penalties		• Regulation	CapEx software + OpEx

Asset management for the next 20-50 years (CapManEx)

Financial models and instruments for all non-CapEx + tech and digital innovation + access to municipalities/utilities

Multisectoral cooperation WEFE nexus (Water, Energy, Food, Eco-systems)

Training on Climate Resilient Water Projects, Investment and Integrated Water Resources Management

An Introduction to Financial and Economic analysis for GCF projects

Session 2 – focus on sources of finance

AIP CONTINENTAL AFRICA WATER INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

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Financial requirements for GFC proposals

Simplified approval process concept note (1/3)

A.6. Financing information			
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Financial Instrument

- Grants
- Senior loan
- Subordinate loans
- Equity
- Guarantees
- Reeimburseable grants
- Other

Introduction to the excel tool: the sources of finance

	35	**Revenue categories - domestic public**
	36	*Central government*
+	42	*Local government/utility provider*
+	48	*Public development bank*
+	53	*Efficiency gains*
+	63	**Total domestic public revenue**
	64	**Revenue categories - domestic private**
	65	*Commercial bank or microfinance institution*
+	72	*Water steawardship private companies*
+	75	*Institutional investors*
+	79	*Private/corporate philantrophy*
+	82	*Household investments/payments*
+	85	**Total domestic private revenue**
	86	**Revenue categories - external**
	87	*(Bilateral) Overseeas Development Assistance and philantrophy*
+	92	*(Multilateral) financial institutions*
+	97	*Climate Funds*
+	104	*Institutional investors*
+	108	*Private/corporate philantrophy*
+	111	**Total external revenues**

AIP CONTINENTAL AFRICA WATER INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

Introduction to the excel tool: the sources of finance

+	35	**Revenue categories - domestic public**
	36	*Central government*
+	42	*Local government/utility provider*
+	48	*Public development bank*
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+	72	*Water steawardship private companies*
+	75	*Institutional investors*
+	79	*Private/corporate philantrophy*
+	82	*Household investments/payments*
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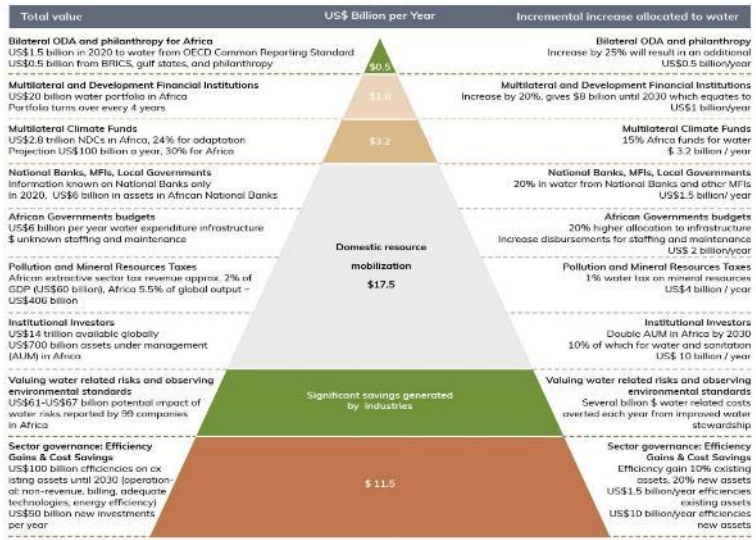
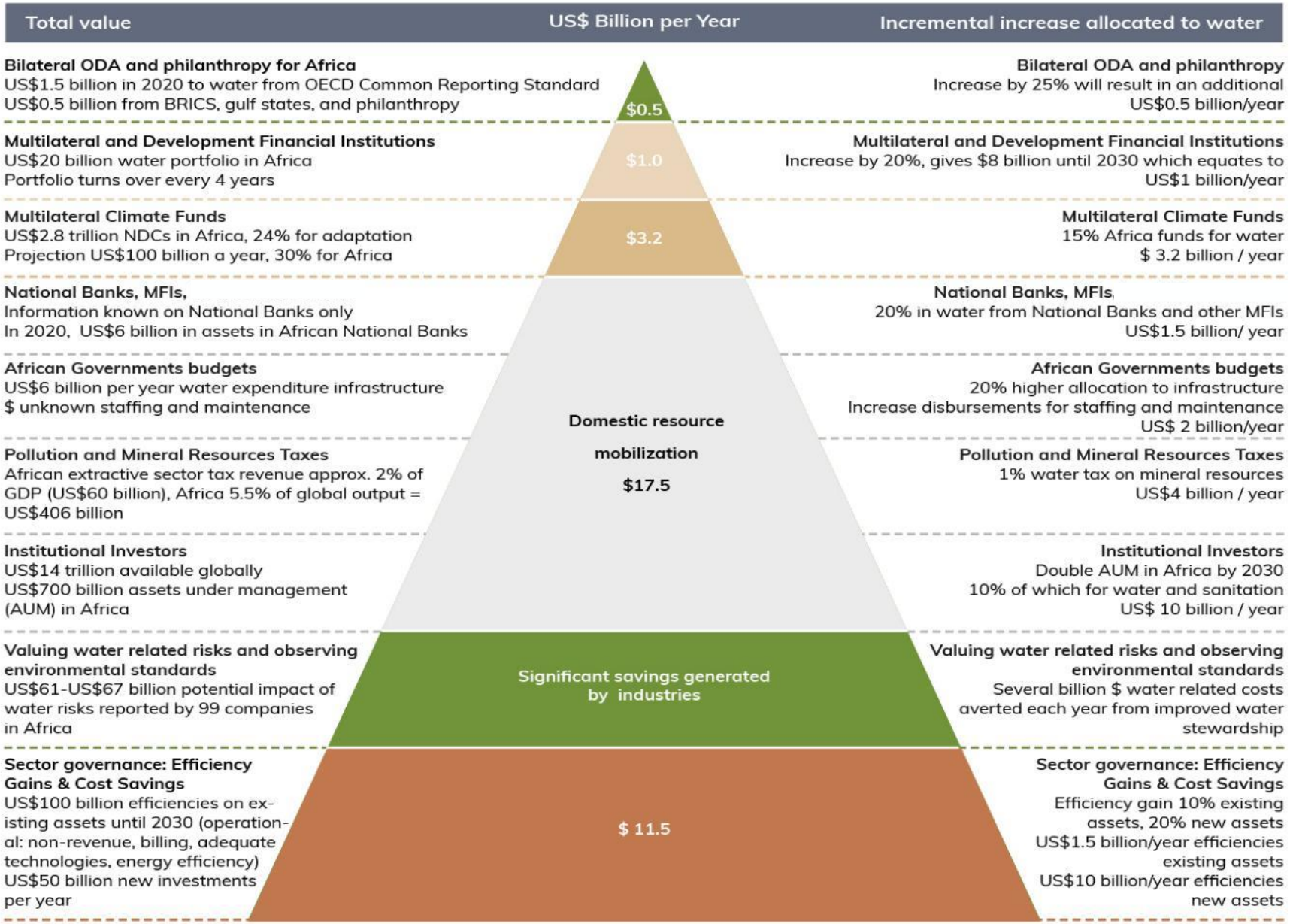
+	111	**Total external revenues**



AIP CONTINENTAL AFRICA WATER INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

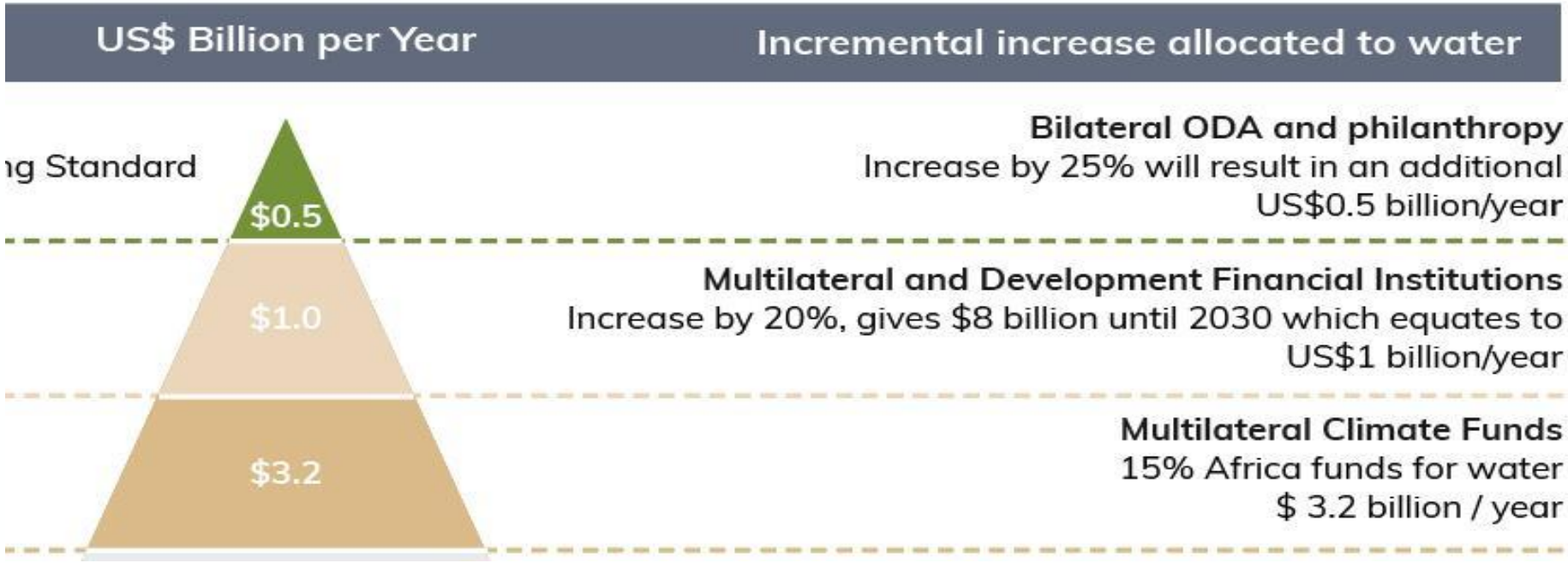
AIP pyramid of transformation towards $30billion/year



The High-Level Panel Report "Africa's Rising Investment Tide" (EN & FR)

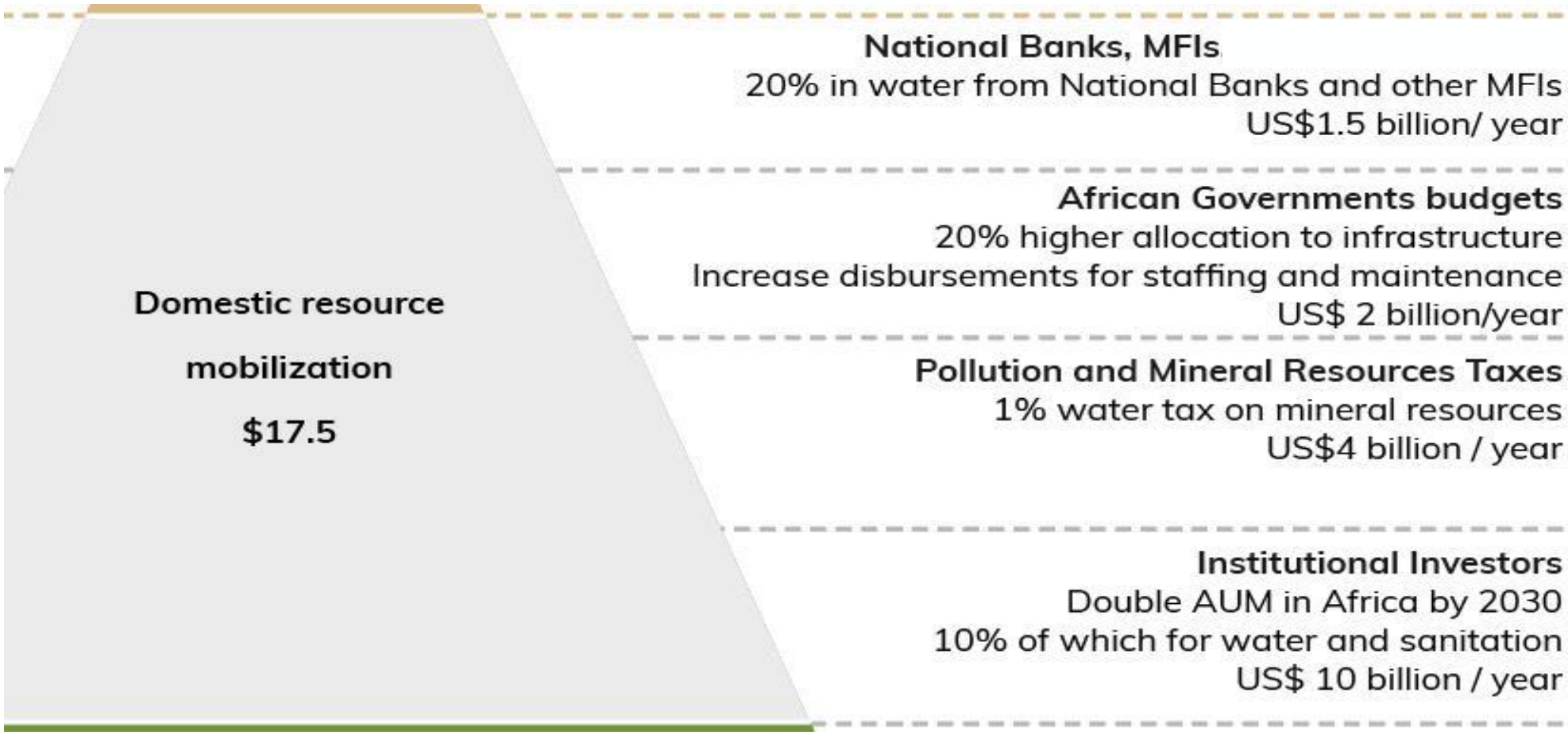
AIP CONTINENTAL AFRICA WATER INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

AIP pyramid of transformation towards $30billion/year



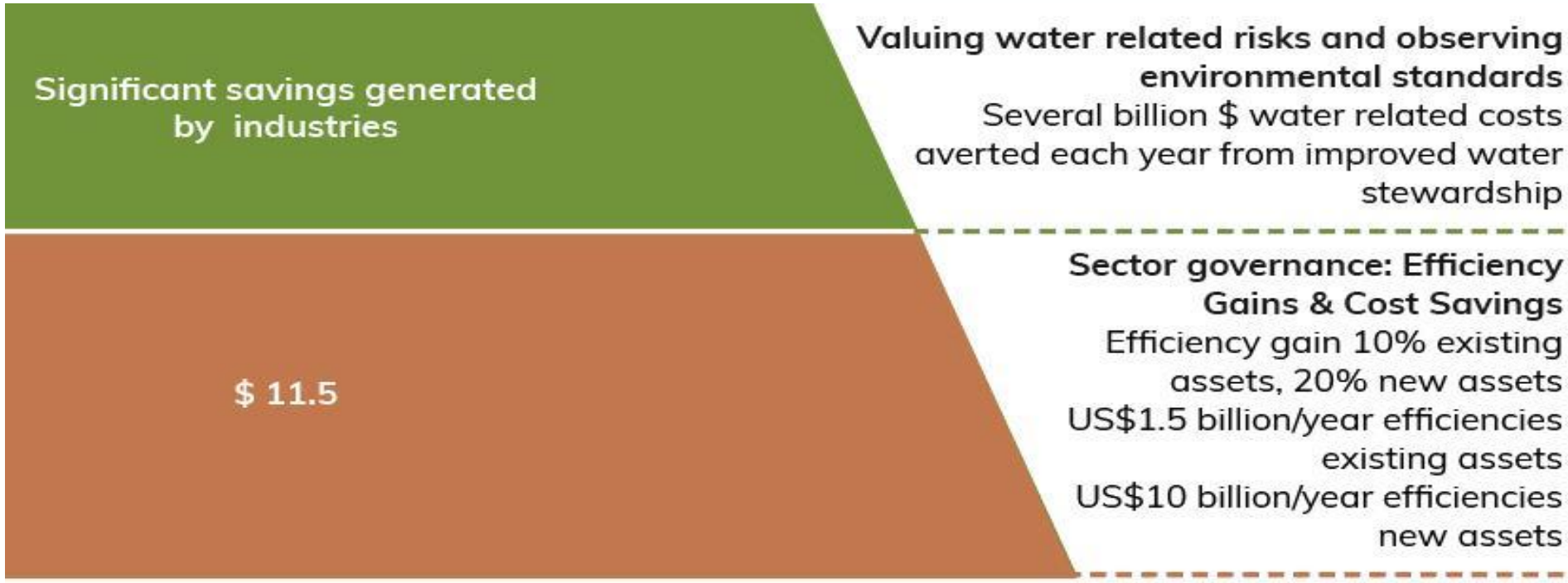
AIP CONTINENTAL AFRICA WATER INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

AIP pyramid of transformation towards $30billion/year



AIP CONTINENTAL AFRICA WATER INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

AIP pyramid of transformation towards $30billion/year



AIP CONTINENTAL AFRICA WATER INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

Increasing efficiency is more than reducing NRW

- Energy efficiency: More than 50% of operational costs tend to be spent on pumping water for extraction, treatment and distribution
- Improve public financial management and timely allocation of funds to increase budget execution
- Subsidy targeting (block tariffs subsidise everyone when much below cost of production – including industry)
- Asset management plans for wastewater treatment plants and creating a sanitation budget code can lead to substantial efficiency gains in sanitation

Source: Fonseca, 2024 https://www.ircwash.org/blog/beyond-non-revenue-water

Clarity on definitions

- **Funding => does not need to be paid back**

It is an amount of money provided by an organization or government (or customers) on the basis of an agreement. These are primarily made up of the ‘3Ts’: taxes, tariffs and transfers

- **Financing => needs to be paid back**

It is an amount of capital or the sum of money provided to an organization with the expectation of repayment. Organizations are liable to pay back the capital amount along with a certain percentage of interest.

For more clarity use “Repayable Financing” or “Repayable finance”

Domestic public finance (1/2)

35	**Revenue categories - domestic public**
36	*Central government*
37	Interministerial grant
38	Tax 1
39	Tax 2
40	Loan
41	Bonds or debt swap proceeds
42	*Local government/utility provider*
43	Municipal/local grant
44	Loan
45	Tax 1
46	Tax 2
47	Bond proceeds
48	*Public development bank*
53	*Efficiency gains*

Domestic public finance (2/2)

+	48	*Public development bank*
	49	Grant
	50	Loan
	51	Guarantee
	52	Technical Assistance
−	53	*Efficiency gains*
	54	Reduce technical non revenue water
	55	Increase billing public institutions
	56	Increase billing private institutions/industry
	57	Increase billing households
	58	Energy efficiency gains
	59	Increase public expenditure rate
	60	Revise subsidy allocations
	61	Revise tarrifs
	62	Set up asset management plans

Case study: Franchising

Accra, Ghana

Background: Accra is the capital city of Ghana with a population of 5.4 million. Prior to 2010, SWM services were delivered by the city, but only 25% of residents paid for waste collection services and 40% of the city's budget was being used to fund waste collection.

In 2010, the Accra Metropolitan Assembly launched a new SWM franchising system. The city awarded 10 Franchise Agreements with private contractors to deliver SWM services in residential, commercial and industrial zones.

What was the result? Under the Franchise agreement, each private operator is required to register all premises in their service zone, track all premises that receive SWM services, supply standard waste collection bins, provide regular collection services and maintain clean disposal sites.

SWM = solid waste management

Source: Performance report solid waste contractors, 2023

Domestic private finance (1/2)

65	*Commercial bank or microfinance institution*
66	Grant
67	Loan
68	Equity
69	Technical Assistance
70	Insurance scheme
71	Bonds
72	*Water steawardship private companies*
73	CapEx Investments
74	OpEx Investments

Domestic private finance (2/2)

75	*Institutional investors*
76	Insurance scheme
77	Loan
78	Equity
79	*Private/corporate philantrophy*
80	Corporate social responsibility
81	Diaspora transfers
82	*Household investments/payments*
83	Self supply
84	Tarrifs

Case study: Commercial loan

Kanifing, The Gambia

Background: Kanifing is the largest urban area in The Gambia with a population of half a million people. In 2019, the Kanifing Municipal Council introduced the first household waste collection service in The Gambia. The municipality did not have the upfront capital from municipal budgets to purchase waste collection trucks. Instead the city borrowed USD $2.5 million for three years to purchase 23 Foton compactor trucks used for household collection.

What was the result?

Kanifing now has systematic weekly household waste collection. The council estimates that 55–60% of residential households now benefit from door-to-door collection service. The commercial loan was successfully repaid in 2021.

Source: ODI, 2021

Case Study: Equity finance

Emfuleni, South Africa

Background:

Emfuleni is a municipality of 420,000 people southwest of Johannesburg. The municipality distributes water to 70,000 households. Deteriorating infrastructure was leading to significant water loss and inefficient pumping energy use. Emfuleni created a 5-year build-own-operate-transfer PPP to upgrade its water distribution network. The PPP involved partnership with an ESCO which invested the upfront capital of USD $800,000.

What was the result?

The project achieved annual water savings of 7-8 million m3, and 14,250 MWh annual electricity savings, resulting in USD $3.8 million savings per year. Over the 5 year PPP, the ESCO earned USD $3 million in profit and Emfuleni saved USD $15.2 million.

ESCO = Energy Savings Company
Source: Climate Finance Leadership Alliance

External finance (1/2)

	86	**Revenue categories - external**
	87	*(Bilateral) Overseeas Development Assistance and philantrophy*
	88	Grant
	89	Loan
	90	Guarantee
	91	Technical Assistance
−	92	*(Multilateral) financial institutions*
	93	Grant
	94	Loan
	95	Guarantee
	96	Technical Assistance
−	97	*Climate Funds*
+	104	*Institutional investors*
+	108	*Private/corporate philantrophy*
+	111	**Total external revenues**

AIP CONTINENTAL AFRICA WATER INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

External finance (2/2)

+	97	*Climate Funds*
	98	Green Climate Fund (GCF)
	99	Global Environmental Facility (GEF)
	100	Adaptation Fund (AF)
	101	Climate Investment Funds (CIF)
	102	Climate guarantees
	103	Loss and damange fund
−	104	*Institutional investors*
	105	Insurance scheme
	106	Loan
	107	Equity
−	108	*Private/corporate philantrophy*
	109	Corporate social responsibility
	110	Diaspora transfers
−	111	**Total external revenues**

Case study: Grants

Battambang, Cambodia

Background:

Battambang is Cambodia's third largest city. Over 70% of the city's waste is organic material but there is no source segregation of organic fractions. With USD $350,000 in grant finance from the GEF and UNIDO, Battambang launched a pilot project to collect organic waste from markets and upgrade a local composting plant with machinery and equipment to increase the capacity of compost production using windrow technology.

What was the result?

The plant will produce 4 tons of compost per day, generating an income of USD $480 USD per day or USD $140,000 per year. The plant will also divert 3,600 tons of waste per year from the dumpsite, reducing CO2 emissions by 4,000 tons per year.

Source: Lord et al. 2024

Costs and revenue overview: use as checklist and negotiation

1	(note: all sub-categories are examples only or a checklist)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13	Year 14	Year 15
2	**Cost categories**															
3	*CapEx Infrastructure*															
8	*CapEx Software*															
14	*OpEx*															
25	*CapManEx/depreciaton*															
29	*Costs of Capital*															
32	**Costs without inflation**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
33	**Costs with inflation**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
34																
35	**Revenue categories - domestic public**															
36	*Central government*															
42	*Local government/utility provider*															
48	*Public development bank*															
53	*Efficiency gains*															
63	**Total domestic public revenue**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	**Revenue categories - domestic private**															
65	*Commercial bank or microfinance institution*															
72	*Water steawardship private companies*															
75	*Institutional investors*															
79	*Private/corporate philantrophy*															
82	*Household investments/payments*															
85	**Total domestic private revenue**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
86	**Revenue categories - external**															
87	*(Bilateral) Overseeas Development Assistance and philantrophy*															
92	*(Multilateral) financial institutions*															
97	*Climate Funds*															
104	*Institutional investors*															
108	*Private/corporate philantrophy*															
111	**Total external revenues**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
112																
113	**Expected revenue**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
114	**Balance**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
115	**Cumulative balance**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

AIP CONTINENTAL AFRICA WATER INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

Economic and financial requirements for GFC proposals

For more examples go to GCF dashboard

water | Add Filter | Glossary | Export as .xlsx

Filter by Region Clear

Africa

Displaying 7 of 297 results.

Ref #	Modality	Project Name	Entity	Countries	BM	Sector	Theme	Project Size	ESS Category	FA Financing	
FP043	PAP	The Saïss Water Conserv...	EBRD	Morocco	B.16	Public	Adaptation	Medium	Category B	$36.33 M	Website
FP094	PAP	Ensuring climate resilien...	UNDP	Comoros (the)	B.21	Public	Adaptation	Medium	Category B	$41.92 M	Website
FP175	PAP	Enhancing community r...	NEMA	Kenya	B.30	Public	Adaptation	Micro	Category B	$9.53 M	Website
FP209	PAP	Climate Change Resilien...	DBSA	South Africa	B.36	Public	Adaptation	Large	Intermediation 2	$235.00 M	Website
FP238	PAP	Ecosystems-based Adap...	FAO	Malawi	B.39	Public	Cross-cutting	Small	Category B	$42.81 M	Website
FP243	PAP	Climate-resilient comm...	MoFEC	Ethiopia	B.40	Public	Cross-cutting	Small	Category B	$44.99 M	Website
FP254	PAP	GCF-IFC Scaling Resilie...	IFC	Azerbaijan +11	B.40	Private	Cross-cutting	Large	Category A	$258.00 M	Website

AIP CONTINENTAL AFRICA WATER INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

Economic and financial requirements for GFC proposals

Malawi FP238 project exemple co-financing

- **The Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs** will provide in-cash (grant) co-financing through the FARMSE Programme, for a total amount of 6.44 million USD. Activities co-financed are described in sub-component 2.3 of the funding proposal.

- **The Ministry of Agriculture** will provide in-kind co-financing for a total amount of 2.95 million USD in the form of: (i) salary/time of the Head of District for agriculture, who will contribute to the Project during the FFS; (ii) the salary/time of extensionists (agriculture extension development officer – AEDO, agriculture extension development coordinator - AEDC), who will contribute to the Project during the FFS and; (iii) training venues (training centers for trainings of master trainers and facilitators).

- **FAO** will provide in-cash (grant) co-financing through the GEF-7 funded Sustainable Forest Management, Dryland Sustainable Landscape Impact Programme - DSL IP, for a total amount of 523,000 USD and FAO's Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) for a total amount of 500,000 USD. Activities co-financed include: (i) a Policy Assessment and the preparation of a policy influencing plan, (ii) production of seeds and seedlings of native plant species with high biodiversity, social and economic value, from local ecosystem in the Mangochi district, and (iii) Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) consultation and an environmental and social assessment. Through this co-financing, FAO will contribute to the GCF-GEF linkage, and long term vision for complementarity.