

# SDC FACTSHEET MULTILATERAL ORGANISATIONS

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Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
Confederazione Svizzera  
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC

State Secretariat for Economic Affairs SECO

Federal Office for the Environment FOEN



**GREEN  
CLIMATE  
FUND**

## SWITZERLAND AND THE GCF

### FACTS AND FIGURES

#### Mandate

The Green Climate Fund is a global climate fund created to respond to climate change by investing in low-emission and climate-resilient development. It takes into account the needs of developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

#### Type of organisation

International organisation (Multilateral Fund with full legal personality)

#### Institution

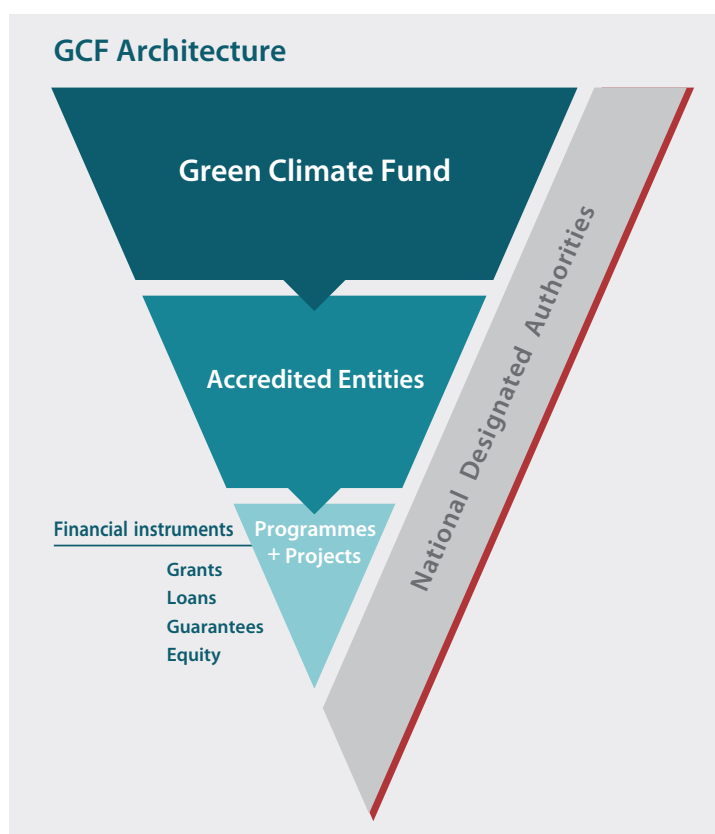
- **Head of organisation:** Mr Howard Bamsey (Australia, Executive Director)
- **Headquarters:** Songdo, South Korea. Seat of the GCF Secretariat
- **Number of staff:** around 100
- **Established in:** 2010
- **Board:** 24 members and 24 alternate members, with equal representation of developing and developed countries.
- **Resources:** First Resource Mobilisation in 2014 - USD 10.3 billion

#### Switzerland

- **Financial contribution 2015-2017**
  - **Core contribution:** USD 100 millions
- **Board representation:** Switzerland shares a Board seat with Finland and Hungary
- **Number of Swiss staff:** 0

**Website:** [www.gcfund.org](http://www.gcfund.org)

Project funding is channeled through international, regional, national or subnational Accredited Entities (AEs) and intermediaries (see Figure). National Designated Authorities (NDAs) ensure consistency of funding proposals with national plans and strategies.





## GREEN CLIMATE FUND

### Mission

The Green Climate Fund was established by the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2010. Its mission is to make a significant and ambitious contribution to the global efforts towards attaining the goals set by the international community to combat climate change. The Fund provides support to developing countries to help limit or reduce their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and adapt to climate change, taking into account the needs of those developing countries particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

### Priorities and functioning

In order to maximise the impact of its funding, the GCF prioritizes investments in the following areas:

- a) climate-compatible cities
- b) low-emission and climate-resilient agriculture
- c) protection of forests
- d) enhancing resilience in Small Island Developing States
- e) transforming energy generation and access to clean energy

In allocating its financial resources, the Fund seeks to achieve a funding balance between mitigation (50%) and adaptation (50%). Half of the latter should be directed to vulnerable countries. In addition, it strives to enhance the involvement of the private sector in order to mobilise additional financing.

The GCF works through international, regional, national or subnational Accredited Entities (AEs) and intermediaries to implement its activities on the ground. By interacting with National Designated Authorities (NDAs) it ensures consistency of funding proposals with national plans and strategies

### Governance

The GCF is governed by a non-permanent Board of 24 members, equally drawn from developed and developing countries. Headed by an Executive Director, the independent Secretariat in Songdo (South Korea) is responsible for the daily management of the Fund.

### Switzerland and the GCF

Switzerland has played an instrumental role in operationalizing the GCF, notably by taking part in its design and setting up phase and by hosting the first GCF Board meeting in 2012 in Geneva. As part of the initial resource mobilization of the Fund, Switzerland contributes US\$100 million for the period 2015 to 2017. It is currently represented on the Board, sharing a developed country seat with Finland and Hungary. At the domestic level, Switzerland's engagement with the GCF is managed jointly by SECO, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and the Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN).

Switzerland shares the objectives and principles of the GCF and attaches particular importance to the following key priorities:

- a) Increased investment in low-emission energy and enhanced support for sustainable land use and forest management
- b) Strengthened adaptive capacity and resilience of the most vulnerable countries and communities
- c) Enhancing the involvement of the private sector in order to mobilise financial aid to support the climate policy of developing countries
- d) Ensuring transparent and inclusive procedures and the effective use of funding
- e) Improving complementarity and coherence with other climate finance institutions and implementing a gender-responsive approach

### GCF portfolio

The Board of the GCF approved the first funding proposals in late 2015. By today (June 2017) a total of US\$ 2.2 billion in GCF resources have been committed to 43 programmes and projects. The Fund has hitherto secured pledges from over 40 contributors, including some developing countries, totalling US\$ 10.3 billion.

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