

HOW TO WRITE EFFECTIVE BKCF PROPOSALS

January 2023

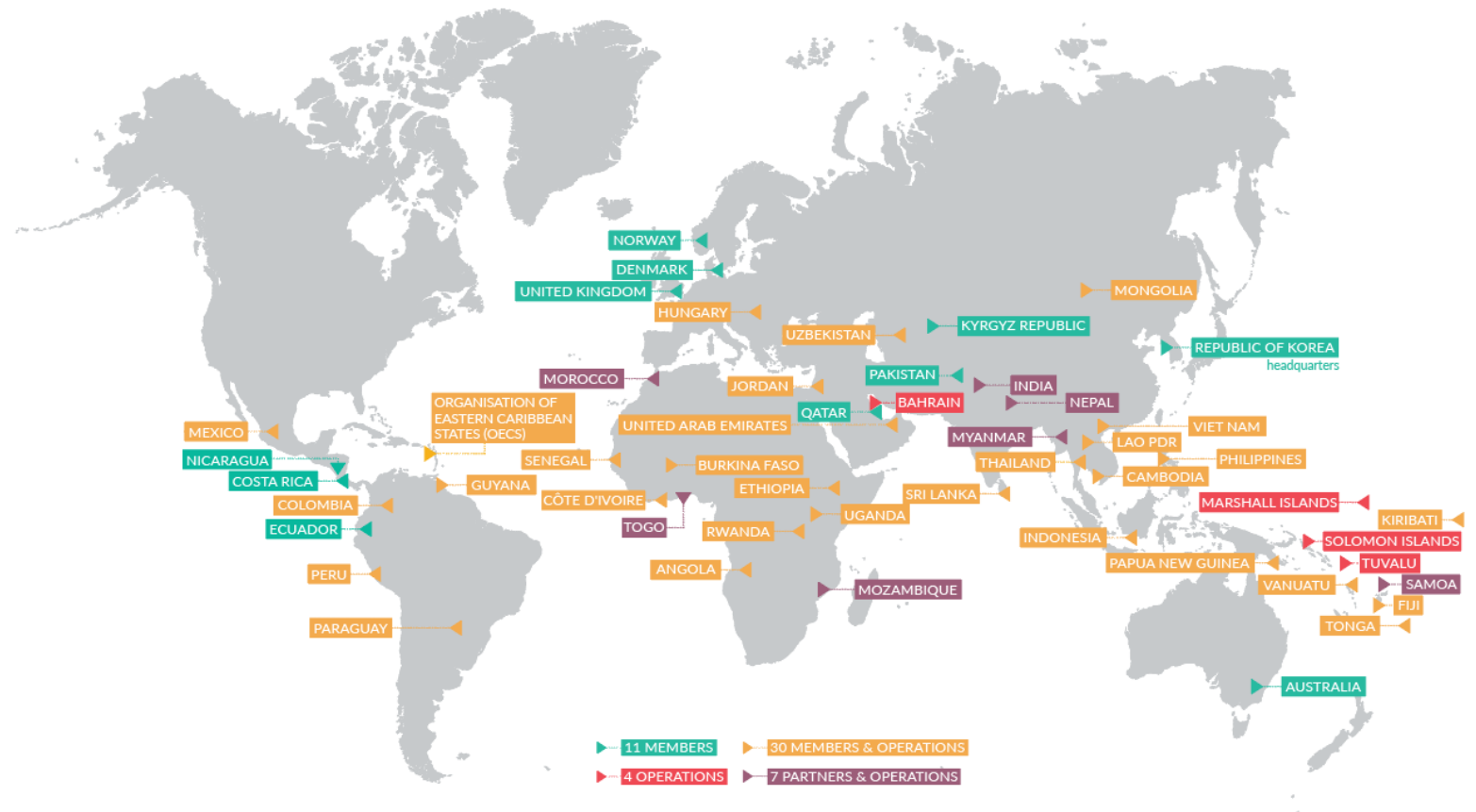


GGGI: A Trusted Advisor to Governments



Headquartered in Seoul, Republic of Korea
GGGI has 46 Member countries

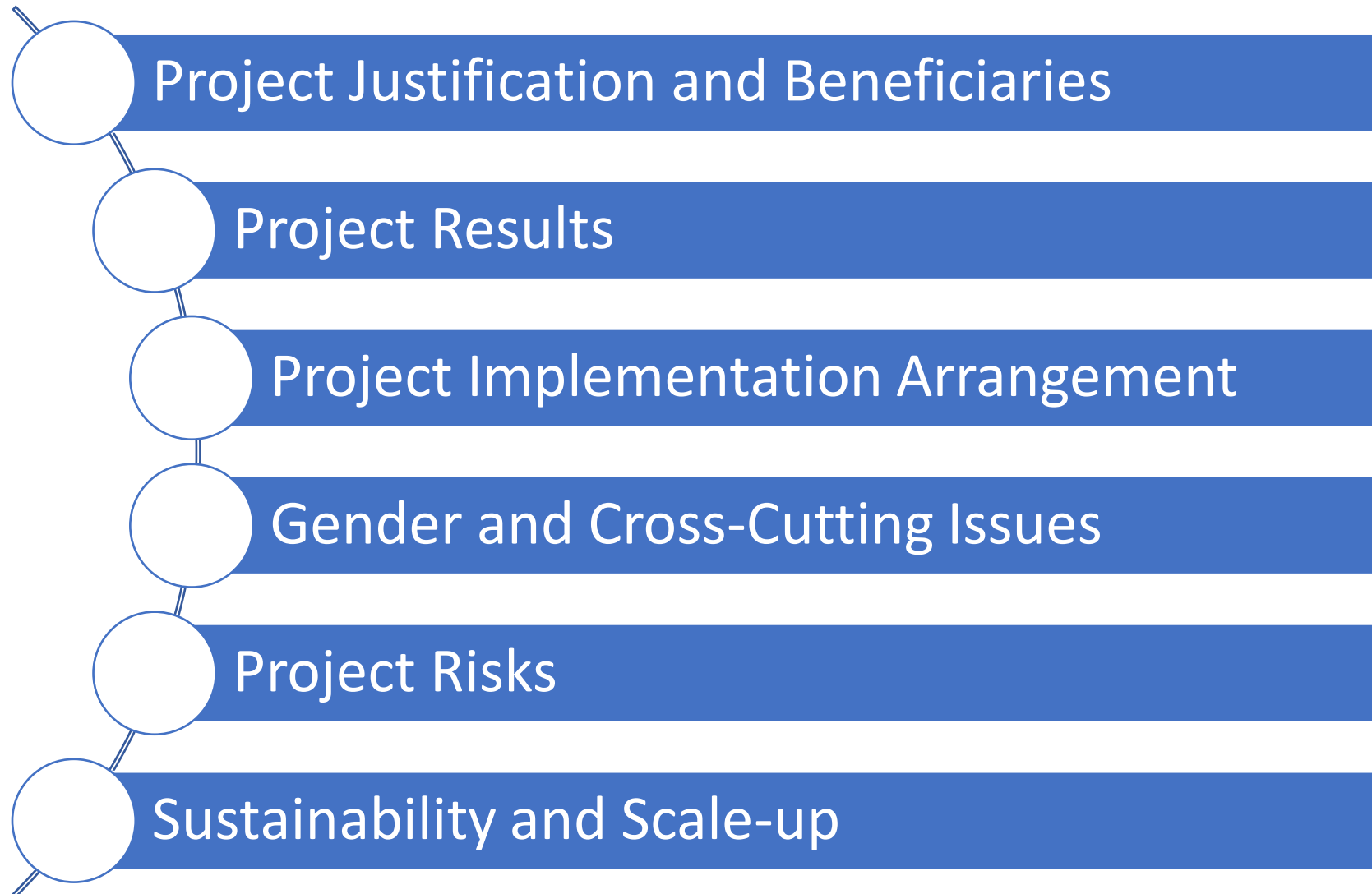
- GGGI has a unique in-country presence and prominent role as a neutral, trusted advisor and strategic development partner embedded in Member governments.
- GGGI's operating model maximizes the potential to translate green growth strategies and policies into green investment plans, mobilizing green finance commitments needed to bolster support for low-carbon and climate-resilient economic development and strong institutional capacity development.



GGGI Support for BKCF:

- GGGI supports the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by evaluating BKCF proposals and providing a first recommendation for financing:
 - Adherence to donor guidelines
 - Solid technical approach and robust management, reporting and sustainability

BKCF APPLICATION AREAS AND ORIENTATION



Project Justification and Beneficiaries

- **Current Issues, Project History, Project Beneficiaries**
- What we see:
 - Description of the Current Issues is often general and is not supported with data
 - Project History is often a list of project with no or little apparent link to the proposed project other than the name
 - Project Beneficiaries: may be direct or indirect, but the designation is not always clear and the rationale for selecting the beneficiaries is often absent
- Good Practice:
 - Describe the current issues and scenario as it relates to the proposed project. Use data that support your case.
 - Project History should have related projects and a specific/explicit link to the proposed project.
 - Project Beneficiaries should list direct and indirect beneficiaries as well as the logic for each.

Project Results

- **Project Objective, Project Outcomes, Outputs and Indicators**
- **What we see:**
 - The Project Objective is vague or unquantified
 - Project Outcomes and Outputs: are often confused or lack logical clarity
 - Project Beneficiaries: may be direct or indirect, but the designation is not always clear and the rationale for selecting the beneficiaries is often absent
- **Good Practice:**
 - Ensure the Project Objective reflects a change that can be measured
 - Outcome should have a clear link to the Objective be quantified if possible
 - Outputs should have a strong, direct link to the Outcome

Bad Example

Objective: Reduce deforestation in the Amazon

Outcome: Improved land management practices

Outputs: 1. Community training

2. Community forest management plans

3. Knowledge sharing events

Good Example

Objective: Reduce annual deforestation by 10% in target areas

Outcome: Targeted communities with improved land management of 10,000 has. on deforestation front replicate their knowledge to neighboring communities

Outputs: 1. Priority XYZ Community training

2. 10 Community forest management plans

3. 5 Knowledge sharing events with XYZ communities

Project Implementation Arrangement

- **Project team, project consortium, Monitoring and Evaluation**
- **What we see:**
 - Often the project team may be described only as management staff, but lacks a description of technical roles and links to government counterparts
- **Good Practice:**
 - Ensure a clear project management unit description with management and technical roles
 - Key government counterparts and relation to them
 - Steering Committee (if relevant)
 - Engagement method with government counterparts (existing arrangements and/or frequency, how it might work)
 - Monitoring and Evaluation: method: team, how data would be collected, reporting frequency, how we would incorporate lessons learned and adapt during implementation,

Gender and Cross Cutting Issues

- **Gender and Other issues**
- What we see:
 - Normally projects state that women will be considered or that women are adversely affected by the problem, but nothing else.
 - The same occurs with indigenous communities and youth
- Good Practice:
 - Ensure that gender and social inclusion are included as part of the problem description as well as part of the outputs and activities, and can be tracked as part of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Bad Example

Gender equality and equal treatment of men and women will be ensured, both within the implementation team and among the representatives of stakeholders, through a balanced representation of genders in all activities and by giving preferences and incentives to the under-represented gender, by a gender-sensitive selection of participants in training events and other project activities.

Good Example

The project ensure a robust gender focus with specific items throughout its approach. This includes specific Activities 1.1, 2.1 and 3.2, which address womens' under-representation in workshops, and decision making spaces. Similarly, specific indicators include measuring women's participation in workshops, as well as the percentage increase of the project target population in participation over the project life.

Project Risks

- **Project Risks**
- What we see:
 - Risks can sometimes be generic in nature: government, turnover, COVID, potential low level of buy-in. Similarly, risk mitigation strategies can be generic: “the team will coordinate with the government counterparts to ensure buy-in.”
- Good Practice:
 - Ensure that risks cover the different dimensions of the project: **Political risks:** government changes, decision maker changes, political will, etc. **Structural risks:** lack of capacity to generate technical outputs, poor data availability, etc. **External risks:** economic, social, etc.
 - Ensure to have a comprehensive risk-mitigation measure strategy for each.

Bad Example

Risks: government turnover, COVID delays, low buy-in from potential beneficiaries.

Strategy: Constant coordination with the government, monitor COVID alerts and work closely with beneficiaries

Good Example

Risks:
1. High risk of decision maker turnover

Strategy:
1. Work with technical staff to ensure continuity as well as decision makers across ministries to smooth government transition.

Sustainability and Scale-up

- **Sustainability and Scale-up**
- What we see:
 - Sustainability strategies are often ambiguous and built upon “using lessons learned” or “installing government capacity” in a generic sense.
- Good Practice:
 - Analyze each Output and Outcome of the project and consider how it is linked to existing (a) government agencies and programs, (b) community or social structures, (c) public or private budget and financing architecture. Discuss how your project has made the link with these structures in order to increase impact or continue with efforts after the project life.

Bad Example

Key government counterparts will use lessons learned to adopt X policy and budget for the new activities to incorporate farmers to forest management incentives.

Good Example

The project has provided the tools for government to adopt X policy, and has (a) trained public investment project developers to create new projects for farmers in forest management programs and (b) designed guidelines and for new forest management incentives. The newly-adopted regulations and trained project developers will incorporate farmers in public incentive programs