

Guidelines for Designated Authorities to select an NIE:

The Panel observed that there is no guidance to assist Designated Authorities to select the best NIE candidate for the country and proposes the following guidelines.

Guidelines to assist Designated Authorities to select the best NIE

- A conviction by the Designated Authority that the proposed NIE can demonstrate and give evidence of its fiduciary abilities and obtain the accreditation from the Adaptation Fund. This would involve a preliminary evaluation by the Designated Authority that the potential NIE meets the fiduciary standards and can demonstrate this during the accreditation process.
- A preliminary assessment by the Designated Authority that the potential NIE is the most capable within the country to take responsibility and accountability for the full project cycle elaborated upon above in an agile, efficient and effective manner.
- There is an optimal organizational structure within the potential NIE for the implementation task which in most cases would imply that the entity has a separate corporate structure and that the implementation of projects is one of its significant activities.
- A conviction by the Designated Authority that the potential NIE has a zero tolerance for fraud which is demonstrated by its top management. Thus the potential NIE should have the ability to take on the responsibility of the full project cycle in an environment free from direct and indirect fraud and corruption from its own staff and from third parties and have the ability to resolve any allegations thereof in a transparent and complete manner involving required authorities as needed.
- A preliminary assessment by the Designated Authority that the potential NIE has the ability to work together with government entities, leveraging co-financing organizations and other stakeholders within the country in order to identify, appraise, implement and evaluate projects related to adaptation.
- A clear demonstration that the potential NIE can bring a significant value added component to Adaptation Projects over and above what existing and accredited Multilateral Implementing Agencies can bring. While the enhancement of country ownership, capacity building and strengthening of country systems are important they should not be at a great expense to the effectiveness of adaptation projects.