



**GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND**

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8 June 2018

Consolidated country and entity work programmes

Summary

This document presents the progress made on country and entity programming since the nineteenth meeting of the Board, and provides an overview of the current status of country and entity programming with GCF.

The Board is requested to take note of the information provided in this document and to adopt the decision presented in annex I to this document.

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I. Introduction

1. One of the priorities of the Secretariat, following guidance from the Board, is to support a country-led programming process that allows countries to identify and effectively communicate their funding priorities to GCF. In 2014, the Board, by decision B.08/11, annex XVII, adopted initial general guidelines for the preparation of country programmes, directing the support that the Secretariat provided thereon to national designated authorities (NDA) or focal points requesting GCF readiness and preparatory support for the preparation of their country programmes.

2. Country-led programming is emphasized as a priority in the initial Strategic Plan for GCF, which was endorsed by the Board at its twelfth meeting. Country programmes demonstrate a country's ownership across its programming process, setting out a country's climate change priorities and engagement strategy with GCF, and identifying the pipeline of projects/programmes that it would like to develop with GCF.

3. The initial Strategic Plan requires ensuring responsiveness to developing countries' needs and priorities and, as part of its action plan, specific measures were identified to promote the implementation of operational priorities, including the development of country programmes and entity work programmes (EWPs). Furthermore, measures were identified to determine which priorities identified by countries are the best match for GCF support, such as through the process of structured dialogues between NDAs/focal points, accredited entities (AEs), and other relevant stakeholders and the Secretariat.

4. In 2017, the Board decided to update the project and programme activity cycle due to the consideration that, among other matters, countries will identify priorities, analyse financial needs and gaps, and identify partners to design and implement funding proposals based on country and AE work programmes (decision B.17/09).

5. The sidebar on this page summarizes other key milestones in country-led programming. The strategic priority placed by GCF on country-led programming aims to

Milestones in country-led programming

2014

- Initial General Guidelines for Country Programmes (decision B.08/11)

2015

- Initial Strategic Plan for GCF adopted by the Board (decision B.12/20)
- First readiness proposals approved by GCF in support of country programme elaboration
- Country programming guidelines developed by GCF and shared with the first batch of countries receiving readiness support

2016

- 1st GCF direct access event is organized by GCF
- 1st regional structured dialogue is organized by GCF
- Nearly 100 countries discuss early programming plans with GCF

2017

- GCF enhances strategic engagement with countries and direct access entities in support to country-driven programming
- Indicative country programme template is developed by GCF
- First official country programmes shared by national designated authorities/focal points with GCF
- Accredited entities consistently prepare entity work programmes for GCF
- Update of the project and programme activity cycle highlights importance of country and entity work programmes

strengthen institutional capacity-building and project/programme pipeline development initiatives as countries and entities pursue their climate change agendas based on structured engagement with GCF.

6. Results achieved so far – such as the development and operationalization of readiness and preparatory support tools by the Secretariat, and the elaboration of several drafts of country programmes and EWPs by countries and entities – are early indicators of progress. They also provide direction for further actions that the Secretariat can undertake in supporting the development of strong and impactful country and entity programmes.

7. This document presents the progress made on country and entity programming since the nineteenth meeting of the Board (B.19) and provides an overview of the current status of country and entity programming with GCF.

8. This document also presents actions being taken and/or planned by the Secretariat to improve the strength of country and entity programming based on lessons learned and experiences acquired.

II. Progress in programming since the seventeenth meeting of the Board

9. This section presents a short overview of the programming developments made by countries, entities and the Secretariat between June 2017 and May 2018.

2.1 Development of country programmes

10. The Secretariat has maintained continuous engagement with nearly all countries to advise on and support the development of country programmes. The Secretariat's objectives in this area are to (i) support a country-driven pipeline development process; (ii) identify institutional needs to build and strengthen capacity; (iii) facilitate dialogue between all stakeholders, including countries, entities, readiness delivery partners and GCF, in a way that reflects the highest level of country ownership; and (iv) increase the strength of country programmes and EWPs.

11. As at 30 May 2018:

- (a) Five countries (Antigua and Barbuda, Federated States of Micronesia, Rwanda, Togo and Zambia) have shared with the Secretariat their completed country programmes. This is an output of activities undertaken with GCF readiness support;
- (b) Eight countries (Bangladesh, Gabon, Guyana, Mali, Morocco, Pakistan, Thailand and Vanuatu) shared draft versions of their country programmes as preliminary outputs of activities undertaken with GCF readiness support for initial feedback from the Secretariat;
- (c) Namibia shared its “Country strategy to the Green Climate Fund” with the Secretariat in 2017 for coordination of work with the Secretariat;¹
- (d) Likewise, Brazil shared the “Minutes to Brazil’s Country Programme for the GCF” (“Minuta do Programa País do Brasil para o Fundo Verde do Clima – GCF”) in 2018;² and

¹ Namibia’s country strategy was not developed with GCF readiness support. Namibia is currently implementing country programming activities with GCF readiness support with a view to preparing a country programme that will scale up and complement its country strategy, which aims to ensure transformative and economy-wide project proposals are developed and submitted to GCF in a coordinated manner.

² Brazil’s minutes were not developed with GCF readiness support.

(e) Indonesia communicated to the Secretariat that they have concluded elaboration of the country's programming document for GCF.³

12. The country programmes submitted by Antigua and Barbuda, Federated States of Micronesia, Rwanda, Togo and Zambia can be found in addendum I to this document.

13. In total, 77 of the countries engaged with the Secretariat have started implementing activities with a view to completing or advancing their country programmes in 2018 and 2019. Twenty-two of these countries launched implementation of these activities between February 2018 and May 2018.

2.2 Development of entity work programmes

14. The Secretariat works continuously with the 59 AEs on the development of their EWPs.⁴ Eighteen AEs shared with the Secretariat an updated version of their EWPs in December 2017. This interaction results from the proactive and strategic approach of GCF to programming and delivery of country-owned, high-impact proposals.

15. Forty-four EWPs are presented in the addenda to this document. Addendum III provides a compilation of EWPs for direct access entities (DAEs), and addendum IV for international AEs.

2.3 GCF workshops and other events with Secretariat participation

16. The Secretariat also continued support for the development of programming and funding proposals through the organization of regional GCF workshops, and through participation in country-driven events and missions.

17. Following B.19, which provided the latest update on country programmes and entity work programmes (document GCF/B.19/35) the Secretariat organized and delivered the structured dialogue with Latin America, in Colombia, from 5-8 March 2018; the structured dialogue with Africa, in Mali, from 3-6 April 2018; and the structured dialogue with Asia, in Vietnam, from 17-20 April 2018. Key outcomes of the dialogues with Latin America, Africa and Asia are presented in the progress report on the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme (document GCF/B.20/Inf.02).

18. Structured dialogues and GCF regional missions provide a platform for countries, entities and GCF to cross-reference priorities and identify programming trend. The dialogues also add momentum to collaborative initiatives such as:

(a) In the Caribbean: a regional readiness proposal to mobilize and engage with the private sector was presented by Jamaica and approved in August 2017 following conversations initiated during the structured dialogue with the Caribbean held in June 2017;

(b) In the Pacific: dialogues and missions resulted in advancing multi-country projects in early warning systems and climate information; exploring opportunities for regional approaches to food security and transport; and strengthening collaborative efforts to identify and address barriers and opportunities for engaging the private sector in climate;

³ The development of Indonesia's programming document was done without GCF readiness support.

⁴ Entity work programmes provide an overview of an entity's areas of work, priority sectors and experience in implementing projects and programmes across the eight strategic impact areas of GCF. They summarize potential projects that an entity is likely to submit to GCF and outline an action plan for engagement with GCF. For direct access entities (DAEs), they further address short- and long-term initiatives to build the entity's institutional and project implementation capacity.

- (c) In Asia: a green banking initiative mooted at the Asia structured dialogue is being developed by Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines with support from the Secretariat's Private Sector Facility. South-south cooperation exchange visits have taken place as a result of the Asia structured dialogue: visits from Bangladesh and Nepal NDAs to India, and by a Pakistan NDA to Mongolia; and
- (d) Across regions, exchanges between NDA/focal points take place to share best practices in early readiness implementation experiences (in particular, regarding no-objection procedures, country programming, engagement of the private sector and communications materials).

2.4 Structured dialogues planned for 2018

19. The Secretariat continues to work on the preparation of workshops and structured dialogues in 2018 that will convene NDA/focal points, DAEs and relevant international AEs, and other partners. Scheduled events include:

- (a) Direct access workshop in Songdo, Republic of Korea, from 29 May to 1 June 2018;
- (b) Regional workshop with Arab States in Asia, in Jordan, from 16 to 18 July 2018;
- (c) Structured dialogue with the Pacific, in the Federated States of Micronesia, from 30 June to 2 August 2018;
- (d) Structured dialogue with Eastern Europe and Central Asia, from 4 -7 September 2018 (venue to be confirmed);
- (e) Structured dialogue with the Small Island Developing States, in Fiji, in September 2018 (dates to be confirmed);
- (f) Global NDA meeting & Global Private Sector Conference, in the Republic of Korea, from 8-12 October;
- (g) Structured Dialogue with the Caribbean, in Grenada, in the fourth quarter of 2018; and
- (h) Structured dialogue with the Least Developed Countries, in the fourth quarter of 2018.

III. Analysis of available country and entity pipelines

20. This section presents an analysis of the indicative project/programme pipeline information provided by countries and entities through the submission of their country and entity work programmes or as outputs of the work done during GCF structured dialogues.

21. Section 3.1 presents a globally consolidated picture of the available indicative pipeline information. This is followed (in sections 3.2 to 3.6) by a breakdown of this information for Asia, Pacific, Caribbean and Africa⁵ and, finally, by an assessment of the pipeline under development by accredited Direct Access Entities.

3.1 Global consolidation

22. The Secretariat assessed country pipeline data from 107 countries, representing a total of 316 indicative project ideas, of which 19 have already been approved by GCF. Of the remaining, 107 have been submitted and are under consideration, and 190 are yet to be submitted.

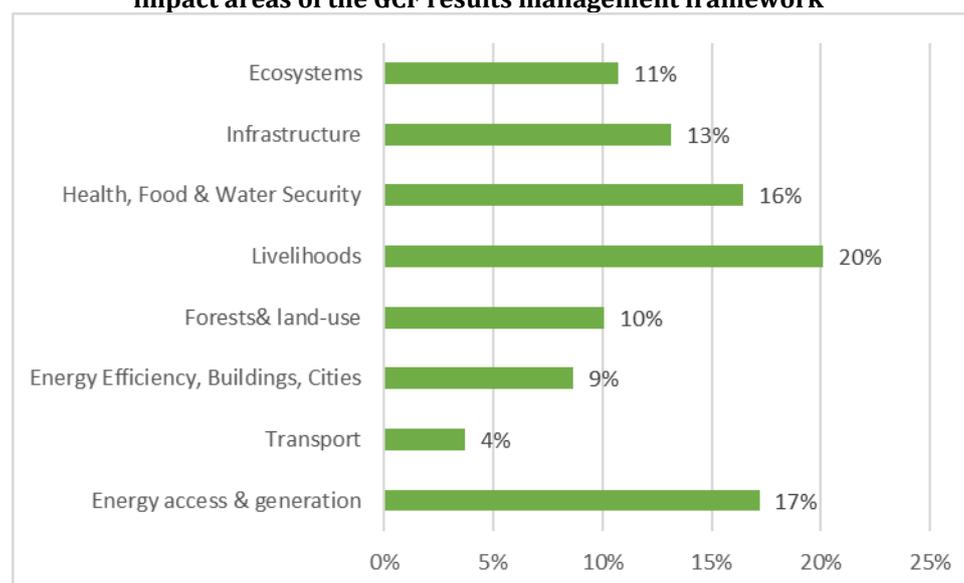
⁵ An assessment of all regional priorities is underway.

Table 1: Projects ideas from programming-related data

| | Number of project ideas | Requested amount of GCF funding (USD billion) |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Projects not yet submitted | 190 | 7.3 |
| Submitted projects under review | 107 | 4.6 |
| Approved projects | 19 | 1.0 |
| TOTAL | 316 | 12.9 |

23. Figure 1 breaks down the global set of indicative project/programme pipeline information into the eight strategic impact areas of the GCF results management framework. This initial picture, if maintained by countries as they progress on the analytical and participatory work required for the completion of their country programmes, would indicate that the greatest potential demand lies in the areas of “livelihoods of people and communities” and “energy access and generation”, while the least potential demand lies in “low-emission transport”.

Figure 1: Snapshot of global distribution of project ideas stemming from indicative country pipelines, categorized along the eight strategic impact areas of the GCF results management framework



24. As stated previously, several accredited entities submitted reviews of their EWPs, including updated pipelines of projects and programmes, to the Secretariat in December 2017. The Secretariat is currently undertaking a review of these updates. Since the EWPs presented before the submission of the December 2017 reviews indicated the existence of gaps between the EWPs and country programmes, the Secretariat is working to close these gaps and to better align EWPs with country programmes.

3.2 Asia

25. Twenty-four countries⁶ shared potential project/programme ideas to be funded by GCF during the 2017 GCF Asia regional structured dialogue. The GCF resources requested for these

⁶ In 2017, Central Asian countries joined GCF regional events for Eastern Europe and Central Asia but did not join the 2017 GCF Asia structured dialogue.

ideas totalled USD 2.4 billion for a total estimated project/programme investment value of USD 9.6 billion.

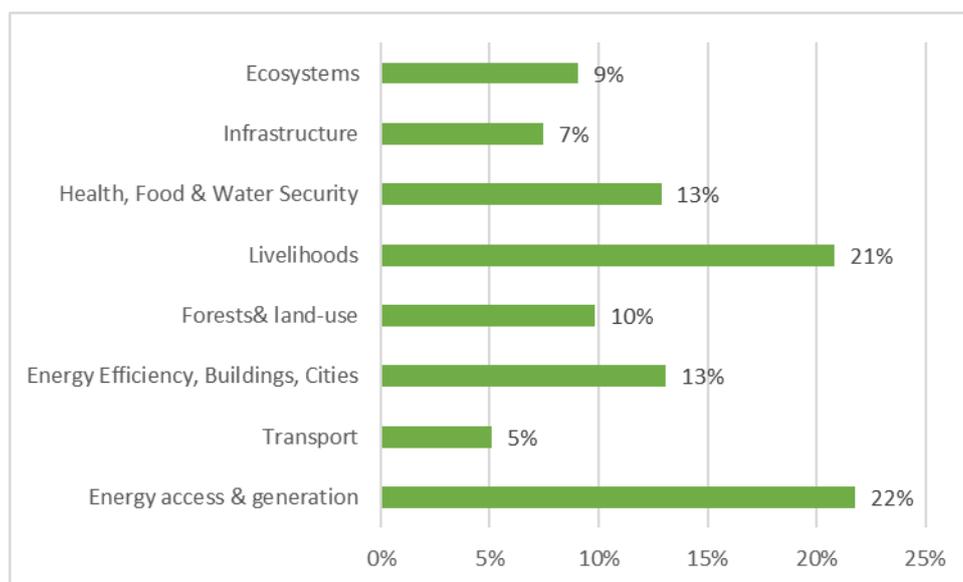
26. Approximately a quarter of the projects/programmes identified would be led by DAEs. Over time, this percentage is expected to increase as more DAEs are accredited.

27. Around 40 per cent of the identified project/programme portfolio targets funding for the private sector.

28. Emerging priority themes are:

- (a) Enhancing livelihoods, with substantial emphasis on the role of early warning systems;
- (b) Scaling up renewable energy generation and energy efficiency measures;
- (c) Strengthening health, food security and resilience to hazards; and
- (d) Resilience of forests and ecosystems.

Figure 2: Snapshot of distribution of project ideas stemming from indicative Asian country pipelines, categorized along the eight strategic impact areas of the GCF results management framework

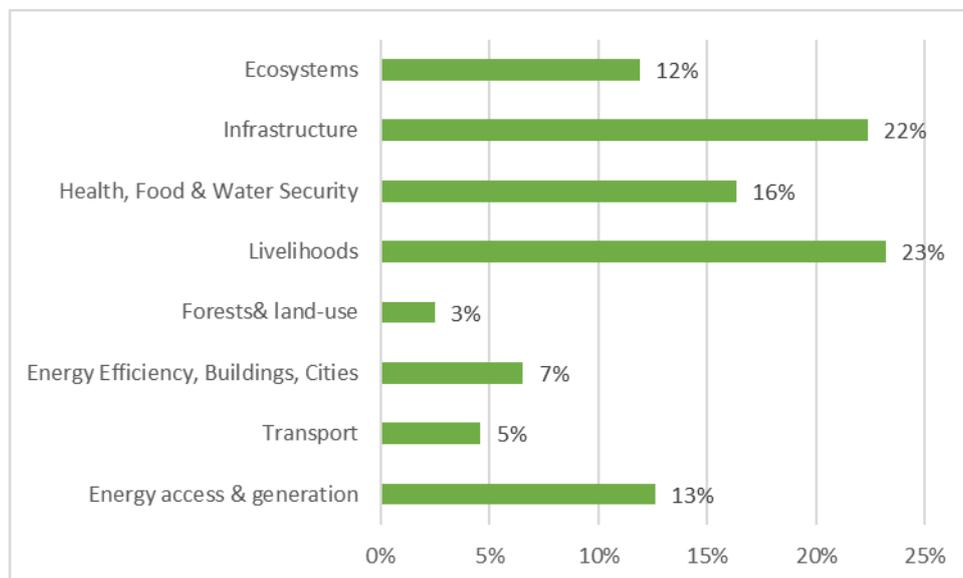


3.3 Pacific

29. A preliminary Pacific pipeline of projects/programmes stemming from the 2016 GCF regional Pacific structured dialogue presented 30 project ideas that totalled an estimated funding request from GCF of roughly USD 744 million, for a total project value of USD 1 billion. The projects were mainly clustered around three key themes:

- (a) Scaling up access to energy;
- (b) Climate proofing infrastructure; and
- (c) Enhancing community resilience.

Figure 3: Snapshot of the distribution of project ideas stemming from indicative Pacific country pipelines, categorized along the eight strategic impact areas of the GCF results management framework



30. The Pacific pipeline has since been further discussed at the 2017 structured dialogue for the Pacific. Since the 2016 dialogue, four funding proposals and one PPF request from the Pacific were approved, and a further six funding proposals or concept notes were submitted to the Secretariat.

31. Energy and early warning system project/programme ideas have made progress, with several initiatives around early warning systems approved or in the PPF stage.

32. These priority themes remain in the Pacific region:

(a) Energy, climate resilient infrastructure and coastal protection; and

(b) Oceans, early warning systems/climate information systems and food security.

33. Project/programme ideas under theme (a) above focus heavily on hard infrastructure, such as climate-proofing roads, ports and coastal infrastructure. Livelihoods come as a co-benefit.

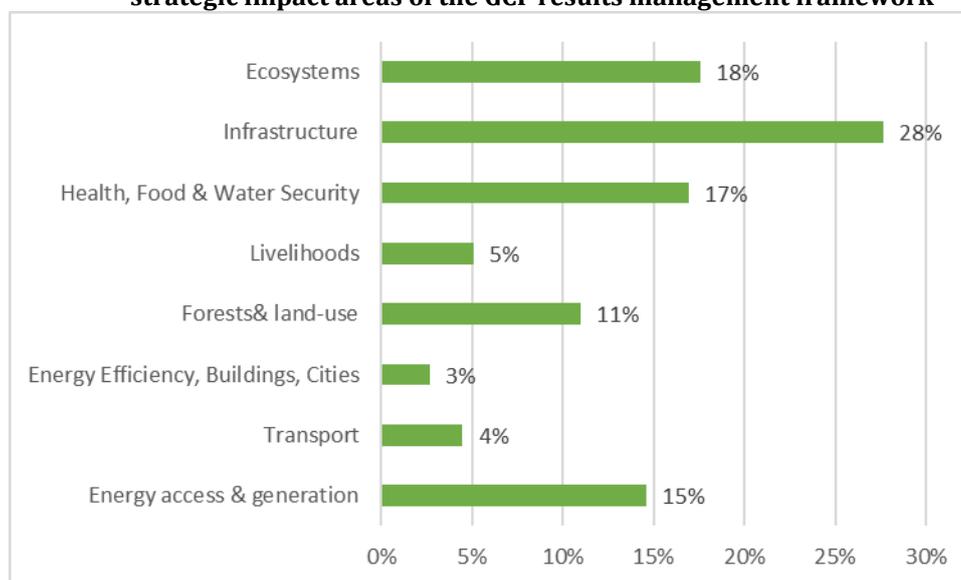
34. Similarly, food security and ecosystems seem to be presented as co-benefits in project/programme ideas under theme (b) above.

3.4 Caribbean

35. The 2017 GCF regional structured dialogue with the Caribbean resulted in 13 countries articulating a prospective pipeline of 42 low-emission and climate-resilient projects and programmes, with a GCF estimated investment of USD 1.2 billion for a total project/programme value of USD 2.1 billion.

36. The project/programme ideas ranged from USD 300,000 to USD 160 million in potential requests for GCF funding. These projects are actively under development and potentially viable, but detailed appraisals are needed in most cases (in some cases, project development is at an early stage). This potential pipeline would provide an estimate of the demand for GCF resources in the Caribbean over the next three years.

Figure 4: Snapshot of the distribution of project ideas stemming from indicative Caribbean country pipelines, categorized along the eight strategic impact areas of the GCF results management framework

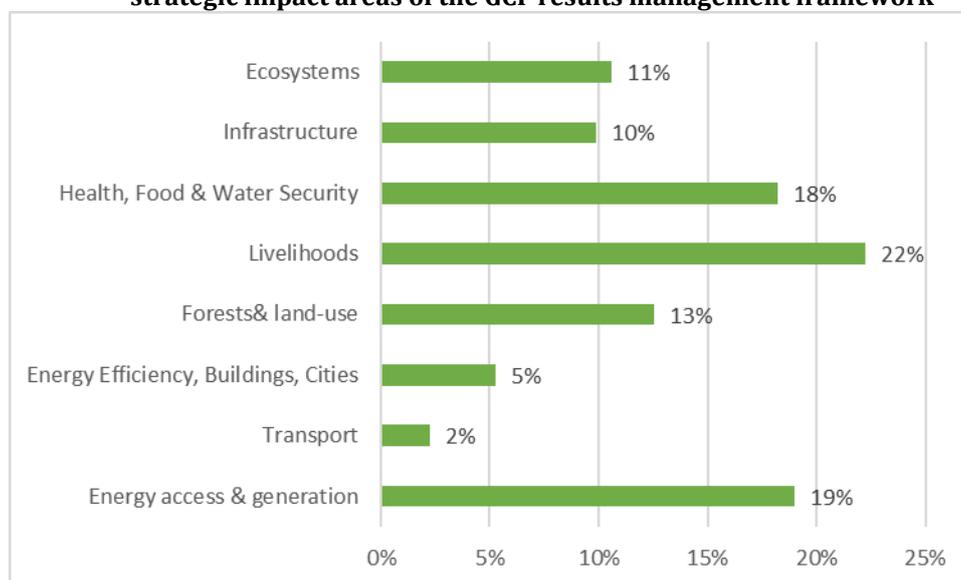


3.5 Africa

37. The GCF regional Africa structured dialogue organized in 2016 allowed 48 countries to articulate a prospective project/programme pipeline of some 150 low-emission and climate-resilient projects and programmes. Priorities clustered around five key themes:

- (a) Scaling up access to clean energy: energy generation and energy access, rural electrification, sustainable cities and low carbon transport;
- (b) Adaptation planning and climate information services: institutional development and policy frameworks, improving or modernizing agro-climatic observation networks and agro-meteorological stations;
- (c) Resilient agriculture and livelihoods: improving agricultural practices and land-use planning, crop diversification and irrigation management;
- (d) Leveraging forest resources: preventing deforestation, reforestation, improving regulatory frameworks for land-use and the REDD-plus framework; and
- (e) Coastal resilience and water management: coastal infrastructure, coastal ecosystems and policy frameworks for coastal management.

Figure 5: Snapshot of the distribution of project ideas stemming from indicative African country pipelines, categorized along the eight strategic impact areas of the GCF results management framework



3.6 Direct access entities

38. The Secretariat has analysed the pipeline of projects and programmes presented by 22 DAEs through their programming initiatives. It should be noted that the submitted EWP are preliminary at best. They will benefit from consultative engagement with the Secretariat to ensure better alignment with country priorities as embedded in country programmes, available support for project preparation and capacity-building, as well as potential AE collaboration at the project or programme level. Various initiatives planned throughout the year will provide opportunities and venues for the sought-after refinement, including the 2018 direct access workshop.

39. This analysis, based on information submitted through the EWPs and aligned with the official pipeline submissions made to the Secretariat through 31 December 2017, shows that 123 projects totalling over USD 4.7 billion in GCF funding were listed as pipeline data. The regional analysis of these projects is as follows:

- (a) 56 projects totalling over USD 1.9 billion were identified for the Africa region;
- (b) 24 projects totalling over USD 835 million were identified for the Asia Pacific region;
- (c) 43 projects totalling over USD 1.9 billion were identified for the Latin America and Caribbean region; and
- (d) No projects to date have been identified for the Eastern European region.

3.7 Initial analysis

40. While the data presented above provides an overview of country and entity plans, it is also important to consider the development stage of countries and entities in relation to the definition of their pipeline plans for GCF. Specifically, it is important to acknowledge the following:

- (a) **Programming information updates are underway.** A substantive part of the country programme brief snapshots and the work resulting from structured dialogues is still

based on developments undertaken in 2016 and 2017. Country programme briefs reflect NDA/focal point understanding of early thoughts their respective countries had regarding programming. These may not serve to fulfil the strategic vision or planning functions that can be developed through more analytical and participatory efforts. Countries are currently making efforts to present a complete and updated country programme that observes the GCF general guidelines for the preparation of country programmes;

- (b) **Project ideas need more detailed appraisals.** Many of the project and programme ideas presented in structured dialogues and in country programmes and EWP, even when potentially viable, need more detailed appraisal to ensure they are a good match for GCF funding;
 - (c) **Coherence among climate finance delivery channels at the national programming level is being strengthened.** The Secretariat is working with countries to promote planning and to support the development of readiness and project/programme activities that strengthen coherence between country initiatives undertaken with different climate funds. More information about these developments are provided in the document titled “Annual update on complementarity and coherence” (GCF/B.20/05).
 - (d) **Country NDAs/focal points need further understanding of the benefits of country programmes.** Observable outputs from the application of readiness support in the area of strategic frameworks (including the elaboration of country programmes) and verbal feedback received from NDAs/focal points indicate that there is still confusion about the potential benefits of country programmes and what exactly GCF is looking for in its country programme work. Moreover, there is a perception that a GCF country programme may be just another of the many programming documents countries are already preparing; and
 - (e) **Countries indicate the need for additional capacity to elaborate strong country programmes.** NDAs/focal points expressed concerns about their capacity to develop strong country programmes. While capacity-building is being addressed through readiness support, most of the recent draft country programmes seen by the Secretariat as initial outputs of activities supported by the GCF readiness programme suggest the need to ensure additional targeted assistance for these country programmes to deliver the ambitious impacts and paradigm shift sought by GCF.
41. The Secretariat is working towards strengthening its support for the development of strong country and entity work programmes that can deliver the ambitious impacts and paradigm shift expected by GCF. Section 4 of this document presents the actions being taken or planned in this regard.
42. The analyses of the sections above are expected to evolve alongside the strengthened capacity of NDAs/focal points and of nationally developed country programmes, strategic frameworks and policies (following B.19, the completion of other country programmes and the updates provided by countries during structured dialogues has taken the total number of project ideas shared with GCF to 345).
43. However, the current analyses allow for initial considerations, such as:
- (a) GCF will ensure it is expeditious in the support it provides to (i) strengthen country programmes and country programming processes and (ii) to develop pipelines of projects and programmes of high quality in areas of higher interest to regions and countries;
 - (b) GCF will also ensure it is expeditious in the support it provides to NDAs/focal points to identify emerging needs of their countries that can be supported through the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme;

- (c) GCF is considering actions to promote programming and pipeline developments in regions and impact areas that have so far demonstrated weak progress; and
- (d) The Secretariat will ensure better alignment of EWPs with country programmes.

IV. Way forward

4.1 Build national designated authority/focal point capacity to articulate strategies and country programmes

44. The steps being taken or planned by the Secretariat to strengthen the capacity of NDAs/focal points to lead the development of strong nationally developed country programmes aim to:

- (a) Address the identified inadequate/weak capacity within NDAs/focal points;
- (b) Clarify the benefits and expected content of country programmes; and
- (c) Expedite support to countries and entities in the development and/or updating of their programmes.

45. Among these steps is a further revision of the country programming guidelines by the Secretariat with a view to providing NDAs/focal points with more explicit instruction for the elaboration of their country programmes, and to help NDAs/focal points to identify activities and areas of support for which GCF readiness can be considered.

4.2 Secretariat capacity to support country programming

46. The Secretariat plans to increase its capacity to deliver, on a timely basis, technical and analytical support to NDAs/focal points with the aim to ensure they fully understand the requirements of, and can articulate, a country strategy to undertake low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways in alignment with their national priorities. The Secretariat is identifying reputable, qualified and experienced firms (or consortia of firms) that will work under the Secretariat's supervision to ensure this increase in capacity.

47. The Secretariat aims to make technical assistance available for countries to develop the inputs required to inform the development of their country programmes. This will ensure country programmes are country-driven/owned, evidence-based and focused on the climate change priorities of each country. It will also ensure that the programmes are aligned with GCF result areas. To this end, the Secretariat aims to provide:

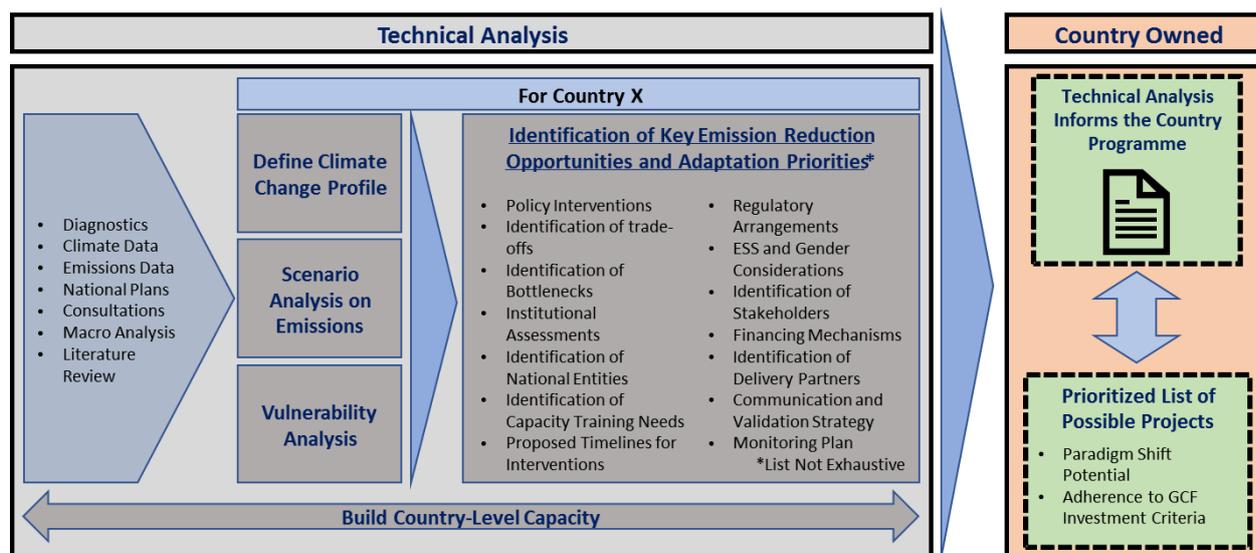
- (a) Comprehensive support to a group of countries that expresses interest to undertake the entire spectrum of activities required to develop their country programmes; and
- (b) Ad hoc support at specific entry points to an additional group of countries, in the form of expert inputs and technical review toward the improvement of the quality of their country programmes.

48. **Comprehensive support.** The comprehensive support to undertake the entire spectrum of activities will consist of an in-depth, climate-focused comprehensive country diagnosis. This is illustrated in figure 6 in a high-level conceptual framework. The diagnosis may comprise assessments conducted in collaboration with relevant national stakeholders, building on existing work in countries and taking account of national development and climate change policies and strategies. To this end, the diagnosis is expected to support NDAs/focal points to:

- (a) Address their respective country's climate and economic risk profile;

- (b) Undertake scenario analyses on their country's emissions profile and vulnerability analyses based on defined scenarios;
- (c) Identify key emission reduction opportunities and adaptation priorities and propose a prioritized list of possible projects for mitigation and adaptation outlining synergies and trade-offs, where relevant; and
- (d) Identify opportunities to advance their sectoral priorities with the private sector financing, including through the use of different financial instruments.

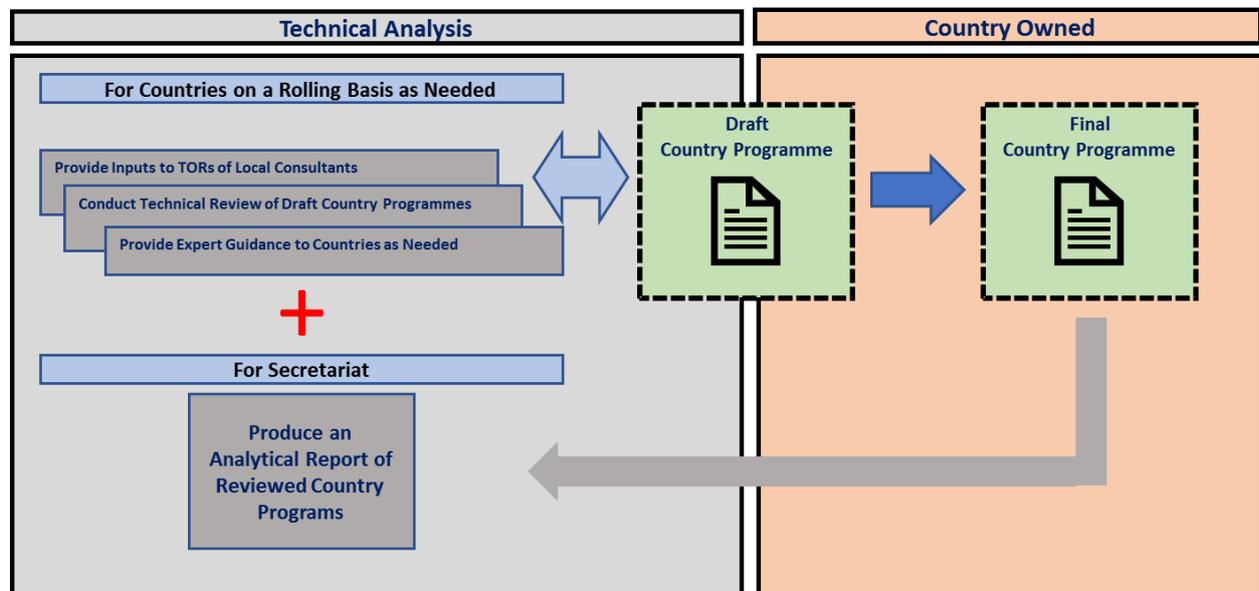
Figure 6: High-level conceptual framework of planned support to countries to undertake the entire spectrum of activities required to develop their country programme



49. **Ad hoc support.** A high-level conceptual framework of the ad hoc support at specific entry points is illustrated in figure 7. NDAs/focal points receiving readiness support for the elaboration of country programmes can request this support through:

- (a) Initial input and advice, at the framing level, on the terms of reference developed by the NDA/focal point to identify and engage partners for the country programme elaboration; and
- (b) Conducting a technical review and providing guidance and recommendations to improve the quality of a country programme, at the submission of the initial draft and/or during the final phase before national validation.

Figure 7: Conceptual framework of ad hoc support at specific entry points in the form of expert inputs and technical review toward the improvement of the quality of country programmes



50. Additionally, the Secretariat will review and analyse the country programmes received from countries and endeavour to extract lessons learned and best practices, and then report on the main characteristics and trends that emerge from the review. These reports could highlight: key areas of strength and weakness; key areas for capacity development; a range of funding volume expected from GCF and other sources in the following two to three years; the range of resources expected to be requested from GCF readiness and PPF in the following two to three years; and other relevant information.

4.3 Sectoral and thematic partnerships to strengthen pipelines

51. Steps taken to develop partnerships target capacity-building needs and improve the funding requests presented to GCF.

52. The Secretariat will continue to develop new partnerships and deepen existing ones with service providers and readiness delivery partners. This will support NDAs in the design and implementation of their national adaptation plans and/or other adaptation planning processes. These partnerships aim to enhance the provision of technical support to NDAs for developing and implementing adaptation planning proposals, particularly with national delivery partners.

53. To strengthen the quality and number of catalytic projects to be implemented by DAEs, the Secretariat is developing thematic-focused partnerships with leading institutions in various sectors of climate action. The objective of these partnerships is to support early-stage development of project ideas and concept notes, as well as project preparation support to develop the concepts into successful funding proposals. Initial progress is currently being made with partners focused on agriculture, and landscape management, infrastructure and water management.

54. Additionally, the Secretariat has increased its capacity to provide technical support to DAEs in the upstream development of a strong project pipeline. This capacity involves the use of a small set of off-site consultants with sector expertise to help DAEs design catalytic project concept notes and associated PPF requests with a strong climate rationale and high paradigm shift potential. The pipeline of DAE project concepts and proposals supported through both of

these strategies will use a range of finance instruments and be purposefully oriented to GCF investment criteria.

4.4 Knowledge and information sharing

4.4.1. Country and accredited entity portals

55. The Secretariat has developed portals for AEs and NDAs/focal points designed as a one-stop shop on their engagements with GCF.

56. The portals gather all relevant information related to the AE or NDA/focal point and feature an overview of key data points and status updates across a range of areas, such as funding proposals, portfolio information and readiness, among others.

57. The portals give NDAs/focal points visibility about the projects that AEs are sharing with the Secretariat. PPF proposals, concept notes and funding proposals submitted to the Secretariat will be readily visible by the NDA/focal point, responding to a demand for this information to be more accessible and allowing for early identification of misalignments between AE pipeline plans and country priorities.

58. In February 2018, a soft launch of the portals provided limited features and, initially, only a “view mode”, meaning that AEs and NDAs/focal points were not able to add or edit information. More features and increased functionality for the portals are planned for later in 2018.

4.4.2. Direct climate action platform

59. Based on a demand from NDAs/focal points and DAEs, the Secretariat developed the Direct Climate Action Platform (DCAP), a global online platform for institutions and experts from across the world to exchange knowledge, share technical expertise and foster capacity-building.

60. The overall aim of DCAP is to empower local actors such as NDAs/focal points and DAEs to:

- (a) Address knowledge and capacity gaps;
- (b) Build capacity; and
- (c) Prepare high-quality mitigation and adaptation projects and programmes.

61. DCAP also aims to increase South-South cooperation to address adaptation plans and to develop innovative projects/programmes, promoting good practices and empowering individuals to assist countries and entities to meet nationally determined contributions

62. DCAP was introduced at COP 23 during the “Day of Direct Access Entities”, which invited all types of institutions to partner and join the effort to mobilize capacity and information through this initiative.

63. To further the development of DCAP, several next steps have been identified or are in progress:

- (a) Recruiting dedicated personnel;
- (b) Collecting insights and feedback from NDAs and DAEs as end-users;
- (c) Coordinating the formation of a DCAP steering committee;
- (d) Sharing the initiative with potential partner institutions and establishing formal partnerships; and

- (e) Potentially hosting a formal launch of the platform at the UNFCCC first sessional period in 2018.

Annex I: Draft decision of the Board

The Board, having considered document GCF/B.20/11 titled “Consolidated country and entity work programmes”:

- (a) Welcomes the information submitted by countries related to their country programmes, and entities on their entity work programmes;
- (b) Also welcomes the submission of completed country programmes by Antigua and Barbuda, Federated States of Micronesia, Rwanda, Togo and Zambia;
- (c) Stresses the importance of country programmes as a means to enhance country ownership and ensure that GCF supports activities that are responding to national priorities and in line with GCF policies;
- (d) Reaffirms the updated project and programme cycle contained in the review of the initial proposal approval process in annex III of document GCF/B.17/18, especially the submission and compilation of country programmes and the consolidation of entity work programmes;
- (e) Encourages, in accordance with decision B.12/20 on the initial Strategic Plan for the Green Climate Fund, countries to expedite the finalization of their country programmes, in line with the initial general guidelines on the preparation of country programmes provided in decision B.08/11, annex XVII, engaging stakeholders including governments, sub-national institutions, civil society, and the private sector;
- (f) Encourages, in accordance with decision B.12/20 on the initial Strategic Plan for the Green Climate Fund, accredited entities to expedite the finalization of their work programmes in consultation with national designated authorities and focal points;
- (g) Requests the Secretariat to accelerate support from the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme to countries and direct access entities requesting such support to complete their country programmes or entity work programmes;
- (h) Requests the Secretariat to provide the support referred to in paragraph (g) ensuring better alignment with country and entity programming guidelines provided by GCF;
- (i) Requests the Secretariat to work with the countries that submit country programmes with a view to enabling them to expeditiously implement the country’s priorities consistent with GCF policies and procedures;
- (j) Requests the Secretariat to compile and analyse information provided in country programmes and entity work programmes, and report to the Board on an annual basis on the information included in the country programmes and entity work programmes with the view to:
 - (i) Understand the climate mitigation and adaptation needs in terms of GCF strategic priorities and priorities of developing countries;
 - (ii) Understand the key priorities of countries and potential for developing projects/programmes where GCF financing can be used to deliver a paradigm shift in emission reductions and climate resilience; and
 - (iii) Understand the financial requirements, capacity, policy constraints and other bottlenecks identified to enable to development of mitigation and adaptation actions, as identified in country and entity work programmes.;
- (k) Requests the Secretariat, in accordance with decision B.17/04, to continue promoting coherence with other climate financing delivery channels at the country programming level, including through the Secretariat’s guidelines on country programmes;

- (l) Acknowledges the recommendations of the Private Sector Advisory Group to strengthen the participation of private sector in country dialogues and programming; and
 - (m) Requests the Secretariat to strengthen support to countries through the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme to facilitate the participation of private sector and other relevant stakeholders in the country programming process.
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