

Annex II: Ninth Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Executive summary

1. The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact upon GCF operations and will continue to do so. GCF's response to the crisis has two objectives: first, to ensure the safety of the Secretariat personnel and the continuity of our business operations; and second to take adaptive measures to mitigate the impact on our portfolio and support a green resilient recovery in developing countries. The response comprises a set of adaptive management measures to allow flexibility and required adjustments in portfolio implementation as well as a set of programming directions oriented at promoting green resilient recovery measures.
2. At its twenty-first meeting in October 2018, the Board of the GCF decided to launch the process for the first formal replenishment of GCF (GCF-1). The High-Level Pledging Conference was hosted successfully by the Government of France in Paris from 24 to 25 October 2019, with 27 countries announcing pledges for the GCF-1 replenishment. The sum of these pledges, including credits for accelerated payment, amounted to USD 9.78 billion equivalent. Since the Pledging Conference, seven contributors have made new pledges or increased their existing pledges for GCF-1, bringing the total pledged amount to USD 9.99 billion as at 16 November 2020. This welcome replenishment increased GCF's annual programming ambition by approximately 70 per cent, presenting immense opportunities for both the Fund and the developing countries it supports.
3. At B.27, the Board also adopted the GCF Updated Strategic Plan for 2020-2023, following a series of co-facilitated consultations initiated at the beginning of 2020 and continued between July and October 2020. The Updated Strategic Plan outlines GCF's vision, strategic objectives, strategic priorities and operational and institutional priorities for 2020-2023. It also sets out new portfolio resource allocation parameters for 2020-23, building on the outcomes of the Initial Resource Mobilization period (IRM), seeking to deliver greater adaptation and mitigation impact for developing countries.
4. The Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme (Readiness Programme) was created to enhance country ownership and help countries access GCF resources. During its twenty-sixth meeting, the Board approved a two-year work programme and budget for 2020-2021, which aligns the revised Readiness Programme strategy with the GCF-1 period and provides expedited access to resources for countries to develop climate resilient recovery strategies to the COVID-19 pandemic.
5. As at 16 November 2020, GCF had approved 390 readiness requests covering 139 countries, which includes requests for support for national adaptation plans and/or other adaptation planning processes. USD 266.51 million had been committed in the form of grants or technical assistance for the 388 readiness requests. As at 31 October 2020, GCF had approved 58 adaptation planning proposals, and another 30 adaptation planning proposals at various stages of the review process.
6. As at 16 November 2020, 37 Project Preparation Facility (PPF) applications have been approved amounting to USD 23.4 million, of which USD 14.7 million had been disbursed.
7. As at 16 November 2020, the total number of approved funding proposals stands at 159, and the total amount of GCF funding is USD 7.2 billion, with 16.0 billion of co-financing expected. These approved projects and programmes are expected to abate a total of 1.2 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e) of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and reach 115

million direct and 292million indirect beneficiaries, based on the estimations of accredited entities (AEs). As at 16 November 2020, GCF's portfolio allocation stands in grant equivalent terms¹ at 50 per cent for adaptation (USD 2.34 billion) and 50 per cent (USD 2.35 billion) for mitigation, in accordance with Decision B06/06, where the GCF adopted the initial parameters and guidelines for allocation of resources, during the initial phase of the Fund. In nominal terms corresponds to 36 per cent of funding going into adaptation and 64 percent to mitigation.

8. As at 16 November 2020, the GCF simplified approval process (SAP) has approved 19 projects valued at USD 280 million including USD 170 million of GCF resources, and USD 109 million in co-financing. Twelve of the approved SAP projects are adaptation projects; three of the projects are mitigation projects and four are cross-cutting.

9. As at 16 November 2020, three concept notes had been received by GCF for the pilot programme for REDD-plus results-based payments and eight funding proposals had been approved.

10. In response to guidance issued at COP 25, GCF continues to provide financial resources for activities relevant to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage, consistent with existing investment frameworks and funding windows and structures.

11. As at 31 August 2020, GCF had approved 24 proposals for technology-related readiness funding from the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN). The total funding is over USD 7.6 million in GCF resources. The remaining submissions are under consideration. GCF provides support for projects and programmes supporting technology are valued at approximately USD 502.7 million, of which the GCF portion of financing totals USD 248.8 million.

12. The enhancing direct access (EDA) pilot phase is a request for proposals, approved by the GCF Board in 2015 and launched in June 2016, to enhance the channelling of GCF climate financing in developing countries through direct access entities (DAEs). As at 16 November 2020, the enhancing direct access pipeline consisted of a total of 15 public sector proposals which includes 6 full funding proposals and 9 concept notes submitted by the direct access entities. The total GCF financing value of these 15 proposals is USD 303 million.

13. At its twenty-fourth meeting (B.24) in November 2019, the Board adopted by decision B.24/12, the updated Gender Policy and Gender Action Plan 2020–2022.

14. Since the adoption by the Board of the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy, by decision B.19/11, the GCF has undertaken work towards incorporating considerations related to indigenous peoples into its decision-making, with all funding proposals reviewed for consistency with the policy requirements and objectives.

15. In 2020 the GCF advanced work on filling policy gaps in line with the Workplan of the Board for 2020-2023. A total of 34 policies including updates and reviews remain to be addressed according to the workplan, with several policies dating back to 2017 or longer.

16. Between 1 August 2019 and 16 November 2020, GCF has entered into a further four bilateral agreements on privileges and immunities bringing the total number of signed bilateral agreements regarding the privileges and immunities of GCF to 25.

¹ The degree of concessionality of an investment is measured by its grant equivalence. The grant equivalence is calculated as the difference between the present value of expected financial inflows to GCF based on the terms of the concessional financing and the amount of GCF's investment. GCF uses 5 per cent discount rate to estimate the present value of inflows from the investments. For clarity, grants are wholly concessional by definition and have a grant element of 100 per cent. As most of the financing for adaptation is through grants, the difference in nominal and grant equivalent value of adaptation funding is small (USD 2.4 bn and USD 2.2 bn, respectively). However, financing for Mitigation is through reimbursable instruments with grant equivalent value of mitigation portfolio is about 50% of the nominal value (USD 1.9 bn and USD 3.8 bn).

17. The Independent Redress Mechanism (IRM) has developed guidelines to facilitate the Board's consideration of requests for reconsideration and grievances or complaints emanating from the Independent Redress Mechanism's findings and recommendations. These will be presented to the Board for consideration at its twenty-seventh meeting later in the year.

18. The Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU) assessment of GCF's country ownership approach was completed in November 2019 and presented to the Board for its consideration at B.27 and the item was not open. The assessment examines GCF's success in incorporating country needs and country ownership in the design and implementation of GCF's policies and practices. The IEU assessment of environmental and social safeguards (ESS) at B.25 (item was not opened) and environmental and social management systems (ESMS) has been presented to the Board for its consideration at B.27 and the item was not open. The assessment evaluates how well GCF fulfils its obligation to manage all environmental and social risks and performance associated with its climate change activities. The IEU has also completed in 2020 evaluations of the GCF's Accreditation function and of the Simplified Approval Process Pilot Scheme (SAP) which went through consultation with the Board but have not yet been formally considered by the Board.

I. Introduction

1. GCF is an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism² of the UNFCCC, and provides support to projects, programmes, policies and other activities in developing countries, for implementation of the Convention and the Paris Agreement.³
2. GCF is accountable to and functions under the guidance of the COP, and, as such, GCF receives guidance from the COP, including on matters related to policies, programme priorities and eligibility criteria. GCF in turn takes appropriate action in response to the guidance received and submits annual reports to the COP for its consideration and to receive further guidance.
3. This document presents the ninth annual report of GCF to the COP. It provides an overview of actions taken in response to COP guidance and milestones reached towards its objective to promote the paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways. It covers the period of 1 August 2019 to 31 August 2020, during which the Board held its twenty-fourth (B.24), twenty-fifth (B.25), twenty-sixth (B.26); and twenty-seventh (B.27) meetings.⁴

II. Implications of the COVID-19 pandemic for GCF operations

4. The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact upon GCF, and will continue to do so. The largest impact has been the tragic loss of a member of the GCF Secretariat to the virus, Leonardo Paat Jr, GCF's Environment and Social Safeguards, Gender and Indigenous Peoples Manager. Mr. Paat had become ill with COVID-19 earlier in 2020, and tragically died at the start of August. He had made a major contribution since joining the Secretariat in 2016 and was always present at Board meetings, working closely with Board members, accredited entities (AEs), national designated authorities (NDAs) and civil society organizations (CSOs). Mr. Paat was integral to the creation of the GCF safeguard policies: the Environmental and Social Policy (ESP), the Gender Policy and the Indigenous Peoples Policy. The work of Mr. Paat and his team ensured that GCF projects respected those important standards.
5. GCF's response to the crisis has two objectives: first, to ensure the safety of the Secretariat personnel and the continuity of our business operations, including as relates to restrictions hindering travel of the Secretariat to countries; and second to take adaptive measures to mitigate the impact on our portfolio and support a green resilient recovery in developing countries.
6. The measures taken by GCF to promote the safety and well-being of personnel and to ensure business continuity during the COVID-19 pandemic are organized across three pillars: a new working environment, a new digitalized way of working, and a new way to ensure business continuity. GCF has introduced a three-level response to COVID-19 in relation to working environment and personnel safety that mirrors the response levels of the Government of the Republic of Korea. This includes introducing general remote working within Korea when necessary, as well as protective measures within the GCF office when personnel are working in the building. Those measures include mandatory mask-wearing, temperature checks upon entry, a new office layout, physical protection, and the adoption of [principles for 'social distancing'](#) including restrictions upon in-person meetings. The digitization of GCF has been accelerated with the implementation of the GCF Digital Agenda. New measures have been taken

² GCF was established by UNFCCC decision 1/CP.16 of the COP, under Article 11 of the Convention.

³ UNFCCC COP decision 1/CP.21

⁴ B.24 was held in Songdo, Republic of Korea from 12 to 14 November 2019; B.25 was held in Geneva, Switzerland from 10 to 12 March 2020 and B.26 was held virtually from 18 to 21 August 2020.

including the completion of the digital workplace, as well as further initiatives to digitalize collaborations and engagements, including putting in place the measures which made a virtual B.26 meeting possible. Finally, measures have been taken to develop and update business continuity and emergency management plans in order to ensure that GCF is prepared for any future emergency situations.

7. Furthermore, a series of adaptive management measures are being taken to manage the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. This includes a set of adaptive management measures to allow flexibility and required adjustments in portfolio implementation as well as a set of programming directions oriented at promoting green resilient recovery measures.

8. In order to mainstream its response to the pandemic across all areas of GCF operations, a set of COVID-19-related priority measures has been added to the Secretariat work planning, covering all the activities undertaken and ensuring that GCF can formulate a prompt response, adapt to changing global circumstances and ensure and maintain the safety of GCF staff in the face of COVID-19.

III. Information on available financial resources, GCF replenishment process and GCF operational and investment frameworks

3.1 GCF replenishment process

9. At twenty-first meeting (B.21) in October 2018, the Board decided to launch the process for the first formal replenishment of GCF (GCF-1). The Board stressed the importance and urgency of the GCF to conducting a successful and ambitious replenishment in order to continue to advance its mandate as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism under Article 11 of the Convention. The Board, by decision B.21/18, launched and endorsed the process for the first replenishment, requested the Co-Chairs appoint a Global Facilitator to oversee the process, and requested the Secretariat to make arrangements to facilitate the process.

10. The first replenishment process of GCF was structured around two consultation meetings – in Oslo, Norway, 4–5 April 2019 and Ottawa, Canada, 29–30 August 2019, and a High-Level Pledging Conference held in Paris, France on 24–25 October 2019 hosted by the Government of France.

11. Participants in the second consultation meeting of GCF-1 consisted of 27 potential contributors, the GCF Board Co-Chairs and 6 GCF Board members; one observer each from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Global Environment Facility (GEF), and civil society organizations (CSOs); the GCF Executive Director, GCF staff, and staff of the Trustee. The Global Facilitator, Johannes Linn, chaired the meeting. The following agenda items were discussed at the meeting.

12. In response to decision B.21/18 and by considering the discussion at the First Replenishment Consultation meeting, the Secretariat presented a paper on the updated Policy for Contributions for the First Replenishment and offered recommendations for approval in four areas, namely: effectiveness; trigger for replenishment; carry over of funds; and limits on capital and loans in individual contributions. The Secretariat presented the draft Replenishment Summary Report and welcomed many comments to further revise the paper in order to submit it for approval at the Pledging Conference.

13. The High-level Pledging Conference of GCF First Replenishment hosted by the Government of France was successfully held in Paris on 24–25 October 2019. The participants of the Pledging Conference consisted of 27 countries; the GCF Board Co-Chairs and 6 GCF Board

members; one observer each from the UNFCCC, GEF, and CSOs; the GCF Executive Director, GCF staff, and staff of the Trustee. The Global Facilitator chaired the meeting.

14. On the first day of the Pledging Conference, a technical session was held to present the final draft Replenishment Summary Report for GCF's first replenishment. The contributors agreed the Replenishment Summary Report which also included the updated Policy for Contributions. In the margins of the Pledging Conference, the French Government and GCF co-organized a One Planet event entitled, 'Scaling up blended finance for low carbon and green transition'. This event focused on how to scale up innovative climate finance to help communities and countries at the frontline of climate change.

15. At the Pledging Conference, 27 countries announced pledges for the GCF-1 replenishment and expressed their strong support for GCF. The sum of the pledges entered at the Pledging Conference, including credits for accelerated payment, amounted to USD 9.78 billion equivalent.

16. At B.24, the Global Facilitator provided an oral report to the Board on the Pledging Conference, and the report was noted by the Board. The Replenishment Summary Report contains recommendations from the contributors to GCF-1, the updated Policy for Contributions and the table of contributor pledges. The Board welcomed the successful conclusion of the first formal GCF replenishment process. Having considered the Replenishment Summary Report, the Board agreed that it will consider the Report's recommendations during development of the updated Strategic Plan and other items on its work plan, and also approved the updated Policy for Contributions.

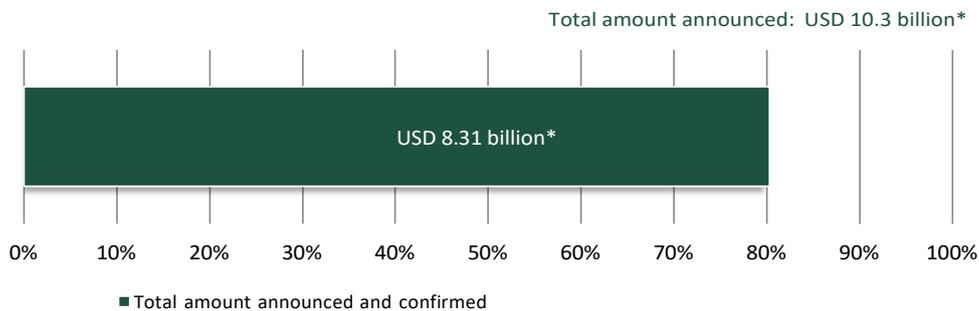
17. Since the Pledging Conference, seven contributors made a new pledge or increased their existing pledge for GCF-1. As of 16 November 2020, the total pledged amount by 31 contributors is USD 9.99 billion equivalent including the credit. The success of the GCF-1 replenishment is thanks to the fact that more than 50 per cent of the contributors doubled their contribution compared with their contributions to the initial resource mobilization (IRM).

18. The resource mobilization efforts will continue throughout the first replenishment period (2020–2023); however, all contributor countries are facing mounting fiscal pressures and challenges as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The shifting focus on the imminent priorities, travel restrictions, and cancellation and postponement of major global forums and events have reduced the opportunities to interact with contributors. Despite the challenges, there are no indications of changes in pledged amounts by contributors, however some of the contributor countries have expressed that, owing to the urgency of responding to the pandemic, some delays around the budget allocation are foreseen.

3.2 Status of resources

19. A total of 45 countries, 3 regions and 1 city have made a pledge to the GCF during the initial resource mobilization period (2015 – 2019), including 9 representing developing countries. The combined pledges and contributions made to GCF during the initial resource mobilization period are indicated in the table below. Out of the 49 contributors for the IRM, 44 countries, 3 regions and 1 city had confirmed part or all of their pledges by executing contribution agreements/arrangements. These amounted to approximately USD 8.31 billion equivalent, out of the total pledged amount of USD 10.3 billion equivalent.

Figure 1: Amount pledged to the GCF in the initial resource mobilization period and signed contribution agreements as of 16 November 2020

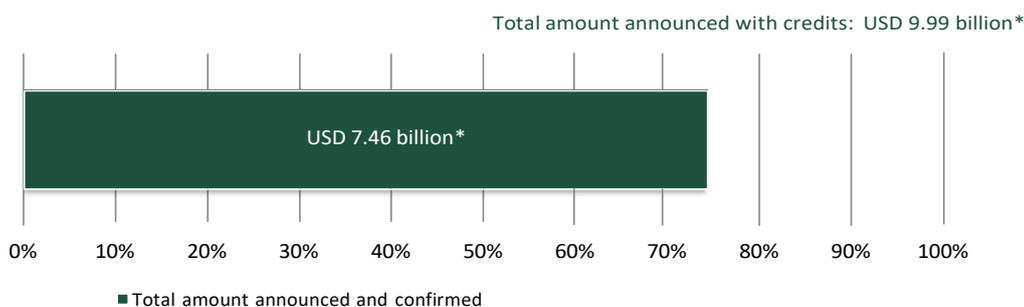


* Amounts indicated are based on reference exchange rates established for IRM (GCF/BM-2015/Inf.01/Rev.01.).

20. A total of 30 countries and 1 city have made a pledge to GCF-1, including 2 representing developing countries. The combined pledges and contributions made to GCF-1 are indicated in figure 2 below.

21. As of 16 November 2020, despite the challenging fiscal challenges in most of the contributor countries due to the COVID-19, approximately USD 7.46 billion of the GCF-1 pledges by 22 contributors had already been converted into contribution agreements/ arrangements, representing 76 per cent of the total nominal pledged amount. GCF continues to work with the relevant contributors on conversion of the remaining pledged amounts into signed contributions or arrangements. Annex V provides details of the status of pledges and contributions as of 16 November 2020.

Figure 2: Amount pledged to the GCF in the first replenishment period and signed contribution agreements as of 16 November 2020



* Amounts indicated are based on reference exchange rates established for GCF-1 (GCF/B.24/11).

3.3 Further development of GCF policy frameworks

22. By UNFCCC decision 7/CP.20, paragraph 10, the COP requested the Board to complete its work related to policies and procedures. In paragraph 3 of decision 5/CP.24 and paragraph 7 of decision 12/CP.25, the COP requested the Board to complete its work on closing policy gaps, streamlining and simplifying approval processes, including for readiness support and national adaptation plans (NAPs), and addressing the review of the accreditation framework as soon as possible.

3.3.1 Four-year Board workplan and policy cycle

23. By decision B.24/04, the Board adopted its first four-year Board workplan covering 2020–2023 and endorsed the policy cycle to run over that period. The four-year workplan was built to address challenges identified from the management of the Board agenda in the GCF initial resource mobilization period. The 2020–2023 Board workplan was therefore guided by the following aims:

- (a) Ensuring completion of open policy mandates from initial resource mobilization as a matter of priority or aligning existing mandates into the new policy cycle;
- (b) Sequencing a manageable number of items for Board consideration at each meeting and significantly reducing the total number of policy items to be considered each year;
- (c) Allowing for focused document preparation and meaningful consultation with Board members and accredited entities (AEs) to maximize the prospects of policies and decisions being adopted and adequately implemented;
- (d) Considering in the sequencing of items their criticality to delivery of GCF's strategic goals, programming and operational priorities and time-sensitivity to programming;
- (e) Reducing transaction costs for national designated authorities (NDAs) and AEs through better alignment of policy and programming cycles and reducing disruptions to operations through policy change;
- (f) Harmonizing the timing of interrelated policy reviews and updates to move away from sporadic consideration based on built-in fixed-time triggers in individual policies;
- (g) Allowing policy implementation and evaluations to inform policy reviews through a structured process enabling learning from experience;
- (h) Utilizing GCF's periodic performance review as the starting point for a holistic overall policy review process;
- (i) Sequencing the policy review, replenishment and strategic planning process to maintain the Board's role in setting strategic directions for the next programming period under the GCF Strategic Plan;
- (j) Identifying and executing necessary policy updates based on the review findings and directions set through the new replenishment process and strategic planning, with a view to having these in place at the start of the next programming period;
- (k) Ensuring the Board still has flexibility to consider urgent policy amendments when required based on implementation challenges or gaps; and
- (l) Integrating the work of the Secretariat and the independent units to align and promote synergies and efficiencies to the greatest extent possible.

24. The workplan will remain flexible to allow for incorporation of emerging issues, including annual guidance from the UNFCCC COP. Accordingly, the Board in decision B.24/04 adopting the workplan, requested the Co-Chairs with the support of the Secretariat to review and update the Board workplan as appropriate.

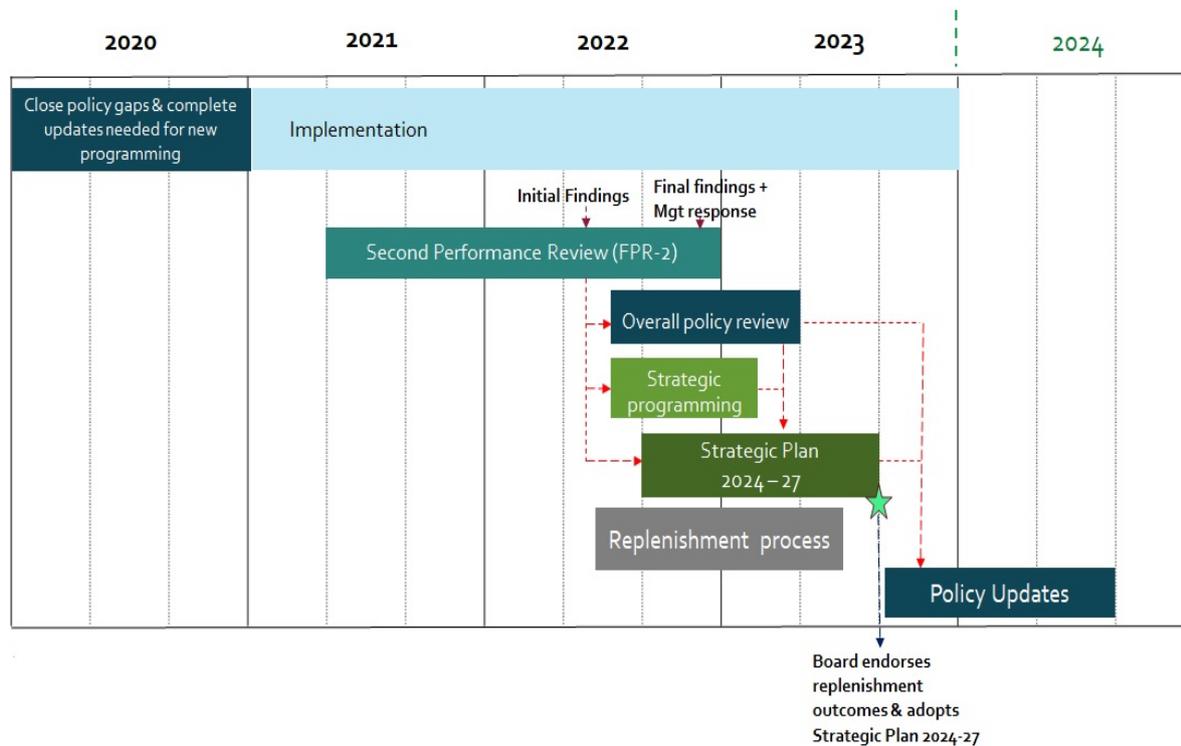
3.3.2 2020–2023 policy cycle

25. The policy cycle was driven by the Board's decision to have a four-year period for the first GCF replenishment cycle to run from 2020 to 2023, with the next replenishment process to begin 30 months into GCF-1. The policy cycle is aimed at allowing for the outcome of GCF's periodic performance review, as well as the four yearly replenishment programming and

strategic planning process to inform the replenishment process. These exercises would also act as anchors for a staged overall review of GCF policies, and presentation of policy updates to the Board at the end of GCF-1, where such updates are necessary.

26. Under the four-year policy cycle, also illustrated in figure 3 below:
- (a) **Year 1 (2020)** was dedicated to closing policy gaps and completing and/or realigning existing mandates and any policy updates needed for programming in the new replenishment period;
 - (b) **Year 2 (2021)** is for ongoing policy implementation and learning;
 - (c) **Year 3 (2022)** will examine the performance, coherence and impact of GCF policies both through the Forward-Looking Performance Review of the GCF and an overall policy review based on the Secretariat's experience of working with partners on policy implementation. Building on the findings of the Forward-Looking Performance Review of GCF, this review will more precisely identify any policy updates needed, to feed into the Board's strategic planning; and
 - (d) **Year 4+ (2023–2024)** would conclude the replenishment process and strategic planning for the next programming period, identifying priority policy updates. The Board could then start to consider and execute policy updates, with a view to having updated policies ready in time for or soon after the start of the new programming period.

Figure 3: GCF policy cycle for 2020–2023



3.3.3 Status of the consideration of policy matters under the Board workplan 2020–2023

27. Prior to the global pandemic, the Board at B.24 adopted the GCF policy on co-financing and the Secretariat has since commenced implementation of the policy. The Board also adopted the updated Gender Policy and Action Plan 2020–2023; the updated Policy for Contributions; and completed the accreditation framework through adoption of the re-accreditation process.

28. As per the policy cycle, year 1 (2020) was to focus on closing the remaining policy gaps, including the development of: a policy for contributions from alternative sources; an updated accreditation framework; a review of initial Fiduciary standards; an administrative remedies and exclusions policy; mapping eligibility and selection criteria; an incremental and full cost methodology; a policy on concessionality; programmatic approach policy guidelines; a legal risk policy; an updated results management framework including addressing gaps in the current portfolio for measurement; guidelines for the effective functioning of the IEU; and an updated salary structure. In total, the Board Work Plan included 39 matters for consideration by the Board in 2020, covering policy, programming, operational and decision-making matters, as well as evaluations, management responses and advisory reports.

29. The delivery of the Board Work Plan for 2020 was significantly impacted by COVID 19. In light of global developments, B.25 in March ended up focusing on contingency planning for COVID-19. Again, due to the pandemic, B.26 was the first GCF Board meeting to be held virtually, with B.27 following the same virtual format. Constraints of the virtual setting, including the significantly reduced time available for Board deliberations, impacted the Board’s ability to consider policy matters at both meetings. Recognizing the changed format of work for the year, based on the original Board workplan list of 39 items, the Co-Chairs in consultation with the Secretariat determined following B.25 to defer eight (8) items to 2021, taking account of the

readiness of the drafts and that these items were not operationally critical for 2020. The Co-Chairs issued a consultation plan to advance Board consultations the other items (see below).

30. Despite challenges for in person meetings, the Board and its Committees engaged in an extensive virtual consultation process on the elements contained in the consultation plan, including those mentioned in Decision 12/CP.25 paragraph 7. Progress in those items will be captured in future Board meetings.

31. Following B.27, five (5) items from the Board Work Plan were concluded by the Board in 2020. For policies led by the Independent Units, one (1) policy was published for Board consideration and two (2) are currently under development. In addition, the 2020 Board Work Plan also included six (6) evaluations and management responses.

32. Notwithstanding the constraints, through decision B.BM 2020/07 the Board confirmed that “the scope of work remaining for 2020 should ensure the approval of essential administrative and programmatic decisions, consideration of policy items, and monitoring of implementation and standards compliance”.

3.3.4 2020 Board consultations plan

33. Due to the challenges posed by COVID-19, the Co-Chairs prepared a consultation plan for the year 2020 to progress various policy matters scheduled for Board consideration in 2020. This was to help move policy matters and other 2020 Board matters forward with the view to their being presented to the Board for adoption at the earliest possible opportunity. The consultation plan covered 43 policy, programming, operational and decision-making matters, along with evaluations, advisory reports and budgetary and appointment matters. It also reflected that a number of items from the initial Board Work Plan were deferred to 2021, while a number of items were brought back on the 2020 agenda.

34. Following B.27, the Board had finalized nine (9) items from the consultation plan, which were approved via BBM or through consideration at the Board meetings (B.26 and B.27): the Updated Strategic Plan for 2020-2023, six programming and operational items including 2021 Work Programmes of the Secretariat and three Independent Units, and two performance and appointment items. One (1) Secretariat item was published for B.27 but not concluded and one (1) item is currently under consideration by the Board. Fifteen (15) further items prepared by the Secretariat went through consultation with the Board or Committees. Two (2) policy matters have Secretariat drafts ready for consultation, and two (2) are with the Secretariat pending finalization.

35. For matters led by the GCF Independent Units, one (1) was published has been circulated to the Board as a decision between meetings and three (3) are currently under development. In addition, the 2020 Co-Chairs consultation plan included nine (9) evaluation and management response items which are pending consideration by the Board.

36. A number of other matters (not included in the Consultation Plan) were also concluded, such as 3 reviews finalized at B.25 and 13 further decisions taken as decisions between meetings in 2020. Table 9 in Annex II contains the full lists of these decisions.

37. Due to the constraints noted above imposed by COVID-19, the Board’s 2020 policy agenda has been delayed and a significant portion will flow over to 2021.

3.3.5 Updated Strategic Plan

38. Throughout 2020 the Fund continued work to finalize its Updated Strategic Plan for 2020-2023, which was endorsed by the Board at B.27. The Board considered a zero draft of the 2020-23 Strategic Plan prepared by the Secretariat at B.24; it then met informally in Monrovia,

Liberia to further develop the draft; which led to a Co-Chairs draft being considered at B.25. Co-facilitated discussions were set up to address six sticky issues which were identified to require further deliberation within the Board, with an open-ended and inclusive virtual small group process (twelve sessions in total) established between July and November to continue the co-facilitated process, leading to final consideration and endorsement of the USP at B.27.

39. The updated Strategic Plan is a living document, designed to guide the Board in addressing policy gaps and programming the Fund's resources for the first replenishment period between 2020 and 2023 and to invest the Fund's resources in paradigm-shifting climate actions in a country-driven manner. The updated Strategic Plan confirms the Board's strategic vision for the GCF, which is to promote the paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways in the context of sustainable development, and support developing countries in the implementation of the Paris Agreement and UNFCCC, within the evolving climate finance landscape. It orients GCF programming for 2020-2023 toward delivering greater impact for developing countries, guided by the goals of the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement, and aligned with developing countries' priorities per their NDCs, NAPs, adaptation communications, Technology Needs Assessments, Technology Plans and other national climate strategies.

40. The USP sets new portfolio resource allocation targets for 2020-2023, which are: i) maintaining the 50:50 balance of adaptation and mitigation funding over time while seeking to deliver portfolio-level mitigation and adaptation outcomes that exceed average IRM outcomes, ii) maintaining a minimum allocation floor of fifty per cent of adaptation funding, to be provided to developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, including small island developing states (SIDS), least developed countries (LDCs) and African States, taking into account their urgent and immediate needs, while aiming to build on IRM outcomes and maintaining appropriate geographical balance, iii) supporting developing countries mitigation activities that contribute to respond to the urgency of action to hold the increase in global average temperature to well below 2°C and pursue efforts to limit it to 1.5°C, iv) significantly increase funding channelled through direct access entities (DAEs) relative to the IRM, v) maximize engagement with the private sector, including small-micro-and medium size enterprises, ensuring the allocation to the Private Sector Facility (PSF) exceeds twenty per cent and vi) significantly increase mobilised private sector finance at the portfolio level relative to the IRM. Allocation parameters are determined in grant equivalents.

41. The USP also sets out a set of strategic priorities as well as a set of operational objectives and priorities through which the Fund will aim to deliver its strategic vision and objectives. The strategic priorities include: i) strengthening country ownership of programming and developing countries' capacity to identify, design and implement projects and programmes in the areas that will have the greatest climate impact; ii) fostering a paradigm-shifting portfolio by helping developing countries and implementing partners design projects and programmes that support paradigm shift across eight mitigation and adaptation results areas, promoting projects and programmes with potential for innovation, replication, scale and financial sustainability, and showing how the risk appetite of GCF differs from other climate multilateral funds; iii) catalysing private sector finance at scale and contributing to making financial flows managed by the private sector consistent with a pathway towards low emissions climate resilient development; iv) improving access to Fund resources by continuing to build the GCF AE network, focusing on the value-addition of AEs to delivering developing countries' programming priorities and advancing GCF strategic objectives, and strengthening the role of DAEs in programming.

42. The USP also sets out a series of operational objectives and priorities, including aiming to programme 40 per cent of available resources by end 2021 and 95 per cent by end 2023, and have 90 per cent of the total GCF portfolio under implementation by end 2023. The operational

priorities set out how the GCF will aim to optimize operations, enhance institutional capacity, and align resources to achieve results, with a view to seeking overall improved speed, predictability, simplified access, efficiency, effectiveness and transparency.

IV. Accessing GCF resources

4.1 Readiness and preparatory support

43. The Readiness Programme was created to enhance country ownership and help countries access GCF resources. The programme therefore provides resources for strengthening the institutional capacities of NDAs or focal points and direct access entities (DAEs) to effectively engage with GCF. It also assists countries in undertaking adaptation planning and the development of strategic frameworks to build their programming with GCF. As such, the Readiness Programme can be synergetic with efforts to formulate nationally determined contributions (NDCs), and GCF is open to work with countries to maximize synergies with GCF programming in a country-driven manner.

44. The Board, at B.22, considered the revised strategy for the Readiness Programme and adopted it by decision B.22/11. The revised strategy, while maintaining the overall operational modality of the Readiness Programme, including the allocations of USD 1 million per country per calendar year and a separate allocation of USD 3 million for adaptation planning per country, aims to realign the results framework to ensure it is impact-focused rather than input-based.

45. The Secretariat developed and disseminated improved guidance materials for countries and delivery partners which (i) explained the revised strategy approved at B.22; (ii) provided additional advice and insight for NDAs to develop proposals in alignment with the approved revised strategy; and (iii) elaborated the readiness grant cycle complete with turnaround times to enhance transparency and efficiency. The Secretariat also successfully launched the online readiness grant processing management system, which facilitates the submission of proposals by NDAs. The system also enhances transparency and communications between the Secretariat, NDAs and delivery partners throughout the grant cycle.

46. During B.26, the Board approved a two-year work programme and budget for 2020–2021, which aligns the revised Readiness Programme strategy with the GCF-1 period and provides expedited access to resources for countries to develop climate resilient recovery strategies to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Board also made funding allocations for the Readiness Programme in 2019 and 2020 for USD 122.50 million and USD 162.39 million, respectively, bringing the total amount allocated to USD 474.89 million. As at 31 October 2020, a cumulative amount of USD 297.10 million had been committed or spent.

47. As at 31 October 2020, GCF has approved 401 readiness requests covering 139 countries, which includes requests for support for national adaptation plans and/or other adaptation planning processes. USD 271.33 million had been committed in the form of grants or technical assistance for the 401 readiness requests; 370 of the requests were under implementation or had been completed. Of the 139 countries whose readiness requests were approved, 92 were SIDS, LDCs and African States.

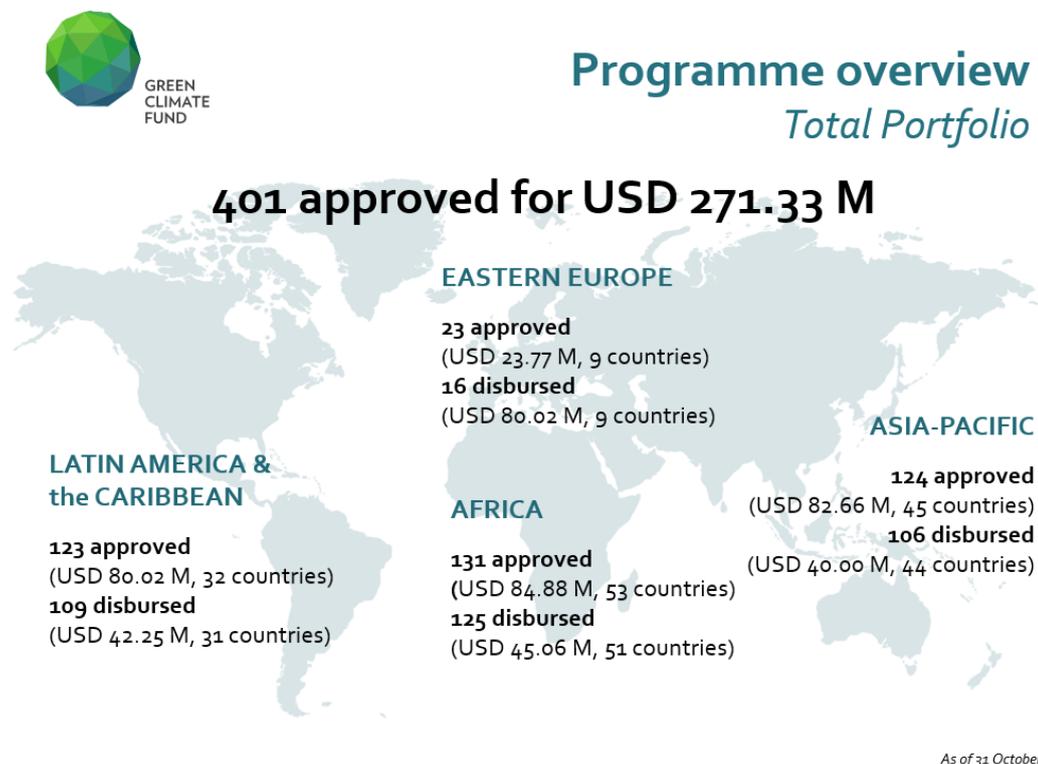
48. As at 31 October 2020, USD 25.77 million had been invested in readiness events, including structured dialogues, regional workshops and NDA visits to the Secretariat, and on providing in-kind support to countries and DAEs through the GCF accreditation process.

49. Legal arrangements have been completed for 370 of the approved readiness proposals, either in the form of bilateral grant agreements or under the GCF framework agreement with

multilateral agencies, and USD 134.71 million had been disbursed to 370 readiness requests received from countries.

50. Figure 4 shows the status of the Readiness Programme as at 31 October 2020.

Figure 4: USD 271.33 million in readiness resources committed to 401 readiness requests from 139 countries as at 31 October 2020⁵



51. Annex VII provides details on readiness activities approved and completed as at 31 October 2020; readiness activities approved and under implementation (with single country allocations) as at 31 October 2020; readiness activities approved and under implementation (with multiple country allocations) as at 31 October 2020; and readiness activities approved but cancelled as at 31 October 2020.

52. The Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme also continues to support countries implementing activities relevant to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage to improve enabling conditions at national level. This includes impact and vulnerability studies (to inform policy), data collection and analysis, development or amendment of policy and regulatory documents, capacity development of key institutions and strengthening social safety programmes.

53. Information on support for DAEs provided by the Readiness Programme is presented in section 4.2.1 below.

⁵ Developing countries eligible from Eastern Europe

4.1.1 **Support for national adaptation plans and/or other adaptation planning processes**

54. The COP, in UNFCCC decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 46, requested the Board to expedite support for the LDCs and other developing countries for the formulation of national adaptation plans (NAPs), consistent with UNFCCC decisions 1/CP.16 and 5/CP.17, and for the subsequent implementation of policies, projects and programmes identified by them. In response to this guidance, through decision B.13/09, the Board decided to expedite support for developing countries for the formulation of NAPs consistent with decisions 1/CP.16, 5/CP.17 and 1/CP.21, paragraph 46, and for the subsequent implementation of projects, policies and programmes identified by them. The Board also invited NDAs and focal points to collaborate with readiness delivery partners and AEs to submit requests for support to formulate their NAPs and/or other adaptation planning processes.

55. The Board established a separate activity area under the Readiness Programme for adaptation planning, and delegated authority to the Executive Director to approve up to USD 3 million to support the formulation of NAPs and other adaptation planning processes, taking into consideration the UNFCCC NAP technical guidelines and the importance of coordination and complementarity with other NAP-related initiatives and support.

56. As at 31 October 2020, GCF had approved 58 adaptation planning proposals (from Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Eswatini, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, the Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Republic of Moldova (two proposals), Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Serbia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tonga, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Zambia, and Zimbabwe).

57. As at 31 October 2020, the following 30 adaptation planning proposals are at various stage of the review process, the majority of the proposals having been sent back to the NDAs and delivery partners with technical review comments to facilitate revision and resubmission: Belize (two proposals), Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nauru, Oman, Seychelles, South Sudan, Syria, Tunisia (two proposals), Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Vanuatu.

4.2 Accreditation to GCF

58. Access to GCF resources for the implementation of adaptation and mitigation is through entities accredited to GCF. AEs play a key role in working with developing countries to bring forward funding proposals and, once approved by GCF, to oversee the implementation of the projects and programmes in countries and monitor and report on the results achieved. The COP, by UNFCCC decision 7/CP.20, paragraph 13, encouraged the timely implementation of the GCF accreditation framework, and, in decision 7/CP.21, paragraph 16, urged the Board to streamline the accreditation modalities and to seek a balance of diversity in AEs.

59. GCF adopted the fit-for-purpose approach to accreditation, so that entities are accredited according to the project size category, financial activity and level of environmental and social risk of the projects and programmes that they intend to bring to GCF. At B.23 the Board agreed the principle of the project-specific assessment approach, which combines assessments undertaken during the existing accreditation and proposal approval processes in a

fit-for-purpose manner. The Updated Strategic Plan identified key actions on improving access to GCF resources, including streamlining the accreditation process and developing alternative accreditation modalities, including a project-specific assessment approach, through completing Board consideration of the update of the GCF accreditation framework as part of the 2020-2023 Board workplan

4.2.1 Support for direct access entities

60. In UNFCCC decision 7/CP.20, paragraph 13, the COP requested the Board, in its implementation, to pay adequate attention to the priorities and needs of developing country Parties, including the LDCs, SIDS and African States, emphasizing the need to provide readiness support to those national and regional entities eligible for fast tracking upon request.

61. As at 16 November 2020, GCF provided in-kind accreditation support to 227 entities nominated by the NDAs and focal points of 95 countries in Africa, Asia-Pacific, Eastern Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean. Among these, technical assistance support had been approved for 37 DAEs nominated by 48 countries for in-depth assessments of their institutional capacity, and fiduciary, environmental and social safeguards (ESS) and gender standards against GCF accreditation requirements. To date, 32 of the entities nominated by 44 countries had received technical assistance enabling completion of their institutional gap assessments and preparation of action plans to address any gaps identified in order to meet GCF accreditation requirements. As of the same date, a total of USD 1,184,000 has been disbursed for the implementation of this support.

62. Following provision of the technical assistance, 21 entities had submitted their applications for accreditation, out of which 9 entities had been accredited: Central American Bank for Economic Integration; Micronesia Conservation Trust; Caixa Economica Federal; Fondo para la Acción Ambiental y la Niñez; La Banque Agricole; National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development; National Rural Support Programme; National Fund for the Environment of Benin; and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community. In addition, the accreditation application of 1 entity was under review by the independent Accreditation Panel at Stage II (Step 1) of the accreditation process and 11 entities were under review by the Secretariat at Stage I. A further 11 entities are continuing to work towards closing the identified gaps and intend to thereafter submit their accreditation applications. The institutional gap assessments reduce the time taken for reviews undertaken at Stage I and Stage II and help entities to accelerate through the accreditation process.

63. A user-friendly version of the online GCF accreditation self-assessment tool is available on the GCF website. The tool provides stakeholders interested in accreditation with insights into the fit-for-purpose accreditation requirements of GCF. Since its launch, more than 2,006 users, including NDAs, focal points and entities, have completed the assessment.

64. A more detailed discussion on the current engagement with accredited DAEs, is presented in section 6.1 below, in the context of the discussion on efforts aimed at increasing direct access proposals.

4.2.2 Status of accreditation

65. In accordance with decision B.23/11, the accreditation process is considered complete upon the effectiveness of the accreditation master agreement (AMA) in Stage III of the accreditation process.

66. As at 16 November 2020, a total of 103 entities had been approved by the Board for accreditation to GCF, subject to completing legal arrangements with GCF by signing and making effective their AMAs. As at the same date, 73 entities have completed this process and have been

able to fully operationalize their engagement with GCF, including 40 DAEs (28 national, of which 3 are private sector entities, and 12 regional DAEs, of which 1 is a private sector entity) and 33 international access entities (of which 6 are private sector entities). This represents an increase in the proportion of the number of DAEs in the total portfolio of AEs from 58 per cent on 30 April 2019 (the cut-off point for reporting in the eighth report of GCF to the COP) to 60 per cent. The Governing Instrument for the GCF establishes that countries will determine the mode of access, and both the direct access and international access modalities can be used simultaneously.

67. As at 16 November 2020, a pipeline of 117 entities have submitted accreditation applications (including active and inactive) on the Online Accreditation System (OAS). Of these, 12 applications are under Stage II (Step 1 – AP review) and 72 applications are under Stage I. A further 32 entities have submitted an application but have yet to pay accreditation application fees in order to begin Stage I.

68. In addition to the entities that have submitted applications, 115 entities (including active and inactive) have access to the OAS but have yet to submit their application.

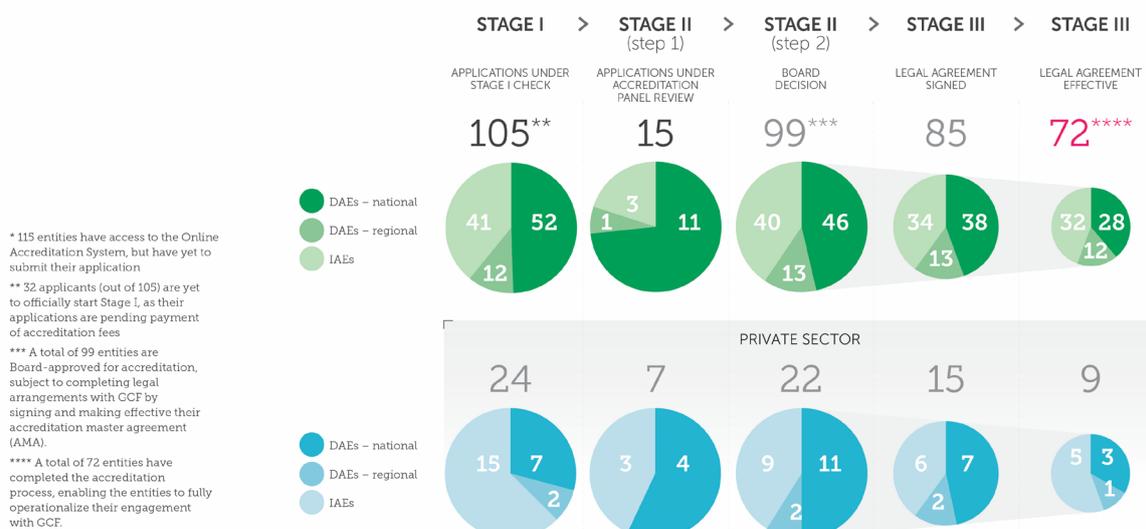
69. The submitted applications received to date reflect considerable diversity in terms of geographical representation, the type of activities to be undertaken using GCF resources if accreditation is approved, the type of accreditation being sought (e.g. project/programme activity size, fiduciary function and E&S risk category) and whether they are from the public or the private sector.

70. In addition to applications for accreditation, 11 applications from accredited entities (AEs) to upgrade their accreditation types were received between 17 November 2014 and 16 November 2020, of which 8 upgrades were approved by the Board. The remaining 3 entities comprise 1 direct access AE and 2 international access AEs that are in Stage I. The AEs are seeking to upgrade their accreditation type for increased size categories, additional fiduciary functions (e.g. grant award and/or funding allocation mechanisms) and higher E&S risk categories. Figure 5 shows the status of the accreditation pipeline as at 31 October 2020.

Figure 5: Pipeline of entities in the various stages of the application process as at 31 October 2020

As of 31 October 2020

TOTAL PIPELINE OF ENTITIES SEEKING ACCREDITATION: **120***



71. In decision B.24/11, paragraph (e), the Board, recalling decision B.21/16, paragraph (e), decided that its future accreditation decisions should aim to bring forward AEs that fill the mandate consistent with the Governing Instrument on balance, diversity and coverage and advance the objectives of GCF, and to that end, also decided to prioritize a list of entities up to the end of B.25. As this decision expired on 12 March 2020, the review of accreditation applications has defaulted to a first-come, first-complete basis, which has been applied since.

72. With the adoption of the Updated Strategic Plan for GCF for 2020-2023, the Board identified key actions related to adopting a more strategic approach to accreditation.

4.2.3 Accreditation of private sector entities

73. By UNFCCC decision 7/CP.20, paragraph 9, the COP requested the Board to accelerate the operationalization of the Private Sector Facility (PSF) by aiming to ensure that private sector entities and public entities with relevant experience in working with the private sector were accredited in 2015.

74. As at 16 November 2020, of the 103 entities approved by the Board for accreditation to GCF, 24 were accredited as private sector entities. However, many other entities accredited to GCF, including national, regional and multilateral development banks, public sector entities and non-governmental organizations, have brought forward private sector funding proposals to GCF or have partnered with the private sector for its GCF projects/programmes.

75. Furthermore, through decision B.17/06, the Board requested the Secretariat to provide recommendations for modalities to fast track the accreditation of private sector entities for consideration by the Board. From the nineteenth to the twenty-fourth meetings of the Board, the Secretariat (at the nineteenth meeting) and the Accreditation Committee of the Board (from the twentieth meeting onward) proposed, as a part of the review of the accreditation framework, a project-specific assessment approach to accreditation, which included engagement with the private sector, as those entities that had responded to the RFP for the mobilizing funds at scale pilot programme, as well as MSMEs and entities under the RFPs for enhancing direct access and the simplified approval process (SAP). The updated accreditation framework, including a project-specific assessment approach to accreditation, is contained in the 2020-2023 Board workplan.

4.3 Project Preparation Facility

76. By decision B.13/21, the Board decided that the Project Preparation Facility (PPF) will support project and programme preparation requests from all AEs, especially DAEs, for projects in the micro-to-small size category in accordance with decision B.10/17, with a view to enhancing the balance and diversity of the project pipeline.

77. At 16 November 2020, 37 PPF applications have been approved at the amount of USD 23.4 million, of which USD 14.7 million had been disbursed for 30 PPFs. Among the approved PPF applications, 25 (68 per cent) are from DAE. These PPF applications support 21 AEs (13 of which are DAEs) in the preparation of their project funding proposals, in 31 countries, of which 22 are African, LDCs and SIDS.

78. At the reporting date, eight approved PPF applications resulted in the submission of their associated funding proposals. Those include three funding proposal successfully approved by the GCF Board, the rest are at various stages of the review and revision process. In addition, the Secretariat was working on a pipeline of 17 active PPF applications with letters of no-objection from the NDAs/focal points, of which 8 are from DAEs.

79. The PPF continues to provide support for the development relevant to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage specific projects/ programmes, or components relevant to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage within broader projects/programmes. PPF requests are country-driven, meeting the particular needs of the countries relevant to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage
80. The Secretariat has further improved the operational efficiency of the PPF with respect to access and implementation, as follows:
- (a) The PPF application review and appraisal process has been streamlined and simplified, with the aim of achieving efficiency gains and shortening process timelines;
 - (b) Additional simplified access modalities to the PPF are being developed to best meet needs of AEs;
 - (c) The Secretariat has set up and operationalized a roster of consultancy firms that can provide project preparation services to AEs. This new PPF access modality enables the Secretariat to deploy such firms directly upon request, ensuring fast and high-quality delivery to AEs, especially DAEs, who have difficulties in taking on the implementation of PPF activities by themselves.;
 - (d) The Secretariat has updated PPF templates and guidance, and the translation into French, Spanish and Arabic are being finalized; and
 - (e) Two sessions of webinars with interpretation of French and Spanish was organized to introduce the new development.
81. Table 15 in annex VII lists PPF proposals approved as at 16 November 2020.

4.4 Support for adaptation and mitigation actions through funding proposals

82. GCF seeks to realise its mandate by approving projects that contribute to climate adaptation and mitigation actions. Consequently, countries and entities seeking GCF funding are expected to elaborate on the linkage between the expected performance of proposed projects/programmes against country ownership as an investment criterion of the GCF, and their alignment with their respective NDCs.

83. Following GCF-1, covering the period 2020–2023, 21 projects and programmes amounting to USD 2.1 billion were approved by the Board at B.25, B.26 and B.27, bringing the total number of approved projects to 159 and the total approval of GCF funding to USD 7.2 billion, with USD 16.0 billion of co-financing mobilized. In total, the approved projects and programmes, including co-financing, amount to USD 23.2 billion. These approved projects and programmes are expected to abate a total of 1.2 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂eq) of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and reach 115 million direct and 292 million indirect beneficiaries, based on the estimations of AEs. The private and public sectors account for 38 per cent and 62 per cent of the GCF funding, respectively.

84. The 159 projects and programmes in the GCF portfolio will benefit 117 countries comprising 42 African countries, 39 countries in the Asia-Pacific region, 28 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 8 countries in Eastern Europe. This translates into a funding distribution of 38 per cent (the largest portion) to the Africa region, followed by the Asia-Pacific

region (36 per cent), Latin America and the Caribbean (21 per cent) and Eastern Europe (5 per cent). About 29 per cent of GCF funding has been committed to LDCs and 12 per cent to SIDS.⁶

85. The portfolio utilizes a wide range of financial instruments as authorized by the Governing Instrument. The largest portion of the portfolio is financed by grants (44 per cent), followed by loans (42 per cent), equity (6 per cent), results-based payments (RBPs) (7 per cent) and guarantees (1 per cent). When it comes to private sector projects with GCF funding of USD 2.7 billion, loans (76 per cent) account for the largest portion while grants (10 per cent) and equity (15 per cent) indicate small portions. On public sector projects, with GCF funding of USD 4.5 billion, grants (65 per cent) account for the largest portion, followed by loans (22 per cent), RBPs (11 per cent) and guarantees (2 per cent).

86. In the arrangements between the COP and GCF, the COP requested the Board to balance the allocation between adaptation and mitigation activities (Section 4.3.2). As at 16 November 2020, GCF's portfolio allocation stands in grant equivalent terms at 50 per cent for adaptation (USD 2.34 billion) and 50 per cent (USD 2.35 billion) for mitigation. In nominal terms corresponds to 36 per cent of funding going to into adaptation and 64 percent to mitigation). Among mitigation result areas,⁷ "energy access and power generation" has the largest portion of GCF funding (29 per cent) while "low-emission transport" accounts for the smallest of all result areas (2 per cent).

87. More details on the projects and programmes approved to receive GCF funding as at 16 November 2020 are provided in annex VII, table 16 The Board will continue to consider additional funding proposals at upcoming Board meetings.

88. In accordance with UNFCCC COP decision 12/CP.25 paragraph 21, the Green Climate Fund has continued to provide financial resources for activities relevant to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage in developing country Parties. Such supported is provided under the existing windows on mitigation and adaptation.

4.4.1 Establishment of private sector pilot programmes

89. In decision B.10/11, the Board established two pilots targeting the private sector, namely:

- (a) A pilot programme to support MSMEs, allocating up to USD 200 million; and
- (b) A pilot programme to mobilize funds at scale in supporting the development of adaptation and mitigation related projects, allocating USD 500 million.

90. Through decision B.13/22, the Board approved the MSME pilot RFP, deciding to limit GCF participation in the first tranche at USD 100 million. Since the launch of the pilot on 8 July 2016, the Board has so far approved two funding proposals among the shortlisted concept notes. The approved projects include: (i) USD 20 million for proposal (FP028) titled "Business Loan Programme for GHG Emissions Reduction" submitted by Mongolia-based XacBank to which GCF has disbursed its total commitment of USD 20 million; and (ii) another USD 20 million for proposal (FP048) titled "Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) Risk Sharing Facility for MSMEs" submitted by the Inter-American Development Bank to be implemented in Guatemala and Mexico. Board approval of the proposal (FP029) titled "SCF Capital Solutions" submitted through the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) for USD 12.2 million lapsed in October 2017. The Secretariat has undertaken a first review of the pilot to capture lessons

⁶ Africa and Asia-Pacific are the regions that account for the largest shares of LDCs and SIDS, respectively.

⁷ Reduced emissions from (i) Energy generation and access; (ii) Low-emissions transport; (iii) Buildings, cities, industries, and appliances; (iv) Forests and land uses.

learned. These lessons informed the preparation of the terms of reference discussed during the informal Board meeting and in the margins of B.23.

91. In decision B.16/23, the Board approved the mobilizing funds at scale pilot programme in April 2017, allocating up to USD 500 million to innovative, high-impact projects and programmes that mobilize private sector investment in climate change activities. The RFP attracted 350 concept note submissions from over 70 countries with an estimated GCF requested financing of USD 18 billion. Following a rigorous review according to criteria set out in the RFP, a shortlist of the top 30 concepts was published in December 2017 on the GCF website. The concept notes target investments in 50 developing countries and are proposed by a range of organizations.

92. The Secretariat continues to engage with all proponents of shortlisted concept notes to work with them on the next steps towards developing full funding proposals for consideration by the Board. The Board has approved five funding proposals for a total of USD 263.4 million. The approved projects are USD 60 million for the “Espejo de Tarapacá” (FP115) submitted by MUFG Bank, Ltd., USD 25 million for the “Arbaro Sustainable Forestry Fund” by MUFG Bank, Ltd., USD 9.9 million under the SAP for “Scaling Smart, Solar, Energy Access Microgrids in Haiti” with NEFCO, the Nordic Environment Finance Corporation (SAP013), USD 18.5 million for the “Global Subnational Climate Fund (SnCF Global) – Technical Assistance (TA Facility)” (FP151) submitted by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and USD 150 million for the “Global subnational Climate Fund (SnCF Global) – Equity” (FP152) submitted by Pegasus Capital Advisors (PCA). Concept notes that were not shortlisted have the opportunity to work with an AE to reapply through the regular funding window. The Secretariat has also undertaken a review of the pilot to draw lessons to inform the further operationalization of the mobilizing funds at scale pilot. Regarding the next steps of this process, GCF will continue to provide updates on its RFP website and at each Board meeting.

4.4.2 Alignment of the GCF portfolio with the investment framework

93. In line with its investment framework, GCF seeks to ensure that all its approved projects are compliant with GCF policies as outlined in GCF/B.07/06. It also utilises the Board approved investment guidelines and investment criteria to proposal approval decisions.

94. Aligned with its strategic objectives for GCF-1, GCF aims for a 50:50 funding balance between adaptation and mitigation over time in grant equivalence. On a thematic basis, 50 per cent is dedicated to adaptation projects while 50 per cent is dedicated to mitigation projects in grant equivalent terms (36 per cent and 64 per cent to adaptation and mitigation projects respectively in nominal terms). The Board will continue to aim to maintain a balance between mitigation and adaptation over time as it considers further projects and programmes at its meetings.

95. GCF endeavours to follow the guidance of UNFCCC decision 7/CP.20, paragraph 13, which requested the Board of GCF, in its implementation of the accreditation framework, to pay adequate attention to the priorities and needs of developing country Parties, including LDCs, SIDS and African States. In terms of GCF funding for adaptation projects, 68 per cent in grant equivalent terms (67 per cent in nominal terms) are allocated for LDCs, SIDS and/or African States. As of 16 November 2020, the share of adaptation allocation for vulnerable countries, including LDCs, SIDS and African States, in both nominal and grant equivalent terms is above the target of a floor of 50 per cent.

4.4.3 Development of the integrated results management framework

96. As part of its efforts to strengthen results management, the GCF has continued to develop the integrated results management framework. The framework is intended to strengthen the ability of GCF to measure and report on the impact of its investments by updating the GCF results architecture and corresponding indicators to operate in improved alignment with the GCF investment framework and enable more consistent measurement and reporting of results from the project/programme level.

97. Consultations are ongoing on the proposed updates/refinements with a view to their adoption by the GCF Board. Upon adoption of the framework, GCF will improve its ability to measure quantifiable impacts of GCF investments while also enabling measurement of its contribution to paradigm shift and implementation of the UNFCCC objectives and the Paris Agreement, per the objectives set out in the Governing Instrument. Entities will also have improved guidance on estimating and reporting on impacts of their GCF funded projects/programmes.

4.5 Simplified approval process

98. As of 16 November 2020, the SAP pipeline consisted of 100 public- and private-sector proposals: 12 funding proposals and 88 concept notes. This constitutes 27 per cent of the entire GCF pipeline, underscoring that there is a strong demand for SAP by countries and GCF stakeholders. The SAP pipeline totals USD 917 million, with a total value of USD 1.99 billion when co-financing is taken into account.

99. Around 66 per cent of the proposals were submitted by DAEs and NDAs. This is 22 per cent higher than the regular GCF proposal approval process (PAP), indicating that the SAP is a modality which is seen as particularly fitting the needs of national institutions and DAEs accredited to GCF.

100. The SAP portfolio consists of 19 approved projects, valued at USD 280 million including USD 170 million of GCF resources, and USD 109 million in co-financing.

101. Twelve of the approved SAP projects are adaptation projects; three of these are mitigation projects and four are cross-cutting and 78 per cent of these SAP projects are in LDCs, SIDS or African States. Six SAP projects (31 per cent) were submitted by national DAEs and, in terms of GCF funding, 30 per cent of SAP project funding was to DAE approved SAP projects. The GCF finance allocated to DAEs through the SAP is 20 per cent higher compared with the portfolio of regular GCF projects (under the proposal approval process). Again, this is an indication that SAP has a comparably higher effectiveness in channelling climate finance through DAEs, especially for adaptation interventions.

102. Since August 2019, the SAP pipeline has increased by 37 new concept notes and funding proposals from AEs and NDAs, which are at the different review stages of completeness check and second level of due diligence depending on the quality of the proposals.

103. To assist DAEs and NDAs in SAP project/programme proposal preparation, the GCF Secretariat has delivered, within the reporting period, technical assistance to three countries/DAEs to improve their SAP proposals. The GCF Secretariat is further improving its SAP technical assistance mechanism through the engagement of consultancy firms to support AEs and NDAs in the development of SAP proposals. This technical assistance mechanism is in collaboration with the PPF and the Readiness Programme.

104. A range of capacity-building, communications and outreach activities were undertaken during this reporting period. For example, the seven published sectoral SAP technical guidelines based on the eight GCF result areas were translated into Spanish and French. The GCF Secretariat also released a new SAP Technical Guideline for the Water sector. To further support

AEs and NDAs/focal points in writing SAP funding proposals, GCF also developed the Secretariat's first e-learning course titled "*Developing GCF funding proposals for the Simplified Approval Process (SAP)*". This course gives a detailed breakdown of each section in a SAP proposal and includes explanations of a number of key topics from GCF experts. The course is also available in Spanish and French.

105. The GCF Secretariat's SAP team has also participated in a range of trainings and webinar events, including the GCF Private Investment for Climate Conferences, GCF Global Programming conference and several other national and regional events as well as bilateral support to DAEs, NDAs/focal points and partners planning to engage with GCF SAP finance.

106. Under the GCF complementarity and coherency framework, the Secretariat initiated regular exchanges with the Adaptation Fund (AF) to identify Adaptation Fund projects that can be scaled up through the SAP and regular GCF funding proposals.

107. Finally, the review of the SAP commissioned by the GCF Secretariat was presented to the Board at B.25 (Geneva, March 2020). As requested by the GCF Board (decision B.25/08) the GCF Secretariat is drafting the further development of the SAP, based on the recommendations from the Secretariat commissioned SAP review and an additional independent assessment of the SAP undertaken by the GCF Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU). This policy is for consideration by the GCF Board and intends to improve the SAP taking into consideration the recommendations of the pilot phase review and independent assessment.

4.6 Strengthening and scaling up the pipeline

108. As at 31 August 2020, the GCF pipeline is comprised of 109 public- and private-sector funding proposals, which request a total GCF funding of USD 5.5 billion to support projects and programmes totalling USD 17.9 billion, when taking co-financing into account. Since 1 August 2019, the Secretariat has received 51 new funding proposals from AEs and NDAs, which are at the different review stages of completeness check and second level of due diligence, depending on the quality of the proposals.

109. The GCF pipeline includes 329 public and private sector concept notes, which request a total GCF funding of USD 14.9 billion, totalling USD 51.4 billion when taking co-financing into account. Since 1 August 2019, the Secretariat has received 106 new concept notes from AEs and NDAs.

110. Among efforts to further scale up the pipeline with high-quality projects, work by the Secretariat on the Communities of Practice and sectoral strategies and guidelines is ongoing and it is planned to start stakeholder consultations from September 2020, which will further strengthen the climate rationale of GCF projects and programmes across sectors. In addition, the GCF Programming Manual was published, which will support stakeholders in developing concept notes and funding proposals for GCF.

4.7 Disbursement of resources for the implementation of approved projects and programmes

111. The COP, in UNFCCC decision 10/CP.22, paragraph 10, requested the Board to enhance the delivery of resources by addressing those measures that are delaying the implementation of projects that have been approved by the Board, including the conclusion of pending AMAs and funded activity agreements (FAAs).

112. The Secretariat has continued to make every effort to expedite the conclusion of legal agreements to pave the way for project implementation and disbursements. AMAs⁸ have been signed with 82 of the 99 entities accredited to GCF as of 16 November 2020. Out of the 159 projects and programmes approved, FAAs for 126 projects have been signed. A growing number of projects and programmes have effective FAAs, allowing them to have moved to the implementation phase. While only one project had an effective FAA by the end of 2016, the number of projects with effective FAAs increased to 111 as of 16 November 2020, accounting for 70 per cent of the 159 approved projects worth USD 4.7 billion in GCF funding and covering 97 countries.

113. As at 16 November 2020, disbursements totalled USD 1.38 billion, excluding AE fees of USD 70 million, have been made, accounting for 29 per cent of the GCF funding for projects under implementation. Of that amount, 37 per cent has been disbursed for private sector projects and 63 per cent for public sector projects. The range of the initial targets for cumulative disbursement set in the 2020 work programme of USD 1.5–1.8 billion, was revised down due to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic to USD 1.4–1.5 billion by the end of 2020, and USD 1.9–2.1 billion by the end of 2021.

V. Support for mitigation and adaptation

114. The GCF Governing Instrument in paragraph 37 established that “the Fund will have thematic funding windows. Initially, the Fund will have windows for adaptation and mitigation. An integrated approach to funding mitigation and adaptation will be used to allow for cross-cutting projects and programmes”.

5.1 Support for forest-related actions

115. In UNFCCC decision 10/CP.22, paragraph 4, the COP urged the Board to finalize in a timely manner its work related to the guidance of the COP on financing for forests as mandated by UNFCCC decision 7/CP.21, paragraphs 23–25.

5.1.1 Operationalizing results-based payments for REDD-plus

116. The Board mandated, through decision B.14/03, the development of RFP for REDD-plus RBPs, including guidance consistent with the Warsaw Framework for REDD-plus and other REDD-plus UNFCCC decisions. Decision B.14/03 also mandated the development of further guidance to support efforts by NDAs and focal points to engage with GCF in the early phases of REDD-plus.

117. Building on the REDD-plus logic model and performance measurement framework, the Board, at its eighteenth meeting, adopted a pilot programme for REDD-plus RBPs.

118. As per decision B.18/07, the Board allocated up to USD 500 million to the RFP for the pilot programme for REDD-plus RBPs.

119. As at 16 November 2020, three concept notes had been received (Lao PDR, Papua New Guinea, Viet Nam) by GCF and eight funding proposals had been approved (Brazil, Ecuador,

⁸ An AMA is the central instrument in the relationship between GCF and an AE. It sets out the basic terms and conditions as to how the AE and GCF can work together for the use of GCF resources. Once entities are accredited to GCF, an AMA between GCF and the AE is to be signed as the last step in the accreditation process. The Board, through decision B.12/31, paragraph (f), requested the Secretariat to prioritize the execution of AMAs with those entities accredited by the Board.

Chile Paraguay, Indonesia, Colombia, Costa Rica and Argentina). At B.27 and after the approval of the last two project proposals, the allocation of USD 500 million to the RFP was exhausted. The available approved funds for the pilot programme were exhausted two years prior to the initially estimated end date of the RFP (last board meeting of 2022). The estimated mitigation potential amounted to 101 million tCO₂eq. The GCF Board at future meetings may consider the next steps under the REDD-plus RBPs considering the high demands from countries.

5.1.2 Private sector engagement on forest finance

120. In decision B.12/07, paragraph (f), the Board invited the Private Sector Advisory Group (PSAG) to make recommendations on the mobilization of private sector finance to progress GCF forestry-related areas.

121. The PSAG held meetings from 28 February to 1 March 2018 in Songdo, Republic of Korea to discuss this request from the Board and again in August 2018. A background document was prepared by the Secretariat to initiate and facilitate the discussion. This document focused on opportunities for engaging with the private sector in the context of pledges to reduce or eliminate deforestation and degradation in supply chains; engaging with institutional investors to diversify blends of finance; and the potential to leverage private sector funding on REDD-plus activities in compliance with the procedures established under the pilot programme for REDD-plus RBPs. A finalized version of the background paper on the PSAG recommendations on mobilization of private sector finance to progress the GCF forestry-related results areas has now been included in the review of the initial modalities of the Private Sector Facility and will be presented to the Board at upcoming Board meetings.

5.1.3 Alternative policy approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests

122. In decision B.12/07, paragraph (e), the Board requested the Secretariat to prepare a document regarding alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests consistent with decisions 16/CP.21, paragraph 6, and 7/CP.21, paragraph 25. The Secretariat is analysing options to implement the alternative policy approaches and is scheduled to present a document on Joint Mitigation and Adaptation to the Board for its consideration at one of its future meetings.

5.1.4 Further guidance for national designated authorities

123. By decision B.17/19, the Board encouraged NDAs and focal points to access readiness support directly, or to collaborate with readiness delivery partners and AEs to submit readiness requests for the early phases of REDD-plus, using the existing modalities for accessing readiness and preparatory support. The Board also encouraged NDAs and focal points to collaborate with AEs to submit concept notes, PPF requests and funding proposals that will facilitate support for the early phases of REDD-plus.

124. In the same decision, the Board requested the Secretariat to prepare appropriate communication materials to facilitate access to the information presented in the guidance document for early phases of REDD-plus (decision B.17/16), and to update the information provided in the light of future Board decisions when needed.

125. In June 2019 GCF launched a dedicated REDD-plus SAP to support countries to reach compliance with the UNFCCC requirements for RBPs.

126. GCF will continue to provide guidance for NDAs and focal points to facilitate engagement with GCF in the early phases of REDD-plus.

5.1.5 Support for technology collaborative research and development

127. In decision B.18/03, paragraph (a), the Board took note of options presented by the Secretariat on support for technology collaborative research, development and demonstration, in respect of two approaches: (i) climate technology innovation systems, and (ii) targeted climate technology research, development and demonstration support. In the same decision, paragraph (c), the Board subsequently requested the Secretariat to develop the terms of reference for an RFP to support climate technology incubators and accelerators.

128. At COP 24, the COP urged the Board to address policy gaps and included among the list of policies RFPs to support climate technology incubators and accelerators, in accordance with Board decision B.18/03 (decision 5/CP.24, paragraph 3 e). At B.22, the Co-Chairs proposed to consider how RFPs are used by GCF as a programming tool more broadly, and how to support climate technology incubators and accelerators in 2019 in the context of the update to the initial Strategic Plan for GCF, recently adopted at B.26.

129. Therefore, and in the meantime, the Secretariat continued to develop an approach to support incubators and accelerators in consultation with the Technology Executive Committee (TEC), the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), other climate funds and other stakeholders including investors, AEs, NDAs and technology practitioners. This approach is called the “Climate Innovation Facility”. The GCF Secretariat presented the concept of this three-stage facility (as shown in figure 6 below) to both the TEC and CTCN during their meetings in the first semester of 2020.⁹

Figure 6: Three stages of the GCF Climate Innovation Facility



130. Following this comprehensive consultation process, the next step is the development and submission of a funding proposal by an AE for stage 1 of the Climate Innovation Facility, envisioned for 2021.

5.1.6 Support for technology through the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme

131. In decision B.18/03, paragraph (d), the Board requested the Secretariat to continue collaborating with the Technology Mechanism in implementing support for technology. As at 31 August 2020, GCF has received 30 readiness requests submitted by NDAs and focal points with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (as the lead host of the CTCN) as delivery partner. Beyond the capacity-building provided with all readiness projects, the support for technology provides a window for communication between the NDA and national designated entities (NDEs). It also further enables access to finance for action on the mitigation and adaptation priorities of requesting countries.

132. As at 31 July 2020, the 30 CTCN submissions request over USD 9.8 million in GCF support, of which 24 have been approved, for a total commitment of USD 7.6 million. The

⁹ For information on the concept of the Climate Innovation Facility visit page 5 of the presentation: *GCF Work on Technology – Updates to the UNFCCC Technology Executive Committee* (2 April 2020), available at https://unfccc.int/ttclear/misc/_StaticFiles/gnwoerk_static/tn_meetings/92a6de90c008486797f6b495f55c1500/2d01d2555e2b4af48daa4ad3417d3b1b.pdf

remaining submissions are under consideration. The Secretariat will continue to work with countries and the CTCN in this effort.

133. The Secretariat has approved 11 requests, with a commitment value of USD 8.7 million for readiness support, that feature climate technology as a primary or secondary work area with delivery partners other than UNEP and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) as CTCN co-hosting organizations. This includes regional approaches in Latin America for e-mobility solutions and in the Caribbean for early warning systems. There are additional climate technology support requests in the pipeline; the Secretariat continues to work closely with NDAs and delivery partners to process these requests efficiently.

5.1.7 Support for technology through projects and programmes

134. Paragraphs 35 and 38 of the Governing Instrument mandate that GCF will finance agreed full and agreed incremental costs for activities to enable and support enhanced technology development and transfer, including innovative approaches. Subsequent Board decisions, as referenced above and in addition to others, reaffirm this mandate.

135. In order to enhance the reporting of technology-related activities in funding proposals, the Secretariat has revised the funding proposal template and the funding proposal manual and included guidance on how to report quantitatively and qualitatively on technology issues. The revised template and manual are available on the GCF website and will facilitate tracking of technology investments and reporting. In addition, the Secretariat continues to explore harmonization with existing indicators, methods and approaches adopted by other climate funds and international aid organizations to track technology-related support.

136. GCF will continue to update the COP on the progress of this tracking approach in future GCF annual reports.

137. Table 2 below provides a non-exhaustive, indicative presentation of the types of support for technology provided through GCF projects and programmes approved by the Board at B.24 and B.25 similar to the list included in the seventh report to the COP. Further information on these projects is available on the GCF website. The seven projects and programmes included in table 2 provide support to countries in all regions, including LDCs, SIDS and African States. These projects and programmes finance private and public sector activities, including support to municipalities, and some are implemented by DAEs.

Table 1: Examples of support for technology in the GCF portfolio (approved at B.24 and B.25)

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Result areas</i>	<i>Example of technology component</i>	<i>Estimated impact target^a</i>
<i>Cross-cutting (mitigation and adaptation)</i>			
<i>SAP013 - Scaling Smart, Solar, Energy Access Microgrids in Haiti</i>	<i>Energy generation and access; Livelihoods of people and communities</i>	<i>Solar photovoltaic system and smart metering technology</i>	<i>214.4k tCO₂ eq avoided and 268.7 thousand beneficiaries</i>
<i>FP137 - Ghana Shea Landscape Emission Reductions Project</i>	<i>Energy generation and access; Forests and land use</i>	<i>Technologies for the processing of shea fruits into kernels and production of fuel briquettes from shea processing waste</i>	<i>25.2 MtCO₂ eq avoided and 640.4 thousand beneficiaries</i>

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Result areas</i>	<i>Example of technology component</i>	<i>Estimated impact target^a</i>
Mitigation			
<i>FP130 - Indonesia REDD-plus RBP for results period 2014–2016</i>	<i>Forests and land use</i>	<i>Monitoring systems for groundwater levels through technology in peat areas and remote-sensing technology to improve burned scar and peat depth of burn estimation mapping to increase the accuracy of peat fire emissions calculations.</i>	<i>20.3 MtCO₂ eq avoided</i>
<i>FP132 - Enabling Implementation of Forest Sector Reform in Georgia to Reduce GHG Emissions from Forest Degradation</i>	<i>Forests and land use</i>	<i>Upgraded Solid Biofuels (USB) produced from woody or agricultural residues by modern processes and technologies to substitute fuelwood for heating. Deployment of drones, global positioning system (GPS) devices for registered logging trucks, satellite monitoring for strengthening of forest supervision.</i>	<i>16.1 MtCO₂ eq avoided and 1.1 million beneficiaries</i>
Adaptation			
<i>FP124 - Strengthening Climate Resilience of Subsistence Farmers and Agricultural Plantation Communities residing in the vulnerable river basins, watershed areas and downstream of the Knuckles Mountain Range Catchment of Sri Lanka</i>	<i>Ecosystems and ecosystem services; infrastructure and built environment; Health and well-being, and food and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities</i>	<i>Satellite technology for improved land and water management in upstream catchment areas to safeguard production of environmental goods and services, and land restoration technologies.</i>	<i>1.3 million beneficiaries</i>
<i>FP127 - Building Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Agricultural Livelihoods in Southern Zimbabwe</i>	<i>Health and well-being, and food and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities</i>	<i>Use of climate-resilient crop varieties, crop-livestock systems, as well as water-efficient technologies for irrigation.</i>	<i>2.3 million beneficiaries</i>

Abbreviations: M = million, K = thousand.

Note a: Measured by GCF core indicators: (1) expected tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂eq) to be reduced or avoided (mitigation only); and (2) expected total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries with increased resilience, disaggregated by gender (adaptation only).

138. The projects and programmes in table 2 above are valued at approximately USD 502.7 million, of which GCF financing totals USD 248.8 million. Although not all the committed GCF financing or co-financing can or should be counted as support for technology, this non-exhaustive list indicates GCF has committed a significant percentage of its resources to supporting climate technology and capacity-building in developing countries. At the next GCF report to the COP in 2021, the table above will present information directly provided by the AEs following the new funding proposal template.

5.1.8 **Strengthening linkages with the Technology Mechanism**

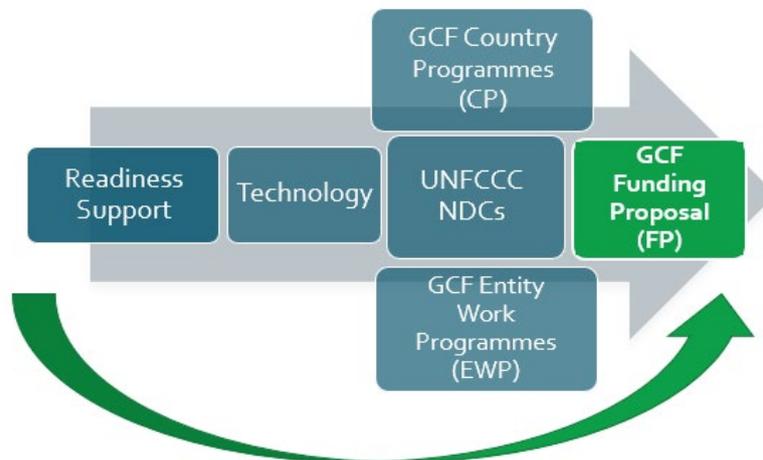
139. In UNFCCC decision 14/CP.22, paragraph 9, the COP invited the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to provide information on their actions in strengthening the linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism in their annual reports to the COP. This section addresses these mandates.

140. By UNFCCC decision B.14/02, paragraph (d), the Board requested the Secretariat to provide recommendations on further steps to enhance cooperation and coherence for consideration by the Board, and in the context of the GCF operational framework on complementarity and coherence and the annual event with the thematic bodies of the UNFCCC (see annex III on the Fourth Annual Meeting of Thematic Bodies).

141. By UNFCCC decision 14/CP.24, paragraph 7, the COP invited the CTCN to consult with GCF and the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) to identify ways to enhance information sharing among NDEs, NDAs and GEF focal points. The Secretariat attended a series of regional webinars and virtual meetings in 2020 organized by UNEP (co-host of CTCN) and also the twentieth TEC meeting and fifteenth CTCN Advisory Board meeting highlighting its continued support for technology development and transfer but also underlining the importance of coordination between NDEs and NDAs to guarantee continuation from readiness support through to funding proposal development – as illustrated in figure 7 below. Such coordination is fundamentally important for the necessary inclusion of technology priorities in the GCF country programmes (programming priorities of developing countries submitted to the GCF), UNFCCC Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and GCF entity work programmes (programming priorities of AEs submitted to GCF).

142. The Secretariat continues to actively participate in and contribute to the meetings of the TEC and the CTCN Advisory Board in order to strengthen linkages with the Technology Mechanism.

Figure 7: Linking GCF readiness support and technology priorities to GCF funding proposals through programming (GCF Country Programmes, UNFCCC NDCs, GCF Entity Work Programmes)



5.2 Capacity-building support

5.2.1 Capacity-building and support through the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme

143. The Readiness Programme is a strategic priority for GCF and was established to strengthen and build enabling environments to allow developing countries to access GCF resources. It provides support to NDAs and focal points to prepare their strategic frameworks, including country programmes, support for accreditation for DAEs, and to develop GCF programme pipelines on mitigation and adaptation in a coherent approach. Through decision B.22/11, the Board approved a new outcome which can provide capacity-building support for climate finance stakeholders in non-governmental sectors, including civil society organizations (CSOs), private sector actors, national financial institutions, and vulnerable groups such as indigenous peoples. The support is aimed at enhancing stakeholder engagement, crowding-in private sector investment, and ensuring broad-based participation in national climate finance programming processes. More details on the support provided by the Readiness Programme to building the capacities of developing countries can be found in section 4.1 above.

5.2.2 Capacity-building and support through projects and programmes

144. GCF continues to provide support for capacity-building through its projects and programmes as part of its adaptation and mitigation thematic windows. Usually, this comes as a separate capacity-building or technical assistance component. Such financial support and technical assistance can be classified under the following categories: (a) institutional capacity-building, including the strengthening or establishment, as appropriate, of national climate change secretariats or national focal points; (b) the enhancement and/or creation of an enabling environment; (c) capacity-building for the implementation of adaptation measures; (d) research and systematic observation, including meteorological, hydrological and climatological services; and (e) education, training and awareness-raising.

145. In 2020, the Secretariat developed its Programming manual which provides its stakeholders with overview of the GCF project/programme approval process, as adopted by the

Board, including NDAs and AEs. It also offers guidance on how to prepare and submit a funding proposal that meets GCF investment criteria. The Programming Manual aims to make project origination, development, appraisal, approval and implementation processes more transparent and predictable, as well as to simplify the process of accessing GCF resources.

146. In addition, the Secretariat started to develop sector guidance under the eight GCF results areas, which aims to respond to decision B.17/08 and seeks to provide guidance to AEs, NDAs and other stakeholders on potential areas where GCF investment in relevant sectors would have the most impact. These guidance documents will be made available for consultation in 2020 with various stakeholders.

5.2.3 **Capacity-building provided through projects and programmes supported by the Private Sector Facility**

147. Resources have been invested to support national institutions and other stakeholders addressing legal and regulatory barriers for low-emission energy systems and green financing institutions in developing countries, including in SIDS and LDCs. Resources have been provided to:

- (a) Address, where relevant, regulatory, structural, and technical constraints such as inadequate independent power producer regulatory frameworks, limited planning and dispatch capacity, and overall grid integration challenges;
- (b) Undertake policy dialogues with governments in the beneficiary countries and regions to improve the regulatory environment for mitigation and adaptation finance and to remove the market barriers to the development of solar projects by supporting the implementation of regulatory and policy regimes that provide clear and predictable rules for solar project development in the region; and
- (c) Further advance the preparation of green banks and other climate finance programmes.

148. Such assistance will prepare the way for the entry of climate private investment, and will create clarity and a stable, reliable environment for climate investment. Aspects of the enabling environment that have an immediate impact on stimulating solar private sector investment have been prioritized, including support for: the creation of a simplified regulatory framework for feed-in-tariffs for on-grid solar solutions; the development of standard power purchase agreements; independent power producer tenders and procurement processes; tariff structures; and development of a framework of financial and technical incentives.

149. In addition to this effort, other forms of support for financing schemes have been provided in specific cases, such as for the establishing platforms for knowledge and learning as well as a knowledge-sharing plan for different actors including financiers, government officials, legislators, developers and other stakeholders. The objective is to support the full operationalization and testing of the established regulatory framework for non-sovereign backed power purchase agreements. This will allow governments to build on lessons learned and potentially standardize an economy-wide process.

150. For adaptation, support has been provided to strengthen the beneficiaries' capacities through training and technical assistance services to develop best adaptation measures for production models, improving their organizational capabilities and introducing new technologies for adaptation to climate change.

151. Such assistance is provided to support the successful implementation of the project and to support an enabling environment.

152. For projects related to technical assistance and capacity-building, resources are provided to support the optimal implementation of subprojects, from their design phase to their

implementation and monitoring phase. This includes capacity-building to ensure implementation complies with the functioning of the approved scheme and to design adaptation measures adequately.

153. To further strengthen the regulatory environment, necessary capacity-building and technical assistance is provided to:

- (a) Enhance stakeholders' knowledge about climate change and threats imposed, as well as adaptation strategies, and organizational aspects of MSMEs to face climate change;
- (b) Perform feasibility assessments; and to support lessons learned and dissemination activities, among others; and
- (c) Promote the adoption of best practices and increase the quality of the projects by beneficiaries and international financial institutions (IFIs).

VI. Facilitating an increase in the number of direct access proposals in the GCF pipeline

154. The COP, in UNFCCC decision 10/CP.22, paragraph 6, requested the Board to facilitate an increase in the number of direct access proposals in the pipeline and to report to the COP on progress made in this regard.

155. The Governing Instrument identifies direct access as a modality through which recipient countries receive funding. One of the core operational modalities identified in the GCF Strategic Plan for 2015–2018 is ensuring the responsiveness of the GCF to developing countries' needs and priorities by enhancing country programming and direct access. By decisions B.13/20, B.13/21, and B.14/07, the Board requested the Secretariat to facilitate and enhance access to the resources of GCF by DAEs through a number of channels, including SAP and the Readiness Programme.

156. The Board further requested the Secretariat to include information related to approaches taken to facilitate an increase in direct access proposals in decision B.18/02, paragraph (c) in the annual report to the COP. That information is included in annex VIII.

6.1 Current engagement with accredited direct access entities

157. In line with the initial Strategic Plan for GCF, the Secretariat is working with all international and regional direct access entities to update or develop entity work programmes (EWPs). For coherence and efficiency, the work programmes of national DAEs are being integrated into the country programmes of their respective countries or are being developed separately where the country has decided not to develop a country programme. Aiming to strengthen the proactive and strategic approach of GCF to programming and to deliver country-owned, high-impact proposals, the EWP includes information on the overall engagement with GCF envisioned by the AEs, focus areas, the potential pipeline with GCF, as well as readiness needs. For GCF-1, the Secretariat has developed a new process to strengthen the proactive, strategic and upstream approach of GCF to programming and pipeline development, and seeks stronger synergies between EWPs, country programming and funding proposals.

158. As at 31 July 2020, based on the new process for EWPs, the EWPs of two regional DAEs are currently under review by the Secretariat, and the Secretariat is assisting the remaining regional DAEs to develop their EWPs, and national DAEs to integrate their programming plans into their country programmes.

159. The Secretariat maintains a steady dialogue with all DAEs and continues to explore opportunities to provide further technical support to NDAs and DAEs for developing high-quality funding proposals. The Secretariat is also providing technical assistance to all DAEs upon their request and confirmation by their NDAs to develop projects and programmes for submission to GCF. As at 31 July 2020, the Secretariat has supported 10 national and regional DAEs in developing and/or improving concept notes, funding proposals and PPF application packages.

6.2 Further efforts to increase the amount of direct access proposals in the GCF pipeline

160. Within GCF a number of channels provide modalities that serve to increase, or facilitate an increase in, the origination of funding proposals from DAEs. The Secretariat works with direct access AEs and provides dedicated and targeted support in translating the identified needs into readiness requests and PPF applications while ensuring alignment with the respective NDA or focal point. Detailed information on the provision of support to DAEs is available in section 4.2.1.

161. Furthermore, the Board, in decision B.13/21, decided on the operational modalities of the PPF. In line with that decision, the PPF will support project and programme preparation requests from all AEs, especially DAEs, and especially for projects in the micro to small category, with a view to enhancing the balance and diversity of the project pipeline.

162. As at 16 November 2020, 37 PPF applications in total were approved, of which 25 were submitted by DAEs. With the support from PPF, 3 Funding Proposals from DAEs have been approved by the GCF Board. In addition, 2 funding proposals from DAEs are submitted and under GCF review and AE revision.

163. As of the reporting date, there are 8 active PPF applications with letters of no-objection submitted by DAEs. The Secretariat is working with all DAEs to help them develop further project concept notes and associated PPF applications. Much of the support sought in the PPF requests is to conduct feasibility studies, environmental and social impact assessments, and stakeholder consultations that can help high potential project concept notes to advance into successful funding proposals.

6.3 Expected results of funding proposals from direct access entities

164. The Secretariat continues to work closely with DAEs and NDAs/focal points in developing their pipelines of proposals to be submitted to GCF. The sector/results areas guidelines, currently in the draft stage, would enable the DAEs and NDAs to improve the quality and number of their proposals in the GCF pipeline.

165. As at 16 November 2020, the GCF pipeline contains 38 funding proposals from DAEs, requesting USD 1.4 billion of GCF funding, in addition to 108 concept notes requesting USD 3.6 billion in GCF support.

6.4 Enhancing direct access

166. The enhancing direct access (EDA) pilot phase is an RFP, approved by the GCF Board in 2015 and launched in June 2016, to enhance the channelling of GCF climate financing in developing countries through DAEs, whose level of GCF accreditation allows specialized functions such as granting awards and/or on-lending/blending.

167. One of the key objectives of the EDA is to enhance country ownership and empower national and local institutions in managing climate finance provided by GCF.

168. As at 16 November 2020, the EDA pipeline consisted of a total of 12 public sector proposals which includes 4 full funding proposals and 8 concept notes submitted by the DAEs. The total GCF financing value of these 12 proposals is USD 218 million.

169. The Secretariat's newly established EDA team has drafted guidelines on EDA proposal development, currently undergoing consultations with the partners of the locally led climate action track implemented by the Global Commission on Adaptation, in partnership with the World Resource Institute. The Secretariat aims to publish the EDA guidelines in the first quarter of 2021 in order to strengthen the capacity and interest of AEs to submit EDA proposals.

170. Along with the continuous effort to support DAEs, GCF has engaged with other donors (i.e. Adaptation Fund, Asian Development Bank etc.) and partners (i.e. World Resource Institute, the Global Commission on Adaptation etc.) to improve outreach and further expand the potential opportunities to unlock climate finance through EDA,.

171. The Secretariat is also currently working on developing knowledge products that can support DAEs in the development of EDA proposals.

VII. Complementarity and coherence with other funds

7.1 Operational framework on complementarity and coherence

172. The Board is set to consider the annual update on complementarity and coherence at its last meeting of 2020 (B.27). The workplan of the Board for 2019 adopted at B.23 identifies the updated operational framework on complementarity and coherence for 2019–2020 as a matter to be addressed in relation to the strategic plan and outcomes of the replenishment process. Relevant information about the annual update on complementarity and coherence in reference to 2020 will be provided to the COP in the next GCF annual report, prior to COP 26.

173. The third Annual Dialogue of Climate Finance Delivery Channels was held on Wednesday, 11 December 2019 during COP 25. The meeting, which was open to members of the respective governing bodies of the institutions, was chaired by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Executive Director and attended by the Chair of the Adaptation Fund (AF) Board, the Manager of the Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat, the Head of the Climate Investment Funds (CIFs), one of the incoming Co-Chairs of the GCF Board and the CEO and Chairperson of the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

174. The theme for discussions at the dialogue was how climate funds can strategically and synergistically support an enhanced post-2020 ambition period. The participants agreed on the need to continue enhancing cooperation, sharing information on ongoing strategic efforts, assessing progress in collaboration among the climate funds and identifying further areas for collaboration.

175. At B.27, the Board took note of the annual update on the implementation of the complementarity and coherence framework presented as part of the "Report on the activities of

the Secretariat¹⁰. The implementation of the operational framework has focused on collaboration with Global Environment Facility (GEF), including the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), Climate Investment Funds (CIF) and Adaptation Fund (AF). In addition, collaboration with the Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action Facility has begun. In accordance with the operational framework on complementarity and coherence, outcomes and updates are included below.

Table 1: Summary and update on 2019-2020 activities

	Global Environment Facility, including LDCF	Adaptation Fund	Climate Investment Funds
<i>Coordination of support and programming</i>	<i>In the context of the “coordinated engagement” initiative, besides actively monitoring and seeking synergies with pilot countries, the GCF and GEF have identified opportunities for maximizing synergies with the GEF’s 7 “Global Programme to Support Countries with the Shift to Electric Mobility” and counted with the GEF’s contribution by their experience with Great Green Wall (GGW) for the development of the GCF’s GGW programme. Also, the GCF enhanced understanding of interactions in funding proposals to apply lessons to programming, including through the coordinated engagement initiative, with 6 countries actively engaging to proactively seek synergies between the two funds.</i>	<i>In coordination with the AF, the GCF is supporting the Community of Practice of Direct Access Entities (CPDAE) committee for the development of a Readiness proposal to fund the initiative’s Action Plan to strengthening DAEs. The Secretariats are also in advanced stage of discussions for establishing a “Coordinated Scaling Up Approach” with the objective of facilitating the scaling up of AF projects with GCF resources.</i>	<i>In relation to the CIF’s new programming areas for 2021 and beyond, their ongoing consultation with donors, and the GCF’s Updated Strategic Plan 2020-2023, both Secretariats are communicating to coordinate synergic interventions in countries and sectors.</i>
<i>Learning & information-sharing, including on M&E and Policies and procedures</i>	<i>Given the exceptional circumstances of the COVID-19 pandemic, exchanges among AF, GCF and GEF are often scheduled to understand how it is affecting climate funds’ operations and what measures are being implemented to countervail the negative effects and support countries to craft green recovery responses.</i>		<i>Building on a previous experience of jointly commissioning a study, the Secretariats are establishing a “Climate Finance Synergies Partnership” (CFSP) aiming to provide a forum for continuous and systematic learning and knowledge management between climate funds, countries, and other relevant stakeholders.</i>
	<i>In the context of a collaboration platform on results, indicators, and methodologies for measuring impact, the climate funds are having regular exchanges of current practices to better understand each fund’s experiences, commonalities and differences aiming at better integration in the future. Furthermore, the Annual Dialogue with Climate Funds (Decision B.13/12) has been</i>		

¹⁰ Report on the activities of the Secretariat <https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/gcf-b27-inf12>

an important opportunity for the heads of each fund to meet and discuss common issues and ways to enhance cooperation for complementary and coherence. The last session took place at COP25 in Madrid and this year's Dialogue will take place virtually in November 2020.

VIII. Gender, social and environmental considerations in the work of GCF

8.1 Gender considerations in the work of GCF

176. In UNFCCC decision 21/CP.22, paragraph 21, the COP requested the Financial Mechanism and its operating entities to include in their respective annual reports to the COP information on the integration of gender considerations in all aspects of their work. In response to this guidance, the Board through decision B.15/03 decided to include, where feasible, gender considerations in all the activities of GCF and requested the Secretariat to include such information in its annual report to the COP. Information on actions taken on gender is hereby provided.

8.1.1 Review and adoption of updated Gender Policy and Gender Action Plan

177. At B.24 in November 2019, the Board adopted through decision B.24/12, the updated Gender Policy¹¹ and Gender Action Plan 2020–2023¹². The updated policy gave emphasis to requirements on AEs to submit concept notes and as part of their funding proposal: (i) a gender assessment along with appropriate environmental and social assessments; and (ii) a project-level gender action plan for all activities of mitigation and adaptation, as implemented through both the public and private sector. The gender assessment shall integrate an analysis of context and sociocultural factors underlying gender inequality which are exacerbated by climate change and optimize the potential contributions of women and men of all ages to build both individual and collective resilience to climate change. This assessment shall be used to inform project formulation, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. The purpose of the Gender Action Plan is to ensure through designated actions, that the challenges faced by women and vulnerable groups in accessing and benefiting from projects and programmes financed by GCF are addressed. The project-level gender action plan shall be based on the gender analysis and shall contain gender-related activities, baselines, sex-disaggregated indicators and targets, roles and responsibilities, and financial and human resources. The secretariat will continue to review the gender related reports that AEs submit through the annual performance report.

8.1.2 Addressing gender issues in programmes and projects

178. Thirteen funding proposals were approved at B.24, six at B.25 and fifteen at B.26 and the Secretariat's commitment to mainstreaming gender ensured that all GCF funding proposals approved in 2019 and 2020 contain gender assessments and gender action plans with sex disaggregated data. The projects approved illustrate GCF's continued commitment to gender equality and women's empowerment through deliberate actions. The projects intend to undertake various interventions that will address identified challenges to women and vulnerable groups from equally participating in and benefiting from project intervention. These interventions include actions to support women to access and benefit from capacity enhancement interventions, provide access to finance, services, land, tailored climate

¹¹ GCF Gender Policy <https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/gcf-gender-policy.pdf>

¹² GCF Gender Action Plan 2020–2023 <https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/gender-action-plan.pdf>

information and skills development initiatives. Projects through their action plans make specific and targeted action to prioritize women owned/led companies for funding, formulation and developing capacities of women self-help groups and women led groups while at the same time increasing women's presence in various committees that have a bearing on their wellbeing and interests. Further activities are aimed at aiding women with access to decision-making processes and positions, raise awareness on gender and climate issues, to name a few. Projects also focus on contributing towards improving the enabling environment to promote and implement gender responsive actions. The focus on this is to mainstream gender into policies, national frameworks, targeted trainings on gender mainstreaming to government institutions, financial institutions, local communities and groups, to foster and enhance the enabling environment to address gender inequality and empowerment issues. Focus is also given to developing, documenting and sharing knowledge on gender related issues as projects progress with the implementation of their respective gender action plans. The implementation of the gender action plans are supported through dedicated gender experts as well as budget.

8.1.3 **Addressing gender inequality issues through readiness and national adaptation plans**

179. GCF will continue to mainstream gender, ensuring that the development of national adaptation plans include: strengthened commitment to integrating gender in policies and legal frameworks; stakeholder engagement in NAP development processes, particularly of women's organizations and organizations representing gender equality; ensuring gender balance in various meetings, workshops and the conduct of gender analysis and collection and use of sex disaggregated data; allocation of budgets, gender expertise and monitoring for gender results. Support provided to the readiness and project preparation also follows the same aspirations focusing on assisting AEs to formulate gender policies, conduct project-specific gender assessments and develop gender action plans. The funding activities include many interventions that are aligned to GCF's gender policy objectives and contribute towards the achievement of gender equality and women's empowerment of the UNFCCC and Sustainable Development Goal 5. The Secretariat has also engaged in various virtual events, where the updated GCF Gender Policy has been presented to various audiences and has also engaged and continue to engage with and provided guidance to AEs as they develop their gender assessment and gender action plans as part of the funding proposals submitted to GCF.

8.2 Environmental and Social Policy of GCF

180. By decision B.07/02, paragraph (c), the Board adopted on an interim basis the performance standards of the International Finance Corporation with regard to environmental and social safeguards (ESS). Paragraph (d) of the same decision resolved to develop ESS for GCF within three years of becoming operational. The COP has issued guidance to GCF with regard to the development of ESS (decision 9/CP.20, annex, paragraph 21).

181. The Board by decision B.19/10 adopted the GCF Environmental and Social Policy. The Environmental and Social Policy, which forms an integral component of the environmental and social management system (ESMS), a broad operational framework for achieving improvements in environmental and social outcomes while addressing any unintended adverse impacts of GCF-financed activities. Another key component of the ESMS are the ESS which set out the requirements of the ESMS and the Environmental and Social Policy.

182. Further, the Board in decision B.23/02 requested the Secretariat to proceed with the development of the GCF ESS, based on the approach presented in the annex to document GCF/B.23/21/Add.02, section 4.1, titled "GCF interim environmental and social safeguards with

revisions and enhancements” and approved the budget for its development. The approach involves a 21-month three-stage process led by the Secretariat and involving extensive stakeholder consultations. The development of the ESS will also take into consideration the findings of the IEU evaluation as well as the cost implications related to the ESS requirements. The IEU evaluation, completed and published in February 2020, provided recommendations which will be considered in the development of the GCF ESS. Procurement for the professional services of a consulting firm that will assist the Secretariat in the ESS development is in progress. Initially planned to be presented to the Board in 2021, the draft ESS is now targeted to be presented to the Board for its consideration in 2022.

183. The Secretariat continues to conduct its environmental and social due diligence on activities proposed for funding including those under the SAP, REDD-plus and the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme pursuant to the ESS standards and the Environmental and Social Policy. Further monitoring and review in relation to the environmental and social performance of supported activities is also carried out by the Secretariat.

8.3 GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy

184. In UNFCCC decision 4/CP.20, the COP requested operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to consider the recommendation of the Adaptation Committee, which encouraged GCF, GEF and the Adaptation Fund to enhance consideration of local, indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices and their integration into relevant aspects of GCF operations.

8.3.1 Consideration of indigenous knowledge

185. Towards providing a profile of the extent to which local, indigenous and traditional knowledge is reflected in GCF-funded activities, the Secretariat has begun highlighting good practices from different projects and two case studies are shared below.

186. In northern Pakistan a GCF project to reduce the risk of flooding from melting glaciers is incorporating the traditional knowledge of glacier grafting as part of a suite of adaptive measures.

187. In Colombia, GCF financing has supported the organization – by the National Indigenous Organization of Colombia (ONIC) – of the country’s first indigenous national forum on climate change. ONIC, through the Autonomous Indigenous Intercultural University, is also spearheading the development of a training programme on climate change adaptation for Zenú people. This is intended to ensure indigenous peoples have a key role in a GCF project which is improving the climate resilience of vulnerable communities in the northern Colombian wetland region of La Mojana.

8.3.2 Integration into GCF operations

188. Since the adoption of the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy by decision B.19/11, GCF has undertaken work towards incorporating considerations related to indigenous peoples into its decision-making, with all funding proposals reviewed for consistency with the policy requirements and objectives.

189. The establishment of the indigenous peoples’ advisory group is in progress. The group will provide advice to the indigenous peoples’ focal point, NDAs, and AEs and executing entities on GCF-financed activities affecting indigenous peoples, review the implementation and monitoring of the policy, and provide guidance and advice to the Board as may be requested.

8.3.3 Technical support to the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform

190. The GCF is providing inputs to the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform, particularly in their mapping relating to funding for the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities from all regions affected by climate change.

IX. Privileges and immunities

191. In UNFCCC decision 12/CP.25, paragraph 8, the COP encouraged the Board to continue its efforts to ensure that the GCF enjoys privileges and immunities. In paragraph 9 of the same decision, the COP took note of the engagement of the COP President with the Secretary General of the United Nations on the matter of granting privileges and immunities for the GCF and its officials through a possible institutional linkage between the United Nations and the GCF, and requested the COP President to report on this engagement at COP26, whereupon it would continue its consideration of the matter.

192. In order to support such engagement, since early 2020, the Secretariat has been exchanging informal views with the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs on a potential linkage, including in relation to the possible form and scope any such linkage, between the United Nations and the GCF, in order to determine the viability of providing GCF and its officials with the privileges and immunities referred to in paragraph 8 of the Governing Instrument. As at 31 August 2020, these exchanges are ongoing, and the GCF will provide the necessary updates to the COP President in order for the COP President to fulfil the mandate given to it in UNFCCC decision 12/CP.25, paragraph 9.

193. In addition to the discussions with the United Nations on the matter of a potential linkage, GCF has continued its efforts to negotiate and finalize bilateral agreements with countries regarding the privileges and immunities of GCF.

194. Between 1 August 2019 and 16 November 2020, the GCF has entered into a further four bilateral agreements on privileges and immunities (with Bhutan, the Congo, Maldives and Mongolia). The total number of signed bilateral agreements regarding the privileges and immunities of GCF now stands at 25. The countries with which GCF has entered into such agreements are: Antigua and Barbuda; Armenia; Barbados; Belize; Bhutan, the Congo; Cook Islands; Georgia; Grenada; Guyana; Honduras; Kiribati; Maldives, Micronesia (Federated States of); Mongolia; Montenegro; Namibia; Papua New Guinea; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Uruguay; Vanuatu; and Zambia.

195. The GCF notes, however, that progress on the finalization of such bilateral agreements has slowed during 2020. This is due to many governments focusing their resources on responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. The GCF will nevertheless continue its efforts to conclude bilateral agreements as promptly as practicable, taking into account the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on, and the specific circumstances of, countries.

X. Institutional consolidation

196. GCF values diversity in the workplace and has a zero tolerance for racism, sexism or any other form of discrimination. It is committed to creating and maintaining a respectful, professional working environment for all personnel. Protecting staff and organizational partners from inappropriate behaviour is a GCF priority.

197. The Independent Integrity Unit (IIU) fully investigates all complaints of misconduct in accordance with its terms of reference, and other applicable Board-approved policies and it reports directly to the GCF Board. Only 1 out of 15 potential staff misconduct cases in 2018 and

1 out of 24 potential staff misconduct cases in 2019 were substantiated (i.e. proven) by the IIU as cases of actual staff misconduct.¹³

198. GCF is continuously improving its work environment, for example by strengthening its grievance architecture to enable staff to raise and resolve concerns in a safe and constructive manner, free from retaliation.

199. In 2019 GCF established administrative review and appeals procedures, which include an appeals committee, and recruited an Ethics Senior Advisor. In 2020, GCF strengthened its human resources team and independent mediation capacity, and is developing a manual on internal, external and independent grievance mechanisms.

200. GCF is also taking measures to strengthen its organizational culture so that it is fully aligned with GCF core values and respects, nurtures and protects staff. In 2019, GCF established 'culture circles' with staff, which fed into defining GCF's five core values:

- (a) Commitment to climate action;
- (b) Innovation;
- (c) Respect;
- (d) Responsiveness; and
- (e) Trust.

201. In parallel, a set of principles and commitments were adopted by the senior management team to lead the organization forward. Those principles and commitments were then integrated into 2020 performance targets for all senior managers.

202. GCF has also conducted a series of training programmes on sexual exploitation, sexual abuse and sexual harassment (SEAH) during the first quarter of 2020.

XI. Recommendations of the Independent Redress Mechanism

203. In UNFCCC decision 7/CP.21, paragraph 20 the COP urged the Board to operationalize the IEU, Independent Redress Mechanism (IRM) and IIU as a matter of urgency and to make public the procedures Parties and affected individuals should follow when seeking redress until the IRM is operationalized. In the arrangements between the COP and GCF, GCF is required to include in its annual reports to the COP the recommendations of its IRM, and any action taken by the GCF Board in response to those recommendations.

11.1 Procedures and Guidelines of the Independent Redress Mechanism

204. The IRM has been fully operationalized. The Procedures and Guidelines (PGs) of the IRM were presented to the Board for approval at B.22 in February 2019. The Board adopted the PGs of the IRM, which now enhance the framework procedures in the terms of reference of the IRM and have replaced the interim procedures for the reconsideration of funding decisions adopted by decision B.13/24.

¹³ The IIU's annual report can be found in document GCF/B.25/Inf.10, available at: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/gcf-b25-inf10>

11.2 Supporting operating procedures of the Independent Redress Mechanism

205. Additionally, the IRM has issued supporting operating procedures (SOPs) effective from February 2020. The SOPs consist of internally facing guidance to IRM staff on implementing the terms of reference and the PGs of the IRM.

206. While adopting the PGs of the IRM the Board requested that the Head of the IRM, in consultation with the Ethics and Audit Committee, consider options to facilitate the Board's consideration of reports from the IRM containing its findings and recommendations relating to requests for reconsideration and grievances or complaints. The IRM has developed such guidelines in consultation with the Ethics and Audit Committee, and these will be presented to the Board for consideration at B.27 later in the year.

11.3 Independent Redress Mechanism Advisory Report on the prevention of sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment in GCF projects or programmes

207. In 2019, the IRM developed an Advisory Report on the prevention of sexual exploitation, harassment and abuse in GCF funded projects. The GCF Secretariat provided a management response to the IRM's Advisory Report in January 2020, and the IRM presented its Advisory Report and the Secretariat's management response to the Ethics and Audit Committee. The Advisory Report and management response have been presented to the Board as an information document for B.26 in August 2020. The Advisory Report¹⁴ and management response¹⁵ have also been published on the IRM website.

11.4 Self-initiated inquiry FP001 – Peru

208. In the exercise of its functions under paragraph 12 of its terms of reference, which allow for self-initiated proceedings by the IRM if certain conditions are met, the IRM commenced a preliminary inquiry into information received about potential mis-categorization and lack of free, prior, informed consent in GCF project number FP001, Peru. The IRM found there was prima facie evidence that the conditions set out in paragraph 12 for initiating an investigation were met, but did not initiate proceedings under that paragraph in view of an undertaking given by the Secretariat on 1 May 2019 to implement several remedial actions. Three of the four remedial actions have been implemented by the GCF Secretariat.¹⁶ These include the issuance of guidance on free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) requirements, and on risk categorization for projects involving indigenous peoples, and the completion of a legal assessment/opinion examining the potential impacts of the creation of the Áreas de Conservación Ambiental (ACA) on collective land rights of indigenous people who are part of the project. The fourth remedial action is for the GCF Secretariat to ensure that the consent documentation for the creation of the ACA is aligned with the guidance on free, prior and informed consent that has now been issued

¹⁴

<https://irm.greenclimate.fund/documents/1061332/1197271/Advisory+Report+on+preventing+SEAH/7d3ea876-41f7-a43d-adc0-252d99f943b8>

¹⁵ <https://irm.greenclimate.fund/documents/1061332/1197271/SEAH+Advisory+-+Management+Response+-+disclaimer+included/804c1abc-d7a6-28b0-2863-4c410f9a7be2>

¹⁶ For more details, see the GCF Secretariat's latest progress report, available at: <https://irm.greenclimate.fund/documents/1061332/1198301/Memo+FP001+IRM+Progress+Update+June+2020.pdf/85bd915c-a703-ae5-abc6-ad48d3673c3b>

by GCF. This will be assessed on submission of the consent documentation for the ACA establishment by the AE. If at that point the IRM is satisfied with the actions taken by the Secretariat, then the IRM will not initiate proceedings under paragraph 12 of its terms of reference and this case will be closed. If, however, the IRM is not satisfied that the undertakings given have been implemented, then the IRM retains the option to initiate proceedings, and the information received that triggered the inquiry shall be treated as an eligible complaint, and the procedures for grievances or complaints set out in the Procedures and Guidelines of the IRM shall be followed by the IRM.

11.5 Complaint relating to FP043 – Morocco

209. The IRM received a complaint in February 2020 relating to GCF funded project FP043, the Saïss Water Conservation Project, based in the Saïss Plain in Morocco. The complaint centres around the insufficiency of the consultation conducted and the lack of information provided to the complainant(s) and others who are affected by this project. The complaint also raised concerns relating to access to water and the affordability of that access. This complaint was declared eligible for further processing in April 2020.¹⁷ In June 2020 the IRM concluded the initial steps and process choice phase. During the consultation process, the four potential parties, namely the complainant(s), the GCF Secretariat, the AE and the executing entity, indicated their willingness to resolve the issues through problem-solving processes, each of them acting in different capacities and roles of their choosing. It is hoped that this participatory and voluntary approach of problem-solving will assist the parties to develop a joint solution to the concerns raised by the complainant(s) in a way that is satisfactory to all parties involved in the process. The Initial Steps Report detailing the outcomes of this phase, and the next steps, is available on the IRM website.¹⁸

11.6 Complaint relating to FP084 – India

210. The IRM received a complaint in May 2020 relating to GCF funded project FP084: Enhancing climate resilience of India's coastal communities. The complaint related to the development of a housing scheme in Andhra Pradesh and to the clearance of mangroves for that housing scheme. The complaint was that the GCF should have taken steps to stop the felling of mangroves for this scheme and should stop the scheme and any further felling of mangroves, in particular because GCF has a project in the state of Andhra Pradesh which claims to conserve those mangroves. The IRM declared the complaint ineligible¹⁹ because the felling of the mangroves for the housing scheme in Andhra Pradesh did not occur within the project area of FP084, nor was the felling conducted by, or on behalf of, GCF or the AE. As such, any negative impacts resulting from the felling of mangroves for the development of the housing scheme are not as a result of the GCF funded project.

¹⁷ The eligibility report is available on the IRM website at:
<https://irm.greenclimate.fund/documents/1061332/1198301/C0003+Morocco+-+Eligibility+Determination+-+Final+-+7+April+2020+-+For+publication.pdf/f36316df-727b-e09f-b59d-d9cff8c5f355>

¹⁸ See:
https://irm.greenclimate.fund/documents/1061332/1198301/C0003+Morocco_IRM_initial+steps_22+June+2020_Website+publication.pdf/1b70c307-f957-7518-6eb3-c1aebc10d6b4

¹⁹ For more details, see the eligibility determination:
<https://irm.greenclimate.fund/documents/1061332/1198301/C0004+India+-+Eligibility+Determination+-+Final+-+for+publication.pdf/b5e137c1-4fea-7cfa-b75d-97b805f320f8>.

11.7 Reconsideration requests

211. There have been no requests for reconsideration of funding decisions filed with the IRM during the reporting period.

11.8 Pre-cases

212. The IRM received 10 pre-cases during the reporting period. Pre-cases are communications from external third parties that may mature into complaints or reconsideration requests. Of these seven have been closed, with two maturing into complaints, and three are pending.

XII. Reports from the Independent Evaluation Unit

213. The COP, in UNFCCC decision 5/CP19, paragraph 4, requests the Board to report on the implementation of the arrangements between the COP and GCF, and in annex I, paragraph 2 of the same decision, the COP stipulates that GCF reports should include those of the IEU, including for the purposes of the periodic reviews of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention.

214. **Independent assessment of the GCF country ownership approach (COA).** In accordance with decision B.21/11, the IEU conducted an independent assessment of the GCF country ownership approach with the following aims:

- (a) To consider how well GCF has conceptualized and operationalized country ownership;
- (b) To review how well it incorporates country needs and ownership into the design and implementation of its policies and practices;
- (c) To examine the key factors that enable and detract from country ownership; and
- (d) To draw lessons from how country ownership is being interpreted and implemented in different contexts and make recommendations for improvement.

215. The assessment was completed in time for submission to the twenty-fourth meeting of the GCF Board. This evaluation was again considered in the B.27 agenda. However, the item was not opened during B.27. It examines the success of incorporating country needs and country ownership in the design and implementation of GCF's policies and practices. The full evaluation report, executive summary, and relevant communications and outreach products are available on the [COA evaluation page](#)²⁰ of the IEU's website.

216. **Independent assessment of the GCF's environmental and social safeguards (ESS) and environmental and social management system (ESMS).** The IEU conducted an independent assessment of the GCF's ESS in accordance with decision B.21/11 with the following aims:

- (a) To assess the extent to which the GCF is effectively preventing, mitigating and managing potential environmental and social risks and adverse impacts, with a special focus on LDCs, SIDS and African countries; and
- (b) To assess the extent to which the GCF is effectively promoting environmental, social and economic and development co-benefits and taking a gender-sensitive approach.

²⁰ <https://ieu.greenclimate.fund/evaluation/coa2019>

- (c) To assess how well the GCF is monitoring and reporting on environmental and social impacts and co-benefits.

217. The IEU's assessment of ESS and ESMS was completed in time for submission to the twenty-fifth meeting of the GCF Board. This evaluation was again considered in the B.27 agenda. However, the item was not opened during B.27. The assessment evaluates how well GCF fulfils its obligation to manage all environmental and social risks and performance associated with its climate change activities. The full evaluation report, executive summary, and relevant communications and outreach products are available on the [ESS evaluation page](#)²¹ of the IEU website.

218. **Independent assessment of the GCF's Simplified Approval Process (SAP) Pilot Scheme.** In June 2020, the IEU completed its rapid assessment of GCF's Simplified Approval Process (SAP) Pilot Scheme. This assessment examines whether GCF's SAP modality provides simpler and accelerated access to GCF resources. The assessment found that the time it takes for SAP approval is insignificantly shorter than the GCF's regular project approval processes (365 days versus 399 days). The SAP has been responsive to LDCs, accounting for half of the SAP portfolio, but not to SIDS, which account for only two projects. The IEU's recommendations include specific considerations for the Board (paragraphs a and b) and for the Secretariat (paragraphs c through g):

(For the GCF Board)

- (a) Consider simplifying the SAP review criteria and develop tailored investment criteria;
(b) Consider delegating authority to the Executive Director for a faster approval of projects that meet the SAP eligibility criteria;

(For the GCF Secretariat)

- (c) Further simplify and accelerate the SAP review and post-approval processes. Clearly explain the key GCF concepts, such as 'climate rationale' and 'ready for scale up' and establish a consistent set of guidelines for the Secretariat and independent Technical Advisory Panel review;
(d) Implement the following elements of the Board decisions that have not been implemented: simplified financial terms, approvals in the absence of Board meetings, independent Technical Advisory Panel review on a rolling basis, and robust monitoring systems in SAP proposals;
(e) Develop a strategy for SAP, which clearly defines its value added and how it fits into the overall GCF mandate including near-term objectives;
(f) Include a sub-strategy for the private sector within the SAP strategy; and
(g) Consider developing institution-level key performance indicators to incentivize SAP proposals for Secretariat staff.

219. The full evaluation report was prepared in time for B.26. The IEU also subsequently published a four-page GEvalBrief and a two-page GEvalNote, a two-page evidence tree as means to quickly provide key findings and recommendations of the evaluation. All summaries and communications products can be found on the [SAP evaluation page](#)²² of the IEU's website. The IEU held three webinars on the findings and recommendations with GCF Board members and advisors, the Accreditation Panel of GCF, members of civil society and the private sector as well as the GCF Secretariat in May 2020. Further, a B.26 virtual side event to showcase the SAP

²¹ <https://ieugreenclimate.fund/evaluation/ess2020>

²² <https://ieugreenclimate.fund/evaluation/sap2020>

evaluation was held on 13 August 2020, which included a presentation by the Head of the IEU on key aspects of the SAP evaluation, a panel discussion and a questions and answers session.

220. **Independent synthesis of the GCF's accreditation function.** A key component of IEU's 2020 Work Plan and Budget is an independent synthesis of the GCF's accreditation function. The report of this synthesis was submitted to the Board for B.26. As provided by the Governing Instrument, recipient countries nominate competent national, regional and international entities for accreditation. Accredited entities (AEs) are responsible for delivering finance to developing countries. Accreditation is a key element in the GCF business model to, amongst other objectives, ensure that country-level entities have the capacity to design, deliver, manage and evaluate GCF-funded projects and programmes.

221. The IEU has published a two-page brief, a full approach paper and submitted a full synthesis paper which has been circulated in preparation for B.26. Furthermore, the IEU's 2-page GEvalNote, 4-page GEvalBrief and 2-page evidence tree on the Accreditation synthesis report can also be found on the [Accreditation evaluation page](#)²³ of the IEU's website. The IEU held three webinars on the findings and recommendations with the GCF Board members and advisers, the GCF Accreditation Panel as well as members of civil society and the private sector as well as the GCF Secretariat in May 2020. The IEU also held a virtual side-event for B.26 in August 2020.

222. **Independent evaluation of the relevance and effectiveness of GCF's investments in small island developing States (SIDS).** The IEU most recently conducted an evaluation of the relevance and effectiveness of GCF's investments in SIDS. Specifically, the evaluation aimed to answer questions such as:

- (a) Is the GCF business model appropriate for fulfilling the specific needs and urgency of climate action among SIDS?
- (b) Is GCF's climate finance for SIDS complementary and coherent with other climate finance delivery channels?

The evaluation looked at private sector engagement and innovation as cross-cutting themes. For this evaluation, the IEU held interviews with representatives from SIDS and undertook virtual country missions to countries in the Caribbean, Pacific and Atlantic, Indian Ocean and the South China Sea region. An inception report was prepared and shared with the GCF Secretariat for comments in April 2020, and a two-page brief was prepared subsequently based on the inception report. All briefs and communications products can be found on the [SIDS evaluation page](#)²⁴ of the IEU's website. The IEU held webinars on the evaluation approach for the GCF Board members, advisers and the AEs, members of civil society and the private sector, as well as the GCF Secretariat in April 2020. The IEU completed and submitted the final evaluation report to the Co-chairs in time for the twenty-seventh meeting of the Board. The IEU held webinars on the findings and recommendations in September 2020 for the AEs, NDAs, Board members and advisers. The IEU also held B.27 side events that discussed the SIDS evaluation, its findings and recommendations in three different sessions.

223. **Independent evaluation of the adaptation-related investments of the GCF.** The IEU is also currently undertaking an independent evaluation of the adaptation portfolio and approach of the GCF. This evaluation examines what is required for the GCF to contribute to a paradigm shift in adaptation. It aims to show the areas in which GCF can be a leader in adaptation finance, whether the GCF is effective and efficient in meeting its objectives regarding adaptation finance and support, and whether the GCF is responding to global and national

²³ <https://ieu.greenclimate.fund/evaluation/accred2020>

²⁴ <https://ieu.greenclimate.fund/evaluation/sids2020>

needs. Overall, the evaluation examines whether GCF is taking the appropriate level of risk when pursuing innovative approaches in terms of the types of adaptation projects approved and the financial instruments deployed. This evaluation started in January 2020 and will be delivered at B.28 in March 2021. The approach paper²⁵, available on the Adaptation evaluation page of the IEU's website, has been shared widely with the GCF Secretariat, wider stakeholders and with an international group of advisers. The IEU's evaluation team invited GCF Board members and advisers, the GCF Secretariat and AEs, as well as members of civil society and the private sector to a series of webinars in July 2020. A factual draft of the evaluation report will be shared with the Secretariat in December 2020.

224. **Learning-Oriented Real-Time Impact Assessment programme (LORTA).** The IEU's Learning-Oriented Real-Time Impact Assessment programme (LORTA) programme²⁶ continued to embed real-time impact evaluations into funded projects so that GCF project task managers can build and access accurate data on the programme's quality of implementation and likelihood of impact. The LORTA team in 2020 produced the Sustainable Landscapes in Eastern Madagascar Baseline Household Survey Report²⁷ on GCF project FP026 Sustainable Landscapes in Eastern Madagascar, in partnership with Conservation International. The project implementation team will use the report to tailor project interventions depending on beneficiaries and context, as well as to monitor the benefits of implemented activities. The team also published in 2020 its Synthesis Report of LORTA's 2019 Projects²⁸. In 2020, a third cohort of projects entered the LORTA programme. The LORTA design workshop that had initially been scheduled for May in Rome was conducted as an online learning module from September to November 2020. The workshop concluded on 16 November 2020 with all project teams presenting their theories of change, experimental methods they would like to employ in assessing the impact of their projects and estimated budget and timeline for measuring impact of their respective GCF projects. Of the 16 projects that participated in the design workshop, 6 will be inducted into LORTA.

XIII. Actions taken by GCF pursuant to guidance received from the Conference of Parties

225. This section provides an overview of actions taken by GCF pursuant to individual guidance received from the COP. It is organized in three subsections as follows:

- (a) Actions taken by GCF in response to guidance received from COP 25 and the COP serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (presented in tables 3 and 4);
- (b) Actions taken by GCF in response to guidance received from the seventeenth to the twenty-fourth sessions of the COP that is still relevant for action and reporting (presented in table 5); and
- (c) Report on the implementation of arrangements between the COP and GCF (presented in table 6).

²⁵ Available at: <https://ieugreenclimate.fund/evaluation/adapt2020>

²⁶ For more information on LORTA, please visit <https://ieugreenclimate.fund/evaluation/lorta>

²⁷ Available at: <https://ieugreenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/evaluation/sustainable-landscapes-eastern-madagascar.pdf>

²⁸ Available at: <https://ieugreenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/evaluation/lorta-synthesis-report-2019-projects.pdf>

13.1 Actions taken in response to guidance from the twenty-fifth session of the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its second session

226. The COP in UNFCCC decision 5/CP.24 requested GCF, as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism, to include in its annual report to the Conference of the Parties, information on the steps it has taken and the timeline for implementation of the guidance provided in the decision. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) in decision 3/CMA.1, paragraph 9 stated that it will provide guidance related to the Paris Agreement to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism on policies, programme priorities and eligibility criteria.

227. The progress in implementing guidance contained in UNFCCC decision 12/CP.25 is provided in table 3 below. Progress in implementing guidance from decision 6/CMA.2 is provided in table 4 below.

Table 2: Update on progress in addressing guidance received from the twenty-fifth session of the Conference of the Parties

<i>COP guidance</i>	<i>Progress in responding to the guidance</i>
<i>Replenishment</i>	
<i>Encourages further pledges and contributions towards the first formal replenishment period; Decision 12/CP.25 para 4</i>	<i>GCF continues to mobilize resources to obtain further pledges and contributions for GCF-1, in accordance with the Policy for Contributions (decision B.24/01, annex I). As at 16 November 2020, the total pledged amount is USD 9.99 billion equivalent by 31 contributors. Please see sections 3.1 and 3.2.</i>
<i>Also encourages contributing countries to confirm their pledges to the Green Climate Fund in the form of fully executed contribution agreements or arrangements as soon as possible; Decision 12/CP.25 para 5</i>	<i>GCF continues to work with GCF-1 contributors to expedite contribution agreements. As at 31 August 2020, approximately USD 5.29 billion of the GCF-1 pledges had been already converted into contribution agreements/arrangements, representing 54 per cent of the total nominal pledged amount. Please see section 3.2.</i>
<i>Access to resources</i>	
<i>Reiterates the request to the Green Climate Fund to accelerate the disbursement of funds for already approved projects, including for readiness support, and provide detailed information on disbursement levels and measures taken in this regard in its report to the Conference of the Parties;</i>	<i>The Secretariat has continued to make every effort to expedite the conclusion of legal agreements to pave the way for project implementation and disbursements.</i>

<i>COP guidance</i>	<i>Progress in responding to the guidance</i>
<p><i>Decision 12/CP.25 para 6</i></p>	<p>As at 16 November 20120, disbursements to a total of USD 1.38 billion, excluding AE fees of USD 61 million, have been made, accounting for 27 per cent of the GCF funding for projects under implementation. <i>Please see section 4.7</i></p>
<p><i>Policy matters</i></p>	
<p><i>Welcomes the approval of the Board's four-year workplan and requests the Board to complete its work on closing policy gaps, streamlining and simplifying approval processes, including for readiness support and national adaptation plans, and addressing the review of the accreditation framework as soon as possible so as not to disrupt the project and programme approval cycle during the first formal replenishment;</i> <i>Decision 12/CP.25 para 7</i></p>	<p><i>GCF continues to develop draft policy papers to address the policy gaps related to the investment and operational frameworks in line with the Board workplan, noting that the absence of face-to-face meetings is expected to cause delays in the delivery of policy agenda.</i> <i>Please see section 3.3.</i></p>
<p><i>Privileges and immunities</i></p>	
<p><i>Encourages the Board of the Green Climate Fund to continue its efforts to ensure that the Green Climate Fund enjoys privileges and immunities;</i> <i>Decision 12/CP.25 para 8</i></p>	<p><i>GCF has continued its efforts to negotiate and finalize bilateral agreements with countries regarding the privileges and immunities of GCF. Between 1 August 2019 and 16 November 2020, the GCF has entered into a further four bilateral agreements on privileges and immunities (with the Congo, Bhutan, Maldives and Mongolia).</i> <i>Please see section IX.</i></p>
<p><i>Takes note of the engagement of the President of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fifth session with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the matter of granting privileges and immunities for the Green Climate Fund and its officials through a possible institutional linkage between the United Nations and the Green Climate Fund, and requests the President to report on this engagement at its twenty-sixth session (November 2020);</i> <i>Decision 12/CP.25 para 9</i></p>	<p><i>The GCF Board Co-Chairs, with the support of the Secretariat, remain available to provide any information and support required in the engagement of the President of the Conference of the Parties with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.</i> <i>The GCF Secretariat has been exchanging informal views with the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs on a potential linkage, including in relation to the possible form and scope any such linkage, between the UN and GCF in order to determine the viability of providing GCF and its officials with the privileges and immunities referred to in paragraph 8 of the Governing Instrument.</i> <i>Please see section IX.</i></p>

Table 3: Update on progress in addressing guidance received from the second session of COP serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA)

<i>CMA guidance</i>	<i>Progress in responding to the guidance</i>
<i>Nationally determined contributions</i>	
<p>Also welcomes the Board's decision confirming that the current Green Climate Fund modalities enable support for the preparation and implementation of nationally determined contributions and adaptation-related elements of the Paris Agreement; Decision 12/CP.25 para 16</p>	<p>GCF continues to provide support to developing countries to prepare and implement, in a country-driven manner, plans, programmes and strategies reflecting national priorities, including those relating to nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and adaptation-related elements of the Paris Agreement.</p>
<i>National adaptation plans and adaptation communications</i>	
<p>Takes note of the encouragement of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement for the Green Climate Fund, among others, to continue channeling support to developing country Parties for the implementation of their adaptation plans and actions in accordance with the priorities and needs outlined in their adaptation communication and/or nationally determined contributions; Decision 12/CP.25 para 18</p>	<p>The GCF continues to provide support for the preparation and implementation of nationally determined contributions and adaptation-related elements of the Paris Agreement, in accordance with Board decisions B.13/09 and B.13/10. Please see sections 4.1.1, on support for national adaptation plans, and 4.4 on support for adaptation and mitigation actions through funding proposals.</p>
<p>Encourages the Green Climate Fund to continue to enhance its support for adaptation and requests the Green Climate Fund to: (a) Swiftly conclude its work on guidance on the approach and scope for providing support to adaptation activities; (b) Continue to enhance its support for the implementation of national adaptation plans, in line with Board decisions on enhancing readiness programming; Decision 12/CP.25 para 19</p>	<p>GCF continues to provide support for the preparation of national adaptation plans. As at 31 October 2020, GCF had approved 58 adaptation planning proposals, with 28 more at various stages of the review process. Please see sections 4.1.1, on support for national adaptation plans, and 4.4 on support for adaptation and mitigation actions through funding proposals.</p>
<i>Technology</i>	
<p>Also encourages the Green Climate Fund to continue to collaborate with the Climate Technology Centre and Network and the Technology Executive Committee with a view to both strengthening cooperative action on technology development and transfer at different stages of the technology cycle and achieving a balance between support for mitigation and support for adaptation; Decision 12/CP.25 para 20</p>	<p>GCF continues to engage with the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network, including actively participating and contributing to their meetings. GCF continues to provide support for technology through its Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, and through its projects and programmes. Its work on incubators and accelerators is also ongoing. Please see section 5.3.</p>
Support relevant to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage loss and damage	

<p><i>Invites the Board of the Green Climate Fund to continue providing financial resources for activities relevant to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage in developing country Parties, to the extent consistent with the existing investment, results framework and funding windows and structures of the Green Climate Fund, and to facilitate efficient access in this regard, and in this context to take into account the strategic workstreams of the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impact</i> <i>Decision 12/CP.25 para 21</i></p>	<p><i>GCF continues to provide financial resources for activities relevant to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage in developing countries, in accordance with its existing investment, results framework and funding windows and structures. For example, support already exists for early warning systems, weather insurance or infrastructure resilient to climate stresses.</i> <i>GCF continues to engage with the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts, consistent with decision B.13/11 paragraph (f).</i> <i>Please see section 5.2.</i></p>
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13.2 Overview of guidance from the Conference of the Parties from COP 24 and previous Conference of the Parties sessions, and from the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement 1, that is still relevant for action and reporting

Table 4: Overview of actions taken pursuant to guidance received from COP 24 and previous COP sessions

COP guidance	Progress in responding to the guidance
Policy matters	
<p>Urges the Board to address remaining policy gaps, including on, as specified in the Fund's Governing Instrument and its rules of procedure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The approval of funding proposals, including project and programme eligibility and selection criteria, incremental costs, co-financing, concessionality, programmatic approach, restructuring and cancellation; <input type="checkbox"/> Prohibited practices as well as the implementation of the anti-money-laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policy; <input type="checkbox"/> Review of the accreditation framework; <input type="checkbox"/> Pursuing privileges and immunities for the Green Climate Fund; <input type="checkbox"/> Consideration of alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests; <input type="checkbox"/> The requests for proposals to support climate technology incubators and accelerators, in accordance with Board decision B.18/03. <p><i>Decision 5/CP.24, para. 3</i></p>	<p><i>GCF continues to develop draft policy papers to address the policy gaps related to the investment and operational frameworks in line with the Board workplan, noting that the absence of face-to-face meetings is expected to cause delays in the delivery of the policy agenda.</i> <i>Please see section 3.3.</i></p>



COP guidance	Progress in responding to the guidance
Replenishment	
<p>Welcomes the launching of the first formal replenishment process and the Board's decisions on the inputs and processes related to the Fund's replenishment, which take into account the needs of developing countries;</p> <p><i>Decision 5/CP.24, para. 5</i></p>	<p><i>At B.21 in October 2018, the Board decided to launch the process for the first formal replenishment of GCF (GCF-1). The High-level Pledging Conference of GCF First Replenishment hosted by the Government of France was successfully held in Paris on 24-25 October 2019. At the Pledging Conference, 27 countries announced pledges for GCF-1 and expressed their strong support for GCF.</i></p>
<p>Stresses the urgency to reach pledges for the first formal replenishment process aiming to conclude the process in October 2019;</p> <p><i>Decision 5/CP.24, para. 6</i></p>	<p><i>As at 16 November 2020, the total pledged amount is USD 9.99 billion equivalent by 31 contributors.</i></p> <p><i>Please see section III above for more details.</i></p>
Access to resources	
<p>Reaffirms the necessity to focus on implementation and to speed up disbursement of funds to already approved projects as a key element of the Green Climate Fund's operations in line with agreed disbursement schedules;</p> <p><i>Decision 5/CP.24, para. 8</i></p>	<p><i>The Secretariat has continued to make every effort to expedite the conclusion of legal agreements to pave the way for project implementation and disbursements. As at 31 August 2020, disbursements to a total of USD 1.2 billion, excluding accredited entity fees of USD 61 million, have been made, accounting for 27 per cent of the GCF funding for projects under implementation.</i></p> <p><i>Please see section 4.7.</i></p>
Support for technology	
<p>Invites the Climate Technology Centre and Network and the Green Climate Fund to continue enhancing collaboration, wherein the services and expertise of the Climate Technology Centre and Network can be used to strengthen proposals seeking support under the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme of the Fund, noting the need for such engagement in supporting developing country Parties in building their capacity for undertaking technology projects and programmes;</p> <p><i>Decision 14/CP.24, para. 4</i></p>	<p>GCF continues to collaborate with the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) in accordance with decision B.18/03, paragraph (d).</p> <p><i>Please see section 5.3.</i></p>
<p>Also encourages the enhanced engagement of the Climate Technology Centre and Network with the Green Climate Fund, including through the strengthening of the collaboration between national designated authorities for the Green Climate Fund and national designated entities for technology development and transfer;</p> <p><i>Decision 13/CP.24, para 13</i></p>	<p>GCF continues to collaborate with the CTCN in order to support enhanced coordination between national designated authorities and national designated entities to the Technology Mechanism.</p> <p><i>Please see section 5.3.</i></p>

CMA guidance	Progress in responding to the guidance
Nationally determined contributions	
<p>Encourages the relevant operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and constituted bodies under the Convention serving the Paris Agreement to continue to provide, within their mandates, support for capacity-building as referred to in paragraph 1; <i>Decision 4/CMA.1, para. 2</i></p>	<p>GCF continues to provide support to developing countries to prepare and implement, in a country-driven manner, plans, programmes and strategies reflecting national priorities, including those relating to nationally determined contributions.</p>
Adequacy of adaptation action and support	
<p>Encourages institutional arrangements related to finance, technology development and transfer and capacity-building, in line with their mandates, to strive for a balance between adaptation and mitigation, while respecting a country-driven approach; <i>Decision 11/CMA.1, para. 3</i></p>	<p>GCF strives for a balance between mitigation and adaptation in its provision of support for readiness, technology, capacity-building and projects and programmes. <i>Please see sections 4.1.1 and 4.4.</i></p>
<p>Invites the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, in line with their mandates, to seek to ensure that the provision of financial support to developing country Parties is balanced between adaptation and mitigation activities; <i>Decision 11/CMA.1, para. 28</i></p>	
Adaptation communications	
<p>Encourages the Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Facility, the Adaptation Fund, the Climate Technology Centre and Network and the Paris Committee on Capacity Building, in line with their existing mandates and governing instruments, to continue channeling support to developing country Parties for the implementation of their adaptation plans and actions in accordance with the priorities and needs outlined in their adaptation communication; <i>Decision 9/CMA.1, para 21</i></p>	<p><i>The GCF continues to provide support for the preparation and implementation of nationally determined contributions and adaptation-related elements of the Paris Agreement, in accordance with Board decision B.13/09 and B.13/10.</i></p> <p><i>Please see sections 4.1.1, on support for national adaptation plans, and 4.4 on support for adaptation and mitigation actions through funding proposals.</i></p>

Decision 9/CP.20 Fifth review of the Financial Mechanism	
<p><u>Gender</u> In developing its own approach to gender mainstreaming, the GCF could build on the experience of the GEF. It is recommended that gender equality be integrated in the structure and organization of the GCF itself, and that gender-sensitive criteria be taken into account in funding approvals of the Fund. <i>Decision 9/CP.20, annex, para. 18</i></p>	<p><i>Please see section 8.1.</i></p>
<p><u>Environment and social safeguards</u> As the GCF is developing its own environment and social safeguards, it should consider consistency with the safeguards of the GEF. <i>Decision 9/CP.20, annex, para. 21</i></p>	<p><i>Please see section 8.2.</i></p>
<p><u>Fiduciary standards</u> As it monitors the use of its initial fiduciary standards and reviews those standards within the next three years, the GCF should consider maintaining consistency with the standards of the GEF. <i>Decision 9/CP.20, annex, para. 25</i></p>	<p>Pursuant to decision B.07/02, GCF adopted its initial fiduciary standards, which include basic fiduciary standards and three specialized fiduciary standards for project management, grant award and/or funding allocation mechanisms, and on-lending and/or blending. In decision B.08/03 and related decisions, the GCF accreditation process allows for entities that have undergone an accreditation process at the Global Environment Facility (as well as the Adaptation Fund and the European Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development) and are in full compliance with their requirements to be fast-tracked in the GCF accreditation process. This recommendation will be taken into consideration when the initial fiduciary standards are reviewed.</p>
<p><u>Indicators</u> The GEF and the GCF may consider collaborating to harmonize impact indicators and set new norms around reporting practice, especially in the context of adaptation finance. Furthermore, the operationalization of the GCF results-based management framework presents an opportunity to make progress in this regard. <i>Decision 9/CP.20, annex, para. 76</i></p>	<p>GCF has continued to develop the integrated results management framework. Consultations are ongoing on the proposed updates/refinements with a view to getting these adopted by the GCF Board. <i>Please see section 4.4.3.</i></p>

13.3 Report on the implementation of arrangements between the Conference of the Parties and GCF

228. Through UNFCCC decision 5/CP.19, the COP adopted the arrangements between the COP and GCF, with Article 11 of the Convention, to ensure that GCF as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the UNFCCC, is accountable to and functions under the guidance of the COP.

229. The arrangements specify elements to be included in the annual report of GCF to the COP starting from COP 20. Table 6 responds to these requirements or maps out where in the report the information requested is provided.

Table 5: Arrangements between the COP and GCF: Overview of reports on actions taken by GCF

Guidance received from the Conference of the Parties	Actions taken by GCF
<p><u>Arrangements with the COP</u> Requests the Board of the Green Climate Fund to report on the implementation of the arrangements referred to in paragraph 4 above in its annual reports to the Conference of the Parties, starting at the twentieth session of the Conference of the Parties (December 2014). <i>Decision 5/CP.19, para. 5</i></p>	<p>This report addresses this request.</p>
<p><u>Recommendations of the Independent Redress Mechanism Unit</u> The GCF will include in its annual reports to the COP the recommendations of its Independent Redress Mechanism, and any action taken by the Board of the GCF in response to those recommendations. <i>Decision 5/CP.19, annex, para. 9</i> <i>Linked with decision 7/CP.20, para. 24</i></p>	<p>Section XI of this report addresses this request.</p>
<p><u>GCF reports to the COP</u> The GCF is to submit annual reports to the COP for its consideration. Such annual reports shall include information on the implementation of policies, programme priorities and eligibility criteria provided by the COP, including information on the extent to which the COP guidance has been adhered to by the Board of the GCF.</p>	<p>This report addresses this request.</p>



Guidance received from the Conference of the Parties	Actions taken by GCF
<p><i>Decision 5/CP.19, annex, para. 11</i> <i>Linked with decision 6/CP.18, para. 5</i></p>	
<p>Information on activities approved to receive GCF funding The GCF will include in its reports a synthesis of the different activities under implementation and a listing of the activities approved, as well as a financial report. <i>Decision 5/CP.19, annex, para. 12</i></p> <p>The GCF will also include in its reports information on all activities financed by the GCF. <i>Decision 5/CP.19, annex, para. 13</i></p>	<p>Annex VII lists the activities approved to receive GCF funding as at 31 August 2020 under:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme (tables 11 – 14); <input type="checkbox"/> The Project Preparation Facility (table 15); <input type="checkbox"/> Projects and programmes under the adaptation and mitigation thematic windows of GCF (table 16).
<p>Resource allocation The GCF will indicate in its reports actions it has undertaken to balance the allocation of resources between adaptation and mitigation activities under the Fund. <i>Decision 5/CP.19, annex, para. 14</i> <i>Linked with:</i> <i>Decision 4/CP.19, para. 9(a)</i> <i>Decision 6/CP.18, para. 7(b)</i> <i>Decision 3/CP.17, para. 8</i></p>	<p>Annex IX contains the financial report and audited financial statements for 2019.</p> <p>As at 16 November 2020, GCF’s portfolio allocation stands in grant equivalent terms at 50 per cent for adaptation (USD 2.34 billion) and 50 per cent (USD 2.35 billion) for mitigation. In nominal terms corresponds to 36 per cent of funding going to into adaptation and 64 percent to mitigation). Board will continue to aim to maintain a balance between mitigation and adaptation over time as it considers further projects and programmes at its meetings.</p>
<p>Mechanisms to draw on expert and technical advice from UNFCCC thematic bodies The GCF will also include information on the development and implementation of mechanisms to draw on appropriate expert and technical advice, including from the relevant thematic bodies established under the Convention, as appropriate. <i>Decision 5/CP.19, annex, para. 15</i> <i>Linked with decision 7/CP.21, para. 27</i></p>	<p>See section 5.3.4 on “Strengthening linkages with the Technology Mechanism”.</p>
<p>Resource mobilization The GCF is to provide information on resource mobilization and the available financial resources, including any replenishment processes, in its annual reports to the COP. <i>Decision 5/CP.19, annex, para. 17(b)</i> <i>Linked with:</i></p>	<p>See section III on “Status of resources” and annex IV to see the pledge tracker.</p> <p>See status on available financial resources in annex IX which contains the Audited financial statements 2019/Statements of financial position and of comprehensive income.</p>



Guidance received from the Conference of the Parties	Actions taken by GCF
<i>Decision 7/CP.20, para. 5</i> <i>Decision 4/CP.19, para. 9(a)</i> <i>Decision 6/CP.18, para. 7(c)</i>	
<u>Independent evaluation</u> The reports of the GCF should include any reports of the Independent Evaluation Unit, including for the purposes of the periodic reviews of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention. <i>Decision 5/CP.19, annex, para. 20</i>	Section XII of this report responds to this request.

Annex I: List of members and alternate members to the Board of GCF as at 16 August 2020

Table 6: Members and alternate members of the GCF Board as at 16 August 2020

Members	Alternate members	Constituency/Regional group
Mr. Nagmeldin Goutbi Elhassan (Sudan) Senior Researcher Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources	Mr. Wael Ahmed Kamal Aboul-Magd (Egypt) Ambassador Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Developing countries, Africa
Mr. Cheikh Ndiaye Sylla (Senegal) Senior Technical Adviser Office of Prime Minister	Mr. Tanguy Guillaume Gahouma-Bekale (Gabon) Permanent Secretary National Climate Council	
Mr. Richard Muyungi (The United Republic of Tanzania) Director Vice President's Office	Mr. Tlou Emmanuel Ramaru (South Africa) Policy Analyst Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism	
Mr. Nauman Bashir Bhatti (Pakistan) Deputy Head of Mission Embassy of Pakistan in Brussels	Ms. Xia LYU (China) Director Ministry of Finance	Developing countries, Asia-Pacific
Mr. Ayman Shasly (Saudi Arabia) International Policies Consultant Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources	Ms. Loren Legarda (The Philippines) Senator Committee on Finance and Climate 17th Congress	
Mr. Ali Gholampour (Islamic Republic of Iran) Minister Counsellor Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Mr. Il Young Park (Republic of Korea) Director General Ministry of Economy and Finance	
Mr. Philip S. Weech (Bahamas) Assistant Vice President Office of Sponsored Research and Grants, Academic Affairs, University of the Bahamas	Mr. Jorge Alberto Ferrer Rodriguez (Cuba) Minister Counselor Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Developing countries, Latin America and the Caribbean



Members	Alternate members	Constituency/Regional group
Mr. Walter Schuldt (Ecuador) Counselor of the Permanent Mission of Ecuador to the United Nations in Geneva Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Mr. Ignacio Lorenzo Arana (Uruguay) Director of Climate Change Ministry of Housing, Land Planning, and Environment	
Ms. Brenda Ciuk Cano (Mexico) Deputy Director General for International Financial Organizations Ministry of Finance and Public Credit	Ms. Lorena Palomo (Chile) Senior Economic Adviser for Trade Policy and Sustainable Development Ministry of Finance	
Mr. Jeremiah Garwo Sokan (Liberia) National Coordinator National Climate Change Secretariat (NCCS)/Environmental Protection Agency	Mr. Karma Tshering (Bhutan) Head of Policy and Planning Service National Environment Commission	Developing countries, Least developed countries
Mr. Ronald Jumeau (Seychelles) Ambassador Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ms. Janine Felson (Belize) Ambassador Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Developing countries, Small island developing States
Ms. Ornela Çuci (Albania) Deputy Minister Ministry of Tourism and Environment	Mr. Victor Viñas (Dominican Republic) Adviser and Coordinator for the Executive Vice Presidency National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism	Developing countries
Mr. Luis Marti Alvarez (Spain) Senior Advisor Ministry for Economy and Digitalization	Ms. Niamh McGuire (Ireland) Principal Department of Finance	Developed countries, Spain, Ireland and New Zealand
Mr. Tobias Von Platen-Hallermund (Denmark) Chief Adviser Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ms. Marjolein Geusebroek (Netherlands) Coordinating Policy Adviser Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Developed countries, Denmark and the Netherlands
Mr. Christophe Bories (France) Deputy Assistant Secretary Ministry for the Economy and Finance	Mr. Leonardo Pupperto (France) Head Ministry for the Economy and Finance	Developed countries, France



Members	Alternate members	Constituency/Regional group
<p>Ms. Heike Henn (Germany) Deputy Director General / Commissioner for Climate Policy and Climate Financing Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development</p>	<p>Ms. Susan Krohn (Germany) Head of Unit Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety</p>	Developed countries, Germany
<p>Mr. Masahiro Takasugi (Japan) Deputy Assistant Minister / Deputy Director General, International Cooperation Bureau Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>	<p>Mr. Yoshitomo Kondo (Japan) Director for Development Issues Ministry of Finance</p>	Developed countries, Japan
<p>Mr. Hans Olav Ibrekk (Norway) Policy Director of Section for Energy and Climate Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>	<p>Mr. Terje Kronen (Norway) Senior Advisor Ministry of Environment</p>	Developed countries, Norway and Austria
<p>Ms. Sue Szabo (Canada) Director-General, Innovative and Climate Finance Global Affairs Canada</p>	<p>Ms. Liesbeth Loddewyckx (Belgium) Assistant Director, Environment and Climate Federal Public Service of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation</p>	Developed countries, Canada and Belgium
<p>Ms. Paola Pettinari (Italy) Senior Advisor Ministry of Economy and Finance</p>	<p>Mr. Jose Delgado (Austria) Senior Climate Policy Officer Ministry of Finance</p>	Developed countries, Italy, Austria and Portugal
<p>Mr. Stefan Marco Schwager (Switzerland) Head of International Climate and Biodiversity Finance State Secretariat for Economic Affairs</p>	<p>Ms. Jan Wahlberg (Finland) Ambassador for Climate Change Ministry for Foreign Affairs</p>	Developed countries, Switzerland and Finland
<p>Mr. Lars Roth (Sweden) Deputy Director for Climate, Energy and Environment Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>	<p>Mr. Mattias Frumerie (Sweden) Deputy Director-General for Climate, Energy and Environment Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>	Developed countries, Sweden



Members	Alternate members	Constituency/Regional group
Mr. Josceline Wheatley (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) Head of International Team, Climate and Environment Department Department for International Development	Ms. Ashufta Alam (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) Deputy Director of International Climate Finance Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy	Developed countries, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Mr. Mathew Haarsager (United States of America) Deputy Assistant Secretary for MDB Operations and Policy Department of the Treasury	Mr. Trigg Talley (United States of America) Director, Office of Global Change Department of State	Developed countries, United States of America



Annex II: References to decisions taken by the Board of GCF between 1 August 2019 and 16 November 2020

Table 7: Compendia of decisions taken at meetings of the Board

<i>DOCUMENT NUMBER</i>	<i>DOCUMENT TITLE</i>
GCF/B.24/17	<i>Decisions of the Board – twenty-fourth meeting of the Board, 12–14 November 2019. The compendium of decisions can be found here.</i>
GCF/B.25/15	<i>Decisions of the Board – twenty-fifth meeting of the Board, 10–12 March 2020. The compendium of decisions can be found here.</i>
GCF/B.26/09	<i>Decisions of the Board – twenty-sixth meeting of the Board, 18–21 August 2020. The compendium of decisions can be found here.</i>
GCF/B.27/22	<i>Decisions of the Board – twenty-seventh meeting of the Board, 9 to 13 November 2020. The compendium of decisions can be found here.</i>

Table 8: Decisions approved between meetings from 1 August 2019 to 16 November 2020

DECISION NUMBER	DECISION TITLE
B.BM-2019/11	Decision of the Board on the accreditation of observer organizations
B.BM-2019/12	Decision of the Board on the consideration of request for changes in pricing and tenor in respect of FP080 (Zambia Renewable Energy Financing Framework)
B.BM-2019/13	Decision of the Board on the election of Co-Chairs of the Board for 2020
B.BM-2020/01	Decision of the Board on the performance review of the members of the Accreditation Panel
B.BM-2020/02	Decision of the Board on the accreditation of observer organizations
B.BM-2020/03	Decision of the Board on the status of approved funding proposals: adding host country in respect of FP078 (Acumen Resilient Agriculture Fund (ARAF))
B.BM-2020/04	Decision of the Board on the implementation of the performance evaluation and performance-related pay systems for Board-appointed officials



DECISION NUMBER	DECISION TITLE
B.BM-2020/05	Decision of the Board on consideration of accreditation proposals
B.BM-2020/06	Decision of the Board on the appointment of members of the Accreditation Committee
B.BM-2020/07	Decision of the Board on the dates and venues for GCF Board meetings in 2020
B.BM-2020/08	Decision of the Board on the extension of the term of members of the Accreditation Panel
B.BM-2020/09	Decision of the Board on the audited financial statements of the Green Climate Fund for the year ended 31 December 2019
B.BM-2020/10	Decision of the Board on the appointment of members to the Performance Oversight Committee of the Executive Director and Heads of Independent Units
B.BM-2020/11	Decision of the Board on the appointment of members of the Ethics and Audit Committee
B.BM-2020/12	Decision of the Board on the appointment of External Auditors
B.BM-2020/13	Decision of the Board on the performance review and appointment of members of the Accreditation Panel

Annex III: Report of the fourth annual meeting to enhance cooperation and coherence of engagement between GCF and the constituted bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

I. Mandate

1. By decision B.13/11 the Board decided to hold an annual meeting, in accordance with paragraph 70 of the Governing Instrument for the Green Climate Fund (GCF), in order to enhance cooperation and coherence of engagement between GCF and the constituted bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
2. The fourth annual meeting was held on 7 December 2019 during the twenty-fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC. The meeting was chaired by one of the Co-Chairs of the GCF Board on behalf of the two Co-Chairs and attended by the Deputy Executive Director of GCF. It was also attended by the Co-Chair of the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF), Co-Chair of the Adaptation Committee (AC), Chair of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), Vice-Chair of the Technology Executive Committee (TEC), Chair of the Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), a member of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts (Executive Committee), and Co-Chair of the Paris Committee on Capacity-Building (PCCB). The full list of participants is contained in Annex I.

II. Objective of the 2019 meeting

3. The 2019 annual meeting focused on identifying opportunities for cooperation during the GCF first replenishment period (2020-2023), which could help support countries' submission and implementation of their 2020 nationally determined contribution (NDC). During the meeting, participants discussed how the constituted bodies and GCF can collaborate, according to their respective roles and mandates, to support the NDCs of developing countries during the first GCF replenishment period.

III. Key highlights and outcomes

4. The fourth annual meeting served as an important milestone to take stock of the relationship between UNFCCC constituted bodies and GCF in a moment when the latter is concluding allocation of its initial resource mobilization period (2015–2019) and reports successful results of its first replenishment process as it enters 2020 and the GCF-1 period (2020–2023). Representatives of the various constituted bodies highlighted a number of achievements in working with GCF in the last four years with focus on the strong ties built since the annual meeting in 2018. Some highlights included the cooperation on technology development and transfer and support for adaptation and capacity building. The meeting also sought to identify key actions for continued and enhanced work between bodies and GCF, responding to the objective of the meeting. Areas for collaboration are listed below:

-
- (a) GCF to explore with PCCB ways to address capacity gaps for the development of project proposals and use the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme (RPSP) for improving monitoring to shift capacity-building towards sustained and long-term results, in a manner that complements the work of the GEF capacity-building Initiative for transparency;
 - (b) PCCB to consult GCF on providing input to PCCB's capacity-building portal and identify and share capacity-building related needs and gaps in the context of country programming and readiness work;
 - (c) In response to Decision 2/CMA.2 from COP25, GCF to collaborate with the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage Executive Committee to clarify how developing country Parties may access funding from GCF for the development of funding proposals related to the strategic workstreams of the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee and to include information thereon in its annual reports;
 - (d) GCF to continue providing financial resources for activities relevant to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage in developing country Parties, to the extent consistent with the existing investment, results framework and funding windows and structures of the Green Climate Fund;
 - (e) GCF and CTCN to explore streamlined modalities of engagements among secretariats that recognize the mandates of the Financial and Technology Mechanisms of the Convention;
 - (f) TEC and GCF to explore synergies with the TEC's workplan on areas like NDCs, innovation and provision and mobilization of support, in addition to discuss support for incubators and accelerators;
 - (g) GCF to enhance efforts to assist countries to implement the policies, projects and programmes identified in their national adaptation plans (NAPs) and collaborate with the LEG, as appropriate;
 - (h) GCF and the AC to continue collaborating on making available more accurate and reliable data (e.g. for NAPs and NDCs) in the RPSP to bolster NAP/NDC development and implementation with relation to adaptation, including on aspects related to and the engagement of the private sector; and
 - (i) GCF Co-Chairs to mandate the GCF Secretariat to consider these suggestions and actions in collaboration with the UNFCCC constituted bodies, in accordance with Decision B.13/11.

IV. Participants of the meeting

5. Participants of the fourth annual meeting between the GCF and the constituted bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

<i>Bodies</i>	<i>Confirmed Participants</i>
<i>Green Climate Fund (GCF)</i>	<i>Mr. Nagmeldin Goutbi Elhassan Mahmoud (Co-Chair)</i> <i>Mr. Javier Manzanares (Deputy Executive Director)</i>
<i>Standing Committee on Finance (SCF)</i>	<i>Mr. Ismo Ulvila (Co-Chair)</i>
<i>Adaptation Committee (AC)</i>	<i>Ms. Maria del Pilar Bueno (Co-Chair)</i>
<i>Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)</i>	<i>Ms. Hana Hamadalla Mohamed (Chair)</i>
<i>Technology Executive Committee (TEC)</i>	<i>Ms. Stella Gama (Vice-Chair)</i>
<i>Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) Advisory Board</i>	<i>Ms. Orly Jacob (Chair)</i>
<i>Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage (EXCOM)</i>	<i>Ms. Le-Anne Roper (Member)</i>
<i>Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI)</i>	<i>Absent</i>
<i>Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA)</i>	<i>Absent</i>
<i>Paris Committee on Capacity-Building</i>	<i>Ms. Marzena Chodor (Co-Chair)</i>
<i>COP25 Presidency</i>	<i>Absent</i>



Annex IV: Status of pledges and contributions made to GCF

Status of pledges for the GCF initial resource mobilization (IRM) as at 16 November 2020

Calculated on basis of reference exchange rates established for High-Level Pledging Conference in 2014 (GCF/BM-2015/Inf.01/Rev.01).

(*In millions)

Contributors	IRM								
	Pledges		Confirmed Pledges		Disbursed Cash and Deposited Promissory Notes		Grant Equivalent ¹ of Confirmed Amount	Grant Equivalent ¹ of Pledged Amount	
	In Currency	USD eq. ²	In Currency	USD eq. ²	In Currency	USD eq. ²	USD eq. ²	Current FX ⁸	
Australia	AUD	200.4	187.3	200.4	187.3	200.4	187.3	187.3	137.2
Austria ³	EUR	26.0	34.8	26.0	34.8	26.0	34.8	34.8	29.1
Belgium	EUR	50.0	66.9	50.0	66.9	50.0	66.9	66.9	56.0
Belgium - Brussels	EUR	3.6	4.8	3.6	4.8	3.6	4.8	4.8	4.0
Belgium - Flanders	EUR	14.8	19.7	14.8	19.7	14.8	19.7	19.7	16.5
Belgium - Wallonia (1)	EUR	7.0	9.4	7.0	9.4	7.0	9.4	9.4	7.8
Belgium - Wallonia (2)	USD	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Bulgaria	EUR	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Canada (Grant)	CAD	168.0	155.1	168.0	155.1	168.0	155.1	155.1	122.8
Canada (Loans)	CAD	110.0	101.6	110.0	101.6	110.0	101.6	20.0	16.2
Canada (Cushions)	CAD	22.0	20.3	22.0	20.3	22.0	20.3	-	-
Chile	USD	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Colombia ⁷	USD	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Cyprus	EUR	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Czechia	CZK	110.0	5.3	110.0	5.3	110.0	5.3	5.3	4.6
Denmark	DKK	400.0	71.8	400.0	71.8	400.0	71.8	71.8	60.2
Estonia	EUR	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.1
Finland	EUR	80.0	107.0	80.0	107.0	80.0	107.0	107.0	89.7
France (Grant)	EUR	432.0	577.9	432.0	577.9	432.0	577.9	577.9	484.2
France (Loans)	EUR	285.0	381.3	285.0	381.3	285.0	381.3	105.1	92.0
France (Cushions)	EUR	57.0	76.3	57.0	76.3	57.0	76.3	-	-
France - City of Paris	EUR	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.1
Germany	EUR	750.0	1,003.3	750.0	1,003.3	750.0	1,003.3	1,003.3	840.6
Hungary	HUF	1,000.0	4.3	1,000.0	4.3	1,000.0	4.3	4.3	3.1
Iceland	USD	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Indonesia ⁴	USD	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Ireland	EUR	8.0	10.7	8.0	10.7	8.0	10.7	10.7	9.0
Italy	EUR	250.0	334.4	250.0	334.4	227.0	303.7	334.4	280.2
Japan	JPY	154,028.7	1,500.0	154,028.7	1,500.0	154,028.7	1,500.0	1,500.0	1,429.7
Latvia	EUR	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Liechtenstein	CHF	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Lithuania	EUR	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Luxembourg	EUR	35.0	46.8	35.0	46.8	35.0	46.8	46.8	39.2
Malta	EUR	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5
Mexico	USD	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Monaco	EUR	1.8	2.3	1.8	2.3	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.0
Mongolia ⁶	USD	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Netherlands	EUR	100.0	133.8	100.0	133.8	100.0	133.8	133.8	112.1
New Zealand	NZD	3.0	2.6	3.0	2.6	3.0	2.6	2.6	1.9
Norway	NOK	1,689.1	272.2	1,689.1	272.2	1,689.1	272.2	272.2	173.5
Panama	USD	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Poland	PLN	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Portugal	EUR	2.0	2.7	2.0	2.7	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.2
Republic of Korea ⁴	USD	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Romania	USD	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Russian Federation	USD	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Slovakia	USD	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Spain	EUR	120.0	160.5	120.0	160.5	120.0	160.5	160.5	134.5
Sweden	SEK	4,000.0	581.2	4,000.0	581.2	4,000.0	581.2	581.2	427.0
Switzerland	USD	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
United Kingdom ⁵	GBP	720.0	1,211.0	720.0	1,211.0	720.0	1,211.0	1,211.0	883.4
United States	USD	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
Viet Nam	USD	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total			8,310.3		8,310.3		8,279.6	7,856.1	6,683.3

IRM Unconfirmed Pledges									
Colombia	USD	5.7	5.7	-	-	-	-	-	5.7
Peru	USD	6.0	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	6.0
United States	USD	2,000.0	2,000.0	-	-	-	-	-	2,000.0
Total			2,011.7						2,011.7

Grant Total		10,322.0		8,310.3		8,279.6		7,856.1		8,695.0
EU Member States (Total)	USD		3,640.9		3,640.9		3,610.2		3,288.6	2,699.6

Notes:

- Grant equivalent is calculated based on the terms in Policies for Contributions as endorsed by the Board (decision B.24/02).
- United States dollars equivalent (USD eq.) based on the reference exchange rates established for the Pledging Conference in 2014 (GCF/BM-2015/Inf.01/Rev.01).
- The original pledge from Austria was announced in USD 25 million but signed in EUR 26 million. The amount shown as signed is calculated in accordance with 4.
- Signed amount includes contributions made prior to GCF's High-Level Pledging Conference.
- Out of the United Kingdom's announced pledge of GBP 720 million, GBP 144 million is signed as a grant and GBP 576 million is signed as a capital contribution, as defined in its agreement.
- The Contribution Agreement was signed in USD equivalent to the pledged amount of MNT 90 million.
- The Contribution Agreement was signed in USD equivalent to the pledged amount of COP 900 million.
- USD eq., based on the foreign exchange rate as at 30 Sept 2020. Depending on the rate at the time of conversion, the USD eq. amount will fluctuate accordingly



Status of pledges for the GCF first replenishment (GCF-1) as at 16 November 2020

Calculated on basis of reference exchange rates established for High-Level Pledging Conference in 2019 (GCF/B.24/11).

(*In millions)

Contributors	GCF-1									
	Pledges			Confirmed Pledges		Disbursed Cash and Deposited Promissory Notes		Grant Equivalent ¹ of Confirmed Amount	Grant Equivalent ¹ of Pledged Amount	
	In Currency	USD eq. ²	USD eq. ² with credits ³	In Currency	USD eq. ²	In Currency	USD eq. ²	USD eq. ²	Current FX ⁵	
Austria	EUR	130.0	146.4	152.5	130.0	146.4	30.0	33.8	146.4	152.2
Belgium	EUR	20.0	22.5	23.4	20.0	22.5	20.0	22.5	20.0	23.4
Belgium - Wallonia	EUR	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
Canada (Grant)	CAD	50.0	37.6	38.2	50.0	37.6	35.4	26.6	37.6	37.3
France (Grant)	EUR	153.7	173.1	178.1	153.7	173.1	153.7	173.1	153.7	179.9
Germany	EUR	1,500.0	1,689.3	1,689.8	1,500.0	1,689.3	75.0	84.5	1,689.3	1,756.5
Iceland	USD	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	0.4	0.4	2.0	2.0
Italy	EUR	300.0	337.9	337.9	300.0	337.9	6.0	6.8	337.9	351.3
Japan	JPY	164,870.1	1,500.0	1,521.2	164,870.1	1,500.0	0.0	0.0	1,500.0	1,559.7
Liechtenstein	CHF	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Luxembourg	EUR	40.0	45.0	46.3	40.0	45.0	5.0	5.6	45.0	46.8
Malta	EUR	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Monaco	EUR	3.8	4.2	4.4	3.8	4.2	1.5	1.7	4.2	4.4
New Zealand	NZD	15.0	10.0	10.6	15.0	10.0	15.0	10.0	10.0	9.9
Norway	NOK	3,600.0	417.5	433.7	3,600.0	417.5	1,200.0	139.2	417.5	380.4
Poland	USD	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Portugal	EUR	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.2
Republic of Korea	USD	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	-	-	200.0	200.0
Slovenia	EUR	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2
Spain	EUR	150.0	168.9	176.5	150.0	168.9	78.0	87.8	168.9	175.7
Sweden	SEK	8,000.0	852.5	852.5	8,000.0	852.5	8,000.0	852.5	852.5	888.5
United Kingdom	GBP	1,440.0	1,851.9	1,851.9	1,851.9	1,851.9	350.0	450.1	1,851.9	1,847.7
Total			7,464.8	7,525.4		7,464.8		1,899.4	7,464.8	7,621.7

GCF-1 Unconfirmed Pledges										
Belgium ⁴	EUR	80.0	90.1	93.8	-	-	-	-	-	93.7
Canada (Grant)	CAD	118.0	88.7	90.1	-	-	-	-	-	88.1
Canada (Loan)	CAD	110.0	82.7	84.0	-	-	-	-	-	13.9
Canada (Cushion)	CAD	22.0	16.5	16.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark ⁴	DKK	800.0	120.7	126.0	-	-	-	-	-	125.8
Finland ⁴	EUR	100.0	112.6	116.7	-	-	-	-	-	117.1
France ⁴ (Grant)	EUR	1,022.3	1,151.4	1,184.8	-	-	-	-	-	1,197.1
France ⁴ (Loan)	EUR	310.0	349.1	359.3	-	-	-	-	-	90.7
France ⁴ (Cushion)	EUR	62.0	69.8	71.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	HUF	200.0	0.7	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	0.6
Indonesia	USD	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.5
Ireland	EUR	16.0	18.0	18.7	-	-	-	-	-	18.7
Liechtenstein	CHF	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
Netherlands ⁴	EUR	120.0	135.1	141.1	-	-	-	-	-	140.5
Russian Federation	USD	10.0	10.0	10.5	-	-	-	-	-	10.0
Slovakia	EUR	2.0	2.3	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	2.3
Switzerland ⁴	USD	150.0	150.0	155.5	-	-	-	-	-	150.0
Total			2,398.3	2,472.8						2,049.3
Grand Total			9,863.1	9,998.2		7,464.8		1,899.4	7,464.8	9,671.0
EU Member States (Total)	USD		5,491.4	5,578.6		3,441.5		1,271.3	3,441.5	5,367.0

Notes:

- Grant equivalent is calculated based on the terms in Policies for Contributions as endorsed by the Board (decision B.24/02).
- United States dollars equivalent (USD eq.) based on the reference exchange rates established for the First Replenishment (GCF/B.24/11).
- As per the Policy for Contribution approved at B.24 (decision B.24/02, annex I, para. 26), a notional credit has been applied to the pledges made by Contributors who have indicated to make payments in advance of the standard schedule.
- Subject to Parliamentary and Government approval.
- USD eq., based on the foreign exchange rate as at 30 Sept 2020. Depending on the rate at the time of conversion, the USD eq. amount will fluctuate accordingly.

Annex V: List of countries with national designated authority and focal point designations to GCF

1. As at 31 August 2020, the 147 countries listed below had selected national designated authorities (NDAs) or focal points to GCF. NDAs and focal points are selected by governments to act as the core interface between a developing country and GCF.

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|---|--|
| 1. Afghanistan | 39. Dominica |
| 2. Albania | 40. Dominican Republic (the) |
| 3. Algeria | 41. Ecuador |
| 4. Angola | 42. Egypt |
| 5. Antigua and Barbuda | 43. El Salvador |
| 6. Argentina | 44. Equatorial Guinea |
| 7. Armenia | 45. Eritrea |
| 8. Azerbaijan | 46. Eswatini |
| 9. Bahamas | 47. Ethiopia |
| 10. Bahrain | 48. Fiji |
| 11. Bangladesh | 49. Gabon |
| 12. Barbados | 50. Gambia |
| 13. Belize | 51. Georgia |
| 14. Benin | 52. Ghana |
| 15. Bhutan | 53. Grenada |
| 16. Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | 54. Guatemala |
| 17. Bosnia and Herzegovina | 55. Guinea |
| 18. Botswana | 56. Guinea-Bissau |
| 19. Brazil | 57. Guyana |
| 20. Burkina Faso | 58. Haiti |
| 21. Burundi | 59. Honduras |
| 22. Cabo Verde | 60. India |
| 23. Cambodia | 61. Indonesia |
| 24. Cameroon | 62. Iran (Islamic Republic of) |
| 25. Central African Republic (the) | 63. Iraq |
| 26. Chad | 64. Jamaica |
| 27. Chile | 65. Jordan |
| 28. China | 66. Kazakhstan |
| 29. Colombia | 67. Kenya |
| 30. Comoros (the) | 68. Kiribati |
| 31. Congo | 69. Kuwait |
| 32. Cook Islands | 70. Kyrgyzstan |
| 33. Costa Rica | 71. Lao People's Democratic Republic (the) |
| 34. Cote d'Ivoire | 72. Lebanon |
| 35. Cuba | 73. Lesotho |
| 36. Democratic People's Republic of Korea (the) | 74. Liberia |
| 37. Democratic Republic of the Congo (the) | 75. Libya |
| 38. Djibouti | 76. Madagascar |
| | 77. Malawi |



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|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 78. Malaysia | 113. Samoa |
| 79. Maldives | 114. Sao Tome and Principe |
| 80. Mali | 115. Saudi Arabia |
| 81. Marshall Islands | 116. Senegal |
| 82. Mauritania | 117. Serbia |
| 83. Mauritius | 118. Seychelles |
| 84. Mexico | 119. Sierra Leone |
| 85. Micronesia (Federated States of) | 120. Singapore |
| 86. Moldova | 121. Solomon Islands |
| 87. Mongolia | 122. Somalia |
| 88. Montenegro | 123. South Africa |
| 89. Morocco | 124. South Sudan |
| 90. Mozambique | 125. Sri Lanka |
| 91. Myanmar | 126. State of Palestine |
| 92. Namibia | 127. Sudan |
| 93. Nauru | 128. Suriname |
| 94. Nepal | 129. Syrian Arab Republic |
| 95. Nicaragua | 130. Tajikistan |
| 96. Niger (the) | 131. Tanzania |
| 97. Nigeria | 132. Thailand |
| 98. Niue | 133. Timor-Leste |
| 99. North Macedonia | 134. Togo |
| 100. Oman | 135. Tonga |
| 101. Pakistan | 136. Trinidad and Tobago |
| 102. Palau | 137. Tunisia |
| 103. Panama | 138. Turkmenistan |
| 104. Papua New Guinea | 139. Tuvalu |
| 105. Paraguay | 140. Uganda |
| 106. Peru | 141. Uruguay |
| 107. Philippines (the) | 142. Uzbekistan |
| 108. Republic of Korea (the) | 143. Vanuatu |
| 109. Rwanda | 144. Viet Nam |
| 110. Saint Kitts and Nevis | 145. Yemen |
| 111. Saint Lucia | 146. Zambia |
| 112. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 147. Zimbabwe |

* The list of NDAs and focal points designated to GCF, including their names and contact information is available on the GCF website

Annex VI: List of entities accredited to GCF

Table 9: List of entities accredited to GCF as at 16 November 2020

	<i>Legal entity name</i>	<i>Acronym</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Entity type</i>
1.	<i>Acumen Fund, Inc.</i>	<i>Acumen</i>	<i>United States of America</i>	<i>Direct (regional)</i>
2.	<i>Africa Finance Corporation</i>	<i>AFC</i>	<i>Nigeria</i>	<i>International</i>
3.	<i>African Development Bank</i>	<i>AfDB</i>	<i>Côte d'Ivoire</i>	<i>International</i>
4.	<i>Agence Française de Développement</i>	<i>AFD</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>International</i>
5.	<i>Agency for Agricultural Development of Morocco</i>	<i>ADA</i>	<i>Morocco</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>
6.	<i>Alternative Energy Promotion Centre</i>	<i>AEPC</i>	<i>Nepal</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>
7.	<i>Asian Development Bank</i>	<i>ADB</i>	<i>Philippines</i>	<i>International</i>
8.	<i>Attijariwafa Bank</i>	<i>AWB</i>	<i>Morocco</i>	<i>Direct (regional)</i>
9.	<i>Austrian Development Agency</i>	<i>ADA, Austria</i>	<i>Austria</i>	<i>International</i>
10.	<i>Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social</i>	<i>BNDES</i>	<i>Brazil</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>
11.	<i>Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement (West African Development Bank)</i>	<i>BOAD</i>	<i>Togo</i>	<i>Direct (regional)</i>
12.	<i>Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation</i>	<i>BT FEC</i>	<i>Bhutan</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>
13.	<i>BNP Paribas</i>	<i>BNP Paribas</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>International</i>
14.	<i>Caixa Economica Federal</i>	<i>CEF (Caixa)</i>	<i>Brazil</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>



	<i>Legal entity name</i>	<i>Acronym</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Entity type</i>
15.	<i>Camco Management Limited</i>	<i>Camco</i>	<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>International</i>
16.	<i>Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre</i>	<i>CCCCC</i>	<i>Belize</i>	<i>Direct (regional)</i>
17.	<i>Caribbean Development Bank</i>	<i>CDB</i>	<i>Barbados</i>	<i>Direct (regional)</i>
18.	<i>CDG Capital S.A.</i>	<i>CDG Capital</i>	<i>Morocco</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>
19.	<i>Cassa depositi e prestiti – Società per Azioni</i>	<i>CDP</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>International</i>
20.	<i>Central American Bank for Economic Integration</i>	<i>CABEI</i>	<i>Honduras</i>	<i>Direct (regional)</i>
21.	<i>Centre de Suivi Ecologique</i>	<i>CSE</i>	<i>Senegal</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>
22.	<i>China Clean Development Mechanism Fund</i>	<i>China CDM Fund</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>
23.	<i>Compañía Española de Financiación del Desarrollo</i>	<i>COFIDES</i>	<i>Spain</i>	<i>International</i>
24.	<i>Conservation International Foundation</i>	<i>CI</i>	<i>United States of America</i>	<i>International</i>
25.	<i>Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers</i>	<i>CGIAR</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>International</i>
26.	<i>Corporación Andina de Fomento</i>	<i>CAF</i>	<i>Venezuela</i>	<i>Direct (regional)</i>
27.	<i>CRDB Bank Public Limited Company</i>	<i>CRDB</i>	<i>Tanzania</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>
28.	<i>Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank</i>	<i>Crédit Agricole CIB</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>International</i>
29.	<i>Department of Environment of Antigua and Barbuda</i>	<i>DOE</i>	<i>Antigua and Barbuda</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>



	<i>Legal entity name</i>	<i>Acronym</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Entity type</i>
30.	<i>Deutsche Bank AktienGesellschaft</i>	<i>Deutsche Bank AG</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>International</i>
31.	<i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH</i>	<i>GIZ</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>International</i>
32.	<i>Development Bank of Southern Africa</i>	<i>DBSA</i>	<i>South Africa</i>	<i>Direct (regional)</i>
33.	<i>Ecobank Ghana</i>	<i>EGH</i>	<i>Ghana</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>
34.	<i>Enabel</i>	<i>Enabel</i>	<i>Belgium</i>	<i>International</i>
35.	<i>Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia</i>	<i>EIF</i>	<i>Namibia</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>
36.	<i>Environmental Project Implementation Unit, State Agency of the Ministry of Nature Protection, Armenia</i>	<i>EPIU</i>	<i>Armenia</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>
37.	<i>European Bank for Reconstruction and Development</i>	<i>EBRD</i>	<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>International</i>
38.	<i>European Investment Bank</i>	<i>EIB</i>	<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>International</i>
39.	<i>Fiji Development Bank</i>	<i>FDB</i>	<i>Fiji</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>
40.	<i>Finanzas Y Negocios Servicios Financieros Limitada</i>	<i>FYNOSA</i>	<i>Chile</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>
41.	<i>Findeter</i>	<i>Findeter</i>	<i>Colombia</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>
42.	<i>Fondo Mexicano para la Conservación de la Naturaleza A.C.</i>	<i>FMCN</i>	<i>Mexico</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>
43.	<i>Fondo para la Acción Ambiental y la Niñez</i>	<i>Fondo Acción</i>	<i>Colombia</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>
44.	<i>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</i>	<i>FAO</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>International</i>



	<i>Legal entity name</i>	<i>Acronym</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Entity type</i>
45.	<i>Foreign Economic Cooperation Office, Ministry of Environmental Protection of China</i>	<i>FECO</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>
46.	<i>Fundo Brasileiro para a Biodiversidade</i>	<i>Funbio</i>	<i>Brazil</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>
47.	<i>Fundación Avina</i>	<i>Fundación Avina</i>	<i>Panama</i>	<i>Direct (regional)</i>
48.	<i>HSBC Holdings plc and its subsidiaries</i>	<i>HSBC</i>	<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>International</i>
49.	<i>IDB Invest</i>	<i>IDB Invest</i>	<i>United States of America</i>	<i>International</i>
50.	<i>Infrastructure Development Company Limited</i>	<i>IDCOL</i>	<i>Bangladesh</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>
51.	<i>Infrastructure Development Finance Company Limited</i>	<i>IDFC</i>	<i>India</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>
52.	<i>Inter-American Development Bank</i>	<i>IDB</i>	<i>United States of America</i>	<i>International</i>
53.	<i>IL&FS Environmental Infrastructure and Services Limited</i>	<i>IEISL</i>	<i>India</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>
54.	<i>La Banque Agricole</i>	<i>LBA</i>	<i>Senegal</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>
55.	<i>International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Development Association</i>	<i>World Bank</i>	<i>United States of America</i>	<i>International</i>
56.	<i>International Finance Corporation</i>	<i>IFC</i>	<i>United States of America</i>	<i>International</i>
57.	<i>International Fund for Agricultural Development</i>	<i>IFAD</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>International</i>



	<i>Legal entity name</i>	<i>Acronym</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Entity type</i>
58.	<i>International Union for Conservation of Nature</i>	<i>IUCN</i>	<i>Switzerland</i>	<i>International</i>
59.	<i>Japan International Cooperation Agency</i>	<i>JICA</i>	<i>Japan</i>	<i>International</i>
60.	<i>JS Bank Limited</i>	<i>JS Bank</i>	<i>Pakistan</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>
61.	<i>Kemitraan bagi Pembaruan Tata Pemerintahan (Partnership for Governance Reform)</i>	<i>Kemitraan</i>	<i>Indonesia</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>
62.	<i>KCB Bank Kenya Limited</i>	<i>KCB</i>	<i>Kenya</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>
63.	<i>Korea Development Bank</i>	<i>KDB</i>	<i>Republic of Korea</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>
64.	<i>Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau</i>	<i>KfW</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>International</i>
65.	<i>Land Bank of the Philippines</i>	<i>LandBank</i>	<i>Philippines</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>
66.	<i>Luxembourg Agency for Development Cooperation</i>	<i>LuxDev</i>	<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>International</i>
67.	<i>Macquarie Alternative Assets Management Limited</i>	<i>MAAML</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>International</i>
68.	<i>Micronesia Conservation Trust</i>	<i>MCT</i>	<i>Micronesia (Federated States Of)</i>	<i>Direct (regional)</i>
69.	<i>Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia</i>	<i>MOFEC</i>	<i>Ethiopia</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>
70.	<i>Ministry of Finance and Economic Management, Cook Islands</i>	<i>MFEM, Cook Islands</i>	<i>Cook Islands</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>
71.	<i>Ministry of Natural Resources</i>	<i>MINIRENA</i>	<i>Rwanda</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>



	<i>Legal entity name</i>	<i>Acronym</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Entity type</i>
72.	<i>Ministry of Water and Environment, Uganda</i>	<i>MWE</i>	<i>Uganda</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>
73.	<i>MUFG Bank, Ltd (formerly, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.)</i>	<i>MUFG Bank</i>	<i>Japan</i>	<i>International</i>
74.	<i>National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development</i>	<i>NABARD</i>	<i>India</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>
75.	<i>National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development</i>	<i>NCDD</i>	<i>Cambodia</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>
76.	<i>National Environment Management Authority of Kenya</i>	<i>NEMA</i>	<i>Kenya</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>
77.	<i>National Fund for the Environment of Benin</i>	<i>FNEC</i>	<i>Benin</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>
78.	<i>National Rural Support Programme</i>	<i>NRSP</i>	<i>Pakistan</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>
79.	<i>National Trust for Nature Conservation</i>	<i>NTNC</i>	<i>Nepal</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>
80.	<i>Nordic Environment Finance Corporation</i>	<i>NEFCO</i>	<i>Finland</i>	<i>International</i>
81.	<i>Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden</i>	<i>FMO</i>	<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>International</i>
82.	<i>Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation</i>	<i>PKSF</i>	<i>Bangladesh</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>
83.	<i>Pegasus Capital Advisors</i>	<i>Pegasus (PCA)</i>	<i>United States of America</i>	<i>International</i>
84.	<i>Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas</i>	<i>Profonanpe</i>	<i>Peru</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>
85.	<i>Protected Areas Conservation Trust</i>	<i>PACT</i>	<i>Belize</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>
86.	<i>PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur</i>	<i>PT SMI</i>	<i>Indonesia</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>



	<i>Legal entity name</i>	<i>Acronym</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Entity type</i>
87.	<i>Sahara and Sahel Observatory</i>	<i>OSS</i>	<i>Tunisia</i>	<i>Direct (regional)</i>
88.	<i>Secretariat of the Pacific Community</i>	<i>SPC</i>	<i>New Caledonia</i>	<i>Direct (regional)</i>
89.	<i>Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme</i>	<i>SPREP</i>	<i>Samoa</i>	<i>Direct (regional)</i>
90.	<i>Small Industries Development Bank of India</i>	<i>SIDBI</i>	<i>India</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>
91.	<i>Société de Promotion et de Participation pour la Coopération Economique, SA</i>	<i>PROPARCO</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>International</i>
92.	<i>South African National Biodiversity Institute</i>	<i>SANBI</i>	<i>South Africa</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>
93.	<i>Save the Children Australia</i>	<i>SCA</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>International</i>
94.	<i>Trade and Development Bank of Mongolia</i>	<i>TDB</i>	<i>Mongolia</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>
95.	<i>Unidad Para el Cambio Rural (Unit for Rural Change) of Argentina</i>	<i>UCAR</i>	<i>Argentina</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>
96.	<i>United Nations Development Programme</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>United States of America</i>	<i>International</i>
97.	<i>United Nations Environment Programme</i>	<i>UNEP</i>	<i>Kenya</i>	<i>International</i>
98.	<i>United Nations Industrial Development Organization</i>	<i>UNIDO</i>	<i>Austria</i>	<i>International</i>
99.	<i>United Nations World Food Programme</i>	<i>WFP</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>International</i>
100.	<i>World Meteorological Organization</i>	<i>WMO</i>	<i>Switzerland</i>	<i>International</i>
101.	<i>World Wildlife Fund, Inc.</i>	<i>WWF</i>	<i>United States of America</i>	<i>International</i>



	<i>Legal entity name</i>	<i>Acronym</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Entity type</i>
102.	<i>XacBank LLC</i>	<i>XacBank</i>	<i>Mongolia</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>
103.	<i>Yes Bank Limited</i>	<i>Yes Bank</i>	<i>India</i>	<i>Direct (national)</i>

Annex VII: List of activities approved to receive funding from GCF

Table 10: Readiness activities approved as at 31 October 2020

Country	Activity	Delivery partner	Type of funding	Approved amount in USD	Total expenditure at completion (USD)
Antigua and Barbuda	NDA Strengthening, including country programming	Department of Environment	Grant	300,000	228,117.00
	Support to Direct Access Entity			620,250	597,303.00
	Support to Direct Access Entity	PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC)	Technical Assistance	30,209	28,065.04**
Bangladesh	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	34,620	35,077.76**
Benin	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	37,000	36,070.00*
Brazil	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	37,000	33,851.00*
Cambodia	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	37,000	35,343.00**
	ESS Gender Roster	Mott McDonald	Technical Assistance	24,608	24,498.45
Cameroon	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	39,415	38,738.97**
Chad	NDA strengthening, including country programming	CSE	Grant	300,000	259,959.00
Colombia	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	37,000	34,309.00*
	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	37,000	34,330.00*
Cook Islands	NDA strengthening, including country programming	Ministry of Finance and Economic Management	Grant	150,000	142,750.22
	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	29,722	35,519.46**
Cote d'Ivoire	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	35,313	34,977.83**
Democratic Republic of Congo	NDA strengthening, including country programming	CSE	Grant	300,000	298,630.00
Dominican Republic	NDA strengthening, including country programming	Fundación Reservas del País (FRP)	Grant	300,000	257,626.00
Gabon	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	33,415	39,004.69**
	NDA strengthening, including country programming	CDC-Gabon	Grant	300,000	278,721.00



Georgia	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	33,915	29,457.58**
Guyana	NDA strengthening, including country programming	CCCCC	Grant	300,000	175,999.00
Honduras	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	37,000	37,789.00*
	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	37,000	34,557.00*
Jamaica	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	33,915	32,263.69**
Kenya	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	37,000	34,102.00*
Mali	NDA strengthening, including country programming	Sahel Eco	Grant	252,000	162,244.70
	Country Programming			41,165	41,165.00
Mexico	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	37,000	35,445.00*
Micronesia	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	37,000	37,989.00*
	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	37,000	38,048.00*
	NDA strengthening, including country programming	SPC	Grant	431,110	381,042.00
Mongolia	NDA strengthening, including country programming	XacBank LLC	Grant	300,000	287,778.00
Mozambique	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	35,313	34,993.25**
Nicaragua	NDA strengthening, including country programming	FAO	Grant	150,674	145,044.00
Niue	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	37,000	42,122.00*
Pakistan	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	37,000	35,367.00*
	NDA strengthening, including country programming	NRSP	Grant	300,000	250,737.00
Palau	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	37,000	35,367.00*
Peru	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	33,415	37,215.00**
Rwanda	NDA strengthening, including country programming	FONERWA	Grant	300,000	210,506.35
Senegal	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	29,722	32,998.87**
Seychelles	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	37,000	34,222.00*
Tajikistan	NDA strengthening, including country programming		Grant	300,000	294,878.00

Togo	NDA strengthening, including country programming	CSE	Grant	300,000	239,578.00
Tunisia	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	33,915	28,677.29
Uruguay	ESS Gender Roster	PwC	Technical Assistance	94,084.50	94,084.46
	Support to Direct Access Entity			28,203	34,573.31**
Vanuatu	Strategic Frameworks	SPREP	Grant	137,316	132,947.00
Zimbabwe	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	35,722	32,324.59**

* These approved and implemented readiness proposals have been completed. The support provided is under the first technical assistance contract between GCF and PricewaterhouseCoopers for conducting gap assessments and developing action plans for entities nominated by the NDAs/focal points for accreditation. An average of 15 entities may receive support under this contract totaling USD 555,000 (e.g. approximately USD 37,000 per entity, subject to changes pending actual expenses incurred during site visits to the entities, as consulted with the NDA/focal point). The differences shown between the actual disbursement following completion compared with the potential disbursement at the approval stage take into account the actual expenses during the site visit.

** These approved and completed readiness proposals fall under the second technical assistance contract between GCF and PricewaterhouseCoopers for conducting gap assessments and developing action plans for entities nominated by the NDAs/focal points for accreditation. The first three proposals (Bangladesh, Gabon and Uruguay) were approved along the same lines as the first contract, where the differences shown between the actual disbursement following completion compared with the potential disbursement at the approval stage take into account the actual expenses during the site visit. Other proposals were approved with an additional cap of expenditure in the amount of USD 6,000 to the approved amount, so that the expenditure at completion of these proposals would not exceed the approved amount. Countries that fall under this category are Antigua and Barbuda, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cook Islands, Georgia, Jamaica and Zimbabwe.

Table 11: Readiness activities approved and under implementation (with single country allocation) as at 31 October 2020

<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of Grants</i>	<i>Delivery Partner(s)</i>	<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Total Approved amount in USD</i>	<i>Total Disbursed in USD</i>
<i>Afghanistan</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>FAO</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>1,299,987</i>	<i>794,480</i>
<i>Albania</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>UNDP, UNEP, URI</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>3,555,069</i>	<i>864,630.98</i>
<i>Algeria</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>National Agency on Climate Change of Algeria</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>300,000</i>	<i>60,000</i>
<i>Angola</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>FAO</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>615,650</i>	
<i>Antigua and Barbuda</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>Department of Environment, Ministry of Health and Environment of Antigua and Barbuda</i>	<i>Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>3,931,000</i>	<i>2,000,000</i>
<i>Argentina</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>UNDP, Fundacion Avina</i>	<i>Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>3,431,190</i>	<i>1,854,961</i>
<i>Armenia</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>ARMSWISSBANK, UNDP, Environmental Project Implementation Unit, State Agency of the Ministry of Nature Protection of Armenia, R2E2</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>4,215,464</i>	<i>1,955,700</i>
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>FAO, UNDP</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>3,799,654</i>	<i>879,865</i>
<i>Bahamas</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC), UNIDO-CTCN</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks</i>	<i>1,981,568</i>	<i>954,938</i>
<i>Bangladesh</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>UNDP, GIZ, PKSF, Bangladesh Bank, FAO</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks</i>	<i>5,105,001</i>	<i>1,216,019</i>
<i>Barbados</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>Ministry of the Environment and National Beautification, Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs of Barbados</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks</i>	<i>923,966</i>	<i>250,000</i>
<i>Belize</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC), PACT, PwC</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks</i>	<i>2,809,286</i>	<i>759,300</i>
<i>Benin</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>1,542,913</i>	<i>1,542,913</i>

<i>Bhutan</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>GNHC, UNDP</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>4,394,859</i>	<i>1,665,935</i>
<i>Bolivia</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>Ministry of Development Planning of Bolivia, PwC</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>338,102</i>	<i>79,856</i>
<i>Bosnia and Herzegovina</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>2,506,812</i>	<i>880,000</i>
<i>Botswana</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>GIZ, UNEP-CTCN</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks</i>	<i>787,207</i>	<i>533,905</i>
<i>Brazil</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>UNEP-CTCN, FUNBIO</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks</i>	<i>1,215,217</i>	<i>960,000</i>
<i>Burkina Faso</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>IUCN, FAO, GGGI</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks</i>	<i>1,085,543</i>	<i>810,000</i>
<i>Burundi</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>478,000</i>	<i>478,000</i>
<i>Cambodia</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>Mekong Strategic Partners, UNIDO-CTCN, GGGI, National Council for Sustainable Development of Cambodia</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks</i>	<i>1,183,306</i>	<i>712,747</i>
<i>Cameroon</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>IUCN, FAO, UNIDO-CTCN</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks</i>	<i>762,999</i>	<i>607,158</i>
<i>Central African Republic</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>UNDP, COMIFAC</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks</i>	<i>628,020</i>	<i>600,000</i>
<i>Chad</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>FAO, National Water Fund</i>	<i>Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>1,365,913</i>	<i>553,583</i>
<i>Chile</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>CAF, FAO, Chilean Development Cooperation Agency</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks</i>	<i>2,499,695</i>	<i>2,142,680</i>
<i>Colombia</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>Fondo Accion, Bancoldex, Asobancaria, Findeter, APC-Colombia</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>4,596,628</i>	<i>2,466,000</i>
<i>Comoros</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>UNEP</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>426,080</i>	<i>425,810</i>
<i>Congo</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>FAO</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>617,000</i>	<i>611,391</i>
<i>Cook Islands</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>Ministry of Finance and Economic Management</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks</i>	<i>1,685,896</i>	<i>1,017,308</i>

<i>Costa Rica</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>CAF, UNDP</i>	<i>Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>3,161,917</i>	<i>2,533,095</i>
<i>Cote d'Ivoire</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>GGGI, UNDP, CSE</i>	<i>Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>3,103,097</i>	<i>1,568,040</i>
<i>Cuba</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>333,300</i>	<i>333,300</i>
<i>Democratic People's Republic of Korea</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>FAO</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>752,090</i>	
<i>Democratic Republic of the Congo</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>FAO, UNIDO-CTCN, BCECO</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>2,288,618</i>	<i>2,118,390</i>
<i>Djibouti</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>CSE</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>300,000</i>	<i>120,000</i>
<i>Dominica</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>UNDP, Department of Environment of Antigua and Barbuda, Ministry of Planning and Economic Development of Dominica</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>4,714,584</i>	<i>723,778</i>
<i>Dominican Republic</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>UNEP, CEDAF</i>	<i>Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>3,563,357</i>	<i>1,968,669</i>
<i>Ecuador</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>GIZ, UNDP, Fundacion Avina</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>4,356,563</i>	<i>1,889,892</i>
<i>Egypt</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>UNEP</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>300,000</i>	<i>122,456</i>
<i>Equatorial Guinea</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>FAO, UNIDO-CTCN</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks</i>	<i>1,190,441</i>	<i>1,153,216</i>
<i>Eritrea</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>UNEP</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>299,965</i>	<i>159,495</i>
<i>Eswatini</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>UNEP, UNEP-CTCN</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>3,424,187</i>	<i>2,039,534</i>
<i>Ethiopia</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>GGGI</i>	<i>Strategic Frameworks</i>	<i>827,203</i>	<i>341,553</i>
<i>Fiji</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>GGGI</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>1,000,000</i>	<i>495,538</i>

<i>Gabon</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>CDC-Gabon, UNIDO-CTCN</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>1,645,446</i>	<i>1,142,187</i>
<i>Gambia</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Ministry of Finance</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>300,000</i>	<i>124,432</i>
<i>Georgia</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>GIZ</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>300,000</i>	<i>308,354</i>
<i>Ghana</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>UNDP, UNEP, UNEP-CTCN, UNIDO</i>	<i>Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>4,312,260</i>	<i>1,478,814</i>
<i>Grenada</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>Department of Environment of Antigua and Barbuda, Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC), NYU, GIZ</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks</i>	<i>1,561,654</i>	<i>948,961</i>
<i>Guatemala</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>FAO, Rainforest Alliance, IUCN</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>2,705,233</i>	<i>1,483,626</i>
<i>Guinea</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>1,929,717</i>	<i>572,416.92</i>
<i>Guinea-Bissau</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS)</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>300,000</i>	<i>255,000</i>
<i>Guyana</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>GGGI, FAO</i>	<i>Strategic Frameworks</i>	<i>997,183</i>	<i>792,128</i>
<i>Haiti</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC), UNDP</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>4,040,347</i>	<i>1,999,000</i>
<i>Honduras</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>PwC, UNEP, Ministry of Energy, Natural Resources, Environment and Mining of Honduras</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>4,068,380</i>	<i>2,638,310</i>
<i>India</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>600,000</i>	<i>450,000</i>
<i>Indonesia</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>GGGI</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>1,850,580</i>	<i>1,155,453</i>
<i>Iran</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>FAO</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>419,495</i>	<i>386,995</i>
<i>Iraq</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO-CTCN</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>3,673,868</i>	<i>2,064,276</i>
<i>Jamaica</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation of Jamaica</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks</i>	<i>1,767,797</i>	<i>1,007,572</i>
<i>Jordan</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>UNEP, GGGI</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks</i>	<i>960,000</i>	<i>939,526</i>

<i>Kazakhstan</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>UNDP, PwC</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>336,626</i>	<i>319,823</i>
<i>Kenya</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>FAO, The National Treasury of Kenya</i>	<i>Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>3,845,670</i>	<i>1,264,610</i>
<i>Kiribati</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Ministry of Finance and Economic Development of Kiribati</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>585,927</i>	<i>322,256</i>
<i>Kyrgyzstan</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>FAO, UNDP</i>	<i>Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>2,910,949</i>	<i>462,627</i>
<i>Laos</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>GIZ, FAO, UNDP, GGGI, UNEP, UN-Habitat</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks</i>	<i>2,842,991.75</i>	<i>1,565,920</i>
<i>Lebanon</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>South Centre</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>828,129</i>	<i>414,080</i>
<i>Lesotho</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>DBSA, UNEP, UNEP-CTCN</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>3,302,413</i>	<i>1,011,552</i>
<i>Liberia</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>UNDP, Environmental Protection Agency of Liberia</i>	<i>Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>3,291,019.70</i>	<i>2,744,381</i>
<i>Libya</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS)</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>300,000</i>	<i>250,000</i>
<i>Madagascar</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>UNDP, UNEP</i>	<i>Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>1,763,624</i>	<i>1,081,200</i>
<i>Malawi</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>UNEP, UNEP-CTCN</i>	<i>Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>3,196,856</i>	<i>1,143,545</i>
<i>Malaysia</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>Carbon Trust, UNEP</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks</i>	<i>1,098,327</i>	<i>948,327</i>
<i>Maldives</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>UNEP</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>300,000</i>	<i>300,000</i>
<i>Mali</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>Environment and Sustainable Development Agency of Mali</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>987,661</i>	<i>291,500</i>
<i>Marshall Islands</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>SPREP</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>563,813</i>	<i>400,000</i>
<i>Mauritania</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>UNEP, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Mauritania</i>	<i>Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>2,970,374</i>	<i>1,549,990</i>
<i>Mauritius</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>Ministry of Finance and Economic Development of Mauritius, UNEP-CTCN</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks</i>	<i>624,764</i>	<i>449,764</i>
<i>Mexico</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>GGGI</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>798,975</i>	<i>741,132</i>
<i>Micronesia</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>992,452</i>	<i>500,000</i>

<i>Moldova</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>FAO, UNDP, Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment of Moldova</i>	<i>Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>3,274,784.81</i>	<i>868,414</i>
<i>Mongolia</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>XacBank LLC, IFC, UNEP, GGGI</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>4,501,544</i>	<i>3,006,365</i>
<i>Montenegro</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>UNEP, UNDP</i>	<i>Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>2,168,296</i>	<i>300,000</i>
<i>Morocco</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>GGGI, GIZ, Beya Capital, ADA</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks</i>	<i>1,497,250.05</i>	<i>627,323</i>
<i>Mozambique</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>GGGI, FNDS</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks</i>	<i>900,545</i>	<i>344,066</i>
<i>Myanmar</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>FAO, GGGI, UNEP, UNEP-CTCN</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>4,842,555</i>	<i>3,145,707</i>
<i>Namibia</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>EIF Namibia, UNEP-CTCN</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks</i>	<i>1,019,764</i>	<i>826,235</i>
<i>Nauru</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>PIFS</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>339,250</i>	<i>130,000</i>
<i>Nepal</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>UNDP, UNEP</i>	<i>Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>3,833,859</i>	<i>2,330,381</i>
<i>Nicaragua</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>IDB, FAO, PwC</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>1,582,843</i>	<i>500,288</i>
<i>Niger</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>UNDP, UNEP, FAO</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>3,594,052</i>	<i>1,580,561</i>
<i>Nigeria</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>UNEP, UNIDO-CTCN</i>	<i>Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>3,378,710</i>	<i>1,388,839</i>
<i>Niue</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>SPREP</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>558,858</i>	<i>294,890</i>
<i>North Macedonia</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>FAO</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>963,245</i>	<i>741,270</i>
<i>Oman</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Sultan Qaboos University</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>300,000</i>	<i>250,000</i>
<i>Pakistan</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>IUCN, UNEP, GIZ</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>3,832,680</i>	<i>970,858</i>

<i>Palau</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Bureau of Budget and Planning of Palau</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>998,488</i>	
<i>Palestine</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>UNDP, UNEP-CTCN</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks</i>	<i>573,096</i>	<i>573,096</i>
<i>Panama</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>CAF, FAO</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>1,695,667</i>	<i>516,672</i>
<i>Papua New Guinea</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>UNDP, GGGI</i>	<i>Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>2,568,355</i>	<i>1,069,812.35</i>
<i>Paraguay</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>CAF, Fundacion Avina</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks</i>	<i>892,813</i>	<i>815,550</i>
<i>Peru</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>Profonanpe, Fundacion Avina, GIZ</i>	<i>Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>3,335,595</i>	<i>1,931,472</i>
<i>Philippines</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>GGGI, IFC</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks</i>	<i>1,692,000</i>	<i>314,325</i>
<i>Rwanda</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>GGGI</i>	<i>Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>3,123,933</i>	<i>1,513,818</i>
<i>Saint Kitts and Nevis</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>FAO, CDB</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>1,022,472</i>	
<i>Saint Lucia</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC), PwC</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>470,100</i>	<i>395,893</i>
<i>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC),</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>927,346</i>	<i>378,895</i>
<i>Sao Tome and Principe</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>AFAP, UNEP</i>	<i>Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>3,263,978</i>	<i>985,341</i>
<i>Senegal</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>CSE, IFC, FAO, CNCAS</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks</i>	<i>1,983,532</i>	<i>862,523</i>
<i>Serbia</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>UNEP, UNDP, FAO</i>	<i>Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>2,960,357</i>	<i>574,278</i>
<i>Seychelles</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>IOC, Development Bank of Seychelles</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>868,784</i>	<i>305,110</i>
<i>Sierra Leone</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>PwC</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>32,602</i>	
<i>Solomon Islands</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>SPREP</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>991,262</i>	<i>398,632</i>
<i>Somalia</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>2,957,213</i>	<i>604,562</i>
<i>South Africa</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>SANBI</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>380,000</i>	<i>195,000</i>
<i>South Sudan</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>UNEP</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>300,000</i>	<i>300,000</i>

<i>Sri Lanka</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>GGGI, ICRAF</i>	<i>Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>3,894,649</i>	<i>735,720</i>
<i>Sudan</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>UNDP, FAO</i>	<i>Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>2,001,455</i>	<i>1,338,380</i>
<i>Suriname</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>CDB</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>317,923</i>	
<i>Syrian Arab Republic</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>FAO, UNIDO-CTCN</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks</i>	<i>880,884</i>	<i>248,630</i>
<i>Tajikistan</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>2,979,428</i>	<i>541,427.59</i>
<i>Tanzania</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>UNEP-CTCN</i>	<i>Strategic Frameworks</i>	<i>347,838</i>	<i>313,054</i>
<i>Thailand</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>GIZ, UNDP, GGGI, UNEP-CTCN</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>4,912,846</i>	<i>1,067,787</i>
<i>Timor-Leste (East Timor)</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>UNDP, UNEP-CTCN, National Directorate for Climate Change of Timor-Leste</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks</i>	<i>1,299,530</i>	<i>724,043</i>
<i>Togo</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>CSE</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>299,729</i>	<i>240,000</i>
<i>Tonga</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>UNEP-CTCN, PwC, Ministry of Finance and National Planning of Tonga</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>3,181,314</i>	<i>1,749,175</i>
<i>Trinidad and Tobago</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC), FAO, PwC</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks</i>	<i>958,932</i>	<i>427,758</i>
<i>Tunisia</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS)</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>630,000</i>	<i>500,000</i>
<i>Turkmenistan</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>CAREC</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>534,626</i>	<i>187,119</i>
<i>Tuvalu</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Ministry of Finance and Economic Development of Tuvalu</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>618,534</i>	<i>154,650</i>
<i>Uganda</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>GGGI</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>700,593</i>	<i>418,599</i>
<i>Uruguay</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>UNDP, CND</i>	<i>Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>3,857,121</i>	<i>3,079,795</i>
<i>Uzbekistan</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>UNDP, Uzhydromet</i>	<i>Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>2,225,319</i>	<i>306,934</i>
<i>Vanuatu</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>GIZ, GGGI</i>	<i>Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks</i>	<i>1,670,000</i>	<i>1,292,351</i>
<i>Viet Nam</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>UNDP, Ministry of Planning and Investment</i>	<i>Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning</i>	<i>2,238,659</i>	<i>1,086,828.15</i>



Zambia	3	GWPO, UNEP-CTCN, Ministry of Finance	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	2,832,393	793,054
Zimbabwe	3	UNEP, UNEP-CTCN	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	3,580,170	2,456,578

Table 12: Readiness activities approved and under implementation (with multiple countries' allocation) as at 31 October 2020

<i>Country</i>	<i>Delivery Partner</i>	<i>Objective(s)</i>	<i>Total Approved amount (USD)</i>	<i>Total Disbursed (USD)</i>
<i>Total: 1,802,657</i>				
<i>Belize, Dominica, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and Grenadines</i>	<i>Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>Belize (583,776), Dominica (283,776), Haiti (283,776), Jamaica (83,776), Saint Lucia (283,776), Saint Vincent and Grenadines (283,776)</i>	<i>466,705</i>
<i>Total: 1,747,223</i>				
<i>Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and Grenadines, Suriname</i>	<i>Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA)</i>	<i>Strategic Frameworks</i>	<i>Antigua and Barbuda (231,097), Belize (20,000), Dominica (20,000), Grenada (81,097), Guyana (431,097), Haiti (81,097), Saint Kitts and Nevis (39,544), Saint Lucia (631,097), Saint Vincent and Grenadines (81,097), Suriname (181,097)</i>	<i>865,000</i>
<i>Total: 1,296,958</i>				
<i>Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Suriname</i>	<i>Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)</i>	<i>Strategic Frameworks</i>	<i>Antigua and Barbuda (299,565.43), Belize (199,565.43), Grenada (99,565.43), Jamaica (199,565.43), Saint Kitts and Nevis (199,565.43), Saint Lucia (99,565.43), Suriname (199,565.43)</i>	<i>550,000</i>
<i>Total: 124,986</i>				
<i>Belize, Saint Lucia</i>	<i>CARICOM Development Fund</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>Belize (24,986), Saint Lucia (100,000)</i>	<i>100,000</i>
<i>Total: 2,800,000</i>				
<i>Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay</i>	<i>UNEP</i>	<i>Strategic Frameworks</i>	<i>Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay (200,000 each)</i>	<i>1,386,712.65</i>

<i>Dominica, Jamaica</i>	<i>Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation of Jamaica</i>	<i>Strategic Frameworks</i>	<i>Total: 582,749</i> <i>Dominica (100,000), Jamaica (482,749)</i>	<i>250,000</i>
<i>Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia</i>	<i>Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>Total: 493,880</i> <i>Antigua and Barbuda (98,776), Dominica (98,776), Grenada (98,776), Saint Kitts and Nevis (98,776), Saint Lucia (98,776)</i>	<i>250,000</i>
<i>Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama</i>	<i>Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)</i>	<i>Strategic Frameworks</i>	<i>Total: 1,312,296</i> <i>Belize (66,042.29), Costa Rica (666,042.29), Dominican Republic (66,042.29), El Salvador (66,042.29), Guatemala (216,042.29), Honduras (166,042.29), Panama (66,042.29)</i>	
<i>Brazil, Morocco, Panama, Peru, South Africa</i>	<i>Agence Française de Developpement (AFD)</i>	<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>Total: 700,000</i> <i>Brazil (100,000), Morocco (150,000), Panama (100,000), Peru (200,000), South Africa (150,000)</i>	

Table 13: Readiness activities, but cancelled as at 31 October 2020

<i>Country</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Delivery partner</i>	<i>Approved amount in USD (year approved)</i>	<i>Expenditure (USD)</i>
<i>Argentina</i>	<i>Support to Direct Access Entity</i>	<i>UCAR</i>	<i>274,800 (2017)</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Congo</i>	<i>NDA strengthening and country programme</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>300,000 (2016)</i>	<i>37,542.00</i>
<i>El Salvador</i>	<i>NDA strengthening and country programme</i>		<i>300,000 (2015)</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Eswatini</i>	<i>NDA strengthening and country programme</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>300,000 (2016)</i>	<i>968.26</i>

<i>Ethiopia</i>	<i>NDA strengthening and country programme</i>	<i>Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning</i>	<i>300,000 (2015)</i>	<i>72,722.00</i>
<i>Kenya</i>	<i>NDA strengthening and country programme</i>	<i>Kenya National Treasury</i>	<i>150,000 (2015)</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Mauritius</i>	<i>NDA strengthening and country programme</i>	<i>Ministry of Finance and Economic Development</i>	<i>300,000 (2016)</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Philippines</i>	<i>NDA strengthening and country programme</i>	<i>Climate Change Commission</i>	<i>300,000 (2015)</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Yemen</i>	<i>NDA strengthening and country programme</i>	<i>Sultan Qaboos University</i>	<i>497,245 (2018)</i>	<i>-</i>

Table 14: Project preparation funding approved as at 16 November 2020

<i>Approved no.</i>	<i>Project name</i>	<i>Accredited entity</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Region</i>	<i>Mitigation / Adaptation / Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public/ private</i>	<i>Access modality</i>	<i>Amount approved (USD)</i>
<i>PPF001</i>	<i>Rural Green Economy and Climate Resilient Development Programme</i>	<i>MOE_ Rwanda</i>	<i>Rwanda</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>1,498,841</i>
<i>PPF002</i>	<i>Enhancing Early Warning Systems to build greater resilience to hydro and meteorological hazards in Pacific Small Island Developing States (SIDS)</i>	<i>WMO</i>	<i>Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Vanuatu</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>535,833</i>
<i>PPF003</i>	<i>Development of an Integrated, Sustainable and Resilient Agricultural Project to Climate Change in the Souss Valley</i>	<i>ADA_ Morocco</i>	<i>Morocco</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>717,407</i>
<i>PPF004</i>	<i>Public and Private Sector Energy Efficiency Programme (PPSEEP)</i>	<i>DBSA</i>	<i>South Africa</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>PPP</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>318,060</i>
<i>PPF005</i>	<i>Arundo donax Renewable Bio-mass Fuel for Belize</i>	<i>CCCCC</i>	<i>Belize</i>	<i>LAC</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>694,000</i>

<i>Approved no.</i>	<i>Project name</i>	<i>Accredited entity</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Region</i>	<i>Mitigation / Adaptation / Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public/ private</i>	<i>Access modality</i>	<i>Amount approved (USD)</i>
<i>PPF006</i>	<i>Sustainable Transport for Intermediate Cities: Pasto, Pereira, Monteria, Valledupar (STIC Program)</i>	<i>CAF</i>	<i>Colombia</i>	<i>LAC</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>1,415,750</i>
<i>PPF007</i>	<i>Preparatory Assessments for the Monrovia Metropolitan Climate Resilience Project (MMCRP)</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>Liberia</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>934,185</i>
<i>PPF008</i>	<i>Pilot project of hydro agricultural perimeters development with smart agricultural practices resilient to climate change in Niger</i>	<i>BOAD</i>	<i>Niger (the)</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>439,134</i>
<i>PPF009</i>	<i>Transformative public and private partnerships for climate change adaptation and mitigation through the protection of mangroves and wetlands along Ecuador's coast.</i>	<i>CI</i>	<i>Ecuador</i>	<i>LAC</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>277,172</i>
<i>PPF010</i>	<i>Devolved climate change governance to strengthen resilience of communities in target counties</i>	<i>NEMA</i>	<i>Kenya</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>371,200</i>
<i>PPF011</i>	<i>Jordan Integrated Landscape Management Initiative (JILMI)</i>	<i>UNEP</i>	<i>Jordan</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>278,946</i>
<i>PPF012</i>	<i>Waste Management Flagship Programme</i>	<i>DBSA</i>	<i>South Africa</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>1,359,719</i>
<i>PPF013</i>	<i>Strengthening Urban Resilience in Riverside Asuncion</i>	<i>IDB</i>	<i>Paraguay</i>	<i>LAC</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>548,205</i>
<i>PPF014</i>	<i>Promoting private sector investment through large-scale adoption of energy-saving technologies and equipment for textile sector of Bangladesh</i>	<i>IDCOL</i>	<i>Bangladesh</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>301,562</i>

<i>Approved no.</i>	<i>Project name</i>	<i>Accredited entity</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Region</i>	<i>Mitigation / Adaptation / Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public/ private</i>	<i>Access modality</i>	<i>Amount approved (USD)</i>
PPF015	<i>Bus Rapid Transit Development in Semarang</i>	<i>PTSMI</i>	<i>Indonesia</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>788,000</i>
PPF016	<i>Mongolian Green Finance Corporation</i>	<i>XacBank</i>	<i>Mongolia</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>348,964</i>
PPF017	<i>Ecosystem and livelihoods resiliency: climate change risk reduction through ecosystem-based adaptation in Botswana's communal grazing lands</i>	<i>CI</i>	<i>Botswana</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>365,316</i>
PPF018	<i>Bhutan Green Transport Program</i>	<i>World Bank</i>	<i>Bhutan</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>526,311</i>
PPF019	<i>Mini-grid/off-grid Solution for Ger Area</i>	<i>XacBank</i>	<i>Mongolia</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>914,425</i>
PPF020	<i>Low-Emission and Climate Resilient Agriculture in Colombia</i>	<i>CAF</i>	<i>Colombia</i>	<i>LAC</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>642,600</i>
PPF021	<i>Promoting private sector investment through large scale adoption of energy-saving technologies and equipment for garment sector of Bangladesh</i>	<i>IDCOL</i>	<i>Bangladesh</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>363,533</i>
PPF022	<i>The R's (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) for climate resilience wastewater systems in Barbados (3R-CReWS)</i>	<i>CCCCC</i>	<i>Barbados</i>	<i>LAC</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>1,029,192</i>
PPF023	<i>Climate Resilient Coastal Forestry in Bangladesh</i>	<i>IDCOL</i>	<i>Bangladesh</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>337,740</i>
PPF024	<i>Climate Resilient Fishery Initiative for Livelihood Improvement</i>	<i>FAO</i>	<i>Gambia</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>289,085</i>
PPF025	<i>Green City Pilot</i>	<i>MOE_ Rwanda</i>	<i>Rwanda</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>1,030,750</i>

<i>Approved no.</i>	<i>Project name</i>	<i>Accredited entity</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Region</i>	<i>Mitigation / Adaptation / Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public/ private</i>	<i>Access modality</i>	<i>Amount approved (USD)</i>
PPF026	<i>Analysis and Implementation Feasibility Study Fast Train Passenger Project</i>	<i>CABEI</i>	<i>Costa Rica</i>	<i>LAC</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>562,960</i>
PPF027	<i>Mainstreaming Climate Smart Planning and Implementation into Agricultural Development</i>	<i>MOE_Rwanda</i>	<i>Rwanda</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>695,380</i>
PPF028	<i>Melanesia – Coastal and Marine Ecosystem Resilience Programme</i>	<i>IUCN</i>	<i>Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>473,291</i>
PPF029	<i>SA Water Reuse Programme</i>	<i>DBSA</i>	<i>South Africa</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>515,411</i>
PPF030	<i>Transformative green development for the Congo Nile Divide: Stimulating investment in developing sustainable economies through enhanced environmental services and climate resilience</i>	<i>MOE_Rwanda</i>	<i>Rwanda</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>547,455</i>
PPF031	<i>Strengthening the resilience of ecosystems and populations in four regional hubs in northern Mauritania</i>	<i>UNEP</i>	<i>Mauritania</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>556,892</i>
PPF032	<i>Building the adaptive capacity of sugarcane farmers in Northern Belize</i>	<i>CCCCC</i>	<i>Belize</i>	<i>LAC</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>594,357.79</i>
PPF033	<i>Transforming Finance to Unlock Climate Action in the Caribbean</i>	<i>CDB</i>	<i>Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Belize</i>	<i>LAC</i>	<i>Cross-Cutting</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>613,471.00</i>
PPF034	<i>Recharge Pakistan: Building Pakistan's Resilience to Climate Change through Ecosystem-Based</i>	<i>WWF</i>	<i>Pakistan</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>694,646.00</i>

<i>Approved no.</i>	<i>Project name</i>	<i>Accredited entity</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Region</i>	<i>Mitigation / Adaptation / Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public/ private</i>	<i>Access modality</i>	<i>Amount approved (USD)</i>
	<i>Adaptation for Integrated Flood Risk Management</i>							
<i>PPF035</i>	<i>Climate Resilience of the Water Sector in The Bahamas</i>	<i>CDB</i>	<i>Bahamas</i>	<i>LAC</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>718,422.00</i>
<i>PPF036</i>	<i>Tanzania Agriculture Climate Adaptation Technology Deployment Programme</i>	<i>CRDB</i>	<i>Tanzania</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>560,500.00</i>
<i>PPF037</i>	<i>Securing Permanent Forests to Combat Climate Change and Enhance Sustainable National and Local Economies in Cameroon</i>	<i>IUCN</i>	<i>Cameroon</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Cross-Cutting</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>555,684.00</i>

Table 15: Projects and programmes approved by the Board to receive GCF funding as at 16 November 2020

<i>Approved no.</i>	<i>Project name</i>	<i>Accredited entity</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Region</i>	<i>Mitigation / Adaptation / Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public/ private</i>	<i>Access modality</i>	<i>Financial instrument</i>	<i>Total GCF funding (USD eq, million)</i>	<i>Total project value (USD eq, million)</i>
<i>FP001</i>	<i>Building the Resilience of Wetlands in the Province of Datem del Marañón, Peru</i>	<i>Profonanpe</i>	<i>Peru</i>	<i>LAC</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>9.1</i>
<i>FP002</i>	<i>Saving Lives and Protecting Agriculture based Livelihoods in Malawi: Scaling up the use of modernized climate information and early warning systems</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>Malawi</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>16.3</i>
<i>FP003</i>	<i>Increasing the resilience of ecosystems and communities through</i>	<i>CSE</i>	<i>Senegal</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>8.2</i>

<i>Approved no.</i>	<i>Project name</i>	<i>Accredited entity</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Region</i>	<i>Mitigation / Adaptation / Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public/ private</i>	<i>Access modality</i>	<i>Financial instrument</i>	<i>Total GCF funding (USD eq, million)</i>	<i>Total project value (USD eq, million)</i>
	<i>the restoration of the productive bases of salinized lands</i>									
<i>FP004</i>	<i>Climate Resilient Infrastructure Mainstreaming (CRIM)</i>	<i>KfW</i>	<i>Bangladesh</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>40.0</i>	<i>81.0</i>
<i>FP005</i>	<i>KawiSafi Ventures Fund</i>	<i>Acumen</i>	<i>Kenya, Rwanda</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>Equity, Grant</i>	<i>25.0</i>	<i>110.0</i>
<i>FP007</i>	<i>Supporting vulnerable communities in Maldives to manage climate change-induced water shortages</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>Maldives</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>23.6</i>	<i>28.2</i>
<i>FP008</i>	<i>Fiji Urban Water Supply and Wastewater Management Project</i>	<i>ADB</i>	<i>Fiji</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant, Senior Loan</i>	<i>31.0</i>	<i>405.1</i>
<i>FP009</i>	<i>Energy Savings Insurance (ESI) for private energy efficiency investments by small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)</i>	<i>IDB</i>	<i>El Salvador</i>	<i>LAC</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant, Senior Loan</i>	<i>21.7</i>	<i>41.7</i>
<i>FP010</i>	<i>De-risking and scaling-up investment in energy efficient building retrofits</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>Armenia</i>	<i>Eastern Europe</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>116.1</i>
<i>FP011</i>	<i>Large-scale Ecosystem-based Adaptation in The Gambia: developing a climate-resilient, natural resource-based economy</i>	<i>UNEP</i>	<i>Gambia</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>20.5</i>	<i>25.5</i>
<i>FP012</i>	<i>Africa Hydromet Program – Strengthening Climate Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa: Mali Country Project</i>	<i>World Bank</i>	<i>Mali</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>22.8</i>	<i>31.0</i>
<i>FP013</i>	<i>Improving the resilience of vulnerable coastal communities to climate change related impacts in Viet Nam</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>Viet Nam</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>29.5</i>	<i>40.5</i>

<i>Approved no.</i>	<i>Project name</i>	<i>Accredited entity</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Region</i>	<i>Mitigation / Adaptation / Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public/ private</i>	<i>Access modality</i>	<i>Financial instrument</i>	<i>Total GCF funding (USD eq, million)</i>	<i>Total project value (USD eq, million)</i>
FP014	<i>Climate Adaptation and Mitigation Program for the Aral Sea Basin (CAMP4ASB)</i>	<i>World Bank</i>	<i>Tajikistan, Uzbekistan</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant, Senior Loan</i>	<i>19.0</i>	<i>68.8</i>
FP015	<i>Tuvalu Coastal Adaptation Project (TCAP)</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>Tuvalu</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>36.0</i>	<i>38.9</i>
FP016	<i>Strengthening the resilience of smallholder farmers in the dry zone to climate variability and extreme events through an integrated approach to water management</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>Sri Lanka</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>38.1</i>	<i>52.1</i>
FP017	<i>Climate action and solar energy development programme in the Tarapacá Region in Chile</i>	<i>CAF</i>	<i>Chile</i>	<i>LAC</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>Equity, Senior Loan</i>	<i>39.0</i>	<i>181.0</i>
FP018	<i>Scaling-up of Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) risk reduction in Northern Pakistan</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>Pakistan</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>37.0</i>	<i>37.5</i>
FP019	<i>Priming financial and land use planning instruments to reduce emissions from deforestation</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>Ecuador</i>	<i>LAC</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>41.2</i>	<i>84.0</i>
FP020	<i>Sustainable Energy Facility for the Eastern Caribbean</i>	<i>IDB</i>	<i>Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</i>	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant, Reimbursable Grant, Senior Loan</i>	<i>80.0</i>	<i>192.4</i>

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FP021	Senegal Integrated Urban Flood Management Project	AFD	Senegal	Africa	Adaptation	Public	International	Equity, Grant, Senior Loan	17.0	80.7
FP022	Development of arganiculture orchards in degraded environment (DARED)	ADA_Morocco	Morocco	Africa	Cross-cutting	Public	Direct	Grant	39.3	49.2
FP023	Climate resilient agriculture in three of the vulnerable extreme northern crop growing regions (CRAVE)	EIF	Namibia	Africa	Adaptation	Public	Direct	Grant	9.5	10.0
FP024	Empower to Adapt: Creating Climate-Change Resilient Livelihoods through Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) in Namibia	EIF	Namibia	Africa	Adaptation	Public	Direct	Grant	10.0	10.0
FP025	GCF-EBRD SEFF Co-financing Programme	EBRD	Armenia, Egypt, Georgia, Jordan, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Serbia, Tajikistan, Tunisia	Africa, Asia-Pacific, Eastern Europe	Cross-cutting	Private	International	Grant, Senior Loan	378.0	1,385.0
FP026	Sustainable Landscapes in Eastern Madagascar	CI	Madagascar	Africa	Cross-cutting	Private	International	GrantSenior Loan	18.5	19.3
FP027	Universal Green Energy Access Programme (UGEAP)	DeutscheBank	Benin, Kenya, Namibia, Nigeria, Tanzania	Africa	Mitigation	Private	International	Equity, Grant	80.0	301.6

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FP028	<i>MSME Business Loan Program for GHG Emission Reduction</i>	<i>XacBank</i>	<i>Mongolia</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>Grant, Senior Loan</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>60.0</i>
FP033	<i>Accelerating the transformational shift to a low-carbon economy in the Republic of Mauritius</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>Mauritius</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant, Senior Loan</i>	<i>28.2</i>	<i>191.4</i>
FP034	<i>Building resilient communities, wetland ecosystems and associated catchments in Uganda</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>Uganda</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>24.1</i>	<i>44.3</i>
FP035	<i>Climate Information Services for Resilient Development Planning in Vanuatu (Van-CIS-RDP)</i>	<i>SPREP</i>	<i>Vanuatu</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>18.1</i>	<i>21.8</i>
FP036	<i>Pacific Islands Renewable Energy Investment Program</i>	<i>ADB</i>	<i>Cook Islands, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>17.0</i>	<i>29.2</i>
FP037	<i>Integrated Flood Management to Enhance Climate Resilience of the Vaisigano River Catchment in Samoa</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>Samoa</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>57.7</i>	<i>65.7</i>
FP039	<i>GCF-EBRD Egypt Renewable Energy Financing Framework</i>	<i>EBRD</i>	<i>Egypt</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Equity, Grant, Senior Loan</i>	<i>154.7</i>	<i>1,007.0</i>

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FP040	<i>Tajikistan: Scaling Up Hydropower Sector Climate Resilience</i>	<i>EBRD</i>	<i>Tajikistan</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant, Senior Loan</i>	<i>50.0</i>	<i>128.9</i>
FP041	<i>Simiyu Climate Resilient Development Programme</i>	<i>KfW</i>	<i>Tanzania</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>116.7</i>	<i>194.3</i>
FP042	<i>Irrigation development and adaptation of irrigated agriculture to climate change in semi-arid Morocco</i>	<i>AFD</i>	<i>Morocco</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant, Senior Loan</i>	<i>22.7</i>	<i>86.4</i>
FP043	<i>The Saiss Water Conservation Project</i>	<i>EBRD</i>	<i>Morocco</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant, Senior Loan</i>	<i>36.3</i>	<i>234.9</i>
FP044	<i>Tina River Hydropower Development Project</i>	<i>World Bank</i>	<i>Solomon Islands</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Equity, Grant, Senior Loan</i>	<i>86.0</i>	<i>241.9</i>
FP045	<i>Ground water recharge and solar micro irrigation to ensure food security and enhance resilience in vulnerable tribal areas of Odisha</i>	<i>NABARD</i>	<i>India</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>Grant, Senior Loan</i>	<i>34.4</i>	<i>166.3</i>
FP046	<i>Renewable Energy Program #1 - Solar</i>	<i>XacBank</i>	<i>Mongolia</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>Equity, Senior Loan</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>17.6</i>
FP047	<i>GCF-EBRD Kazakhstan Renewables Framework</i>	<i>EBRD</i>	<i>Kazakhstan</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Equity, Grant, Senior Loan</i>	<i>110.0</i>	<i>557.0</i>
FP048	<i>Low Emissions and Climate Resilient Agriculture Risk Sharing Facility</i>	<i>IDB</i>	<i>Guatemala, Mexico</i>	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Equity, Grant, Guarantee, Senior Loan</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>158.0</i>
FP049	<i>Building the climate resilience of food insecure smallholder farmers through integrated management of climate risk (R4)</i>	<i>WFP</i>	<i>Senegal</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>10.0</i>
FP050	<i>Bhutan for life</i>	<i>WWF</i>	<i>Bhutan</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>26.6</i>	<i>118.3</i>

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FP051	<i>Scaling-up Investment in Low-Carbon Public Buildings</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>Bosnia and Herzegovina</i>	<i>Eastern Europe</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant, Senior Loan</i>	<i>17.3</i>	<i>122.6</i>
FP052	<i>Sustainable and climate resilient connectivity for Nauru</i>	<i>ADB</i>	<i>Nauru</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>26.9</i>	<i>65.2</i>
FP053	<i>Enhancing climate change adaptation in the north coast and Nile Delta Regions in Egypt</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>Egypt</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>31.4</i>	<i>105.2</i>
FP056	<i>Scaling up climate resilient water management practices for vulnerable communities in La Mojana</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>Colombia</i>	<i>LAC</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>38.5</i>	<i>117.2</i>
FP058	<i>Responding to the increasing risk of drought: building gender-responsive resilience of the most vulnerable communities</i>	<i>MoFEC</i>	<i>Ethiopia</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>45.0</i>	<i>50.0</i>
FP059	<i>Climate Resilient Water Sector in Grenada (G-CREWS)-</i>	<i>GIZ</i>	<i>Grenada</i>	<i>LAC</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>40.1</i>	<i>47.8</i>
FP060	<i>Water Sector Resilience Nexus for Sustainability in Barbados (WSRN S-Barbados)</i>	<i>CCCCC</i>	<i>Barbados</i>	<i>LAC</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>27.6</i>	<i>45.2</i>
FP061	<i>Integrated physical adaptation and community resilience through an enhanced direct access pilot in the public, private, and civil society sectors of three Eastern Caribbean small island developing states</i>	<i>DOE_ATG</i>	<i>Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada</i>	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>22.6</i>
FP062	<i>Poverty, Reforestation, Energy and Climate Change Project (PROEZA)</i>	<i>FAO</i>	<i>Paraguay</i>	<i>LAC</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant, Senior Loan</i>	<i>25.1</i>	<i>90.3</i>

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FP063	<i>Promoting private sector investments in energy efficiency in the industrial sector and in Paraguay</i>	<i>IDB</i>	<i>Paraguay</i>	<i>LAC</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant, Senior Loan</i>	<i>23.0</i>	<i>43.0</i>
FP064	<i>Promoting risk mitigation instruments and finance for renewable energy and energy efficiency investments</i>	<i>IDB</i>	<i>Argentina</i>	<i>LAC</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant, Senior Loan</i>	<i>103.0</i>	<i>163.9</i>
FP066	<i>Pacific Resilience Project Phase II for RMI</i>	<i>World Bank</i>	<i>Marshall Islands</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>25.0</i>	<i>44.1</i>
FP067	<i>Building climate resilience of vulnerable and food insecure communities through capacity strengthening and livelihood diversification in mountainous regions of Tajikistan</i>	<i>WFP</i>	<i>Tajikistan</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>10.0</i>
FP068	<i>Scaling-up Multi-Hazard Early Warning System and the Use of Climate Information in Georgia</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>Georgia</i>	<i>Eastern Europe</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>27.1</i>	<i>70.3</i>
FP069	<i>Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate change induced salinity</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>Bangladesh</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>25.0</i>	<i>33.0</i>
FP070	<i>Global Clean Cooking Program – Bangladesh</i>	<i>World Bank</i>	<i>Bangladesh</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Equity, Grant, Senior Loan</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>40.0</i>
FP071	<i>Scaling Up Energy Efficiency for Industrial Enterprises in Viet Nam</i>	<i>World Bank</i>	<i>Viet Nam</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Equity, Grant, Guarantee, Senior Loan</i>	<i>86.3</i>	<i>497.2</i>
FP072	<i>Strengthening climate resilience of agricultural livelihoods in Agro-Ecological Regions I and II in Zambia</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>Zambia</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>32.0</i>	<i>137.3</i>

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FP073	<i>Strengthening Climate Resilience of Rural Communities in Northern Rwanda</i>	<i>MOE_Rwanda</i>	<i>Rwanda</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>32.8</i>	<i>33.2</i>
FP074	<i>Africa Hydromet Program – Strengthening Climate Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa: Burkina Faso Country Project</i>	<i>World Bank</i>	<i>Burkina Faso</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>22.5</i>	<i>25.0</i>
FP075	<i>Institutional Development of the State Agency for Hydrometeorology of Tajikistan</i>	<i>ADB</i>	<i>Tajikistan</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>10.0</i>
FP076	<i>Climate-friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project</i>	<i>ADB</i>	<i>Cambodia</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant, Senior Loan</i>	<i>40.0</i>	<i>141.0</i>
FP077	<i>Ulaanbaatar Green Affordable Housing and Resilient Urban Renewal Project (AHURP)</i>	<i>ADB</i>	<i>Mongolia</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Equity, Grant, Senior Loan, Subordinated loan</i>	<i>145.0</i>	<i>570.1</i>
FP078	<i>Acumen Resilient Agriculture Fund (ARAF)</i>	<i>Acumen</i>	<i>Ghana, Nigeria, Uganda</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>Equity, Grant</i>	<i>26.0</i>	<i>56.0</i>
FP080	<i>Zambia Renewable Energy Financing Framework</i>	<i>AfDB</i>	<i>Zambia</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Equity, Grant, Senior Loan</i>	<i>52.5</i>	<i>154.0</i>
FP081	<i>Line of credit for solar rooftop segment for commercial, industrial and residential housing sectors</i>	<i>NABARD</i>	<i>India</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>Equity, Senior Loan</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>250.0</i>
FP082	<i>Catalyzing Climate Finance (Shandong Green Development Fund)</i>	<i>ADB</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Senior Loan</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1,414.9</i>
FP083	<i>Indonesia Geothermal Resource Risk Mitigation Project</i>	<i>World Bank</i>	<i>Indonesia</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Equity, Grant, Reimbursable</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>410.0</i>

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								<i>Grant, Senior Loan</i>		
<i>FP084</i>	<i>Enhancing climate resilience of India's coastal communities</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>India</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>43.4</i>	<i>130.3</i>
<i>FP085</i>	<i>Green BRT Karachi</i>	<i>ADB</i>	<i>Pakistan</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant, Senior Loan</i>	<i>49.0</i>	<i>583.5</i>
<i>FP086</i>	<i>Green Cities Facility</i>	<i>EBRD</i>	<i>Albania, Armenia, Georgia, Jordan, Moldova, Mongolia, North Macedonia, Serbia, Tunisia</i>	<i>Africa, Asia-Pacific, Eastern Europe</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant, Senior Loan</i>	<i>98.9</i>	<i>293.9</i>
<i>FP087</i>	<i>Building livelihood resilience to climate change in the upper basins of Guatemala's highlands</i>	<i>IUCN</i>	<i>Guatemala</i>	<i>LAC</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>22.0</i>	<i>37.7</i>
<i>FP089</i>	<i>Upscaling climate resilience measures in the dry corridor agroecosystems of El Salvador (RECLIMA)</i>	<i>FAO</i>	<i>El Salvador</i>	<i>LAC</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>35.8</i>	<i>127.7</i>
<i>FP090</i>	<i>Tonga Renewable Energy Project under the Pacific Islands Renewable Energy Investment Program</i>	<i>ADB</i>	<i>Tonga</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>29.9</i>	<i>47.6</i>
<i>FP091</i>	<i>South Tarawa Water Supply Project</i>	<i>ADB</i>	<i>Kiribati</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>28.6</i>	<i>58.1</i>

<i>Approved no.</i>	<i>Project name</i>	<i>Accredited entity</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Region</i>	<i>Mitigation / Adaptation / Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public/ private</i>	<i>Access modality</i>	<i>Financial instrument</i>	<i>Total GCF funding (USD eq, million)</i>	<i>Total project value (USD eq, million)</i>
FP092	<i>Programme for integrated development and adaptation to climate change in the Niger Basin (PIDACC/NB)</i>	<i>AfDB</i>	<i>Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Niger (the), Nigeria</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant, Senior Loan</i>	<i>67.8</i>	<i>209.9</i>
FP093	<i>Yeelen Rural Electrification Project in Burkina Faso</i>	<i>AfDB</i>	<i>Burkina Faso</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Equity, Grant, Guarantee, Senior Loan</i>	<i>27.6</i>	<i>60.3</i>
FP094	<i>Ensuring climate resilient water supplies in the Comoros Islands</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>Comoros (the)</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>41.9</i>	<i>60.8</i>
FP095	<i>Transforming Financial Systems for Climate</i>	<i>AFD</i>	<i>Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria,</i>	<i>Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant, Senior Loan</i>	<i>272.7</i>	<i>742.0</i>

<i>Approved no.</i>	<i>Project name</i>	<i>Accredited entity</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Region</i>	<i>Mitigation / Adaptation / Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public/ private</i>	<i>Access modality</i>	<i>Financial instrument</i>	<i>Total GCF funding (USD eq, million)</i>	<i>Total project value (USD eq, million)</i>
			<i>Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda</i>							
<i>FP096</i>	<i>DRC Green Mini-Grid Program</i>	<i>AfDB</i>	<i>Democratic Republic of the Congo</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Equity, Grant, Senior Loan</i>	<i>21.0</i>	<i>89.0</i>
<i>FP097</i>	<i>Productive Investment Initiative for Adaptation to Climate Change (CAMBio II)</i>	<i>CABEI</i>	<i>Costa Rica, Dominican Republic (the), El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama</i>	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>Grant, Senior Loan</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>28.0</i>
<i>FP098</i>	<i>DBSA Climate Finance Facility</i>	<i>DBSA</i>	<i>Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>Grant, Subordinated loan</i>	<i>55.6</i>	<i>170.6</i>
<i>FP099</i>	<i>Climate Investor One</i>	<i>FMO</i>	<i>Burundi, Cameroon, Djibouti, Indonesia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi,</i>	<i>Africa, Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Equity, Reimbursable Grant</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>821.5</i>

<i>Approved no.</i>	<i>Project name</i>	<i>Accredited entity</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Region</i>	<i>Mitigation / Adaptation / Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public/ private</i>	<i>Access modality</i>	<i>Financial instrument</i>	<i>Total GCF funding (USD eq, million)</i>	<i>Total project value (USD eq, million)</i>
			<i>Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Uganda</i>							
<i>FP100</i>	<i>REDD-plus results-based payments for results achieved by Brazil in the Amazon biome in 2014 and 2015</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>Brazil</i>	<i>LAC</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Results-Based Payment</i>	<i>96.5</i>	<i>96.5</i>
<i>FP101</i>	<i>Resilient Rural Belize (Be-Resilient)</i>	<i>IFAD</i>	<i>Belize</i>	<i>LAC</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Equity, Grant, Senior Loan</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>20.0</i>
<i>FP102</i>	<i>Mali solar rural electrification project</i>	<i>BOAD</i>	<i>Mali</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>Grant, Senior Loan</i>	<i>29.5</i>	<i>38.9</i>
<i>FP103</i>	<i>Promotion of Climate-friendly Cooking: Kenya and Senegal</i>	<i>GIZ</i>	<i>Kenya, Senegal</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>26.9</i>
<i>FP104</i>	<i>Nigeria Solar IPP Support Program</i>	<i>AFC</i>	<i>Nigeria</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Equity, Senior Loan</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>467.0</i>
<i>FP105</i>	<i>BOAD Climate Finance Facility to Scale Up Solar Energy Investments in Francophone West Africa LDCs</i>	<i>BOAD</i>	<i>Benin, Burkina Faso, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger (the), Togo</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>Grant, Senior Loan</i>	<i>69.3</i>	<i>138.6</i>
<i>FP106</i>	<i>Embedded Generation Investment Programme (EGIP)</i>	<i>DBSA</i>	<i>South Africa</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>Equity, Senior Loan, Subordinated loan</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>537.0</i>

<i>Approved no.</i>	<i>Project name</i>	<i>Accredited entity</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Region</i>	<i>Mitigation / Adaptation / Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public/ private</i>	<i>Access modality</i>	<i>Financial instrument</i>	<i>Total GCF funding (USD eq, million)</i>	<i>Total project value (USD eq, million)</i>
FP107	<i>Supporting climate resilience and transformational change in the agriculture sector in Bhutan</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>Bhutan</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>25.3</i>	<i>58.0</i>
FP108	<i>Transforming the Indus Basin with climate resilient agriculture and water management</i>	<i>FAO</i>	<i>Pakistan</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>35.0</i>	<i>47.7</i>
FP109	<i>Safeguarding rural communities and their physical and economic assets from climate induced disasters in Timor-Leste</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>Timor-Leste</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>22.4</i>	<i>59.4</i>
FP110	<i>Ecuador REDD-plus RBP for results period 2014</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>Ecuador</i>	<i>LAC</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Results-Based Payment</i>	<i>18.6</i>	<i>18.6</i>
FP111	<i>Promoting climate-resilient forest restoration and silviculture for the sustainability of water-related ecosystem services</i>	<i>IDB</i>	<i>Honduras</i>	<i>LAC</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant, Senior Loan</i>	<i>35.0</i>	<i>79.0</i>
FP112	<i>Addressing Climate Vulnerability in the Water Sector (ACWA) in the Marshall Islands</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>Marshall Islands</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>18.6</i>	<i>24.7</i>
FP113	<i>TWENDE: Towards Ending Drought Emergencies: Ecosystem Based Adaptation in Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Rangelands</i>	<i>IUCN</i>	<i>Kenya</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant, Subordinated loan</i>	<i>23.2</i>	<i>34.5</i>
FP114	<i>Program on Affirmative Finance Action for Women in Africa (AFAWA): Financing Climate Resilient Agricultural Practices in Ghana</i>	<i>AfDB</i>	<i>Ghana</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant, Senior Loan</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>25.6</i>
FP115	<i>Espejo de Tarapacá</i>	<i>MUFG Bank</i>	<i>Chile</i>	<i>LAC</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Equity, Senior Loan</i>	<i>60.0</i>	<i>1,094.0</i>

<i>Approved no.</i>	<i>Project name</i>	<i>Accredited entity</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Region</i>	<i>Mitigation / Adaptation / Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public/ private</i>	<i>Access modality</i>	<i>Financial instrument</i>	<i>Total GCF funding (USD eq, million)</i>	<i>Total project value (USD eq, million)</i>
FP116	<i>Carbon Sequestration through Climate Investment in Forests and Rangelands in Kyrgyz Republic (CS-FOR)</i>	FAO	Kyrgyzstan	Asia-Pacific	Cross-cutting	Public	International	Grant	30.0	50.0
FP117	<i>Implementation of the Lao PDR Emission Reductions Programme through improved governance and sustainable forest landscape management</i>	GIZ	Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)	Asia-Pacific	Mitigation	Public	International	Grant	17.2	73.6
FP118	<i>Building a Resilient Churia Region in Nepal (BRCRN)</i>	FAO	Nepal	Asia-Pacific	Cross-cutting	Public	International	Grant	39.3	47.3
FP119	<i>Water Banking and Adaptation of Agriculture to Climate Change in Northern Gaza</i>	AFD	State of Palestine	Asia-Pacific	Cross-cutting	Public	International	Grant	26.9	50.8
FP120	<i>Chile REDD-plus results-based payments for results period 2014-2016</i>	FAO	Chile	Latin America and the Caribbean	Mitigation	Public	International	Results-Based Payment	63.6	63.6
FP121	<i>REDD-plus results-based payments in Paraguay for the period 2015-2017</i>	UNEP	Paraguay	Latin America and the Caribbean	Mitigation	Public	International	Results-Based Payment	50.0	50.0
FP122	<i>Blue Action Fund (BAF): GCF Ecosystem Based Adaptation Programme in the Western Indian Ocean</i>	KfW	Madagascar, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania	Africa	Adaptation	Public	International	Grant	34.1	62.5
FP124	<i>Strengthening climate resilience of subsistence farmers and agricultural</i>	IUCN	Sri Lanka	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	International	Grant	39.8	49.0

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	<i>plantation communities residing in the vulnerable river basins, watershed areas and downstream of the Knuckles Mountain Range Catchment of Sri Lanka</i>									
<i>FP125</i>	<i>Strengthening the resilience of smallholder agriculture to climate change-induced water insecurity in the Central Highlands and South-Central Coast regions of Viet Nam</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>Viet Nam</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>30.2</i>	<i>156.3</i>
<i>FP126</i>	<i>Increased climate resilience of rural households and communities through the rehabilitation of production landscapes in selected localities of the Republic of Cuba (IRES)</i>	<i>FAO</i>	<i>Cuba</i>	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>38.2</i>	<i>119.9</i>
<i>FP127</i>	<i>Building Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Agricultural Livelihoods in Southern Zimbabwe</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>Zimbabwe</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>26.6</i>	<i>47.8</i>
<i>FP128</i>	<i>Arbaro Fund – Sustainable Forestry Fund</i>	<i>MUFG_Bank</i>	<i>Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Paraguay, Peru, Sierra Leone, Uganda</i>	<i>Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Equity</i>	<i>25.0</i>	<i>200.0</i>
<i>FP129</i>	<i>Afghanistan Rural Energy Market Transformation Initiative – Strengthening Resilience of Livelihoods through Sustainable Energy Access</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>Afghanistan</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>17.2</i>	<i>21.4</i>

<i>Approved no.</i>	<i>Project name</i>	<i>Accredited entity</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Region</i>	<i>Mitigation / Adaptation / Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public/ private</i>	<i>Access modality</i>	<i>Financial instrument</i>	<i>Total GCF funding (USD eq, million)</i>	<i>Total project value (USD eq, million)</i>
<i>FP130</i>	<i>Indonesia REDD-plus RBP for results period 2014-2016</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>Indonesia</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Results-Based Payment</i>	<i>103.8</i>	<i>103.8</i>
<i>FP131</i>	<i>Improving Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems in the Gandaki River Basin, Nepal</i>	<i>IUCN</i>	<i>Nepal</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>27.4</i>	<i>32.7</i>
<i>FP132</i>	<i>Enabling Implementation of Forest Sector Reform in Georgia to Reduce GHG Emissions from Forest Degradation</i>	<i>GIZ</i>	<i>Georgia</i>	<i>Eastern Europe</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>38.6</i>	<i>204.9</i>
<i>FP133</i>	<i>Resilience to hurricanes in the building sector in Antigua and Barbuda</i>	<i>DOE_ATG</i>	<i>Antigua and Barbuda</i>	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>32.7</i>	<i>46.2</i>
<i>FP134</i>	<i>Colombia REDD.plus Results-based Payments for results period 2015-2016</i>	<i>FAO</i>	<i>Colombia</i>	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Results-Based Payment</i>	<i>28.2</i>	<i>28.2</i>
<i>FP135</i>	<i>Ecosystem-based Adaptation in the Indian Ocean – EBA IO</i>	<i>AFD</i>	<i>Comoros (the), Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>38.0</i>	<i>49.2</i>
<i>FP136</i>	<i>Resilient Landscapes and Livelihoods Project</i>	<i>WorldBank</i>	<i>Ethiopia</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant, Senior Loan</i>	<i>165.2</i>	<i>296.2</i>
<i>FP137</i>	<i>Ghana Shea Landscape Emission Reductions Project</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>Ghana</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>30.1</i>	<i>54.5</i>
<i>FP138</i>	<i>ASER Solar Rural Electrification Project</i>	<i>BOAD</i>	<i>Senegal</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>Grant, Senior Loan</i>	<i>88.9</i>	<i>234.0</i>

<i>Approved no.</i>	<i>Project name</i>	<i>Accredited entity</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Region</i>	<i>Mitigation / Adaptation / Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public/ private</i>	<i>Access modality</i>	<i>Financial instrument</i>	<i>Total GCF funding (USD eq, million)</i>	<i>Total project value (USD eq, million)</i>
FP139	<i>Building resilience in the face of climate change within traditional rain fed agricultural and pastoral systems in Sudan</i>	UNDP	Sudan	Africa	Adaptation	Public	International	Grant	25.6	41.2
FP140	<i>High Impact Programme for the Corporate Sector</i>	EBRD	Armenia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Morocco, Serbia, Tunisia, Uzbekistan	Africa, Asia-Pacific, Central Asia, Eastern Europe	Mitigation	Private	International	Grant, Senior Loan, Subordinated Loan	258.0	1,016.9
FP141	<i>Improving Adaptive Capacity and Risk Management of Rural communities in Mongolia</i>	UNDP	Mongolia	Asia-Pacific	Public	Adaptation	International	Grants	23.1	79.3
FP142	<i>Argentina REDD-plus RBP for results period 2014-2016</i>	FAO	Argentina	Latin America and the Caribbean	Public	Mitigation	International	Results-Based Payment	82.0	82.0
FP143	<i>Planting Climate Resilience in Rural Communities of the Northeast (PCRCP)</i>	IFAD	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	Public	Cross-cutting	International	Grants, Senior Loans	99.5	202.5
FP144	<i>Costa Rica REDD-plus Results-Based Payments for 2014 and 2015</i>	UNDP	Costa Rica	Latin America and the Caribbean	Public	Mitigation	International	Results-Based Payment	54.1	54.1
FP145	<i>RELIVE – REsilient LIVElihoods of vulnerable smallholder farmers in the</i>	FAO	Guatemala	Latin America and	Public	Adaptation	International	Grants	29.8	66.7

<i>Approved no.</i>	<i>Project name</i>	<i>Accredited entity</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Region</i>	<i>Mitigation / Adaptation / Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public/ private</i>	<i>Access modality</i>	<i>Financial instrument</i>	<i>Total GCF funding (USD eq, million)</i>	<i>Total project value (USD eq, million)</i>
	Mayan landscapes and the Dry Corridor of Guatemala			the Caribbean						
FP146	Bio-CLIMA: Integrated climate action to reduce deforestation and strengthen resilience in BOSAWÁS and Rio San Juan Biospheres	CABEI	Nicaragua	Latin America and the Caribbean	Public	Mitigation	Direct	Grants, Senior Loans	64.1	115.7
FP147	Enhancing Climate Information and Knowledge Services for resilience in 5 island countries of the Pacific Ocean	UNEP	Cook Islands, Marshall Islands, Niue, Palau, Tuvalu	Asia-Pacific	Public	Adaptation	International	Grants	47.4	49.9
FP148	Participation in Energy Access Relief Facility ("EARF")	Acumen	Democratic Republic of the Congo (the), Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Zambia	Africa	Private	Mitigation	Direct	Equity	30.0	60.0
FP149	Green Climate Financing Facility for Local Financial Institutions in Latin-America	CAF	Chile, Ecuador,	Latin America and	Private	Mitigation	Direct	Grants, Senior Loans	100.0	150.2

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			Panama, Peru	the Caribbean						
FP150	Promoting private sector investment through large scale adoption of energy saving technologies and equipment for Textile and Readymade Garment (RMG) sectors of Bangladesh	IDCOL	Bangladesh	Asia-Pacific	Private	Mitigation	Direct	Grants, Senior Loans	256.5	340.5
FP151	Global Subnational Climate Fund (SnCF Global) – Technical Assistance (TA) Facility	IUCN	Albania, Bahamas, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chile, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo (the), Dominica, Dominican Republic (the), Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Gabon,	Africa, Asia-Pacific, Eastern Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean	Private	Mitigation	International	Grants	18.5	28.0

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			Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Panama, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Uruguay							

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FP152	Global Subnational Climate Fund (SnCF Global) – Equity	PCA	Albania, Bahamas, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chile, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo (the), Dominica, Dominican Republic (the), Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Gabon, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya,	Africa, Asia-Pacific, Eastern Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean	Private	Mitigation	International	Equity	150.0	750.0

Approved no.	Project name	Accredited entity	Country	Region	Mitigation / Adaptation / Cross-cutting	Public/ private	Access modality	Financial instrument	Total GCF funding (USD eq, million)	Total project value (USD eq, million)
			Lebanon, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Panama, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Uruguay							
FP153	Mongolia Green Finance Corporation	XacBank	Mongolia	Asia-Pacific	Private	Mitigation	Direct	Equity, Grants, Senior Loans, Subordinated Loans	26.7	49.7
SAP001	<i>Improving rangeland and ecosystem management practices of smallholder farmers under conditions of climate</i>	EIF	Namibia	Africa	Adaptation	Public	Direct	Grant	9.3	10.0

<i>Approved no.</i>	<i>Project name</i>	<i>Accredited entity</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Region</i>	<i>Mitigation / Adaptation / Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public/ private</i>	<i>Access modality</i>	<i>Financial instrument</i>	<i>Total GCF funding (USD eq, million)</i>	<i>Total project value (USD eq, million)</i>
	<i>change in Sesfontein, Fransfontein, and Warmquelle areas of the Republic of Namibia</i>									
<i>SAP002</i>	<i>Climate services and diversification of climate sensitive livelihoods to empower food insecure and vulnerable communities in the Kyrgyz Republic</i>	<i>WFP</i>	<i>Kyrgyzstan</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>9.6</i>
<i>SAP003</i>	<i>Enhancing climate resilience of the water sector in Bahrain</i>	<i>UNEP</i>	<i>Bahrain</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.3</i>
<i>SAP004</i>	<i>Energy Efficient Consumption Loan Programme</i>	<i>XacBank</i>	<i>Mongolia</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>Grant, Senior Loan</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>21.5</i>
<i>SAP005</i>	<i>Enhanced climate resilience of rural communities in central and north Benin through the implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) in forest and agricultural landscapes</i>	<i>UNEP</i>	<i>Benin</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>10.0</i>
<i>SAP006</i>	<i>Building resilience of communities living in landscapes threatened under climate change through an ecosystems-based adaptation approach</i>	<i>EIF</i>	<i>Namibia</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>9.1</i>
<i>SAP007</i>	<i>Integrated Climate Risk Management for Food Security and Livelihoods in Zimbabwe Focusing on Masvingo and Rushinga Districts</i>	<i>WFP</i>	<i>Zimbabwe</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>10.0</i>
<i>SAP008</i>	<i>Extended Community Climate Change Project-Flood (ECCCP-Flood)</i>	<i>PKSF</i>	<i>Bangladesh</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>13.3</i>

<i>Approved no.</i>	<i>Project name</i>	<i>Accredited entity</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Region</i>	<i>Mitigation / Adaptation / Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public/ private</i>	<i>Access modality</i>	<i>Financial instrument</i>	<i>Total GCF funding (USD eq, million)</i>	<i>Total project value (USD eq, million)</i>
SAP009	<i>Building resilience of urban populations with ecosystem-based solutions in Lao PDR</i>	<i>UNEP</i>	<i>Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>11.5</i>
SAP010	<i>Multi-Hazard Impact-Based Forecasting and Early Warning System for the Philippines</i>	<i>Landbank</i>	<i>Philippines (the)</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>20.2</i>
SAP011	<i>Climate-resilient food security for women and men smallholders in Mozambique through integrated risk management</i>	<i>WFP</i>	<i>Mozambique</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>10.0</i>
SAP012	<i>Inclusive Green Financing for Climate Resilient and Low Emission Smallholder Agriculture</i>	<i>IFAD</i>	<i>Niger (the)</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant, Senior Loan</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>13.0</i>
SAP013	<i>Scaling smart, solar, energy access microgrids in Haiti</i>	<i>NEFCO</i>	<i>Haiti</i>	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant, Subordinated Loan</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>45.7</i>
SAP014	<i>Forest resilience of Armenia, enhancing adaptation and rural green growth via mitigation</i>	<i>FAO</i>	<i>Armenia</i>	<i>Eastern Europe</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>18.7</i>
SAP015	<i>Promoting zero-deforestation cocoa production for reducing emissions in Côte d'Ivoire (PROMIRE)</i>	<i>FAO</i>	<i>Cote d'Ivoire</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>11.8</i>
SAP016	<i>Fiji Agrophotovoltaic Project in Ovalau</i>	<i>FDB</i>	<i>Fiji</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>Grant, Senior Loan</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>10.0</i>

<i>Approved no.</i>	<i>Project name</i>	<i>Accredited entity</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Region</i>	<i>Mitigation / Adaptation / Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Public/ private</i>	<i>Access modality</i>	<i>Financial instrument</i>	<i>Total GCF funding (USD eq, million)</i>	<i>Total project value (USD eq, million)</i>
SAP017	Climate proofing food production investments in Imbo and Moso basins in the Republic of Burundi	IFAD	Burundi	Africa	Public	Adaptation	International	Grants	10.0	31.7
SAP018	Enhancing Climate Information Systems for Resilient Development in Liberia (Liberia CIS)	AfDB	Liberia	Africa	Public	Adaptation	International	Grants	10.0	11.4
SAP019	Gums for Adaptation and Mitigation in Sudan (GAMS): Enhancing adaptive capacity of local communities and restoring carbon sink potential of the Gum Arabic belt, expanding Africa's Great Green Wall	FAO	Sudan	Africa	Public	Cross-cutting	International	Grants	10.0	10.0

Annex VIII: Approaches taken for facilitating an increase in direct access proposals

1. In decision B.18/02, paragraph (b), the Board requested the Secretariat to include in its regular reporting to the Board on the status of the GCF portfolio pipeline and approved projects, as well as in the annual reports of GCF to the COP, information on the Secretariat's efforts to facilitate an increase in direct access proposals. Tables 17 and 18 below are presented in response to that Board mandate, as of 16 November 2020.

Table 16: Information on project concept notes and associated Project Preparation Facility (PPF) requests from direct access entities (DAEs)

Concept notes, proposals and PPF requests	Requested information	Data	Total funding amount	Disbursement until 16 November 2020	Expected disbursement per year (depending on the project timeline)	Average time to process or approve
Number and funding amount of submitted concept notes, submitted and approved funding proposals, as well as the disbursement amounts of such proposals, submitted and approved Project Preparation Facility requests, as well as the disbursement amounts of such requests, received from direct access accredited entities.	# of concept notes in the pipeline that are submitted by DAEs	109	USD 3.6 billion (GCF funding)	NA	NA	NA
	# of funding proposals in the pipeline that are submitted by DAEs	36	USD 1.4 billion (GCF funding)	NA	NA	NA
	# of funding proposals from DAEs approved by the Board	35	USD 1.4 billion (GCF funding)	USD 212 million	NA	236 days
	# of PPF applications from DAEs submitted with no-objection letters and associated project concepts and are active	34	USD 23.9 million	NA	NA	NA

proposal, such indication shall be made available.	# of PPFs from DAEs with associated high potential concept notes approved	21	USD 14.9 million	USD 10.8 million	USD 519,670	NA
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Table 17: Other support provided to direct access entities to facilitate an increase in direct access proposals (as at 31 August 2020)

Concept notes, proposals and PPF requests	Requested information	Data	Total funding amount	Disbursement until 30 April 2019	Expected disbursement per year (depending on the project timeline)	Average time to process or approve
Number and funding amount of submitted concept notes, submitted and approved funding proposals, as well as the disbursement amounts of such proposals, submitted and approved Project Preparation Facility requests, as well as the disbursement amounts of such requests, received from direct access accredited entities.	# of concept notes submitted from DAEs	81	USD 2.9 million (GCF funding)	NA	NA	31days (from submission to feedback during the reporting period)
	# of proposals submitted from DAEs	25	USD 0.6 billion (GCF funding)	NA	NA	277 (from submission to approval during the reporting period)
	# of proposals approved from DAEs	35	USD 1.4 billion	USD 212 million	NA	NA
In cases where a concept note has been developed into, and/or where a Project Preparation Facility request has supported, a funding	# of PPF applications from DAEs submitted with no-objection letters and associated project concepts	22	USD 15.6 million	NA	NA	NA



proposal, such indication shall be made available.	# of PPFs from DAEs with associated high potential concept notes approved	16	USD 11.5 million	USD 6.38 million	USD 8 million	NA
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Annex IX: Excerpt of financial report from audited GCF financial statements, 2019

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As of December 31, 2019, and 2018

(In '000 USD)	Note	2019	2018
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5, 6	4,365,306	3,837,758
Contributions receivable	6,7	441,620	307,737
Prepayments	-	1,076	1,024
Other receivables	-	162	96
Total current assets		4,808,164	4,146,615
Contributions receivable	6,7	1,541,832	2,174,190
Investment in equity	6,8	9,034	8,146
Loans Receivable	6,8	460,006	259,206
Property, plant and equipment, net	9	1,264	1,607
Total non-current assets		2,012,136	2,443,149
Total assets		6,820,300	6,589,764
Funds and Liabilities			
Accounts payable	6	1,043	2,723
Accrued expenses	6	4,632	5,111
Total current liabilities		5,675	7,834
Long-term borrowings	6,10	360,257	281,216
Present value discount	10	42,220	45,166
Total non-current liabilities		402,477	326,382
Total liabilities		408,152	334,216
Temporarily restricted funds	11	2,657,851	3,075,929
Unrestricted funds		3,754,297	3,179,619
Total Funds		6,412,148	6,255,548
Total liabilities and funds		6,820,300	6,589,764

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

(In '000 USD)	Note	2019	2018
Income			
Income from contributors	12	465,479	1,222,926
Investment & other income	13	108,353	74,913
Total income		573,832	1,297,839
Expense			
Impairment loss provision	8B	16,275	-
Administrative expenses	14	67,462	56,983
Programme	15	333,495	163,765
Total expense		417,232	220,748
Increase in fund for the year		156,600	1,077,091
Other Comprehensive Income (loss)		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		156,600	1,077,091

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

(In '000 USD)	Temporarily restricted funds	Unrestricted funds	Total
As at 1 January 2018	2,631,600	2,546,857	5,178,457
Fund released from restriction	(409,358)	409,358	-
Comprehensive income	853,687	223,404	1,077,091
As at 31 December 2018	3,075,929	3,179,619	6,255,548
As at 1 January 2019	3,075,929	3,179,619	6,255,548
Fund released from restriction	(529,862)	529,862	-
Reclassification to restricted funds (note 11)	64,000	(64,000)	-
Comprehensive income	47,784	108,816	156,600
As at 31 December 2019	2,657,851	3,754,297	6,412,148



STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

(In '000 USD)	2019	2018
Cash flows from operating activities		
Cash receipts from contributors	957,223	791,765
Investment Income	103,252	73,690
Loan Interest and Other income	6,087	1,223
Cash paid to suppliers & personnel	(62,038)	(58,650)
Program Payments	(333,495)	(163,765)
Realised foreign currency gain/(loss)	(6,564)	(12,575)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	664,465	631,688
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(447)	(804)
Investment in equity	(889)	-
Loans to Accredited Entities/GCF Funded Projects	(218,060)	(173,521)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(219,396)	(174,325)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Loan from contributors	82,479	-
Net cash from financing activities	82,479	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	527,548	457,363
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	3,837,758	3,380,395
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	4,365,306	3,837,758