



**GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND**

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24 June 2021

Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme – Annual update report for 2020

Summary

In line with Board decisions B.22/11 and B.26/05, this document presents the annual update report for the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme for 2020.

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I. Introduction

1. In line with Board decisions B.22/11 paragraph (m) and B.26/05 paragraph (g), this document presents the status of the implementation of the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme (hereinafter, “Readiness Programme”) in Section II. The document describes the key progress made towards the successful implementation of the Readiness Programme Work Programme for 2020-2021 in Section III.
2. This document also contains an accounting of the Board allocation to the Readiness Programme, accompanied by a forecast of the expected commitments to be made in 2021 for consideration by the Board (Section IV). Given the commitments already made and the additional demand evidenced by the pipeline, the remaining commitment authority of the Secretariat for resources to be deployed under the Readiness Programme is likely to be exhausted before B.31.
3. The annual report on the implementation progress for the Readiness Programme in 2020 is provided in Section V. It sets out information on the performance of the grants in the portfolio over the last year, including results derived from implementation by NDAs and their nominated delivery partners.
4. The status of the readiness request pipeline is provided in Section VI and the portfolio of approved requests (or “grants”) is contained in Section VII.

II. Current status of the Readiness Programme portfolio and pipeline

2.1 Portfolio status

2.1.1 Status of grant-based readiness support

5. As at 30 April 2021, the GCF has engaged with 142 countries on 593 readiness requests seeking a cumulative commitment of USD 456.20 million. The Secretariat has approved 469 readiness requests for a total value of USD 345.84 million, including 62 grants for adaptation planning and 407 grants for other readiness support (including seven regional grants with a value of USD 8.05 million). The current portfolio displaying all approved 469 requests is provided in Annex II, with the Figure 1 and 2 showing the number and total value of grants across adaptation planning and other readiness support approved each year since 2015.
6. Over the course of 2019 and 2020, the portfolio experienced rapid growth, with 238 approved grants valued at USD 195.92 million. This is a result of both the improved processing efficiency of the pipeline by the Secretariat as well as the increased volume of readiness requests submitted by NDAs. Requests approved since 2019 account for 51 per cent of the portfolio in terms of grant numbers or 57 per cent in terms of grant value.

Figure 1: Annual approvals in number of readiness grants

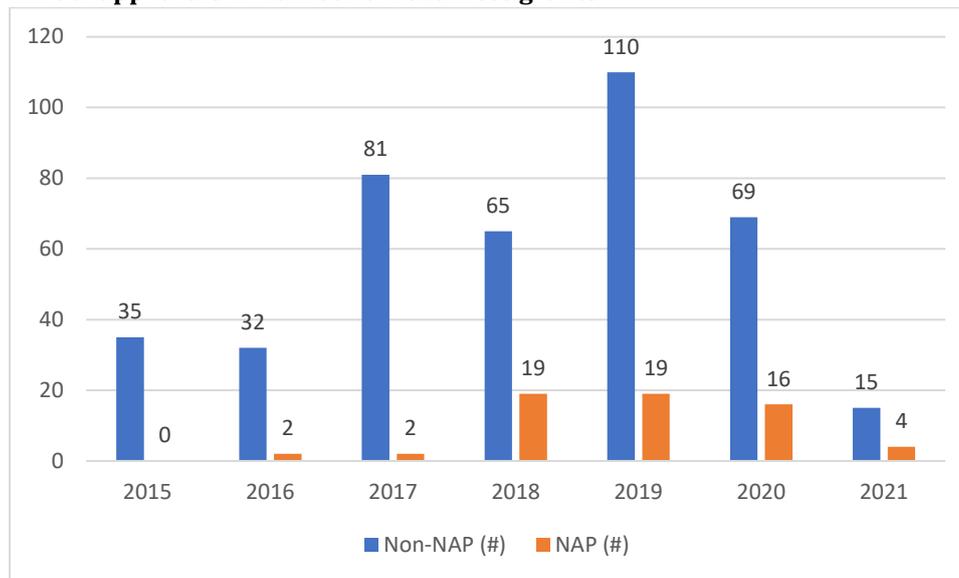
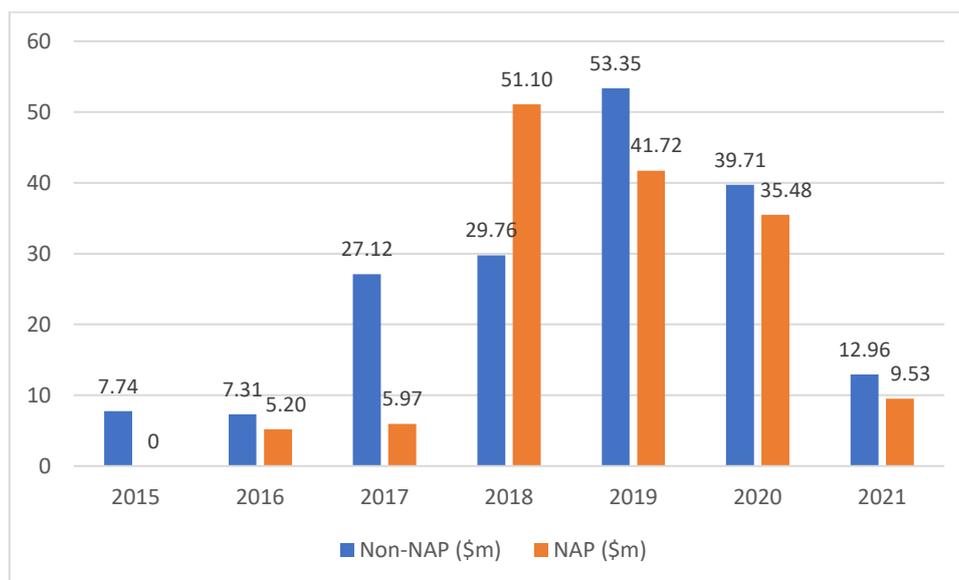


Figure 2: Annual approvals in volume of approved readiness grants (USD million)



7. In terms of regional distribution, Africa, Asia-Pacific and LAC account for approximately Africa has the highest proportion of all region, amounting to 36 per cent, followed by similar proportion shared by Asia-Pacific and LAC, 28 per cent and 29 per cent respectively, with EECA accounting for 7 per cent of the approved value. Table 1 and Figures 3 and 4 below present the distribution of grants across the NAP/adaptation planning and other readiness support work areas and their breakdown by region. With regards to the support to SIDS and LDCs, 121 grants valued at USD 74.19 million for SIDS and 137 grants valuing USD 105.74 million have been approved for these countries respectively. Accordingly, in terms of grant value, SIDS and LDCs account for 21 per cent and 31 per cent of the portfolio, with the detailed information on grants for adaptation planning and other readiness support in the Table 2.

Table 1: Number and value of requests submitted and approved as at 30 April 2021

Region	Adaptation Planning Number of grants (USD, millions)		Other Readiness Support Number of grants (USD, millions)		All Readiness Support Number of grants (USD, millions)	
	Submitted	Approved	Submitted	Approved	Submitted	Approved
Africa	44 (100.31)	24 (55.52)	173 (76.24)	123 (68.50)	217 (176.55)	147 (124.02)
Asia-Pacific	25 (61.31)	16 (42.02)	147 (62.12)	126 (54.48)	172 (123.43)	142 (96.50)
LAC	24 (48.75)	14 (33.00)	152 (75.97)	140 (67.85)	176 (124.72)	154 (100.85)
EECA	8 (18.54)	8 (18.45)	20 (6.96)	18 (6.03)	28 (25.50)	26 (24.48)
TOTAL	101 (228.91)	62 (148.99)	492 (227.29)	407 (196.86)	593 (456.20)	469 (345.85)

Table 2: Number and value of requests submitted and approved for SIDS and LDCs as at 30 April 2021

	Adaptation Planning Number of grants (USD, millions)		Other Readiness Support Number of grants (USD, millions)		All Readiness Support Number of grants (USD, millions)	
	Submitted	Approved	Submitted	Approved	Submitted	Approved
SIDS	25 (51.47)	9 (22.34)	132 (64.59)	112 (51.85)	157 (116.06)	121 (74.19)
LDCs	35 (83.34)	21 (49.61)	154 (576.93)	116 (56.13)	189 (160.27)	137 (105.74)

Figure 3: Total grant value approved by region (USD million)

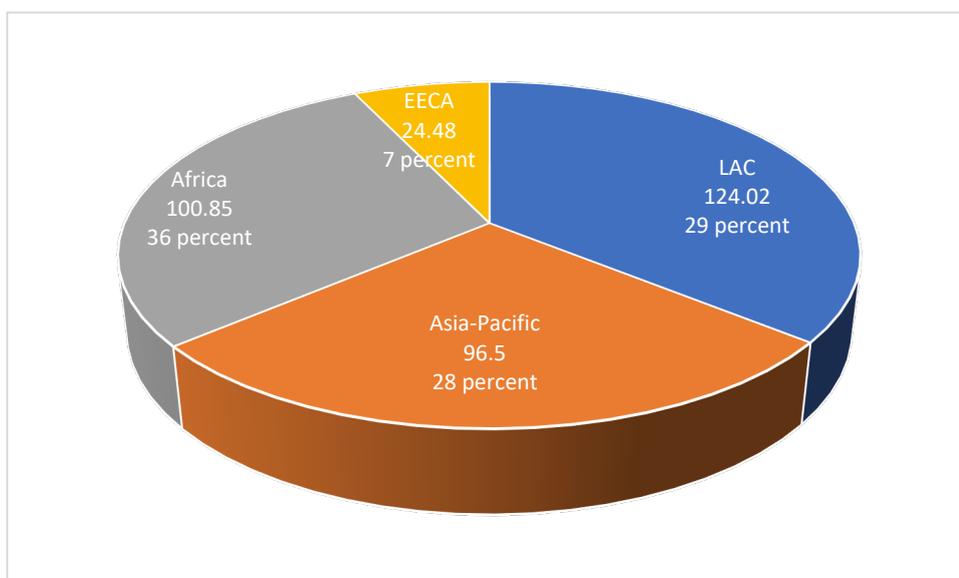
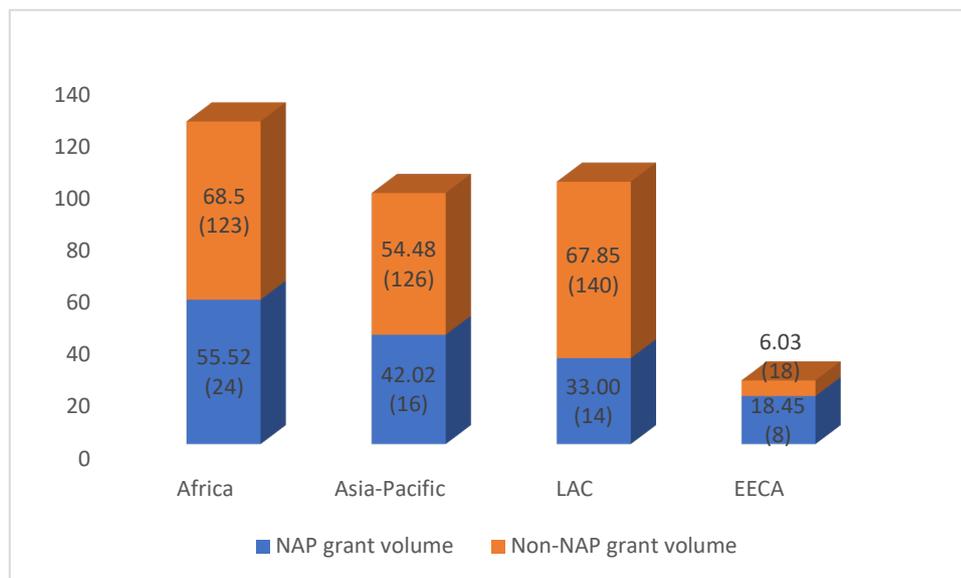


Figure 4: Total volume and number of approved grants by region (USD million)



8. As at 30 April 2021, of the 147 countries that have established NDAs to the GCF, 140 developing countries have approved readiness requests. Only 7 countries have yet to access readiness resources through approved requests, while 105 countries have at least two approved requests. As presented in Table 3, the vast majority of countries have benefited from at least two readiness grants. The median country has three approved grants, while the average country has 3.18 approved grants.

Table 3: Number of approved requests per country

Number of approved requests	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Number of countries	7	28	34	26	22	14	7	4	3	1	1

2.1.2 Status of grant-based readiness support

9. In funding allocations to the Secretariat for the administration of the Readiness Programme, the Board has also made available budget available for the deployment of targeted technical assistance against core objectives of the GCF. In 2018, the Secretariat began matching interested DAEs and NDAs with technical expertise in adaptation planning, PPF, concept note, and SAP development. As at 30 April 2021, the Secretariat has deployed the following technical experts:

- (a) **Adaptation planning proposal development:** 14 countries (Cambodia, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Federated States of Micronesia, Jamaica, Kingdom of Tonga, Mauritius, Nauru, Niue, Oman, Palau, Republic of Marshall Islands, Tuvalu and Mali) with eight countries submitting or resubmitting strengthened proposals as a result of the assistance (Cambodia, Chad, Jamaica, Kingdom of Tonga, Nauru, Oman, Palau, and Tuvalu). The proposals from Chad, Jamaica, Kingdom of Tonga, and Tuvalu have since been approved.
- (b) **PPF request, concept note and funding proposal development and/or enhancement:** 12 experts provided support to 11 DAEs (BOAD, CABEI, CDB, CSE, FECO, IDCOL, MoE Rwanda (2), PT SMI, SPC, SPREP, SANBI) to develop or strengthen PPF applications and their associated concept notes; four PPF support requests have been approved. Beyond the PPF, 20 expert deployments have been authorized to support the

development or enhancement of concept notes and funding proposals for 18 DAEs (AEPC, AWB, BNDES, BOAD, CABEI, CAF, CCCCC, Ecobank, FMCN, Fondo Accion, Fundacion Avina, JS Bank, NCDDS, NEMA, NRSP (2), PKSF, SANBI, SPC) and one NDA (Dominica); eight of these deployments have resulted in final funding proposals submitted to GCF while two have already been approved by the Board.

- (c) **SAP concept note or SAP FP development:** Twelve technical assistance deployments to support the development of investments targeting the SAP window for eleven DAEs (JSBank, PKSF, FMCN, Fundacion Avina, NCDD Secretariat, Fondo Accion, MFEM, BOAD, MCT and Landbank) and one NDA (Bahrain); four SAP proposals have been approved by the Board.
10. In addition to the roster of technical assistance experts, the Secretariat has procured professional service firms to undertake in-depth support to countries for the development and enhancement of Country Programmes and to direct access entities and candidates for direct access accreditation for capacity building. As at 30 April 2021 the Secretariat has deployed firms for:
- (a) **Country Programme development and enhancement:** Twenty-five countries¹ are being supported by three different consortia of firms, with tailor-made support streams to match the particular needs of countries served. Support includes inputs to support the development of country programmes as well as the development of initial Country Programmes and refinement and enhancement of draft Country Programmes to ensure they are fit for purpose.
- (b) **DAE accreditation support and capacity building:** Forty-four entities have received support to identify gaps as per the GCF accreditation framework and customised capacity development action plans the guide their accreditation process. Of these entities, 13 have become accredited to the GCF as DAEs.
11. Professional firm and expert consultant deployment for technical assistance under the Readiness Programme will continue in order to achieve core objectives of the programme and GCF at large. This includes the delivery of robust Country Programmes, enhancing country ownership such as through national climate strategies, and facilitating direct access accreditation and the submission of funding proposals from DAEs.

2.2 Pipeline status

12. Countries continue to submit proposals for readiness support, including for adaptation planning. As at 30 April 2021, there are 128 requests for readiness support with a total value of USD 133.95 million, as in Annex III, including three requests from one country that has not yet accessed to the readiness grant support. This includes 40 requests for adaptation planning support valued at USD 84.67 million and 88 requests for other areas of readiness support worth USD 49.29 million.

13. Of the 128 requests in the pipeline, forty-seven requests are under review by the Secretariat (total funding request of USD 43.95 million). The remaining 81 proposals have been sent back to the NDAs (total funding request of USD 90.00) for further development. Fifty of these requests will be implemented by NDAs, DAEs, or delivery partners based in developing countries. The following tables present the breakdown of the requests by region.

¹ Algeria, Cambodia, Chile, Cote d'Ivoire, Eswatini, The Gambia, Ghana, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nauru, Nicaragua, North Macedonia, Philippines, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Uzbekistan.

Table 4: Pipeline of requests by region as at 30 April 2021

Region	Number of requests	Volume of request (USD, million)
Africa	70	68.96
Asia-Pacific	33	39.24
LAC	22	24.46
EECA	3	1.29
Total	128	133.95

Table 5: Pipeline of requests from LDCs and SIDS as at 30 April 2021

Region	Number of requests	Volume of request (USD, million)
LDCs	51	51.83
SIDS	33	39.79

III. Work Programme 2020-2021 implementation highlights for 2020

14. This section provides an update on implementation during 2020 of the Work Programme for 2020-2021, as adopted by the Board in decision B.26/05 (c).

3.1 Request approvals for the Readiness Programme in 2020

15. Grant-based readiness support: In 2020, the Secretariat approved and committed funds for 85 readiness requests totalling USD 75.18 million, against a projected 69 readiness requests with a projected USD 39.71 million in funding requested.

- (a) Single-year readiness support: The Secretariat approved USD 39.71 million to support 69 single-year readiness requests, against a projected 45 requests budgeted for USD 22.50 million.
- (b) Adaptation planning support: The Secretariat approved USD 35.48 million for 16 adaptation planning requests, against a projected 18 requests budgeted for USD 39.60 million.
- (c) Multiple-year readiness support²: The Secretariat has not yet approved a multiple-year readiness request. The Secretariat first received draft proposals for multiple-year requests in July 2020. There are currently three proposals in the official pipeline, with a total funding request of USD 7.09 million.

16. Rapid readiness support: The Board approved the Secretariat to offer facilitated access to Readiness Programme resources to enable countries to respond to the profound economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. By adopting the Work Programme for 2020-2021 in decision B.26/05 (c), the Board instructed the Secretariat to work closely with countries on proposals for climate-resilient recovery (CRR) rapid readiness support. To date, the Secretariat has received 23 proposals for CRR rapid readiness support requesting USD 6.57 million. In

² The Board approved the multiple-year strategic readiness implementation request through decision B.22/11.

2020, the Secretariat approved one request with a total commitment of USD 0.3 million. The other requests are under development as per the pipeline document in Section VII.

17. Table 6 below provides an overview of the financial commitments under the Readiness Programme made in 2020 against the Board-approved budget.

Table 6: Projected versus actual readiness grant-based commitments for 2020 (USD million)

	2020 (projected)		2020 (actual)	
	Number of requests to be approved	Total Funding Budgeted (USD)	Number of requests approved	Total Funding Committed (USD)
Adaptation Planning	18	39.60	16	35.48
Single Year Other Readiness³	45	22.50	69	39.71
Multi-Year Other Readiness	10	25.00	0	0
Total	73	87.1	85	75.19

3.2 Request approvals for the updated Readiness Programme objectives

18. The Board adopted new programme objectives and outcomes⁴ through decision B.22/11 paragraph (j) to provide a more coherent and comprehensive approach for readiness support. While reiterating the eligibility of indicative activities approved in earlier decisions, the Board approved this new framework for readiness support and tasked the Secretariat to track how new request approvals reflected the change in programme objectives. The Board further provided guidance regarding the relative share of the portfolio per objective area to be achieved by 2021, in accordance with the principle of country ownership and the needs of developing countries.

19. As at 31 December 2020, the Secretariat has approved 149 requests that were submitted after B.22. The Secretariat has committed USD 95.26 million against the grant activities⁵ of the 149 approved requests. The funding committed under these requests has been disaggregated according to the new objectives and displayed in Table 7 below.

Table 7: Share of portfolio represented by requests initially submitted and approved in 2020

Objective	Amount Approved*	Actual Share	Target Share
1. Capacity building	21.82	22.9 percent	10 percent
2. Strategic frameworks	24.69	25.9 percent	20 percent
3. National adaptation plans and adaptation planning processes	35.40	37.2 percent	50 percent
4. Pipeline development	13.35	14.0 percent	15 percent

* Millions of USD

³ Includes proposals for countries' climate-resilient recovery (CRR) rapid readiness

⁴ Document GCF/B.22/24, Annex IV contains the objectives and outcomes of the revised Readiness Programme Strategy 2019-2021.

⁵ Grant activity commitment is exclusive of funds committed for project management cost, financial audit, delivery partner fee, and contingency.

20. It is worth highlighting that individual requests will include work under one or more of the objectives, with the exception of adaptation planning. Therefore, it is more accurate to track the total value of the budgeted activities per objective rather than the number of grants.

3.3 Expected results from readiness requests approved in 2020

21. The following section presents the key products, outputs and/or deliverables expected from the readiness requests⁶ approved in 2020. The reported results from readiness grants under implementation are presented in the next section (Section IV).

3.3.1 Support for capacity building for NDAs, DAEs and other stakeholders (Objective 1)

22. The Secretariat approved 64 requests in 2020 that feature support for capacity building, for NDAs and DAEs, as well as the establishment or strengthening of climate finance coordination mechanisms and governance structures. These grants will deliver or establish, inter alia:

- (a) 18 Coordination mechanisms established or strengthened;
- (b) Nine national readiness needs assessments;
- (c) Eight NDAs with new or updated no-objection processes;
- (d) Eight training programmes for NDAs;
- (e) 18 training programmes for DAEs (both DAE candidates and post-accreditation DAEs);
- (f) 25 training programmes for other stakeholders, including civil society, private sector, indigenous peoples, and subnational governments;
- (g) 20 candidate DAEs analysed against GCF accreditation criteria and capacity development action plans;
- (h) 11 DAEs receiving technical support through the accreditation process; and
- (i) 7 DAEs with new or updated policies, procedures and manuals.

3.3.2 Support for strategic frameworks (Objective 2)

23. The Secretariat approved 60 requests in 2020 that will improve the enabling environment through the development of Country Programmes and Entity Work Programmes, enhancement of NDCs and related investment plans, and implementation of private sector strategies. These grants will deliver or establish, inter alia:

- (a) 11 new or updated Country Programmes;
- (b) 10 countries with new or enhanced MRV/M&E systems, with one regional MRV system;
- (c) Six NDC updates or contributions to NDC updates (e.g., the development of sectoral targets);
- (d) Five national climate finance or NDC investment strategies;
- (e) 17 sectoral strategies or action plans and five sectoral investment strategies;

⁶ Individual readiness requests may include work under more than one objective.

- (f) Six climate technology assessments and seven technology action plans; and
- (g) Eight private sector engagement strategies and seven private sector investment plans.

3.3.3 Support for adaptation planning processes (Objective 3)

24. The Secretariat approved 16 requests in 2020 which will strengthen national adaptation governance and coordination, establish a solid climate science and knowledge base, develop transformational plans and strategies to catalyze action and investment in adaptation, and identify adaptation project pipelines. These grants will deliver or establish, inter alia:

- (a) Nine NAPs developed or updated;
- (b) Eight adaptation planning related documents and plans at national level;
- (c) 29 sub-national adaptation plans;
- (d) 28 sectoral adaptation plans;
- (e) 13 financing strategies for specific adaptation priorities;
- (f) 53 concept notes and project ideas;
- (g) 15 intra-institutional coordination and decision-making mechanisms established or strengthened; and
- (h) 15 grants include at least one climate impact, vulnerability and/or risk assessment.

3.3.4 Support for pipeline development (Objective 4)

25. The Secretariat approved 51 requests in 2020 designed to support countries to identify a transformational pipeline of projects and develop specific investments for eventual submission to GCF, with a specific focus on SIDS, LDCs and African states, including those developed with DAEs. These grants will deliver or establish, inter alia:

- (a) 13 countries with investment pipelines identified and/or prioritized;
- (b) 86 concept notes with 9 associated pre-feasibility assessments; and
- (c) Three PPF requests for concept notes under development.

3.3.5 Support for knowledge sharing and learning (Objective 5)

26. The Secretariat approved 17 requests in 2020 which will assist countries to increase levels of awareness and facilitate knowledge sharing and learning with the aim to improve programming of GCF and climate finance resources. These grants will deliver or establish, inter alia:

- (a) 29 knowledge products, including case studies, videos, radio programmes, and social media pieces, among others;
- (b) Six awareness raising campaigns;
- (c) Three knowledge platforms;
- (d) Three learning seminars or tailored courses on relevant topics; and
- (e) Four grants featuring in-depth South-South exchange and/or the establishment of a community of practice.

3.4 Endorsed delivery partners for readiness request implementation

27. Under the Readiness Programme there are three kinds of implementing organizations that may receive grant funds from the Secretariat to undertake approved readiness requests: accredited entities, delivery partners and NDAs. For any organization that is not an accredited entity to the GCF, they must undergo a financial management capacity assessment (FMCA), which reviews the legal, fiduciary, compliance, project management and procurement capacities of that organization to ensure they possess the requisite skills and experience to manage and report on GCF funding. For many countries, their first and sometimes only experience of direct access to the GCF thus far is through the Readiness Programme.

28. In 2020, the Secretariat endorsed 17 new delivery partners. In total, the GCF has endorsed 110 organizations⁷ through the FMCA process to receive and implement grant funding for readiness requests. An additional 29 AEs (including 20 DAEs) have served as delivery partners for readiness requests. Twenty-six NDAs have been endorsed to act as delivery partners. Of the total 129 organizations serving as readiness delivery partners, 91 are based in developing countries which represents over 70 per cent of the entire delivery partner roster.

3.5 Readiness Programme operational improvements

29. Decision B.22/11 paragraphs (j) and (i) also requested the Secretariat to demonstrate operational and administrative improvements to the Readiness Programme, in line with the IEU recommendations as above and consistent with the revised programme strategy. The document GCF/B.22/08 provides a pathway to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the programme through revised substantive objectives, guidance, templates and tools. This section provides an update of progress towards achieving these milestones.

30. Readiness Programme Guidebook translation: In line with the Board adoption of the revised Readiness Programme strategy, the Secretariat undertook an overhaul of all related RPSP guidance and documentation. The Secretariat published an updated Readiness Guidebook in March 2020. The Guidebook is essentially the programming manual for the Readiness Programme, providing comprehensive guidance and instructions on how NDAs can develop, submit and implement grants using readiness support. Over the course of 2020, the Secretariat developed translated versions of the Guidebook in French and Spanish. A version translated into Arabic is also under development for publication in 2021.

31. Guidance for navigating implementation during COVID-19 pandemic: In decision B.26/05 paragraph (d), the Board instructed the Secretariat to ensure that readiness support for resilient recovery efforts follows a country-driven and country ownership principle. To respond to the twin challenges of addressing the climate crisis in the middle of a global pandemic, the Secretariat developed detailed technical guidance to facilitate the development and submission of requests for climate resilient recovery readiness support. Further, the Secretariat provided additional guidance on how to address implementation challenges during this unprecedented time so that the Readiness Programme portfolio would remain on track. The Secretariat hosted a series of webinars on the CRR proposal modality and COVID-19 adaptive management approaches for all NDAs and delivery partners.

32. Enhancing pipeline processing efficiency: Following the Work Programme 2020-2021 presented in document B.26/05, the Secretariat continued to make improvements in 2020 to the efficiency of processing requests through the grant cycle. The average processing time from first submission to approval has fallen from an average over 400 days for proposals submitted

⁷ The roster of 110 endorsed delivery partners includes both delivery partners and NDAs acting as delivery partners but excludes accredited entities, who are eligible to serve as delivery partners upon accreditation by the Board. Five of the 110 delivery partners have gone on to become accredited to the GCF as direct access entities (DAEs).

in 2015 to 127 days for proposals that were initially submitted and approved in 2020, demonstrating a 70 per cent improvement in efficiency since the inception of the Readiness Programme.

33. Readiness Results Management Framework (RRMF): In response to multiple Board decisions, the Secretariat conducted research, scoping and consultations throughout 2020 to develop a results framework for the Readiness Programme. At the same time, the Secretariat engaged work to collect comprehensive data and information on the results achieved under the Readiness Programme since inception. This work has been focused on devising an RRMF to respond to the Board's request contained in B.22/11 paragraph (m) to present the findings of the monitoring framework. The Secretariat will continue to consult with NDAs and delivery partners on this RRMF, in line with its mandate and in alignment with the Integrated Results Management Framework (IRMF) under consideration by the Board.

IV. Resource planning

34. As shown in Table 8 below, since 2015 the Board has allocated USD 473.50 million to the Readiness Programme. In decision B.26/05 paragraph (c), the Board adopted the Work Programme and Budget 2020-2021 which contained an estimated required funding envelope of USD 224.23 million. In the same decision in paragraph (f), the Board allocated an additional USD 162.39 million to the Readiness Programme.

Table 8: Status of funding for commitment under the Readiness Programme

Items	Total
Approved by Board (a)	473.50
Available for execution (b)	473.50
Committed to countries (c)	346.54
Other expenses or commitments (d)	27.82
Total committed or spent (e) = (c) + (d)	374.36
Balance available for commitments (f) = (b) - (e)	99.14

35. As at 30 April 2021, the Secretariat can commit up to USD 99.14 million for the Board approved budget lines as per decision B.26/05 paragraph (c) and annex VI. Table 9 below shows the anticipated commitments and expenditures for the Readiness Programme for the remainder of 2021.

Table 9: Forecasted demand for Readiness Programme expenditures and commitments for 2021

Items	Total (estimated in USD millions)
Readiness requests and technical assistance	150.50
Professional services	9.00
Total	159.50

36. The Secretariat projects a demand for up to USD 159.50 million in readiness related commitments and expenditures through the end of 2021. It is therefore likely that the Board allocation to the Readiness Programme will be exhausted before B.31 in 2022.

V. Progress report for grants under implementation

37. In decision B.26/05 paragraph (g), the Board requested the Secretariat to report on the implementation of the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme at the second Board meeting of each year. The following sections describe i) the delivery status per programme objective (activity uptake and progress reported by NDAs and Delivery Partners for the portfolio under implementation), to assess the extent to which the readiness portfolio is fulfilling the intended objectives; and ii) implementation performance of NDAs, Delivery Partners and Accredited Entities (acting as Delivery Partners) to date.

38. The majority of approved readiness grants are yet to be completed and deliver the expected outputs. At the time of preparing this report, objective-level progress results were analysed for the portfolio of grants which includes all approved grants from the inception of the Readiness Programme until 30 June 2020, while covering implementation progress reported for these approved grants until 31 December 2020. The technical assessment was conducted from December 2020 to March 2021 for the portfolio of grants under implementation (334 grants valued at USD 256.1 million, covering 135 countries). The Secretariat will continue to improve the ability to capture results, analyse grant activity impacts, and derive best practices and lessons learned, including through the deployment of information technology tools.

5.1 Readiness grant implementation progress

39. Of the 450 approved grants (valuing USD 305 million) covering 140 countries by 31 December 2020:

- (a) 35 grants (USD 18.9 million) are in legal processing;
- (b) 57 grants (USD 54.1 million) are effective and pending disbursement;
- (c) 296 (USD 221.8 million) grants have been disbursed and are under implementation as of December 2020;
- (d) 53 grants (USD 7.5 million) have completed activities; and
- (e) Nine grants (USD 2.7 million) have been cancelled.

40. A total of 132 (98 percent) countries have requested support for country capacity building, followed by 131 (97 percent) for strategic frameworks, 116 (86 percent) for knowledge sharing and learning, and 82 (61 percent) for pipeline development. Adaptation planning support has been requested by 54 countries, which account for 40 percent of all supported countries.

41. In terms of uptake of the different objectives of the Programme per region, Table 10 below shows a higher uptake of capacity building support and the strategic framework support for all regions. Activities directed towards knowledge sharing and learning represent the third most widely requested support with the largest share in Africa and Asia Pacific. The LAC region has made a wider use of pipeline development with 30 (96 percent) countries requesting support in that objective area and the same proportion included knowledge sharing and learning among its proposals. The uptake rate of adaptation planning support is the lowest among regions, except for Eastern Europe, which has a lower uptake of pipeline development (three countries) compared to adaptation planning (six countries).

Table 10: Number of countries with programme objectives uptake per region

Regions	# of total countries with Readiness Programme	# of countries with Capacity building	# of countries with Strategic framework	# of countries with Pipeline development	# of countries with Knowledge sharing and learning	# of countries with NAP
Africa	52	50	50	23	44	22
Asia-Pacific	43	43	42	26	36	13
Eastern Europe	9	8	8	3	6	6
LAC	31	31	31	30	30	13
Grand Total	135	132	131	82	116	54

5.1.1 Capacity building

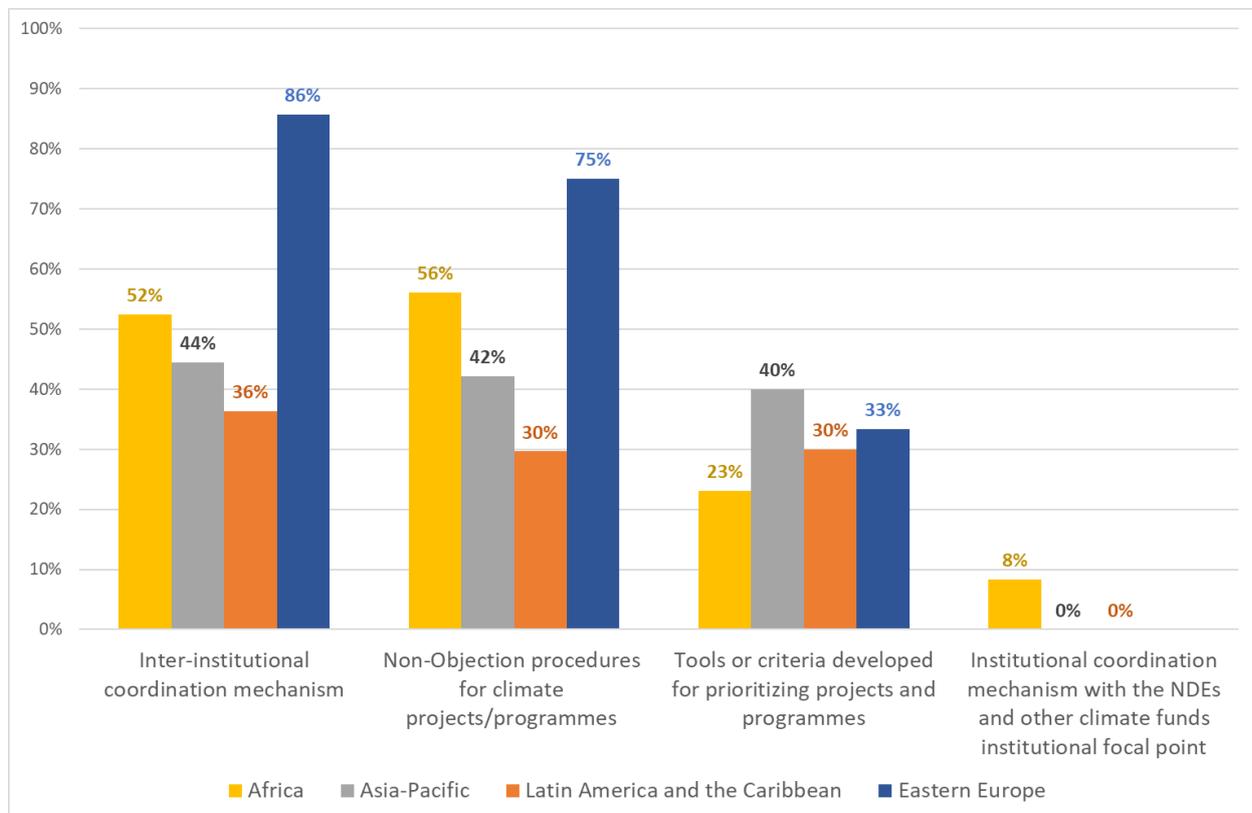
42. Not all countries have the same gaps and needs, and therefore, the uptake of proposed outputs to build country capacity varies per region and by country. While 107 countries (79 percent) have included in their proposals the development of an inter-institutional coordination mechanism, 114 (83 percent) have seen the need to work on the establishment of no-objection procedures, and more than half have included capacity building activities for NDAs (76 countries or 55 percent) and for the private sector to gain understanding on climate change, GCF modalities and business model (80 countries or 59 percent). Only 36 (26 percent) proposed to develop tools or criteria to prioritize projects and programmes, and 35 (26 percent) included training for civil society organizations (CSOs). The least adopted output is the institutional coordination mechanism with NDAs and other climate funds' institutional focal points, considered by only 17 countries (12 percent).

43. Of the 135 countries with readiness support, 66 (49 percent) have requested support to identify and nominate candidate entities for accreditation through 73 grants, and 50 countries (37 percent) have planned to support entities to prepare to submit their candidacy for accreditation through 73 grants. Technical assistance to close gaps or upgrade accreditation level has been included in 70 readiness proposals to benefit 47 countries.

44. The proportion of countries that have achieved the planned objective is uneven among the different outputs. As per Figure 5 below, these grants have delivered or established, inter alia:

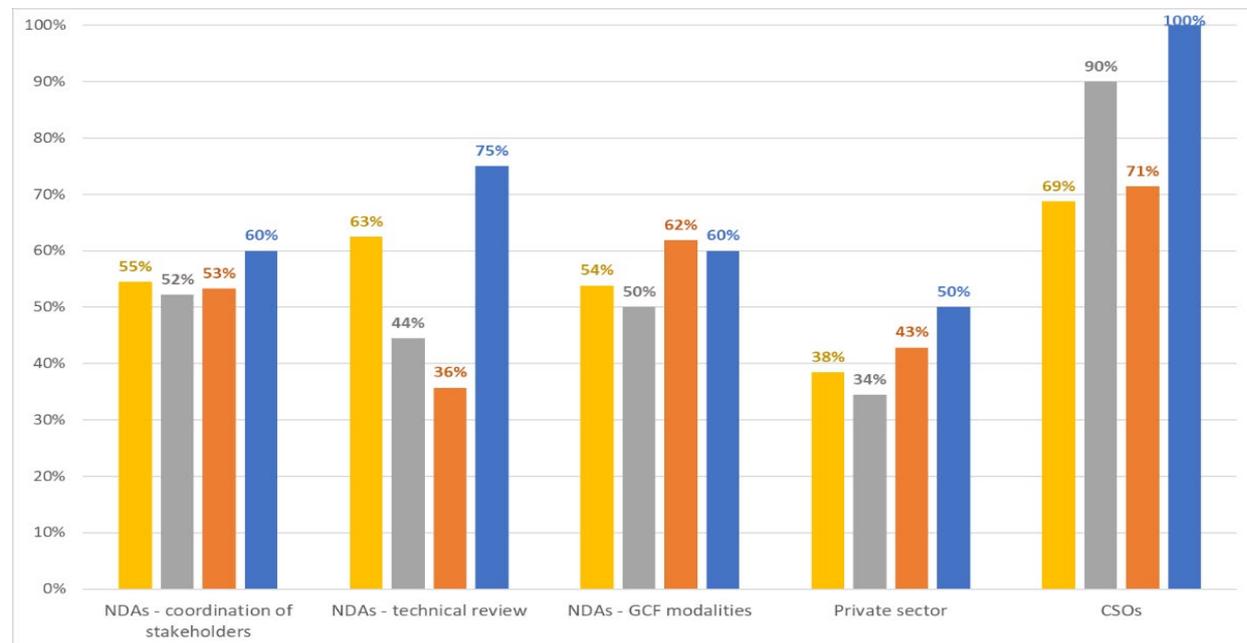
- (a) 52 countries (49 percent) have developed inter-institutional coordination mechanisms;
- (b) 53 countries (46 percent) have established no-objection procedures for climate projects and programmes;
- (c) 11 countries (30 percent) have completed the development of tools or criteria for prioritizing projects and programmes; and
- (d) One country (six percent) has established an institutional coordination mechanism with NDAs and other climate funds' institutional focal points.

Figure 5: Percentage of countries that have achieved selected outputs under objective one by 31 December 2020, per region (i)



45. As per Figure 6 below, these grants have delivered or established, inter alia:
- (a) Between 51 percent and 55 percent of the countries have completed various types of capacity building activities for NDAs (stakeholder coordination; technical review of projects, project development, gender & ESS; and GCF modalities and business model) have made similar progress;
 - (b) Technical assistance activities are progressing well with a high percentage of countries within each region having completed the two types of technical assistance activities analyzed: (1) strengthening capacities in project formulation, including ESS and Gender policies for GCF; (2) strengthening project management, procurement, accounting, oversight, and M&E issues. Eastern Europe shows 100 percent completion because the only country that included these activities in its proposal has finished them. Africa shows 85 percent and 77 percent completion rate for both activities (11 and 10 out of 13 countries). In the LAC region, 62 percent and 54 percent of the countries have completed the first and second activities, respectively (8 and 7 out of 13). Finally, the Asia Pacific region shows 35 percent of the countries (7 out of 20) have reported completion of technical assistance activities on project management, procurement, accounting, oversight, and M&E and 45 percent of the countries (9 out of 20) have reported completion of the other activity.
 - (c) 31 countries (39 percent) have completed trainings for the private sector, and;
 - (d) 27 countries (77 percent) that undertook to train CSOs have done so.

Figure 6: Percentage of countries that have achieved selected outputs under objective one by 31 December 2020, per region (ii)



46. With regards to direct access accreditation, 26 countries (39 percent) have reported completion of identifying and nominating entities for accreditation: 48 percent in Asia Pacific (12 out of 25 that had planned the activity), 41 percent in Africa (9 out of 22), 31 percent in LAC (four out of 13) and 17 percent in the case of the Eastern Europe region (one out of six).

47. Regarding the activities related to support candidate entities to submit their application, 27 countries (54 percent) that had included this activity in their proposals, have reported completion. By region, this corresponds to 64 percent of countries in Africa (7 out of 11 that had planned the activity), 57 percent of countries in Asia Pacific (12 out of 21), and 50 percent of the countries in LAC (8 out of 16), have completed support to entities to submit their application to the GCF, while the two countries in Eastern Europe that proposed this output have not reported completion. In total, 40 entities have submitted their application for accreditation to the GCF, facilitated by readiness support.

5.1.2 Strategic frameworks

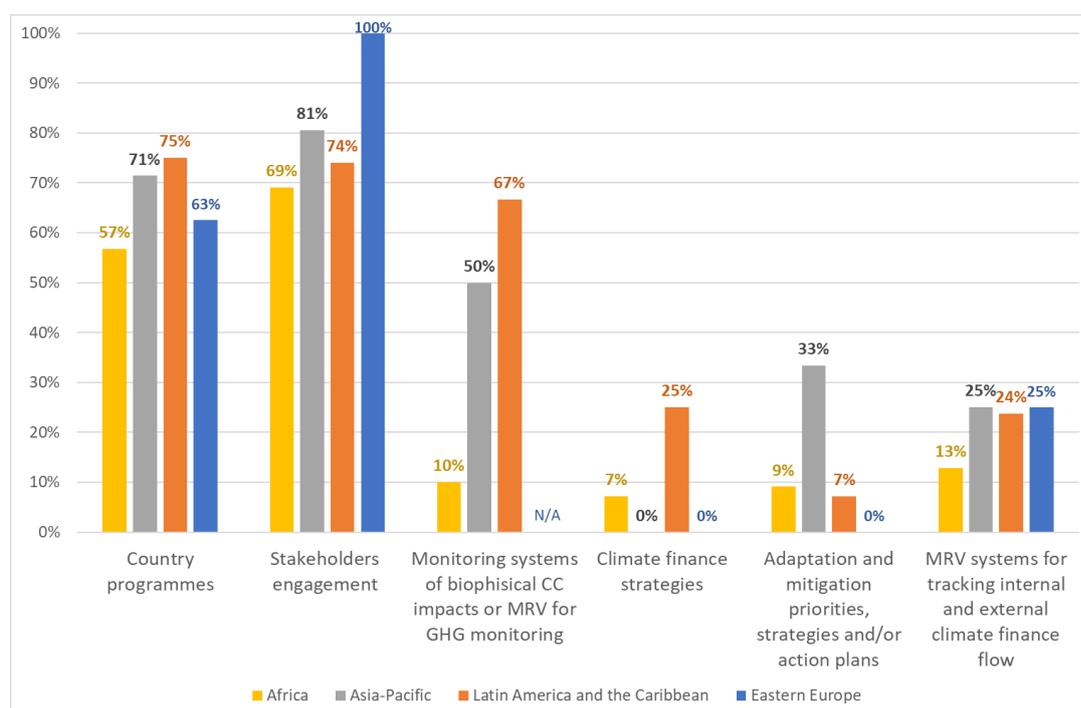
48. The outputs most requested by countries in their readiness proposals include conducting stakeholder engagement process (113 countries or 84 percent), development of Country Programmes (111 countries or 82 percent), and the development of monitoring, reporting and verification systems for tracking internal and external climate finance flow (88 countries or 65 percent). Entity work programme development was included in 32 readiness proposals, to support 26 countries (19 percent of countries) to achieve this objective.

49. As at 31 December 2020, support provided to countries have resulted in:

- (a) 73 countries (66 percent) have completed the development of their Country Programmes. The LAC region stands out having completed the most (18 countries or 75 percent), followed by Asia Pacific (25 countries or 71 percent), Eastern Europe (5 countries or 63 percent) and Africa (25 countries or 57 percent);

- (b) 86 countries (76 percent) have completed stakeholder engagement processes. The Eastern Europe region stands out with 8 countries (100 percent) having completed these, although the other regions perform well, with between 69 percent and 81 percent of their countries having completed this activity (29 countries in Africa, 29 in Asia-Pacific and 20 in LAC);
- (c) Five countries (29 percent) have completed the development of climate change impact monitoring systems and/or sectoral MRV systems for GHG accounting. The LAC region stands out with 67 percent of the countries that had planned this activity (3 countries) having completed it. Regarding this same activity, the Asia Pacific region has more modest progress (two out of 4 countries have completed this activity), and the Africa region appears to have limitations in completing this activity, with only 1 out of 10 countries having completed it. In the case of the Eastern Europe region this output was not set by any country;
- (d) Three countries (10 percent) have completed the development of climate finance/investment strategies. No country in the Eastern Europe and Asia Pacific regions have completed the ones they proposed (one and six countries respectively in these regions); and in Africa and LAC regions few countries have completed this activity (two countries or 25 percent in LAC and one country, or seven percent, in Africa);
- (e) Only 6 countries (16 percent) having completed the development of mitigation/adaptation strategies and action plans, a significant gap. Asia-Pacific region stands out with 33 percent of countries having completed this activity (four out of 12), whereas only nine percent of the countries in Africa (one out of 11), seven percent in LAC (one out of 14) and no countries in Eastern Europe (only one country had included this activity) have completed it; and
- (f) 18 countries (20 percent) have completed the development of MRV systems for tracking internal and external climate finance flows. All regions are at the same level of progress (between 13 percent and 25 percent of countries) towards the completion of this activity.

Figure 7: Percentage of countries that have completed selected outputs under objective two by 31 December 2020, per region



5.1.3 National adaptation plans and adaptation planning processes

34. The first requests for adaptation planning support under the Readiness Programme were approved in 2016. By 31 December 2020, the percentage of countries that have reported completion of the outputs under Objective 3 are as follows:

- (a) **Adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination mechanism strengthened:** The greatest progress is reported in relation to stakeholder engagement activities (43 percent of the grants or 16 out of 37 that included this activity have completed it), whereas, weak progress is reported in the completion of the final milestones, which are national (six percent), sub-national (0 percent) and sectoral adaptation plans (11 percent). Only two countries have reported the completion of the National Adaptation Plan (Honduras and Chile), and two have reported completion of sectoral plans (Nepal and Tonga). The slow progress reported for the development of inter- and intra-institutional coordination and decision-making mechanisms (17 percent or 7 out of 42 grants) is noteworthy, as this is one of the first steps to be taken in the NAP development process. In the LAC, Africa and Asia Pacific regions, it is reported that only 25 percent (two out of eight), 19 percent (three out of 16) and 18 percent (two out of 11) of the grants, respectively, have this mechanism in place, while in the Eastern Europe region, no countries have achieved completion of the outputs. Of the countries that have included capacity building in adaptation planning at national and local levels in their proposals (49 grants), only one grant in Africa has reported completion of this activity.
- (b) **Evidence basis produced to design adaptation solutions for maximum impact:** The activity most focused on by countries is to carry out studies and develop assessment reports detailing climate risks, vulnerabilities, socioeconomic opportunities, and adaptation options at sectoral, national, and subnational levels; this activity is included in the proposals of 20 grants in Africa, 13 in LAC, 12 in Asia Pacific and 7 in Eastern Europe. Such studies and assessments have been completed in between 23 percent and 43 percent of grants depending on the region. Overall, 18 out of 52 grants (35 percent) have completed this activity. Prioritization assessments of adaptation solutions have been completed in between 17 percent and 40 percent of grants depending on the region (globally, 10 grants out of 36, or 28 percent have concluded this activity). There are major differences in the level of progress in the other activities: while LAC and Africa have completed most of their activities related to integrating climate change into existing policies and regulations, the only country in Asia Pacific that had proposed to do so has not yet completed it. Overall, 3 out of 5 grants (60 percent) have completed this activity. Globally, 7 out of 31 grants (23 percent) have developed platforms to consolidate and share climate vulnerability and risk studies. The Eastern Europe region has not yet reported completion of the adaptation impact monitoring platforms for 4 grants, while between 22 percent and 29 percent of grants in the other regions have completed this output.
- (c) **Private sector engagement in adaptation catalyzed:** This is the area with the least uptake among the adaptation planning supported grants. The greatest progress is reported in the development of knowledge products targeting the private sector with information on adaptation; grants in the Africa and LAC regions have shown evidence of having achieved this output (the 7 grants in Africa and the 2 grants in LAC that had committed to this objective, have completed the task). Overall, 9 out of 11 grants (82 percent) have completed this activity. With regards to strategies to foster private sector investment in adaptation solutions, 7 out of 30 grants (23 percent) have completed this activity. This includes 4 grants in Africa (31 percent), 2 in LAC (22 percent), and 1 in Eastern Europe (25 percent). No grants in the Asia Pacific region have reported any progress in this area. Moreover, Africa and LAC are the regions that show completion of

assessments targeting the private sector with information on adaptation (1 country in Africa and two in LAC) which represents three of 13 grants or 23 percent having completed this activity. Finally, only one country in Africa has reported completion of technical support activities targeted to the private sector to raise awareness on adaptation and access to GCF finance (one out 11 countries or nine percent have completed this activity).

- (d) **Adaptation finance increased:** The progress of the activities under this area – development of strategy to prioritize adaptation actions, and development of systems to manage and prioritize adaptation projects - is relatively low, with only 11 percent of these outputs having been achieved globally. The Eastern Europe region stands out in the development of strategies to prioritize adaptation actions, where the grants have developed two strategies out of seven (29 percent), followed by the African region where grants have developed two strategies (14 percent). As for the systems developed to prioritize project ideas, of the 28 planned, only three grants have reported completion of this output: one each in Africa, Asia-Pacific and LAC, with the others in progress or not reported.
- (e) **Strengthened monitoring, evaluation, and learning for adaptation planning:** This activity area has made limited progress. Only five out of 45 grants (11 percent) have reported completion: four in Africa and one in LAC. The low level of completion may be explained by the fact that these systems are usually implemented in the later stages of the NAP development. Thirty-two per cent of the grants (15 out of 47) report completion of knowledge products being designed and disseminated. As for peer-to-peer learning activities to improve national adaptation planning processes, two of the 10 grants that had proposed to carry them out have succeeded to date, both grants in the African region. Of the new/existing university programs proposed in 16 grants that incorporate climate change adaptation into their curricula, five of them have been reported as being completed (four in Africa and one in LAC).

5.1.4 Pipeline development

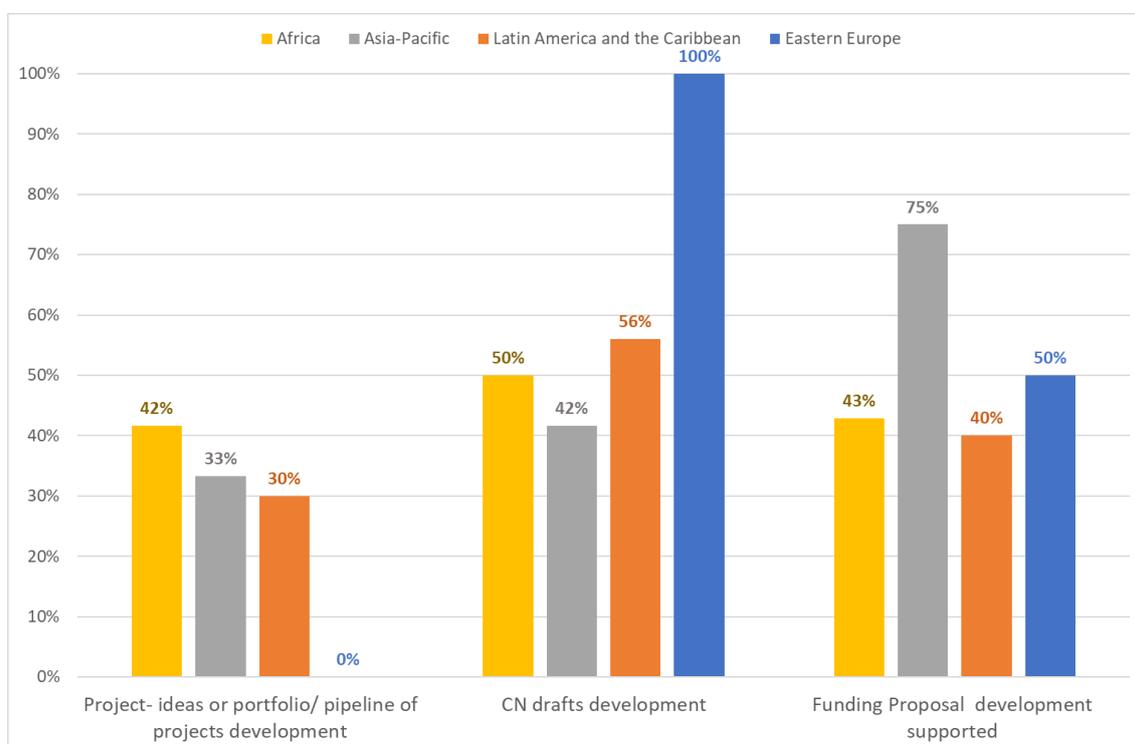
50. Of the 135 countries with approved readiness requests, 32 (24 percent) have requested support to identify project pipelines; this refers to project ideas separate to the ones reported as part of the Country Programme development. In terms of proposal development, 73 countries (54 percent) have requested support to develop draft concept notes (CNs) through 102 grants; and 22 (16 percent) have included the development of funding proposal (FPs) through 24 grants. This translates into 73 countries expecting to develop around 258 CNs (104 in LAC, 84 in Asia-Pacific, 66 in Africa, and 4 in Eastern Europe); and 22 countries requesting support to complete 41 Funding Proposals. 20 countries have requested funding for supporting DAEs in the development of CNs or FPs.

51. As at 31 December 2020, the percentage of countries that have reported completion of the outputs under Objective 4 are as follows:

- (a) Eleven countries (34 percent) have identified a project pipeline this target. Africa leads with 42 percent of the countries of this region that had included this objective, having completed it (five out of 12). In contrast, none of the countries in the Eastern Europe region have reported completion of their activities.
- (b) Overall, 37 countries (51 percent) have completed the development of 115 concept notes (49 in LAC, 33 in Africa, 31 in Asia-Pacific and two in Eastern Europe). Across all regions, 40 percent of countries report completing concept notes. Eastern Europe stands out with 100 percent of its CN development (the two countries that had set themselves this objective have managed to complete it), followed by LAC with 56 percent of the

- countries with the task completed (14 out of 25), 50 percent of the African countries (11 out of 22) and 42 percent of the Asia Pacific countries (10 out of 24).
- (c) Twelve out of 22 countries (55 percent) that had proposed to develop funding proposals have reported completion of this activity. The Asia Pacific region stands out with 75 percent of countries reporting having completed this activity (6 out of 8 countries that had included it), followed by Eastern Europe with 50 percent (1 out of 2), Africa with 43 percent (3 out of 7) and LAC with 40 percent (2 out of 5).
- (d) Five of 20 countries have completed support to DAEs for the development of CNs or FPs, including 43 percent countries in Africa (three of seven), 25 percent of countries in LAC (one out of four), and 11 percent of countries in Asia Pacific (one out of nine) have completed this output.

Figure 8: Percentage of countries that have completed select outputs under Objective 4 by 31 December 2020, per region



5.1.5 Knowledge sharing and learning

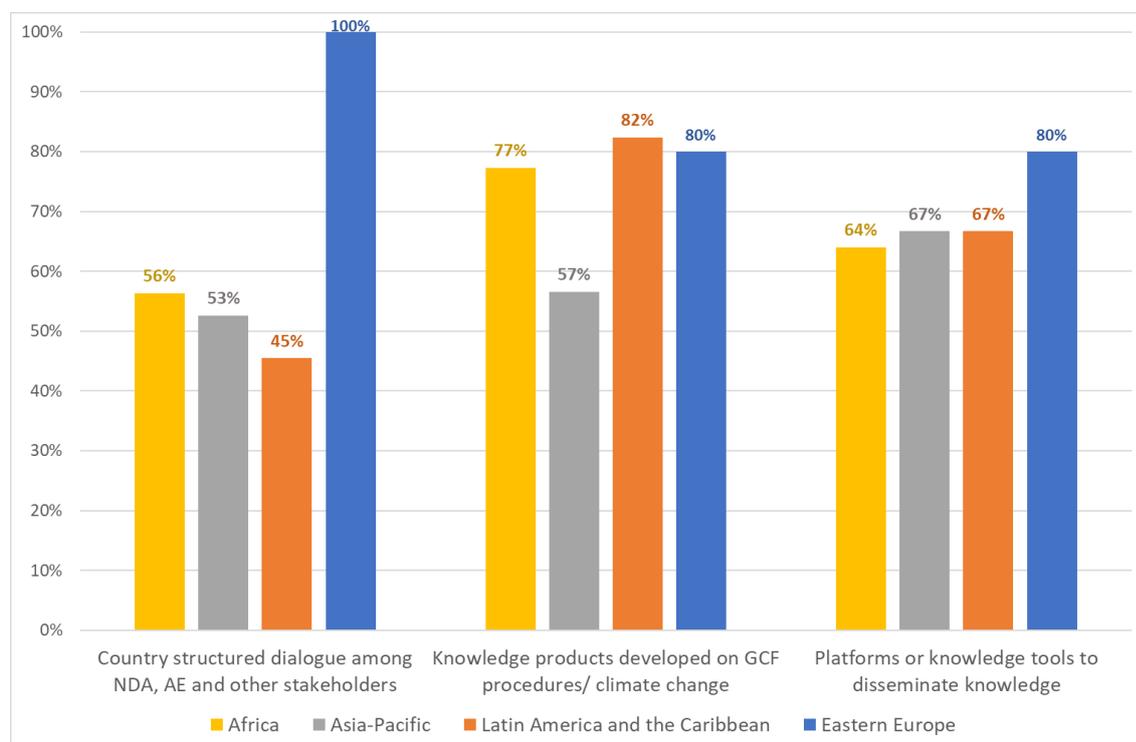
52. Of the 135 countries supported by the readiness programme, 48 (36 percent) have requested support to carry out country structured dialogues among the NDA, AEs, and different stakeholders, through 54 grants. Sixty-seven countries' (50 percent) grants commit to develop knowledge products on GCF procedures/climate change, through 87 grants; this includes promotional material, videos, and multimedia campaigns aimed at sharing knowledge among key stakeholders. Finally, 63 countries (47 percent) have planned to create platforms or knowledge tools to disseminate knowledge, through 79 grants, including information platforms, websites, and similar dissemination tools.

53. As at 31 December 2020, the percentage of countries that have reported completion of the outputs under Objective 5 are as follows:

- (a) Structured dialogues: 26 countries out of a total 48 countries (54 percent) have held structured dialogues targeting critical in-country GCF stakeholders and partners.

- (b) Knowledge platforms, products, and tools: Of the 67 countries that included the development of knowledge products on GCF procedures, 48 have achieved this target (72 percent). Similarly, 42 countries (67 percent) have reported completion of the development of platforms or knowledge tools to disseminate knowledge.
- (c) Peer-to-peer learning: Within the knowledge sharing activities, countries have reported the completion of 23 (72 percent) peer-to-peer learning actions for NDAs and 16 (50 percent) peer-to-peer learning for DAEs. NDAs and DAEs participating in peer-to-peer exchanges have highlighted the value of learning from different partners and the implications in terms of improvements to their own practices.

Figure 9: Percentage of selected outputs completed by countries under objective 5 by 31 December 2020, per region.



5.2 Implementation performance of delivery partners⁸

54. Readiness support may be delivered by AEs, NDAs or other organizations, called delivery partners. NDAs may opt to deliver readiness support themselves, however, most NDAs have delegated the implementation of the readiness support to other delivery partners.

55. Delivery partners play an important role in supporting NDAs to design and implement grant activities under the Readiness Programme. Considering the large portfolio of readiness grants under implementation, significant time and attention is spent to monitoring progress and ensuring delivery of impact of grants under implementation. NDAs, delivery partners and

⁸ The term “delivery partner” may be used to refer to AEs and NDAs in the context of implementing readiness requests. Following readiness grant approval, delivery partners sign one of two types of legal agreements to guide implementation for each approved grant: a bilateral grant agreement or a framework agreement (FWA). FWAs expedite the legal and administrative provisions to streamline the implementation for readiness grants. FWA delivery partners are CAF, CCCCC, FAO, GIZ, GGGI, UNDP, UNEP, and UNIDO.

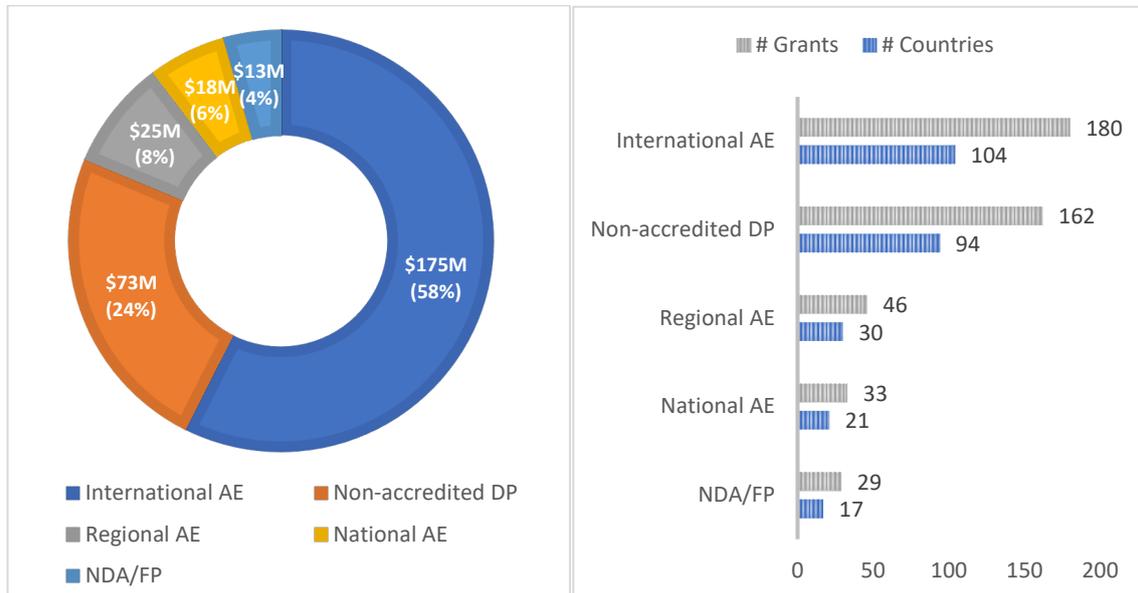
accredited entities implementing readiness activities report to the secretariat on a semiannual basis on their progress against agreed milestones. The Secretariat closely monitors readiness progress reports and provides guidance to ensure readiness activities are implemented efficiently and effectively and that countries benefit from the support provided.

56. This section provides a summary of the implementation performance of NDAs, delivery partners and accredited entities (acting as delivery partners) to date. It also describes common challenges and the response measures deployed by the Secretariat to improve implementation efficiency and effectiveness.

5.2.1 Distribution of approved readiness requests among implementing entity types

57. As at 31 December 2020, delivery partners – including AEs and DAEs – accounted for 96 per cent of the total approved readiness funding, while the remaining four per cent is being implemented by NDAs themselves. International AEs serving as delivery partners accounted for the largest number of approved requests (180) and total funding amount (USD 175 million), representing 58 per cent of the total funding approved, followed by non-accredited delivery partners (162 grants amounting to USD 73 million). Direct access entities (national and regional) represent 14 per cent of the total funding approved (79 approved requests valued at USD 43 million) whereas the grants being delivered by NDAs have accounted for 29 grants amounting to USD 13 million, as seen in Figures 10 and 11 below.

Figures 10 and 11: Readiness funding approved (left); Number of grants and countries covered (right); by implementing entity type



5.2.2 Post-approval processing: disbursement and expenditure

58. The overall disbursement rate for grants implemented by direct access entities (national and regional) stands at 58 per cent (USD 11 million) and 48 per cent (USD 12 million) respectively, followed by international AEs at 47 per cent (USD 83 million), while non-accredited delivery partners have recorded 41 per cent (USD 30 million) and NDAs, the lowest

disbursement rate at 39 per cent (USD 5 million). By the date of analysis (31 December 2020), 24 requests had not received disbursements since they were approved at the end of 2020.

59. The overall expenditure rate for all readiness grants stands at 21 per cent. NDAs have shown the highest expenditure rate of 42 per cent, followed by National AEs (32 per cent), Regional AEs (30 per cent), and non-accredited delivery partners (26 per cent). International AEs have demonstrated the lowest expenditure rate at 15 per cent. Low expenditure rates do not necessarily imply slow progress with grant activities' execution. Some delivery partners and NDAs have demonstrated efficient utilization of grant proceeds well below the approved budgets, and in some instances, currencies' fluctuations have resulted in dollar savings in execution of activities such as workshops/ trainings, etc.

60. Delivery partners with framework agreements implement a portfolio of USD 210.4 million (69 per cent of the total approved portfolio). In terms of financial disbursement, framework agreement entities have been disbursed USD 98.8 million, which corresponds to 47 per cent of the total amount approved. Similarly, disbursement rates for entities under bilateral grant agreements account for 45 per cent of the total amount approved, which sums up to USD 42.1 million.

61. In terms of amount expended, entities under framework agreements have recorded higher rates than those under bilateral grant agreements. Framework agreement delivery partners have so far expended 54 per cent from total amount disbursed, while those entities in bilateral grant agreements have expended 36 per cent. If the expenditure is compared to total amount approved, framework agreement entities still report larger figures than the rest of entities, reaching 29 per cent of amount executed, from total amount approved, while their counterparts under bilateral grant agreements have executed 18 per cent from total amount approved.

Table 11: Approval, disbursement, and expenditure by implementing entity type (as at 31 Dec 2020)

Implementing Entity	Amount Approved*	Amount Disbursed*	Number of Grants	Disbursement Rate	Expenditure Rate
International AE	175	83	180	47 percent	15 percent
National AE	18	11	29	58 percent	32 percent
Regional AE	25	12	46	48 percent	30 percent
Non-accredited DP	73	30	162	41 percent	26 percent
NDA/FP	13	5	33	39 percent	42 percent
Total	30	141	450	46 percent	21 percent

* USD millions

62. As demonstrated by the data above, delivery partners and NDAs face a number of issues to move efficiently from approval to implementation. Some of the causes of such implementation delays are described below:

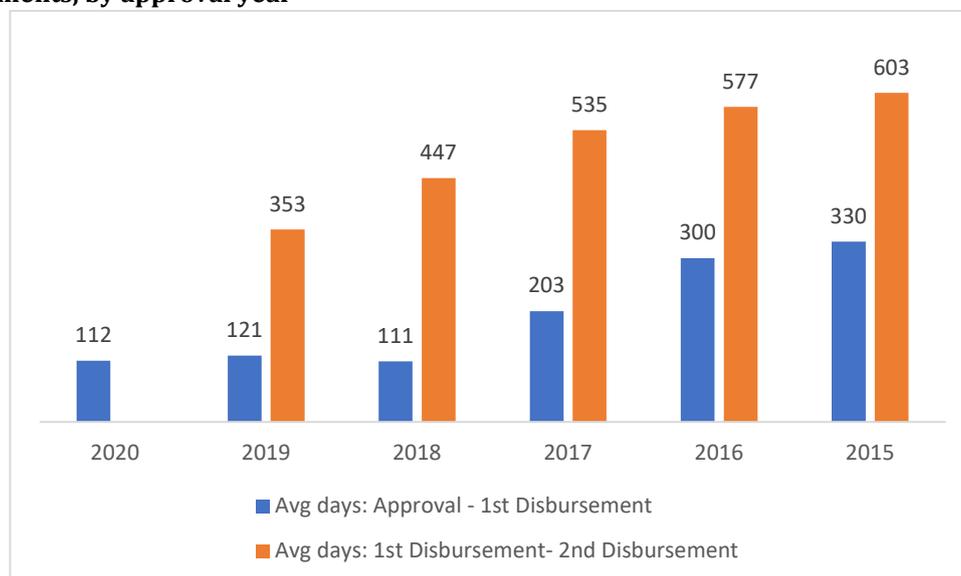
- (a) Recruitment of staff and experts: The complexity of the project tasks, the lack of suitable consultants available to carry out the work, and difficulties in coordination of the projects have all been reported repeatedly in readiness progress reports. This category relates to the following difficulties: finding national qualified experts with the climate

- change expertise; relaunching of tenders because of the lack of quality; no applications to the published positions, or withdrawal of the selected candidates, which means that the delivery partner/NDA must restart the recruitment process. Staff turnover appears to be a challenge for some readiness grants, typically referring to staff turnover within the NDA.
- (b) Disbursement and administration: Issues related to disbursement and administration are the second most mentioned challenges for standard readiness support grants. These are described by the delivery partners as follow: delays in the first disbursement by GCF; delays in final disbursements and hence final payments; barriers related to national authorization of payments to projects which are not contemplated in the annually budgetary law; the usual length of the procurement processes; the impact of currency exchange rate fluctuation in financial administration; and general delays in the approval of documents, meeting coordination and other administrative processes. Procurement delays related to the internal process of delivery partners or the selected method of procurement have also been identified as impacting the pace of project implementation.
- (c) Elections, change of government and government reforms are reported to be a reason of delay in some readiness grants; this is owing to key participants and beneficiaries of the activities being government personnel. On the one hand, a change of government can have the following impacts: conflicts between official campaigns and planned activities in some locations; delays in recruitment because of changes in the staff of governmental agencies; review of the strategy and priorities of the readiness support proposals and adjustment to the new government's strategy and priorities. On the other hand, government reforms may hinder the realization of the activities and achievement of expected outputs and outcomes.
- (d) Political instability or conflicts experienced at the country level are not frequent but some of the delays can also be explained by implementation in fragile contexts. The Secretariat works closely with NDAs and delivery partners to ensure implementation stays on track to the extent possible.
- (e) COVID-19 impacts: Many projects have reported serious implementation difficulties due to effects of the pandemic and the resulting limitations in engaging with stakeholders (local, subnational, and national). Some countries took remedial steps such as intensifying phone/email communication and organizing online trainings/workshops. Due to the pandemic situation, some beneficiaries/participants in key activities had other obligations related to COVID response (especially in the local communities), and some beneficiaries/participants were not available for the readiness activities. In such cases, the focus was on ensuring the participation of at least the main stakeholders who will be able to transfer knowledge/information to the beneficiary/group. Given that the COVID-19 situation has become the 'new normal', some countries are reporting that it has become easier to work with the project stakeholders virtually and to implement the activities accordingly. It is mentioned, however, that, despite some improvements, there will be difficulties in working on some issues, such as gathering stakeholder inputs on vulnerability and risk assessments and exploring adaptation options, if the COVID-19 situation persists.

5.2.3 Implementation milestones and no-cost extensions

63. One factor that may help explain the low expenditure rate is the prevailing trend of slower-than-expected implementation. The Secretariat has noticed that readiness grants under implementation are not progressing as planned from approval to first disbursement and then to subsequent disbursements, even when controlling for pandemic effects. As the Secretariat has improved its request processing capacity and efficiency, the average number of days between submission and approval has steadily dropped. However, the number of days between approval and first disbursement and also the number of days between first disbursement and second or subsequent disbursement has shown only marginal improvement as demonstrated in the chart below. Figure 12 below provides an overview of the approved grants that have achieved first and subsequent disbursements.

Figure 12: Average days for approved grants to achieve approval, first and subsequent disbursements, by approval year



64. Most readiness grants under implementation are scheduled to submit regular progress reports on a semi-annual basis. The Readiness Programme utilizes a performance-based disbursement scheme, whereby the release of subsequent disbursements is triggered by a request for disbursement that demonstrates adequate progress against implementation milestones in approved proposals. Therefore, most grants under implementation should request and receive disbursements every six months, or about every 180 to 200 days. However, Figure 12 shows that the average grant approved in 2019 is receiving a subsequent disbursement some 353 days after receiving its first disbursement.

65. A significant share of the grants in the readiness portfolio have requested no-cost extensions (244 extended grants). This trend was increasing even before the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic became apparent.

66. As shown in Table 12, 71 per cent of readiness grants implemented through international AEs have received no-cost extensions (128 extended grants), while direct access entities (national and regional) recorded a total of 49 extended grants representing 66 per cent of the grants they managed, followed by 36 per cent for the grants being delivered by NDAs, finally and non-accredited delivery partners with 34 per cent.

Table 12: Overview of no-cost extensions in portfolio

Implementing Entity	Number of extended grants	Percentage of portfolio in no-cost extension	Average extension (months)	Percentage of extended duration to the initial duration
International AE	128	71 percent	9	55 percent
National AE	20	69 percent	10	61 percent
Regional AE	29	63 percent	10	62 percent
Non-accredited DP	55	34 percent	8	50 percent
NDA/FP	12	36 percent	12	66 percent
Total/Average	244	54 percent	9	56 percent

67. This large number of no-cost extensions may be attributed to a number of issues. Many requests approved in the initial stage of the Readiness Programme had difficulty identifying and recruiting project consultants. In addition, the twin obstacles of poor quality of the requests upon approval and overly ambitious implementation plans has pushed many grant activities beyond the approved term.

68. In terms of the duration of requested extensions, grants have been extended by an average of nine months (56 per cent of the average initial approved duration). Grants managed by NDAs have shown the largest number of the extended months with 12, followed by the grants that are managed by direct access entities (10 months), while international AEs recorded an average extension of nine months followed by non-accredited delivery partners with the lowest (eight months).

69. A total of 65 grants of the portfolio under implementation have been granted second no-cost extensions in subsequent years, or the same year. From the 321 no-cost extensions granted, 144 are considered second or subsequent extensions. Most of the subsequent no-cost extensions were granted in 2020 and are largely related to the effects of the restrictions of COVID-19 on the implementation of the readiness programme.

70. As at 31 December 2020, 84 grants have submitted completion reports, of which 24 grants are deemed officially closed; in other words, only 25 percent of the portfolio grants have completed activities. One explanation for this is that from 2016 onwards, the Board requested the Secretariat to commit funding to adaptation planning grants. The average duration of such grants is higher than that of the standard readiness support, ranging from two to four years, thus the completion of those grants takes longer. On the other hand, countries requesting standard readiness support also began to combine different objective areas and the average duration of grants has increased compared to the initial grants. The first completed grant was also the first grant approved and disbursed in 2015.

71. The median number of days for processing CRs submitted in 2018 is 166 days with a minimum of 21 days and a maximum of 33 days. In 2019, only three completion reports were submitted, and the average number of days for processing increased to 177 days, with a median of 127 days. In 2020, ten (10) more grants were closed with an average number of 277 days (minimum of 98 days and maximum of 554 days). Some reasons for the longer process for grant closure relate to:

- (a) Bilateral grant agreements tend to submit completion reports together with final audit reports; this may not be the case with framework agreement grants, where the timelines of audit reports submission are fixed at the portfolio-level which usually results in

significant gaps between the submission of completion reports and the final audit reports, which is required for grants closure; and

- (b) Significant amount of time it takes some delivery partners to address the Secretariat's completion report review comments which further delays the closure process.

72. The Secretariat is utilizing a number of tools to support NDAs and delivery partners to ensure submitted readiness requests are designed for efficient and effective implementation. Adaptive management principles are deployed to provide delivery partners with tools to address challenges encountered during implementation. Some of the response measures being taken by the Secretariat are detailed below:

(a) **Development of the Information Management System**

- (i) The Secretariat developed a dashboard in 2018 for monitoring progress of the projects related to operational factors such as project delays and submissions of deliverables, among others, and categorized the performance of the project execution in these terms. Despite this effort to systematize information, there is still limited information captured systematically. The present dashboard does not include information on the project's results – outputs/outcomes achievement. The OPM is currently developing a Portfolio Performance Management System (PPMS) for the Readiness Programme, which will allow for the efficient receipt, acknowledgement, archiving/management, review, and analysis of the received information from grantees, as well as the inclusion of output and outcome level indicators for performance assessments of grants and the portfolio.

(b) **Simplification of reporting templates**

- (i) The Secretariat is working on simplifying and streamlining current reporting templates (interim progress and completion reports). The simplified templates will ensure that the delivery partners and NDAs will be reporting directly against the planned activities/planned deliverables following results-based management principles. The Secretariat is also dedicating more staff to the Office of Portfolio Management team that handles readiness.
- (ii) Approved readiness proposals may encounter obstacles and delays during the implementation due to varying circumstances on the ground. These may include challenges that could affect the delivery of the targeted objectives, making it imperative to revise and amend the original plans. The Secretariat has developed a simplified amendment request template enabling delivery partners and NDAs to seek change requests (e.g., the grant term, budget plan, procurement plan, and the logical framework) by submitting completed forms for GCF's consideration.

(c) **Standard procedure to review grant progress and quality**

- (i) The lack of an agreed upon protocol or criteria to review submitted progress reports and provide feedback to grantees has been identified as a key bottleneck in the review of the grants. This is especially relevant because part of the grant management has been subcontracted to UNOPS, which has developed its own performance review for the grants under their management. The lack of a common understanding of the standards to follow in the review process of IPRs

and PCRs and deliverables can result in different quality of reporting being approved.

- (ii) The Secretariat is developing a procedural document to set out applicable protocols and consistent guidance for grant management of proposals submitted through the RPSP to streamline internal processes and establish a common understanding among all users in the value chain. The procedures document will offer greater detail in navigating specific implementation scenarios with concrete protocols and standardized templates to remove any ambiguities and subjectivities attached to these internal processes.

5.3 Pre-emptive responses to the COVID-19 pandemic

73. Despite the extraordinary circumstances and unprecedented implementation challenges due to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, the Secretariat continues to make significant efforts in managing a fast-growing Readiness Programme portfolio of grants under implementation while taking a series of adaptive management measures to support our partners in a manner that is responsive and programmatic.

74. The impact of the pandemic on the portfolio was primarily observed on project implementation timelines and disbursement schedules which registered delays due to the challenges of carrying out many critical project activities in light of country-level lockdowns.

75. Adaptive portfolio management measures were swiftly put in place in 2020 to respond to the implementation challenges related to the COVID-19 pandemic. As part of these measures, the Secretariat granted up to six months' extension of the grant term/anticipated duration of readiness activities for specific grants that had been approved by the GCF prior to the pandemic and which expire after 1 March 2020 and are effective prior to 8 April 2020. Grants potentially affected by COVID-19 and requiring extensions included 179 readiness grants valued at USD 164.1 million. These are grants under implementation beyond 1 March 2020 that benefitted from a blanket six-month no-cost extension based on the reality that all grants under implementation would likely be in some way affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

76. Other temporary measures to support project implementation through the extension period included:

- (a) Use of the approved contingency amount included in the budgets to cover unforeseen costs relating to the COVID-19 pandemic;
- (b) Reallocation of approved budget among the budget line items in a variation of up to 25 per cent from one budget category to another (normally 20 percent), and;
- (c) Increase in project management costs (PMC) by 5 per cent; from a cap of 7.5 percent to 12.5 percent of the total activity budget approved.

77. These measures do not constitute a permanent change in policy but are meant to temporarily address impacts of COVID-19.

78. The Secretariat will continue to adopt a dynamic adaptive management approach by maintaining frequent communication with partners to monitor COVID-19 impacts on project implementation as well as individual project circumstances and to promptly respond to evolving situations on the ground.

VI. Readiness request pipeline as of 30 April 2021

Table 13: List of requests currently in the pipeline

Status	Country	Activity	Delivery Partner	Requested Amount (USD)	Duration (Months)
Under Secretariat Review	Barbados	Strategic Framework	Ministry of the Environment and National Beautification, Barbados	\$526,453.00	24
	Benin	Strategic Framework	IFDD	\$475,009.00	18
	Botswana	Climate Resilient Rapid Readiness	FAO	\$298,852.40	12
	Cabo Verde	Strategic Framework	UNIDO	\$205,331.00	18
		Strategic Framework	UNIDO	\$294,144.00	24
		Strategic Framework	FAO	\$496,932.00	18
	Comoros	Adaptation Planning	Ernst & Young GmbH	\$1,500,151.00	18
	Cook Islands	Climate Resilient Rapid Readiness	Cook Islands, Ministry of Finance and Economic Management	\$299,135.00	12
		Adaptation Planning		\$2,994,405.00	36
	Cote d'Ivoire	Strategic Framework	UNEP-CTCN	\$454,925.00	18
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Strategic Framework	Ernst & Young GmbH	\$300,062.00	18
	El Salvador	Capacity Building	UNEP	\$366,927.00	18
	Equatorial Guinea	Climate Resilient Rapid Readiness	FAO	\$299,894.00	12
	Eswatini	Strategic Framework	FAO	\$372,409.00	18
	Ethiopia	Climate Resilient Rapid Readiness	GGGI	\$300,000.00	12
	Fiji	Adaptation Planning	GGGI	\$1,501,096.00	24
	Gambia	Capacity Building	Ernst & Young GmbH	\$199,603.00	12
	Grenada	Strategic Framework	Grenada Development Bank	\$652,837.00	24
	Guinea-Bissau	Strategic Framework	Ernst & Young GmbH	\$1,341,484.00	24
	Honduras	Climate Resilient Rapid Readiness	UNEP	\$299,846.00	12
Indonesia	Adaptation Planning	UNDP	\$2,994,188.00	36	
Laos	Strategic Framework	WHO	\$300,924.75	18	
Lesotho	Climate Resilient Rapid Readiness	FAO	\$295,000.00	12	
Lesotho	Strategic Framework	UNIDO	\$1,000,000.00	30	
Maldives	Adaptation Planning	UNEP	\$2,512,319.00	36	

Status	Country	Activity	Delivery Partner	Requested Amount (USD)	Duration (Months)
	Marshall Islands	Capacity Building	SPREP	\$584,664.00	24
	Mexico	Capacity Building, Strategic Framework (multi-year)	GGGI	\$1,681,972.00	36
	Mongolia	Strategic Framework (multi-year)	GGGI	\$2,639,188.00	36
		Strategic Framework	TDB	\$291,772.00	24
	Morocco	Climate Resilient Rapid Readiness	GGGI	\$280,509.00	12
		Capacity Building	United Cities and Local Governments of Africa (UCLG Africa)	\$249,679.00	18
	Myanmar	Strategic Framework	UNDP	\$650,000.00	18
	Niger	Climate Resilient Rapid Readiness	FAO	\$300,000.00	12
	Oman	Adaptation Planning	Sultan Qaboos University	\$2,998,273.00	36
	Palau	Climate Resilient Rapid Readiness	Ministry of Finance, Palau	\$288,027.00	12
	Palestine	Adaptation Planning	FAO	\$1,650,000.00	36
	Panama	Adaptation Planning	UNEP	\$2,999,610.00	36
	Philippines	Climate Resilient Rapid Readiness	Landbank of the Philippines (Landbank)	\$300,000.00	12
	Saint Lucia	Strategic Framework	GGGI	\$649,528.00	18
	South Africa	Strategic Framework	UNIDO	\$694,120.00	24
	Sudan	Strategic Framework	FAO	\$949,993.00	24
	Togo	Strategic Framework	FAO	\$2,496,263.00	36
	Tunisia	Adaptation Planning	UNDP	\$1,998,513.00	36
	Tuvalu	Climate Resilient Rapid Readiness	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Tuvalu	\$279,201.00	12
	Uruguay	Capacity Building	Corporación Nacional para el Desarrollo	\$195,000.00	18
Vanuatu	Strategic Framework	GGGI	\$290,000.00	18	
Zambia	Strategic Framework	ISFMI Pty Ltd	\$1,199,484.00	24	
Sent back to Country	Antigua and Barbuda	Strategic Framework (multi-year)	Department of Environment, Ministry of Health and Environment	\$2,773,723.00	36
	Azerbaijan	Strategic Framework	UNEP	\$491,807.00	18
	Belize	Adaptation Planning	FAO	\$600,000.00	18
		Adaptation Planning	CCCCC	\$849,447.00	30
	Benin	Capacity Building	FNEC	\$477,146.00	18
Burkina Faso	Capacity Building	IUCN	\$302,603.00	18	

Status	Country	Activity	Delivery Partner	Requested Amount (USD)	Duration (Months)
		Adaptation Planning	GGGI	\$1,500,000.00	30
	Burundi	Adaptation Planning	UNDP	\$1,470,693.00	18
	Cambodia	Adaptation Planning	Cambodia, DCC of the General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development	\$1,581,689.78	18
		Strategic Framework	Green Technology Center	\$199,920.32	16
	Cameroon	Climate Resilient Rapid Readiness	Cambodia, DCC of the General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development	\$300,000.00	12
		Adaptation Planning	UNEP	\$2,941,925.00	36
	Chile	Strategic Framework	BDEAC	\$512,431.00	18
		Adaptation Planning	FAO	\$430,000.00	24
	Colombia	Adaptation Planning	FAO	\$599,950.00	24
		Strategic Framework	Asobancaria	\$200,542.00	12
	Congo Basin Countries	Strategic Framework	Findeter	\$400,260.00	12
		Strategic Framework	Ernst & Young GmbH	\$1,000,000.00	18
	Cuba	Adaptation Planning	UNDP	\$3,000,000.00	54
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Climate Resilient Rapid Readiness	Bureau Central de Coordination	\$299,156.00	12
		Strategic Framework	FAO	\$392,367.00	24
	Djibouti	Adaptation Planning	UNDP	\$1,682,374.00	24
	El Salvador	Adaptation Planning	UNEP	\$2,919,105.00	36
	Equatorial Guinea	Adaptation Planning	Ernst & Young GmbH	\$1,499,628.00	18
	Eritrea	Adaptation Planning	UNEP	\$2,862,466.00	42
	Eswatini	Capacity Building	GWPO	\$568,222.00	24
	Ethiopia	Adaptation Planning	GGGI	\$2,776,921.00	36
	Gabon	Strategic Framework	Ernst & Young GmbH	\$998,730.00	18
	Gambia	Adaptation Planning	UNEP	\$2,792,722.00	36
		Strategic Framework	UNEP	\$400,000.00	36
		Strategic Framework	AfDB	\$397,395.00	6
	Georgia	Climate Resilient Rapid Readiness	FAO	\$300,000.00	12
	Ghana	Capacity Building	CSE	\$327,300.00	24
	Grenada	Adaptation Planning	FAO	\$1,027,582.00	24
	Guinea	Adaptation Planning	ANAFIC	\$706,335.00	18
		Strategic Framework	FAO	\$499,999.00	24
	Guinea-Bissau	Adaptation Planning	UNDP	\$2,434,573.00	48
	Honduras	Capacity Building	Ministry of Energy, Natural Resources, Environment and Mining	\$461,252.00	18

Status	Country	Activity	Delivery Partner	Requested Amount (USD)	Duration (Months)
	Kenya	Strategic Framework	UNEP-CTCN	\$349,921.00	18
	Liberia	Climate Resilient Rapid Readiness	Environmental Protection Agency of Liberia	\$285,938.00	6
		Strategic Framework	UNEP-CTCN	\$601,866.00	12
	Libya	Support for direct access entities	Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS)	\$755,000.00	24
	Malawi	Climate Resilient Rapid Readiness	Environmental Affairs Department	\$233,354.19	12
		Capacity Building	Environmental Affairs Department	\$406,576.00	18
	Malaysia	Climate Resilient Rapid Readiness	Malaysia Green Technology and Climate Change Centre	\$300,000.00	12
	Mali	Adaptation Planning	AFAP	\$2,557,357.00	24
	Marshall Islands	Strategic Framework	WHO	\$399,802.00	18
	Mauritius	Strategic Framework	WHO	\$429,127.00	24
		Adaptation Planning	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	\$2,034,800.00	24
	Mexico	Adaptation Planning	CAF	\$2,893,334.00	36
	Montenegro	Strategic Framework	FAO	\$496,822.00	24
	Namibia	Climate Resilient Rapid Readiness	EIF of Namibia	\$300,000.00	12
	Nauru	Adaptation Planning	SPREP	\$2,175,558.00	30
	Nepal	Strategic Framework	Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPC)	\$706,608.00	18
	Niger	Capacity Building	NRC / NORCAP	\$800,000.00	24
		Strategic Framework	ASCENT	\$999,982.50	24
	Nigeria	Strategic Framework	UNEP-CTCN	\$425,036.00	18
	Oman	Strategic Framework	FAO	\$976,495.00	18
	Palau	Adaptation Planning	Bureau of Budget and Planning	\$1,836,189.00	24
	Saint Lucia	Strategic Framework	FAO	\$640,340.00	18
	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Climate Resilient Rapid Readiness	FAO	\$299,839.00	12
	Sao Tome and Principe	Strategic Framework	UNIDO	\$999,991.00	36
	Seychelles	Adaptation Planning	UNEP	\$2,665,608.00	36
	Somalia	Strategic Framework	GWPO	\$785,102.00	18
	South Sudan	Adaptation Planning	UNEP	\$3,000,000.00	36
		Strategic Framework	UNIDO-CTCN	\$303,947.00	18
	Sri Lanka	Strategic Framework	GWPO	\$993,075.00	24
	Syrian Arab Republic	Adaptation Planning	UNEP	\$2,906,306.00	36
	Tanzania	Adaptation Planning	UNDP	\$2,986,411.00	36
	Thailand	Strategic Framework	GIZ	\$484,381.00	18

Status	Country	Activity	Delivery Partner	Requested Amount (USD)	Duration (Months)
	Togo	Strategic Framework	ECREE	\$412,679.92	12
	Tonga	Strategic Framework	Tonga, Ministry of Finance and National Planning (DP)	\$390,458.95	24
		Climate Resilient Rapid Readiness	Tonga, Ministry of Finance and National Planning (DP)	\$114,609.00	12
	Tunisia	Adaptation Planning	FAO	\$987,443.00	24
	Turkmenistan	Adaptation Planning	UNDP	\$1,810,133.00	36
	Uganda	Adaptation Planning	UNEP	\$2,994,438.00	42
	Vanuatu	Adaptation Planning	UNEP	\$2,989,581.00	36
	Yemen	Capacity Building	FAO	\$499,748.00	24
	Zambia	Climate Resilient Rapid Readiness	Ministry of Finance Zambia	\$299,640.00	12
	Zimbabwe	Strategic Framework	Genesis Analytics	\$197,580.00	12
		Climate Resilient Rapid Readiness	FBC Bank Limited	\$299,600.00	12

VII. Approved readiness grant portfolio as of 30 April 2021

Table 14: List of readiness activities completed as of 30 April 2021

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
	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	33,415	39,004.69**
Gabon	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**

Guatemala	NDA strengthening, including country programming	IUCN	Grant	371,300	349,742.35
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*
Malaysia	NDA strengthening, including country programming	Carbon Trust	Grant	300,000	300,000
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*
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*
	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	37,000	35,367.00*
Pakistan	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	Committee for Environmental Protection	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 15: Readiness activities approved and under implementation (with single country allocation) as of 30 April 2021

Country	Number of Grants	Delivery Partner(s)	Objectives	Total Approved amount in USD	Total Disbursed in USD
Afghanistan	3	FAO	Capacity Building	1,599,987.00	1,062,908.00
Albania	3	UNDP, UNEP, URI	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	3,555,069.00	864,630.98
Algeria	1	National Agency on Climate Change of Algeria	Capacity Building	300,000.00	60,000.00
Angola	2	AfDB, FAO	Capacity Building	1,315,650.00	420,016.00
Antigua and Barbuda	2	Department of Environment, Ministry of Health and Environment of Antigua and Barbuda	Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning	3,931,000.00	2,000,000.00

Argentina	4	UNDP, Fundacion Avina, FAO, WHO	Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning, Strategic Frameworks	4,079,779.00	2,122,086.00
Armenia	4	ARMSWISSBANK, UNDP, Environmental Project Implementation Unit, State Agency of the Ministry of Nature Protection of Armenia, R2E2	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	4,215,464.00	2,715,700.00
Azerbaijan	3	FAO, UNDP	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	3,799,654.00	1,074,592.71
Bahamas	5	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC), UNIDO-CTCN	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks	2,731,543.00	1,240,163.00
Bangladesh	6	UNDP, GIZ, PKSF, Bangladesh Bank, FAO	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, Adaptation Planning	5,105,001.00	2,851,956.54
Barbados	2	Ministry of the Environment and National Beautification, Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs of Barbados	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks	923,966.00	250,000.00
Belize	6	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC), CDB, PACT, PwC	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks	1,765,275.00	1,022,385.00
Benin	1	UNDP	National Adaptation Planning	1,542,913.00	1,542,913.00
Bhutan	4	GNHC, UNDP	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	4,394,859.00	2,015,935.00
Bolivia	4	Ministry of Development Planning of Bolivia, FAO, Productive Development Bank (PDB), PwC	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks	1,126,301.00	605,796.63
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	UNDP	National Adaptation Planning	2,506,812	1,870,000.00
Botswana	3	GIZ, UNEP-CTCN	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks	1,081,866.00	706,719.58
Brazil	3	UNEP-CTCN, FUNBIO	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks	1,814,921.00	1,413,719.00
Burkina Faso	3	IUCN, FAO, GGGI	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks	1,085,543.00	810,000.00
Burundi	1	UNDP	Capacity Building	478,000.00	478,000.00
Cambodia	6	Mekong Strategic Partners, UNIDO-CTCN, GGGI, National Council for Sustainable Development of Cambodia, UN-Habitat, National Committee for Sub-National	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks	1,995,550.00	1,012,747.00

		Democratic Development Secretariat (NCDDSecretariat)			
Cameroon	3	IUCN, FAO, UNIDO-CTCN	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks	762,999.00	607,158.00
Central African Republic	2	UNDP, COMIFAC	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks	628,020.00	600,000.00
Chad	3	FAO, National Water Fund	Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning	1,870,074.00	1,071,583.00
Chile	6	CAF, FAO, Chilean Development Cooperation Agency, FYNSA	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	2,807,613.00	1,794,765.00
Colombia	8	Fondo Accion, Bancoldex, Asobancaria, Findeter, APC-Colombia, GGGI	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	4,974,450.00	3,422,846.09
Comoros	1	UNEP	Capacity Building	426,080.00	425,810.00
Congo	1	FAO	Capacity Building	617,000.00	611,391.00
Cook Islands	2	Ministry of Finance and Economic Management	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks	1,685,896.00	1,017,308.40
Costa Rica	2	CAF, UNDP	Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning	3,161,917.00	2,533,095.33
Cote d'Ivoire	4	GGGI, UNDP, CSE, FIRCA	Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning	3,580,232.00	1,818,040.00
Cuba	2	UNDP, Seoul National University	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks	623,300.00	333,300.00
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	1	FAO	Capacity Building	752,090.00	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4	FAO, UNIDO-CTCN, BCECO	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	2,288,618.00	2,118,390.00
Djibouti	1	CSE	Capacity Building	300,000.00	120,000.00
Dominica	5	UNDP, GGGI, Department of Environment of Antigua and Barbuda, Ministry of Planning and Economic Development of Dominica	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	4,714,584.00	723,778.00
Dominican Republic	2	UNEP, CEDAF	Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning	3,563,357.00	1,968,669.00
Ecuador	5	GIZ, UNDP, Fundacion Avina, FAO	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	4,736,204.00	2,116,419.44

Egypt	2	UNEP, UNDP	Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning	3,290,115.00	122,456.00
Equatorial Guinea	3	FAO, UNIDO-CTCN	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks	1,190,441.00	1,153,216.00
Eritrea	1	UNEP	Capacity Building	299,965.00	159,495.00
Eswatini	3	UNEP, UNEP-CTCN	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	3,424,187.00	2,039,574.00
Ethiopia	1	GGGI	Strategic Frameworks	827,203.00	341,553.20
Fiji	1	GGGI	Capacity Building	1,000,000.00	495,538.00
Gabon	3	CDC-Gabon, UNIDO-CTCN	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	1,645,446.00	1,142,187.00
Gambia	1	Ministry of Finance	Capacity Building	300,000.00	124,431.70
Georgia	3	GIZ, UNEP-CTCN, PwC	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks	815,640.00	308,353.88
Ghana	4	UNDP, UNEP, UNEP-CTCN, UNIDO	Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	4,312,260.00	1,670,642.00
Grenada	4	Department of Environment of Antigua and Barbuda, Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC), NYU, GIZ	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	1,561,654.00	1,126,961.00
Guatemala	2	FAO, Rainforest Alliance	Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	2,333,933.00	1,168,021.00
Guinea	3	UNDP, PwC	Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning	1,969,024.00	565,235.19
Guinea-Bissau	1	Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS)	Capacity Building	300,000.00	255,000.00
Guyana	3	GGGI, FAO	Strategic Frameworks	1,690,133.00	1,143,544.25
Haiti	5	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC), UNDP	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	4,489,496.00	3,349,350.00
Honduras	6	PwC, UNEP, Ministry of Energy, Natural Resources, Environment and Mining of Honduras	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	4,068,380.00	2,668,453.25
India	2	UNDP	Capacity Building	600,000.00	450,000.00
Indonesia	2	GGGI	Capacity Building	1,850,580.00	1,155,453.00
Iran	1	FAO	Capacity Building	419,495.00	386,995.00
Iraq	4	UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO-CTCN	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	4,609,951	2,064,276.00

Jamaica	5	Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation of Jamaica, Planning Institute of Jamaica	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	2,776,911.00	1,007,572.00
Jordan	3	UNEP, GGGI	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks	1,918,567.00	1,300,990.00
Kazakhstan	2	UNDP, PwC	Capacity Building	336,626.00	319,823.13
Kenya	3	FAO, NEMA, The National Treasury of Kenya	Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning	4,276,730	1,470,193.00
Kiribati	1	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development of Kiribati	Capacity Building	585,927.00	322,256.00
Kyrgyzstan	3	FAO, UNDP, UNEP-CTCN	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	3,401,130.00	903,790.00
Laos	9	GIZ, FAO, UNDP, GGGI, UNEP, UN-Habitat, EPF	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks	3,242,796.75	1,700,420.98
Lebanon	2	South Centre, UNEP-CTCN	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks	1,412,207	939,722.50
Lesotho	3	DBSA, UNEP, UNEP-CTCN	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	3,302,413.00	1,011,552.00
Liberia	3	UNDP, Environmental Protection Agency of Liberia	Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning	3,291,019.70	2,962,241.21
Libya	1	Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS)	Capacity Building	300,000.00	250,000.00
Madagascar	2	UNDP, UNEP	Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning	1,763,624.00	1,081,200.00
Malawi	2	UNEP, UNEP-CTCN	Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning	3,196,856.00	1,143,545.00
Malaysia	1	UNEP	Strategic Frameworks	798,327.00	798,327.00
Maldives	1	UNEP	Capacity Building	300,000.00	300,000.00
Mali	3	Environment and Sustainable Development Agency of Mali	Capacity Building	987,661.00	364,700.00
Marshall Islands	1	SPREP	Capacity Building	563,813.00	400,000.00
Mauritania	1	UNEP	National Adaptation Planning	2,670,374.00	1,299,990.00
Mauritius	2	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development of Mauritius, UNEP-CTCN	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks	624,764.00	449,764.00
Mexico	1	GGGI	Capacity Building	798,975.00	741,132.00
Micronesia	1	Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)	Capacity Building	992,452.00	500,000.00
Moldova	2	FAO, UNDP	National Adaptation Planning	2,974,784.81	1,117,514.00

Mongolia	5	XacBank LLC, UNEP, GGGI	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	4,209,761.00	3,006,365.44
Montenegro	2	UNEP, UNDP	Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning	2,168,296.00	786,765.72
Morocco	5	GGGI, GIZ, Beya Capital, ADA, UNDP	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	4,024,471.05	736,180.00
Mozambique	2	GGGI, FNDS	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks	900,545.00	344,066.00
Myanmar	7	FAO, GGGI, UNEP, UNEP-CTCN, The Nature Conservancy	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	5,708,442.00	3,320,962.00
Namibia	3	EIF Namibia, UNEP-CTCN	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks	1,019,764.00	826,235.00
Nauru	1	PIFS	Capacity Building	339,250.00	130,000.00
Nepal	2	UNDP, UNEP	Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning	3,833,859	2,350,381.00
Nicaragua	3	IDB, FAO, CABEI, PwC	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks	2,332,427.00	969,739.17
Niger	3	UNDP, UNEP, FAO	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	3,594,052.00	2,761,257.00
Nigeria	2	UNEP, UNIDO-CTCN	Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	3,378,710.00	1,388,839.00
Niue	2	SPREP, PwC	Capacity Building	592,165.00	294,890.00
North Macedonia	2	FAO	Capacity Building	963,245.00	741,270.00
Pakistan	3	IUCN, UNEP, GIZ	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	3,832,680.00	970,858.16
Palau	1	Bureau of Budget and Planning of Palau	Capacity Building	998,488.00	350,000.00
Palestine	3	UNDP, UNEP-CTCN, Deloitte	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks	1,466,968.00	1,073,096.00
Panama	2	CAF, FAO	Capacity Building	1,695,667	1,435,863.20
Papua New Guinea	3	UNDP, GGGI, FAO	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	3,551,385.00	1,635,141.35
Paraguay	4	CAF, Fundacion Avina, GGGI, UNEP-CTCN	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks	1,691,989.00	1,280,590.00
Peru	5	Profonampe, Fundacion Avina, GIZ	Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning	3,335,595.00	1,971,516.02
Philippines	3	GGGI, IFC	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks	1,692,000.00	314,325.00
Rwanda	5	GGGI, PwC, Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA)	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	3,455,025.00	1,513,818.00

Saint Kitts and Nevis	3	FAO, CDB, CCCCC	Capacity Building	1,622,422.00	630,681.00
Saint Lucia	3	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC), PwC	Capacity Building	1,132,165.00	395,893.00
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC), Ministry of Economic Planning, Sustainable Development, Industry, Labour and Information	Capacity Building	927,346.00	378,895.45
Samoa	1	PwC	Capacity Building	34,409.00	
Sao Tome and Principe	2	AFAP, UNEP	Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning	3,263,978.00	985,341.00
Senegal	5	CSE, IFC, FAO, CNCAS	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks	1,983,532.00	1,103,431.00
Serbia	4	UNEP, UNDP, FAO, Development Fund of Vojvodina	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	3,282,807.00	1,807,834.00
Seychelles	2	Indian Ocean Commission, Development Bank of Seychelles	Capacity Building	868,784.00	305,110.00
Sierra Leone	2	PwC, UNEP	Capacity Building	362,773.00	173,171.00
Solomon Islands	1	SPREP	Capacity Building	991,262.00	398,632.00
Somalia	1	UNDP	National Adaptation Planning	2,957,213.00	604,562.00
South Africa	1	SANBI	Capacity Building	380,000.00	364,000.00
South Sudan	1	UNEP	Capacity Building	300,000.00	300,000.00
Sri Lanka	2	GGGI, ICRAF	Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	3,894,649.00	1,418,405.00
Sudan	2	UNDP, FAO	Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning	2,001,455.00	1,338,380.00
Suriname	2	CDB, FAO	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks	814,390.00	528,384.00
Syrian Arab Republic	2	FAO, UNIDO-CTCN	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks	880,884.00	607,077.00
Tajikistan	2	UNDP, FAO	Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	3,667,003.00	892,984.59
Tanzania	1	UNEP-CTCN	Strategic Frameworks	347,838.00	313,054.00
Thailand	7	GIZ, UNDP, GGGI, UNEP-CTCN, TGO	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	5,262,845.00	1,553,276.47

Timor-Leste (East Timor)	4	UNDP, UNEP-CTCN, FAO, National Directorate for Climate Change of Timor-Leste	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks	1,799,300.00	1,021,510.00
Togo	2	CSE, GGGI	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks	899,729.00	412,114.00
Tonga	7	UNEP-CTCN, PwC, Ministry of Finance and National Planning of Tonga, Tonga Development Bank	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	3,483,595.00	1,889,175.00
Trinidad and Tobago	5	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC), FAO, PwC	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks	1,723,712.00	606,758.31
Tunisia	3	Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS), APIA, UNEP-CTCN	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks	1,171,565.00	380,000.00
Turkmenistan	1	CAREC	Capacity Building	534,626.00	187,119.00
Tuvalu	2	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development of Tuvalu, SPREP	Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning	3,618,534.00	154,650.00
Uganda	1	GGGI	Capacity Building	700,593.00	418,599.00
Uruguay	6	UNDP, CND	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	4,450,881.00	4,222,494.00
Uzbekistan	2	UNDP, Uzhydromet	Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning	2,225,319.00	556,934.00
Vanuatu	4	GIZ, GGGI	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks	1,670,000.00	1,292,350.84
Viet Nam	2	UNDP, Ministry of Planning and Investment	Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning	2,238,659.00	1,086,828.15
Zambia	3	GWPO, UNEP-CTCN, Ministry of Finance	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	2,832,393.00	853,054.00
Zimbabwe	3	UNEP, UNEP-CTCN	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	3,580,170.00	2,456,578.00

Table 16: Readiness activities approved and under implementation (with multiple countries' allocations) as of 30 April 2021

Country	Delivery Partner	Objective(s)	Total Approved amount (USD)	Total Disbursed (USD)
Belize, Dominica, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and Grenadines	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre	Capacity Building	Total: 1,802,657	839,867.85

			Belize (583,776), Dominica (283,776), Haiti (283,776), Jamaica (83,776), Saint Lucia (283,776), Saint Vincent and Grenadines (283,776)	
			Total: 1,747,223	
Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and Grenadines, Suriname	Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA)	Strategic Frameworks	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)	865,000.00
			Total: 1,296,958	
Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Suriname	Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)	Strategic Frameworks	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)	550,000.00
			Total: 124,986	
Belize, Saint Lucia	CARICOM Development Fund	Capacity Building	Belize (24,986), Saint Lucia (100,000),	100,000.00
			Total: 2,800,000	
Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay	UNEP	Strategic Frameworks	Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay (200,000 each)	1,386,712.65
			Total: 582,749	
Dominica, Jamaica	Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation of Jamaica	Strategic Frameworks	Dominica (100,000), Jamaica (482,749)	250,000.00
Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)	Capacity Building	Total: 493,880	250,000.00

			Antigua and Barbuda (98,776), Dominica (98,776), Grenada (98,776), Saint Kitts and Nevis (98,776), Saint Lucia (98,776)	
			Total: 1,312,296	
Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	Strategic Frameworks	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)	656,148.00
			Total: 700,000	
Brazil, Morocco, Panama, Peru, South Africa	Agence Française de Developpement (AFD)	Capacity Building	Brazil (100,000), Morocco (150,000), Panama (100,000), Peru (200,000), South Africa (150,000)	630,000.00
			Total: 499,970	
Burundi, Congo, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea	COMIFAC	Strategic Frameworks	Burundi (49,995), Congo (49,995), Central African Republic (99,995), Chad (49,995), Democratic Republic of Congo (149,995), Equatorial Guinea (99,995)	225,000.00
			Total: 1,199,943	
Bahamas, Belize, Dominica, Haiti, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago,	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)	Strategic Frameworks	Bahamas (249,993.67), Belize (49,993.67), Dominica (39,993.67), Haiti (199,993.67), Saint Kitts and Nevis (99,993.67), Saint Lucia (149,993.67), Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (109,993.67), Suriname (199,993.67), Trinidad and Tobago (99,993.67)	359,983.00
			Total: 1,199,943	
Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)	Strategic Frameworks	Bolivia (209,955.88), Brazil (298,155.88), Colombia (218,155.88), Ecuador (218,155.88), Guatemala (298,155.88), Mexico (298,155.88), Peru (298,155.88), Uruguay (198,155.88)	631,365.00

			Total: 1,049,314	
Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras	UNEP	Strategic Frameworks	Cuba (299,828.50), Dominican Republic (199,828.50), Ecuador (199,828.50), Honduras (349,828.50)	279,471.00
			Total: 1,200,000	
Argentina, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Paraguay, Uruguay	ALIDE	Strategic Frameworks	Argentina (200,000), Cuba (200,000), Dominican Republic (200,000), Guatemala (200,000), Paraguay (200,000), Uruguay (200,000)	
			Total: 1,058,682	
Belize, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago	WHO	Strategic Frameworks	Belize (64,811.71), Guyana (219,811.71), Haiti (94,811.71), Jamaica (244,811.71), Saint Kitts and Nevis (194,811.71), Saint Lucia (144,811.71), Trinidad and Tobago (94,811.71)	
			Total: 599,837	
Cuba, El Salvador, Honduras	UNEP	Strategic Frameworks	Cuba (199,945.66), El Salvador (199,945.66), Honduras (199,945.66)	480,210.00
			Total: 1,002,838	
Belize, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis	CDB	Strategic Frameworks	Belize (288,209.50), Haiti (238,209.50), Jamaica (388,209.50), Saint Kitts and Nevis (88,209.50)	
			Total: 1,249,986	
Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua	UNEP	Strategic Frameworks	Dominican Republic (249,997,20), El Salvador (249,997,20), Guatemala (249,997,20), Honduras (249,997,20), Nicaragua (249,997,20)	725,986.00
			Total: 6,863,383	
Angola, Benin, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea,	Ernst & Young GmbH	Strategic Frameworks	Angola (262,931), Benin (300,176), Central African Republic (300,176), Chad (306,753),	

Eswatini, Gabon, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Nigeria, Niger, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sudan, Togo, Zambia	Comoros (300,176), Democratic Republic of the Congo (300,176), Djibouti (306,753), Equatorial Guinea (292,350), Eswatini (300,176), Gabon (302,370), Guinea (262,931), Kenya (306,753), Liberia (306,753), Madagascar (300,176), Mali (300,176), Nigeria (300,176), Niger (300,176), Seychelles (300,176), Sierra Leone (306,753), South Sudan (300,176), Sudan (300,176), Togo (300,176), Zambia (306,753)
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Table 17: Readiness activities approved but cancelled as of 30 April 2021

Country	Activity	Delivery partner	Approved amount in USD (year approved)	Expenditure (USD)
Argentina	Support to Direct Access Entity	UCAR	274,800 (2017)	-
Congo	NDA strengthening and country programme	UNDP	300,000 (2016)	37,542.00
El Salvador	NDA strengthening and country programme		300,000 (2015)	-
Eswatini	NDA strengthening and country programme	UNDP	300,000 (2016)	968.26
Ethiopia	NDA strengthening and country programme	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning	300,000 (2015)	72,722.00
Kenya	NDA strengthening and country programme	Kenya National Treasury	150,000 (2015)	-
Mauritius	NDA strengthening and country programme	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	300,000 (2016)	-
Philippines	NDA strengthening and country programme	Climate Change Commission	300,000	-

			(2015)	
Yemen	NDA strengthening and country programme	Sultan Qaboos University	497,245 (2018)	-
