



GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND

Report of the thirty-third meeting of the Board, 17 – 20 July 2022

GCF/B.33/20

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Meeting of the Board

17 – 20 July 2022

Incheon, Republic of Korea

Agenda item 21

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Agenda item 1: Opening of the meeting

1. The Co-Chairs declared the thirty-third meeting of the Board (B.33) open on Sunday 17 July 2022 at 9:30 a.m. Korea Standard Time (KST).
2. Noting that this was the first time the Board meeting was being held in person in the Republic of Korea since B.24, the Co-Chairs thanked the host government for the usual support it extended to GCF to enable it to achieve its mission.
3. Provisions had been made to allow for the virtual attendance of some participants in response to constraints, particularly due to venue limitations. Where these were relevant experts, such as representatives of an accredited entity (AE), they would be available to respond to questions that Board members might have under the relevant agenda items.
4. While noting that in-person activities in a pandemic would always carry an inherent risk of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) infection, they reminded everyone of their shared responsibility for ensuring the safety of GCF meetings. As such it was important for all participants to adhere to the advice and preventive measures communicated by the Secretariat, and to always maintain physical distancing as well as wearing a mask.
5. They also reminded all participants of the need to observe and adhere to the code of conduct expected during the meeting, as per the GCF policies on ethics and conflicts of interest.
6. The Co-Chairs welcomed the following members who were new to the Board:
 - (a) Mr. Kushaal Raj replacing Mr. Prelish Lal as alternate member;
 - (b) Mr. Kevin Garner replacing Mr. Edward Webber as alternate member;
 - (c) Mr. Jan Wahlberg replacing Ms. Saija Vuola as alternate member;
 - (d) Ms. Sohee Gwag replacing Ms. Kyunghee Kim as alternate member;
 - (e) Mr. Lennart Duschinger replacing Mr. Jaime de Bourbon de Parme, as Board member;
 - (f) Ms. Emilie Wieben, replacing Mr. Lennart Duschinger as alternate member;
 - (g) Ms. Victoria Gunderson, replacing Mr. Mathew Haarsager as Board member; and
 - (h) Mr. Wolfgang Diernhofer, replacing José Delgado as alternate member.
7. They also extended their appreciation to the outgoing Board members for their invaluable contributions to the work of GCF.
8. The Co-Chairs wished to acknowledge members of the Board who were unable to attend the Board meeting. These were:
 - (a) Mr. Wael Ahmed Kamal Aboul-Magd, Board member;
 - (b) Ms. Katrijn Coppens, alternate member;
 - (c) Mr. Anders Nyström, alternate member;
 - (d) Ms. Paola Sherina A. Alvarez, alternate member; and
 - (e) Ms. Sarah Metcalf, Board member.
9. They also acknowledged that three Board and alternate member seats of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States (GRULAC) remained vacant in this fourth term of Board membership. The Co-Chairs expressed the hope that they would receive nominations for these seats soon to support the global fight against climate change.
10. They also welcomed the active observers present in the Boardroom, and all representatives of observer organizations, AEs, national designated authorities and other

stakeholders who were joining the meeting The Co-Chairs continued to appreciate their dedication towards advancing the crucial mandate of GCF.

11. Finally, on behalf of the Board, they expressed their appreciation to the Secretariat and its Executive Director for being the engine driving GCF and its work forward and for convening the Board meeting to enable the Board to execute its oversight and decision-making role.

12. As the Co-Chairs opened the following agenda item (2), a Board member requested the floor to reiterate their concern at the continued absence of Board and alternate members representing the GRULAC region. This was the third meeting where they were not represented, and the Board member underlined the importance of having all regions represented at Board meetings. They remained very concerned at the continuing situation and hoped that it would be resolved as soon as possible.

Agenda item 2: Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

13. The Co-Chairs opened the agenda item and drew the attention of the Board to document GCF/B.33/02/Drf.02 circulated to the Board on 14 July 2022. They recalled that the first draft of the B.33 provisional agenda (GCF/B.33/02/Drf.01) had been transmitted on 22 June 2022.

14. In accordance with paragraph 20 of the Rules of Procedure of the Board, they invited the Board to adopt the agenda as presented in document GCF/B.33/01/Drf.02.

15. They invited the Board to adopt the agenda.

16. Before adopting the agenda, a Board member requested information on the status of the document for agenda item 17 (b), noting that the Board should receive all documents on time.

17. The Co-Chairs stated that it had not yet been circulated but that they were working on it to ensure it could be transmitted as soon as possible.

18. Observing that it was a particularly significant document, the Board member said that if it was not provided, it would be difficult for the Board to consider and conclude the agenda item.

19. Secondly, they wished to have confirmation from the Co-Chairs that all documents submitted to Board members for consideration had been cleared by the Co-Chairs. As custodians of the Board procedures, it was the Co-Chairs' responsibility to not only ensure that documents were delivered in accordance with the timing set out in the Rules of Procedure, but also to ensure that documents duly captured the mandates of the Board: this was something which they had repeatedly highlighted in the past.

20. The Co-Chairs briefly suspended the agenda item for consultations with each other.

21. When they reopened the consideration of this agenda item, they stated that on the first point, conversations were ongoing to expedite the issuance of the document. Regarding whether the Co-Chairs had signed off all documents before being shared, they stated that this had not been the case for all documents.

22. The Board member stated that they were not willing to adopt the agenda until the document for agenda item 17 (b) was available, given the item's significance. As such, they recommended that the Co-Chairs suspend consideration of this item so that the Board could proceed with other business. Under the Rules of Procedure, documents had to be submitted to the Board within 21 days of the start of the Board meeting. It was the responsibility of the Co-Chairs to conduct the business of the Board. Unless the Co-Chairs had ownership of the issuance of documents, the conduct of the business of the Board could be extremely difficult. They would await further guidance from the Co-Chairs.

23. The Co-Chairs stated that the agenda item would be suspended, and they proposed to proceed to the informal Board meeting.
24. Later that day, the Co-Chairs reopened the agenda item and informed the Board that the two documents related to agenda item 17 (a) and 17 (b) had now been transmitted. They invited the Board to adopt the agenda and organization of work under agenda item 2.
25. Seeing no further comments or objections, the agenda was so adopted.
26. The Board adopted the agenda as set forth below:
 1. Opening of the meeting
 2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work
 3. Report of the thirty-second meeting of the Board
 4. Decisions proposed between the thirty-second and thirty-third meetings of the Board
 5. Status of GCF resources, pipeline, and portfolio performance
 6. Report on the activities of the secretariat
 - (a) Current approaches on financing for forests and alternative approaches
 - (b) Project Preparation Facility: implementation report and resource allocation
 - (c) Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme: work programme and budget for 2022–2023
 - (d) Addressing gaps in the current portfolio for measurement
 7. Reports from Board committees, panels and groups
 - (a) Updated GCF salary structure
 8. Reports on the activities of the independent units
 9. Report on the activities of the Co-Chairs
 - (a) Co-Chairs' proposal on the existing review of committees and panels
 10. Consideration of funding proposals
 11. Consideration of accreditation proposals
 12. Matters related to strategic planning and programming
 - (a) Review of GCF policy frameworks
 - (b) Launching of the second replenishment of the GCF
 13. Steps to enhance climate rationale
 14. Guidance on the approach and scope for providing support to adaptation activities
 15. Accreditation strategy
 16. Second review of the GCF's financial terms and conditions
 17. Selection of Board-appointed officials
 - (a) Selection of the heads of the independent units
 - (b) Selection of the Executive Director

18. Eleventh report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
19. Dates and venues of upcoming Board meetings
20. Other matters
21. Report of the meeting
22. Close of the meeting

27. The Co-Chairs stated the Board would now proceed to approve a short decision on Board committees (membership of the Ethics and Audit Committee and membership of the Performance Oversight Committee) as shown on the Boardroom screen, which they also read out.

28. The Co-Chairs said that it was important for the Board to adopt the decision to ensure it had fully functioning committees.

29. Seeing no objection, the decision was so adopted.

30. The Board adopted the following decision:

DECISION B.33/01

The Board:

- (a) Appoints as a member of the Ethics and Audit Committee, Ms. Nadia Spencer-Henry, replacing Mr. Albara Tawfiq; and
- (b) Appoints as a member of the Performance Oversight Committee, Ms. Fiona Ralph.

Agenda item 3: Report of the thirty-second meeting of the Board

31. The Co-Chairs opened the agenda item and drew the attention of the Board to document GCF/B.32/16 and its limited distribution addendum Add.01 titled “Report of the thirty-second meeting of the Board, 16 – 19 May 2022”.

32. On 1 July 2022, the draft report in document GCF/B.32/16/Drf.01 and its limited distribution addendum Add.01 were transmitted to the Board for a two-week review period.

33. One comment was received during the review period on the addendum to the report, which was addressed. On 14 July 2022, the document was sent to the Board as document GCF/B.32/16, with its limited distribution addendum, with a view to its adoption at B.33.

34. The Co-Chairs invited the Board to adopt the report as contained in document GCF/B.32/16 and its limited distribution addendum Add.01.

35. There being no comments or objections, the Co-Chairs took it that the Board wished to take note of the report.

36. The Board took note of the report of the thirty-second meeting of the Board.

Agenda item 4: Decisions proposed between the thirty-second and thirty-third meetings of the Board

37. The Co-Chairs opened the agenda item and drew the attention of the Board to document GCF/B.33/Inf.14 titled “Board decisions proposed between the thirty-second and thirty-third meetings of the Board”.
38. One decision had been circulated to the Board for approval without a Board meeting and had been adopted. This was:
- (a) Decision B.BM-2022/05 titled “Accreditation of observer organizations”.
39. They invited the Board to take note of document GCF/B.33/Inf.14 and the decision proposed and approved between meetings.
40. The decision was so noted.
41. The Board took note of document GCF/B.33/Inf.14 titled “Board decisions proposed between the thirty-second and thirty-third meetings of the Board”.
42. No decision was taken under this agenda item.

Agenda item 5: Status of GCF resources, pipeline and portfolio performance

43. The Co-Chairs opened the agenda item and drew the attention of the Board to the following documents:
- (a) GCF/B.33/Inf.01 titled “Status of the GCF pipeline, including the status of Project Preparation Facility requests”;
- (b) GCF/B.33/Inf.01/Add.01 titled “List of funding proposals and Project Preparation Facility requests”, which had been transmitted to the Board on a limited distribution basis;
- (c) GCF/B.33/Inf.01/Add.02 titled “List of concept notes”, which had been transmitted to the Board on a limited distribution basis;
- (d) GCF/B.33/Inf.05 titled “Status of the Green Climate Fund resources”; and
- (e) GCF/B.33/Inf.10 “Status of the GCF portfolio: approved projects and fulfilment of conditions”.
44. They invited representatives of the Secretariat, the Chief Financial Officer/Chief Operating Officer, Ms. Hong Paterson, and the Director of Portfolio Management, Ms. Lilian Macharia, to introduce the documents.
45. Ms. Paterson presented the status of GCF resources and commitments to date as outlined in document GCF/B.33/Inf.05, highlighting that the remaining commitment authority before the start of B.33 was USD 1.2 billion.
46. Ms. Macharia presented the current status of the GCF pipeline and portfolio, including the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme and Project Preparation Facility (PPF), performance of projects under implementation, and the Secretariat’s key initiatives to improve the portfolio monitoring and management function.
47. The Co-Chairs invited the Board to take note of the information provided and opened the floor for comments.

48. A range of comments were made by Board members, and some general themes emerged.

Foreign exchange hedging policy and credit ratings

49. A Board member was concerned about the fairly large foreign exchange loss in GCF resources, given that the value of the United States dollar continued to be strong. Noting the need for a foreign exchange hedging policy,¹ the Board member asked if there were any plans to deliver such a policy. The Board member also noted the limited use of guarantees to date due to GCF's lack of credit rating and asked if and when GCF planned to obtain a credit rating.

50. Agreeing with the need for a foreign exchange risk mitigation strategy for the second replenishment period of the GCF (GCF-2), especially in the context of the upcoming replenishment of GCF, another Board member sought details about the foreign exchange loss of USD 1.2 billion. They wished to know whether this loss was a book or actual loss and what the projection was for the remainder of GCF-1.

51. A few other Board members also echoed the importance of a hedging policy.

Remaining commitment authority

52. On the commitment authority challenges GCF was facing, a Board member wished for clarity on the status of pledges, what efforts were being done to collect these pledges and whether pledges could expire after a certain period of time.

53. Another Board member asked whether the commitment authority would increase to over USD 2 billion by the end of 2022 and how much commitment authority would be available for B.34.

Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme and Project Preparation Facility

54. Highlighting the importance and large portfolio of the PPF, a Board member was concerned that the results of the portfolio were difficult to monitor, as had been concluded by the 2018 Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU) evaluation of the Readiness Programme. The Board member urged that measures be put in place for better monitoring, particularly with regard to procurement and ensuring activities delivered expected outcomes. Citing an example, the Board member stated that the procurement in the Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme was being managed by the United Nations Development Programme. The Board member wished to know how procurement and contracts were handled in the case of the PPF.

55. A second Board member echoed the need for full transparency on procurement contracts in projects to better understand what was actually happening on the ground.

56. A third Board member was concerned about the challenges of Readiness and PPF implementation and asked if the Secretariat was communicating and working closely with accredited entities (AEs) to address them.

Status of the pipeline

57. A Board member welcomed the increased share of adaptation and cross-cutting projects in the pipeline. Noting the large share of cross-cutting projects, the Board member stressed the

¹ During the discussions on the urgent need to minimize the effects of currency fluctuations on the commitment authority of the GCF, reference was made to both a hedging strategy and a hedging policy. For the avoidance of doubt, in decision B.BM-2021/03, paragraph (b), the Board "requests the Secretariat, under the guidance of the Budget Committee and the Risk Management Committee, to develop a policy to minimize the effect of currency fluctuations on the commitment authority of the GCF and to present it for the consideration by the Board at its thirtieth meeting." Therefore, the term hedging policy has been used throughout.

importance of projects that leveraged synergies between adaptation and mitigation. The Board member also requested the Secretariat to continue its endeavours to balance the share of funding between private and public sector projects given that the public sector continued to have the larger share. Finally, the Board member highlighted the importance of tracking results from GCF investments and called for more information on results going forward.

58. Another Board member noted that the current level of adaptation funding allocation to small island developing States (SIDS), least developed countries (LDCs) and African States stood at 65 per cent (in grant equivalent terms), which was lower than the initial resource mobilization (IRM) period baseline of 69 per cent. Additionally, the level of requested funding for adaptation in the pipeline was even lower than 65 per cent. The Board member asked the Secretariat how it intended to address this gap.

Reassessment of an ex ante impact value for Africa

59. Noting the drastic change in the estimated greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction level for Africa (from 19 MtCO₂eq at B.32 to 488 MtCO₂eq at B.33), a Board member sought further clarification of these figures while another expressed satisfaction that the figures had been amended after a reassessment with the relevant AE.

Other comments

60. An active observer for civil society organizations (CSOs) was invited to take the floor.

61. The CSOs were concerned that the number of potential mitigation projects continued to be significantly higher than the number of adaptation projects in the GCF pipeline. They recommended taking action to tackle this disparity in the development of the operating modalities for the PPF.

62. While they were pleased to see that the average time taken for receiving feedback and approval of funding proposals from the dates of submission had decreased, this assessment failed to account for the amount of time AEs and national designated authorities had spent prior to first submission to the Secretariat. It could also be beneficial to understand why proponents hesitated to use the PPF. Gathering and reporting these reflections and information on how long processes took would allow GCF to address barriers more effectively, which in turn would result in uptake and more effective implementation.

63. Additionally, the CSOs reiterated their interest to be engaged in the potential establishment of the second phase of the REDD-plus Results-Based Payment Pilot Programme. They wished to know more about the ongoing discussions on the draft terms of reference and, in particular, how the CSO network could provide input in the process.

64. Lastly, they welcomed the enhancement of data provided on the project pipeline. However, the list still did not provide information on which countries the projects would potentially be implemented in or the AE developing or implementing them. Highlighting that participation was a human right, the active observer stressed that involving potentially impacted people and stakeholders would lead to more effective climate action. Failing to provide this information was a missed opportunity for project proponents and GCF to collaborate on effective design, receive valuable feedback, and conduct better outreach and consultations that could lead to more impactful projects and programmes.

65. The active observer for private sector organizations (PSOs) was invited to take the floor.

66. PSOs were concerned about the low level of private sector participation in the portfolio, noting that it seemed to be declining year after year. Though allocation to the Private Sector Facility was low, the co-financing volume for private sector projects and programmes at the portfolio level was greater than the public sector volume. Working with the private sector

would allow GCF to amplify impact in nominal terms. The Private Sector Strategy that had been adopted at B.32 should be implemented, and potentially with targets. Private sector engagement at GCF should focus on removing the barriers that prevented the proposal of essential private sector projects. Furthermore, PSOs encouraged the Board to recognize the crucial need to strengthen domestic and regional institutions to scale up private sector climate finance.

Secretariat responses

67. The Co-Chairs invited the representatives of the Secretariat to respond to the comments.

68. On the foreign exchange hedging policy, Ms. Paterson explained that bringing the policy to the Board at B.34 had been discussed during a Board meeting coordination call with the Co-Chairs and their advisers and the draft policy had been submitted to the Risk Management Committee for its review. Under the policy, the Secretariat wished to look at the potential impact to the foreign exchange buffer calculation and present a hedging commitment authority to the Board.

69. Regarding the use of guarantees and the requirement for credit ratings, the Secretariat had been requested by the Investment Committee to explore the feasibility of obtaining a credit rating for GCF and how to improve the efficiency of financial instrument use in the review of the financial terms and conditions of GCF financial instruments, which was an agenda item for B.33 (see agenda item 16 in this report). The next steps proposed in the review paper were for the Secretariat to conduct a formal assessment of the processes and present recommendations to the Board at B.36. Ms. Paterson added that the Green Guarantee Company project – which was expected to be presented at B.34 and would allow other climate finance institutions and partners to mobilize blended finance and guarantees without a credit rating – could serve as an alternative, given the extensive governance and operationalization requirements to secure a credit rating.

70. On commitment authority, Ms. Paterson confirmed that there had been no delay thus far in receiving GCF-1 pledges, and some of the contributors had even frontloaded their commitments. On the other hand, unconfirmed pledges of about USD 2 billion were still outstanding from the IRM period. The Secretariat expected to have USD 1.3 billion in commitment authority available for B.34, assuming all the funding proposals presented at B.33 were approved.

71. In addition, the Executive Director, Mr. Yannick Glemarec, clarified that the Secretariat was waiting for a response from the Risk Management Committee on the draft hedging policy and was seeking an opportunity to hold an informal technical meeting between the Board and the Secretariat to find a way forward on the strategy after B.33.

72. On monitoring the Readiness Programme operations, Ms. Macharia explained that the Secretariat had been grappling with capacity issues in its portfolio management function for a long time, which was why it had made the case to strengthen its Division of Portfolio Management. The Secretariat was currently recruiting new staff who would be dedicated to monitoring the Readiness Programme and introducing new portfolio management systems. With those efforts, the Secretariat expected to strengthen monitoring in line with the Readiness Results Management Framework and the Integrated Results Management Framework for funded activities.

73. With respect to leveraging synergies between adaptation and mitigation in cross-cutting projects, Ms. Macharia clarified that the Secretariat was continuously working to ensure these synergies. However, for reporting purposes, the requested funding amounts for each thematic area were separately presented in the pipeline status report.

74. On information transparency regarding procurement in projects, the Secretariat had already reached out to AEs to collect the required information but it would take time for them to

revert to the Board. Ms. Macharia underscored that there was always tension around how much information the Secretariat could ask of AEs and the frequency with which it could ask them, while being mindful of their reporting budgets and capacities.

75. As for the steps being taken to address implementation challenges, the Secretariat had reached out to NDAs and AEs to communicate its efforts to improve efficiency, such as by streamlining development and review processes, standardizing key processes and learning from the available results. Though this engagement was a work in progress, Ms. Macharia assured the Board that the Secretariat was taking proactive measures to communicate with NDAs and AEs what it had learned to consistently improve delivery.

76. Regarding adaptation funding allocation to LDCs, SIDS and African States, Ms. Macharia explained that, as not all the requested funding amounts in the pipeline had materialized, the pipeline figures would continue to change, along with funding proposal development. The Secretariat was aware of this gap and would continue to prioritize vulnerable countries in pipeline management. The Executive Director added that Secretariat representatives had attempted to visit Pacific and Caribbean States to help develop projects for SIDS, but had not been able to do so due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Mr. Glemarec stressed that, nevertheless, the Secretariat continued to make efforts in developing pipeline projects for vulnerable countries. This was also why the Secretariat had chosen to prioritize regional dialogues with SIDS as soon as the pandemic was under control.

77. With regard to the discrepancy in an ex ante impact value in Africa between B.32 and B.33, Ms. Macharia explained that an overestimated value of GHG emission reduction indicated in one pipeline project for the African region had been included in the pipeline status report at B.32. However, the value had since been adjusted based on a reassessment with the relevant AE for the pipeline status report at B.33.

78. On the low volume of private sector projects, Ms. Macharia assured the Board that the Secretariat was making significant efforts to strengthen engagements further with the private sector – particularly under the recently approved Private Sector Strategy and project-specific assessment approach – to have more programmes and projects approved.

79. The Co-Chairs thanked the representatives of the Secretariat and informed the Board that, with regard to the hedging policy, they would do their best to revert to the Board with a proposal during the course of B.33.

80. They invited the Board to take note of the information provided.

81. The Board took note of document GCF/B.33/Inf.01 titled “Status of the GCF pipeline, including the status of Project Preparation Facility requests”, its limited distribution addenda Add.01 titled “List of funding proposals and Project Preparation Facility requests” and Add.02 titled “List of concept notes”, document GCF/B.33/Inf.05 titled “Status of the Green Climate Fund resources” and document GCF/B.33/Inf.10 titled “Status of the GCF portfolio: approved projects and fulfilment of conditions”.

82. No decision was taken under this agenda item.

Agenda item 6: Report on the activities of the Secretariat

83. The Co-Chairs opened the agenda item and drew the Board’s attention to document GCF/B.33/Inf.06 titled “Report on the activities of the Secretariat” and its addenda Add.01 titled “Status of accreditation master agreements and funded activity agreements”, which had been transmitted on a limited distribution basis, and Add.02 titled “Report on the execution of the 2022 administrative budget of GCF”.

84. They invited the Executive Director, Mr. Yannick Glemarec, to provide an introduction.

85. The Executive Director provided an overview of the Secretariat's progress towards the six priorities indicated in the Secretariat's 2022 work programme, covering the period from 1 January to 31 May 2022.

86. The Executive Director explained that, as of May 2022, the Secretariat had made good progress overall on its key performance indicators, 37 per cent of which had already been exceeded and 20 per cent of which were already at over 80 per cent attainment. Work on a number of target areas would be starting in the second half of 2022, so progress was yet to be seen in those areas.

87. In particular, the Executive Director highlighted that all Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme targets were on track, but funding for the programme was expected to run out this month (July 2022). The Secretariat would therefore be proposing a replenishment of the programme at the current meeting (under agenda sub-item 6(c)). The Executive Director noted that the Readiness Programme had been a success in terms of demand but less so with respect to implementation. With this in mind, the Secretariat was focused on improving implementation and reporting. A key step was reaching out to delivery partners to identify the main issues they were facing, while another was developing new systems such as the Readiness Results Management Framework to better report on impact.

88. As for project development, there were major concerns at the beginning of 2022 as there had been less than USD 1 billion of commitment authority left for funding proposals. Fortunately, five contributors had agreed to frontload their contributions by September. This meant there could be up to USD 1.3 billion of commitment authority for funding proposals at B.34, provided that key currencies did not see further devaluation against the United States dollar. Further devaluation losses would result in a lower commitment authority for B.34. To help address this, the Board was encouraged to discuss the policy on currency fluctuation. The Executive Director also clarified that projects would be programmed as soon as resources were available. The Secretariat would not hold back any funding, nor would it overprogramme, as doing so would disappoint partners should the funding not materialize. The Executive Director thanked the contributors that were willing to frontload their contributions. Having about USD 1.3 billion in commitment authority would enable the Secretariat to reach the upper limit of programming targets, which would be very positive news to bring to the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change later this year.

89. In terms of portfolio implementation, the Secretariat had been strengthening its capacity to better perform this function and had prioritized recruiting a Portfolio Manager and upgrading the Division of Portfolio Management. As only a few agencies accounted for a large portion of implementation barriers, the Secretariat was working with them closely to understand and resolve these issues quickly. The Executive Director noted that the portfolio implementation with AEs was increasingly reflecting the transition in GCF's role from co-financier to co-investor.

90. The Secretariat was also seeking to better monitor and support adaptive management, which was work that had become increasingly critical after the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Executive Director said that thanks to adaptive management, disbursement to AEs was being maintained, while stressing that impact could only be achieved after funds were disbursed to the ultimate beneficiaries. Overall, the Secretariat was still seeking to reach disbursement targets by the end of 2022 despite the challenges of COVID-19.

91. On GCF policy and governance frameworks, six policy mandates had been approved thus far in 2022, and relevant targets were expected to be met if progress continued at the current rate.

92. With regard to facilitating access and improving processes, the Secretariat was on track except for the accreditation of new entities as it had to prioritize re-accreditation to avoid

lapses. Such lapses would have real impacts on the portfolio; for example, a project that was ready to move forward to the Board for approval could not do so if its accreditation had lapsed. There were six projects at risk of this for B.34, many of which were from direct access entities (DAEs) and/or adaptation projects. To achieve the adaptation and DAE targets, lapses should be avoided. A major barrier to this was the absence of the Risk Management Committee (RMC), which had to review major changes to the accreditation master agreements (AMAs) before signing. To avoid further delays, the Secretariat recommended that the Board delegate this function to the Executive Director until the RMC was re-constituted.

93. The Secretariat was working closely with partners to improve every aspect of enhancing access to finance. This included assessment of regional presence, enhancing harmonization with the Global Environment Facility, and publishing appraisal tools so that partners could have a deeper insight into how the Secretariat appraised projects and were also able to provide feedback on the use of these tools, leading to their continued improvement.

94. On consolidating institutional capacity, the key challenge in 2022 was recruitment. To reach the target of recruiting 50 additional staff, around 150 new positions would have to be advertised and all these processes would have to be facilitated by the Office of Human Resources. Ninety positions had already been advertised, and more would be posted in the coming months. Another factor to consider was the higher turnover expected in 2022 given the low turnover in 2021, which had been artificially depressed by the COVID-19 pandemic.

95. The Co-Chairs thanked the Executive Director and informed the Board that the Secretariat reports were presented for information. Noting that the Executive Director would continue to be available to answer questions after the item was closed, the Co-Chairs opened the floor for comments or questions.

96. A Board member commended the Secretariat for the progress it had made despite the ongoing challenges brought by the COVID-19 pandemic. On institutional capacity, the Board member pointed to the staff survey and asked what 'lack of trust' meant. They also wished to know why people left GCF. Was there something that could be done to address these reasons or were they mainly due to external factors GCF could not change? Regarding the appraisal tools, the Board member welcomed this guidance as they enhanced transparency and understanding of how GCF appraised funding proposals; print copies of the tools would be appreciated.

97. The Co-Chairs invited an active observer for civil society organizations (CSOs) to take the floor.

98. The CSOs welcomed the report of the Secretariat and wished to provide both comments and recommendations. As was usually the case, many of their comments focused on the acknowledgement of what they had learned from the report and recommendations on ways the Secretariat could better share this information with civil society and engage it in these processes to effectively improve stakeholder engagement across Readiness and the entirety of the project cycles.

99. The CSOs were pleased to note that country and regional dialogues had happened and would continue to happen in-person with the easing of COVID-19 restrictions. However, they wished for information on trips and dialogues in advance so that they could have sufficient time to outreach to their partners and networks at the country level to enable their participation.

100. They also appreciated the country and entity work programmes listed in the report as these were useful for outreach to CSOs, indigenous peoples and local communities at the country levels. The CSOs looked forward to the disclosure of upcoming country programmes in a time frame that allowed for stakeholder engagement.

101. The origination task force set up to further orient current Readiness support and country and entity programming efforts should include local communities, civil society and indigenous peoples' perspectives to ensure high-quality paradigm-shifting proposals in

alignment with the GCF mission and Strategic Plan goals. Origination continued to fail to be community-driven, and this would not change without the structural intervention this task force may offer.

102. The CSOs requested to review and provide input into the project readiness manual to ensure that it highlighted the need for, importance of, and pathways to meaningful consultations at the national and subnational levels.

103. Furthermore, they were concerned that there was an increasing deadline extension for FAAs for myriad reasons, including political landscapes. The CSOs wished for assurances that these changes in political landscapes and the ongoing pandemic would not in any way backtrack on projects' social safety nets, including related to gender, indigenous peoples and social safeguards.

104. They appreciated the Secretariat's challenges in filling staff positions and the prioritization of positions that could support DAEs and their action plans. The CSOs also wished to again express their interest in being part of the Secretariat's onboarding sessions with new advisers, Board members and alternate members to provide information about how the observer network worked and engaged in GCF, especially as the Secretariat was planning to standardize this process.

105. The CSOs noted that the Secretariat was devoting time to the review of annual performance reports (APRs), with a focus on implementation as well as challenges. They had also heard from AEs that scrutiny and engagement on APRs was increasing, which was welcome, but there was no insight on this process and its results in the reports. The CSOs therefore recommended greater public transparency.

106. Finally, the CSOs expressed appreciation for the Secretariat's continuing engagement with the observer network and hoped that the resumption of in-person meetings would contribute to better shared communication mechanisms, particularly on issues of information disclosure, understanding Secretariat processes, and providing input into various documents being created to guide proposal development and implementation. As a first step in this direction, they were grateful that the Secretariat was looking to enable active observer access to the Board portal and hoped it would lead to improvements in the transparency of information overall.

107. The Co-Chairs thanked the active observer and invited the Executive Director to respond to questions and comments.

108. Noting that a summary of the staff survey was included in the report, the Executive Director was pleased to report that most indicators in the survey had seen significant improvement in the past year (such as staff value, integrity, respect and transparency, among other things), which mirrored the drop in the number of staff disputes as reflected in the number of Independent Integrity Unit integrity investigations.

109. Of the 20 indicators, the few that had seen little improvement were on career development opportunities, compensation and work-life balance. On career development, it was common to expect to be promoted every four to six years, but that was not usually the case in GCF, bearing in mind the small size of the organization. Compensation would be discussed further under the agenda item on salary scale. Regarding work-life balance, it would not be improved if GCF did not increase the number of staff and achieve a 90 per cent fill rate in response to the decision of the Board to progressively increase the Secretariat headcount.

110. As for the question on lack of trust, the Executive Director found this both puzzling and interesting. While the indicator related to trust in one's manager was rated highly, trust in the Senior Management Team (SMT) was rated poorly. However, this was puzzling as most staff were managed by a member of the SMT. In addition, a review had been conducted on every member of the SMT and the results had been satisfactory. The questions in the survey would

likely have to be revised to be more specific in order to gain deeper insight into these results. New instruments would be developed in this regard next year.

111. The main reasons for leaving GCF involved work-life balance, the extraordinarily high number of working hours, time zone differences and being offered a higher position in another organization. The Executive Director was pleased about the latter, as it would benefit GCF in the long run to have the reputation of enabling its staff to move up in their career. Another major reason was family. As had been discussed in prior Board meetings, many factors made it difficult to attract and retain young families.

112. In relation to this, the Executive Director noted that his term would be ending in March 2023. For family reasons, the Executive Director would not be seeking to renew his term. Mr. Glemarec believed it would be ideal to start discussions as early as possible on potential candidates who could lead GCF, which would have about USD 45 to 55 billion in assets under management by March 2023. The Executive Director said he would remain committed to GCF's work until the very last day of his term.

113. The Co-Chairs thanked the Executive Director and opened the floor once more for comments.

114. Recalling the Executive Director's note that GCF had moved from co-financier to co-investor, a Board member wished to clarify what this meant and whether this transition was the vision of the Secretariat or of the Board.

115. The Executive Director explained that the role of co-financier was limited to an appraisal function, in that GCF would wait for projects to come and then check these projects against its programmatic objectives. GCF had this vision in mind during the initial resource mobilization (IRM) period. However, to reach the targets of the first replenishment period of the GCF (GCF-1) on mitigation-adaptation balance and having more private sector and direct access projects, the Secretariat had had to develop a closer partnership with AEs to support the development of these projects instead of just waiting for them to materialize. Additionally, when the COVID-19 pandemic had emerged, the Secretariat had had to work even closer with AEs on how best to face the new challenges and ensure delivery was on track.

116. A further Board member thanked the Secretariat for its hard work and support to the Board. On the references to sector guides in paragraph 10 of the report (document GCF/B.33/Inf.06), the Board member asked if the guides would be brought to the Board before being published in the GCF website. The guides had not yet been considered by the Board, as was required in the Strategic Plan for the GCF 2020–2023, but seemed to have already been finalized and published.

117. The Executive Director clarified that the drafts of these guides were the ones that had been made public for review and comments from partners. The Secretariat would be able to submit them to the Board as soon as it was ready to consider them. The Executive Director emphasized that these guides were not appraisal tools; they were guidance to help partners design projects and ideally improve the quality of projects at pipeline entry.

118. The previous Board member requested assurance from the Co-Chairs that these sector guides would be considered at the next Board meeting so that this work could be concluded. Given the Executive Director's explanation, the Board member also asked that paragraphs 10 and 11 of the report be revised to reflect the clarification that had been provided. The report spoke of appraisal based on the guides, which should not be the case, given that the guides were not appraisal tools.

119. The Co-Chairs thanked the Board members and the active observer for their input, which the Co-Chairs would be considering as they prepared for B.34. The Co-Chairs would also reflect on the recommendations provided by the Executive Director and determine the best way forward.

120. The agenda item was suspended.

Part 2: Matters related to risk management

121. The Co-Chairs reopened the agenda item the next day, the third day of B.33, and drew the attention of the Board to document GCF/B.33/Inf.16 titled “Matters relating to risk management”. A Co-Chairs’ note had also been issued to introduce the document to the Board.

122. The Co-Chairs recalled that there had been Board discussions the day before regarding several items that had been mandated to the RMC. These had created certain bottlenecks with respect to GCF programming efforts and increased risks resulting from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. In order to inform the Board’s next steps, the Co-Chairs had requested the Secretariat to provide background information on these issues and the potential risks to GCF.

123. They informed the Board that document GCF/B.33/Inf.16 contained information related to:

- (a) The status of AMAs which could not be signed as a consequence of the lack of (i) constitution of the RMC; and (ii) determination of whether changes proposed by AEs to the template AMA, as approved by the Board in decision B.12/31, were deemed substantive and would require Board approval;
- (b) The policy to minimize the effect of currency fluctuation on the commitment authority of GCF; and
- (c) Proposed increase in the foreign exchange commitment risk buffer in light of the requirements set out in the Funding Risk Policy, which had been adopted by the Board in decision B.19/04.

124. The Co-Chairs explained that they were seeking the Board’s views on potential actions that could be taken at the current meeting to address these matters.

Risk Management Committee impacts on accreditation master agreements

125. The Co-Chairs invited the Secretariat to introduce the document put forward to the Board.

126. The Head of the Accreditation and Entity Relations Unit, Ms. Stephanie Kwan, presented the main impacts of the absence of the RMC on AMAs. As new and re-accreditation AMAs could not be signed without RMC approval, a total of 29 accreditation and re-accreditation AMAs were under negotiation or awaiting signing. Eleven AMAs had been waiting for or were ready to be approved since early 2022. Of these, six had been agreed with the Secretariat, and the Secretariat expected to reach agreement on five further AMAs in the coming months. In terms of the B.34 pipeline, at least three funding proposals, including two from DAEs, would be impacted as those proposals could not be brought forward in the absence of a signed AMA.

127. The Co-Chairs thanked the Head of the Accreditation and Entity Relations Unit and reiterated that they were seeking input from Board members on how to move this matter forward given the bottlenecks and potential impacts, particularly to funding proposals to be presented at B.34.

128. Emphasizing that the core work of GCF was to consider funding proposals, a Board member stressed the need for committees to continue meeting and working effectively. The Board should not allow the lack of quorum in committees to hold back GCF interventions and consider how to continue with business-as-usual should a committee be unable to meet. Regarding substantive changes in the template AMA, what did substantive mean? What were the precedents in terms of how the RMC had decided on substantive matters in the past? These were important to know as the Board considered the potential delegation of RMC work.

129. The Co-Chairs said that it was clear they all wished for the committees to work effectively, which was why the Board should consider how to proceed given the current situation, its implications and the possible delegation of matters regarding AMAs to the Executive Director. The Co-Chairs encouraged Board members to discuss solutions and provide clear guidance to the Co-Chairs on how the latter could facilitate progress on these issues.

130. Agreeing that GCF was about funding proposals and helping partners on the ground, another Board member stressed that not being able to sign AMAs would hinder funding proposals especially from DAEs. The Board member underscored that the RMC was an organ of the Board; therefore, the Board could take a decision in the absence of the committee. On the requested changes to the template AMA, the Board member asked the Secretariat to provide its assessment of the impacts of these changes so that the Board could make informed decisions. Given the urgency of the matter, the Board member suggested that the Board could perform the pertinent duties of the RMC while it was not yet constituted. On the other hand, if the proposed changes to the template AMA were not substantive and the Executive Director could vouch for this, the Board member would also be willing to delegate to the Executive Director.

131. The Co-Chairs thanked the Board members for their comments and invited the Secretariat representative to respond to comments and questions.

132. The Head of the Accreditation and Entity Relations Unit drew the attention of the Board to decision B.13/29, paragraph (d),² which reinforced the process for how substantive deviations were determined. Ms. Kwan clarified that in cases where an AMA was deemed to have substantive deviations, it was required to go to the Board for approval. The Secretariat was ready to provide information to the Board at B.33 on the nine AMAs that had been deemed to have substantive deviations, which were approved by the RMC and the Board.

133. The Co-Chairs thanked Ms. Kwan and asked the Board if they could suspend discussions on this matter and come back to the Board later in the meeting with a proposed decision to take the process forward.

134. With no more comments, the Co-Chairs proceeded to the next topic under this agenda item.

Foreign exchange risk commitment buffer amount Review

135. The Chief Financial Officer/Chief Operating Officer, Ms. Hong Paterson, presented the impacts of currency fluctuations on the GCF commitment authority. The Secretariat was requesting an additional foreign exchange risk buffer of USD 150 million – bringing the total buffer to USD 320 million – to address the issue of cash and currency mismatch due to currency fluctuations.

136. The Co-Chairs thanked the Chief Financial Officer/Chief Operating Officer and opened the floor for comments.

137. Noting that the figures presented were based on December 2021 calculations and that these calculations were done biannually, a Board member asked why the June 2022 figures were not used given that it was already July. Furthermore, they wished to know what the recommendations would be based on the June figures.

138. A second Board member noted that a decision on this matter was long overdue and hoped the Co-Chairs could propose a decision for the Board to take without further delay.

² Decision B.13/29, paragraph (d), states: “Reiterates the process as set out in decision B.12/31 for addressing substantive changes from the template accreditation master agreement, clarifies that provisions which contradict a Board-approved policy are substantive changes, and further clarifies that other changes that, in the judgment of the Executive Director, materially affect the terms of the template accreditation master agreement are to be addressed through the process set out in such a decision.”

139. A final Board member, who was a member of the Budget Committee, noted that the Budget Committee had looked into this issue and expected the RMC to deliver its work first. Given the changing economic conditions, especially with regard to exchange rates, the Board member recommended reviewing the buffer amount more frequently.

140. The Co-Chairs thanked the Board members for their comments and invited the Secretariat representative to respond.

141. Regarding the June 2022 calculations, the Chief Financial Officer/Chief Operating Officer explained that the Secretariat would need more time to assess the figures as they had just come through. However, the May 2022 figures had been checked for substantial changes in terms of the proposal at hand to increase the buffer by USD 150 million. Because they were related to solvency rather than currency risk, the changes in the market currency did not substantially change the ultimate calculation. The Secretariat was therefore not proposing further changes. Responding to the final Board member, Ms. Paterson confirmed that this matter would have normally been taken up with the RMC first before the Budget Committee.

142. The Co-Chairs thanked the Chief Financial Officer/Chief Operating Officer and asked the Board if it could also agree to suspending discussions on this topic so that the Co-Chairs could consider the comments and come back to the Board later in the meeting with a proposed decision to take the process forward.

143. With no more comments, the Co-Chairs proceeded to the next topic under this agenda item.

Policy to minimize the effects of foreign exchange fluctuations on the commitment authority of GCF

144. The Chief Financial Officer/Chief Operating Officer, Ms. Hong Paterson, introduced the policy initiative of the Secretariat to mitigate foreign exchange fluctuation risks on the commitment authority of GCF. The Secretariat noted that the final pledges from donors were received in both non-United States dollar denominated promissory notes and cash, and that the non-United States dollar denominated promissory notes deposited were the main foreign exchange risk drivers. That was because those were exposed to the foreign exchange risk until they were encashed and converted into United States dollars as their encashment schedule usually ran over nine years, which may lead to significant swings in the actual value of each encashment. As a result of this situation, the Secretariat had been requested to prepare a policy initiative to mitigate the foreign exchange risks, given that most of the GCF funds were in United States dollars.

145. The policy would reduce the volatility of the commitment authority; align GCF's moderate risk appetite for foreign exchange exposures; and lower the risk buffer needed. On the other hand, policy risks included exposure to derivatives contracts; losses from premature termination of derivative contracts; and collateral could be required for some of the hedging arrangements.

146. On implementation arrangements, options considered were: (a) the Secretariat would do all the hedging activities; (b) hedging activities would be partially or fully outsourced to the GCF Trustee; or (c) hedging activities would be partially or fully outsourced to an external partner. The Secretariat concluded that there was no in-house capacity to run a successful hedging programme. Additionally, given the Trustee's current capabilities, the Secretariat recommended that the GCF Trustee be asked to handle foreign exchange spots while an external partner handled foreign exchange forwards and foreign exchange swaps.

147. The Co-Chairs thanked the Chief Financial Officer/Chief Operating Officer and opened the floor for comments.

148. A Board member asked the Secretariat what the financial implications would be for those on a nine-year encashment schedule. They also wished to understand the implications of encashments made earlier or later than the schedule initially negotiated.

149. A second Board member stressed that it was crucial to speed up the policy on hedging. In light of the replenishment process, the Board member suggested that countries that had the flexibility to choose shorter disbursement schedules should do so to reduce the currency risk for GCF. Furthermore, those that had the flexibility to choose the currency could make their promissory notes in United States dollars to reduce foreign exchange risk. Noting that a document had referred to GCF having USD 1.2 billion in currency losses, the Board member clarified whether these were realized or booked losses. If they were realized losses, what did the situation look like going forward?

150. A third Board member agreed that contributors should do whatever they could to help GCF reduce risk and ensure the predictability of commitment authority for funding proposals. As the policy was not yet ready for Board consideration, the Board member asked the Co-Chairs if there were procedural steps the Board could take at the current meeting to continue to advance the work on this critical issue.

151. A Board member who had previously worked in portfolio management in the private sector acknowledged that it was not unusual to externalize financial services, which was one of the options presented in the Secretariat's proposal. The money that would be spent on such services would be insignificant compared to the amount GCF could lose by not hedging its positions. The Board member supported all the conclusions presented and looked forward to considering the policy soon. Another Board member supported the previous Board member's comments.

152. A further Board member emphasized the importance of also considering currency fluctuation implications at the project level. It was equally important and had multiple dimensions with regard to the repayment of lending by GCF. Given the overall global economic environment, this topic should be considered in a holistic matter.

153. A final Board member fully agreed with the need for hedging and looked forward to considering a policy on the matter in the Budget Committee soon.

154. The Co-Chairs thanked the Board members for their comments and invited the Chief Financial Officer/Chief Operating Officer to respond to the comments and questions.

155. The Chief Financial Officer/Chief Operating Officer thanked the Board members for their helpful comments. Regarding the implications of early or late encashment, Ms. Paterson explained that the Secretariat would not be hedging the full amount, which was also standard practice in the private sector. Contracts would not cover nine years, as it could be quite punitive to go as far as nine years or to hedge fully. The proposal was to go up to three years on a forward contract.

156. On the USD 1.2 billion in losses, Ms. Paterson clarified that these were based on pledges. As not all the pledges had come through and as they were not firm commitments, there was no ability to hedge those. The USD 1.2 billion was a theoretical number and had no accounting implications. Covering both the IRM period and GCF-1, the cumulative unrealized loss as of 30 June 2022 was USD 330 million, while the realized gain was USD 6 million.

157. The Co-Chairs thanked the Chief Financial Officer/Chief Operating Officer and asked the Board once more if they could also suspend discussions on this topic so that they could consider the comments and come back to the Board later in the meeting with a proposed decision to take the process forward.

158. The agenda item was suspended.

Part 3

159. The Co-Chairs reopened the agenda item the next day, the fourth and final day of B.33, and recalled that during its discussions the day before the Board had agreed that the Co-Chairs should come back to the Board with proposals to resolve the three issues presented by the Secretariat related to risk management.
160. These included:
- (a) The determination of whether changes proposed by AEs to the template AMA as approved by the Board in decision B.12/31 were deemed substantive and would require Board approval;
 - (b) The proposed increase in the foreign exchange commitment risk buffer in light of the requirements set out in the Funding Risk Policy adopted by the Board in decision B.19/04; and
 - (c) The policy to minimize the effect of currency fluctuation on the commitment authority of GCF.
161. The Co-Chairs had already circulated a proposal to the Board to address these matters. They invited the Board to adopt the draft decision circulated and opened the floor for comments.
162. A Board member stressed that it was of utmost importance to start the work on hedging as soon as possible because the risk of losing money was substantial. However, the Board member felt more discussions were needed on this matter and asked if it was possible to take a decision between Board meetings instead.
163. The Co-Chairs thanked the Board member and allowed the Board a few moments to discuss this suggestion. A short while later, the Co-Chairs recommended that the draft decision be approved as presented as it provided direction for a substantive policy. They underscored that the decision requested the Secretariat to present this policy to the Board at B.34.
164. The Board member who had suggested the possibility of deciding between Board meetings expressed support for the approach recommended by the Co-Chairs.
165. Seeing no further comments and no objections, the decision was approved.
166. The Board took note of document GCF/B.33/Inf.06 titled "Report on the activities of the Secretariat" and its addenda Add.01 (limited distribution) titled "Status of accreditation master agreements and funded activity agreements" and Add.02 titled "Report on the execution of the 2022 administrative budget of GCF", document GCF/B.33/Inf.16 titled "Matters relating to risk management", and limited distribution document GCF/B.33/Inf.17 titled "Substantive deviations approved by the Board for accreditation master agreements".
167. The Board adopted the following decision:

DECISION B.33/02

The Board, having considered document GCF/B.33/Inf.16 titled "Matters relating to risk management":

- (a) *Decides to amend decision B.12/31, paragraph (d), such that as from the date of this decision, the Executive Director, in consultation with the relevant Secretariat divisions, offices and units, will determine on a case-by-case basis, whether a change to the accreditation master agreement template as approved by the Board, proposed by an accredited entity and acceptable to the Secretariat, is considered substantive, and would therefore require Board approval;*

- (b) *Also decides that all express or implicit references to decision B.12/31, paragraph (d), in decision B.13/29 and any other relevant Board decisions, shall be deemed to be references to paragraph (a) of this decision;*
- (c) *Further decides to set aside an additional amount of USD 150 million towards the risk buffer, thereby bringing the total risk buffer to USD 320 million;*
- (d) *Requests the Secretariat to manage the foreign exchange commitment risk buffer and make periodic adjustments to the buffer amount with a view to meeting the target level for the foreign exchange commitment risk buffer, as set out in the Funding Risk Policy adopted pursuant to decision B.19/04, over time and agrees to amend the Funding Risk Policy accordingly; and*
- (e) *Also requests the Secretariat, following consultation with the Budget Committee, to present a policy to minimize the effect of currency fluctuations on the commitment authority of the GCF, based on the document contained in annex I to document GCF/B.33/Inf.16, for the Board's consideration at its thirty-fourth meeting.*

(a) Current approaches on financing for forests and alternative approaches

168. The Co-Chairs opened the agenda item and drew the attention of the Board to document GCF/B.33/Inf.07 titled "Current GCF approach to financing for forests and alternative approaches".

169. They invited a representative of the Secretariat to make a brief presentation.

170. Ms. Verónica Gálmez Márquez, Deputy Director ad interim of the Division of Mitigation and Adaptation, provided an overview.

171. In discussions under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), forest finance was broken down into two broad approaches: (1) reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, as well as the sustainable management of forests and the conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries (REDD-plus); and (2) alternative approaches, including joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests (JMA).

172. The information document proposes an operational definition for GCF forest finance and analysed the financial support provided by the GCF to the three phases of REDD-plus, including readiness, implementation and results-based payments (RBPs), as well as financial support for JMA.

173. In the absence of an operational definition for JMA, UNFCCC decisions indicated that JMA referred to finance that was cross-cutting, public (i.e. non-market) and ex ante (or upfront, as opposed to RBPs).

174. Based on the definitions proposed, as of June 2022, out of GCF's current portfolio, USD 2.73 billion had been approved for forest finance. Within this category of forest finance:

- (a) REDD-plus finance, which was defined as all finance explicitly labelled as such, totalled USD 851 million.
- (b) JMA finance, which was cross-cutting, public and ex ante forest finance, totalled USD 1.73 billion.

175. GCF was the first ever entity to finance all three phases of REDD-plus, namely readiness, implementation and RBPs:

- (a) GCF continued to finance REDD-plus readiness, mainly through its Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme;
 - (b) GCF continues to finance REDD-plus implementation (the second phase of REDD-plus), which increasingly included approaches such as financing deforestation-free commodities. In turn, this represented an opportunity to crowd in private finance needed to help close the forest finance gap; and
 - (c) GCF expected to take full advantage of the rapid growth of voluntary carbon markets, including the opportunities that blue carbon might bring for the conservation and restoration of coastal ecosystems.
176. JMA was well aligned with GCF's priorities and modus operandi, as illustrated by the large share of the GCF portfolio which already fell under this category:
- (a) In forests and land use, and ecosystems and ecosystem services, a cross-cutting approach had been consistently encouraged;
 - (b) GCF also supported the mobilization and realignment of domestic public finance; and
 - (c) GCF was also increasingly encouraging the alignment of public subsidies and fiscal policies with low-emission and climate-resilient pathways, consistent with GCF support for deforestation-free commodities.
177. GCF's current approach also presented a wide range of synergies and complementarities between REDD-plus and JMA:
- (a) Firstly, it built on the significant overlap between REDD-plus and JMA, which totalled over USD 80 million;
 - (b) Secondly, a combination of REDD-plus and JMA could unlock the full potential of forests, including mitigation, adaptation and co-benefits;
 - (c) Thirdly, the focus of JMA on public finance, combined with the ability of REDD-plus to mobilize private finance, meant that GCF was able to mobilize finance from all sources; and
 - (d) Finally, JMA's emphasis on communities, and the safeguards associated with REDD-plus, meant that GCF maintained a strong emphasis on vulnerable populations including indigenous peoples.
178. The Co-Chairs thanked the Secretariat representative and opened the floor for comments.

General comments

179. Many Board members thanked the Secretariat for the paper and highlighted the critical role that the forest sector played in combating climate change (as well as its vital role in providing ecosystem services), with one commending the timing of the paper, given the current momentum to achieve net zero by 2050. It was not possible to achieve net zero without this sector. Furthermore, the upcoming biodiversity conference to be held in Montreal in December 2022 (fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity) would generate much interest in the sector. It had long been the case that the sector had not received the attention it deserved in terms of financing, as it was competing with infrastructure sectors such as energy, roads and water. Another Board member noted that the Board now had the opportunity to discuss how GCF could expand the scope of its work in this sector, including the role of REDD-plus.

180. A further Board member underlined the fact that forests and nature-based solutions were very cost-effective ways of tackling climate change. Forests were compliant with the Paris

Agreement and represented 20 per cent of the solution. They noted that during the REDD-plus Results-Based Payments Pilot Programme Pilot Programme, there had been no projects in Africa, yet African forests absorbed more carbon than any other continent. They stressed that more funding should go to protecting forests rather than only to reducing or slowing deforestation. They wished to know how the high forest, low deforestation (HFLD) country criteria would be taken into account in the next RBPs for countries with more than 50 per cent forest cover and less than 0.5 per cent of deforestation.

181. A Board member emphasized the importance of taking a holistic approach, targeting both mitigation and adaptation. They felt that the paper's conclusions were important and relevant regarding the complementarity between REDD-plus, JMA and alternative approaches. As such, it was key to ensure that GCF forest finance was successfully channelled towards transformation in line with the overall goals of the Paris Agreement. They believed that a targeted approach would be very valuable and that GCF had the potential to deliver impactful and large-scale financial support to the forest sector, which would tackle the underlying causes of deforestation. They therefore welcomed a stronger strategic focus, including through implementing financial vehicles, mechanisms and business models, on addressing the drivers of deforestation and promoting sustainable forest management. This could significantly contribute to both mitigation and adaptation goals. In this context, did non-market approaches mean excluding private sector finance? They again highlighted the importance of GCF taking a holistic approach, including through mobilizing private sector finance, which did not necessarily mean a carbon market approach.

182. The use of the term "joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests (JMA)" was questioned by one Board member who suggested that it may be premature to use this as it was still under negotiation within the UNFCCC process. They recommended using "joint forest cross-cutting programmes"/"cross-cutting forest programmes" or similar terminology.

183. One Board member, who welcomed the paper, wished to encourage GCF to explore financial models and mechanisms beyond those which were conventional or United Nations-inspired. They suggested that the Secretariat organize a workshop to lay the foundations for an updated GCF forest policy, including how it could use public funds to encourage a greater role for the private sector. Noting that the paper already included a section on mobilizing the private sector, they underlined that this was crucial to enable GCF to achieve its goals.

184. On the GCF approach to REDD-plus, a Board member who supported GCF's role in helping countries to generate high quality carbon credits by facilitating access to both the voluntary and compliance (mandatory) markets opined that phase I of the REDD-plus RBP Pilot Programme had not necessarily reflected this ambition as there were hardly any requirements for environmental integrity. There was a lack of clear standards and validation, and thus the GCF's RBPs, particularly the underlying carbon credits, were still far from what would be required for the compensation markets or compliance markets. This should be taken into account in the phase II of the REDD-plus RBP Pilot Programme.

185. They also emphasized that GCF should not focus too narrowly on REDD-plus but should consider broader JMA forest approaches. However, it was important to ensure that JMA did not provide a loophole for projects that did not meet REDD-plus requirements. Even if not results-based, it would be very important to have a greater focus on results in JMA as well.

186. Continuing the focus on phase I of the REDD-plus RBP Pilot Programme, a Board member expressed appreciation for progress made but it had not yet reached their expectations. Many countries had submitted concept notes, which had not been discussed by the Board as the funding had been depleted. They requested that the Board discuss the terms of reference and scorecard for the next phase at an early stage.

187. Noting wider discussions on blue carbon and guidance on this from the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP), a Board member recalled that article 4 of the Convention stated that all Parties shall promote sustainable management, and promote and cooperate in the conservation and enhancement, as appropriate, of sinks and reservoirs of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, including biomass, forests and oceans as well as other terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems. Oceans and marine ecosystems were of particular importance to small island developing States. They wished to know what the blue carbon discussions intended to focus on.

Specific comments and questions

188. There were a number of further detailed comments and questions as follows:
- (a) REDD-plus phase II should only be undertaken after a comprehensive review of lessons from the REDD-plus RBP Pilot Programme. This was missing from the paper. Another Board member also asked if there was a plan to evaluate this;
 - (b) What were the Secretariat's views on the use of scorecards for REDD-plus RBP phase II?
 - (c) The reference to taxes and levies as part of the current GCF approach to mitigation and adaptation needed clarification, as this was a sensitive issue. This was similarly true for the reference to the role of GCF in carbon markets;
 - (d) While the document listed many projects, there were few from direct access entities. To what extent had the Secretariat considered how this could be expanded?
 - (e) Potential project participants needed to be aware of what innovative financial products would be available to them;
 - (f) There should be greater emphasis on safeguards and standards, including free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) and environmental integrity, as these were very important in this sector;
 - (g) It was important to think about land degradation and restoration outside the forest sector itself. When talking about REDD-plus, the discussions focused on forests, but there were other opportunities for land restoration through commercial forestry outside the forest sector. This was increasing in many countries. In the context of land degradation outside forests, if commercial forestry was not promoted, then deforestation and degradation would not be stopped;
 - (h) How would the proposed approach work in compliance and non-compliance markets? In some countries, such as Kenya, the demand could be so high that it was possible that some approaches could have negative impacts on communities when it came to the acquisition of land, land rights and other interventions. This had to be carefully managed in terms of project proposals to ensure they did not affect local communities; and
 - (i) The Secretariat presentation showed USD 800 million plus for mitigation and USD 1.7 billion for JMA. What was the basis for categorizing these investments?
189. An active observer for civil society organizations (CSOs) said that they had read the approach paper with great interest and wished to share their observations and raise some key concerns. In general, CSOs did not understand what the document was trying to achieve. It was an information document but pointed to many present and future trends in the sector, potentially setting the scene for future work on the approach GCF expected to take concerning the financing of forest and land-use-related activities. If this was the case, they had serious concerns about the direction the GCF was suggesting to take for the sector. Among their many concerns, these included the following:

190. The document appeared to try to define “forest finance” in the GCF. However, it remained unclear how the GCF was determining which projects were counted as “forest-finance”. Was it any project or programme that may touch on forests? CSOs wished to know more about the methodology or criteria that the Secretariat used. In particular, they wished to better understand how finance for adaptation in the sector was being defined. The document seemed to suggest that the whole adaptation component of any project that included the “forest and land use” result area would be considered as forest finance. However, it was not clear that automatically assigning this finance as “forest finance” was appropriate in all cases.

191. The GCF’s approach to forest financing should be human-rights based. The document was silent on the GCF’s policies on indigenous peoples, gender and environmental and social safeguards and how these should be considered and adhered to in the approach for financing forests. It also did not recognize the contribution of indigenous peoples and local communities as stewards of the land and biodiversity in forest projects. This was misguided, given that 80 per cent of the world’s remaining biodiversity existed in the land and territories of indigenous peoples. It also failed to consider the challenges that environmental and human rights defenders faced in the protection of these ecosystems. Any approach to forest finance that failed to recognize the role of indigenous peoples and local communities or the significant challenges they faced in projects considered “forest finance” missed the mark.

192. The approach paper did not outline which actions should or should not be financed in forests, such as those involving monocrop plantations, genetically modified organisms, etc., as well as those actions that did not comply with the highest human rights standards, including indigenous peoples’ right to FPIC. As the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) had noted, “when plantations were established without effective landscape planning and meaningful engagement including Free, Prior and Informed Consent, they could present risks to biodiversity and rights, well-being and livelihoods of indigenous and local communities as well as being less climate resilient than natural forests.”

193. The approach outlined in the paper was heavily focused on REDD-plus, whereas forests were neither just a commodity nor a source for offsetting carbon dioxide emissions to allow the continuation of business-as-usual emissions. Instead, forests were important in their own right as ecosystems of rich biodiversity and not only to mitigate climate change, but also promote and support adaptation, resilience, and the livelihoods, culture, knowledge systems and identities of indigenous peoples and other forest dependent communities. In that sense, forest financing must take a holistic, integrated and human-rights based approach as envisioned in the Paris Agreement.

194. Additionally, the active observer said it would be helpful to see an initial assessment of the pilot phase of the REDD-plus RBP and how it would factor in the approach to financing forests in this approach paper.

195. CSOs noted that the paper was silent about land tenure, customary ownership, use and access of indigenous peoples and local communities to forests, all of which were essential to the success of any forest-sector projects, and indeed a matter of respecting indigenous peoples’ rights to their land, territories and resources.

196. Lastly, CSOs would like to have more information about the plan for the approach paper going forward and called for any further development to be done through a transparent, inclusive process that meaningfully engaged observers from the CSOs, indigenous peoples and local communities network.

197. The Deputy Director ad interim of the Division of Mitigation and Adaptation provided the following responses.

198. It was agreed that a holistic approach was essential, and this was at the heart of the paper. Forests had the capacity to demonstrate this impact, not only for mitigation but also for

adaptation. Ecosystems and forest ecosystems played a key role in increasing the resilience of people who depended on forest-related ecosystems.

199. The Secretariat welcomed the stronger emphasis on addressing deforestation drivers, which they had sought to capture in the document and in the sector guide on forests and land use. It would be necessary to address the different drivers of the deforestation and forest degradation, including agricultural commodities. It was also important to keep track of the market signals.

200. Regarding the non-market approaches, this did not mean excluding the private sector. There were a number of publicly funded projects in the forest sector, which were creating or enhancing the dynamic of the small and medium-sized enterprises in the forestry sector. These were very much welcomed.

201. GCF had a comparative advantage for REDD-plus as the REDD-plus RBP Pilot Programme had been very successful with eight countries receiving RBPs after demonstrating REDD-plus results. GCF also had a role to play with regard to readiness and continued to support REDD-plus implementation through the conservation, restoration and sustainable management of forests.

202. Regarding terminology, the document not only responded to the Board mandate from B.32 but also COP guidance to GCF (decision 7/CP.21). The representative proposed that further discussions be held on how to reflect the joint mitigation and adaptation approaches.

203. In terms of the midterm review of the RBP, while lessons learned had been captured in the document, the information provided could be expanded for future consideration by the Board.

204. With reference to blue carbon, the analysis showed that in many countries, while ecosystems were key for mitigation and adaptation, including mangroves and some other coastal and the ocean-related ecosystems, they were not necessarily included in the nationally determined contributions (NDCs) for some countries. This presented an opportunity where the GCF could provide support to strengthen the roles that ecosystems could play in mitigation and adaptation when there were adjustments and updates to the NDCs.

205. Under the first phase of REDD-plus RBP Pilot Programme, GCF followed the verification process that responded to the UNFCCC procedures. Based on the consultations and workshops in 2021 with Board members and representatives, the Secretariat had drafted terms of reference that incorporated several inputs, including some options to increase environmental integrity beyond UNFCCC requirements, taking into consideration the development of new approaches in the market. The Secretariat could organize further follow-up workshops with Board members and representatives if this would be helpful.

206. On forest financing models, these were captured in the forests and land use sector guide. The idea was to see different options and alternatives to continue mobilizing private finance in the conservation, restoration and sustainable management of forests. This included working not only with the public sector window but also with the Private Sector Facility, where there were approved projects related to the use of different financial instruments from GCF, including equity and commercial loans for some of the forest-related activities.

207. It was agreed on the need to demonstrate synergy with the biodiversity agenda and with the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in December 2022, which would be establishing a post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

208. Regarding land restoration, there were ongoing discussions between the Secretariat and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification secretariat. Some concrete programmes and initiatives had already been approved by the Board, for example, FP183 (Inclusive Green Financing Initiative (IGREENFIN I): Greening Agricultural Banks & the Financial Sector to Foster Climate Resilient, Low Emission Smallholder Agriculture in the Great

Green Wall (GGW) countries - Phase I), which responded to the Great Green Wall Initiative. This related to the restoration of degraded land.

209. In terms of lessons learned from the REDD-plus RBP Pilot Programme, as the eight projects were now under full implementation, it would be possible to draw out lessons from them. The Secretariat would be pleased to provide additional information based on the reports provided by the AEs.

210. Regarding carbon taxes, these related to carbon-intensive activities. These could be considered as an innovative means of mobilizing public financing resources.

211. With reference to the absence of African projects during the REDD-plus RBP Pilot Programme, it was noted that there were certain steps that needed to be followed by the countries. These included the development of the Warsaw Framework that required that countries had a safeguards information system, a monitoring system, a national strategy for forests and climate change, as well as fulfilled other requirements to show concrete results and verifiable results under the UNFCCC.

212. On the scorecard used, this included provisions HFLD countries. It was essential to conserve forests and forest conservation as the most cost-effective way to keep forest standing. There was a need to start by financing different forest conservation schemes.

213. With reference to comments from the active observer, the representative clarified that the purpose of the document was to provide an approach for defining forest finance under the GCF, taking into account the updated portfolio analysis presented in the document, including information based on the projects that were listed as part of the annex to the document.

214. The Secretariat stood ready to be guided by the Board on next steps.

215. The Co-Chairs thanked the representative for the responses and the Board members for their comments. They suggested that the Board take note of this information document. They proposed to reflect on the comments, including the request to review phase I of the REDD-plus RBP Pilot Programme, and come back to the Board with next steps.

216. The Board took note of document GCF/B.33/Inf.07 titled "Current GCF approach to financing for forests and alternative approaches".

217. No decision was taken under this agenda item.

(b) Project Preparation Facility: implementation report and resource allocation

218. The Co-Chairs opened the agenda sub-item and drew the attention of the Board to document GCF/B.33/06 titled "Status of the implementation and resources of the Project Preparation Facility".

219. They invited a representative of the Secretariat to introduce the item.

220. A representative of the Secretariat, Mr. Demetrio Innocenti, SAP/PPF/EDA Manager, gave a brief presentation covering the proposed decision and the status and impact of the Project Preparation Facility (PPF) since its establishment in 2015. This covered the 51 approved PPF applications that had resulted in 21 funding proposals, 11 of which had been presented and approved by the Board. The Board was also requested to approve additional funding of USD 18.0 million that would be used until the end of the first replenishment period of the GCF (GCF-1) to cover PPF requests that were in the pipeline, and PPF requests that were expected to be received from accredited entities (AE) and entities under the project-specific assessment approach.

221. After thanking the Secretariat representative, the Co-Chairs informed the Board that, following feedback received during Board consultation sessions on this matter, the Secretariat had revised the draft decision. This had been transmitted to the Board.
222. The Co-Chairs invited the Board to adopt the decision and opened the floor for comments.
223. Those Board members who intervened supported the extra funding amount of USD 18 million which was proposed. However, one Board member requested that the Board consider whether it would be sufficient to continue with the same level of allocation after the end of GCF-1, given that the Board was having to approve this additional funding amount midway through that replenishment period.
224. Other comments focused on the operation of the PPF, which was perceived as slow. This impacted both the time taken to access the facility as well as overall project submission and implementation; the time taken to access the facility should be reviewed and expedited. One of these Board members underlined the need for urgent reform, given the importance of the facility for developing countries including least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing States (SIDS) and African States.
225. On process, a Board member stressed the importance of consultations with the Board on the document and expressed concern at the lack of discussion on the functions, the focus and level of PPF resources. While welcoming the revisions to the draft decision following the consultations, another Board member would have wished to have further clarification on the background to these changes. They noted the delays in processing times for PPF grants but also improvements that had been made. The Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU) review (“Independent evaluation of the GCF’s Environmental and Social Safeguards and the Environmental and Social Management System/PPF Special Study”) was relevant in this context and there were clearly links between the PPF, Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme and the simplified approval process (SAP). In this regard, the GCF policy framework paper, which would be considered under a separate agenda item, was also instructive. They wished to see a more strategic discussion on a better linkage between the different elements and policies, a point they had also raised in connection with the accreditation strategy. This was crucial to deliver on the overall aim of improving access.
226. The Co-Chairs reminded the Board that the initial funding of the PPF (USD 40 million) was mandated by decision B.13/21. It was expected that the review of the PPF funding would be considered by the Board at B.35 but no later than B.36.
227. They invited the representative of the Secretariat to take the floor.
228. Mr. Innocenti provided the following responses.
229. Regarding consultations, the Secretariat would strive to be more inclusive. This was mainly a report and the Secretariat had organized a technical session in 30 June 2022, which had been attended by Board and alternate members, and advisers. As highlighted in the revised decision, the Secretariat would be consulting widely and would come back to the Board no later than B.36.
230. On the speed of PPF approvals, the Secretariat had taken into consideration the recommendations of the IEU as part of the rapid environmental and social safeguards (ESS) evaluation in 2020 (“Independent evaluation of the GCF’s Environmental and Social Safeguards and the Environmental and Social Management System/PPF Special Study”), which looked at the period before 2019. Over the past two years, the median processing time for PPF requests had reduced from 304 days to around 160 days, which was an 84 per cent efficiency gain compared to the baseline before the IEU study. However, the Secretariat wished to improve this further. Based on a Secretariat analysis of the various PPF phases, it found that 70 per cent of

time was absorbed in the appraisal and review process of the underlying concept note. To this end, the concept note could be simplified.

231. In terms of the service provided to AEs, direct access entities (DAEs) and countries, the Secretariat had launched a PPF service which included technical assistance. It was clear that a number of DAEs were taking advantage of this additional support. This was helping to reduce the administrative burden of grants and reports on DAEs and helping to improve the efficiency of the whole PPF process.

232. Regarding the decision, after exchanges with the Co-Chairs' teams, this had been revised to highlight the specific actions which would be taken by the Secretariat to revise the PPF operating modalities to make them more efficient and to ensure activities covered were still relevant to the preparation of project proposals. As requested by the Board, the Secretariat would look at the funding for GCF-2, and this would be presented no later than B.36.

233. Regarding readiness and PPF, the Secretariat was taking a proactive approach to the pipeline to determine, for example, which concept notes would require readiness support for DAEs. This involved making forecasts about the number of funding proposals likely to be in the pipeline. The representative reminded the Board that PPF was an on-demand facility, and it was up to the AEs to request it as required.

234. The Co-Chairs thanked the representative and asked the Board if it wished to approve the decision as presented.

235. Hearing no comments or objections, it was so adopted.

236. The Board took note of document GCF/B.33/06 titled "Status of the implementation and resources of the Project Preparation Facility".

237. The Board adopted the following decision:

DECISION B.33/03

The Board, having considered document GCF/B.33/06 titled "Status of the implementation and resources of the Project Preparation Facility":

- (a) *Decides that an amount of USD 18.0 million is to be made available for the Project Preparation Facility to cover anticipated commitments until the end of the first replenishment period of the GCF (i.e. 2023); and*
- (b) *Requests the Secretariat to consult with Board and alternate members, national designated authorities, accredited entities and active observers with a view to presenting to the Board for its consideration no later than at the thirty-sixth meeting of the Board:*
 - (i) *Revised operating modalities for the Project Preparation Facility;*
 - (ii) *A revised list of activities that can be supported by the Project Preparation Facility; and*
 - (iii) *A review of funding for the Project Preparation Facility.*

(c) Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme: work programme and budget for 2022–2023

238. The Co-Chairs opened the agenda item and drew the attention of the Board to document GCF/B.33/07 titled "Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme – work programme and budget 2022–2023".

239. The Co-Chairs invited a representative from the Secretariat to provide an introduction.

240. The Director ad interim of the Division of Country Programming, Ms. Carolina Fuentes, provided an overview of readiness operations and explained that the programme had expanded to support 141 countries across Africa, Asia-Pacific, Eastern Europe, and Latin America and the Caribbean. As at the end of May 2022, the Secretariat had approved 590 readiness requests for a total value of USD 413.97 million, including 82 grants for adaptation planning and 508 grants for other readiness support. Ms. Fuentes noted that the demand for readiness resources remained strong, with 113 readiness proposals officially submitted to the GCF. In order to respond to this demand, the work programme for 2022–2023 and a respective budget request of an additional allocation of USD 166.94 million were presented. She indicated that the existing Readiness Programme strategy, approved by the Board in 2022, had proved robust and flexible enough to respond to countries' evolving needs and accommodate existing demand, and it was therefore recommended that the objectives and outcomes of the B.22 strategy would remain for 2022–2023. Ms. Fuentes also presented the operational improvements underway in response to stakeholder feedback, to increase the efficiency, effectiveness and strategic alignment of the Readiness Programme, including enhanced co-development support, a streamlined review process, codification of review standards, and the roll-out of the Readiness Results Management Framework and the Portfolio Performance Management System.

241. The Co-Chairs thanked the Director ad interim of the Division of Country Programming and informed the Board that, following feedback received from consultation sessions, the Secretariat had revised the draft decision to offer greater clarity on the consultations in developing a new strategy and the timeline involved. The objective was to have a revised strategy for the Board's consideration by B.35.

242. The Co-Chairs invited the Board to adopt the revised draft decision before it and opened the floor for comments.

243. The extensive discussion that followed covered several specific points and recommendations, but common themes included the critical role of the Readiness Programme in strengthening country ownership and institutional capacity; the need to drastically simplify and expedite Readiness Programme processes; and the need to clearly distinguish between but also synergize the efforts of the Readiness Programme and the Project Preparation Facility (PPF). Some Board members also congratulated the new Director ad interim of the Division of Country Programming for taking up this role.

244. The Board member representing the small island developing States (SIDS) stated that the Readiness Programme was pivotal in enabling countries, in particular SIDS, to directly access climate finance from GCF. GCF had this obligation as an entity that served both the Paris Agreement and the Convention. The Readiness Programme was a crucial part of the GCF structure. A number of policies and strategies had identified the Readiness Programme as critical to their successful operationalization. Some of these policies and strategies included, among others, the Integrated Results Management Framework (IRMF), accreditation framework and the forthcoming Strategic Plan, and the simplified approval process. However, since the adoption of the current Readiness Programme strategy and work programme, the scope of the Readiness Programme had continued to increase without a commensurate increase in funding. The SIDS seat was extremely concerned about this fact and hoped that this would be corrected in the revision process of the Readiness Programme strategy and work programme.

245. Additionally, the SIDS seat wished to signal some initial key positions for the revision process. First, the SIDS seat wished to propose the establishment of a direct access entity (DAE)-specific envelope under the Readiness Programme with at least USD 1 million per year for each DAE. This envelope should be new and additional to the USD 1 million per year for each national designated authority and would incorporate the DAE-specific readiness support that had been created through the adoption of the IRMF.

246. Second, the seat proposed the establishment of a pilot South–South cooperation programme that would be focused on the provision of technical assistance by DAEs for institutional strengthening of potential entities in line with the Readiness Programme strategy.

247. Third, the seat proposed the establishment of an envelope under the Readiness Programme with a one-time USD 3 million for each developing country to develop a national loss and damage assessment and response plan, which would include, inter alia, the development of a national methodology and system to assess and quantify ex-post loss and damage associated with and to address the effects of climate change, and the outlining of approaches on how to manage such loss and damage once it had occurred.

248. Fourth, the seat wished to propose the enhancement of the national adaptation plan (NAP) envelope under the Readiness Programme by shifting this allocation from being provided on a one-off basis to a recurrent basis (once every 8–10 years). This would provide reassurance to developing countries that they would have sustained funding for their NAP process, which was an inherently iterative process.

249. Finally, the SIDS seat proposed the creation of a strategic objective/priority to push for multi-year Readiness requests (allocating up to USD 3 million for three years) under the regular national designated authority (NDA) annual envelope as a means of reducing the transaction costs in project development and reporting.

250. The SIDS seat welcomed the current draft decision text, which included a timetable for the review of the Readiness Programme strategy and work programme, and looked forward to constructively engaging on this important revision process.

251. Supporting the suggestions provided by the SIDS seat, a second Board member highlighted that the Readiness Programme was also essential to least developed countries (LDCs). The Board member stressed the importance of capacity-building, not only within NDAs but also DAEs and project management units, as it was critical to project effectiveness. The Board member also emphasized the importance of structured dialogues, as these provided a venue for countries and the Secretariat to meet and discuss issues in detail. It was crucial for relevant national focal points to be included in these dialogues. With regard to country work programming, the Board member said this should not be a basis or condition to the submission of a project proposal. The countries' nationally determined contributions, national communications and low emission development plans, among other things, should form a sufficient basis. Finally, the Board member wished for Readiness processes to be even faster and requested the Secretariat to find solutions to reduce difficulties in accessing Readiness.

252. A third Board member noted that, though some improvements had been made, support to NAPs was not progressing as quickly as other kinds of Readiness support. The bottlenecks should be identified and addressed. It would defeat the purpose of ensuring readiness if support took over two years to be approved. The Board member also believed the amount for NAP readiness should be reconsidered as it was not enough. In this light, the Board member supported the approval of the requested additional amount of USD 166.94 million for the Readiness Programme.

253. The Board member added that the African Board members were concerned about the limited consultation on the programme and stressed the importance of consulting NDAs, delivery partners and active observers. The Readiness Programme should support the needs of African countries as stated in their NDCs, adaptation communications and NAPs. The Board member welcomed the revision of the Readiness Programme strategy, which should reflect these elements.

254. Another Board member highlighted that SIDS were the most vulnerable to the effects of climate change and should therefore be given priority for climate finance flows, particularly due to their capacity constraints. They therefore urged climate finance providers, including GCF, to make finance flows consistent with the pathway towards low-emission and climate-resilient

development; simplify its accreditation process and access to climate finance; and balance allocation between adaptation and mitigation.

255. Regarding the Readiness Programme, the Board member urged GCF to simplify access by encouraging multi-year Readiness proposals; providing clearer guidance and targeted support for application development; and accelerating approval and disbursement processes. Supporting the earlier recommendation to establish a DAE-specific envelope under the Readiness Programme, the Board member said this envelope would provide much needed support for DAE-specific Readiness activities to enhance DAE capacities. The Board member also urged GCF to continue providing financial resources for activities relevant to averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage in developing countries to the extent consistent with the existing investment, results framework and funding windows and structures of GCF. However, it should be noted that loss and damage should not be bundled together with adaptation, which was why they were recognized as separate articles in the Paris Agreement. There was a need for a dedicated, stand-alone GCF funding window for loss and damage and, as such, the Board member supported the proposal by the SIDS seat.

256. A further Board member asked how the Readiness Programme was different from the PPF. Regarding the requested additional amount of USD 166.94 million, the Board member said they could support its approval as it was in line with previous years' figures. However, this approval was with the understanding that the Secretariat could assure them of the integrity of procurement and operations as well as access to and transparency of results. The Board member also wished to know from which budget line the requested amount would be taken and if it would be subtracted from the commitment authority for the remainder of the first replenishment period of the GCF (GCF-1).

257. On complementarity, the Board member urged the Secretariat to further strengthen coordination and collaboration with other climate funds. The Board member believed there was an opportunity to coordinate on activities relating to NAPs with the Adaptation Fund and the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF). GCF could also potentially coordinate with the Convention on Biological Diversity regarding National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans. Furthermore, GCF should look into harmonizing procedures, templates and formats with other funds to simplify and speed up application processes.

258. A Board member stressed the importance of country ownership and the role of the Readiness Programme in strengthening this. It was important for countries to be able to translate their nationally determined contributions (NDCs) into concrete investment plans and projects. The Board member echoed the need to understand bottlenecks to make processes faster and consult a host of actors to effectively improve and expand the Readiness Programme. In addition to translating NDCs into investment plans, the Board member asked whether the Readiness Programme should also help countries develop more ambitious NDCs. As for Readiness Programme projects in the pipeline, the Board member wished to know why so few projects related to adaptation.

259. Another Board member said that, based on feedback from various NDAs, it was important to foster multi-year Readiness proposals to prevent delays as well as to prioritize national programming to help with the planning and fast-tracking of projects. The Board member stressed that achieving the objectives of the Readiness Programme went beyond financial support; entities should have the capacity to take these funds and produce results. It was necessary to create channels of communication to ensure that entities were in touch with other entities that had already gone through the process and could therefore provide support. Many entities working with GCF for the first time did not continue because they lacked additional technical support. There was also a need for a matchmaking formula for entities to secure co-financing and finalize their proposals. As for NAP readiness, the Board member suggested that GCF should develop case studies on countries that had already gone through the process so that other countries could learn from their experiences and challenges. Kenya was

one such country that could be a case study. Lastly, the Board member supported the proposal of the SIDS seat for NAP readiness support to be recurring instead of a one-time allocation as the NAP readiness support they had received some years ago had not been enough.

260. A Board member was very pleased to note that the Secretariat was organizing the GCF Global Programming Conference 2022, which had not taken place in recent years due to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the indicative dates of 13–15 September 2022 overlapped with the African Ministerial Conference on Environment. The Secretariat should reconsider these dates so that African ministers could attend the Global Programming Conference.

261. On the transformation of NDCs into investment plans, the Board member suggested avoiding a compartmentalized approach. Instead, countries should be given the flexibility to use different planning vehicles such as NAPs or NDCs to develop projects, based on whichever suited the country, in respect of country ownership and leadership.

262. A further Board member reiterated that the Readiness Programme was a crucial element in strengthening country ownership and building lasting institutional capacity for transformational programming, as was stated in the Strategic Plan for the GCF 2020–2023. The Board member supported the proposed decision, highlighting that the revision of the Readiness Programme strategy should look into enhancing linkages with the PPF.

263. Another Board member said that with regard to the technical assistance extended by the Secretariat under the Readiness Programme, it was time to explore offloading this intensive process and looking into local capacities and existing resources within developing countries to take on this work. Instead of the current centralized approach, involving local entities in developing countries could help. As for the PPF linkage, it was important to have a harmonized approach and clear picture of which components each facility was supporting. Regarding the technical support extended by international access entities to DAEs, the assistance they were extending should be mapped.

264. A final Board member stressed the importance of NAPs in the context of country ownership but noted that NAPs could take three to four years to prepare. By the time a NAP was ready, many of the components could already be obsolete. This was something the Secretariat should work on with the countries to ensure that NAPs were actually useful and effective: NAPs should ideally take only 1–1.5 years to develop. Accordingly, there should not be too many restrictions for NAP support under the Readiness Programme.

265. An active observer for civil society organizations (CSOs) was invited to take the floor.

266. The CSOs welcomed the report, especially aspects such as the ongoing development of learning materials (such as the video on gender mainstreaming). They looked forward to the further development of materials on other pertinent issues and policies, including the Indigenous Peoples Policy and the Environmental and Social Safeguards, and how these could be mainstreamed in the readiness and adaptation work programmes of countries.

267. They also welcomed the actions to support NDAs by developing more robust mechanisms for no-objection letters through consultations with stakeholders. However, there was a need for minimum requirements for what constituted a no-objection letter (NOL) (beyond the signed letter) and for those requirements to include ensuring the engagement of all stakeholders in the country – with special attention paid to engaging women, indigenous peoples and local communities – as true country ownership was not limited to government ownership. Further, NOLs should ensure the operationalization of free, prior and informed consent for projects affecting indigenous peoples as well as gender analysis and mainstreaming. GCF should incentivize countries with accountable and inclusive processes in issuing NOLs.

268. The CSOs noted with concern that the document stated that “capacity building efforts for other stakeholders including local stakeholders, private sector and civil societies will be strengthened and guided by the Private Sector Strategy”. The Private Sector Strategy was only

one of many strategies and it might not be suitable for all stakeholders at the country level. This capacity-building should also refer to the guidelines for enhanced country ownership and country drivenness and the operational guidelines for the Indigenous Peoples Policy, among other things.

269. Lastly, the draft decision text should be updated to say that consultations on updates to the strategy on readiness would include observers through the active observers (as opposed to consulting only the active observers, others in their network should also be included). They appreciated being included and would like to see this reflected.

270. The Co-Chairs thanked the Board members and the active observer for the rich discussion and requested the Secretariat to take note of all the suggestions so that these could be considered in the consultation process. The Co-Chairs then invited the Secretariat representative to respond to the questions.

271. The Director ad interim of the Division of Country Programming, Ms. Fuentes, thanked the Board members for their support of her new role. She also appreciated their support for the budget and work programme and assured the Board that the Secretariat was very conscious of the key role the Readiness Programme played in the delivery of GCF's mandate.

272. Regarding increasing support to DAEs, this was part of the Secretariat's programming goals and was also reinforced in the 2020–2023 Strategic Plan along with the need to strengthen DAE capacities. On support provided to date, objective 1 of the Readiness Programme covered capacity-building support for NDAs and DAEs for both pre-accreditation and post-accreditation. Post-accreditation support to develop and implement projects was an emerging area of focus.

273. On the suggestions to create new funding windows, this would be part of the consultations on the revision of the Readiness Programme strategy. Ms. Fuentes explained that all contributions and feedback provided would be considered in this process.

274. As for NAPs, Ms. Fuentes explained that 82 NAP requests had been approved while 31 were in the pipeline. Of the 82, two had reached completion and the rest were under implementation. It was important to note that the Secretariat continued to support the countries in the implementation of their requests. In addition, once their NAPs had been developed, countries could gain access to the other objectives of the Readiness Programme. For example, strengthening institutional governance for NAP implementation fell under objective 2 of the Readiness Programme. If a country wished to focus on pipeline development, objective 4 was one of the avenues it could pursue. The existing window for NAPs could link with other objectives under the Readiness Programme. The Programme endeavoured to be sufficiently flexible to accommodate the needs of countries.

275. With respect to fostering multi-year Readiness proposals, the Secretariat had so far received 19 multi-year proposals and looked forward to more. This was one of the modalities the Secretariat was looking to strengthen through co-development with partners as it would help to enhance operational efficiency.

276. On the processing times of Readiness requests, the Secretariat was aware of the need to streamline the delivery of the Readiness grant cycle and reduce processing time. Currently, it had already reduced processing time from an average of 400 days in 2015 to an average of 170 days for proposals submitted in 2021. Recognizing that this was not enough, the Secretariat had put in place operational measures to enhance the efficiency of the Readiness Programme and further reduce timelines. Some of these measures included streamlining the review process and standardizing review criteria to guide interdivisional review and the co-development phase. This was a work in progress.

277. As for complementarity and coherence, the Secretariat was pleased to acknowledge the significant collaboration GCF had with the Adaptation Fund, the Global Environment Facility

and other climate finance delivery channels. Additionally, the Secretariat had also provided input to the new LDCF strategy, including in relation to adaptation planning support. On harmonizing templates with other funds, the Secretariat was working to understand harmony in methodologies and had launched a study on policies and programmes with the Global Environment Facility under the long-term vision to identify recommendations to support complementarity. This was part of the work programmes the Secretariat shared with other funds. The Secretariat was also working to complement other funds' capacity-building efforts.

278. Regarding initiatives to improve communication among entities, the Secretariat was working to hold more structured dialogues and training sessions. One of the main impacts of COVID-19 was not being able to hold as many in-person dialogues as initially intended. The Secretariat was currently organizing the GCF Global Programming Conference 2022, which would convene NDAs and AEs. Ms. Fuentes noted the schedule conflict highlighted by one Board member. For 2023, the Secretariat was planning to convene more structured dialogues, regional engagements for programming, and training sessions, including on recently adopted policies.

279. With respect to technical assistance, the Secretariat noted the suggestion to enhance the role of local and national entities in providing technical assistance. Currently, the Secretariat had a roster of firms and individual consultants who provided technical assistance at the regional and country level. This assistance was provided on-site whenever possible.

280. On the synergies and demarcation between the PPF and the Readiness Programme, Ms. Fuentes explained that they had the shared objective of pipeline development, but they were distinct in modalities and in terms of who were responsible for implementing these modalities. They were both engineered to provide support to recipient countries at the request of the NDA (in the case of Readiness Programme) and through AEs (in the case of PPF), and both were guided by parameters that had been set by the Board in respective decisions. PPF support was complementary to the Readiness Programme and fundamentally demand-driven by AEs, who usually requested PPF support for funding proposal development. For PPF, a no-objection letter was needed but this was not the case for the Readiness Programme. The Secretariat was working on increasing the synergies between the two programmes. NDAs and AEs could choose which programme to use depending on which stage they were at in project development. This would be part of the co-development efforts to guide partners more closely in identifying the modality of support they might seek for pipeline development.

281. Regarding the comment from the CSOs on the Private Sector Strategy, the Readiness Programme also provided support relating to newly approved policies, such as through capacity-building and the development of frameworks to enhance private sector participation. This was one of the emerging priority areas identified by the Secretariat.

282. Ms. Fuentes explained that the other comments would be considered and addressed as part of the consultations. The feedback provided that day would also be considered in the revision of the modalities of the Readiness Programme.

283. The Co-Chairs thanked Ms. Fuentes for the comprehensive responses. They also thanked the Board members and the active observer once again for their contributions, noting that this discussion marked the beginning of the consultation process.

284. The Co-Chairs invited the Board to adopt the revised decision as presented.

285. With no objection and no further comments, the decision was adopted.

286. The Board took note of document GCF/B.33/07 titled "Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme – work programme and budget 2022–2023".

287. The Board adopted the following decision:

DECISION B.33/04

The Board, having considered document GCF/B.33/07 titled “Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme – work programme and budget 2022–2023”:

- (a) Reaffirms that the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme is a strategic priority for GCF to enhance country ownership, encourage direct access to GCF resources, and strengthen strategic programming during the first replenishment period of the GCF;
- (b) Also reaffirms, recalling decision B.22/11, that the objectives and outcomes for the revised Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme as contained in annex IV to that decision remain for 2022–2023;
- (c) Adopts the proposed work programme for 2022–2023 as contained in annex I;
- (d) Notes the estimated budget for 2022–2023 as included in the work programme for 2022–2023;
- (e) Approves an additional amount of USD 166.94 million to be made available for the execution of the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme;
- (f) Requests the Secretariat to continue to report on the implementation of the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme at the mid-year Board meeting of each year;
- (g) Also requests the Secretariat to undertake consultations with Board members and alternate members, national designated authorities, delivery partners and active observers on updates to the strategy for the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme; and
- (h) Further requests the Secretariat, in consultation with the Co-Chairs, to present to the Board for its consideration a revised strategy for the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme in response to countries’ priorities and needs and taking into account the consultations referred to in paragraph (g) above, by the thirty-fifth meeting of the Board.

(d) Addressing gaps in the current portfolio for measurement

288. The Co-Chairs opened the agenda sub-item and drew the attention of the Board to document GCF/B.33/10 and its limited distribution addenda Add.01 and Add.02 titled “Updates on addressing gaps in the current portfolio for measurement”.

289. They invited a representative of the Secretariat to introduce the item.

290. A representative of the Secretariat, Mr. Vladislav Arnaoudov, Senior Quality Assurance and Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, gave a short presentation.

291. The presentation provided the background of the two-phase approach to the monitoring and evaluation gaps analysis (M&E gaps analysis), where the first phase had concluded with a detailed workplan and budget for all projects for which accredited entities (AEs) had expressed their consent to participate in remediation activities. The high-level trends showed that most of the remediation activities were linked to outcome-level indicators and all participating entities had expressed a strong interest in capacity-building. The representative further explained the projected impact of phase 2 of the remediation actions, which was expected to result in an increase of the share of projects with slight and low-risk ratings from 47 per cent to 70 per cent. Lastly, the representative introduced the proposal for the implementation of phase 2 remediation activities and the delivery modalities of capacity-building, as well as the proposed implementation budget and the indicative timelines.

292. After thanking the Secretariat representative, the Co-Chairs informed the Board that in order to ensure the smooth implementation of the decision, the Secretariat had proposed a

revised draft decision text. This had been transmitted to the Board and was presented on the Boardroom screen.

293. The Co-Chairs invited the Board to adopt the decision and opened the floor for comments.

294. A Board member requested that data for small island developing States (SIDS), and in particular SIDS in the Pacific region, be disaggregated. Twelve per cent of all GCF funding was with SIDS, with Asia-Pacific SIDS accounting for the largest share. In its introduction, the Secretariat had presented the current status versus the portfolio target, which showed the adaptation funding to SIDS, least developed countries (LDCs) and African States was approximately 50 per cent of the adaptation floor³.

295. A second Board member welcomed the document and wished to approve the decision as presented. They requested that, in the future, the Board be given more time to consider any revisions to the decision text before being discussed during the meeting and to make transparent the reasons for the revisions. On substance, the Board member was surprised at the extent to which measurement gaps still existed at the portfolio level and the relatively low level of willingness of AEs to undertake remedial activities identified during phase 1. They underlined the importance of the development, approval and implementation of funding proposals with the measurement of project performance through suitable indicators, using reliable baseline information and means of verification and following a clearly defined project intervention logic. There should be a special emphasis on this for all activities funded in the updated Strategic Plan to ensure better impacts.

296. The Co-Chairs invited an active observer for civil society organizations (CSOs) to take the floor.

297. CSOs welcomed this important initiative and the update on the remediation activities to address the gaps in the current portfolio for measurement. This should improve the impact of projects currently under implementation, strengthen the ability of stakeholders to hold projects accountable and inform the Secretariat of ways to further build capacity and expectations for getting results management and monitoring and evaluation right prior to project and programme approval and implementation.

298. They noted that the initiative was premised on the willingness of AEs to engage and appreciated the AEs that did so. As the three AEs that declined the offer from the beginning were multilateral development banks, CSOs reiterated the importance of working to channel the majority of the GCF's funds through direct access entities (DAEs) that were willing to increase their capacity and demonstrate a connection to their project area. This raised concerns about the willingness of AEs to support participatory monitoring as specified in the monitoring and accountability framework. If an AE was unwilling to engage with the Secretariat, they wondered how enthusiastic it would be to bring stakeholders into the process when that might require providing additional information and framing to enable their meaningful engagement?

299. CSOs requested that some note of the AE's willingness or unwillingness to engage be considered as part of the re-accreditation process. They also hoped that engagement in remediation (or, that remediation was declined) would be clearly reflected in each annual performance report.

300. Noting that remediation activities were required across both mitigation and adaptation projects, they reiterated that the evidence from this initiative, as well as from the downward adjustment of the total emissions reduction estimates from the assessment of 63 approved projects, showed that mitigation projects should be given equal scrutiny to adaptation projects.

³ The Secretariat will provide the data disaggregation as part of the final report to the Board on the results of the remediation activities.

In the future, the lessons learned from this process should inform the review and assessment of funding proposals to avoid the overestimation of impacts.

301. CSOs were keen to see how the capacity-building work under this initiative could inform and strengthen the Secretariat's capacity-building initiatives with DAEs in particular.

302. CSOs did not share the Secretariat's optimism that the Integrated Results Management Framework (IRMF) and the accompanying Results Handbook may prevent the need for future activities, though they certainly shared the hope that it would lessen it. As a clear next step, they urged the Board to begin another assessment with the second batch of 100 funding proposals, as the first assessment that instigated this work covered only the 100 funding proposals that had been approved up to B.22. Furthermore, the Results Handbook for the IRMF was not yet available for AEs.

303. Finally, the GCF observer network requested to be engaged in this consultation process. They observed that the CSOs' general expertise across sectors and their experience in analysing funding proposals on their assumptions and indicators would contribute to strengthening the accessibility and utility of the handbook.

304. The Co-Chairs thanked the active observer and invited the representative of the Secretariat to take the floor.

305. Regarding SIDS participation, the Senior Quality Assurance and Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist wished to assure the Board that the Secretariat had ensured equitable participation by all AEs and projects, while maintaining the voluntary nature of the remediation exercise. In the early stages it had included work by the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environmental Programme (SPREP) with whom initial negotiations had taken place, although they subsequently declined to participate further in the exercise.

306. In terms of comments from CSOs, the Secretariat believed that the remediation exercise would help strengthen results and reporting from GCF projects. The decision text specified that the Secretariat would report back to the Board on outcomes of the exercise. The Secretariat would ensure the participation of CSOs and communities in remedial activities wherever possible.

307. The Co-Chairs thanked the Secretariat representative and invited the Board to adopt the decision.

308. Hearing no further comments or objections, the decision was so approved.

309. The Board took note of document GCF/B.33/10 and its addendum Add.01 titled "Updates on addressing gaps in the current portfolio for measurement".

310. The Board adopted the following decision:

DECISION B.33/05

The Board, having considered document GCF/B.33/10 titled "Updates on addressing gaps in the current portfolio for measurement":

- (a) Takes note of the information presented in the document;*
- (b) Reiterates the commitment of GCF as a learning organization to iteratively improve the integration of sufficient monitoring and evaluation budget and activities for the gathering of evidence in funding proposals and funded activities to ensure credibility of the portfolio and the project/programme results reported;*
- (c) Notes that through a voluntary arrangement, 13 accredited entities agreed to proceed to Phase 2 to implement remedial measures for 21 funded activities;*

- (d) Approves the Secretariat proposal to offer two tracks to the participating accredited entities for Phase 2 of the remediation activities:
- (i) Track 1: Accredited entities directly receive the budget and implement the remediation measures. Under this track, accredited entities will manage the entire remediation exercise, from procurement and supervision of service providers through to the completion of the logical framework improvements; and
 - (ii) Track 2: Accredited entities do not access the budget directly and implement the remediation measures through the Secretariat. Under this track, the Secretariat procures service providers for the accredited entities, but the latter will supervise the service providers and manage the entire remediation exercise;
- (e) Also approves the proposal for the Secretariat to deliver the capacity-building activities requested by the accredited entities using two complementary modalities:
- (i) Modality 1: In-person workshop. The Secretariat will deliver training on prioritized monitoring and evaluation-related knowledge gaps. The training will also be offered to executing entities and could be delivered either in country-specific sessions or regional events, whichever is more cost-effective; and
 - (ii) Modality 2: Monitoring and evaluation help desk. To complement the classroom-style training under the first modality, the Secretariat will establish a monitoring and evaluation help desk that will run for six months after the delivery of workshops;
- (f) Further approves that the Secretariat retain a vendor to provide support in the development of monitoring and evaluation training modules tailored to the monitoring and evaluation-specific requirements of GCF, and the design and management of the monitoring and evaluation help desk;
- (g) Approves the budget of USD 1,832,398 to be executed during the years 2022 and 2023 for the remediation activities referred to in paragraph (d) above (the “Remediation Activities”) and capacity-building activities referred to in paragraph (e) above (the “Capacity-Building Activities”);
- (h) Authorizes the Secretariat to determine the amount of funds to be made available to each accredited entity to implement the Remediation Activities in accordance with the information contained in document GCF/B.33/10/Add.02 (each, a “Remediation Grant”);
- (i) Confirms that the implementation of the Remediation Activities, including the entry into of any relevant legal agreements that may be necessary in order for the Remediation Activities to be implemented, does not fall within the scope of the Policy on Restructuring and Cancellation adopted by the Board pursuant to decision B.22/14;
- (j) Also confirms that all relevant GCF policies that apply to the use of GCF proceeds in the context of funded activities shall be equally applicable to the Remediation Grants;
- (k) Authorizes the Executive Director or his designee to negotiate and enter into legal agreements on behalf of GCF with accredited entities and other parties involved in respect of the Remediation Activities and the Capacity-Building Activities; and
- (l) Requests the Secretariat to update the Board on the changes in the risk rating of the portfolio for measurement at the end of the implementation of remediation activities in Phase 2.

General comment on GCF budget process in relation to agenda item 6

311. Following the approval of the decision under agenda item 6 (d) “Addressing gaps in the current portfolio for measurement”, a Board member requested the floor to make an overarching comment on the budget process in relation to agenda item 6 and its various sub-items. They stated that all budget requests by the different programmes and facilities of GCF should be presented under the general GCF budget which the Board was required to approve annually. It was common practice for additional budget allocations to be considered by the Budget Committee before approval by the Board. As such, programming budgets and administrative budgets should be considered together. This allowed for clear and accountable management of the overall GCF resources. Separate, fragmented requests would create confusion. While they had been supportive of the budget proposals presented by the Secretariat under agenda item 6 and its various sub-items, they wished to put on record that the separate budget requests should be the exception rather than the rule. The Secretariat should present one single budget covering programming and administration. They looked forward to the adoption of this practice going forward.

312. This was echoed by a further Board member.

313. The Co-Chairs confirmed that the comments on this matter were duly noted.

Agenda item 7: Reports from Board committees, panels and groups

314. The Co-Chairs opened the agenda item and drew the attention of the Board to document GCF/B.33/Inf.09 and its addendum Add.01 titled “Reports from committees, panels and groups of the Board of the Green Climate Fund”, which presented the reports of the following:

- (a) Accreditation Committee;
- (b) Accreditation Panel;
- (c) Ad Hoc Selection Committee;
- (d) Budget Committee;
- (e) Independent Technical Advisory Panel;
- (f) Investment Committee; and
- (g) Performance Oversight Committee.

315. They referred the Board to the written reports presented to the Board for information and took it that the Board wished to take note of the reports. They opened the floor for any comments.

316. A Board member raised a concern regarding the fact that the Risk Management Committee (RMC) had still not been constituted. This was problematic and had been discussed under the agenda item 6 “Report on the activities of the Secretariat”, given that the re-accreditation of accredited entities (AEs) depended on this committee. If the process was delayed, it impacted future programming. They wished to know why this had not been constituted and what could be done to resolve the matter as soon as possible.

317. The Co-Chairs said that they were still seeking candidates; the fact that nominations for Group of Latin American and Caribbean States (GRULAC) Board and alternate members had not been received limited the capacity to constitute all committees. This was being dealt with by the Co-Chairs. On the matter raised by the Board member, they were working to present proposals to the Board to address urgent needs in relation to the fact that the RMC had not yet been constituted.

318. A further Board member wished to echo the remarks of the first Board member. They also observed that the guidelines for committees which had recently been adopted by the Board at B.32 had not fully resolved this issue. For said Board member, this was very important, as it was a key aspect of the governance of the institution. If GCF wished to be a leader in the climate space and a reliable partner to AEs, governments and donor countries, this should be resolved quickly.

319. The Co-Chairs referred Board members to an upcoming agenda item 9(a), where there would be an opportunity to address some of the matters raised.

320. Another Board member took the floor but stated that they would make their intervention under agenda item 9(a).

321. Seeing no further requests for the floor, the Co-Chairs stated that the Board had noted the reports from committees, panels and groups.

322. In a separate executive session on the final day of the meeting, the Board considered the appointment of a member of the Accreditation Panel and adopted a decision.

323. The Board took note of document GCF/B.33/Inf.09 and its addendum Add.01 titled “Reports from committees, panels and groups of the Board of the Green Climate Fund” and limited distribution document GCF/B.33/18 titled “Appointment of a member of the Accreditation Panel”.

324. The Board adopted the following decision:

DECISION B.33/06

The Board, having considered limited distribution document GCF/B.33/18 titled “Appointment of a member of the Accreditation Panel”:

Endorses the nomination by the Accreditation Committee of the following expert to the Accreditation Panel for the remainder of the term that started on 1 May 2021 and expires on 30 April 2024:

(i) Ms. Diana Isiye (Kenya; expertise area: fiduciary).

(a) Updated GCF salary structure

325. This agenda sub-item was considered in an executive session.

326. The Board took note of limited distribution document GCF/B.33/14 titled “Updated Salary Structure: Review of GCF’s Salary Scales and Benefits”.

327. The Board adopted the following decision:

DECISION B.33/07

The Board, having considered document GCF/B.33/14 titled “Updated Salary Structure: Review of GCF’s Salary Scale and Benefits”:

- (a) Takes note of the document prepared by the Secretariat titled “Updated Salary Structure: Review of GCF’s Salary Scale and Benefits”;*
- (b) Requests the Secretariat, in consultation with the Budget Committee, to consider this matter until 8 September 2022 and to present to the Board a proposal for developing a stepwise approach for an updated salary structure and addressing other immediately actionable items, including, inter alia, issues related to merit pay, death in service grants, insurance, and parental leave, ahead of a more comprehensive review of the Guidelines, including its compensation framework, which will be brought to the Board at a later stage; and*
- (c) Also requests the Co-Chairs to undertake open and inclusive consultations on the updated salary scale in September 2022 in order to facilitate the Board’s decision-making on this urgent matter and to present a proposal to the Board at its thirty-fourth meeting.*

Agenda item 8: Reports on the activities of the independent units

328. Documents GCF/B.33/Inf.02 titled “Report on the activities of the Information Appeals Panel”, GCF/B.33/Inf.03 titled “Report on the activities of the Independent Redress Mechanism”, GCF/B.33/Inf.04 titled “Report on the activities of the Independent Evaluation Unit”, and GCF/B.33/Inf.11 titled “Report on the activities of the Independent Integrity Unit” were issued to the Board under this agenda item.

329. This agenda item was not opened.

Agenda item 9: Report on the activities of the Co-Chairs

330. This agenda item was not opened.

(a) Co-Chairs’ proposal on the existing review of committees and panels

331. The Co-Chairs opened the agenda sub-item and drew the attention of the Board to limited distribution document GCF/B.33/Inf.12 titled “Final report of the review of the effectiveness of committees and group established by the Board” and document GCF/B.33/Inf.13 titled “Co-Chairs’ note on the review of committees, panels and groups”.

332. The Co-Chairs informed the Board that they wished to further seek the views of the Board and alternate members on several key issues relevant to this review in order to prepare a proposal for B.34 to improve the functioning of committees. They outlined a series of questions on which they sought the views of the Board.

333. They opened the floor for comments.

334. A wide range of views were expressed covering such areas as whether some committees should be merged, given the problem of finding enough Board members for all the committees and, if so, the importance of carefully planning the transition where two committees were to be merged; how to improve decision-making in committees while maintaining the principle of consensus used in Board meetings; the lack of transparency in committees compared to the Board and what solutions might exist while enabling the committee space to be one where members could express themselves more freely; options to allow rotation of Board members

across committees and whether non-committee members could also assist committees from time to time; how to increase engagement with committees, as active participation was key to their effective functioning; the importance of gender balance while recognizing the limitations both in respect of the balance or lack thereof in terms of Board membership as well as the key role of constituencies in making nominations; the need for regional and subregional balance; the need for greater stability in committee membership; which committees should be responsible for the independent units; whether and, if so, which further powers should or could be delegated to committees; and effective committee functioning should not be measured merely by whether a committee had met or not.

335. The main areas of divergence were on whether committees should be merged or not, and on whether it was appropriate for committees to operate with the same level of transparency as Board meetings.

336. On merging committees, of those Board members who made interventions, four supported doing so while three did not. In terms of those favouring such a consolidation, as recommended by A2F Consulting in their review in limited distribution document GCF/B.33/Inf.12, one expressed support for the creation of a new Governance Committee as proposed in the review. This was also supported by another Board member, as this meant that several other committees could be consolidated. Given the fairly light workload of the Accreditation Committee (AC), they also agreed with the proposals to merge the AC and the Investment Committee (IC). A further Board member agreed with the recommendation by the consultants to merge the AC and IC and suggested that the Ethics and Audit Committee (EAC) and Risk Management Committee (RMC) also be merged. In this respect it would be necessary to consider whether the assessment of accreditation master agreements (AMAs) should be taken over by this new committee. At the same time, apart from the Budget Committee, all terms of reference (TORs) would need to be reviewed. Furthermore, they pointed out that the Board should consider which committee would provide guidance and set direction for the independent units. Currently the Independent Integrity Unit (IIU) and Independent Redress Mechanism (IRM) were supervised by the EAC, but after possible consolidation it would be appropriate for the IIU to be supervised by a new Governance Committee and the IRM by the new Risk Management and Audit Committee. As for the Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU), it had not had a supervisory committee. Given that its main role was the evaluation of GCF projects, it would be appropriate for the newly merged Accreditation and Investment Committee to provide such supervision.

337. In respect of the fact that the RMC had still not been constituted as had been discussed by the Board under agenda item 7 “Report from Board committees, panels and groups”, a Board member stated that their seat represented Denmark, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. In this regard, the Netherlands had acted as chair of the RMC and it was prepared to continue to do so. Given that the issue appeared to be that there were not enough Board members for the number of committees, they suggested merging the RMC with another committee. They recalled that the Executive Director, Mr. Yannick Glemarec, had stated earlier that it was essential to have a functioning RMC to review contracts, such as AMAs. Without this function, crucial climate investments were being delayed. It was the Board’s responsibility to resolve this as a matter of urgency.

338. The Co-Chairs noted that the report suggested merging committees, including the Performance Oversight Committee (POC), EAC and RMC, which would result in two committees instead of three.

339. However, other Board members did not see the need to merge committees at this stage. Noting that the functions of committees would remain the same, one Board member said that the effective functioning of committees depended on active engagement of Board members. It would therefore be better to encourage more participation in committees, as the effective outcomes of committee work depended on this. They opined that the role of committees

remained significant in advancing the work of the Board and helped to reduce pressure on the Board. This was supported by two further Board members, with one opining that committees helped both the Secretariat and the Board. They wished to see more details regarding proposals to merge committees and create new ones, particularly bearing in mind the roles of committees, so that the overall advantages and disadvantages could be considered.

340. The Board member who had highlighted the importance of active engagement in committees also stressed the importance of ensuring consistency wherever possible in committee membership. It was noted that seat-sharing arrangements between different countries sometimes resulted in a lack of stability on committees. They understood that this stemmed from political arrangements, but it would be useful to see how this could be resolved so that membership was consistent or even permanent.

341. A further Board member concentrated their remarks on the importance of thinking through the transition process should the Board decide to merge some committees. It was important to consider the timing as this could adversely affect pending work streams. Committees should be able to complete their existing mandates. In contemplating mergers, thought should be given not just to committees covering similar thematic areas but also to their current workload. Separately, they wondered on how many committees one Board member should serve and if, to achieve regional balance, a Board member could serve on more than one committee?

342. On the question of delegation to committees as recommended in the review, a Board member expressed a reluctance to support further delegation as the recently adopted committee guidelines had not addressed many issues. These included documents being stuck in committees indefinitely.

343. Another Board member focused their intervention on decision-making in committees. Compared to multilateral development banks, GCF committee work was constantly undermined by how the consensus principle, as applied in Board meetings, impacted committee business. This meant that one or two members could block progress. It was sometimes difficult to find consensus because it would be necessary to ask every Board member. They urged those holding minority positions in committees to show a little more flexibility in applying the consensus principle where the majority of members were in agreement. Linked to this, they also raised the question of the lack of transparency in committees compared to that shown during Board meetings which were, for example, webcast. This resulted in a situation where the Board were suddenly surprised by topics because documents seen in committee had not been seen by the wider Board. They opined that greater transparency would help in this regard. Finally, they suggested that it would be useful for committees to have the assistance of non-committee members from time to time to get their views on certain topics.

344. At the same time another Board member noted that the committee format provided a place for more open discussions where issues could be progressed outside of public Board meetings. As such, while they very much supported as much transparency and openness as possible, it would have to be on a case-by-case basis within each committee. A further Board member suggested that as committees operated on behalf of the Board, that all committee reports be shared with the Board on a limited distribution basis. This could apply to all committees, except perhaps meetings of the EAC and POC as they dealt with confidential matters. This approach would be an important step towards greater transparency and provide the Board with information on how items were progressing in committee.

345. Another Board member recommended that the terms of all committees should be aligned and that there should be no duplication of functions. They hoped that the recently adopted committee guidelines would help to resolve a number of issues, including difficulties of obtaining quorum and ensuring gender balance. On the latter point, GCF should be a leader in ensuring gender was central to its work in the climate space and this had to start at the top, that

is in the Board. Countries should pay attention to this when selecting Board members and no committee should be without female representation. In this regard, they were pleased at progress made in the EAC. Finally, they suggested that the Co-Chairs ask Board and alternate members to submit written comments on the functioning of committees so that new ideas could be put on the table.

346. The Co-Chairs confirmed that they would follow up on this suggestion.

347. In respect of gender, while welcoming efforts to ensure gender balance, a Board member said that it was important to note the reality that the nomination of members was the responsibility of regional constituencies. While also supporting the importance of striving for gender balance, another Board member echoed the comments regarding the issues faced by regional constituencies who had to ensure a regional and subregional balance on committees. They noted that in developed countries, even advisers were rotated among the membership. This was a flexible arrangement provided by the Board to ensure effective and active participation by all members. They opined that it should not be seen as a constraint and the Board should remain open to all such possibilities. A third Board member echoed the point about the role of regional constituencies in nominating Board members and reminded colleagues that the Board had no influence over nominations.

348. On the remarks made by the Board member regarding inconsistent committee membership, the Co-Chairs invited the Board member and others to provide any specific suggestions on how to ensure greater stability of committee membership.

349. A final Board member stated that, as a new member of the Board, they had been asked to attend a meeting of the EAC, which had not met for two years. They opined that the effectiveness of a committee could not be determined by whether it had met or not. All committees needed to function effectively otherwise the Board would struggle.

350. The Co-Chairs thanked the Board members for the views expressed. They reiterated that they would come back with proposals at B.34 and confirmed that they would take account of the existing workload of committees in considering any mergers. They said they would welcome further comments in writing from Board members and suggested that these be provided by the end of August so that the Co-Chairs could consider them in September ahead of B.34.

351. The Board took note of limited distribution document GCF/B.33/Inf.12 titled “Final report of the review of the effectiveness of committees and group established by the Board” and document GCF/B.33/Inf.13 titled “Co-Chairs’ note on the review of committees, panels and groups”.

352. No decision was taken under this agenda item.

Agenda item 10: Consideration of funding proposals

353. The Co-Chairs opened the agenda item and drew the attention of the Board to document GCF/B.33/02 titled “Consideration of funding proposals”, and its addenda Add.01–04 (general distribution), Add.05/Rev.01 and Add.06–07 (limited distribution).

354. They thanked all those Board members who had submitted written questions to the Secretariat in a timely manner to allow for effective preparations.

355. They also noted that a technical session had been held on 12 July 2022 to address questions and comments from Board members. They thanked the Secretariat and accredited entities (AEs) for engaging in the session.

356. With reference to the Policy on Ethics and Conflicts of Interest for the Board of the Green Climate Fund, the Co-Chairs invited any Board members and active observers who wished to

declare a conflict of interest, or who wished to refrain from the deliberations on any of the funding proposals, to do so.

357. A Board member declared a conflict of interest in relation to the Gambia project (FP188) on behalf of their alternate who represented least developed countries (LDCs), noting that the alternate would not take the floor when this funding proposal was considered.

358. The Co-Chairs invited the Secretariat to provide an introduction to the package of funding proposals before proceeding to consider the funding proposals one at a time.

359. The latter would include a brief introduction by the Secretariat to the funding request for each funding proposal.

360. Representatives from AEs would be able to respond to questions when their respective funding proposals were being considered.

361. A representative of the Secretariat, Deputy Executive Director ad interim, Mr. Henry Gonzalez, presented an overview of the four funding proposals and the projected portfolio of GCF should both be approved.

362. Mr. Gonzalez noted that the Secretariat submitted five projects to the independent Technical Advisory Panel (TAP), of which four had been endorsed. In accordance with decision B.17/09, paragraph (j), the non-endorsed funding proposal would be revised by the AE to address the comments made by the independent TAP and be presented at a future Board meeting.

363. Mr. Gonzalez noted that there were no direct access entity (DAE) funding proposals being presented at this meeting. So far, in 2022, the Board had approved three funding proposals from DAEs, and there were seven funding proposals from DAEs for B.34 amounting to over USD 574 million. As explained earlier in the meeting by the Executive Director, the reasons for this were that the commitment authority had a stronger allocation to the second half of the year. Furthermore, there were four Board meetings in 2022 instead of the normal three per year, which meant managing the pipeline for those four meetings. In addition, GCF faced re-accreditation issues that could have an effect on three DAEs if the accreditation master agreement (AMAs) were not finalized. The most important aspect was to continue supporting DAE capacity-building. It was clear that it took longer to bring DAE funding proposals to the Board. Looking at the pipeline for the rest of the first replenishment period of the GCF (GCF-1), there were eight private sector proposals that had been provided with readiness and Project Preparation Facility (PPF) technical assistance for funding proposal development.

364. An overview of the distribution by geographical region, thematic area, and financial instrument, in both nominal and grant equivalent terms, were provided. The presentation also included the expected emission reductions and the number of beneficiaries, along with the portfolio distribution across the eight results areas.

365. The Co-Chairs thanked the representative and opened the floor for general comments on the package of funding proposals.

366. General comments focused on continuing concerns regarding the lack of projects from DAEs and on adaptation, in addition to broader observations from some of the specific funding proposals. Board members also expressed thanks to the Secretariat representative for the good overview and for the responses provided to questions ahead of the meeting.

367. While they had hoped more than four funding proposals would be presented at B.33, this was understandable given the work on other projects and the fact there would be seven proposals from DAEs in the B.34 pipeline, as explained in the overview by the Secretariat. However, they noted the allocation of 17 per cent in nominal terms and 19 per cent in grant equivalent terms for the overall portfolio for DAEs. This ratio was of concern. They wished to see a greater allocation to DAEs in line with guidance from the Board.

368. A second Board member stated that they wished to make remarks on behalf of the African Group of Board members and developing country colleagues:

“Over the last several Board meetings the ratio between direct access approval and international approvals has grown rapidly. Similarly, the GCF continues to struggle to abide by the focus on the Governing Instrument provisions to support local private sector actors, local financial institutions and micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and there remains a heavy reliance on multilateral development banks to channel GCF funding to developing countries. The proposed DAE target for 2022 presents a goal of 9–14 funding proposals for a total of USD 550 million to be submitted to the independent TAP. In relation to the achievement of the funding targets for 2022, to date we note the following:

- (a) At B.31 only 1 DAE project was submitted for approval;
- (b) At B.32, only 2 DAE projects were submitted for approval;
- (c) At B.33 there are no DAE projects; and
- (d) Among these 3 approved projects, only 1 national DAE/private sector and 1 regional DAE are accessing the GCF.

We understand from the Secretariat that additional DAE projects are to be submitted for B.34. We take note of the reasons presented. However, the fact that there is no balance in funding proposal approvals at each Board meeting is not acceptable to us as developing country Board members and representatives of developing countries to the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement. In this regard, we need to see significant DAE funding targets for the Board’s decisions at B.34, that significantly increases the number of entities that are accessing the GCF. We therefore ask the Secretariat to come back to the Board with (a) a more ambitious DAEs target; and (b) disaggregated information and targets for the various types of DAEs –development finance institutions, national, regional and private sector.

In this regard, we propose the following three paragraphs to be included in the decision of the Board:

- (a) *Expresses concern* about the lack of balance in the B.33 portfolio and that the projected increase in the number of DAE projects in the portfolio has yet to materialize as agreed in the resource allocation parameters for the GCF-1 programming period;
- (b) *Underscores* the need for greater balance in the B.34 portfolio and future portfolios; and
- (c) *Urges* the Secretariat to present a comprehensive plan in their work plan for consideration at B.34 for balancing the portfolio, scaling up resources for direct access entities, and scaling-down large programmatic funding for MDBs and replacing this with programmatic funding for countries.”

369. This statement was supported by another Board member who wished to know more about the issues and challenges from the Secretariat and the independent TAP. They requested clarification on the process by which issues discussed between the Secretariat and the independent TAP or between the independent TAP and the AE were communicated to countries. It appeared as if there might be conversations between the AE, the independent TAP and the Secretariat but that countries were not involved. Issues might be more readily resolved if these three bodies discussed the issues together.

370. Noting that there were no funding proposals from DAEs at B.33 and fewer projects from DAEs compared to international access entities (IAEs) in the overall total, a further Board

member requested that the Secretariat make greater efforts to meet the target of more DAEs, achieving a better balance between DAEs/IAEs and stronger cooperation between IAEs and DAEs. It was important to help developing countries to build their adaptive capacity and strengthen their resilience to climate change. They looked forward to seeing more adaptation projects. Observing that one project had not been endorsed by the independent TAP, they hoped to see improved guidance and communication to AEs on project design.

371. The views expressed by the preceding Board members were echoed by another Board member who was disappointed at the low number of DAE projects. They wished to see more funding proposals from DAEs at the next Board meeting. It was important to ensure a significant increase in adaptation projects. GCF was far behind in terms of mitigation/adaptation balance. This matter should be treated in a transparent way and with a sense of urgency.

372. A final Board member to take the floor on this theme stressed that DAEs were GCF's comparative advantage. Given that in earlier conversations on the previous day, there was agreement to increase the focus on this area, it might be necessary to move to a significantly more ambitious metric on DAEs (much greater than the existing one, which was much lower than 50/50), rather than one which was merely achievable, which could be reflected in the Strategic Plan for the GCF 2024–2027. In thinking about quantifiable, clear, actionable, and ambitious outcomes for the next strategic plan or a different forum, this issue should be a top priority. They welcomed the decision text proposed by the Board member representing the African Group of Board members and the wider developing country constituency, which they wished to understand in more detail. They recommended that the DAE outcomes should be more ambitious in the future and reiterated that this was GCF's comparative advantage.

373. Turning to a second theme, two Board members highlighted some general points emerging from the batch of funding proposals.

374. The first Board member was pleased to see comprehensive solutions through a cross-cutting approach to projects. They singled out FP189 in this regard, which was not just an e-mobility initiative but an approach which harnessed the potential renewable energy deployment in the region and the adaptive solutions for the urban environment of e-mobility. This was an exemplary project for others to follow, where urban interventions adapted mitigation approaches in addition to improving resilience by working on infrastructure and built environment. They also highlighted FP190 (Climate Investor Two), which demonstrated commercial viability and thus facilitated knowledge transfer among a wide range of countries. It not only focused on traditional infrastructure investment in which the private sector was usually interested, it also involved nature-based solutions to protect, preserve and restore river, land, coastal and marine ecosystems. Regarding the potential project focus on a methane capture and waste facility, they encouraged the AE to assess the potential uses of the captured methane to lead to more transformative change.

375. The second Board member also highlighted FP190 as an interesting proposal because it blended finance and aimed to de-risk private sector investment to entice more investment. It focused on a mix of countries to spread risk and to entice private sector entities to invest in countries in Africa and Asia. To make this possible, they had solicited and received 19 no-objection letters, which was a great achievement. They opined that the proposal ticked many boxes of GCF and its Private Sector Strategy. It was of utmost importance to mobilize the private sector as GCF would not be able to achieve its goals without private sector investment.

376. The Co-Chairs invited an active observer for civil society organizations (CSOs) to take the floor.

377. The active observer stated that once again CSOs were concerned that all of the funding proposals being considered at B.33 were from IAEs. The majority of the GCF portfolio of approved proposals (78 per cent) had been delivered through IAEs. B.33 only further exacerbated the imbalance that had long existed. As they had noted before, it was not enough to

accredit DAEs; work must continue to build their capacity to bring forward funding proposals for approval. In relation to imbalance, the GCF might also further place DAEs at a disadvantage if, in the case of “retiring” or “graduating” DAEs, this took place based on unclear criteria, as suggested in the proposed accreditation strategy document. They wished to highlight that in the report to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, it noted that the “fastest ever project” was an enhanced direct access project that moved from approval to disbursement in a little over a month. They implored the Secretariat and Board to amplify the support extended towards DAEs to bring forward sound funding proposals. Additionally, they reiterated that success should not be measured in the quantity of money being programmed, but in the quality and projected impacts of the projects and programmes themselves.

378. Secondly, CSOs noted that all the proposals had been classified as cross-cutting. While the document stated that the share for adaptation was over 50 per cent in grant equivalency, they opined that it was often difficult to determine how much actually went to adaptation versus mitigation in cross-cutting programmes. It was necessary to be conscious that it was very easy to fall into the trap of counting everything as climate finance or being climate-related. CSOs also noted with concern the significant imbalance in the pipeline towards mitigation projects.

379. Thirdly, CSOs continued to have concerns about large programmes across multiple countries, especially when the funding proposals were largely opaque and provided very little insight into where subprojects would take place and what these subprojects would be, and how effectively the safeguards would be applied in subprojects. Having more transparency on the likely subprojects enabled greater engagement at the local level, which often led to better, more effective outcomes. They continued to look forward to engaging in the development of the policy on programmatic approaches and hoped that its development would include timely consultation, including of observers.

380. The funding proposals made reference to the Environmental and Social Policy, Gender Policy and Indigenous Peoples Policy, but some proposals fell short in providing qualifiers and indicators of how these policies were applied. It was of importance that funding proposals presented their adherence to policies in practical terms such as presenting Indigenous Peoples Plans. With regard to gender, the Gender Action Plans often failed to address in detail the critical points identified by the Gender Assessments. Moreover, most Gender Assessments ignored the voices of local women, which could be incorporated through interviews or consultations. Furthermore, entities must elaborate their Gender Assessments and Gender Action Plans in a timely manner, as this made it possible for them to include all the elements required to comply with the GCF Gender Policy.

381. The Co-Chairs expressed thanks for all the comments and invited the Secretariat to take the floor.

382. Regarding DAEs, Mr. Gonzalez stated that the Secretariat was indeed focusing its efforts on increasing the number of DAEs and supporting them. The direction of travel demonstrated this. At B.28, DAEs represented 12 per cent of all approved projects. Up to and including B.32, this had risen to 18 per cent.

383. Mr. Gonzalez thanked Board members who recognized that the pipeline building had different constraints, and that the pipeline cycle had different rhythms.

384. In the first half of 2022 there were also issues external to the pipeline with the commitment authority. Furthermore, not having the Risk Management Committee was potentially putting at risk the finalization of the AMAs. The Deputy Executive Director ad interim expressed appreciation for the support from the Co-Chairs in addressing this.

385. The Board had recently approved important policies and tools, including the project-specific assessment approach, that would allow the Secretariat to present more funding proposals for Board consideration from DAEs.

386. Regarding the importance of engaging the local private sector and greening the financial systems at the local level, the recently approved Private Sector Strategy is another valuable tool in continuing to support an important backbone in developing countries, namely that of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. As mentioned by a Board member, there would be an opportunity in this regard to set an ambitious goal possibly linked to GCF-2.

387. As an example of how the Secretariat was providing DAEs with project development support, 8 out of 11 DAE private sector proposals targeting the remainder of GCF-1 (B.34–B.37) had been provided with readiness, PPF, technical assistance and consultancy support for funding proposal development. Assuming the seven projects could be brought to B.34, this would enable the Secretariat to meet its key performance indicators and the independent TAP's presentation on DAEs. The Secretariat approach was one of higher ambition, and it would continue to focus on this.

388. Regarding the coordination with independent TAP, the Secretariat recognized the independence of the Panel. However, it was clear that both the Secretariat and the independent TAP worked towards the same mission. The two bodies were in close collaboration to ensure the funding proposals not endorsed by the independent TAP could be presented for reconsideration as fast as possible. This was the case for the project not endorsed by the independent TAP for B.33. This proposal would be re-sent to the independent TAP for reconsideration and, if endorsed, it would be presented at the next Board meeting.

389. With reference to the independent TAP engaging with DAEs to correct issues that were found in the assessment, it was guided by the B.17/09 mandate. In addition, the Investment Committee was taking steps to have the right mix of expertise, both in terms of finance and sectors, in the independent TAP.

390. Re thematic targets, in grant equivalent terms, GCF was currently at 49 per cent adaptation and 51 per cent mitigation. The goal was 50:50 by end of GCF-1, and the Secretariat remained committed to this.

391. Finally, Mr. Gonzalez highlighted efforts to ensure a focus on innovation in funding proposals. E-mobility was one such theme. One such project in India had been presented at B.32, and another in Latin America would be presented at this Board meeting. Water, as part of adaptation, was another area where the Secretariat was seeking to innovate and to bring more proposals to the Board.

392. The Co-Chairs thanked the representative and confirmed that the Board would now consider individual funding proposals.

Funding proposal 187 titled “Ouémé Basin Climate-Resilience Initiative (OCRI) Benin” by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

393. The Co-Chairs opened FP187, as contained in document GCF/B.33/02/Add.01 and 07.

394. They informed the Board that the representative of the AE supporting the project (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)) was present in the virtual Boardroom in case of questions.

395. A representative of the Secretariat, Ms. Verónica Gálmez Márquez, Deputy Director ad interim of the Division of Mitigation and Adaptation, introduced FP187, which was a cross-cutting project in Benin requesting USD 18.4 million in GCF grants with co-financing of USD 16.86 million. The local food systems of the upper and middle Ouémé Basin were highly vulnerable to climate change, and the increasing frequency of extreme weather events, mainly

flash floods and droughts, had direct impacts on the productivity of the food systems of the local population.

396. The project aimed to address these climate impacts by bringing adaptation solutions to the agricultural production system in the Ouémé Basin. The project would scale up climate-resilient agriculture and low-emission agroforestry practices, build waterworks to reduce soil erosion and run-off, and improve overall land and water management in the target areas. It would reduce the vulnerability of 330,000 small-scale farmers to increasing climate impacts and to extreme weather events through a mix of hard and soft climate-resilient measures.

397. The Co-Chairs thanked the representative of the Secretariat and drew the attention of the Board to the draft decision contained in annex I to the parent document, and therein, paragraph (b) of the draft decision.

398. They invited the Board to approve the decision, thereby approving the funding amount requested for funding proposal FP187, subject to the specified terms and conditions.

399. They opened the floor for comments.

400. The Co-Chairs invited an active observer for civil society organizations (CSOs) to take the floor.

401. The active observer stated that CSOs appreciated the funding proposal's focus on community-driven needs and community-led solutions through the Dimitra Clubs,⁴ as well as the peer-based learning encapsulated within the Farmer Field Schools approach. They continued to consider food sovereignty a key goal in all projects involving agriculture and looked forward to following this project's implementation, where they hoped cash crops were not valued above food security and that the means considered for improving livelihoods, which often involve marketization and global supply chains, were not conflated with the ends of nutrition, well-being and sustainable livelihoods.

402. CSOs also appreciated the continued engagement that FAO offered when they had a funding proposal before the Board, as well as their prompt attention to their written questions from the technical session. Based on our recent discussion with FAO, they expected to see a revised Gender Action Plan guiding action as the project began implementation. They reminded AEs and the Board that quantitative indicators and targets in Gender Action Plans should be accompanied by commitments to gender-responsive design elements that reflected the transformative processes and procedures that would be put into place to achieve the targets. Outlining these actions showed that the gender assessment process was actually informing site-specific design and enabled a level of reporting against the Gender Action Plan in the annual performance report that was actually demonstrative of the effort deployed, in contrast to the frequent inadequate reports which merely provided data on the sex-disaggregation of attendance at meetings or trainings. Critically, a Gender Action Plan that was robust in this way also enabled adaptive management of key elements when targets were not achieved, with learning shared with other projects, something also facilitated by having targets that were evaluated periodically and progressively throughout the project.

403. CSOs also reminded AEs that while gender assessments should inform initial targets that were realistic given the project context and baseline data, the goal was to actually advance gender equality. An effective Gender Action Plan should demonstrate clear consideration so as not to reflect a status quo that was inequitable, but to push the bar so that the project could indeed be more effective, sustainable and transformative, with all genders supported to participate, lead, claim their rights and access resources.

404. The Co-Chairs thanked the representative.

⁴ Dimitra Clubs are voluntary, informal groups for women, men and youth who discuss common problems and determine ways to address them by acting together and using local resources (Source: FAO).

405. The Co-Chairs asked if the Board was ready to approve funding proposal FP187 for the funding amount request.

406. Seeing no further comments and no objections, funding proposal FP187 was approved for the amount of funding requested.

Funding proposal 188 titled “Climate Resilient Fishery Initiative for Livelihood Improvement in the Gambia (PROREFISH Gambia)” by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

407. The Co-Chairs opened FP188, as contained in document GCF/B.33/02/Add.02 and 07.

408. They informed the Board that the representative of the AE supporting the project (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)) was present in the virtual Boardroom in case of questions.

409. A representative of the Secretariat, Ms. Verónica Gálmez Márquez, Deputy Director ad interim of the Division of Mitigation and Adaptation, introduced FP188, which was a cross-cutting project in the Gambia requesting USD 17.2 million in GCF grants with co-financing of USD 7.8 million. The fishery sector was facing numerous challenges from climate change impacts. Communities across the country relied heavily on the Gambia River for their livelihoods, with artisanal fisheries forming the backbone of the livelihoods of many vulnerable and rural poor communities. These were threatened as climate change impacted marine, coastal, and riverine fisheries and damaged fishery infrastructure (e.g. landing sites), and the increase salinity and acidity levels impacted the range and availability of fish species.

410. The project responded to these impacts by building resilience in the artisanal fisheries sector by boosting fisheries infrastructure and aquaculture production to help diversify local livelihood strategies and by restoring the key aquatic habitats in the country. The project aimed to support vulnerable and poor fishing communities by (1) introducing technology improvements and processing techniques; (2) increasing the resilience of local fishing infrastructure; and (3) diversifying local food systems.

411. The Co-Chairs thanked the representative of the Secretariat and drew the attention of the Board to the draft decision contained in annex I to the parent document, and therein, paragraph (c) of the draft decision.

412. They invited the Board to approve the decision, thereby approving the funding amount requested for funding proposal FP188, subject to the specified terms and conditions.

413. They opened the floor for comments.

414. A Board member expressed support for the project, noting that it was very relevant for the region with a combination of measures addressing mangrove reforestation and introducing new technologies and capacity-building. Given that the fishery sector had not been addressed much in projects, this was very positive. It also addressed several objectives, including outside of climate and environment. The Board member stated that Germany had submitted questions, which were considered and answered in detail by the AE. These were in respect of industrial fisheries practices and the risks posed in achieving the objective, particularly regarding the non-permanence of sequestration.

415. They still had some further questions. These included the calculation of mitigation potential in relation to how the risk of non-permanence was addressed and what happened beyond the 20-year of period, which needed to be taken into account. Secondly, this highlighted an issue to be taken up when the Board discussed the guides for the sector, given that a tonne of carbon dioxide (tCO₂) sequestered in mangroves was not equivalent to a tCO₂ reduced. They also noted that mangroves are vulnerable to climate change impacts, and the risk of non-permanence was relevant in this respect.

416. Two further Board members raised points regarding independent Technical Advisory Panel (TAP) conditions attached to the funding proposal.
417. The first wished to have more information on the condition imposed by the independent TAP, noting that if the conditions were very difficult for countries to fulfil, this posed a significant challenge. They wished to know from the Secretariat if the independent TAP condition had been discussed with the national designated authority and what the responses had been from the country; this was important for future projects.
418. The second Board member who supported approval of the project endorsed the remarks of the preceding Board member. They stated that they had asked the independent TAP, during a meeting at which the Secretariat was present,⁵ why, if the project went through a series of reviews, it then reached the approval stage and was approved with number of conditions. Did this mean that review process was not rigorous?
419. The Co-Chairs invited the AE to take the floor.
420. A representative of the AE informed the Board that the proposal had been developed in close collaboration with NDA and other government entities in the Gambia, and the conditions proposed by the independent TAP could be met within the timescale and were manageable.
421. They invited the Board to approve the decision, thereby approving the funding amount requested for funding proposal FP188, subject to the specified terms and conditions.
422. Seeing no further comments and no objections, funding proposal FP188 was approved for the amount of funding requested.

Funding proposal 189 titled “E-Mobility Program for Sustainable Cities in Latin America and the Caribbean” by the Inter-American Development Bank

423. The Co-Chairs opened FP189, as contained in document GCF/B.33/02/Add.03 and Add.07.
424. They informed the Board that the representative of the AE supporting the project (Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)) was present in the virtual Boardroom in case of questions.
425. A representative of the Secretariat, Ms. Verónica Gálmez Márquez, Deputy Director ad interim of the Division of Mitigation and Adaptation, introduced FP189, which was a cross-cutting programme covering nine countries: Barbados, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Panama, Paraguay and Uruguay. The programme requested USD 200 million in GCF funding with co-financing of USD 250 million.
426. The Latin America and Caribbean region was highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Given its high rate of urbanization, there was an urgent need to promote sustainable low-carbon urban development and to ensure its critical infrastructure was made resilient to climate change. In Latin America and the Caribbean, 35 per cent of greenhouse gas emissions related to fuel combustion come from the transport sector, which was poised to continue rising faster than those from other sectors.
427. The e-mobility programme aimed to enhance sustainable urban development through electric mobility and increase the quality of life in secondary cities. The programme financed electric bus and electric vehicle fleets, and supported pilot green hydrogen projects and vehicle-to-grid projects for urban mobility. The focus of the programme was on commercial e-mobility, including buses, taxis, institutional fleets, trucks and vessels, and it supported a significant modal shift from private vehicles to various modes of electric vehicle public transport. It also

⁵ A meeting held on the margins of the Board meeting attended by the alternate Board member from the Gambia and representatives from the Secretariat, the independent TAP and the AE.

worked to establish electric-mobility frameworks, including gender actions plans, to support transformative urban mobility that was resilient to climate change.

428. The Co-Chairs thanked the representative of the Secretariat and drew the attention of the Board to the draft decision contained in annex I to the parent document, and therein, paragraph (d) of the draft decision.

429. They invited the Board to approve the decision, thereby approving the funding amount requested for funding proposal FP189, subject to the specified terms and conditions.

430. They opened the floor for comments.

431. A Board member strongly commended the project, which complemented the work of the IADB in small island developing States, particularly in Barbados, the Dominican Republic and Jamaica, which were the direct beneficiaries of the project.

432. The Co-Chairs invited an active observer for civil society organizations (CSOs) to take the floor.

433. The active observer stated that the Civil Society, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities network in the GCF believed that projects that promoted the development of low-carbon, climate-resilient urban transportation systems were a step in the right direction to tackle climate change. However, they had a few concerns on the proposal.

434. Firstly, they were concerned with the central role of green hydrogen. While the proposal clearly stated that it would only develop subprojects tied to green hydrogen and not other types of hydrogen, the production of this type of energy could be as intensive as dirtier energy alternatives and could result in social conflicts over water. The project implementers were attentive to this and stated that the pilot projects in areas with limited freshwater availability must prove that the hydrogen production activity would not reduce freshwater availability. However, it was the view of the CSOs that they should put in place additional safeguards to prevent these types of conflicts wherever freshwater was used. They also noted that in the computation on electricity cost, the proposed actions did not translate as to how much energy was being saved. Furthermore, although the proposal stated the positive co-benefits that a green hydrogen-based transport system would bring to the environment related to mitigation and improvement of air quality, detail was lacking about the socioeconomic and environmental impacts a transition to a low-carbon transport system might create. It should also further elaborate the specific measures it would take related to the ecological and social impacts that transitioning to e-mobility might have in the extraction of “transition minerals”, such as lithium and copper, and the social conflict and negative impacts on communities that such infrastructure projects may bring. To help mitigate these potential impacts, attention must be paid to supply chains, and plans should be put in place to make sure no one was harmed due to the increased demand for these materials. Further consultations with local communities and stakeholders should be a critical, ongoing part of this programme, including that subprojects should be designed and developed with the timely and effective participation of the local communities and stakeholders.

435. Moreover, while the Gender Assessment provided a comprehensive overview of gender data and dynamics in the countries in which the projects would be carried out, as well as in relation to transport and e-mobility, the actions proposed by the Gender Action Plan focused on the incorporation of women in the development of e-mobility technologies, leaving actions that addressed the gendered dimensions of the use and access to transportation behind. This latter consideration should be at the core of each of the actions developed, not only to avoid women’s negative and unsafe experiences with public transportation, but to facilitate an inclusive experience for public transport users of all genders, ages and backgrounds. In relation to the representation of vulnerable and concerned groups, the proposal also failed to point out its efforts to engage and include transport groups (taxi operators, bus operators, bus drivers, etc.) who would be impacted directly or indirectly by the project implementation.

436. Lastly, they wished to highlight to the AE and Secretariat that the allocation of percentages of the project across the results areas and GCF and co-financed funding seemed to be reported incorrectly in section A.4 and urged that this data be corrected as it formed an important basis for understanding the project and the overall GCF portfolio.

437. The Co-Chairs thanked the active observer and invited the Board to approve the decision, thereby approving the funding amount requested for funding proposal FP189, subject to the specified terms and conditions.

438. Seeing no further comments and no objections, funding proposal FP189 was approved for the amount of funding requested.

Funding proposal 190 titled “Climate Investor Two” by the Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden N.V. (FMO)

439. The Co-Chairs opened FP190, as contained in document GCF/B.33/02/Add.05/Rev.01.

440. They informed the Board that the representative of the AE supporting the project (Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden N.V. (FMO)) was present in the virtual Boardroom in case of questions.

441. A representative of the Secretariat, the Director ad interim of the Division of the Private Sector Facility, Ms. Kavita Sinha, introduced FP190, which was a cross-cutting programme covering 19 countries: Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Colombia, Côte d’Ivoire, Djibouti, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Madagascar, Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Philippines, Sierra Leone, South Africa and Uganda. The programme requested USD 145 million in GCF funding. This would enable significant scaling and provide scarce, highly additional donor capital which was required to crowd in further private sector participation in the sector. Thus far, this had been financed primarily with public capital.

442. The water cycle was a critical element of the of global climate crisis, and the feedback loop was complex. While water in riverine, marine and coastal ecosystems had the potential to act as a powerful ‘carbon sink’ that sequestered and avoided greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, improperly managed water and wastewater could become a substantial source of GHG emissions. It was estimated that methane emissions from untreated water and wastewater accounted for 7 per cent of global GHG emissions. The imbalance between the water cycle and climate threatened livelihoods and reduced freshwater availability, putting over USD 6 trillion of developing countries’ gross domestic product at risk.

443. FP190 would finance the development and construction of low-emission, climate-resilient infrastructure projects – combining grey and green solutions – in the water, wastewater and coastal/ocean sectors. To do so, the programme would deploy an innovative whole-of-life financing approach utilizing two operationally inter-linked funds. The Development Fund provided development loans to early-stage projects in their development phase, whereas the Construction Equity Fund provided equity during the construction phase. The prospective fund sizes were estimated at USD 100 million for the Development Fund (of which USD 80 million was part of the programme) and a USD 1 billion Construction Equity Fund (out of which 800 million was part of the programme). The total fund size was USD 1.1 billion, which would enable the construction of USD 2.96 billion of infrastructure projects in 19 developing countries. The subprojects financed, developed and constructed by the programme would provide 11.18 million people with year-round access to a reliable and safe water supply. It would also restore and/or protect up to 1.8 million hectares of riverine, marine, wetland and coastal areas. Additionally, the programme would reduce or avoid a total of 44.65 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂eq) over the implementation period as mitigation impact.

444. The Co-Chairs thanked the representative of the Secretariat and drew the attention of the Board to the draft decision contained in annex I to the parent document, and therein, paragraph (e) of the draft decision.
445. They invited the Board to approve the decision, thereby approving the funding amount requested for funding proposal FP190, subject to the specified terms and conditions.
446. They opened the floor for comments.
447. Several Board members expressed support for the project. One of these said they saw significant added value potential for the project, which addressed crucial water poverty traps. They also noted the relevance and importance of the blended finance structure as a powerful mechanism to mobilize private sector investment at scale as it sent a strong signal to private sector companies. For the project to achieve its objectives, it was important that the specific project pipeline focused on minimizing its ecological footprint and avoided resource exploitation. A careful assessment of potential biodiversity losses was essential, especially with the construction of large infrastructure such as green ports compared to greening existing facilities like wastewater treatment, as there was a risk of negatively impacting ecosystems. It was important that proper economic and social safeguards were considered for each project in the pipeline so that no project would have a negative impact on individuals and communities.
448. Separately, they noted there was USD 100 million provided as a junior equity tranche shared by project donors. Given this, they wished to know if FMO would be a part of this, and if not, why not?
449. A second Board member, who also supported the project, wished to underline the importance of water projects for developing countries. However, they expressed concerns about the use of reimbursable grants for private sector projects, opining that this was regressive. They recommended that the Secretariat and Investment Committee review GCF financial instruments to assess the use of such grants. While many wished to see the private sector active in this space, they cautioned on the use of reimbursable grants by the private sector for certain activities.
450. A Board member stated that the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) was implementing similar projects in some of the target countries in such areas as water, sanitation and ports. They asked that the Secretariat and AEs exchange views with JICA officials at the time of implementation to enhance synergy and avoid duplication. Secondly, noting that the project covered many countries, they asked the Secretariat for its views on project site selection in each of these.
451. Another Board member welcomed the fact that this was the first GCF project that worked in the nexus of adaptation, mitigation and biodiversity co-benefits. As such, they strongly supported it. This was a “sweet spot”, and they wished to see GCF actively identifying and supporting similar projects. On the matter of the private equity portfolio, they noted with satisfaction that when the Board had discussed the portfolio earlier in the meeting, it had been stated that it would not increase the grant equivalent exposure of GCF. The upside of this project was that it would generate a future revenue stream for GCF and would expand the commitment authority in the future.
452. Echoing the comments from an earlier Board member, another Board member wished to know under which GCF policy reimbursable grants had been approved and how this type of financial instrument was used.
453. The Co-Chairs invited an active observer for civil society organizations (CSOs) to take the floor.
454. The active observer welcomed the willingness of both the accredited and executing entities to engage with CSOs. They appreciated the dialogues, which had helped provide further clarity on the project. They especially welcomed their commitment to maintain open avenues for further dialogue during implementation. This would contribute to more transparency not

only during implementation, but also in the pipeline of potential subprojects and accountability around these. They looked forward to these dialogues going forward. However, CSOs continued to have serious concerns about this proposal. As they had pointed out repeatedly with these types of programmes, their key concerns were linked to the inability of stakeholders, including local communities, CSOs, national designated authorities and even the GCF itself, to properly engage in development of and evaluate eventual subprojects and ensure they were designed to not only avoid harm, but also ensure positive outcomes, including adaptation, for all stakeholders and especially vulnerable communities. While they appreciated assurances that this project would not involve subprojects such as dams or carbon capture and storage, the unavailability of an exclusion list in this proposal made this assessment difficult.

455. The case of Climate Investor Two was particularly worrisome because it focused on the development and construction of grey infrastructure projects in terms of ports, water utilities, and other water-related infrastructure. By its very nature, the programme lacked the site-specific context that would allow an ex ante evaluation of climate rationale. The potential for maladaptation existed, for example, by building water-related infrastructure where water resources could be compromised in the future by climate change or exacerbated by the subprojects themselves. It may also prejudice infrastructure as a solution since this could result in the building of infrastructure that enabled agribusiness's continued overuse of water and contributed to corporate profits, when more effective, equitable and ecosystem-based approaches would serve communities and their livelihoods. This type of approach also made it impossible to evaluate the likelihood of projects being implemented in areas where indigenous peoples were present in order not only to avoid harm to them, but to ensure their meaningful participation and engagement in subproject activities.

456. CSOs, local communities and indigenous peoples' groups expressed strong opposition to the privatization of water utilities and concessions, and waste-to-energy projects, both of which were prospective subprojects. These groups understood these kinds of projects exacerbated not only the climate crisis and water scarcity, but also the economic inequalities brought by the privatization of public goods, such as water. The independent Technical Advisory Panel (TAP) also noted that the executing entity did not have a track record in the water sector or ocean-related investments.

457. Additionally, it would be valuable to evaluate the kind of impact the expansion of port infrastructure might have on GHG emissions. Such infrastructure could promote and increase trade and transport of fossil fuels, carbon intensive products and unsustainable production and consumption not rooted in local communities' well-being, food sovereignty and rights to their land and natural resources.

458. Another concern was that scarce concessional finance for adaptation activities in developing countries was being allocated to profit private investors without ensuring real benefits to local communities. CSOs questioned the need to provide concessional finance to private funds, as did the independent TAP. This was especially important when what they sought to privatize were usually public goods and services.

459. In addition, due to the limited time frame within which the consultants were working, the Gender Assessment and the Gender Action Plan lacked the elements required to comply with the GCF Gender Policy. The proposal presented an in-depth gender analysis of some but not all of the countries in which the projects would take place, and engagement with relevant stakeholders was only carried out in some of the countries. Furthermore, the actions presented by the Gender Action Plan were vague, lacking specific information on how they would be carried out, how they would look carefully at countries with different gender contexts, and the expected quantitative goals.

460. For these reasons, CSOs opposed the approval of this programme. They recommended that GCF reconsidered more generally the financing of such programmatic approaches,

especially without a relevant policy in place, in light of its inability to demonstrate ex ante climate benefits, ensure sustainable development, and engage all relevant stakeholders to participate in the design, approval, and monitoring of individual subprojects.

461. The Co-Chairs thanked the active observer and invited an active observer for private sector organizations (PSOs) to take the floor.

462. The active observer said that the private sector welcomed the proposal, which aimed to de-risk investments for the sector to co-invest in impactful climate initiatives. It also welcomed the mix of countries to spread the risk.

463. FP190 was a private sector fund whose main objective was the mobilization of large institutional and commercial investors to invest in emerging economies and into sectors in which they would not usually invest, namely water, sanitation and oceans. This meant that the fund's investment mandate was a balancing act between donors and impact investors and commercial or institutional investments.

464. Climate adaptation projects, and especially in the water sector, often continued to rely on the public sector and did not have straightforward revenue models, which were frequently still based on subsidies. Commercial or institutional investors were not yet comfortable in financing the sector and particularly in developing countries. While there was underexposure by GCF to adaptation projects, this should in no way be interpreted as an abundance of private sector finance for mitigation projects. Many of the developing countries, including the countries targeted by FP190, still needed climate mitigation solutions to achieve their own nationally determined contributions.

465. Climate Investor Two (CI2) secured a high number of no-objection letters (NOLs). As referenced by other Board members, NOLs were not easy to obtain, which meant that these countries saw the value in potential participation in the project origination and pipeline.

466. The fund was designed to (a) take into account the evolving market landscape; and (b) be flexible for investment.

467. Private sector programmes were opportunity-driven. It was therefore not possible to correctly estimate the budget allocation between every one of the 19 different countries over a 20-year lifespan or work out exactly which sector they would be in. There was a balancing act between the private sector's ability to reach the scale required for the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and the GCF's interpretation of country ownership.

468. Regarding reimbursable grants, there were several points.

469. The water, sanitation and ocean sector did not typically attract private sector capital because of development risk. This impacted the return on investment. Furthermore, there was also country risk.

470. Secondly, the programme was designed to assume early-stage project development risk a long time before commercial capital could flow into the projects. This was done via reimbursable grants, which provided technical, design and feasibility studies. These were required to take a project from concept idea to implementation phase. Some might not move forward or may take longer, but after the technical, design and feasibility study, these reimbursable grants were critical to mitigate the risk of success and to know when to move these projects along into the pipeline for construction.

471. Accordingly, de-risking was key. The reimbursable grant in the Development Fund enabled this to be converted into equity in the Construction Equity Fund. When it came to the best way to crowd in private sector investment to support new business models and green finance products, it was all about guarantees. This was a financial instrument approved by the Board for reimbursable grants, which was the same structure adopted for FP099 (Climate

Investor One), approved at B.21 and which had been successfully operating; the executing entity (Climate Fund Managers) was a very experienced fund manager.

472. Finally, the active observer highlighted the importance of transformation. They cited a question posed by the Executive Director the previous day as to what kind of difference could GCF make with three per cent of climate finance resources under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. There had also been a question about what transformation actually looked like. The answer to these questions was this type of project which involved a blended capital solution that was designed to de-risk projects at origination so that the private sector had confidence to co-invest in impactful initiatives.

473. The Co-Chairs expressed thanks for the comments and questions and invited the representative of the Secretariat to take the floor.

474. The Secretariat representative thanked Board members and active observers for their comments and questions. On the question of reimbursable grants, they would respond to the commercial elements and the General Counsel would address the legal aspects. The AE would be able to respond on its participation in the proposal and subproposal screening/selection.

475. The General Counsel, Mr. Douglas Leys, informed the Board that the policy framework for the use of reimbursable grants by the private sector under certain circumstances was decision B.09/04. The proposal was developed by the AE such that the GCF was investing in a Dutch vehicle known as a “*Stichting*”, because Dutch law did not recognize the concept of equity as it was more widely known. To be compliant with the Dutch local law, it was necessary to use a reimbursable grant. Contributions would be made to this vehicle, and while there was a contractual arrangement, there was no share certificate nor were these reflected in the share register as equity. The contractual arrangement was such that GCF would use the reimbursable grant in certain circumstances for subproject pipeline development. Some proceeds would be invested in a construction equity fund to finance the subprojects. Once invested, the returns on the grants follows a waterfall in the same way as equity returns. There would be returns on the reimbursable grant just as with equity dividends. In substance, this arrangement was no different to equity.

476. The Director ad interim of the Division of the Private Sector Facility, Ms. Kavita Sinha, informed the Board that on the commercial side, the financial structure has been designed such that the Development Fund would provide the development loans for the development of the subproject. Furthermore, through the Development Fund, GCF invested junior equity into the construction equity fund, which would then invest equity into the subprojects. All financial returns would be returned to FMO and then to GCF in accordance with the contractual distribution of the equity waterfall, which had had the same commercial effect as if the GCF had an equity investment in the Development Fund or in the Construction Equity Fund. If the Development Fund successfully developed subprojects and the Construction Equity Fund received returns on the investments, GCF would receive its proceeds and an equity-type return on the investment.

477. The Co-Chairs invited a representative of the AE to take the floor.

478. The representative confirmed that FMO was investing USD 40 million in the senior tranche of the construction equity facility. With respect to subproject selection, FMO carried out screenings, particularly related to the conflict-related aspects of every investment. A deeper conflict sensitivity analysis was undertaken where required. FMO followed the guidance from Global Affairs Canada per current practice and also took account of the most recent International Finance Corporation guidance in this regard.

479. The Co-Chairs thanked the representative and invited the Board to adopt the decision.

480. The Board member who had requested more information on the use of reimbursable grants wished to have further clarity on the policy framework within which this financial

instrument was anchored. They opined that it was important the GCF did not create new concepts without endorsement by the Board and that it did not create new precedents.

481. This was echoed by another Board member who also wished to know whether GCF was always going to confirm to the law of countries and institutions where it was necessary to do so.

482. The Co-Chairs invited the General Counsel to take the floor again.

483. The General Counsel drew the attention of the Board to a portion of decision B.09/04 (Financial Terms and Conditions of the Fund's Instruments), which stated:

The Board, having reviewed document GCF/B.09/08 Financial Terms and Conditions of the Fund's Instruments:

- (a) *Notes that the Fund will provide grants both with and without repayment contingency;*
- (b) *Adopts the financial terms and conditions of grants and concessional loans as contained in Annex II to this document;*
- (c) *Decides that use of grants with repayment contingency shall be limited to the private sector and that their terms and conditions shall be determined on a case-by-case basis.*

484. The General Counsel stated that this provided the authority for the use of reimbursable grants in private sector operations and opined that GCF was well within the parameters of what the Board intended in those circumstances. GCF had contractual arrangements which mimicked a traditional equity position and had the same commercial effect as if it were an equity injection into the company.

485. The Director ad interim of the Division of the Private Sector Facility, Ms. Kavita Sinha, informed the Board that reimbursable grants had been used for FP178 (Desert to Power G5 Sahel Facility), where the reimbursable element amounted to USD 40 million out of a total USD 150 million. The same structure was used for FP099 (Climate Investor One), which was approved at B.21.

486. The Board member who had emphasized the importance of not creating new policy concepts without Board approval stated that they were not satisfied with the response from General Counsel on this matter. They wished to have more clarity on how the relevant paragraphs from decision B.09/04 were applicable here and how the instrument was used. They stated that its use had to be uniform across every entity, observing that there was no clarity in developing countries for the use of this type of instrument for the domestic private sector. It was essential to ensure uniform access and availability of all financial instruments to all actors. They suggested that the Secretariat provide further details regarding the application of this procedure; this was a policy intervention that it would be necessary to correct.

487. The Co-Chairs asked the Board member to clarify if they were not in a position to approve the project.

488. The Board member stated that they wished to have more clarity before they could join the consensus.

489. The Co-Chairs thanked Board members for the rich discussion and stated that they would suspend consideration of this funding proposal pending further consultations. They would consider how to revert to the Board during the meeting.

490. The item was suspended.

491. The item was reopened and concluded in an executive session as reflected in the limited distribution B.33 meeting report.

Status of approved funding proposals: Waiver of Board Condition for Post-investment Voting Board Seats in Investee Companies in respect of FP181 (CRAFT - Catalytic Capital for First Private Investment Fund for Adaptation Technologies in Developing Countries)

492. This funding proposal was considered in two executive sessions, and the Board's consideration of this is recorded in the limited distribution B.33 meeting report.
493. On the first opportunity after an executive session (under agenda item 11) the active observer for civil society organizations (CSOs) made the following remarks:
- (a) CSOs were extremely disappointed and believed it to be unacceptable that the consideration of approval of a funding proposal and its ultimate approval was done in an executive session. While they understood that there were matters that the Board had to discuss in executive sessions, the approval of funding proposals was not one and had never been one. Accountability and transparency should not just be lip service and only practised when it was convenient. Participation was a human right. The GCF must continue to be a transparent and open institution and, decisions on funding proposals that impacted the lives of people should be done in an open manner. They called on the Board to commit to not repeat this in the future.
494. The Co-Chairs thanked the active observer and invited the active observer for private sector organizations to take the floor.
495. The active observer stated that under the Governing Instrument for the GCF, the Board was mandated to allow effective participation by accredited observers in its meetings. In addition, the Board was required to invite to participate as active observers two civil society representatives and two private sector representatives, one each from developed and developing countries.
496. Participation did not mean being excluded from the Boardroom when important decisions were taken by the Board. While accepting that executive sessions were necessary at times, accredited observers had never been excluded from the final approval of funding proposals presented to the Board. For FP190, active observers were not enabled to be present. This represented a failure to uphold the Board's commitment to open disclosure and transparency regarding funding proposal approval and, in this case, a private sector proposal, where there had been considerable discussion within the Board. Both civil society and the private sector were impacted by this decision. Not allowing these voices to participate in the final approval set a bad precedent. Furthermore, this went directly against the mandate in the Governing Instrument. They urged the Board to follow its Rules of Procedure regarding participation of accredited observers and not to exclude active observers from funding proposal approval in the future.
497. The Board took note of document GCF/B.33/02 and its addenda Add.01–04 (general distribution) and Add.05/Rev.01 and Add.06–07 (limited distribution) "Consideration of funding proposals".
498. The Board adopted the following decision:

DECISION B.33/08

The Board, having considered document GCF/B.33/02 titled "Consideration of funding proposals":

- (a) *Takes note of the following funding proposals:*
- (i) *Funding proposal 187 titled "Ouémé Basin Climate-Resilience Initiative (OCRI) Benin" by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, as contained in document GCF/B.33/02/Add.01 and 07;*

- (ii) *Funding proposal 188 titled “Climate Resilient Fishery Initiative for Livelihood Improvement in the Gambia (PROREFISH Gambia)” by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, as contained in document GCF/B.33/02/Add.02 and 07;*
 - (iii) *Funding proposal 189 titled “E-Mobility Program for Sustainable Cities in Latin America and the Caribbean” by the Inter-American Development Bank, as contained in document GCF/B.33/02/Add.03 and 07; and*
 - (iv) *Funding proposal 190 titled “Climate Investor Two” by the Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden N.V. (FMO), as contained in document GCF/B.33/02/Add.05/Rev.01;*
- (b) *Approves funding proposal 187 for the amount of USD 18,453,795, submitted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, subject to the conditions set out in annex II and in the respective term sheet set out in document GCF/B.33/02/Add.07;*
 - (c) *Also approves funding proposal 188 for the amount of USD 17,200,000, submitted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, subject to the conditions set out in annex II and in the respective term sheet set out in document GCF/B.33/02/Add.07;*
 - (d) *Further approves funding proposal 189 for the amount of USD 200,000,000, submitted by the Inter-American Development Bank, subject to the conditions set out in annex II and in the respective term sheet set out in document GCF/B.33/02/Add.07;*
 - (e) *Approves funding proposal 190 for the amount of USD 145,000,000, submitted by the Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden N.V. (FMO), subject to the conditions set out in annex II and in the respective term sheet set out in document GCF/B.33/02/Add.05/Rev.01;*
 - (f) *Confirms that the approval set out in paragraph (e) above is based on a case-by-case assessment of funding proposal 190 in accordance with decision B.09/04, paragraph (c);*
 - (g) *Reaffirms that pursuant to annex IV to decision B.17/09, the Executive Director or his designee is authorized to negotiate and enter into legal agreements on behalf of GCF with accredited entities and other parties involved in respect of funding proposals approved by the Board, taking into account any condition approved by the Board in this decision and in the decision accrediting the relevant accredited entity; and*
 - (h) *Authorizes the Secretariat to disburse fees for each funded project/programme approved by the Board as per the disbursement schedule to be agreed in the funded activity agreement in accordance with the policy on fees and the general principles and indicative list of eligible costs covered under GCF fees and project management costs adopted by the Board pursuant to decision B.19/09.*

499. The Board took note of limited distribution document GCF/B.33/03 titled “Status of approved funding proposals: Waiver of Board Condition for Post-investment Voting Board Seats in Investee Companies in respect of FP181 (CRAFT - Catalytic Capital for First Private Investment Fund for Adaptation Technologies in Developing Countries)”.

500. The Board adopted the following decision:

DECISION B.33/09

The Board, having considered limited distribution document GCF/B.33/03 titled “Status of approved funding proposals: Waiver of Board Condition for Post-investment Voting Board Seats in Investee Companies in respect of FP181 (CRAFT - Catalytic Capital for First Private Investment Fund for Adaptation Technologies in Developing Countries)”:

- (a) Approves the waiver of the Board condition as described in document GCF/B.33/03;
- (b) Agrees that the following condition for FP181 (CRAFT - Catalytic Capital for First Private Investment Fund for Adaptation Technologies in Developing Countries) that was set out in decision B.30/03, annex I, table 2: “(c) the investee company has agreed to offer a voting Board seat to CRAFT after the execution of the investment, to ensure appropriate governance” shall be modified as follows: “(c) the investee company has agreed to offer a voting Board seat or a Board observer seat to CRAFT after the execution of the investment, to ensure appropriate governance.”;
- (c) Authorizes the Secretariat to negotiate and execute the relevant legal agreements to reflect the changes approved in paragraph (b) above; and
- (d) Requests the Secretariat to develop guidelines for accredited entities to follow when conducting consultations with national designated authorities when required by the Policy on Restructuring and Cancellation, taking into account the views expressed by Board members at the thirty-third meeting of the Board and other Board meetings on the importance of active consultations with national designated authorities.

Agenda item 11: Consideration of accreditation proposals

501. The Co-Chairs opened the agenda item and drew the attention of the Board to document GCF/B.33/09 titled “Consideration of accreditation proposals” and its addenda Add.01 containing re-accreditation assessments, Add.02 on the status of the fulfilment of accreditation conditions, and limited distribution addenda Add.03–05 and Add.06/Rev.01.

502. With reference to the Policy on Ethics and Conflicts of Interest for the Board of the Green Climate Fund, they invited any Board members who wished to declare a conflict of interest in relation to deliberations on any particular entity, or to refrain from these deliberations, to do so.

503. No declarations were made in relation to the Policy.

504. The Co-Chairs invited a representative of the Secretariat to introduce the item.

505. The representative, Ms. Stephanie Kwan, the Head of the Accreditation and Entity Relations Unit, provided an introduction:

- (a) Update on the status of accreditation:
 - (i) As at 30 June 2022, 113 accredited entities (AEs) had been approved by the Board for accreditation or re-accreditation and had or were in the process of finalizing legal arrangements to formalize their partnership with GCF;
 - (ii) Of these, 76 had completed the accreditation process by making their accreditation master agreement (AMA) effective; and
 - (iii) An additional 8 AEs were in the process of addressing conditions precedent to making their AMA effective and in order to start their accreditation term;
- (b) Regarding re-accreditation, the pipeline continued to grow:
 - (i) 11 AEs had been re-accredited in the previous 12 months;
 - (ii) Another 11 AEs were undergoing the re-accreditation process; and
 - (iii) From 2023 onward, the Secretariat expected a pipeline of about 30 applications per year from entities seeking re-accreditation in order to continue their partnership with GCF;
- (c) GCF had the capacity (i.e. the Secretariat, Accreditation Panel and Board) to process, through to approval, an average of 15 applications per year. To minimize lapses in AE

- accreditation terms, the Secretariat was continuing to focus on processing re-accreditation applications. These 15 applications included those AEs seeking re-accreditation, upgrades and new applicants;
- (d) The representative highlighted that the lack of constitution of the Risk Management Committee (RMC) was hindering the ability of entities to complete their accreditation or re-accreditation. Once re-accredited or accredited, AEs needed to enter into an AMA to formalize the partnership, and the RMC was required to review major changes to AMAs before they were signed. The Secretariat would provide a list of all substantive deviations with respect to those AMAs;
 - (e) Where possible, the Secretariat was progressing applicants seeking accreditation for the first time. The status of the pipeline of entities seeking to become first-time partners to GCF, including the balance of direct access, international access and private sector entities, as at 30 June 2022, was presented;
 - (f) The representative highlighted that during the past three to four years, new applicants which had concluded the Secretariat's Stage 1 assessment, and had been progressed to the independent Accreditation Panel (AP) for Stage II review, were primarily direct access entities (DAEs) (especially those that were the first for the country) and private sector entities;
 - (g) The updates to the accreditation framework adopted at B.31 would come into effect by April 2023. Meanwhile, the Secretariat continued its efforts to streamline operations under the current process, including through improving tools and guidance and digitizing workflows;
 - (h) The Secretariat also continued to improve the Digital Accreditation Platform (DAP), including by launching more modules later in 2022, particularly related to AEs seeking to upgrade their accreditation scope; and
 - (i) The Secretariat was also providing guidance to AEs, applicants and NDAs on re-accreditation and accreditation processes.

506. The Co-Chairs thanked the Secretariat representative and invited the vice chair of the Accreditation Panel to take the floor.

507. The vice-chair of the Accreditation Panel, Mr. Yogesh Vyas, gave a short overview of the recommended entities (three for re-accreditation, including one which was also seeking an upgrade, and one entity which was only seeking an upgrade). The three re-accreditations were being recommended without any conditions of accreditation, while the upgrade was presented with conditions. The vice-chair thanked Board members, advisers and active observers for questions and comments prior to the Board meeting.

508. While all four AEs were international access entities (IAEs), this situation resulted from the ongoing flow of entities that sought, and were ready for, accreditation and re-accreditation. The AP was currently working with 14 new entities seeking accreditation and six AEs seeking re-accreditation. Of this total of 20 entities, 15 were DAEs which were mainly national and some regional. The vice-chair said that the AP expected to be able to recommend more DAEs for accreditation and re-accreditation at future Board meetings.

509. The bulk of the AP's work, as previously reported to the Board, was on re-accreditation of AEs. This, together with the constraints posed by an understaffed AP, continued to affect the AP's ability to process new applications.

510. All of the AP's accreditation work had now been migrated to the DAP. In addition, the AP was working with the Secretariat to prepare for implementation of the updates to the accreditation framework. The streamlining measures should help improve the efficiency of the accreditation and re-accreditation processes.

511. The Co-Chairs invited the vice-chair to introduce members of the AP.
512. The vice-chair introduced Ms. Natalie Unterstell and Mr. Benjamin Boxer, who were physically present in the Boardroom, and Mr. Mark Alloway, the chair of the AP, who was joining the meeting virtually.
513. The Co-Chairs thanked the vice-chair of the AP and stated that there would first be a round of general comments, after which the Board would consider the applicants one by one.
514. They opened the floor for comments.

General comments

515. Several Board members expressed support for the three proposals for re-accreditation and the proposal for upgrade of accreditation type. There was a particular focus on several interventions on the requirement by IAEs to provide capacity-building support to DAEs as well as on the importance of assessing progress on reducing fossil fuel investments in the overall portfolios of AEs beyond their involvement as an AE with GCF. Concerns were expressed about the lack of new accreditation proposals and limited number of re-accreditation proposals as well as the lack of DAE proposals. There were also requests to amend the decision text.
516. A Board member thanked the Secretariat and the Accreditation Panel for their presentations and said they wished to make comments on behalf of the developing country constituency and the small island developing States (SIDS) seat in particular. They wanted to highlight several issues in relation to IAEs' obligations to enhance the capacity of potential entities to meet GCF's accreditation requirements. This particularly related to the assessment of reporting by IAEs on their support to DAEs.
517. In their view, a few IAEs had been allowed to water down their obligations, which was a deviation from the template AMA. The deviation converted this reporting requirement into a discretion "to the extent practicable and appropriate". Reports from some IAEs on this matter (a) did not focus on meeting the obligation for direct support at the earliest opportunity as per the GCF accreditation requirements; and/or (b) lacked clarity on whether the reported technical support was being funded by GCF or not. In addition, there may have been double reporting of some support already finalized in a previous year. Furthermore, IAEs deemed information and reports related to these obligations as confidential. They wished to remind the Board of the first principle of the Comprehensive Information Disclosure Policy of the Fund (i.e. maximize access to information: reaffirm the GCF commitment to transparency in all of its activities and therefore seek to maximize access to any document and information it produces and information in its possession. If this information was not disclosed by IAEs, they would not be able to claim they provided support without the possibility of DAEs verifying they did, in fact, receive said support.
518. Furthermore, there was a need for prudential policy guidance for strategy and framework. The IAE obligation to support potential entities required urgent and prudent policy guidance for both the upcoming accreditation strategy and the revised accreditation framework. This would include a) clarity on whether the obligation should focus on pre-accreditation support or pre- and post-accreditation support; (b) an assessment standard for the IAE obligation to support DAEs; (c) a process of verification of the IAE obligation that assessed whether the support received by DAEs was adequate and fit for purpose; and (d) clarity on the roles of the Secretariat and AP and consideration of corresponding resource implications of the role.
519. Lastly, in addition to the aforementioned areas for prudent policy guidance, they requested that an immediate safeguard be placed in the decision text for this agenda item. The text which had been sent to the persons concerned could read:

- (a) Recalls paragraph (i) of decision B.10/06, and the related provisions in the template accreditation master agreement approved by decision B.12/31 (“Template AMA”);
- (b) Confirms that any changes to provisions related to paragraph (i) of decision B.10/06 in the Template AMA proposed by an AE or the Secretariat shall, notwithstanding any prior decisions, be deemed to be substantive changes, requiring the approval of the Board in line with paragraph (d) of decision B.12/31;
- (c) Further confirms that the amendment and restating of an AMA for AEs being reaccredited by the Board are required to revert to the standard provisions of the Template AMA, and any proposed changes that are additional to those outlined in annex IV to decision B.31/06 would require the approval of the Board; and
- (d) Requests the Secretariat to provide a mapping of all the signed AMAs that contain substantive changes to the Template AMA outlining, at minimum: (i) the substantive change; (ii) the original provision or part thereof that was changed; and (iii) when the substantive change was approved by the Board, for the consideration of the Board at B.35.

520. The Co-Chairs asked the Board member to circulate the text to the full Board.

521. Several Board members expressed support for the intervention by the preceding Board member. The first of these wished to note their support for the re-accreditation of the three IAE applicants and the one accreditation type upgrade.

522. The Board member recalled that by decision B.10/06 it was decided that “all international entities, as an important consideration of their accreditation application, shall indicate how they intend to strengthen capacities of, or otherwise support, potential subnational, national and regional entities to meet, at the earliest opportunity, the accreditation requirements of the Fund in order to enhance country ownership and that they report annually on these actions”. While appreciating submissions of annual progress reports, they lacked clarity and targeted support to national and local potential entities. As a way forward they wished to see international entities focus on one or two potential national entities to obtain re-accreditation during this next accreditation term. That would be reflected in their annual progress reports and not the generic capacity-building carried out. They would expect the Secretariat to report to the Board on the outcomes of the support from IAEs to DAEs for calendar year 2021 at the next Board meeting. They were also concerned that no new entities were presented at B.33. Given that there were 138 entities that had submitted accreditation proposals, they wished to understand the issues and limitations in this regard. They were also concerned at the lack of accreditation and re-accreditation proposals from DAEs. They asked the Secretariat to find ways of supporting accreditation of DAEs.

523. The Co-Chairs thanked the Board member.

524. A second Board member also expressed support for the intervention by the first Board member on behalf of developing country Board members regarding AMAs and IAEs. They asked the Secretariat to provide information on how many AMAs in the current batch seeking re-accreditation had been amended as compared to the AMA Template in respect of the requirement to provide support to DAEs. Secondly, they wished to know, in the case of those entities which had stated that they had provided support to DAEs, what evidence had been presented in this regard. Finally, this was a major deviation to the AMA and should have been brought to the Board.

525. A third Board member thanked the Secretariat for the informative presentation and wished to endorse the intervention by the first Board member. They noted that there were no new entities for accreditation and no DAEs for accreditation or re-accreditation. Only six AEs had been re-accredited out of the 15 planned for 2022, and this would delay the implementation of approved projects. They supported the re-accreditation of the applicants and requested that

the Secretariat provide guidance to the AEs on the reporting requirements, including providing examples of support provided to DAEs.

526. A fourth Board member echoed support for the remarks made by the Board member on behalf of the developing country constituency. Noting that there were many entities in the pipeline that were waiting for accreditation and re-accreditation, they hoped that GCF would be able to accelerate the review process, strengthen communication with applicant entities and provide clear guidance on the way forward. GCF should take practical measures towards greater balance of funding proposals between IAEs and DAEs and promote stronger cooperation between DAEs and IAEs. They asked what actions GCF had taken in the past and would take in the future to encourage IAEs to support DAEs in strengthening their capacities. The AE network was a great asset to GCF. As such, they believed that GCF could work with AEs, especially DAEs, at various levels, not only through funding support, but also knowledge-sharing, capacity-building and outreach events. They wished to see a growing AE network, instead of a shrinking one, to enhance GCF global influence, strengthen its partnership with AEs, and help developing countries to address climate change.

527. A final Board member echoed support for the statement by the first Board member and for the approval of the accreditation proposals.

528. A further group of Board members welcomed the three re-accreditation proposals and the accreditation type upgrade. One of these highlighted that each of the entities had presented a strong case for re-accreditation. On the question of the IAE contribution towards building DAE capacity, they understood that each of the applicants had provided the relevant information. They noted that the updated Strategic Plan provided clear requirements for entities to meet GCF standards and advance GCF's goals of promoting a paradigm shift, including specifying that a decision on re-accreditation should be informed by how the overall portfolio of entities beyond that funded by GCF had evolved during the accreditation term. In considering re-accreditation of AEs with significant fossil fuel investments, this should be taken into account during the assessment process. The Board had considered this in relation to re-accreditation applicants Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). They noted that this information had been provided in relation to the current re-accreditation applicants. They welcomed information that demonstrated efforts by both institutions to advance the goals of GCF and to align with the goals of the Paris Agreement. They suggested that similar language to that used when considering the re-accreditation of the Korea Development Bank and other entities be included in this draft decision.

529. In addition to expressing support for the re-accreditation proposals and upgrade, another Board member focused their intervention on what policies could be used to further encourage IAEs to work together with DAEs and to increase the number of DAEs. The overall goal, with which they felt all could agree, was to increase the number of DAEs with access to GCF resources. As had been mentioned in earlier discussions, it would be important to approach this through the broader strategic reviews and especially the upcoming accreditation strategy. Given that AEs had highlighted concerns, the Board member said there may be a need for some structural changes through co-financing, better facilitating exchanges and technical information, and facilitating capacity-building by the Secretariat. They asked how the Secretariat planned to build on the Independent Evaluation Unit's 2019 evaluation of country ownership to develop policies and enhance IAE support to DAEs.

530. A further Board member underlined the importance of GCF continuing to work with multilateral partners to support vulnerable countries with limited capacities. On the question of IAEs supporting DAEs, they noted that IAEs did not have access to the list of entities in the GCF pipeline. As a result, they did not have information to enable them to provide support. Turning to fossil fuel exposure of AEs, they stated that they had prepared language which could be inserted in the decision text which could be shared later.

531. There was further support from another Board member for language in the decision to recognize the commitment by both ADB and EBRD to align with the goals of the Paris Agreement.
532. The importance of the partnership with ADB and EBRD was highlighted by a further Board member. They noted that these entities were among the first to partner with the GCF and to bring funding proposals to GCF which supported GCF's focus on paradigm shift. They also wished to acknowledge their efforts to support DAEs and hoped that their re-accreditation would benefit DAEs and other partners on the ground. They also supported amending the decision text to acknowledge their commitments regarding fossil fuels. This would be consistent with earlier Board discussions on re-accreditation of AEs. Finally, they looked forward to being able to carefully consider the proposals from developing countries.
533. The Co-Chairs invited the active observer for private sector organizations (PSOs) to take the floor.
534. On the question of IAEs supporting DAEs, the observer stated that this would create yet another barrier for the private sector to work with GCF. They asked with what budget and other capacities they were expected to provide such support; not every IAE was large with significant capital assets. Many IAEs were based in developing countries, and it was incorrect to regard IAEs as a homogeneous group. This fact should be factored into the decision before the Board.
535. The Co-Chairs thanked the active observer.
536. Another Board member wished to note that with regard to the capacity-building of DAEs, this was not capacity-building as it is more widely understood. The idea was that it would be helpful if DAEs could work together with IAEs so that they could learn. It was not just about becoming accredited but also about how to prepare good quality projects. It was not just capacity-building for the sake of capacity-building; it was about strengthening local institutions to support the implementation of climate action in various regions. It should not be seen as an additional burden.
537. The Board member who had initially spoken on behalf of developing countries, and especially SIDS, asked the Co-Chairs to clarify if the consideration of the item would be suspended to enable the Board to consider the text they had provided.
538. The Co-Chairs stated they intended to suspend consideration of the item after hearing responses from the Secretariat and the AP.
539. The Co-Chairs invited the representative of the Secretariat, the Head of the Accreditation and Entity Relations Unit, Ms. Stephanie Kwan, to take the floor.
540. The representative expressed thanks for the comments and questions. They informed the Board that they would address comments made in relation to IAE to DAE support, AMAs and accreditation strategy and would hand the floor over to the vice-chair of the AP to respond to questions on the applications as the AP was responsible for stage 2 of the process.
541. Regarding support by IAEs to DAEs, this was part of their regular reporting to GCF in accordance with decision B.10/06. The Secretariat reported to the Board on an annual basis with annual reports from AEs, including IAE support to DAEs, through their self-assessments as well as through midterm accreditation reviews. The next Secretariat report would be submitted at B.34. From B.31 to B.33, the Secretariat had already provided this information as part of the report on the consideration of accreditation proposals of those submitted for calendar year 2021. 111 AE-level reports were currently being reviewed.
542. As to what might be discussed possibly within the context of the deliberations on the accreditation strategy, these could include what types of actions GCF would like to take with respect to IAEs and DAEs to provide further support, the nature of the precise obligations of

IAEs, a potential standard for assessing the type and quality of support provided, as well as the verification process, including roles and resource implications of that entire process.

543. In respect of capacity-building, the review of such support during accreditation and re-accreditation was based on two levels. One was building capacity in relation to the institutional systems that were in place to meet GCF fiduciary, environmental and social, and gender standards and the second was related to building a track record in programming while meeting the GCF standards. The capacity-building element in relation to track record was already being done in the context of IAEs working alongside DAEs on funding proposals. Many funding proposals also included DAEs where they acted as executing entities in the funding proposals.

544. Mr. Yogesh Vyas, the vice-chair of the Accreditation Panel, explained that he would first outline how the AP assessed and supported DAE applications, particularly in stage 2, and secondly, how it assessed AEs' overall portfolios, particularly at the re-accreditation stage in relation to paradigm shift to comply with GCF requirements on greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions and to promote climate resilience.

545. The vice-chair clarified that the AP did not prioritize any of the applications. As soon as they entered stage 2, the AP chair and vice-chair assigned a team which then assessed the application in accordance with GCF standards and communicated with the entities via DAP, emails and calls. During this process, the AP found that many DAEs might not have the appropriate policies or might have gaps with regard to certain International Finance Corporation (IFC) performance standards. In this regard, the AP provided informal capacity-building through webinar virtual site visits to fully understand the policy requirements, review their policy updates and ensure the entity had the capacity and competence to implement policies when it was time to submit funding proposals. It was not sufficient to merely have policies. They also undertook rigorous interviews with the AE's entire team so that they understood what would come after accreditation. In the future, GCF may wish to consider a more formal way for the AP to consider capacity-building.

546. The vice chair stated that during re-accreditation, the AP assessed GCF GHG requirements, climate resilience and other commitments. As had been seen recently, there had been commitments regarding alignment with the Paris Agreement and net zero emissions. The AP was guided by the seven questions in document GCF/B.28/11/Add.02 containing the methodology for establishing a baseline of GHG emissions and climate resilience for the portfolio of AEs. Mr. Vyas also clarified that the AP did not have any specific guidance or metric to judge what level of transition of an entity's portfolio was acceptable when the entity was seeking re-accreditation.

547. The Co-Chairs thanked the vice-chair and invited the Secretariat representative to take the floor again.

548. The representative of the Secretariat informed the Board that the Secretariat would provide a list of substantive deviations approved by the Board in respect of nine AMAs (including two AMAs that were being proposed for re-accreditation at B.33) during this meeting.

549. The Co-Chairs thanked the representative and said they would briefly suspend the item for Co-Chair consultations.

550. They resumed the session a short time later. Following their consultations, they proposed (i) that the substantive suggestions be circulated to all Board and alternate members; and (ii) to suspend sub-item (a) in the draft decision and to come back to the Board with a proposal. Meantime, they would proceed with sub-items (b), (c), (d) and (e). Depending on how these proceeded, it may be necessary to also suspend some or all of these before returning to address the comments and suggestions raised in the introductory discussion.

Re-accreditation proposal for RAPL005, Asian Development Bank (ADB)

551. The Co-Chairs drew the attention of the Board to sub-item (b), by which the Board was requested to approve the re-accreditation of RAPL005, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), based in the Philippines, as contained in annex I of document GCF/B.33/09/Add.01.

552. They invited the representative of the Secretariat to provide a brief introduction.

553. The representative of the Secretariat provided an overview of the accreditation type for which the AE was seeking re-accreditation, and which was being recommended by the AP for the Board's consideration.

554. The Co-Chairs thanked the representative and opened the floor for comments.

555. A Board member expressed support for the re-accreditation of this applicant, noting that the institution was a particularly important partner to the Pacific islands in channelling funding and supporting capacity-building. Similar to the language used for the re-accreditation of the Korea Development Bank (KDB) at the previous Board meeting, they proposed that the following language be inserted in the draft decision:

“Also takes note of the efforts of ADB to advance the objectives of the GCF, including through ADB's climate finance commitment in line with its Strategy 2030 and related statements in the context of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement.”

556. They stated that the idea was to give credit to the commitment by the ADB as they had communicated it in the context of the last Conference of the Parties. The language had been confirmed as acceptable by ADB.

557. The Co-Chairs suggested that the Board member circulate this proposed text to the Board.

558. They proposed to suspend the consideration of sub-item (b) and to return with a proposal later in the meeting.

559. Seeing no objections, it was duly suspended.

Re-accreditation proposal for RAPL017, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

560. The Co-Chairs drew the attention of the Board to sub-item (c), by which the Board was requested to approve the re-accreditation of RAPL017, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), based in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as contained in annex II of document GCF/B.33/09/Add.01.

561. They invited the representative of the Secretariat to provide a brief introduction.

562. The representative of the Secretariat provided an overview of the accreditation type for which the AE was seeking re-accreditation, and which was being recommended by the AP for the Board's consideration.

563. The Co-Chairs thanked the representative and opened the floor for comments.

564. A Board member expressed support for the re-accreditation of this applicant and stated that, as for applicant RAPL005, they wished to propose that the following language be inserted in the decision text:

“Further takes note of the efforts of EBRD to advance the objectives of the GCF, including through EBRD's Green Economy Transition approach and related statements in the context of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement.”

565. Again, the language was similar to that used for the re-accreditation of KDB to ensure a consistent approach in terms of scrutiny of applications for re-accreditation. The language had been confirmed as acceptable by EBRD.
566. The Co-Chairs proposed to suspend the consideration of sub-item (c) and to return with a proposal later in the meeting.
567. Seeing no objections, it was duly suspended.

Re-accreditation proposal for RAPL019, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

568. The Co-Chairs drew the attention of the Board to sub-item (d), by which the Board was requested to approve the re-accreditation and upgrade of RAPL019, United Nations Environment Programme, based in Kenya, as contained in annex III to document GCF/B.33/09/Add.01.
569. They invited the representative of the Secretariat to provide a brief introduction.
570. The representative of the Secretariat provided an overview of the accreditation type for which the AE was seeking re-accreditation, including an upgrade in its accreditation type, and which was being recommended by the AP for the Board's consideration.
571. The Co-Chairs thanked the representative and opened the floor for comments.
572. Seeing no requests for the floor, the Co-Chairs proposed to suspend consideration of sub-item (d) and to return to the Board with a proposal.
573. Given that there were no objections, a Board member requested clarification on the reasons for suspension of the item.
574. The Co-Chairs stated that it was their understanding that there was a proposal for a modification, so they wished to deal with that first. However, they were open to approving the re-accreditation of this applicant at this point if the Board so wished.
575. The Board member who had provided a statement on behalf of developing countries during the general discussion stated that it was their view that this matter should be dealt with as a package. This would then take account of their comments as well as those from the Board member who had proposed language in respect of two of the applicants.
576. The Co-Chairs confirmed that sub-item (d) was suspended.

Proposal for upgrade of the accreditation type of the World Food Programme

577. The Co-Chairs drew the attention of the Board to sub-item (e), by which the Board was requested to take note of the assessment conducted by the Secretariat and the AP contained within the relevant annex for the following applicant seeking to upgrade its accreditation type: World Food Programme, based in Italy, as contained in annex III to this document.
578. They invited the representative of the Secretariat to provide a brief introduction.
579. The representative of the Secretariat provided an overview of the accreditation type for which the AE was seeking an upgrade, and which was being recommended by the AP for the Board's consideration.
580. The Co-Chairs thanked the representative and opened the floor for comments. There being no comments, the Co-Chairs proposed to suspend sub-item (e) and, as with the other sub-items, to return to the Board later in the meeting with a proposal.
581. The agenda item was suspended.
582. The Co-Chairs reopened the agenda item on the final day of the meeting.

583. They informed the Board that following the discussions, proposed texts from two Board members were received by the Co-Chairs and were circulated to the Board. Subsequently one of the submissions was revised. The Secretariat had taken these proposed texts and amended the draft decision accordingly, which now consisted of five sets of decisions. This had been circulated to the Board.

584. They invited the Board to adopt the decision as contained in paragraphs (a)–(h) as presented on the Boardroom screen and opened the floor for comments.

585. A Board member expressed thanks to the Board member from Antigua and Barbuda and their team for their collaboration in moving this forward. The issues they had raised in terms of capacity-building were important, and they believed the text effectively reflected the intent of the sentiments expressed and was a positive step in moving forward. They requested a small clarifying edit to paragraph (g) to say: “provisions related to decision B.10/06, paragraph (i)”.

586. The Co-Chairs asked the Board member to confirm that there was no change to meaning.

587. This was affirmed by the Board member.

588. The Co-Chairs invited the Board to adopt the decision which was so adopted.

589. However, seeing a request from a Board member joining the meeting remotely, the Co-Chairs stated that they would revert to the point before the adoption of the decision.

590. A Board member requested that the Co-Chairs walk the Board through the decision paragraph by paragraph.

591. The Co-Chairs read out loud the decision beginning with paragraph (a), which was not shown with tracked changes, and then the seven paragraphs added in track-change mode, which were in response to the intervention by the Board member from Antigua and Barbuda

592. They invited the Board to adopt paragraphs (a)–(h) in the draft decision.

593. Paragraphs (a)–(h) were so adopted.

594. The Co-Chairs invited the active observers for civil society organizations (CSOs) and for private sector organizations (PSOs) to take the floor. The active observer for CSOs stated that they wished to take the floor at this point as it was the first opportunity they had had to make a statement after the recently concluded executive session, although their intervention did not relate to agenda item 11. As this matter did not relate to the agenda item under consideration, it is reflected under agenda item 10 “Consideration of funding proposals”.

595. Another Board member requested the floor to make remarks in respect of paragraphs (i) and (k). They stated that they did not wish to stand in the way of the approval of the re-accreditation of these major multilateral development banks (MDBs) and partners of GCF. While there were precedents in respect of MDBs and adopted policies, it was essential that future discussions were conducted in a transparent and inclusive way and as part of broader accreditation discussions at Board level. It was necessary to have a careful regard for the policies referred to and to ensure that these were advancing the objectives of GCF. While they understood that these policies only pertained to the respective MDBs (in this case, ADB and EBRD), they opined that it would take only one Board meeting for those policies to be changed in either direction. Relying on precedents was not the most practical way of moving forward. The Board needed to be consistent with reference to the objectives of GCF, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement. It was not appropriate to simply pick and choose policies which had not been discussed at GCF simply based on precedent and then use these to stand in the way of accreditation or re-accreditation. They wished for these remarks to be placed on record in relation to paragraphs (i) and (k) when referring to the policies adopted in respect of ADB and EBRD.

596. The Co-Chairs thanked the Board member and confirmed that these remarks were duly noted.
597. The Co-Chairs drew the attention of the Board to paragraphs (i) and (j) in respect of applicant RAPL005 and invited the Board to adopt these paragraphs.
598. Seeing no objections, paragraphs (i) and (j) were so adopted.
599. The Co-Chairs drew the attention of the Board to paragraphs (k) and (l) in respect of RAPL017 and invited the Board to adopt these paragraphs.
600. Seeing no objections, paragraphs (k) and (l) were so adopted.
601. The Co-Chairs drew the attention of the Board to paragraph (m) in respect of the re-accreditation and upgrade of RAPL019 and invited the Board to adopt the paragraph.
602. Seeing no objections, paragraph (m) was so adopted.
603. The Co-Chairs drew the attention of the Board to paragraphs (n) and (o) in respect of the World Food Programme seeking to upgrade its accreditation type and invited the Board to adopt these paragraphs.
604. Seeing no objections, paragraphs (n) and (o) were so adopted.
605. Following the adoption of the decision, a Board member requested the floor to ask about unilateral requests from contributor countries for procurement information on AEs via the Secretariat. The SIDS' Board seat had received information to this effect. They underlined that this in no way affected the decisions which the Board had taken. It was not a requirement in terms of reporting from AEs. The Board member was unaware of any rule allowing contributor countries as a separate group to dictate requests that mirrored a policy creation or operational function of GCF beyond their limited input into the replenishment process. They wished to register a formal objection to this. They opined that the correct process was that contributor countries should inform their Board member of the request, which said Board member would submit to the Board for a decision. This was especially important if this had an impact on the reporting requirements of AEs, which was the situation with the matter in question. This was very important for reasons of transparency. There must be respect by contributor countries to allow the Board to govern and supervise GCF. Furthermore, the Board member wished to know if the Secretariat had received similar requests from other contributor countries.
606. The Co-Chairs thanked the Board member and noted that the statement would be recorded in the report of the meeting. Noting that there was no one currently available to respond to the question, they would return to this later in the meeting.
607. The agenda item was suspended.
608. The Co-Chairs reopened the agenda item a short time later and invited the Board member to repeat their request.
609. The Board member reiterated that they wished to know if there had been other requests to the Secretariat for procurement information from AEs.
610. A representative of the Secretariat, Ms. Lilian Macharia, Director of Portfolio Management, stated that the Secretariat had received two requests. In one case it reached out to the AE and in the second they used available information.
611. The Board member restated their concern at the infringement of Board policies and wished to know why the Secretariat had made this exception.
612. The Secretariat representative stated that the request had been received from a Board member of a contributor country. The funded activity agreements (FAAs) and AMAs allowed the Secretariat to seek additional information on the application and use of GCF proceeds. The Secretariat had seen the request as a way of enhancing transparency. The frequency and

modality was meant to ease the burden at the Secretariat and AE level of responding to similar requests in the future in an ad hoc manner.

613. The Co-Chairs hoped that this provided clarification and confirmed that the statement had been noted.

614. Co-Chair Mr. Tlou Emmanuel Ramaru stated that the fundamental question was whether policies had been infringed. It was necessary to know this to prevent continued infringement of policies and procedures in conducting Board business. The Board provided the space to enable everyone to request information, and this should be done openly and transparently. It was important that AEs were not put under duress to provide certain information. Was there any infringement by the Board member to request information from the AE through the Secretariat, and secondly, did it infringe the process established?

615. Co-Chair Mr. Jean-Christophe Donnellier thanked the Co-Chair and invited the representative to take the floor again.

616. The Secretariat representative clarified that the Board member had not requested that the Secretariat seek this information from the AE. This was a decision taken by the Secretariat based on where the information could be best obtained. It had been done to facilitate transparency and resource mobilization using the FAA and AMA as the avenue. The request from the Board member was purely for information.

617. The Co-Chairs stated that it was their understanding from the answer provided by the Secretariat that there had been no request by the Board member to seek the information from the AE. Therefore, there was no infringement.

618. They closed the agenda item.

619. The Board took note of document GCF/B.33/09 titled “Consideration of accreditation proposals”, its addenda Add.01 titled “Re-accreditation assessments” and Add.02 titled “Status of the fulfilment of accreditation conditions”, and its limited distribution addenda Add.03, Add.04 titled “Template for questions and answers on recommended entities”, Add.05 titled “Board questions on recommended entities” and Add.06/Rev.01 titled “Board questions and AP answers on recommended entities”.

620. The Board adopted the following decision:

DECISION B.33/10

The Board, having considered document GCF/B.33/09 titled “Consideration of accreditation proposals”:

(a) *Takes note with appreciation of the assessments conducted by the Secretariat and the Accreditation Panel contained within the relevant annexes for the following applicants for re-accreditation:*

- (i) *Applicant R005 (RAPL005) is the Asian Development Bank (ADB), based in the Philippines, as contained in annex I to document GCF/B.33/09/Add.01;*
- (ii) *Applicant R017 (RAPL017) is the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), based in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as contained in annex II to document GCF/B.33/09/Add.01; and*
- (iii) *Applicant R019 (RAPL019) is the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), based in Kenya, as contained in annex III to document GCF/B.33/09/Add.01;*

pursuant to paragraph 45 of the Governing Instrument for the GCF, subject to, and in accordance with, the assessments by the Accreditation Panel contained in the relevant

annexes for each of the applicants, and subject to the completion of Stage III of the accreditation by having an effective amendment to the original accreditation master agreement, in accordance with decision B.24/13;

- (b) Recalls, pursuant to decision B.10/06, paragraph (i), that all international entities:
- (i) As an important consideration of their accreditation application, shall indicate how they intend to strengthen capacities of, or otherwise support, potential subnational, national and regional entities to meet, at the earliest opportunity, the accreditation requirements of the Fund in order to enhance country ownership; and
 - (ii) That they report annually on these actions;
- (c) Underscores that provisions related to decision B.10/06, paragraph (i), are set out in the template accreditation master agreement approved by the Board by decision B.12/31 (“Template AMA”);
- (d) Recalls, pursuant to paragraph 16(f)(iv) of annex XXVI to decision B.24/13, that the scope of review for reaccreditation for international access accredited entities includes the reports on their support to direct access entities to strengthen capacities of, or otherwise support, potential subnational, national and regional entities to meet, at the earliest opportunity, the accreditation requirements of GCF in order to enhance country ownership;
- (e) Also recalls, pursuant to paragraph 26(a)(v) of annex VI to decision B.27/06, that the Board mandated GCF to present a revised accreditation framework with the aim to, inter alia, and in relevant part, inform re-accreditation decisions with an examination of accredited entities’ performance in contributing to GCF programming results, including considering international access accredited entities’ contribution to building capacities of direct access entities;
- (f) Further recalls, pursuant to paragraph 70(f)(iv) of annex IV to decision B.31/06, that the scope of review for reaccreditation for international access entities includes their contribution to building capacity of direct access entities, as well as reports on their support to direct access entities to strengthen capacities of, or otherwise support, potential subnational, national and regional entities to meet, at the earliest opportunity, the accreditation requirements of GCF in order to enhance country ownership;
- (g) Decides that any changes to the provisions related to decision B.10/06, paragraph (i), in the Template accreditation master agreement shall, notwithstanding any prior decisions, be deemed to be substantive changes, requiring the approval of the Board;
- (h) Also decides that paragraph (g) above also applies in the context of the amendments to signed accreditation master agreements that must be entered into following the relevant accredited entity being reaccredited by the Board;
- (i) Takes note of the efforts of Asian Development Bank to advance the purpose of the GCF, including through the Asian Development Bank’s climate finance commitment in line with its Strategy 2030 and related statements in the context of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement;
- (j) Approves the re-accreditation of RAPL005, the Asian Development Bank, based in the Philippines, as contained in annex I to document GCF/B.33/09/Add.01;
- (k) Takes note of the efforts of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development to advance the purpose of the GCF, including through the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development’s Green Economy Transition approach and related statements in the context of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement;

- (l) *Approves the re-accreditation of RAPL017, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, based in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as contained in annex II to document GCF/B.33/09/Add.01;*
- (m) *Also approves the re-accreditation and upgrade of RAPL019, the United Nations Environment Programme, based in Kenya, as contained in annex III of document GCF/B.33/09/Add.01;*
- (n) *Takes note with appreciation of the assessment conducted by the Secretariat and the Accreditation Panel contained within the relevant annex for the following applicant seeking to upgrade its accreditation type:*
- (i) *World Food Programme based in Italy, as contained in annex III; and*
- (o) *Agrees to upgrade the accreditation type of the World Food Programme, as contained in decision B.12/30, paragraph (b), subject to, and in accordance with, the assessment by the Accreditation Panel contained in annex III.*

Agenda item 12: Matters related to strategic planning and programming

621. The Board took note of document GCF/B.33/Inf.18 titled “Co-Chairs summary of the B.33 Informal Session on the review and update of the GCF Strategic Plan”.

622. No decision was taken under this agenda item.

(a) Review of GCF policy frameworks

623. The Co-Chairs opened the agenda sub-item and drew the attention of the Board to document GCF/B.33/Inf.08 titled “Overall review of Green Climate Fund policy frameworks” and its addendum.

624. They invited a representative of the Secretariat to introduce the sub-item.

625. The Head of Policy and Strategy, Ms. Selina Wrighter, presented the first overall review of GCF policy frameworks, which had been mandated as part of the 2020–2023 Board workplan. Ms. Wrighter clarified that the review examined GCF’s policy suite, not individual policies.

626. The first part of the review examined the context of policy at GCF. GCF had not formalized a policy taxonomy or system for classifying policies and determining associated policy roles and responsibilities. In practice, this had led to over 450 possible pathways for creating policy, which resulted in variance in the content and quality of policy drafts and implementation. Some initial steps had been taken to bring more structure to the GCF policy function, such as through the four-year policy cycle and development of the Secretariat Policy Manual. An analysis of the landscape of comparable institutions showed that GCF covered a similar scope that tended to be more elaborate and applied to a wider set of partners, making policy implementation more complex.

627. The second part of the review examined the completeness and coherence of GCF policies. While stakeholder perceptions were quite poor, the review showed that GCF had adopted over 100 policies, and this policy suite was largely complete and aligned with the Governing Instrument for the GCF. There were some areas with policy gaps (such as on alternative sources, programmatic approaches and hedging), but conflicts among policies were limited. However, policies were difficult to navigate and apply, which reinforced the perceptions of policy incoherence.

628. The third part of the review examined the consistency of GCF policy implementation. All stakeholders perceived challenges in implementation, both by GCF partners and GCF itself. These challenges were linked to a variety of root causes, including policy ambiguity, lack of clearly defined implementation roles, limited capacity and policy training and, in some cases, conflicting or unimplementable policy requirements. For AEs, implementation challenges were commonly linked to a lack of clarity on whether they should rely on GCF policies or their own (in the case of international access entities) or to capacity constraints (in the case of direct access entities). As for GCF, a majority of policy mandates had been implemented but some mandates had not yet been acted upon. Many of the challenges in this regard could be traced to a historical absence of implementation planning as part of policy approval processes, which had commonly been more focused on political consensus-building.

629. The final part of the review examined the impact of policies on the delivery of GCF mandates and operational performance. Acknowledging that examining impacts was a long-term endeavour, the policies were currently perceived to be contributing positively and raising the bar in terms of delivery by growing the policy capacities of many GCF partners in several areas. At the time of the surveys, the biggest area of improvement was with respect to supporting the strategic priorities of private sector mobilization and country ownership. Moreover, stakeholders perceived policies as contributing to operational bottlenecks. Subject-specific policy reviews were an important tool to examine policy performance and impact. However, with over 60 per cent of GCF policies subject to an active review mandate, this task could easily overwhelm the GCF policy function without efforts to make reviews more regular and targeted.

630. Based on these findings, the review presented several strategic and operational recommendations. Strategic recommendations included:

- (a) Formalizing a GCF-wide policy and implementation framework to clarify different instruments, distinguish between policies and non-binding instruments, and systematize policy responsibility;
- (b) Normalizing consistent policy processes and templates;
- (c) Recalibrating the “legacy” policy agenda set out in the Board workplan to prioritize policy gaps and retire irrelevant mandates;
- (d) Resolving specific policy conflicts by integrating action in updates to the Board workplan or delegating this action when possible; and
- (e) Rationalizing future policy reviews to reset the large number of ad hoc mandates, review linked policies as suites and standardize terms of reference to review policies more consistently.

631. Operational recommendations included:

- (a) Enhancing consistency of policy implementation at the operational level by clarifying policies or providing operational guidelines and tools;
- (b) Conducting retrospective implementation planning where needed;
- (c) Increasing the accessibility of policy resources; and
- (d) Building policy capacity and literacy internally and with external partners.

632. The Co-Chairs thanked the Secretariat representative and informed the Board that this document was presented to the Board for information.

633. They opened the floor for comments.

634. Many Board members thanked the Secretariat for the comprehensive and useful review. Some were pleased to note that there were not many policy gaps left and looked forward to working together to close the remaining gaps.

635. A Board member underscored the importance of the review in the context of the update to the Strategic Plan (USP-2) and ongoing conversations on coherence and linkages between policies and strategies. Being relatively new to GCF, the Board member confirmed that the policies and guidelines could indeed be difficult to navigate and encouraged the Secretariat to continue relevant website updates to support this work.

636. The Board member welcomed the recommendations of the review, especially on the formalized GCF-wide policy framework, which would help reduce the complex and arbitrary nature of processes and policy implementation. They welcomed recommendations that would inform USP-2 and future policy updates, noting that the findings would also be useful in the development of the accreditation strategy. As for the finding that policies had the least impact on mobilizing private capital and country ownership, this highlighted the work the Board had to do, including the implementation of the Private Sector Strategy. Finally, the Board member hoped more private sector projects could be adopted in order to signal that GCF was ready to progress on mobilizing private sector resources.

637. An active observer from civil society organizations (CSOs) was invited to take the floor.

638. The CSO network appreciated this review and believed the findings would strengthen GCF as an institution in terms of function and impact. The CSOs remained eager to continue playing their institutional role in contributing to policy development as well as doing outreach across their networks to promote and explain GCF policies.

639. The recognition that the continued development of GCF might merit a more coherent approach to policy development and design was key. In this regard, the CSOs wished to ensure that consultations with the observer network of civil society, indigenous peoples and local communities were embedded as an essential element of a standard policy development process. They were disappointed that the survey of external partners completed as part of this review did not include observers. They wished to remind the Board and the Secretariat of the CSO network's deep institutional knowledge as well as relevance with respect to questions of whether partners understood and applied policies appropriately, as they had advocated for and commented on so much of the overall policy framework over the years. Indeed, they were likely key users of the policies and strategies web page, which they leveraged in their advocacy, and deeply appreciated the Secretariat for this new, useful reference tool.

640. Regarding the suggestion that the Board consider a policy for contributions from philanthropic foundations and other alternative sources at B.34, the CSOs saw opportunities to reflect on best practices for policy development. One Board meeting cycle was too short a time frame for policy development with any substantive consultation, but it might be possible for a policy that was not complex. They recommended consulting with Board members, alternate members, advisers and the observer network with a first draft prior to releasing a second draft for discussion at B.34.

641. The proposed tiered approach to policy development and implementation was sensible. The CSOs noted that the third tier of operational guidance, tools and handbooks was the area they were least likely to be consulted by the Secretariat even though they had relevant insights and expertise. The independent units, particularly the Independent Redress Mechanism, were the exception to that rule. The CSOs appreciated that they shared guidance that was being developed with the network. They also hoped that building in periodic review and updates to policies could strengthen GCF in line with best and emerging practices. The CSOs were awaiting several policies due for update, such as the Information Disclosure Policy.

642. They emphasized that the "raising the bar" approach that had built capacities of entities was indeed what they believed would contribute to GCF's paradigm-shifting potential. In fact,

they had learned anecdotally from an executing entity that once it had started conducting gender assessments and developing gender action plans for GCF-funded projects, these had become a part of the entity's process for all projects in their portfolio. GCF policies served a critical function in setting a pathway for the achievement of transformative climate action, and the CSOs looked forward to discussions on how to take this work forward so that development and implementation was coherent and raised the bar even further for all climate action.

643. The Co-Chairs thanked the active observer and welcomed more comments from Board members.

644. Aligning with the previous Board member, another Board member echoed support for the GCF-wide policy framework and filling the remaining policy gaps, which were preventing GCF from mobilizing private sector finance at scale. This was an important aspect to consider in developing USP-2 in order for GCF to become a significant player in the global financial architecture. Lastly, the Board member drew attention to the recommendation that the Board consider the delegation of work on standards and guidelines to the Secretariat.

645. A second Board member was encouraged by the finding on policy gaps, emphasizing that some policy reviews that had been mandated by the Board were ongoing and those policies would continue to evolve to take account of current challenges as well as ensure the best way GCF could channel resources to developing countries for climate action. As for the GCF-wide policy framework, the Board member did not see the need for it as the Governing Instrument for the GCF and the GCF business model already provided direction in this regard. The Board member also believed it was not appropriate to delegate the approval of certain guidelines to the Secretariat. The Secretariat already had flexibility in terms of actions it could take with regard to policies. The Board member stressed that the most important element was the comprehensive and uniform implementation of policies. When policies were adopted, the aspirations behind them were clear and should serve as guidance to the Secretariat when it translated these policies into operational guidance. If a policy was not operationalized in line with the essence or intent of the Board, there would be a gap in implementation. More focus should be given to the implementation of policies and mandates by the Board.

646. A third Board member requested the Secretariat to conduct similar policy reviews regularly as the report was very useful. Noting that the Independent Evaluation Unit had also conducted policy reviews, the Board member asked whether the Secretariat had discussed with the IEU and considered the similarities and differences in their reviews. Agreeing with the previous Board member on the need to focus on policy implementation, the Board member emphasized that difficulties and differences in the interpretation of policies were also policy gaps. It was therefore important to have guidelines on interpreting policies. Finally, the Board member recommended that a work or action plan be developed to capture the actions the Secretariat had taken to deliver on the recommendations in the review.

647. A further Board member welcomed the review, which was crucial input to USP-2, the upcoming replenishment, GCF operations and future workplans. The Board member largely agreed with the recommendations of the review and requested the Secretariat to act on them. The Board member was also in favour of providing more responsibility to the executive leadership of GCF. The review had found that unlike most of the organizations covered in the study – wherein policy approvals depended on a combination of Board and executive leadership – policy instruments at all levels were approved and maintained by the Board at GCF. As had been seen in recent years, GCF had not effectively dealt with such a workload. Lastly, though it was encouraging that the policy framework was almost complete, the Board member stressed that quality mattered too. If it took years to update an outdated policy, this was also a policy gap.

648. A final Board member also considered GCF policies complex, adding that they were probably even more complicated for outsiders. The Board member hoped GCF would take this

opportunity to organize its policies in a way that was easy for all stakeholders to understand. It would be useful to add document codes to classify the hierarchical relationships between documents and create a classification table of policies, which would provide a general picture of the policy framework. Clauses attached to each policy should also be reviewed during this classification process.

649. The Co-Chairs thanked the Board members and invited the Secretariat representative to respond to the comments and questions.

650. The Head of Policy and Strategy, Ms. Wrighter, appreciated the comments and was pleased that the Board found the review useful. Regarding links to the IEU evaluations, the Secretariat had consulted with the IEU, particularly to determine the scope of the Secretariat review vis-à-vis the evaluations the IEU had conducted. Ms. Wrighter clarified that the scopes of the reviews differed somewhat as the Secretariat had done an overall coherence, completeness and impact review. The intention was for this to be complementary to the Second Performance Review as well as to have synergies with other reviews.

651. As for gaps in the areas of private sector mobilization and country ownership, Ms. Wrighter highlighted that the review had been conducted between November 2021 and January 2022, predating the adoption of the Private Sector Strategy. Additionally, the review of the country ownership guidelines was on the Board workplan. The policy review had enabled a broader look at the implication of the country ownership guidelines and its linkages with other policies.

652. Responding to the CSOs, Ms. Wrighter thanked them for their comments and said that their input was critical. The Secretariat acknowledged that the best practices for policy development were still evolving, noting that it had been working on this continuously over the past years. The Secretariat would also be looking into the ability to integrate observer inputs regarding this process in a more structured way.

653. Regarding delegation to the Secretariat, Ms. Wrighter confirmed that this would be for the Board to decide. As it was cognizant of the linkages and coherence issues across policies, the Secretariat wished to draw attention to the potential workload in terms of policy maintenance and updates. When the Board made changes in one policy, it had implications on a number of other policies. As the Board moved away from putting policies in place, there would still be work around updating and maintaining the policies. This was something to keep in mind as the policy gaps were filled.

654. The Secretariat fully agreed with the need to focus on implementation. Ms. Wrighter underscored the fact that, in recent policy proposals the Secretariat had presented, there was much stronger focus on the implementation implications of policies through impact assessments and preliminary implementation planning. The Secretariat had also standardized post-approval implementation processes – which entailed turning implementation actions into a concrete action plan and timetable – and started reporting on policy implementation under the report on the activities of the Secretariat. These were some of the initiatives of the Secretariat but, as other GCF bodies also implemented policies, it would be useful to extend similar practices across GCF.

655. Finally, on conducting future policy reviews, the Secretariat would be ready to do so at the request of the Board in concurrence with the Board workplan and policy cycle.

656. The Co-Chairs thanked the representative of the Secretariat and invited the Board to take note of the report.

657. The document was so noted.

658. The Board took note of document GCF/B.33/Inf.08 and its addendum Add.01 titled “Overall review of Green Climate Fund policy frameworks”.

659. No decision was taken under this agenda item.

(b) Launch of the second replenishment of the GCF

660. The Co-Chairs opened the agenda sub-item and drew the attention of the Board to document GCF/B.33/15/Rev.01 titled “Arrangements for the second replenishment of the Green Climate Fund”.

661. They invited the Board to adopt the draft decision in annex I to the document and presented on the Boardroom screen.

662. They recalled that the first draft decision had been transmitted on 16 July 2022 as GCF/B.33/15. The copy before the Board was a revised version with some non-substantive changes.

663. They opened the floor for comments.

664. They invited an active observer for civil society organizations (CSOs) to take the floor.

665. The active observer said that it was welcome that active observers were invited to attend the replenishment meetings, but it should not be limited to one CSO and one private sector organization (PSO) active observer. CSOs and PSOs were represented by two active observers each, and both should be invited to attend and participate in the replenishment meetings. Additionally, the draft decision should be changed, either through modification of paragraph (f) or by adding an additional paragraph, to reflect the participation of observers, not only CSOs and PSOs, but also from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and secretariats of other financial institutions of the UNFCCC, in the meetings, as mentioned in annex II to the document.

666. GCF was the main multilateral financing channel under the UNFCCC and the primary financial mechanism supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement. GCF was created not to be a bank, or an institution designed to “assist” or give “aid” or “loans”, but a mechanism to deliver climate justice by providing much needed support to vulnerable developing countries to deal with the worsening impacts of the climate crisis they did not create and to develop in line with keeping global temperature rise below 1.5 °C.

667. As GCF launched another round of replenishment, it must send a signal that it could act at scale and give developing countries the confidence needed to increase their climate ambitions. This time contributions should no longer be confined to “doubling or tripling” previous pledges from the initial resource mobilization (IRM) and the first replenishment period of the GCF (GCF-1). Contributions should instead be based on how much was actually needed for mitigation and adaptation of the developing world and the most vulnerable, which, as was widely accepted, went far beyond the unfulfilled USD 100 billion promise. The First Report on the Determination of the Needs of Developing Country Parties by the UNFCCC Standing Committee on Finance revealed a range from at least USD 5 trillion to USD 11 trillion to implement the nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement for the period 2021–2030. These figures in trillions represent only 30 per cent of the identified needs of developing countries, which meant more would be required if the full cost of needs was taken into account.

668. CSOs therefore urged developed country Parties to set the bar higher this time and make up for the years of delay and non-delivery of their financial obligations. It was time we go beyond merely mobilizing to urgently delivering climate finance that was just and fair for the peoples and communities of the developing world.

669. As the Board developed the policy for contributions to GCF-2, CSOs wished to note the following:

- (a) Contributions for GCF-2 should overwhelmingly be given as grants, not as loans or capital contributions, to provide GCF with maximum flexibility to fulfil its mission: GCF was created not as a bank, but as a mechanism for developed countries to meet their obligations to developing countries;
- (b) The Board should learn from past mistakes and ensure timely delivery of pledges in order to avoid delaying approval of funding proposals due to low commitment authority. They urged the Board to consider measures that would address the non-fulfilment of pledges from the IRM and GCF-1, especially those that were confirmed to be delivered within an agreed schedule. The GCF Trust Fund Financial Reports revealed that a significant number of pledges remained unfulfilled or not delivered both in the IRM and the GCF-1, which the Board had been silent about for several years now;
- (c) Finally, CSOs echoed the concerns of developing country Board member about not making the replenishment process conditional. While CSOs agreed that GCF needed to demonstrate continued commitment to supporting lasting transformational shifts in developing countries and that these could be done by addressing current policy gaps and governance issues in GCF, these should not be used as conditions for replenishment.

670. The Co-Chairs thanked the active observer and noted that the final draft, GCF/B.33/15/Rev.01, as amended, included the four CSO representatives as invitees to the replenishment process.

671. The Co-Chairs invited the Board to adopt the decision as presented. Hearing no further comments and no objections, the decision was so adopted.

672. Following the gavelling of the decision, the Co-Chairs noted that the Board had now officially launched the second replenishment of the Green Climate Fund.

673. The Board took note of document GCF/B.33/15/Rev.01 titled "Arrangements for the second replenishment of the Green Climate Fund".

674. The Board adopted the following decision:

DECISION B.33/11

The Board, having reviewed document GCF/B.33/15/Rev.01 titled "Arrangements for the second replenishment of the Green Climate Fund," and taking into account decision B.32/04 and guidance from the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change:

- (a) *Stresses decision B.21/18, paragraph (c), which states that the replenishments of the Fund should take into account the stated ambitions, actions and contributions of developing countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions by meaningful mitigation actions and to adapt to the impacts of climate change, and that the Board will provide the replenishment process with strategic guidance;*
- (b) *Recalls paragraph 2(e) of the "Policy for contributions to the Green Climate Fund for the first replenishment", which states that "the GCF will initiate the next replenishment 30 months after the commencement of the replenishment period in order to allow sufficient time for the preparation and consideration of such reports and/or evaluations as may be necessary";*
- (c) *Also recalls decision B.32/04, by which the Board set out the details of the sequencing and consideration of strategic and programming matters for the Green Climate Fund's second replenishment;*

- (d) *Decides to commence the process for the Green Climate Fund's second replenishment from July 2022;*
- (e) *Also decides that the period of the second replenishment will be from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2027;*
- (f) *Further decides that replenishment meetings will be open to all potential contributors and to all Board members;*
- (g) *Endorses the process of collective engagement for the second replenishment process set out in annex IV;*
- (h) *Requests the Secretariat to begin making arrangements to facilitate the process of collective engagement referred to in paragraph (g) above, including finding hosts for the in-person replenishment meetings;*
- (i) *Approves a budget of USD 761,000 to conduct the second replenishment process in 2022 and 2023, as detailed in annex V;*
- (j) *Requests the Trustee to provide support to the Secretariat, as part of its function to administer the GCF Trust Fund, on issues related to:*
 - (i) *Updating the standard provisions and template for contribution agreements and/or arrangements; and*
 - (ii) *Other relevant financial management issues as agreed between the Executive Director of GCF and the Trustee;*
- (k) *Also requests the Co-Chairs, in consultation with the Board and with the support of the Secretariat, to identify and appoint a suitable chairperson(s)/facilitator for the second replenishment process;*
- (l) *Further requests the Secretariat to prepare for consideration at the first consultation meeting of the replenishment process a document outlining areas in the policy for contributions, standard provisions, and template for contribution agreements that may be updated for the Green Climate Fund's second replenishment period;*
- (m) *Decides to conclude its consideration of the updated policy for contributions no later than the thirty-sixth meeting of the Board; and*
- (n) *Invites participants to the replenishment process to provide, by the end of 2022, inputs to the Board on the updated Strategic Plan for the second replenishment period of the Green Climate Fund, in accordance with the consultation process outlined in decision B.32/04.*

Agenda item 13: Steps to enhance climate rationale

675. The Co-Chairs opened the agenda item and drew the attention of the Board to document GCF/B.33/05 titled "Steps to enhance the climate rationale of GCF-supported activities" and its addendum, which contained a response matrix to comments received from the Board during the consultations on this document.

676. Following the consultation session on the document with the Board, the Secretariat sought guidance from the Co-Chairs to provide new input to the Board. The Secretariat had now put forward a revised draft decision on this matter that consisted of annexes I and II to the document for consideration and approval of the Board at B.33.

677. They invited the representative of the Secretariat, Mr. Kevin Horsburgh, Climate Science Lead, to provide introductory comments.

678. Given the multiple consultations, including those which had taken place very recently, the Secretariat representative proposed to present the decision text and new annexes. The

important changes following the consultations were to bring the high-level principles for preparing mitigation and adaptation proposals into a new annex (annex II), which was referenced in the decision text.

679. The Co-Chairs requested that the decision text be shown on the Boardroom screen.

680. The Secretariat representative informed the Board that following the circulation of the decision text the previous day, a Board member had requested that the language precisely mirror the language in the Paris Agreement. The text in annex II (section 1, Mitigation, paragraph (a)) was duly amended as proposed by the Co-Chairs' teams and as shown on the Boardroom screen. The inserted text in paragraph (a) was as follows: "[consistent with]...the long-term goal to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C". The representative confirmed that this was the only change to the document circulated the previous day.

681. The Co-Chairs invited the Board to adopt the decision as revised and opened the floor for comments.

682. After thanking the Secretariat representative and his team on behalf of their seat for their work on the policy, a Board member stated that their constituency's focus had been on the Board providing clear directives to the Secretariat and the independent Technical Advisory Panel on the removal of undue and unrealistic barriers related to the availability of and requirements for data and information needed to demonstrate the impact potential of an activity, particularly in small island developing States (SIDS). The original version of the policy document made a statement that spoke to the heart of the issue. It recognized (1) the significant variation in data and information availability across the countries and contexts; and (2) that GCF made no prescription for the use of any specific data and information or type. This variation in data and information as well as the implicit disregard for specific types of information in favour of another could no longer be used as an excuse or barrier to SIDS activities.

683. The impact potential of adaptation activities that would respond to the adverse effects of climate change could be confirmed by using data and information from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and traditional, local, and indigenous knowledge and practices. These were sufficient by themselves to form the best available data and information needed to underpin the demonstration of impact of potential.

684. They wished to propose minor revisions to the decision text. For paragraph (h), they proposed amending it as follows: "decides that the use of best available information and data, including from the IPCC or from traditional, local and indigenous knowledge and practices, was sufficient to form the basis for the demonstration of impact potential for GCF-supported activities while taking into account the context of the proposal, the different capacities of accredited entities and countries, and regional circumstances."

685. They also proposed changes to paragraph (e) in annex II under the Mitigation section, adding the following text "aligned with existing country measurement, reporting and verification systems" to the first sentence.

686. The Co-Chairs thanked the Board member and stated that this proposal would be circulated to the Board for further review.

687. A Board member requested that the text be amended before continuing.

688. The Co-Chairs suggested that the text be circulated so that the Board could consider it.

689. They invited the active observer for civil society organizations (CSOs) to make their intervention or, if they wished, they could make it after there had been further discussions.

690. The active observer stated that they would be able to deliver their remarks later provided that they could be delivered before a decision was taken.

691. Following some further clarification that the amendments were less substantive than first understood, the Co-Chairs invited the CSO active observer to take the floor.

692. CSOs appreciated the document's principles-based approach for demonstrating climate rationale, especially through principles related to alignment with country priorities, flexibility to accommodate different contexts, and valuation of traditional, local and indigenous peoples' knowledge and practices. However, the document should be more explicit in advancing climate actions based on human rights.

693. The document noted that there have been extensive consultations related to its development, but CSOs, local communities and indigenous peoples' representatives were not included. This also included failing to consult the Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group and/or any commitment to consult them on further guidance. The IPCC report noted both the risk of maladaptation if local communities' and Indigenous Peoples' effective participation in climate action was not secured, as well as the importance of recognizing Indigenous Peoples' knowledge.

694. Furthermore, CSOs had questions related to the operationalization of the principles and how these would ensure more clarity and predictability in assessing funding proposals.

695. Firstly, how would the GCF determine what "best available science" meant in each context? Also, to what extent would a lack of certain data be accepted and to what extent would local, traditional, and indigenous knowledge be valued as a stand-alone source of information and not only as complementary, noting that indigenous science was a distinct science? Additionally, best available science should not be conflated with an expectation of extreme granularity that was burdensome and did not contribute to the overall project or programme.

696. Secondly, what did alignment with national policies and strategies, like national adaptation plans, national adaptation programmes of action, and nationally determined contributions (NDCs), look like and how was it evaluated? Not mentioning nationally appropriate mitigation actions was an oversight. How would the GCF consider proposals that were locally led and therefore not necessarily directly aligned with national plans if those plans were developed without meaningful stakeholder engagement, and how would it evaluate multi-country projects where activities might not align with the plans of all the countries involved? Also, in multi-country projects, how would the GCF assess the monitoring and evaluation component and its alignment with national processes when, for example, the GCF proposed that the quantification of mitigation impacts should use assumptions consistent with those made in national greenhouse gas reporting, as this would allow for the accurate quantification of the support provided to countries in meeting their NDCs? It was unclear how this would be possible for multi-country projects, especially large programmes where subprojects and locations were not known ex ante.

697. Thirdly, how would the climate rationale of programmes that consisted of blind pools of projects be evaluated to determine their real impact? These programmes seemed to face significantly less scrutiny related to climate rationale than smaller, more locally based proposals. CSOs were reminded of FP156, whose emissions reductions calculation and number of beneficiaries remained unchanged even after removing an entire country from the mix. Would all programmes be required to submit subproject proposals that outlined the theory of change, including the climate rationale? To promote consistency and transparency, the GCF must avoid any double standards in the prioritization and assessment of funding proposals, especially when it came to the disclosure of information on subprojects.

698. A stronger link could be established with the monitoring and evaluation of these proposals to ensure that the expected outcomes outlined in the theory of change were achieved. CSOs found it strange that current efforts addressing monitoring challenges, such as the remediation happening relating to the gaps in the portfolio for measurement and the Independent Evaluation Unit's Learning-Oriented Real-Time Impact Assessment, were not

referenced. Building on existing insights and recommendations emerging from those initiatives could strengthen the guidance.

699. Finally, any further guidance to be developed should be done in a transparent and more participatory manner that included observers.

700. The Co-Chairs thanked the active observer.

701. They thanked the proposals from the Board member which had now been inserted in the document on the Boardroom screen.

702. They invited the Board to adopt the revised decision.

703. A Board member sought clarity on two of the principles that had been used. Firstly, they wished to know how appropriate it was to leave the selection of methodology to the accredited entity (AE), given that this may cause confusion. They wondered if a more systematic approach would be preferable. Secondly regarding measurement, reporting and verification (MRV), was it the intention that each project would have its own MRV protocol since there were a number of different MRV systems governing emission reductions within a country?

704. The Secretariat representative clarified that the paragraph was saying that there needed to be a methodological approach, but that the Secretariat was not prescribing any particular methodology. It was for the developer to provide that methodology, although the Secretariat would direct them to the many methodologies available.

705. The Board member opined that it would at least be important to provide broader guidance otherwise there could be confusion and delays in aligning themselves to access GCF resources. While they understood the desire to provide flexibility to the AE, this could lead to a lack of understanding or duplicity or complexity in deciding whether to use a methodology or not.

706. The representative said that the principles outlined in the annex were intended to be high-level. The body of the document of which the decision took note was very clear that these principles would be supplemented by far more detailed guidance on operational tools for assessment and engagement with the Secretariat. These would remove the potential confusion.

707. Regarding MRV, there would be no prescription on the methodology to use so long as an appropriate methodology was used. If, for example, it involved mapping more general MRV onto that specific project then, in the operational assessment, that would be what was taken into consideration. It was important to have high-level principles to avoid a highly prescriptive approach.

708. The Co-Chairs invited the Board to adopt the decision as revised.

709. A Board member wished to express thanks to the Secretariat. Given the many difficulties there had been around climate rationale, they also thanked the Board for agreeing to this important text. They hoped that, with this clarification, the Secretariat and the independent TAP would comply with the decision in reviewing funding proposals and avoid requesting historic climate data which was not available in many developing countries.

710. The Co-Chairs thanked the Board member for reminding the Board of the history to this matter and invited the Board to adopt the decision.

711. There being no further comments and no objections, it was so adopted.

712. The Board took note of document GCF/B.33/05 titled "Steps to enhance the climate rationale of GCF-supported activities" and its addendum Add.01 titled "Comments and responses matrix".

713. The Board adopted the following decision:

DECISION B.33/12

The Board, having considered document GCF/B.33/05 titled “Steps to enhance the climate rationale of GCF-supported activities”:

- (a) Takes note of document GCF/B.33/05 entitled “Steps to enhance the climate rationale of GCF-supported activities” as mandated in decision B.19/06, paragraph (d);
- (b) Reaffirms its decisions B.07/06, paragraph (a), and B.09/05, paragraph (b), adopting GCF’s initial investment framework and further developing the sub-criteria and methodology of the initial investment framework and decision B.29/01 adopting the Integrated Results Management Framework;
- (c) Also reaffirms decision B.05/05, paragraph (d), which decided that, in relation to adaptation, resources will be allocated based on the ability of a proposed activity to demonstrate its potential to adapt to the impacts of climate change in the context of promoting sustainable development and a paradigm shift and the urgent and immediate needs of vulnerable countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African States; and paragraph I which decided that, in relation to mitigation, resources will be allocated based on the ability of a proposed activity to demonstrate its potential to limit and reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the context of promoting a paradigm shift;
- (d) Further reaffirms decision B.09/05, paragraph (g), requesting the Secretariat and the independent Technical Advisory Panel in the application of the assessment scale to take into account the needs of those developing countries particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African States;
- (e) Requests the Secretariat and the independent Technical Advisory Panel to take into account the principles for demonstrating the impact potential for mitigation and adaptation activities set out in annex VI in order to establish a more transparent and consistent approach in their guidance to accredited entities and in their assessment of funding proposals;
- (f) Recognizes the significant variation in information and data availability across countries and contexts;
- (g) Also recognizes the urgent need for: (i) guiding accredited entities in presenting climate-related information needed for establishing the impact potential of funding proposals, and (ii) establishing a more transparent and consistent approach to the review of impact potential as part of the proposal assessment process, with a view to streamlining the proposal development cycle, and leading to improved review outcomes and a more rapid flow of proposals for endorsement to the Board, particularly for adaptation;
- (h) Decides that the use of best available information and data, including from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and from traditional, local and indigenous knowledge and practices is sufficient to form the basis for the demonstration of impact potential for GCF-supported activities, while taking into account the context of the proposal, the different capabilities of accredited entities, and country and regional circumstances; and
- (i) Requests the Secretariat to provide capacity-building support to accredited entities, especially direct access entities, to enhance the demonstration of the impact potential in GCF-supported activities, and to consider their feedback for future enhancements, including by:
 - (i) Providing early engagement of GCF technical experts in proposal conceptualization;

- (ii) *Promoting deployment of the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme to strengthen countries' capacities to undertake adaptation planning and investment programming, and to help countries identify their priorities for adaptation action based on relevant data; and*
- (iii) *Promoting utilization of Project Preparation Facility funding to help countries convert project ideas identified in their country programmes into actionable investments.*

Agenda item 14: Guidance on the approach and scope for providing support to adaptation activities

714. The Co-Chairs opened the agenda item and drew the attention of the Board to document GCF/B.33/04 titled "Guidance on the approach and scope for providing support to adaptation activities" and its addendum containing a response matrix to comments received from the Board during the consultations on this document.

715. Following the consultation session on the document with the Board, the Secretariat sought guidance from the Co-Chairs to provide new input to the Board. The Secretariat had now put forward a revised draft decision on the matter, which consisted of annexes I and II to the document, for consideration and approval of the Board at B.33.

716. They invited the Board to adopt the decision as revised and opened the floor for comments.

717. Several Board members welcomed the revised document and commended the Secretariat for its work in advancing this topic. The discussion which ensued largely focused on requests to amend paragraphs in the decision, which were felt by some to be too restrictive, given that many aspects in the guidance would be revised as GCF strategies were further developed.

718. The Board member who first raised this issue noted that the key debate that the Board had been having was the lack of strategic content in the decisions. As such, they appreciated the efforts to address the need for strategic guidance as reflected in paragraphs (g)–(j).

719. However, they were uncomfortable at this stage with the precise way these paragraphs had been formulated as they implicated other policy processes and ongoing discussions. While noting the importance of demonstrating an interest in taking up the strategic discussions in other relevant documents, the Board should not be prejudicial regarding the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, the accreditation strategy, and the updated Strategic Plan.

720. They requested that these paragraphs should be revised to reflect an open-ended approach while still referencing the substantive content of those paragraphs. To this end, they had already prepared text which they could provide, depending on guidance from the Co-Chairs.

721. A Board member proposed changes to paragraph (d) to reflect the text they had proposed for the previous agenda item (13 – Steps to enhance climate rationale), namely to include "based on best available information and data, including, inter alia, from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and traditional, local and indigenous knowledge and practices."

722. A further Board member expressed appreciation for all the changes made in addressing issues raised at B.32. Drawing on the synergy between mitigation, adaptation and sustainable development and the future GCF strategy, they opined that further work should be undertaken on the concept of maladaptation, which was not mentioned in the paper. They welcomed that the approach to adaptation programming would evolve within the context of the strategic programming element of the second GCF replenishment. In general, they agreed with the

principle that GCF must enhance its support for adaptation. However, like an earlier Board member, they were concerned that the new text may prejudice the outcome of the other processes, for example in the decision texts in paragraphs (g)–(j). They requested that these be discussed separately rather than in the adaptation paper.

723. Speaking as a member of the African Group of Board members, a Board member welcomed the revisions, particularly the enhanced technical support and guidance to facilitate the use of the Readiness Programme and the Project Preparation Facility for national adaptation plans, the preparation of adaptation plans and country-driven programmes for adaptation investments. They also welcomed the reaffirmation of decision B.05/05, paragraph (d), which provided evidence of the proposed adaptation response to a risk or impact of a specific climate change hazard informed by the best available information and data including, inter alia, the IPCC, and traditional, local and indigenous knowledge and practices. This revision would be helpful for the African region.

724. A Board member commended the work of the Secretariat and supported the overarching structure of the document, particularly in annex II. This represented good practice in terms of consultation leading to important policy elaboration and demonstrating that GCF was a learning institution. They expressed appreciation for the inclusion of the IPCC Working Group II Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 WGII) as a reference starting point to determine the transformational role of GCF in financing adaptation and its potential to support a shift from an incremental to a transformational approach.

725. Furthermore, they agreed that GCF adaptation programming should leverage GCF's comparative advantages to urgently accelerate adaptation investment planning and the scaling up of adaptation finance to help close the adaptation gap, which, as clearly shown, was not limited to financial elements but also linked to the framework of enabling conditions and the consideration of whether the solutions proposed were equitable.

726. The Board member also appreciated the reference to the importance of adopting solutions that connected the five transformation systems recommended by the AR6 WGII, and that nature-based solutions had significant potential and should be considered further.

727. They welcomed the four-pronged strategic approach, which seemed to be feasible, allowing GCF, as a financial mechanism, to use its risk appetite for enabling transformational and innovative solutions to catalyse paradigm-shifting investments. This demonstrated GCF's added value in terms of impact which would otherwise not happen without such strategic leveraging. They also welcomed potential cooperation with other funds, particularly the Climate Investment Funds and the Adaptation Fund. This should be further strengthened during the next replenishment period to support the catalytic impact of adaptation finance while avoiding duplication.

728. A further Board member wished to approve the existing decision as presented and did not support the proposal to delete paragraphs as stated by another Board member. This would mean the loss of important elements. Noting that adaptation was key for least developed countries, the Board member looked forward to the decision providing greater clarity on adaptation strategy.

729. Another Board member said that Japan welcomed the document and hoped that it would serve as a reference to inform GCF adaptation activities and projects and contribute to facilitating the formation of future adaptation projects and the meeting of adaptation funding targets. Secondly, they highlighted the relationship between adaptation and the broader development agenda. It was important to focus on the co-benefits and synergies between these two, which should be further aligned.

730. A Board member thanked the Secretariat for further streamlining the document and clarifying language. It was important to adopt the decision to provide clear guidance and to enhance support to climate adaptation. This should be further developed with relevant

strategies, including the accreditation strategy and the Strategic Plan for the GCF 2024–2027. In view of the concerns expressed by a Board member who had said that the proposal seemed to be to remove important paragraphs, the Board member said it was their understanding that the proposal was to replace the text in paragraphs (g)–(j) to reflect the many aspects of the guidance which would evolve with the further development of GCF strategies by the Board. As such, they supported the changes proposed to paragraphs (g)–(j).

731. Noting that reference to vulnerable groups and gender appeared to have been deleted, a further Board member suggested to insert new text after paragraph (a) to read: “confirms with regard to adaptation activities in line with paragraph 31 of the GCF Governing Instrument for the GCF and in particular the encouraging of the involvement of relevant stakeholders, including vulnerable groups and addressing gender aspects.”

732. The Co-Chairs asked the Board member to send this amendment to the Secretariat and reviewed the amendments now made on the Boardroom screen.

733. Noting that the text requested by the Board member was already reflected in the new paragraph (c), the representative of the Secretariat asked the Board member if this met their requirements. This was affirmed by the Board member.

734. The Co-Chairs drew the attention of the Board to the new paragraph (g), while noting that there were divergent views on whether paragraphs (g)–(j) should be amended. They opined that the Board was close to consensus. Given that Board members had complained year after year about the lack of sufficient progress on adaptation, it was important to now make compromises so that this matter could be settled.

735. They invited an active observer for civil society organizations (CSOs) to take the floor.

736. Increasing adaptation finance was critical, and CSOs appreciated the GCF’s efforts to enhance its adaptation finance to help achieve a 50:50 balance as well as to contribute to closing the adaptation finance gap. However, CSOs had substantial concerns with the guidance as presented and believed that significant changes must be made prior to adopting an adaptation approach.

737. The adaptation approach must focus on what made adaptation projects successful and sustainable, not what made them profitable. The guidance should support country-driven, people-centred, locally owned, gender-responsive and human rights-based actions, as this was the most effective adaptation approach. Furthermore, the approach should commit to providing concessional finance, specifically full-cost grant support, for public sector adaptation actions.

738. In contrast, this draft approach focused primarily on leveraging the private sector for adaptation and financializing adaptation approaches, which could be seen in the fact that “private”, including “private sector”, appeared three times more frequently than “public” or “public sector” did, and the words “human rights” did not appear at all and “indigenous”, a mere four times.

739. Any approach to adaptation adopted by the GCF must encompass both public and private sector adaptation, and the latter should not merely serve private sector engagement.

740. This approach should reiterate the significance of grant-based finance that did not exacerbate existing inequities and further indebted countries who bore little or no responsibility for the climate crisis. This was especially appropriate for direct access entities (DAEs) implementing locally led solutions.

741. This guidance should recognize and address systemic inequities that led to more severe climate vulnerabilities, including related to gender and the historical and systemic marginalization of indigenous peoples.

742. An adaptation strategy should achieve a paradigm shift through leveraging accredited entities to drive rights-based adaptation. Paradigm shift did not equal private sector innovation

or large-scale projects that leveraged high amounts of co-finance. The potential for a paradigm shift was showing DAEs and international access entities that they could use the GCF's commitment to country ownership, gender-responsiveness, indigenous peoples, environmental and social safeguards, and meaningful stakeholder engagement to create more effective, sustainable and transformative projects and programmes designed with local communities both within and outside of their GCF portfolios.

743. This strategy must be developed in consultation with indigenous peoples, including the Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group. Indigenous Peoples and local communities were stewards of and directly dependent on ecosystems gravely impacted by the changing climate, to meet their basic needs and, as recognized recently in the IPCC AR6 WGII report, possessed knowledge and understanding related to evaluating climate adaptation processes and actions to reduce risks from human-induced climate change.

744. This guidance should also demonstrate GCF's willingness to provide direct access to local communities and indigenous peoples. Grassroots organizations, particularly led by women, youth, and indigenous peoples, must be able to directly access adaptation finance through mechanisms including, but not limited to, enhancing direct access.

745. Adaptation finance must be increased, but the need for scale cannot eclipse the fundamental consideration of mechanisms and pathways. The GCF must stop equating scale via the private sector with increasing adaptation impacts. Effective, transformative adaptation was locally led, rights-based, and gender-responsive. Any approach to adaptation that did not represent that understanding, supported by full cost grants, would ultimately fail to reduce the vulnerability of communities or promote their resilience, which was what GCF was mandated to do.

746. The Co-Chairs thanked the active observer.

747. In view of the proposal to insert the new paragraph (g), a Board member requested that the Co-Chairs clarify the logic behind the inclusion of this.

748. A second Board member expressed support for the original text in paragraphs (g)–(j) and did not agree with the proposal to remove them. This new paragraph would change the essence of the decision.

749. Regarding the new paragraph (b), which confirmed paragraph 31 of the Governing Instrument for the GCF, if it was decided to reference the Governing Instrument, then it would be necessary to reflect it in its entirety. It was vital that there were no amendments to language from the Governing Instrument.

750. The Co-Chairs stated that the four paragraphs under discussion had been carefully considered to provide guidance to the Secretariat. In the view of Co-Chair Mr. Tlou Emmanuel Ramaru, they did not prejudice other strategy development. They asked if the Board member who had proposed this new paragraph wished to continue with it.

751. The Board member stated that they did not disagree with the substance in paragraphs (g)–(j) in many aspects but were uncomfortable with the way in which they were prescribing how the Board would take up particular issues in the future. They suggested that there should be further consultations and that the Board could return to the item later in the day or on the next day.

752. The Co-Chair stated that they would suspend consideration of the item, noting that if a consensus could not be reached, the item would be carried forward to B.34. They requested colleagues to make progress on the matter and suspended the item.

753. The Co-Chairs reopened the agenda item on the final day of the meeting.

754. They informed the Board that following their consultations with Board members, a revised draft decision was now presented for consideration. They thanked everyone for their

availability to work on this on the margins and overnight. They invited the Board to adopt the decision as revised and opened the floor for comments.

755. They presented the amendments in respect of paragraph (b), plus minor amendments to paragraphs (e) and (k).

756. With these revisions as shown on the Boardroom screen, they invited the Board to adopt the decision.

757. Seeing no further comments or objections, the decision was so adopted.

758. The Co-Chairs thanked everyone for their hard work to bring this to a conclusion.

759. The Board member who had requested changes in respect of the final four paragraphs echoed thanks for the hard work undertaken in recent months. They wished for the following to be read into the record:

“While we underscore the critical importance of scaling-up resources for adaptation, and enhancing the GCF’s effectiveness in this regard, the United States notes for the record of this Thirty-Third meeting of the GCF Board that this decision neither prejudices the deliberations nor prejudices the outcomes of ongoing policy development processes, including the review of the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, the accreditation strategy, or the updated Strategic Plan.”

760. Following this, three Board members took the floor to express support for this statement.

761. One of these expressed satisfaction with the decision, which acknowledged the focus on vulnerable groups. Such groups were not always synonymous with vulnerable countries. It was possible to have vulnerable groups in countries that were not vulnerable. They were pleased that GCF had made this distinction.

762. Another of these Board members also noted with pleasure that the Board had decided on this important matter. In further developing adaptation support, it was important to discuss the accreditation strategy and the updated Strategic Plan. They looked forward to engagement with everyone on these strategies.

763. The Co-Chairs thanked the Board members and invited the CSO active observer to take the floor.

764. The CSO active observer stated that paragraph (b) should have explicitly included not only vulnerable groups but also indigenous peoples because it was important to emphasize their participation and meaningful engagement in the adaptation approach.

765. The Co-Chairs thanked the active observer and closed the agenda item.

766. The Board took note of document GCF/B.33/04 titled “Guidance on the approach and scope for providing support to adaptation activities” and its addendum Add.01 titled “Comments and responses matrix”.

767. The Board adopted the following decision:

DECISION B.33/13

The Board, having considered document GCF/B.33/04 titled “Guidance on the approach and scope for providing support to adaptation activities”:

- (a) Welcomes the guidance on the GCF’s vision, approach and scope for providing support to enhance climate adaptation, as set out in annex VII;

- (b) *Confirms, with regard to adaptation activities, in line with paragraph 31 of the Governing Instrument for the GCF, that the Fund will provide simplified and improved access to funding, including direct access, basing its activities on a country-driven approach and will encourage the involvement of relevant stakeholders, including vulnerable groups and addressing gender aspects;*
- (c) *Requests the Secretariat to engage with national designated authorities and accredited entities to urgently advance a pipeline of concept notes and funding proposals that will contribute to meeting the Board's adaptation programming targets for the first replenishment period of the GCF;*
- (d) *Also requests the Secretariat to provide and enhance technical support and guidance, and encourage and facilitate the use of the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme and the Project Preparation Facility, as appropriate, to advance:*
- (i) *The development of nationally determined contributions, national adaptation plans, and other adaptation planning efforts that can help strengthen country-driven, climate risk-informed and more systemic investment planning and pipeline origination for adaptation;*
 - (ii) *Conceptualization of country-driven programmes of adaptation investments that respond to systematically identified adaptation needs and which will help identify financing for adaptation at scale;*
 - (iii) *Preparation of high-quality adaptation concept notes and funding proposals, which are based on best available information about climate risk, vulnerability and adaptation solutions, and respond to systematically identified areas of adaptation needs; and*
 - (iv) *The role of the private sector in adaptation, including through strengthening the engagement of the private sector in the preparation of national climate strategies and policies;*
- (e) *Reaffirms decision B.05/05, paragraph (d), which decided that in relation to adaptation, resources will be allocated based on the ability of a proposed activity to demonstrate its potential to adapt to the impacts of climate change in the context of promoting sustainable development and a paradigm shift; and decides that in order to demonstrate such potential to adapt, adaptation proposals will include an evidence-based analysis to show that the proposed activity is likely to be an effective adaptive response to the risk or impact of a specific climate change hazard, based on best available information and data including, inter alia, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and traditional, local and indigenous knowledge and practices;*
- (f) *Decides to continue to strengthen the linkage between adaptation planning outputs and programming in funding proposals;*
- (g) *Requests the Secretariat to enhance its efforts to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the project and programme cycle, in particular for adaptation projects;*
- (h) *Also requests the Secretariat, in the context of the revised Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme and the accreditation strategy under the Board's consideration, as well as other relevant policy development processes, to identify additional actions that enhance GCF adaptation investments, including those identified in country and regional adaptation planning processes;*
- (i) *Further requests the Secretariat to consider, as part of the accreditation strategy under the Board's consideration, the prioritization of accreditation applications from entities, particularly direct access entities and private sector entities, with a focus on adaptation projects/programmes;*

- (j) *Reiterates the need to enhance the private sector contribution towards developing and implementing national adaptation plans; and*
- (k) *Requests the Secretariat to further develop, for consideration by the Board as part of the update to the Strategic Plan for the GCF, proposals on updating the GCF's strategic objectives and priorities, and requests for proposals or other programming initiatives, to further the implementation of the GCF's strategic approach to adaptation programming, including options for possible adaptation programming parameters and output-based goals for adaptation.*

Agenda item 15: Accreditation strategy

768. Document GCF/B.33/08 titled “Accreditation strategy of the Green Climate Fund” and its addendum Add.01 titled “Comments matrix” was issued to the Board under this agenda item.

769. This agenda item was not opened.

Agenda item 16: Second review of the GCF's financial terms and conditions

770. The Co-Chairs drew the attention of the Board to document GCF/B.33/11 titled “Review of the financial terms and conditions of the Green Climate Fund financial instruments” and invited a representative from the Secretariat to introduce the item.

771. The Chief Financial Officer/Chief Operating Officer, Ms. Hong Paterson, recalled that decision B.BM-2019/08 had mandated the review of the financial terms and conditions of GCF. This review had been conducted by Climate Finance Advisors and had found that the GCF portfolio met the current financial terms and conditions policy and was fit-for-purpose and compliant with existing policies on financial terms and conditions in GCF operations.

772. Under the guidance of the Investment Committee (IC), the review had also covered the feasibility of providing local currency financing; optimizing the deployment of GCF financial instruments, including guarantees; and taking existing recommendations into consideration for the concessionality policy under development. The Secretariat representative concluded by presenting the proposed decision text.

773. The Co-Chairs thanked the Secretariat representative and invited Mr. Toshihiro Kitamura, the chair of the IC, to provide some remarks.

774. The IC chair explained that the recommendations in the review would be taken up to conduct studies on local currency financing and more efficient use of guarantees. This was reflected in the proposed decision text. The chair said that the IC had met a few days before to discuss the review and had adjusted the decision text to align the review cycle of the financial terms and conditions with the policy cycle for 2020–2023 (endorsed by Board decision B.24/04). This amended text was the one before the Board.

775. The Co-Chairs thanked the chair of the IC and informed the Board that before it was the revised draft decision with the amendments shown in track-change mode. They then invited the Board to adopt the decision as revised and opened the floor for comments.

776. Two Board members questioned why reviews would be conducted every three years if the replenishment cycle was every four years. In addition, one of these Board members said they were fully supportive of the greater use of guarantees, but instead of using its scarce resources, GCF should look into partnerships, especially with bilateral agencies that could offer guarantees.

777. Both the Chief Financial Officer/Chief Operating Officer and the chair of the IC explained that the reviews would be conducted prior to every replenishment cycle. The former clarified that this review cycle would take place every third year of the four-year replenishment cycle.

778. The Co-Chairs requested that the decision text be amended to reflect this clarification.

779. A Board member thanked the Secretariat and the IC for their work and said they were pleased to see this review as financial instruments were critical elements of GCF. The Board member emphasized that the use of reimbursable grants for private sector entities should be used only for technical assistance or the Project Preparation Facility and only when the needs were justifiable. The Board member welcomed the local currency lending approach, but preferred a learn-by-doing approach rather than policy-based implementation.

780. Another Board member commended the Secretariat and the IC and recalled recent discussions at B.32 on GCF's comparative advantages. In relation to this, it was necessary to think through what financial instruments would be available and what factors and capacities would be needed to grow the suite of instruments in order to tailor them to unique market conditions around the world and the diversity of sectors GCF worked with or planned to work with. The Board member supported the development of local currency lending and guarantees. On this topic, it would be useful to consider which financial instruments would be available without a credit rating and additional institutional capacity and which would be available with a rating and additional capacity. The budget implications of those two scenarios should also be considered as they would be important for future Board decisions. The Board member underscored that this topic linked to earlier discussions on currency hedging. These topics could not be dissociated long-term. Considering the linkages were important to building GCF institutional capacity to deliver on its competitive advantage.

781. A further Board member said that, though GCF was taking concrete steps to mitigate its inflow risk in relation to currency fluctuation, it was time to seriously consider removing country-level risks involved with currency fluctuation, that is the risk that developing countries were currently absorbing because of the policy framework GCF was working within. This risk was even more significant in the current economic situation, where currency fluctuation had created significant issues within developing countries. Exploring investment in local currency instruments was not a new concept; this concept was in the Strategic Plan for the GCF 2020–2023, particularly paragraph 20 (e).

782. While appreciative of the review that had been done, the Board member wished to raise some concerns. Paragraph (c) of the decision text requested the Secretariat to develop a local currency financing pilot programme, including an analysis of the requirements for the operationalization and impact assessment of a programme, with a view to the IC reviewing and making a recommendation to the Board no later than B.36. The Board member assumed that this pilot would be built from the two recommendations for local currency as contained in annex II of the document.

783. Recommendation 13 stated that “GCF could benefit from a more formalized policy approach that targets local currency lending, its benefits to the operations and goals of the Fund, current barriers, and risk.” The Board member felt the proposed way forward on this was somewhat limited. It stated that the Secretariat would start with a pilot programme with a few currencies but it was not clear which currencies would be used.

784. Recommendation 14 indicated that “GCF could structure a local currency lending platform as a revolving fund, with an initial part capitalization from contributors in the form of a grant and additional revenue generated from service fees.” Understanding that the Secretariat was already exploring possible options, the Board member wished to know what those options were in this context. The recommendation further stated that “GCF can pilot a part-subsidization of a local currency platform with interested multilateral development banks and national development banks in order to issue green bonds in local currency, which will

strengthen the domestic capital markets in the countries of operation of the GCF.” The Board member acknowledged that the Private Sector Facility was looking into this and using the local capital market, which was denominated in local currency, to indirectly mobilize domestic savings.

785. While the recommendations seemed sensible, the proposed actions by the Secretariat did not correspond to the objectives of the recommendations, both in terms of scope and application. To be more specific, local currency lending should not be limited to supporting local capital market development or piloting with only a few local currencies.

786. GCF was a climate change fund and should not approach the matter like any other development bank. Local currency lending should be ensured at the project/programme level; otherwise, instead of helping vulnerable countries, they would be experiencing further debt issues. The IC, with the support of the Secretariat, should present concrete options for local currency lending at the project/programme level, especially for DAEs.

787. Finally, given that B.36 was nine months away, the Board member requested that the Secretariat present options to the Board by B.35 instead. They also wished to suggest some amendments to the decision text. The Board member was aware that this would add to the workload of the IC, but it was time to accelerate progress on this matter.

788. The Co-Chairs asked the Board member if their proposed amendments were ready for circulation.

789. The Board member said they would share their proposal shortly and clarified that the changes would mainly be for the IC, not the Secretariat, to come up with more concrete recommendations and for these to be presented to the Board at B.35 instead of B.36.

790. The Co-Chairs said that such changes might prove complicated, but they would leave it to the Secretariat and the IC to respond later in the session.

791. A Board member welcomed the review and its recommendations, adding that they supported further work on developing the local currency financing pilot programme as well as the development of a policy on concessionality. The Board member encouraged the Secretariat to implement the recommendations of the review and said that they would provide detailed comments on this matter in writing.

792. Regarding the timing of the next review cycle, the Board member asked whether it was possible to reschedule it to B.36 from B.37 so that it could be available in advance of the next replenishment cycle. On a general note, the Board member underscored the link of this topic to the strategy discussions in the context of replenishment as well as to the issue of the financial perspectives of GCF. The suite of instruments GCF had, and the weight of the different instruments, would have a significant impact on the future commitment authority and performance of GCF. These two things should be kept in mind in the context of the next replenishment.

793. The Co-Chairs invited an active observer for civil society organizations (CSOs) to take the floor.

794. The active observer said that CSOs, local communities and indigenous peoples welcomed, with caution, the recommendations related to having a local currency lending pilot programme. Well-targeted local currency financing could help GCF activities benefit micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) and local communities. However, it should be noted that some of the existing local currency lending, in FP168 for example, had lacked ambition. Exploring more local currency lending should neither lead to less ambitious projects nor alleviate the need for scaled-up financial contributions to GCF.

795. The CSOs strongly opposed the recommendation that GCF could seek a credit rating for the purpose of financing guarantees. As was noted in the document and evidenced by the

current portfolio, GCF was already able to use guarantees as part of its range of instruments and structure them in a fit-for-purpose manner without a credit rating. GCF was not a development bank and had been purposefully established to be different from a development bank. It was part of the UNFCCC financial mechanism to deliver new, additional, adequate and predictable climate finance to developing countries. Policies towards the further financialization of climate finance contradicted this mandate. In particular, the demands of a commercial credit rating could restrict GCF's capacity to deliver grant-based and highly concessional financing on non-commercial terms.

796. While the recommendations of the review were based on projects and policies approved before B.25, the CSOs were concerned about the worrying trend of funding proposals asking for equity or guarantee financing where GCF had little or no control over the approval of subprojects or activities under the programme, while also remaining fully accountable, as a financier, to participating entities, bearing not only reputational but also financial risks.

797. The proposed decision text should explicitly include consultation with observers on the development of any policy proposal regarding GCF financial instruments prior to it being presented to the Board. The CSOs also strongly called for clearer public guidance on how GCF made use of the Grant Equivalency Calculator. The Secretariat should disclose other documentation on how it had determined the proper financial instrument and level of concessionality for previous and future projects.

798. The CSOs recognized the need for further clarity, predictability, transparency and standardization on the terms and conditions of GCF financial instruments in order to determine the appropriate financial instrument for projects, as well as the just level of concessionality in the case of non-grant financial instruments. While they recognized this need, climate finance should not be debt-creating; it should be new, additional and adequate as well as predictable, public and channelled through United Nations institutions such as GCF.

799. Lastly, any approach to financial instruments that the Secretariat developed or the Board adopted should prioritize creating a policy and operational environment where smaller, public direct access entities (DAEs) or MSME DAEs received faster access to more grants so that climate finance would truly be transformative.

800. The Co-Chairs thanked the active observer and invited the representative from the Secretariat and the chair of the IC to respond to the comments.

801. On expediting the assessment, Ms. Paterson explained that the timing presented was based on recommendations by the IC not the Secretariat. From a technical perspective, moving this to B.35 was very unlikely given the current workload such as the replenishment, updated Strategic Plan and other bodies of work the Secretariat was tasked with.

802. Regarding recommendations on additional areas the review should look into, these could be proposed as part of the next study at the request of the Board. Ms. Paterson highlighted that the more detailed the study requested, the longer it would take to accomplish. Finally, Ms. Paterson acknowledged and noted the other comments provided, particularly those that related to hedging and implications for countries and access for local DAEs.

803. The chair of the IC recalled that this matter had been discussed by the committee for over two years and it was of utmost importance to move forward. The chair highlighted that the decision text indicated that the IC would review and make recommendations to the Board. The IC and the Secretariat were aware of the urgency of this issue, which was why the decision text included the words "no later than", indicating that they could move forward earlier if the situation allowed.

804. The Co-Chairs thanked the Secretariat representative and the IC chair for their responses. They then asked the Board member who wished to amend the decision text if their proposed language was ready for Board consideration.

805. The Board member confirmed that they had sent their proposed amendments to the Secretariat. This was displayed on the Boardroom screen.
806. The Co-Chairs invited the Board member to elaborate on the proposed changes.
807. The Board member explained that the idea behind their proposed addition was for the Secretariat to take on all the recommendations the review had produced. Rather than picking only a few, the recommendations should be considered holistically. The Board member said that the Secretariat did not need to develop a full policy but it should come up with a framework that could be considered and used by the IC as basis for further recommendations. The Board member highlighted that the pilot programme proposed by the Secretariat was significantly reduced in scope and application compared to the recommendations; therefore, the Board member could not endorse it as presented.
808. Acknowledging that the Board member wished for the Secretariat to develop a policy, the Co-Chairs said this might not necessarily contradict the simultaneous development of a pilot programme. The Co-Chairs recognized that the Board member felt the pilot programme presented in the document was too narrowly focused, but perhaps the Secretariat could take a more holistic approach as recommended, especially regarding local currency lending; this might be the basis for a compromise.
809. The Board member responded that they could consider the pilot programme if its contents would be considered by the Board before implementation. Reiterating that they wished the recommendations of the review to be considered holistically, the Board member added that they could consider the pilot programme if the language of the decision could account for all the recommendations in the context of lending in local currencies.
810. The Co-Chairs confirmed that they understood the Board member's point about considering the recommendations holistically. With this in mind, they invited other Board members to react to the proposed amendment.
811. A Board member said they appreciated the proposal and the idea of a more holistic local currency lending policy given the importance of this issue. As the word "pilot" implied subsequent expansion, the Board member wished to clarify whether the pilot programme would be expanded and whether there would be a transition towards a holistic policy.
812. A second Board member felt it might be too early to give a mandate to develop a policy. The next step should be a pilot programme and, at the end of the pilot, there should be a milestone by which the Board would decide on the next steps, including a policy. This topic was so important and also highly challenging; they should not set out with the wrong expectations. The Board member cautioned that lending in all the local currencies of developing countries was too risky. Also, GCF could not hedge in many of these currencies. However, it was a very dynamic field and there were many specialized institutions for hedging, so it was worthwhile exploring the topic and then deciding whether a policy could be developed or if this would be a part of the financial terms and conditions review.
813. A third Board member said they understood the rationale behind the proposed amendment, but a pilot programme was only the first step towards a policy and did not exclude the development of a policy. A policy could be developed after learning what worked, what did not and how to address those gaps.
814. A fourth Board member also recognized the need for a policy but the various steps must be done in the right order. GCF did not even have a hedging policy yet. It seemed to be good practice to first develop a pilot programme and then draft the local currency lending policy at a later stage.
815. A final Board member understood that the proposed amendment was based on the need for the pilot programme to have very clear parameters. The Board member did not think the Board member who had proposed the amendment was against having a pilot programme.

Instead of the more general guidance in the original decision, it seemed as if the Board member would prefer that the pilot programme was clearly guided so that the Board was aware of the specific contents of the programme. The Board member believed there was a way to combine the newly proposed paragraph and the original, such as by keeping the language of “pilot programme” but including the specific parameters recommended by the Board member proposing the amendment.

816. The Co-Chairs asked the Board member proposing the amendment for thoughts about launching a pilot programme in a more guided way and towards the development of the policy the Board member was requesting.

817. The Board member said the previous Board member had captured the intention of the proposed amendment well. Taking the comments into account, the Board member suggested that a portion⁶ could be taken from their proposed paragraph and added to paragraph (c) of the original decision text.

818. Taking this into consideration, amendments were made to the original decision text with the guidance of the Co-Chairs. The Co-Chairs then invited the Board to provide comments on the amended paragraph.

819. One Board member suggested a small change in wording, while another Board member asked what the implication of the addition was to the pilot programme.

820. A representative of the Secretariat responded that the added language spelled out the objective of the pilot programme and such an addition was not an issue. The Secretariat also confirmed that the timeline indicated was manageable.

821. After a brief suspension of the session due to lack of quorum, the Co-Chairs reopened the session and invited the Board to adopt the draft decision as revised.

822. A Board member reminded the Co-Chairs that the decision text should be amended to reflect the earlier clarification that the review would be conducted every third year of the four-year policy cycle.

823. The relevant paragraph was corrected.

824. The Co-Chairs invited the Board once more to adopt the draft decision.

825. With no objections and no further comments, the decision was adopted.

826. The Board took note of document GCF/B.33/11 titled “Review of the financial terms and conditions of the Green Climate Fund financial instruments”.

827. The Board adopted the following decision:

DECISION B.33/14

The Board, having considered document GCF/B.33/11 titled “Review of the financial terms and conditions of the Green Climate Fund financial instruments”:

(a) *Takes note of the review of the financial terms and conditions of the Green Climate Fund financial instruments led by the Investment Committee as contained in document GCF/B.33/11;*

(b) *Requests the Secretariat to take up the recommendations from the review of the financial terms and conditions relating to concessionality, in the context of ongoing work to develop the policy on concessionality as mandated under decision B.19/06;*

⁶ The portion was “addresses current barriers and risk associated with the current fluctuations at the programme and project level”.

- (c) *Also requests the Secretariat to develop a local currency financing pilot programme that addresses current barriers and risks associated with currency fluctuations at the programme/project level, including an analysis of the requirements for operationalization and impact assessment of a programme, with a view for the Investment Committee to review and make a recommendation to the Board no later than the thirty-sixth meeting of the Board;*
- (d) *Further requests the Secretariat to present an approach in which GCF can more efficiently deploy its current financial instruments, with a view for the Investment Committee to review and make a recommendation to the Board for consideration no later than the thirty-sixth meeting of the Board;*
- (e) *Requests the Secretariat to review the financial terms and conditions of the Green Climate Fund financial instruments in accordance with the terms of reference set out in annex I to decision B.BM-2019/08, as may be amended pursuant to decision B.BM-2019/08, with a view for the Investment Committee to review and make a recommendation to the Board for consideration no later than the thirty-seventh meeting of the Board; and in the third year of every four-year policy cycle thereafter prior to commencement of the new replenishment programming period; and*
- (f) *Approves an additional administrative budget for the Secretariat in the amount of USD 200,000 to conduct the further reviews and analyses referred to in paragraphs (c), (d) and (e) above. This approval is in addition to the 2022 administrative budget for the Secretariat as approved via decision B.30/07, it being understood that amounts not utilized in 2022 shall be carried forward into the administrative budget for the Secretariat for 2023.*

Agenda item 17: Selection of Board-appointed officials

(a) Selection of the heads of the independent units

828. This agenda sub-item was considered in an executive session.

829. The Board took note of limited distribution document GCF/B.33/16 titled “Matters related to the Heads of the Independent Units”.

830. The Board adopted the following decision:

DECISION B.33/15

The Board, having considered limited distribution document GCF/B.33/16 titled “Matters related to the Heads of Independent Units”:

- (a) *Takes note of and accepts the resignation of Mr. Lalanath de Silva as Head of the Independent Redress Mechanism effective from 31 August 2022;*
- (b) *Requests the Ethics and Audit Committee to consider appropriate candidates for the role of Head of the Independent Redress Mechanism ad interim, and to make a recommendation to the Board, no later than 15 August 2022, on a final candidate for appointment by the Board by a decision without a Board meeting;*
- (c) *Takes note of the updated timeline for the Head of the Independent Evaluation Unit recruitment process set out in annex IX;*

- (d) *Also takes note of the updated timeline for the Head of the Independent Redress Mechanism and the Head of the Independent Integrity Unit recruitment process set out in annex X; and*
- (e) *Decides to consider the appointment of the Head of the Independent Evaluation Unit at the thirty-fourth meeting of the Board and the appointments of the Head of the Independent Integrity Unit and the Head of the Independent Redress Mechanism at the thirty-fifth meeting of the Board, according to the updated timelines.*

(b) Selection of the Executive Director

831. This agenda sub-item was considered in an executive session.

832. The Board took note of limited distribution document GCF/B.33/17 titled “Selection of the Executive Director”.

833. The Board adopted the following decision:

DECISION B.33/16

The Board, having considered limited distribution document GCF/B.33/17 titled “Selection of the Executive Director”:

- (a) *Adopts the terms of reference of the Executive Director of the Green Climate Fund Secretariat as set out in annex XI;*
- (b) *Requests the Co-Chairs to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the mandates and responsibilities delegated by the Board to the Executive Director of the Secretariat, and to report to the Board for consideration of their potential impact on the terms of reference of the position;*
- (c) *Adopts the selection process for the Executive Director of the Green Climate Fund Secretariat as set out in annex XII;*
- (d) *Takes note of the indicative timeline of the entire process for the selection and appointment of the Executive Director of the Green Climate Fund Secretariat as set out in annex XIII;*
- (e) *Establishes the Executive Director Selection Committee as an ad hoc committee of the Board in accordance with paragraphs 2 (g) and 30 of the Rules of Procedure of the Board;*
- (f) *Adopts the terms of reference of the Executive Director Selection Committee as set out in annex XIV;*
- (g) *Appoints as members of the Executive Director Selection Committee:*
 - (i) *Nadia Spencer-Henry*
 - (ii) *Karma Tshering*
 - (iii) *Nauman Bashir Bhatti*
 - (iv) *Tlou Emmanuel Ramaru*
 - (v) *Hans Olav Ibrekk*
 - (vi) *Sarah Metcalf*
 - (vii) *Jean-Christophe Donnellier*
 - (viii) *Victoria Gunderson*

- (h) *Decides to engage the services of an independent executive search firm to support the Executive Director Selection Committee;*
- (i) *Authorizes the Secretariat, notwithstanding the Administrative Guidelines on Procurement, to issue the request for proposal for the independent executive search firm in accordance with the deadlines set out in annex XIII;*
- (j) *Endorses the terms of reference of the independent executive search firm as set out in annex XV;*
- (k) *Approves a budget increment of USD 65,000 for the selection of the Executive Director of the Green Climate Fund Secretariat, including the costs of the independent executive search firm; and*
- (l) *Authorizes the Executive Director Selection Committee to engage the services of the independent executive search firm, with due observance of applicable procurement rules.*

Agenda item 18: Eleventh report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

834. The Co-Chairs drew the attention of the Board to document GCF/B.33/13 titled “Eleventh report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change” and its addendum document GCF/B.33/13/Add.01.

835. The Co-Chairs invited the Board to adopt the draft decision as contained in annex I to document GCF/B.33/13 and opened the floor for comments.

836. A Board member requested some minor changes to wording in the addendum document. As there were no objections, these changes were applied to the document.

837. A second Board member had two suggestions. The first was to capture in the report recent Board discussions on gender considerations and balance in human resources and in Board governance. For the second suggestion, the Board member recalled that in the tenth report of GCF to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), reference had been made to outstanding policy gaps.⁷ This information was missing in the current report and should be included with the numbers updated accordingly.

838. After some discussion on the appropriate placement of the addition regarding gender considerations, the following sentence was inserted under the subsection titled “Consolidating institutional capacity to deliver on the USP”: “As per decision B.30/06, the GCF will promote and improve geographical and gender balance in filling open positions.”

839. As for the references to the policy gaps, another Board member objected to the inclusion. As there was a separate agenda item on policy review, the Board should discuss that before deciding to include information on policy gaps.

840. An active observer for civil society organizations (CSOs) was invited to take the floor.

⁷ The Board member was referring to paragraph 14 of document GCF/B.29/03, which states that “As per the policy cycle, year 1 (2020) was to focus on closing remaining policy gaps. In total, the Board workplan included 30 policy matters for consideration by the Board in 2020, including the Updated Strategic Plan for 2020-2023 and five policy reviews. Of these items, five were finalised and approved by the Board or Committees, including the Updated Strategic Plan for 2020-2023, with 25 items pending finaliation [sic] as at end of 2020. The ninth GCF report to the COP highlighted that the 2020 policy agenda was significantly impacted by COVID 19, with the twenty-fifth meeting of the Board (B.25) in March focusing on contingency planning for COVID-19 and B.26 and B.27 being carried out in a virtual format. Constraints of the virtual setting, including the significantly reduced time available for Board deliberations, impacted the Board’s ability to consider policy matters at both meetings.”

841. Though the CSOs appreciated the overview of progress in achieving goals based on Conference of the Parties (COP) guidance, they had a few concerns regarding the framing of the information presented and the facts that had been excluded. First, the report claimed that the first replenishment period of the GCF (GCF-1) commitments had been 100 per cent fulfilled, but while all pledges had been confirmed, a significant portion of GCF-1 pledges remained undelivered. This non-delivery was the primary reason for GCF's low commitment authority, which had resulted in the limited number of proposals approved so far in 2022. They believed this information should be flagged to alert the UNFCCC and the COP about the slow actual delivery of climate finance.

842. Second, while the report highlighted GCF efforts to strengthen partnership with accredited entities (AEs), particularly direct access entities (DAEs), the following issues should be mentioned: out of 113 AEs, many had not completed their accreditation master agreements (AMAs); DAEs lacked capacity to submit funding proposals; and funding allocation was concentrated mostly in international access entities (IAEs).

843. Third, the report stated that GCF continued to respond to the guidance from the COP at its twenty-fifth session of providing support relevant to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage. However, this support was vaguely defined and mostly fell under the financing of readiness and preparatory activities of national designated authorities (NDAs) and DAEs, and not in actual loss and damage projects. The CSOs remained concerned that activities relevant to loss and damage might be subsumed under adaptation, which could potentially compromise the intended budget for adaptation and further skew the goal of maintaining a 50:50 balance between adaptation and mitigation. For additionality in finance provided for loss and damage, a separate loss and damage framework should be developed.

844. Fourth, the CSOs believed the measure of progress for some GCF policies should be changed. Under the Gender Policy, the report claimed significant progress had been made in implementing the strict compliance of AEs to gender assessment and gender action plan submissions for all their activities. However, the gender action plans submitted at the time of proposal approval had varied widely in quality and often lacked individual budgets, and the reporting on the gender action plans in the annual performance reports often did not provide new details. The existence of some gender planning should not be mistaken for strong implementation that advanced gender equality.

845. Similarly, the report claimed that all GCF funding proposals were reviewed for consistency with the Indigenous Peoples Policy, but in most instances, the CSOs had found only mere references to the Policy rather than describing how the Policy was applied in action. Also, despite concerns that had been raised by observers about violations of free, prior and informed consent and lack of consultations with affected peoples and communities in a number of funding proposals, the Board still approved them. Reporting on funding proposals approved with conditions was also not reflected. The establishment of the Indigenous People Advisory Group (IPAG) – whose task was to provide advice to the indigenous peoples' focal points, NDAs, AEs and executing entities – was seen as an advancement of indigenous peoples' rights. However, the IPAG was yet to have in-person meetings, which should be rectified by the Secretariat so that the IPAG could finalize its workplan and deliver its function.

846. Correspondingly, the report claimed that GCF maintained meaningful stakeholder engagement. While the CSOs appreciated the opportunities given for submission of inputs, the report lacked a thorough discussion of concrete efforts to strengthen participation by civil society, indigenous peoples and local communities in the broader activities and processes of GCF.

847. Finally, the report should better reflect upon GCF work in line with relevant articles in the Paris Agreement and mandates to GCF. Respecting human rights, including the rights of indigenous peoples (as in the Paris Preamble), consideration of non-carbon benefits in

mitigation (Article 5.2) as well as traditional knowledge and knowledge of indigenous peoples in adaptation (Article 7.5) were some points this report fell short of addressing.

848. The Co-Chairs thanked the active observer and invited the Board to adopt the draft decision.

849. The Board member who had earlier objected to the inclusion of references to policy gaps asked whether they were approving the report with these references included. Reiterating that there was a separate agenda item on policy review, the Board member said they should discuss that item first before deciding on references to policy gaps.

850. The Co-Chairs clarified that the agenda item on policy review was for information only so the Board would not be deciding anything that would change the policies of GCF.

851. The previous Board member explained that, as there were no significant policy gaps, they did not see the need for this matter to be emphasized in the report at that stage.

852. The Co-Chairs suspended the session to discuss with each other.

853. The Co-Chairs reopened the session a short while later and informed the Board that they would need more time to address the concerns of Board members. They explained that the objecting Board member could agree to the inclusion of references to policy gaps if information about policy implementation was included. More time was needed to come up with a revised paragraph incorporating this suggestion.

854. The agenda item was suspended.

Part 2

855. The Co-Chairs reopened consideration of the item on the fourth and last day of the meeting.

856. They explained that, after the agenda item had been discussed the day before, further consultations with concerned Board members had followed. Following this, a paragraph had been added to the report regarding reporting on policy items. This revised document had been circulated to the Board.

857. The Co-Chairs requested the Secretariat to project the added paragraph⁸ on the Boardroom screen and invited the Board to adopt the draft decision.

858. With no objection and no comments, the decision was adopted.

859. The Board took note of document GCF/B.33/13 and its addendum Add.01 titled "Eleventh report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change".

860. The Board adopted the following decision:

DECISION B.33/17

The Board, having considered document GCF/B.33/13 and its Add.01 titled "Eleventh Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change":

⁸ The new paragraph was inserted in the report under section 3.3.1. titled delivery of the 2021 policy agenda. The paragraph reads: "In total, the Board workplan as updated by the Board at B.28 (GCF/B.28/Inf.13) included 28 policy matters for consideration by the Board in 2021. Of these items, fifteen items were concluded by the Board or Committees as at the end of B.33 in 2022 (seven concluded in 2021, eight concluded in 2022). As at the end of B.33, 13 items originally scheduled for 2021 are pending finalization. Other matters related to implementation, such as consideration of sector guides, remain in the Board Work Program."

- (a) *Requests the Co-Chairs, assisted by the Secretariat, to finalize the “Eleventh Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change”, presented in annexes XVI, XVII, and XVIII, taking into consideration the comments made and decisions taken at the thirty-third meeting of the Board, and submit the revised report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change secretariat, no later than 12 weeks prior to the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties, in accordance with decision 7/CP.20, paragraph 23; and*
- (b) *Also requests the Co-Chairs, assisted by the Secretariat, to develop an addendum to the “Eleventh Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change” capturing the progress and decisions to be made during the thirty-fourth meeting of the Board and submit the addendum to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change secretariat.*

Agenda item 19: Dates and venues of upcoming Board meetings

861. The Co-Chairs drew the attention of the Board to document GCF/B.33/12 titled “Dates and venues of upcoming Board meetings”.

862. They invited the Board to adopt the draft decision in annex I and opened the floor for comments.

863. A Board member recalled that the Board had already agreed on the dates of Board meetings until B.37, but the 2023 dates were missing from the proposed decision. These dates should be included as an annual calendar would enable the Board to plan ahead and allow the Secretariat to organize the meetings in a timely manner. The Board member added that there should be at least one virtual Board meeting per year in consideration of climate impacts and the cost of travel. As a climate fund, GCF should lead by example. Regarding Board meetings outside the Republic of Korea, the Board member acknowledged the higher cost and preparation time of these meetings and suggested that these should be limited to once per year. These meetings outside of the Republic of Korea should also include field visits to foster better understanding of beneficiaries.

864. With respect to Board meeting venues, a second Board member requested the Secretariat to elaborate on the cost implications of meetings inside and outside the Republic of Korea. The Board member also asked how much lead time the Secretariat usually needed for meetings outside Korea.

865. Though many Board members agreed with the need to have an annual calendar, one Board member reminded the Board that some countries could face challenges that would require some flexibility in terms of long-term scheduling. While a number of Board members supported holding meetings in developing countries if it did not entail too much cost, there was significant difference in opinion regarding holding virtual meetings. Many agreed with this suggestion while some strongly objected because of the difficulties virtual meetings posed for participation.

866. The Co-Chairs reminded the Board that it had already decided on meeting dates until B.37 during the previous meeting (B.32). Following the Rules of Procedure of the Board, the intention of the proposed decision was to confirm the dates of the next meeting.

867. Recognizing the challenges of virtual meetings for some Board members, one Board member suggested that the Board should continue with the hybrid meeting format (in-person and virtual participation) until 2023 in the absence of consensus on this matter. The Board member also agreed that project visits should be arranged when Board meetings were held in developing countries. Another Board member agreed with the suggestion to continue hybrid meetings.

868. The Co-Chairs acknowledged the distinct views around virtual meetings and recalled that virtual meetings had been organized because of the pandemic. They repeated that the intention of the proposed decision was to confirm the dates of the next meeting (B.34) as the Board had already agreed on long-term meeting dates at B.32.

869. A few Board members suggested that the Board should also agree on the B.35 dates. One of these Board members recalled that the issue of dates and venues had been left open during the previous meeting. The decision on dates and venues was the only decision the Board had to confirm every meeting, and this was causing uncertainty.

870. The Co-Chairs explained that there was sufficient Board guidance to manage this issue, so they did not perceive any gaps in this regard. According to the Rules of Procedure, at each meeting, the Board would confirm the date and duration of the next meeting. According to decision B.17/24, paragraph (c), at the second Board meeting of each calendar year, the Secretariat would propose the schedule of Board meetings for the following calendar year. This had been done at B.32, which was the second Board meeting of 2022. With this said, the Co-Chairs highlighted that they were in line with the relevant guidance on the matter of dates and venues of Board meetings.

871. The previous Board member, who had recalled the B.32 discussions on uncertainty around dates and venues, reminded the Board that it had acknowledged this uncertainty and the Board could amend the Rules of Procedure if it wished to do so. The Board member also recalled that the Co-Chairs had said that they would come back to the Board with a proposal to add greater certainty with respect to dates and venues of Board meetings. Emphasizing that the dates of B.33 had been changed only six weeks before the original approved dates, the Board member wished to know when the Co-Chairs would come back with the proposal.

872. The Co-Chairs said the Rules of Procedure were very clear in this regard and they were committed to upholding these rules. The Board also had greater certainty in terms of scheduling because of the decision it had taken at B.32 on the dates of Board meetings until B.37.

873. A Board member added that the Rules of Procedure had been created for a reason. The Board would not have them if they were not necessary. The Board member recommended against amending these rules as it could create a precedent and lead to very complicated situations. The Board member encouraged fellow members to trust the process and believe that the word “decides” in decisions was a strong enough word. Once a decision had been taken, they should consider it binding. Supporting the previous Board member, another Board member said the Board should be able to find the balance between predictability and flexibility as a group.

874. Recalling the earlier question on the cost and time needed to prepare for meetings inside and outside the Republic of Korea, a representative from the Secretariat informed the Board that a meeting in the Republic of Korea cost about USD 500,000 to 560,000. Meanwhile, a meeting outside of Korea cost about USD 800,000 and required about three months to prepare, but this was highly dependent on the country itself.

875. A final Board member said they would be happy to accept the decision but wished to stress that many Board members had in fact had problems with the last-minute change of the B.33 meeting dates. For example, their country was hosting the Petersberg Climate Dialogue, which overlapped with B.33. Many had shown significant flexibility to accommodate the last-minute change in meeting dates. This was not good and there was a problem with the process. The Board member also believed that if the problem arose from a rule in the Rules of Procedure, it was perfectly reasonable to consider changing it. Though the Board member was not suggesting that the Board undertake that exercise now, they wished for it to be recorded that the Board needed to acknowledge and address this problem as well as work together to avoid constant changes in meeting dates in order to have the certainty to plan ahead with the dates it had decided.

876. The Co-Chairs thanked the Board members for their input and asked the Board if it was ready to adopt the decision.
877. With no objections and no further comments, the decision was adopted.
878. The Board took note of document GCF/B.33/12 titled “Dates and venues of upcoming Board meetings”.
879. The Board adopted the following decision:

DECISION B.33/18

The Board considered document GCF/B.33/12 titled “Dates and venues of upcoming meetings of the Board”:

- (a) *Recalls and confirms that the thirty-fourth meeting of the Board will take place from Monday, 17 October to Thursday, 20 October 2022, in the Republic of Korea;*
- (b) *Decides that the thirty-fifth meeting of the Board will take place from Monday, 13 March to Thursday, 16 March 2023, in Kigali, Rwanda, with the dates and venue to be confirmed at the thirty-fourth meeting of the Board; and*
- (c) *Requests the Secretariat to initiate consultations with the host country with the aim of finalizing the memorandum of understanding for the hosting of a Board meeting at least four weeks before the commencement of the meeting of the Board.*

Agenda item 20: Other matters

880. The Co-Chairs informed the Board that no matters had been added under this agenda item during the adoption of the B.33 agenda on the first day of the meeting.
881. This agenda item was not opened.

Agenda item 21: Report of the meeting

882. The Co-Chairs informed the Board that, in accordance with paragraph 13 of the Rules of Procedure of the Board, a report containing the decisions adopted by the Board at B.33 would be circulated to the Board soon after the conclusion of the meeting.
883. The decisions as adopted and their corresponding annexes are included in this document.

Agenda item 22: Close of the meeting

884. In their closing remarks, the Co-Chairs congratulated all participants for a productive meeting and looked forward further progress going forward. It was reassuring that almost all decisions expected to be taken by the Board during the meeting had been taken. They expressed thanks to Board and alternate members, active observers, observers, online colleagues and all other participants for their cooperation. They had very much appreciated the opportunity to hold this first in-person meeting in the Republic of Korea since the start of the global coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic. They also wished to thank their team of advisers (Ms. Aurore Bivas, Ms. Marine Lannoy and Mr. Richard Sherman) for helping the Board to deliver and the Secretariat for making all the arrangements to ensure that the meeting functioned smoothly. Finally, on behalf of the Board, they expressed thanks to the Head of the



Independent Redress Mechanism, Mr. Lalanath de Silva, who would be leaving GCF at the end of August 2022. They wished him luck in his future endeavours.

885. The meeting was closed on Wednesday, 20 July 2022 at 3:56 p.m. KST.

Annex I: Readiness and Preparatory Support work programme and budget 2022-2023

1. The Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme (Readiness Programme) work programme for 2022–2023 builds upon the programmatic and operational progress made since the twenty-second meeting of the Board (B.22) and is fully aligned with the objectives and outcomes approved by as per decision B.22/11.

2. **Grant-based readiness support:** taking into consideration the requests in the pipeline contained in annex IV, the implementation of new operational modalities, and the demand expected for 2022 and 2023, the Secretariat expects to commit an additional USD 171.10 million for the following 167 grants:

- (a) USD 57.5 million to support 115 single-year readiness requests;
- (b) USD 40 million for 20 multi-year readiness requests; and
- (c) USD 73.8 million for 32 adaptation planning requests.

3. By decision B.22/11, the Board approved the Readiness Programme strategy for 2019-2021 to address the outcomes of the evaluation carried out by the GCF Independent Evaluation Unit. The strategy incorporates several features to improve impact, including orienting the Readiness Programme to encourage a national strategic outlook aligned with a national climate action vision and increasing support for the identification and development of high-impact programming and pipeline development activities for increased access to climate finance. The Secretariat has identified a demand for readiness that can continue to be accommodated within the objectives of the strategy. The objectives and outcomes provide the flexibility for the Readiness Programme to respond to evolving nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and long-term strategies and national adaptation planning (NAP) implementation needs. In this regard, the work programme and budget for 2022-2023 proposes to maintain and extend the existing strategy until the end of the first replenishment period of the GCF (2023). The Secretariat has identified opportunities to refine its areas of focus based on lessons learned since B.22 that have been incorporated into the work programme. Building on these early lessons, the Secretariat proposes to come back to the Board with a revised strategy in line with the Updated Strategic Plan and programming for the second replenishment period of the GCF.

4. Under the revised strategy, capacity and technical gaps may be addressed in line with the priorities set out in NDCs, NAPs and other national climate change strategies. The requested readiness support may fall under one or more of the following objectives:

- (a) Objective 1: Capacity building for climate finance coordination;
- (b) Objective 2: Strategic frameworks for low-emission investment;
- (c) Objective 3: Strengthened adaptation planning;
- (d) Objective 4: Paradigm-shifting pipeline development; and
- (e) Objective 5: Knowledge sharing and learning.

I. Objective 1: Capacity building for climate finance coordination

5. Capacity-building support to national designated authorities (NDAs) and direct access entities (DAEs) continues to be a priority for countries as demonstrated by the pipeline and portfolio of readiness support requested under this objective. Guided by the principle of country ownership through this objective, the Readiness Programme emphasizes the role of NDAs to address gaps and challenges for climate finance coordination. Additionally, support under this

objective also covers support to strengthen DAEs' programming capacity, and support for the new project-specific accreditation approach from the updated accreditation framework adopted at B.31. Moreover, in response to country needs, capacity building efforts for other stakeholders including local stakeholders, private sector and civil societies will be strengthened and guided by the Private Sector Strategy adopted at B.32 and the decisions from the twenty-sixth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 26).¹

1.1 Support to national designated authorities

6. Through the Readiness Programme, countries may access capacity-building support for NDAs that have not yet received such support or are in the process of building strong NDA offices. This is an area where standardized support can be provided and where learning and collaboration among NDAs is suitable based on results to date. Activities under this support may include:

- (a) Establishing and enabling effective NDA coordination mechanisms and capacity within the NDA;
- (b) Developing essential mechanisms to engage with GCF, including no-objection procedures and bilateral agreements through stakeholder consultations;
- (c) Enhancing complementarity and coherence between activities of the GCF and activities of other climate finance mechanisms and institutions to maximize impact,
- (d) Support national and subnational entities to develop long-term climate investment road maps, green investment plans and policies targeting private investments for climate action that maximize co-benefits between mitigation, adaptation and sustainable development and;
- (e) Training NDAs or relevant focal points and stakeholders in relevant areas including project and programme development, oversight, monitoring and evaluation, among others.

1.2 Support to direct access entities

7. In line with the DAE action plan, the Readiness Programme will provide end-to-end support to DAEs for accreditation and climate project development through to implementation and policy implementation. This includes strengthening support to DAEs at various stages across pre- and post-accreditation with a view to strengthening their capacities for programming and implementation. Countries may access readiness resources to support the identification and nomination of DAEs as well as provide capacity-building support to DAE applicants to meet accreditation requirements. The Secretariat will continue to encourage NDAs to utilize readiness for post-accreditation DAEs to strengthen project development towards a paradigm shifting portfolio and in line with strategic programming. Additionally, countries may receive technical support for the implementation of the Integrated Results Management Framework (IRMF) for DAEs, which do not form part of the existing allocation cap.² Supported activities may also include:

¹ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change decision 6/CP.26, paragraph 15, invited the Board to consider ways of improving access to the Fund for local non-governmental and private sector organizations.

² As per decision 29/01 (g), the Board has allocated an additional amount of up to USD 12.4 million under the RPSP as a new dedicated support component to be provided directly to DAEs, including regional DAEs to support the implementation of the integrated results management framework.

- (a) Provide support to pre-accreditation processes including gap assessments, action plans for DAEs, and resources to fulfil action plans, particularly for entities that can contribute to delivering on programming targets under the 2020-2023 Strategic Plan for the private sector and adaptation;
- (b) Provide support to address identified accreditation gaps of nominated DAEs to move to the next stage in the accreditation process;
- (c) Strengthen the institutional capacities of accredited DAEs through structured trainings and technical support for accreditation upgrades;
- (d) Strengthen the capacities of accredited DAE through training modules on GCF project development and implementation, including on environmental and social impact assessment, monitoring and evaluation and gender;
- (e) Enhance coordination between NDAs and DAEs to better align project development initiatives with national climate programming priorities, strategies and goals;
- (f) Continue extending support to DAE through the new funding window approved through decision B.29/01 on the application of the new GCF IRMF;
- (g) Encourage potential DAEs to submit projects or programmes through the project-specific assessment approach modality and provide support on any assessments or capacity building efforts needed to do so; and
- (h) Support the development of entity work programmes aligned with national priorities.

1.3 Support to other stakeholders

8. The Secretariat will continue to support and encourage countries to engage and capacitate a wide spectrum of climate finance stakeholders into the national programming processes through readiness. This may include civil society, private sector stakeholders, and subnational actors who represent overlooked or marginalized groups. This is in line private sector stakeholders and subnational actors who represent overlooked or marginalized groups. This is in line with guidance to GCF from COP 26 (see para. 5 above). In particular and aligned with the Private Sector Strategy approved at B.32, the Secretariat will encourage enhanced support to private sector engagement in developing countries at the local level. Activities supported under this may include:

- (a) Promote greater engagement between governments and the private sector and increase the private sector's contribution towards achieving national climate goals;
- (b) Provide training on GCF processes, policies and procedures including Board-approved compliance policies; and
- (c) Support ongoing engagement of stakeholders at the national and sub-national level, including government, civil society, and private sector actors through the development of stakeholder engagement strategies.

II. Objective 2: Strategic frameworks for low-emission investment

9. Several countries have announced net zero commitments, long term low emissions development strategies, and/or have submitted or updated their NDCs. Under this objective, countries can access readiness support to develop and operationalize proactive, strategic approaches to national climate planning and programming, in particular translating their national priorities as set out in NDCs and low emissions development strategies into concrete

investment plans that identify sources of public, private and blended finance for different interventions. Support under this objective can also be provided for the following:

- (a) Stocktake of existing strategies, policies and needs assessments in relation to the NDCs, low-emission development strategies, and nationally appropriate mitigation actions;
 - (b) Development or updating of a country programme that translates national priorities set out in the low-emission development strategies, NDCs and NAPs into an investment plan and priorities for programming engagement with GCF and other potential investors;
 - (c) Supporting the development or strengthening of sectoral plans, policies, strategies, regulatory frameworks and/or methodologies, contributing to policy de-risking of climate investments;
 - (d) Incubation of innovative business models and/or financial mechanisms and vehicles to increase low-emission investment;
 - (e) Development of measurement, reporting and verification systems and/or monitoring and evaluation frameworks for climate finance flows;
 - (f) Enabling private sector engagement by identifying and developing private sector investment and/or engagement strategies
 - (g) Supporting country-led policy initiatives by removing barriers and strengthening investment for the private sector; and
 - (h) Identifying and prioritizing relevant climate technology solutions including assessing the feasibility of selected climate technologies for mitigation and adaptation with a view to incorporating them into national plans.
10. The Secretariat has observed an increasing focus of readiness requests targeting activities under this objective. In particular, an appetite to develop sectoral frameworks including action plans, investment strategies and improve sectoral regulations for the prioritized sectors has increased as countries focus on NDC implementation.

III. Objective 3: Strengthened adaptation planning

11. Support will continue to be provided for the formulation of NAPs and other adaptation planning processes, in response to demand from countries. To date, GCF has approved 82 adaptation planning proposals from 77 countries, with a total value of USD 184 million. This funding primarily supports the development, revision or implementation of national, subnational or sectoral adaptation plans, or the integration of climate change adaptation into existing national, subnational or sectoral development plans. It also facilitates the development and establishment of the following requirements for adaptation planning:
- (a) Inter- and intra-institutional coordination and decision-making mechanisms;
 - (b) Stakeholder engagement frameworks and agreements;
 - (c) Adaptation impact monitoring, evaluation and learning systems;
 - (d) Climate hazard impact, vulnerability and risk studies;
 - (e) Consolidation and sharing of climate studies;
 - (f) Communication to relevant public, private and civil society decision-makers and other stakeholders;
 - (g) Revision of related policy and regulatory frameworks;
 - (h) Policy guidelines or regulations to incentivize adaptation investment;

- (i) Private sector engagement in national, sectoral and/or sub-national adaptation planning;
 - (j) Adaptation planning for climate resilience of individual businesses and supply chains;
 - (k) Matching private financiers with adaptation solutions;
 - (l) Systems for prioritising adaptation project/programme ideas;
 - (m) Project and programme concept notes;
 - (n) Adaptation financing strategies; and
 - (o) Systems for tracking adaptation finance.
12. Going forward, the opportunity exists for countries to harvest results from the first generation of NAP and adaptation planning support, particularly in relation to climate risk, vulnerability and resilience assessments, and to advance adaptation investment planning and development of bankable, evidence-driven adaptation funding proposals and integrated programmes. Support under this objective enables countries to:
- (a) Strengthen adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination;
 - (b) Strengthen the role and involvement of national and local stakeholders in the design and implementation of adaptation interventions, including private sector and non-governmental organizations;
 - (c) Produce evidence for the design of adaptation solutions for maximum impact by improving the development of a strong climate science basis to support decision-making and the development of adaptation funding proposals;
 - (d) Develop and utilize systemic resilience assessments to inform the identification and design of cross-sectoral, transformational adaptation investment programmes in response to the latest scientific advice;
 - (e) Maximize the use of available funding, including through the submission of multiple sequential adaptation planning proposals that respond to iterative adaptation needs; and
 - (f) Catalyse private sector engagement in adaptation, crowd in climate finance flows, and increase mobilization of adaptation finance.
13. Countries are signalling the need for further adaptation planning support after accessing the USD 3 million allocation.³ Support for adaptation investment planning, climate risk and vulnerability analysis, enhancement of the enabling environment for adaptation through policy review and institutional development, and devolution of adaptation planning to subnational and sectoral levels can be considered under Readiness Programme objective 2.
14. An emerging area of interest is the development of investment plans for NAP implementation, including costed adaptation projects and programmes. This links closely with Readiness Programme objective 4 and can be considered under the same.

IV. Objective 4: Paradigm-shifting pipeline development

15. The Secretariat encourages countries to utilize readiness for paradigm-shifting pipeline development in line with countries' long-term priorities and with the GCF programming targets, through the development of concept notes, pipeline identification and prioritization and support for accessing the various GCF funding windows including the updated simplified

³ In accordance with decision B.13/09, paragraph (e).

approval process (SAP) approved by the Board at B.32. This support is provided to address demand from countries with emphasis on addressing programming gaps on adaptation, DAEs and the private sector. Additional support includes:

- (a) Strengthening pipeline identification and prioritization metrics and tools that advance national priorities delineated in the NDCs, NAPs and low-emission and climate-resilient strategies, and enabling a focus on project ideas for GCF that are aligned with the GCF investment framework and results management framework;
- (b) Performing investment assessments through mitigation potential assessments and pre-feasibility assessments to build a strong pipeline of climate projects and/or to scale up successful models;
- (c) Supporting the development of concept notes for priority sectors for submission to GCF for the various GCF financing windows, in alignment with GCF programming targets and investment criteria; and
- (d) Supporting the development of concept notes and funding proposal preparation under SAP⁴ and under the project-specific accreditation approach.⁵

16. Since B.22 when the Readiness strategy was adopted, the Secretariat has seen a growth in expected results for concept note development and submission to GCF. The implementation of these grants has been delayed as a result of coronavirus disease 19 (COVID-19) and the concept notes have yet to materialize in the GCF project pipeline. To strengthen this process, the Secretariat is proposing to establish an interdivisional group to manage concept notes produced through readiness. Moreover, the Secretariat will also continue to work closely with countries to ensure that deliverables under this objective can be carried forward to an impactful pipeline in line with the GCF investment criteria at an early stage and with country priorities.

V. Objective 5: Knowledge-sharing and learning

17. GCF has become a hub of the climate finance architecture with 113 accredited entities and 151 delivery partners. This network of partners together with the experience gathered with the approval and implementation of 590 readiness grants to date, places GCF in a unique position for generating and sharing knowledge. There is also an increased demand for GCF to act as a convener of stakeholders with varied climate expertise. In response and in recognizing the contribution of science-based decision making in responding to climate change, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and GCF have partnered to provide the global community with access to new climate information, tools, and guidance to develop the scientific basis to support climate action decisions.

18. In addition to utilizing the role of GCF as a climate hub, the Secretariat will encourage support under this objective with a view to ensuring that knowledge and lessons learned are shared and retained with NDAs, accredited entities and other national stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector and underrepresented groups. Such support may include:

- (a) Developing knowledge products based on lessons learned and/or best practices, including training for NDAs, DAEs and other key national stakeholders on policies, processes and plans relevant to climate finance programming;
- (b) Facilitating South-South learning exchanges to increase cross-country collaboration to apply innovative and/or long-term sustainable approaches to capacity-building and technical assistance;

⁴ As requested by decision B.32/05.

⁵ In accordance with decision B.31/06

- (c) Establishing knowledge-sharing platforms that are readily available to stakeholders on relevant topics and information;
- (d) Supporting the provision of climate data and information to strengthen climate rationale of projects for NDAs, DAEs and other stakeholders; and
- (e) Developing targeted and relevant learning seminars and awareness-raising campaigns.

19. Under this objective, the Secretariat has ensured through the proposal co-development and review processes that knowledge and lessons learned during grant implementation are sustained through the exit strategy, in order to ensure that there is proper retention and dissemination within the country and beyond the grant cycle.

20. **Technical assistance:** based on existing demand, the Secretariat will continue to provide technical assistance to all developing countries including those particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, including small island developing States, the least developed countries and African States, in gaining access to adaptation planning support; to the countries that have not received financial support for NDA capacity-building activities; and to NDAs for their strategic programming and project pipeline development, including in relation to support for DAEs and private sector actors. The Secretariat will also continue to work through procured consulting firms to provide tailored technical assistance, and develop new partnerships with other institutions to support programming in line with the NDCs, long-term strategies, NAPs and country programmes, including support for accessingSAP.⁶ Finally, the Secretariat will provide support and capacity building to the NDAs and delivery partners on the implementation of readiness grants to improve the effectiveness of readiness grant implementation.

21. The Secretariat's regional desks will continue to provide, through individual consultants, specialized technical assistance for NDAs and DAEs to:

- (a) Identify their national readiness needs, taking into consideration countries' long-term planning instruments and national and local stakeholders;
- (b) Identify action plans to address these needs through the Readiness Programme, including using the multi-year readiness modality; and
- (c) Develop readiness proposals that meet GCF review standards and are well aligned to the priorities of the 2020–2023 Strategic Plan.

22. Tailored technical advisory services for the preparation of country programmes and related processes will also continue to be provided through procured consulting firms, supporting 14 additional countries until 2023 (the Secretariat provided such support to 25 countries between 2019 and 2021). Collaboration with the NDAs of these 14 countries is under way to identify their specific needs, which may include: the collection, cataloguing and processing of a variety of datasets to provide coherent and harmonized analyses feeding into the preparation of a country programme; climate-risk profiling; economic risk profiling; emissions scenario development and analysis to help governments to identify and prioritize actions; climate vulnerability assessments specifically designed to the context of the country; identification of key policy and institutional gaps at the national level; high-level assessments of the systemic financing landscape of a country; and supporting the prioritization process for identifying project/programme priorities to be included in the country programme.

23. Additionally, tailored technical advisory services for NDAs will be provided through a procured roster of firms to strengthen identified project ideas, concept notes and pre-feasibility studies requiring specific technical expertise. Countries have signalled the need for technical assistance for targeted support to project development upstream. NDAs may access this

⁶ Decision B.32/05, paragraph (d)

technical support to evolve and advance project ideas and/or concept notes. The Secretariat will continue to work with NDAs to engage and support technical support requested by countries in this regard.

24. The Division of Portfolio Management will design trainings sessions and organize webinars and capacity-building events during regional dialogues to support NDAs and delivery partners in implementation of readiness grants, and on the application of the GCF readiness results management framework.

VI. Operational priorities of the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme

25. The Secretariat continues to identify and implement improvements to the operations of the Readiness Programme through country feedback, relevant Independent Evaluation Unit evaluations, an internal audit concluding in June 2022, and a review of the key performance indicators set out in the Secretariat work programme. The Secretariat has advanced the operational priorities for 2020-2021 through increased outreach, including dedicated seminars for the least developed countries on adaptation planning, translation of the readiness guidebook in 2021, development of a readiness results management framework that was later finalized in early 2022, and continued close collaboration with NDAs and delivery partners on moving proposals in the pipeline to approval. Further information on the operational improvements made for 2020-2021 can be found the Readiness Programme annual report for 2021 contained in annex III. Building on the actions taken in 2020-2021 and in response to country feedback, the Secretariat has further recognized the need to take a closer look and implement necessary reforms to enhance Readiness Programme operations. As a result, in March 2022, the Senior Management Team held a retreat dedicated to identifying the areas for improvement and recommendations for the Readiness Programme. This pulled together Readiness Programme pipeline and portfolio processing, lessons learned, recurring challenges and potential recommendations that the Secretariat can diagnose. Additionally, the lessons learned and feedback received from NDAs and delivery partners over the past two years, resulted in the development of a readiness action plan that the Secretariat will focus on implementing during 2022-2023, comprised of three main operational priorities: increase efficiency, strengthen effectiveness and enhance long-term, strategic alignment. These are discussed in detail below.

6.1 Efficiency – improving delivery of the readiness cycle

26. **Operational efficiency measures:** through this pillar, the Secretariat has taken steps to review and streamline the internal readiness cycle processes. The measures needed to increase efficiency in the delivery of the Readiness Programme are being taken in response to the feedback received from countries on the need to streamline the readiness grant cycle, including in relation to review times. These measures also respond to recommendations from the Dalberg study⁷ and findings from the 2022 internal audit. Based on these findings and recommendations some tasks have been identified that can be relatively quickly and easily accomplished to address the efficiency challenges across the readiness approval cycle. This includes streamlining the readiness review and approval processes based on updated standard operating procedures to reduce the number of steps and reviewers involved. The Secretariat is also developing a readiness review handbook that will contain common review standards to ensure consistent feedback. Moreover, in response to lengthy legal processing periods that have stalled project

⁷ The Dalberg Global Development Advisers conducted a review of the Secretariat's capabilities to deliver the Strategic Plan for 2020-2023, as contained in GCF/B.30/08, annex VII.

implementation, engagement with the NDAs and delivery partners will be taken up at an earlier stage of the process.

27. These operational actions will be reflected in the revised and expanded readiness guidebook that is currently under development. The updated guidebook will provide stronger guidance to NDAs and delivery partners on the Readiness Programme grant cycle, proposal development, readiness needs assessments and multi-year readiness support. It will also reflect the streamlining reforms made as well as guidance on the review standards developed for improved quality of readiness proposals at entry. The revised guidebook is planned to be published in time for COP27.

28. In parallel, these efforts will go hand-in-hand with strengthening the digital agenda for readiness-related systems and data. The Secretariat has begun consultations internally to stocktake the systems and data gaps and with external information technology vendors on the feasibility of the execution of these identified improvements. Close collaboration within the Division of Country Programming, Division of Portfolio Management and Information and Communications Technology team will be required to ensure that the systems being utilized are optimized for the needs of the Secretariat and for external-facing partners. This will be key in allowing an integrated, systematic approach to cater to the entire readiness cycle from proposal submission to grant completion.

29. **Reassessment of the allocation cap on readiness commitments:** In decision B.22/11, paragraph (j)(i), the Board requested the Secretariat to assess the per-year, per-country readiness commitments to individual member countries as set forth in decision B.08/11, paragraph (f). This decision places a maximum of USD 1 million on the total funding the Secretariat can commit to a single developing country for readiness support in a calendar year. Additionally, in decision B.22/11, paragraph (i), the Board decided that the Secretariat may accept multiple-year readiness requests, allocating up to USD 3 million for three years, while committing no more than USD 1 million per country per year. This allocation is in addition to the national adaptation and/or other adaptation planning processes allocation of USD 3 million per country in accordance with decision B.13/09, paragraph (f). In accordance with these decisions, the Secretariat performed and presented an assessment of the allocation cap at B.26, highlighting the average and median commitments and countries with multiple approvals under the annual cap over the years in operation.

30. Moreover, the Readiness Programme portfolio has grown immensely from 35 grants valued at USD 7.74 million in 2015, when decision B.08/11, paragraph (f) on the per country annual allocation cap was adopted, to 590 grants valued at USD 413.97 million as at 31 May 2022, which includes the multi-year readiness and adaptation planning modalities implemented since. Throughout these seven years of operations, there have been challenges and concerns raised by NDAs, delivery partners and Secretariat staff regarding the impact of the allocation cap on not only the development of high-quality proposals under the rush for approval at the end of the year, but also the impact it has had on the relationship between the Secretariat and NDAs, as well as the well-being of Secretariat personnel. Despite the attempts to alleviate the crowd of proposals towards the end of the year by trialling of various deadlines for official submission at different points of the year including not setting a deadline, the Secretariat has found that year after year, the pressure to comprehensively review, appraise and approve proposals has been concentrated at the end of the year. In effect, bottlenecks have persisted, and potential benefits from reforms for enhanced operational efficiencies have been strained. Downstream, this could also pose challenges and risks to sound implementation at later stages of the grant cycle.

31. With this rationale, the Secretariat plans to the allocation cap decisions, to propose a more strategic approach for countries accessing readiness, which may include recommendations to the Board to reform the allocation cap. This revised approach intends to

encourage countries to focus on longer-term strategic climate planning in terms of NDC implementation and ensure that the Readiness Programme is also better aligned with the GCF programming strategy and Strategic Plan cycles.

6.2 Effectiveness – understanding results and lessons learned

32. The Readiness Programme has demonstrated significant portfolio growth since its inception in 2015. The Secretariat will prioritize understanding the results from the growing portfolio to establish strong feedback loops in this next phase of maturity of the Programme. This will include operationalizing the readiness results management framework which is aligned with the objectives and outcomes of Board decision B.22/11, and developing and disseminating readiness results guidance for NDAs and delivery partners on proposal development against this framework. Guided by the framework, the Secretariat has integrated the objectives, outcomes and output-level indicators into the readiness proposal management system (Fluxx), to systematize and track the expected results for proposals in the pipeline. This integration will also connect with the Portfolio Performance Management System, which will facilitate output-level indicator tracking for grants under implementation. To ensure a seamless user experience, the Secretariat has conducted user acceptance tests with selected accredited entities and delivery partners to test the functionalities of the PPMS disbursement module and the Readiness Reports module. Feedback based on the UAT results will be reflected in the modules in preparation for their official launches later this year. The Secretariat will also provide focused trainings and capacity building activities to support the implementation of readiness grants.

33. Furthermore, the Secretariat will continue to improve and maximize readiness impact through establishing learning loops from readiness into the programming pipeline. Although the portfolio under the revised strategy approved at B.22 has faced significant implementation delays and challenges as a result of COVID-19, the Secretariat expects a significant growth of concept notes and pipeline development results delivered upon grant closure. For example, through the climate-resilient recovery readiness modality launched in 2020, 22 countries have accessed readiness for rapid mobilization of financial resources in response to COVID-19. Under this modality, support to the development of national policies and strategies as well as sectoral strategies and action plans in the light of the impacts of the pandemic have been deployed. Through climate-resilient recovery grants alone, the development of 40 concept notes and 31 pre-feasibility studies are expected to be delivered. To ensure that these results, challenges and lessons learned are captured and retained, the Secretariat has established an origination task force, which is analysing how to enhance the effectiveness of readiness programming and better align it with country programming and entity work programming in order to support the origination of high-quality projects. So far, the task force has identified a need to include in the Readiness Programme grant cycle standard operating procedures additional steps to ensure that significant deliverables are passed on to relevant GCF divisions for further development with the NDA. Recommendations have also been made on enhancing NAP implementation and the role of country programming in pipeline development. Supporting the implementation of the recommendations of the task force will be also a key element of the focus of this workplan.

34. **Enhancing project origination through readiness and adaptation planning:** the Secretariat has compiled all concept notes and funding proposals received as readiness grant deliverables. An interdivisional working group has been constituted to take stock of these and identify concept notes and funding proposals that are well aligned, based on country priorities, current GCF programming targets and investment criteria, to move into the project pipeline. These concept notes and funding proposals are under discussion with the NDAs to determine which are of priority and promising to move forward into the GCF pipeline, based on their climate impact potential and fitness for GCF financing. Once project concept alignment is

confirmed, the regional desk will provide matchmaking support, where needed, to identify a suitable accredited entity, and technical assistance to further develop the concept note or funding proposal until it is ready for submission into the GCF project pipeline, including for SAP.

35. The Secretariat is also encouraging NDAs to undertake investment planning, either as a component of the country programme or as a deliverable of adaptation planning grants. This is to help countries to move forward from prioritization of mitigation and adaptation actions, to costing of those actions and identification of sources of financing for them.

36. Finally, the Secretariat will continue supporting DAEs in applying the new IRMF through a dedicated new funding window approved by the Board through decision B.29/01. This provision enables each DAE to access up to 200,000 USD for capacity building on the IRMF and to revise existing or develop new funding proposals that apply the IRMF.

6.3 Alignment – enhancing readiness programming in line with countries’ long term strategic planning

37. This final pillar focuses on the strategic value of the Readiness Programme. Taking into consideration the reforms and lessons learned from the efficiency and effectiveness improvements, the Secretariat will look at advancing the Programme’s value to strategically align with long-term planning, including NDCs and long-term strategies of the recipient countries. Over 2022–2023, the Secretariat will conduct a calibration exercise of the Readiness Programme’s alignment with NDCs and long-term strategy development and implementation and further determine how the Readiness Programme strategy could be updated to ensure that countries are able to continue accessing readiness resources in line with national climate priorities. The Secretariat will also assess ways to strengthen Readiness Programme alignment with the 2020–2023 Strategic Plan and programming cycles. In view of the portfolio’s current level of maturity, a reassessment of the budget annual allocation cap and the USD 3 million adaptation planning cap per country would be appropriate. Such findings and reforms will ultimately feed into the Readiness Programme’s revised strategy to be presented to the Board in 2023.

38. **Revised Readiness Programme strategy:** the findings from the reassessment will serve as a key informant for the revision of the Readiness Programme strategy, to be presented to the Board at B.36 for consideration and adoption. The Secretariat will provide a recommendation to the Board and propose a revised strategy that will consider the lessons learned from the reassessment of the allocation cap as well as the findings from the implementation of the operational priorities set out for 2022-2023.

VII. Resource planning

39. Given that the transition out of the COVID-19 pandemic period differs across regions and is typically slower in Readiness recipient countries, the Secretariat has taken a hybrid approach to resource planning for 2022-2023. The number of grant approvals likely for adaptation planning are expected to be the same across the two years as several countries have already accessed the USD 3 million allocation. Single-year readiness requests are expected to grow with increased uptake and improved guidance of the revised strategy and modalities. Based on the challenges faced by NDAs and delivery partners over the last two years to undertaking needs assessments and developing strategic readiness plans for a multiple-year strategic readiness implementation request, the estimation remains constant and conservative over 2022-2023. The Secretariat will continue to provide support and guidance to encourage a shift towards the use of this modality. On the implementation side, the legacy challenges

resulting from the pandemic are expected to continue to require adaptive measures, to reduce implementation disruptions and/or adjustments because of the changing contexts. Lessons learned shows that there is need for continued guidance and support to NDAs, delivery partners and countries on implementation issues as part of the operational efficiency measures.

40. As at 31 May 2022, the total funding request for the entire pipeline was USD 126.67 million (see annex IV).

41. The Secretariat has prepared a forecast of requests to be approved in 2022-2023 in three categories: adaptation planning requests, single-year other readiness requests, and multiple-year other readiness requests, with the associated budget for each category. Consistent with previous years' practice, suggested budget allocations for professional services, technical support, and events support by the Readiness Programme are also included. The total projected budget for 2022-2023 is USD 193.60 million.

Table 2: Estimated grant approvals 2022-2023 and associated budget (USD million) ⁸

	2022		2023	
	Number of grants to be approved	Total Funding	Number of grants to be approved	Total Funding
Adaptation planning	16	36.80	16	36.80
Single-year readiness	55	27.50	60	30.00
Multi-year readiness	10	20.00	10	20.00
Professional services	N/A	3.50	N/A	5.50
Technical assistance	N/A	2.50	N/A	2.50
Events	N/A	2.50	N/A	2.0
Contingency	N/A	2.00	N/A	2.00
Sub-total	81	94.80	86	98.80

Notes: For Adaptation Planning requests, the average value is estimated at USD 2.3 million; for single-year readiness requests, the average value is estimated at USD 500,000 and that of multi-year readiness requests estimated at USD 2.0 million.

42. As at 31 May 2022, with USD 413.97 million committed, the total budget remaining stood at USD 26.66 million. Based on the pipeline of requests and the pace of review, the remaining funds are likely be exhausted by the end of July 2022. In addition to the USD 26.66 million, and as per decision B.29/01, paragraph (g), the Board has allocated an additional amount of up to USD 12.4 million under the Readiness Programme as a new dedicated window for DAEs to support the implementation of the IRMF. As yet no requests have been approved under this new window, but two requests are currently in the pipeline. The Secretariat will continue to track and monitor this support and will report its progress to the Board in the Readiness Programme annual report.

43. To ensure uninterrupted support to developing countries during the first replenishment period of the GCF and to advance the ambitious work programme for 2022-23, an allocation of additional resources of USD 166.94 million by the Board is required.

⁸ Professional services include procured firms for technical assistance support, readiness grant management services, and translation services as needed

Annex II: List of conditions and recommendations

1. The approval of the funding proposals approved by the Board pursuant to decision B.33/08 shall be conditional upon the satisfaction of the conditions set out in tables 1 and 2.

Table 1. General conditions applicable to all funding proposals

FP number	Conditions
All proposals	<p>(a) Signature of the funded activity agreement (“FAA”) in a form and substance satisfactory to the GCF Secretariat within 180 days from the date of Board approval, or the date the accredited entity has provided a certificate or legal opinion set out in paragraph (ii) below, or the date of effectiveness of the accreditation master agreement (“AMA”) entered into with the relevant accredited entity, whichever is later.</p> <p><u>Satisfaction of the following conditions prior to the signing of the FAA:</u></p> <p>(i) Completion of the legal due diligence to the GCF Secretariat’s satisfaction; and</p> <p>(ii) Submission of a certificate or a legal opinion in a form and substance that is satisfactory to the GCF Secretariat, within 120 days after Board approval, or the date of effectiveness of the AMA entered into with the relevant accredited entity, whichever is later, confirming that the accredited entity has obtained all final internal approvals needed by it and has the capacity and authority to implement the proposed project/programme.</p>

Table 2. Conditions specific to individual funding proposals

FP number	Conditions
FP187 (FAO Benin)	<i>None</i>
FP188 (FAO Gambia)	<p><i>independent TAP conditions</i></p> <p><u>Condition precedent to second disbursement by GCF under the FAA:</u> Delivery by the Accredited Entity to the GCF, in a form and substance satisfactory to the GCF Secretariat, of:</p> <p>(a) A monitoring and reporting framework document, with concrete set of baseline indicators that shall provide the basis for monitoring the outcomes and outputs of the project, together with national systems to monitor the changes over the lifetime of the project. The set of indicators shall include at least: the current status of fish catchments, income and prices, food loss measurements, level of food security of the direct beneficiaries, level of degradation/restoration of mangrove forest (e.g. t</p>

	<p>biomass/ha), leakages related to the restoration and protection of mangrove forests in selected project areas, level of water salinity, and social indicators and economic indicators of the selected beneficiaries; and</p> <p>(b) A document containing a policy analysis around artisanal fisheries development and social and economic welfare of the fisher communities in the host country, specifying the concrete policy changes required as per the theory of change set out in section B.2(a) of the Funding Proposal, with concrete expected outcomes in terms of the policies that the project will support.</p>
FP189 (IDB E-Mobility)	<i>None</i>
FP190 (FMO Climate Investor Two)	<i>None</i>

2. In addition, it is recommended that, for all approved funding proposals, disbursements by the GCF should be made only after the GCF has obtained satisfactory protection against litigation and expropriation in the country where the project/programme will be implemented, or has been provided with appropriate privileges and immunities in that country.

3. It is also recommended that the accredited entity implements the following recommendations during the implementation of the relevant project or programme.

Table 3. Project-specific recommendations

FP number	Recommendations
FP187 (FAO Benin)	<i>None</i>
FP188 (FAO Gambia)	<i>None</i>
FP189 (IDB E-Mobility)	<p>(a) The independent TAP recommends that equity and/or in-kind contributions from the participating governments be confirmed;</p> <p>(b) The independent TAP recommends that the assessment of adaptation benefits be further developed. There is a need to develop and present a methodology used for identifying the adaptation benefits and the estimation of adaptation beneficiaries; and</p> <p>(c) The independent TAP also notes that the Program pipeline is indicative at this stage. The success of the Program will require participating countries to commit to e-mobility interventions and take on financing from the Program. This has yet to happen so</p>



	<p>there is always some risk that the facility could be over funded if uptake is dampened. The independent TAP is aware that IDB has extensive experience in supporting e-mobility in the LAC region, and therefore it expects IDB to manage the pipeline well. However, the independent TAP recommends that the Secretariat consider flexible funding mechanisms in the future that allow it to deploy capital in tranches against actual capital needs and not just projected needs. This should provide for greater flexibility of GCF funds and reduce fee obligations.</p>
FP190 (FMO Climate Investor Two)	<i>None</i>

Annex III: Accreditation assessment of upgrade application from the World Food Programme

I. Introduction

1. The World Food Programme (WFP) is the world's largest humanitarian organization, saving lives in emergencies and using food assistance to build a pathway to peace, stability and prosperity for people recovering from conflict, disasters and the impact of climate change and is an international access accredited entity (AE) based in Italy. As one of the world's largest humanitarian agencies fighting hunger worldwide, the applicant pursues a vision of the world in which every man, woman and child has access at all times to the food needed for an active and healthy life. Based on the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the applicant aims to: (1) end hunger by protecting access to food; (2) improve nutrition; (3) achieve food security through improved productivity and incomes, and sustainable food systems; (4) partner to support implementation of the SDGs; and (5) partner for SDG results. The applicant seeks accreditation to upgrade its accreditation scope in order to further advance the objectives of GCF.

2. WFP was accredited as an international access entity by the Board on 10 March 2016 in decision B.12/30, paragraph (b), for the following parameters, as recommended by the Accreditation Panel (AP), under the fit-for-purpose approach of GCF.

- (a) **Access modality:** international access;
- (b) **Track:** fast track under the Adaptation Fund (AF);
- (c) **Maximum size of an individual project or activity within a programme:** micro;¹
- (d) **Fiduciary functions:**²
 - (i) Basic fiduciary standards; and
 - (ii) Specialized fiduciary standard for project management;
- (e) **Maximum environmental and social (E&S) risk category:** minimal to no risk (category C/intermediation 3 (I-3)).³; and
- (f) **Indicative results areas for intended projects/programmes with GCF:**
 - (i) Energy generation and access;
 - (ii) Land use and forests;
 - (iii) Enhancing livelihoods;
 - (iv) Health and wellbeing and food and water security;
 - (v) Climate information/early warning systems;
 - (vi) Awareness strengthening and climate risk reduction; and

¹ As per annex I to decision B.08/02 (annex I to document GCF/B.08/45), "micro" is defined as "maximum total projected costs at the time of application, irrespective of the portion that is funded by the GCF, of up to and including US\$ 10 million for an individual project or an activity within a programme."

² Decision B.07/02.

³ As per annex I to decision B.07/02, category C is defined as "Activities with minimal or no adverse environmental and/or social risks and/or impacts," and intermediation 3 is defined as "When an intermediary's existing or proposed portfolio includes financial exposure to activities that predominantly have minimal or negligible adverse environmental and/or social impacts."

- (vii) Public and cross-cutting types of projects/programmes.
3. The applicant signed its accreditation master agreement (AMA) with GCF on 23 November 2018, which became effective on 6 December 2019.
4. The AE submitted its application to GCF for an accreditation upgrade via the Online Accreditation System on 20 March 2017. Accreditation fees were received from the applicant in relation to the upgrade application on 26 April 2018, thereby launching the stage I institutional assessment and completeness check. Stage I was completed on 17 December 2021 and the applicant was progressed to the stage II (step 1) accreditation review by the AP, which has been concluded with the publication of this assessment. The applicant has applied to be upgraded for the following parameters under the fit-for-purpose approach of GCF, and in addition has updated the indicative result areas for the projects/programmes it intends to submit to GCF to the following:
- (a) **Access modality:** international access;
 - (b) **Track:** fast track under the Adaptation Fund (AF);
 - (c) **Maximum size of an individual project or activity within a programme:** medium;⁴
 - (d) **Fiduciary functions:**⁵
 - (i) Specialized fiduciary standard for grant award and/or funding allocation mechanisms;
 - (e) **Maximum E&S risk category:** medium risk (category B/intermediation 2 (I-2));⁶ and
 - (f) **Indicative results areas for intended projects/programmes with GCF:**
 - (i) Energy generation and access;
 - (ii) Health, well-being, food and water security; and
 - (iii) Ecosystems and ecosystem services.
 - (g) **All other criteria for which the applicant was accredited:**⁷ no change.

II. Stage I institutional assessment and completeness check

5. The applicant is eligible for, and applied under, the fast track accreditation process as an AF entity. Its application has been assessed by the Secretariat during stage I in accordance with the requirements and gaps identified in decision B.08/03 and in accordance with the following GCF policies and standards to the extent applicable to accreditation:

⁴ As per annex I to decision B.08/02 (annex I to document GCF/B.08/45), “medium” is defined as “maximum total projected costs at the time of application, irrespective of the portion that is funded by the GCF, of above US\$ 50 million and up to and including US\$ 250 million for an individual project or an activity within a programme.”

⁵ Decision B.07/02.

⁶ As per annex I to decision B.07/02 (annex I to document GCF/B.07/11), category B is defined as “Activities with potential mild adverse environmental and/or social risks and/or impacts that are few in number, generally site-specific, largely reversible, and readily addressed through mitigation measures,” and intermediation 2 is defined as “When an intermediary’s existing or proposed portfolio includes, or is expected to include, substantial financial exposure to activities with potential limited adverse environmental or social risks and/or impacts that are few in number, generally-site specific, largely reversible, and readily addressed through mitigation measures; or includes a very limited number of activities with potential significant adverse environmental and/or social risks and/or impacts that are diverse, irreversible, or unprecedented.”

⁷ For example, the fiduciary functions.

- (a) “Guiding Framework and Procedures for Accrediting National, Regional and International Implementing Entities and Intermediaries, Including the Fund’s Fiduciary Principles and Standards and Environmental and Social Safeguards” (decision B.07/02);
- (b) “Guidelines for the Operationalization of the Fit-for-purpose Accreditation Approach” (decision B.08/02);
- (c) “Policy on Prohibited Practices” (decision B.22/19);
- (d) “Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy” (AML/CFT Policy) (decision B.18/10);
- (e) “Policy on the Protection of Whistleblowers and Witnesses” (decision B.BM-2018/21);
- (f) “Environmental and Social Management System: Environmental and Social Policy” (decision B.19/10);
- (g) “Revised Environmental and Social Policy” (decision B.BM-2021/18);
- (h) “Comprehensive Information Disclosure Policy of the Fund” (decision B.12/35) regarding the disclosure of E&S information;
- (i) “Gender Policy and Action Plan” (decision B.09/11); and
- (j) “Updated Gender Policy and Gender Action Plan 2020–2023” (decision B.24/12).

2.1 Legal status, registration, permits and licences

6. The applicant provided documents on its establishment and licences to operate, where relevant, as a part of the application. WFP is a joint subsidiary autonomous programme of FAO and the UN which was created by concurrent resolutions of the FAO Conference (Resolution 1/61) and the UN General Assembly (Resolution 1714(XVI)), adopted respectively on 24 November and 19 December 1961.

2.2 Institutional presence and relevant networks

7. The applicant is headquartered in Rome, Italy and reaches over 115 million people with food assistance in more than 80 countries each year. The applicant supports national, local and regional food security and nutrition plans and partners with third parties, including, but not limited to, Government entities, other United Nations agencies, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, civil society and the private sector to enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food needs.

8. In line with its strategic plan, the applicant aims to build partnerships for SDGs to help developing countries access a range of financial resources for development investment. In addition, the applicant intends to foster knowledge-sharing, expertise and technology to strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs. With a focus on bringing a variety of initiatives to reinforce its work on losses and damage from climate extremes, the applicant has already included activities designed to reduce disaster risk, build resilience and help people adapt to climate change into approximately 40 per cent of its operations. The applicant is playing a crucial role in helping both governments and communities prepare and respond to extreme events, reduce vulnerability and build lasting climate resilience.

9. WFP intends contribute to furthering the objectives of GCF as an AE through:

- (a) Bringing extensive experience on food security and nutrition;

- (b) Extensively working on improving the understanding of the impact of climate risks on food security as well as programmatic options for building resilience and supporting climate change adaptation;
 - (c) Sharing its experience in innovation initiatives as a leading innovator in the area of climate risk management solutions for food insecure people;
 - (d) Supporting nationally owned social protection and safety-net programmes which are critical tools that can protect lives and livelihoods, while at the same time building resilience to climate shocks;
 - (e) Bringing extensive experience from its Adaptation Fund projects: as an implementing entity of the Adaptation Fund, the applicant has 11 approved projects in Colombia, Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Gambia, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritania, Nepal and Sri Lanka;
 - (f) Result-based management of programmes that address the full sequence of activities from planning, through designing and implementing activities that deliver the desired results; and
 - (g) Gender-sensitive programming.
10. An upgrade in the maximum size category, maximum level of the environmental and social safeguards (ESS) risk, and addition of the specialized fiduciary standard for grant award and/or funding allocation mechanisms would allow WFP to enhance its partnership with GCF through more innovative project/programme structures at scale, support GCF in achieving its portfolio-level goals, and contribute to the adaptation/mitigation balance of the GCF portfolio.

2.3 Track record

11. The applicant has a strong track record of climate change projects and has mobilized USD 142.7 million from climate finance multilateral funds since 2012. Specifically, USD 96.8 million is from the Adaptation Fund and USD 45.9 million from GCF. Additionally, the applicant has mobilized:
- (a) USD 87.7 million (grants) for the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative, an integrated climate risk management strategy giving food insecure households access to climate risk microinsurance by enhancing their natural, productive and financial asset base;
 - (b) 26 million (grants) for the African Risk Capacity Replica programme to utilize microinsurance to improve government's capacities to be protected against climate shocks and allow partners to finance early humanitarian response in case of extreme events;
 - (c) 32 million (grants) for Climate Services and Anticipatory Action programmes to provide climate and weather information to farmers and connect early warning systems to pre-arranged financing and actions that prevent predictable extreme weather events from becoming humanitarian disasters;
 - (d) USD 10 million (grants) for Climate and Food Security analyses and Capacity Building to help Governments better understand the impacts of climate change on food security, and plan and act accordingly; and
 - (e) USD 6 million (grants) for Energy Programmes to provide energy access to households, schools and institutions in humanitarian settings in sub-Saharan Africa.
12. Five WFP funding proposals have been approved by GCF, and are under implementation:

- (a) USD 9.98 million in grants for the “Building the climate resilience of food insecure smallholder farmers through integrated management of climate risk (R4)” project in Senegal (FP049);
 - (b) USD 9.97 million total (of which the GCF financing portion is USD 9.27 million in grants) for the “Building climate resilience of vulnerable and food insecure communities through capacity strengthening and livelihood diversification in mountainous regions of Tajikistan” project (FP067);
 - (c) USD 9.64 million total (of which the GCF financing portion is USD 8.58 million in grants) for the “Climate services and diversification of climate sensitive livelihoods to empower food insecure and vulnerable communities in the Kyrgyz Republic” project (SAP002);
 - (d) USD 9.96 million total (of which the GCF financing portion is USD 8.86 million in grants) for the “Integrated climate risk management for food security and livelihoods in Zimbabwe focusing on Masvingo and Rushinga Districts” project (SAP007); and
 - (e) USD 10.0 million total (of which the GCF financing portion is USD 9.25 million in grants) for the “Climate-resilient food security for women and men smallholders in Mozambique through integrated risk management” project (SAP011).
13. Five additional concept notes have been submitted:
- (a) USD 10 million total for the “Promoting climate resilient livelihoods of food insecure people in southern Iraq” project;
 - (b) USD 10 million for the “Integrated climate risk management for strengthened resilience to climate change in Newly Merged Districts (NMD) of Pakistan” project (SAP concept note);
 - (c) USD 10 million for the “Women-Adapt: Enhancing women smallholder farmers’ adaptive capacity and scaling up climate-resilient food production systems in Côte d’Ivoire” project (SAP concept note);
 - (d) USD 10 million for the “Scaling up Climate Resilient Agriculture (CRA) to enhance the resilience and food security of climate vulnerable smallholder farmers in the State of Palestine” project (SAP concept note); and
 - (e) USD 10 million for the “Building capacity in Lao PDR to understand, anticipate and adapt to climate change impacts” project (SAP concept note).

2.4 Potential support for direct access entities

14. The applicant works closely with all national and subnational partners to ensure they have the capacity to effectively implement programmes and intends to continue to support national and subnational entities to gain the experience, systems and other capacities needed to directly implement urgent climate change action. The applicant’s work on climate change is embedded in strong partnerships with governments, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and communities, among other third parties. The applicant intends to support and advise countries while they develop the fiduciary and environmental, social and gender standards required for accreditation to GCF. The applicant will also cooperate with national institutions to advance their administrative, financial, procurement, project preparation and management (including monitoring and evaluation) capacities. The applicant has so far supported entities through a series of initiatives which include:

- (a) Ensuring that the national designated authorities (NDA), executing entities (EE) and other governmental stakeholders are always engaged in project design and proposal;

- (b) Engaging governmental stakeholders as GCF projects' EEs who, in turn, could become accredited entities to GCF. This builds their capacity in project implementation and allows them to become familiar with GCF rules and requirements in terms of funds management and reporting;
- (c) Sponsoring participation of NDA or other relevant government representatives at the Conference of the Parties and/or other regional climate conferences allowing future potential AEs to attend such important events, network and meet other NDAs and AEs, engage in policy discussions, participate in panels and be more exposed to global climate policy processes; and
- (d) Providing advice to potential direct access entities (DAE) by sharing lessons and experiences on the accreditation process and requirements.

III. Stage II accreditation review assessment

15. The applicant is eligible for, and applied under, the fast track accreditation process as an AF entity. Its application has been assessed by the AP during stage II (step 1) against the GCF accreditation standards and gaps identified in decision B.08/03 and the accreditation requirements to the extent applicable to accreditation identified in paragraph 5 above, and:

- (a) "Evaluation Policy" (decision B.BM-2021/07).

16. As part of this assessment, the AP consulted the applicant's website and third-party websites to complement the information provided in the application.

3.1 Fiduciary standards

3.1.1. Basic fiduciary standards: key administrative and financial capacities

17. WFP did not have any conditions with regards to the basic fiduciary standards on key administrative and financial capacities recommended by the AP for the original accreditation application.

18. The applicant has applied for an upgrade in accreditation scope to a maximum size category of medium. The applicant has provided examples of recent programmes that are within the medium size category. Noting that the applicant has applied under the fast-track accreditation process, the AP concludes that the relevant systems, policies, procedures and capacities meet the GCF basic fiduciary standards on key administrative and financial capacities in relation to a maximum size category of medium.

19. As per paragraph 15 above, the basic fiduciary standards concerning key administrative and financial capacities are considered to have been met by way of fast track accreditation.

3.1.2. Basic fiduciary standards: transparency and accountability

20. WFP did not have any conditions with regards to the basic fiduciary standards on transparency and accountability recommended by the AP for the original accreditation application.

21. As per paragraph 15 above, the basic fiduciary standards concerning transparency and accountability have been met by way of fast-track accreditation, with the exception of policies on prohibited practices and the protection of whistle-blowers, investigation function, and anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policies.

22. Regarding the prohibited practices and the protection of whistle-blowers, the legal and procedural framework for protecting against prohibited practices is provided by the WFP Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption (AFAC) Policy as well as a comprehensive Whistle-blower Policy which ensures that individuals making complaints in good faith will be protected from retaliation. These policies are available to staff on the WFP intranet and on the website of the Executive Board of WFP, together with other relevant documents such as the WFP Code of Conduct, contractual obligations of staff and the human resources manual.
23. Regarding anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policies, the structure and mandate of the WFP investigation function is outlined in the Charter of the Office of the Inspector General (OIG Charter) and investigations are carried out by the Office of Inspections and Investigations (OIGI). Revisions to the OIG Charter were made in November 2019 to strengthen its independence through approval of its Charter by the Executive Board and escalation of important matters to the Independent Oversight Advisory Committee and the Executive Board. The OIG is structurally independent from any interference from other activities of WFP.
24. The scope of investigations encompasses a legally based and analytical process designed to gather information in order to determine whether misconduct or wrongdoing has occurred and, if so, the persons or entities responsible. All investigations are conducted in accordance with the Uniform Guidelines for Investigations as well as by the OIGI Investigations Guidelines, which provide investigation guidance and which are available to all staff through the WFP intranet. The Office of the Inspector General operates multiple complaint portals in various languages for WFP employees, its contractors, counterparts, implementing partners, United Nations agencies and others, to confidentially report incidents of fraud, waste, abuse or mismanagement.
25. WFP prepares publicly available annual reports that provide detailed information on cases that have been reported and investigated with regard to violations of the rules and regulations, policies, procedures and other administrative requirements, such as fraud, corruption, theft, harassment, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation and abuse, and abuse of authority.
26. Regarding AML and CFT policies, WFP updated its Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption Policy in 2021 to include AML and CFT, and sanctions measures. WFP is strongly committed to preventing the misuse of its resources, including financial contributions originating from Member States and intergovernmental bodies. To this end, WFP maintains robust and adequate measures, including beneficiary targeting, selection and monitoring. This approach is aimed at deterring misuse of WFP assistance including diverting resources for money laundering or financing of terrorism. In the case of cash projects, the amounts of money involved are small with a value which allows beneficiaries to do little more than address their immediate needs. As an additional control, post distribution monitoring is regularly conducted on selected beneficiaries to ensure that the intended impact of the project is achieved and there is no misuse of funds as defined in WFP policies.
27. The selection process for Financial Service Providers (FSPs), contracted by WFP for projects involving cash transfers, has a well-established and effective FSP identification, selection, analysis, evaluation and assessment process, which includes a thorough review of the FSP's key processes, internal controls and systems. In order to be eligible for selection by WFP, an FSP must be properly registered and licensed to provide the required services in the relevant jurisdiction. WFP global banking partners are contractually required to comply with WFP requirements and all laws and regulations – including those establishing know your customer (KYC) and AML/CFT legal requirements and standards.

28. With the WFP Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption (AFAC) Policy having been recently updated to explicitly address AML/CFT, WFP is well placed to qualify for upgrade from micro to medium-sized projects where there could be a greater risk of fraud or misuse of WFP funds. In addition, consistent with numerous United Nations Security Council resolutions, WFP has chosen to screen the names of entities and individuals that enter into contractual commitments with WFP against the Consolidated United Nations Security Council Sanctions List. The AP concludes that the checks and controls in place, including those relating to KYC, are adequate for the scope and nature of WFP operations and the inclusion of specific AML/CFT procedures and sanctions in its AFAC Policy can ensure that the organization is well placed for medium-sized projects and further expansion of its operations.

29. The applicant has applied for an upgrade in accreditation scope to a maximum size category of medium. The applicant has provided examples of recent programmes that are within the medium size category. Noting that the applicant has applied under the fast-track accreditation process, the AP concludes that the relevant systems, policies, procedures and capacities meet the GCF basic fiduciary standards on transparency and accountability in relation to a maximum size category of medium.

30. As per paragraph 15 above, the basic fiduciary standards on transparency and accountability are considered to have been met by way of fast-track accreditation. The AP also finds that the applicant's policies, procedures and capacity, supported by evidence of track record, fully meet the Policy on the Protection of Whistle-blowers and Witnesses, the Policy on Prohibited Practices and the AML/CFT Policy.

3.1.3. Specialized fiduciary standard for project management

31. WFP did not have any conditions with regards to the specialized fiduciary standard on project management recommended by the AP for the original accreditation application.

32. The applicant has applied for an upgrade in accreditation scope to a maximum size category medium. The applicant has provided examples of recent programmes that are within the medium size category. Noting that the applicant has applied under the fast-track accreditation process, the AP concludes that the relevant systems, policies, procedures and capacities meet the GCF specialized fiduciary standard for project management in relation to a maximum size category of medium.

33. As per paragraph 15 above, the specialized fiduciary standard for project management is considered to have been met by way of fast track accreditation.

3.1.4. Specialized fiduciary standard for grant award and funding allocation mechanisms

34. WFP is seeking an upgrade to its accreditation status to include the specialized fiduciary standard for grant award and funding allocation mechanisms for its programme of partnerships with non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The majority of WFP activities are implemented through these NGO partners. Strong performance-based partnerships are essential to WFP programmes that provide critical access to food while building resilience. The WFP NGO Partnership Guidance emphasizes a risk management and comprehensive due diligence and capacity assessment in partner selection and agreement finalization. It provides WFP country managers with tools for registering risks and for adopting mitigation measures. WFP issues a call for proposals when contracting NGOs to ensure quality, transparency and competitiveness of the selection process which gives confidence in the partnerships selected. In line with the value for money concept, WFP does not necessarily require the least expensive option, but seeks the potential for impact and complementarity, and for high quality programming at acceptable cost.

35. The Field Level Agreement (FLA) is the contract that NGO partners sign to engage in project implementation with WFP. The FLA promotes global consistency in the partnership cycle and gives both WFP and the NGO partner confidence that their interests are protected. The process for partner selection involves country office staff from all involved functional areas such as finance, programme and logistics. A Cooperating Partner Committee (CPC) reviews final recommendations on proposals and preparation of FLAs, verifying that all documentation, including budgets, are properly agreed. After negotiation, the FLA is reviewed by a compliance and finance officer and, together with the recommendation from the CPC, it is given to the Country Director for signature. The Country Director is the legal representative in the country office and has final authority on all FLAs. The NGO Partnership Guidance has been provided together with an FLA template and a diagram of the WFP Business Process on FLA Management.

36. A recent internal audit report on management of donor funding is available on the WFP website. The specific areas reviewed were coordination of donor relations management, management of obligations and risks, financial management, reporting and communication. Also published is an internal audit of WFP management of NGO partnerships and all agreed actions have been implemented. Furthermore, the processes of selecting and managing NGO partners is reviewed as part of WFP country office audits. Findings, if any, are reported and published in the country office audit reports.

37. WFP uses a country office tool called COMET for managing its programme operations. It is an online tool to design, implement, and monitor programmes and improve performance. It provides for oversight and management of NGO partnerships and is essential to the risk management of WFP partnerships. NGOs not selected for partnership are informed in a clear, concise, and correct manner, with an explanation of the reasons for the decision and an indication of possible future opportunities. In collaboration with UNHCR and UNICEF, WFP has introduced the United Nations Partner Portal (UNPPP), an online platform designed to simplify and harmonize United Nations work processes for partnering with civil society organizations. In the Portal, all NGO partners must complete both the required mandatory partnership declaration that is harmonized across multiple United Nations agencies, and the comprehensive registration and partner profiles. All the United Nations agencies then conduct due diligence verification of prospective partners and share the results with other United Nations agencies. Potential partners are automatically screened against the United Nations Security Council sanctions lists, and United Nations agencies share information on partnership risks via a flagging system. Before partners can apply for calls for proposals, all verifications must take place. After proposal submission, further internal and offline controls will be in place before final selection.

38. Monitoring is addressed in the WFP NGO Partnership Guidance document to ensure project implementation follows the Plan of Operations and FLA obligations and to determine whether accurate measurements of activity outputs and outcomes will be available for final evaluation. Monitoring of individual FLAs is done at country office level and consolidated in Annual Country Reports (ACR) which are prepared and published for every WFP country office. Through COMET, country offices can manage, through one corporate system, all partnership agreements and collaborations, including NGO partnerships, tracking project results against the commitments agreed with partners. COMET reports are also used to inform ACRs as well as for monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning purposes. ACRs provide examples of projects that demonstrate the WFP track record.

39. In 2020, the WFP evaluation function underwent peer review under the aegis of the United Nations Evaluation Group and the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. The peer review was positive, concluding that the independent evaluation function of WFP produces high-quality evaluations and that since the previous peer review in 2014 real progress had been made towards the

vision of a WFP culture of accountability and learning supported by evaluative thinking, behaviour and systems. The peer review acknowledged the scope for further progress towards this vision and made recommendations accordingly. The updated WFP evaluation policy finalized in 2022, responds to those recommendations, and to changes in circumstances since the last evaluation policy was approved, to ensure that WFP profits from a well-balanced, utility-focused evaluation function that supports a culture of accountability and learning. The updated evaluation policy is introduced at a time when the WFP strategic plan for 2022–2025 has made clear the organization’s commitment to becoming evidence-driven in delivering its results. The updated WFP evaluation policy is rooted in the most recent international norms and standards for evaluation. It builds on the previous policy to ensure that the evaluation function continues to mature, particularly at the decentralized level, that the use of evaluations and evaluation evidence is enhanced within WFP, and that the evaluation function can further its partnerships with others to support global decision-making and achievement of the SDGs.

40. Regarding public access to information on beneficiaries and results, NGO partners have access to WFP partnership opportunities through the UNPP and every effort is made by WFP field offices to reach out to potential partners through appropriate channels, depending on the operational context, including public advertisement, announcement via the humanitarian networks, and calls for expression of interest. The UNPP offers the partnership opportunity directly to the partner but does not publish a list of those who were rejected publicly. The partnering decisions involve programmatic and strategic decision-making processes beyond purely quantifiable criteria such as for instance cost, delivery period or financial standing. Clear segregation of duties and standardized partnership management mechanisms collectively ensure the objectivity, transparency and fairness of partnering decisions. Partnership activities and the names of strategic partners are reported in various publicly available channels.

41. Based on the AP’s review of WFP’s donor-funded activities under its NGO partnership programme, the AP finds that the applicant’s policies, procedures and capacity, supported by evidence of its track record, fully meet the specialized fiduciary standard for grant award and/or funding allocation mechanisms for a maximum size category of medium.

3.1.5. **Specialized fiduciary standard for on-lending and/or blending (for loans, equity and/or guarantees)**

42. The applicant did not apply for accreditation for this standard at this time.

3.2 Environmental and social safeguards

43. WFP did not have any conditions with regards to the GCF interim environmental and social safeguards (ESS) standards recommended by the AP for the original accreditation application with a maximum accreditation scope of a maximum E&S risk category C/intermediation 3.

3.2.1. **Environmental and social policy**

44. The applicant provided its Environmental Policy approved in February 2017 by its Executive Board which supersedes its 1998 E&S Policy. The Environmental Policy provides a framework for its efforts to protect the environments of the people it serves while working towards a world free from hunger. The Environmental Policy enhances the focus on accountability, aiming to fill gaps in existing management systems to ensure that the applicant’s activities are designed in an environmentally sound manner that avoids harming the environment and maximizes environmental benefits wherever possible. The applicant

recognizes that care for the environment is essential to achieving food security and sustainable development as outlined in the SDGs.

45. Guided by a set of overarching principles, the Environmental Policy will support the applicant in: (i) progressively enhancing the environmental sustainability of activities and operations; (ii) protecting the environment; (iii) increasing resource efficiency and minimizing its carbon footprint; (iv) aligning its actions with good international practice and global standards for environmental sustainability; and (v) strengthening the capacity of partners to plan and implement environmentally sound activities for food security and nutrition.

46. The Environmental Policy has adopted the following eight E&S standards: Standard No. 1, Sustainable Natural Resources Management; Standard No. 2, Biodiversity and Ecosystems; Standard No. 3, Resource Efficiency, Waste and Pollution Management; Standard No. 4, Climate Change; Standard No. 5, Protection and Human Rights; Standard No. 6, Gender Equality; Standard No. 7, Community Health, Safety and Security; and Standard No. 8, Accountability to Affected Populations. These standards are aligned with international best practices and reflect the principles guiding the GCF Performance Standards 1–8.

47. The applicant takes into account national requirements and regulations, including on environmental and social risk management, wherever this is not in conflict with any of the applicant's policies, standards, or regulations, nor with any of the humanitarian principles (humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence), nor any international agreement that is applicable to the applicant, or any donor requirement. Whenever standards are not aligned, the higher standard will be respected.

48. The applicant's Indigenous Peoples Policy framework is provided in the E&S Standards No. 5 (Protection and Human Rights) and E&S Standard No. 8 (Accountability to Affected Populations). E&S Standard No. 5 requires that Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) must include an Indigenous Peoples Engagement Plan, including a report on how the free, prior and informed consent was obtained from the indigenous peoples and how it will be maintained, where relevant. The applicant has a global advisor on indigenous peoples and a network of employees at the country level equipped to implement procedures related to indigenous people. The ESS advisors at both the Headquarters (HQ) and Regional Bureau levels are also capacitated to manage issues related to indigenous peoples.

49. The applicant's updated gender policy is both complementary to and in alignment with its protection and accountability policy and the Executive Director's circular on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse.

50. The applicant provided its Executive Director's circular dated March 2018 on "Protection from Harassment, Sexual Harassment, Abuse of Authority, and Discrimination" including evidence on the applicant's capacity which are aligned with the provisions on sexual exploitation, sexual abuse, or sexual harassment in the GCF Revised E&S Policy. The E&S Standard No. 6 requires that the applicant's projects and interventions must not create, exacerbate or contribute to gender inequalities or discrimination, and must mitigate risks of gender-based violence, while further details are provided in the applicant's Gender Policy.

51. Since 2017, the applicant has established a corporate Climate Change Policy that defines how it will contribute to efforts to prevent climate change and climate-related shocks from exacerbating existing vulnerabilities and risks and undermining progress towards ending hunger and malnutrition. The policy provides the applicant's staff with guiding principles and programmatic options for integrating activities to address climate change into their work, with a focus on supporting adaptation and reducing loss and damage from climate extremes. The applicant has built strong experience in conducting climate and food security analyses which are an important first step to assess climate change risks and impacts and identify the most

appropriate actions that WFP, governments and partners can consider when designing a climate change adaptation intervention.

52. The applicant first measured and reported its global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in 2008, and was one of the first field-based agencies to submit a full inventory. In line with the United Nations Climate Neutral Commitment, the applicant's GHG inventory follows the common United Nations boundary and GHG accounting principles prescribed by the GHG Protocol. The applicant reports GHG emissions from all its premises, vehicles, commercial air travel and public transport. It also reports emissions from its aviation, aircraft and airfreight, as well as United Nations Humanitarian Air Service due to their significant carbon footprint compared to other sources.

53. The applicant does not plan in the future to have investments in fossil fuels and has none currently, nor had in the past.

54. The applicant provided its Evaluation Policy approved by its Executive Board in 2022 which is in line with the requirements of the GCF policy on evaluation with regard to the evaluation of environmental and social sustainability as well as gender dimensions.

55. The Environmental Policy has been communicated within the organization through the applicant's internal communication channels, and dedicated web pages have been created. A relevant factsheet and a brochure have also been developed for further dissemination.

56. The AP finds that the applicant's environmental and social management system, comprising its Environmental Policy and Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF), supported by evidence of its track record, fully meets the GCF Revised Environmental and Social Policy to the extent applicable to accreditation and GCF interim ESS standards for maximum E&S risk category B/I-2 projects/programmes with respect to performance standards 1–8.

3.2.2. Identification of environmental and social risks and impacts

57. The applicant's ESSF was officially endorsed by WFP senior management and approved by its Executive Director in September 2021. The ESSF has a set of principles, standards and tools to manage the environmental and social risks. The ESSF integrates the core values, principles and standards and applies to all activities, operations and assets managed or funded by the applicant. By extension, the ESSF also governs the work of partners or contractors that receive funds from the applicant, or that implement programmes, operations or interventions on its behalf. The ESSF is composed of four modules: ESSF Overview (Module 1); Environmental and Social Standards (Module 2); Environmental and Social Safeguards for Programme Activities – Screening Tool (Module 3); and Environmental Management System Manual (Module 4).

58. The ESSF describes the applicant's means of identifying E&S risks and impacts including screening and categorization based on the risk categories (A, B and C) in line with Performance Standards 1–8. Any programme activity that entails some risks (medium or high) is categorized as B or A would require the applicant to establish risk management measures that aim to avoid or reduce the risks, or mitigate or offset the expected adverse impacts. These risk management measures are described in an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). If a programme activity entails high environmental and/or social risks, an independent Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is required.

59. The use of the screening tool and the subsequent categorization of the activities falls under the responsibility of the entity designing the activities, these being either the applicant's programme managers or partners. The applicant's country office is then responsible for

reviewing the screening forms and ensuring compliance with the ESSF's requirements. The applicant provided a list of projects with the relevant categorization.

60. The applicant provided evidence on use of the screening tool by providing E&S screening and categorization for two projects funded by the Adaptation Fund in E&S risk category B/I-2 and micro size category and two projects funded by KfW E&S risk category B/I-2 in medium size category. The applicant also provided an E&S screening and residual risk management plan prepared for the GCF Mozambique proposal (SAP011) categorized as risk level C.

61. The AP finds that the applicant's system of identification of E&S risks and impacts, supported by evidence of its track record, fully meets the GCF Revised Environmental and Social Policy to the extent applicable to accreditation and GCF interim ESS standards for maximum E&S risk category B/I-2 projects/programmes with respect to performance standards 1-8.

3.2.3. Environmental and social management programme

62. The ESSF Module 3 describes the applicant's institutional process for managing E&S risk and impact mitigation measures and actions stemming from the E&S risk identification process. If a project is categorized as medium risk (category B), an ESMP must be prepared. If the identified risk is high (category A), an ESIA with an associated ESMP must be produced. An ESMP may be developed for a low-risk activity (category C) if deemed appropriate. The ESMP will be part of the contractual arrangements stipulated between the applicant and its partner(s) through a Field Level Agreement, a Memorandum of Understanding or a Construction Contract.

63. The ESMP is developed by the person/team/entity designing the activity. This may be the applicant's Activity Manager, the implementing partner, or a government entity. In the case of a high risk activity (category A), the ESMP is developed by an expert or expert company carrying out the ESIA, in collaboration with the person or entity designing the activity. The ESMP includes: an overview of the environmental and social risks identified through the screening; an elaboration of the potential impacts related to these risks; the measures proposed to manage the risks and/or impacts; the cost of these measures; when the measures will be implemented and by whom; how the risks and implementation of the risk management measures will be monitored.

64. The risks stemming from category A and category B activities are recorded and tracked in the risk registry of the applicant's country office. The corresponding ESMPs are stored in the country office's risk management platform. The applicant's Office of the Inspector General (OIG), which carries out independent audits, has developed an audit approach and work programme specific for environmental matters. This is an integral part of OIG audit methodology.

65. The applicant provided sample ESIA and ESMPs for the projects indicated in the section 3.2.2 as evidence of its track record on E&S management.

66. The applicant's Office of Evaluation and Office of Internal Audit are responsible, among other mandates, for providing independent and objective assurance and advice on the adequacy and effectiveness of the applicant's ESSF. All audits performed by the Office of Internal Audit and all evaluations performed by or mandated by the Office of Evaluation are presented to the applicant's Executive Board and come with a management response letter from the relevant country office/HQ office management. All such audits and evaluations are also publicly available on the applicant's website.

67. The applicant provided a sample of two project-level audit reports that were among the first to include environmental aspects. The approach is expected to become systematic in future country office audits and use of the tool/checklist currently under development will ensure further integration of environmental aspects.

68. The AP finds that the applicant's management programme, supported by evidence of its track record, fully meets the GCF Revised Environmental and Social Policy to the extent applicable to accreditation and GCF interim ESS standards for maximum E&S risk category B/I-2 projects/programmes with respect to performance standards 1-8.

3.2.4. **Monitoring and review**

69. The applicant provided the document on its monitoring and evaluation standard operating procedures (ME SOP) which contains a description of standard operating procedures for its monitoring and evaluation programme. The E&S mitigation measures proposed in the ESMP will be an integral part of the activity implementation. Monitoring of the risks and risk management measures will be an integral part of activity monitoring. The implementing partner (cooperating partner or government entity) will periodically report to WFP on the risks and implementation of the risk management measures. With reference to corporate cross-cutting indicators, the applicant monitors the application of the E&S risk screening tool through the corporate indicator "proportion of activities for which environmental and social risks have been screened".

70. For category B projects, especially those funded by the Adaptation Fund or GCF, partners (executing entities or cooperating partners) are requested to provide the applicant with quarterly or semi-annual project progress reports, that include E&S risks and other narrative and financial information. The information contained in these reports is checked and used to prepare the annual reports that are submitted to donors. In addition, the applicant has field monitors who regularly visit project sites and monitor activity implementation. Finally, the applicant includes the obligations and requirements regarding E&S risk management and monitoring in its contracts with partners (subsidiary agreements with executing entities, FLAs with cooperating partners, or construction contracts with construction firms).

71. The applicant has an active monitoring capacity in all its projects. Field monitors regularly visit project sites and work with partners to identify and solve any issues identified. For projects with potentially adverse environmental or social effects, implementation of ESMP measures is monitored and reported upon.

72. Two Project Performance Reports prepared by the applicant for two separate Adaptation Fund projects were provided which show how E&S matters are reported at project level to the donor. The applicant provided a sample of E&S monitoring annual reports for category B projects financed by the Adaptation Fund.

73. The AP finds that the applicant's system of monitoring and review, supported by evidence of its track record, fully meets the GCF Revised Environmental and Social Policy to the extent applicable to accreditation and GCF interim ESS standards for maximum E&S risk category B/I-2 projects/programmes with respect to performance standards 1-8.

3.2.5. **External communications, consultations, information disclosure and grievance redress mechanism at the institutional level**

74. All communication with the public via the applicant's website is accessed from the form on the "Contact Us" page: <https://www.wfp.org/contact>. The applicant's publications manager in the Communications Division screens enquiries and directs them to the relevant contact point in the organization, keeping track of when the various inquiries are answered. The same process applies to enquiries directed from social media forums, via the applicant's social media editor. General mail (e.g. register queries and checks) is processed by the applicant's correspondence administrator in the Office of the Executive Director, whereby correspondence is registered, dealt with and followed up. Individual country offices are responsible for communications with beneficiaries and have relevant systems in place to deal with this. A

country-level beneficiary feedback desk is located at the respective country offices and is accessed by phone, email and fax. Specific examples of the beneficiary feedback mechanisms and registers of inquiries were provided, including dashboards and reports to show how data about complaints is recorded.

75. The applicant's Directive on Information of Disclosure, as well as the ESSF Module 1, defines the information related to its programmes and operations available to the public, except for limited information that is deemed "confidential". The disclosure of E&S screenings/ESMPs/ESIAs is therefore regulated by this Directive. The E&S Standards in United Nations Programming include basic principles governing the duration required for public disclosure: ESMPs for medium-risk projects to be disclosed at least 30 days in advance; ESIAs/ESMPs for high-risk projects to be disclosed at least 120 days in advance. ESIAs/ESMPs or screenings are recommended to be disclosed as soon as a full draft is finalized.

76. If required by the donor or national law, the applicant will disclose, both on its website and directly to stakeholders, the risk screening and ESMP of a category B activity during the period required by the donor or national law, and in any case within 30 days. The information will be provided in the primary languages of all stakeholders.

77. The applicant provided evidence of its policy/practice as well as track record on project-level disclosure and consultation on ESS assessment documents by executing entities that it oversees with the public in general and specifically with the project-affected persons.

78. The applicant's Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) handles complaints and feedback of any nature, including E&S matters. The policy/normative framework for the CFM is provided in the applicant's, "Protection and Accountability Policy 2020", available at https://executiveboard.wfp.org/document_download/WFP-0000119393.

79. The applicant operates decentralized Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms (CFM) in every country where it operates; each has its own contact details. The CFMs serve to receive and respond to grievances associated with the applicant's operations. Feedback mechanisms amplify the voices of affected populations, facilitating the two-way flow of information that can help to improve the relevance and timeliness of programming. Raising awareness of the CFM is central to improving engagement with affected populations. The CFM Standard Operating Procedure, Minimum Requirements Checklist and the CFM Guidance Manual to support the establishment of a CFM at country level were provided. In addition, the applicant relies on its deep field presence through its extensive network of sub-offices and field monitors to regularly solicit and receive communications from the public. However, the applicant's website does not have a section for submitting E&S related complaints and the applicant has not established and published its institutional-level procedure on its CFM for receiving, assessing and responding (including the timeline) to E&S complaints received from the public at large and project-affected persons.

80. In the majority of cases, the applicant is a co-executing entity. However, it works extensively with partners and is in the process of updating its FLAs to require cooperating partners to have functioning protection and a strategy on Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) processes and mechanisms, including CFMs in line with its guidance. CFMs must be able to receive and refer all cases. Evidence of the applicant's policy/practice on project-level grievance mechanisms of executing entities that it oversees has been provided. The CFM applies to activities under the responsibility of executing entities, as well as the applicant, its partners or its vendors.

81. The AP finds that the applicant's system of external communications, consultations, information disclosure and grievance redress mechanism, supported by evidence of its track record, partially meets the GCF Revised Environmental and Social Policy to the extent applicable to accreditation, the GCF Information Disclosure Policy regarding E&S information disclosure,

and GCF interim ESS standards requirements for maximum E&S risk category B/I-2 projects/programmes with respect to performance standards 1–8. The applicant has not established and disclosed on its website the institutional level procedure related to its CFM to receive, assess and respond to E&S related complaints from public at large including project-affected persons.

3.2.6. Organizational capacity and competency

82. The applicant has a network of HQ and regional E&S Safeguards advisers who support country offices and Regional Bureaux to implement the Environmental and Social Safeguards and set up Environmental Management Systems. They also provide trainings to country office field colleagues and cooperating partners on the use of the E&S screening tool, E&S risk management procedures and the associated monitoring. HQ and regional advisers perform random checks on the quality of the E&S risk screenings and ESMPs. These checks are systematized for project proposals to some specific donors such as the Adaptation Fund, GCF, KfW, World Bank, etc. Where elaborated, all required ESIA's are reviewed by the E&S Safeguards team at HQ level and by the relevant E&S regional Safeguards Adviser.

83. The departments responsible for the implementation of the ESSF are the Programme and Policy Department and the Resources Management Department. The Environment and Social Safeguards Team (in the Programme and Policy Department) is responsible for mainstreaming the environmental and social sustainability framework requirements within the applicant's programmatic work. This ensures that programme operations are compliant with the E&S Standards and screening requirements.

84. The Environmental Unit (in the Resources Management Department) is composed of environmental specialists who help Country Offices and HQ to mainstream environmental management. Current focus areas include reducing the applicant's energy use and GHG emissions, minimizing and properly managing WFP waste, reducing WFP water consumption, promoting sustainable procurement decisions and increasing staff awareness on environmental management.

85. An organizational chart describing roles and responsibilities was provided. This focuses on both the Programme and Policy Department team and Resource Management Department (Environmental Unit). Terms of Reference of the E&S Safeguards team were also provided as a reference.

86. To date, approximately 400 participants from WFP Regional Offices, country offices and partners (including government officials) have received either in-person or online training on WFP E&S Safeguards requirements as well as on those of specific donors. The training includes a theoretical and a practical session on the use of the screening tool and cover compliance with WFP's Environmental and Social Safeguards requirements and any other environmental and social safeguards requirements agreed with donors and governments. .

87. The AP finds that the applicant's organizational capacity and competency, supported by evidence of its track record, fully meet the GCF Revised Environmental and Social Policy to the extent applicable to accreditation and GCF interim ESS standards for maximum E&S risk category B/I-2 projects/programmes with respect to performance standards 1–8.

IV. Conclusions and recommendation

4.1 Conclusions

88. Following assessment of the upgrade application, the AE is found to have the potential with its upgraded accreditation scope to support GCF in implementing its Updated Strategic Plan for 2020–2023 with respect to:

- (a) Alignment of the pipeline of project concept notes that the AE has submitted to GCF with the respective country programming priorities;
- (b) Mobilizing climate finance at scale since the applicant is being recommended for an upgrade to the size category Medium; and
- (c) Addressing interests of particularly vulnerable groups.

89. The AP also concludes, following its assessment of the application against GCF standards in accordance with the accreditation requirements identified in paragraph 15 above, and noting that the applicant has applied under the fast track accreditation process:

- (a) The AE meets the requirements of the GCF basic fiduciary standards, and, to the extent applicable to accreditation, the Policy on the Protection of Whistle-blowers and Witnesses, the Policy on Prohibited Practices, the AML/CFT Policy; and the specialized fiduciary standard for grant award/funding allocation mechanism; noting the AE provided track record of implementing recent programmes in excess of USD 50 million;
- (b) The AE partially meets the GCF Revised Environmental and Social Policy to the extent applicable to accreditation, GCF interim ESS standards and the GCF Information Disclosure Policy on disclosure of E&S information in relation to the medium E&S risk (category B/I-2) projects/programmes; and. The applicant’s website does not provide for submitting E&S related complaints, and the applicant has not published an institutional-level procedure to receive, assess and respond to E&S related complaints from the public at large including project affected persons. The above gap is reflected in paragraph 73 above and addressed in the corresponding conditions of accreditation in section 4.2; and
- (c) The AE has demonstrated capacities and competencies in order to implement the GCF Evaluation Policy for its GCF-funded activities as demonstrated via assessment of meeting GCF basic and specialized fiduciary standards and interim ESS standards.

4.2 Recommendation on accreditation

90. The AP recommends, for consideration by the Board, WFP for an upgrade in its accreditation type, as originally accredited in decision B.12/30, paragraph (b), and annex XXII to document GCF/B.12/32, as follows:

- (a) **Accreditation type:**
 - (i) **Maximum size of an individual project or activity within a programme:** medium.⁸ (including micro and small);
 - (ii) **Fiduciary functions:**
 - (1) Specialized fiduciary standard for grant award and/or funding allocation mechanisms; and

⁸ As per annex I to decision B.08/02 (annex I to document GCF/B.08/45), “medium” is defined as “maximum total projected costs at the time of application, irrespective of the portion that is funded by the GCF, of above US\$ 50 million and up to and including US\$ 250 million for an individual project or an activity within a programme.”

- (iii) **Maximum environmental and social risk category:** medium risk (category B/I-2.⁹) (including lower risk (category C/I-3.¹⁰)).
- (iv) **All other criteria for which the applicant was accredited:**¹¹ no change.
- (b) **Conditions:** the applicant will be required to submit to the AP, through the Secretariat, information on how it has complied with the conditions. The AP will thereafter assess whether the conditions have been met. This assessment will be communicated by the Secretariat, on behalf of the AP, to the Board for information purposes.
 - (i) Conditions to be met by the AE prior to the submission of the first funding proposal with an E&S risk level category B/intermediation 2 to GCF:
 - (1) Provision by the AE of:
 - a. a procedure for receiving, assessing and responding to E&S related complaints from the public at large, including project-affected persons, for projects/programmes financed by the AE; and
 - b. evidence of publication of the procedure on the AE's website; and
 - (2) Provision of evidence by the AE of the establishment on the AE's website of a page, form or other process for members of the public, including project-affected persons, to submit E&S related complaints to the AE.

91. The applicant has been informed of the recommendation for the accreditation upgrade, including the upgrade accreditation type and conditions, as identified in paragraph.

⁹ As per the Revised Environmental and Social Policy adopted in decision B.BM-2021/18, category B is defined as "Activities with potential mild adverse environmental and/or social risks and/or impacts that are few in number, generally site-specific, largely reversible, and readily addressed through mitigation measures," and intermediation 2 is defined as "When an intermediary's existing or proposed portfolio includes, or is expected to include, substantial financial exposure to activities with potential limited adverse environmental or social risks and/or impacts that are few in number, generally-site specific, largely reversible, and readily addressed through mitigation measures; or includes a very limited number of activities with potential significant adverse environmental and/or social risks and/or impacts that are diverse, irreversible, or unprecedented."

¹⁰ As per the Revised Environmental and Social Policy adopted in decision B.BM-2021/18, category C is defined as "Activities with minimal or no adverse environmental and/or social risks and/or impacts," and intermediation 3 is defined as "When an intermediary's existing or proposed portfolio includes financial exposure to activities that predominantly have minimal or negligible adverse environmental and/or social impacts."

¹¹ Decision B.12/30, paragraph (b), and annex XXII to document GCF/B.12/32.

Annex IV: Process for the Green Climate Fund's second replenishment

1. Nature and timing

- (a) Consistent with the first replenishment process, collective engagement will take place in the form of an initial organizational meeting, two replenishment consultation meetings and a high-level pledging conference (the “replenishment meetings”), as well as communication between meetings, as necessary;
- (b) Organizational arrangements for the replenishment meetings, including finding hosts for all meetings, should commence as soon as possible with a view to the process being finalized through a high-level pledging conference before the last Board meeting in 2023;
- (c) In principle, the replenishment meetings will be planned according to the following schedule:
 - (i) Initial organizational meeting: 30-31 August 2022 (virtual meeting suggested);
 - (ii) First consultation meeting: the week of 28 November–2 December 2022 (virtual meeting suggested);
 - (iii) Second consultation meeting: the week of 24–28 April 2023; and
 - (iv) Pledging Conference: late September 2023, before the last Board meeting in 2023; and
- (d) The replenishment meetings may take place in the format of in-person, hybrid or virtual meetings, depending on the host country and the COVID-19 situation. The timing and venue of meetings will be confirmed at the Initial organizational meeting.

2. Participation

- (a) The Executive Director will issue an open invitation to all potential contributors.¹ to the Fund's second replenishment process;
- (b) The replenishment meetings will be open to all potential contributors, including sovereign entities, regional governments, states and cities, representatives of the Trustee and the GCF Secretariat. Board members, four active observers of the Board (two civil society and two private sector), and one observer each from the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Global Environment Facility and the Adaptation Fund are also invited to attend the replenishment meetings;
- (c) Additional observers may be invited by meeting participants in line with the meetings' rules of conduct;
- (d) The Chairperson(s)/Facilitator will chair the replenishment meetings with the support of the Secretariat;
- (e) The replenishment meetings may be organized in the form of technical sessions, open to potential contributors and observers, as well as executive sessions, which will be open only to potential contributors, with the support of the Secretariat; and

¹ As currently covered by the GCF policy for contributions, the Board may further consider the engagement in replenishment of the full variety of sources, including alternative sources, identified in paragraph 30 of the Governing Instrument for the GCF, in conjunction with consideration of a policy on contributions from alternative sources.

- (f) The rules of conduct of the replenishment meetings will be agreed at the initial organizational meeting.

3. **Inputs and outcomes**

- (a) The Secretariat, with the support of the Trustee as relevant, will prepare any inputs required to inform the replenishment meetings, including inter alia:
 - (i) a document summarizing decisions taken by the Board that are necessary to guide decisions relevant to the second replenishment;
 - (ii) any documents requested by the Board to help inform the replenishment process; and
 - (iii) information on the financial position of the Fund;
- (b) The replenishment process will have the opportunity, at the first consultation meeting, to provide input to the Board on strategic planning for the second replenishment, for consideration as part of the process for the updated Strategic Plan adopted by decision B.32/04. This input, if any, will be finalized before the end of 2022;
- (c) The Chairperson(s)/Facilitator will report to the Board on progress in the replenishment consultation meetings;
- (d) The Board will be requested to consider and endorse the outcomes of the replenishment process at its thirty-seventh meeting, i.e., at the last meeting of the Board in 2023; and
- (e) The disclosure of information and documents regarding the second replenishment process will be governed by the Fund's Information Disclosure Policy.

Annex V: Proposed budget for the second replenishment process

Budget Item	Amount (USD)
Arrangements for replenishment process	
Replenishment chairperson/facilitator	75,000
Conferences: 1 consultation meeting	48,000
Travel: 1 consultation meeting	180,000
Conference: pledging conference	48,000
Travel: pledging conference	180,000
Sub-total	531,000
Technical support	
Replenishment advisers	50,000
Professional services: Communications branding agencies support for replenishment comms campaign	50,000
Sub-total	100,000
Advocacy and outreach	
Travel: global outreach including capital visits	100,000
Sub-total	100,000
Contingency	
Contingency	30,000
Total	761,000

Annex VI: Principles for demonstrating the impact potential of GCF-supported activities

I. Mitigation

Establishing the impact potential for a mitigation funding proposal involves the following high-level principles which mirror established procedures and best practices in emission reductions estimation across the climate finance landscape:

- (a) Proposals should confirm alignment of the activities with host country priorities, including its nationally determined contribution (NDC) or other national and long-term climate strategies consistent with the long-term global goal to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C. GCF is an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement, and it is important to confirm that the GCF-funded activity is aligned with the NDC or other national climate strategies of the country. This also helps ensure that country ownership is integrated in the proposal and that activities are targeting the areas of highest potential impact and need for that country.
- (b) A methodological approach for the quantification of the mitigation results of the activity and its monitoring needs to be selected and implemented. GCF does not prescribe any specific methodologies, but strongly encourages accredited entities to utilize, whenever possible, the multitude of tools and methodologies developed for the quantification and monitoring of mitigation impact. Since the adoption of the UNFCCC and subsequently the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, significant work has been done towards establishing methodologies for mitigation activities. Examples of suitable methods include the clean development mechanism and joint implementation under the Kyoto Protocol, which have established methodologies for quantifying mitigation impact for projects and programmes.
- (c) Proposals should use the methodology most relevant to the specific activities proposed. Articulation and assessment of mitigation impact follows a number of standard steps: determine project impact boundaries; define the baseline; and show additionality. In the context of a mitigation project, an activity is considered additional if it can be shown that the greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions would not occur in the absence of the GCF funding. Each of these steps will be described in more detail and illustrated with worked examples in supplementary online resources.
- (d) The quantification of mitigation impact should use consistent assumptions (e.g. emission factors) to those made in national GHG reporting as this will allow for the accurate quantification of the support provided to countries in meeting their NDCs in line with the Paris Agreement.
- (e) Proposals should describe the establishment of a measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) system for the GHG emission reductions and removals of the proposed activity which would be aligned with existing country MRV systems. This will facilitate the assessment, during and after implementation, of whether the funded activity generated the projected mitigation results. This will in turn provide learnings to the Fund, accredited entities, and host countries towards maximizing the impact of future mitigation activities. When describing the monitoring, reporting and verification of mitigation results, proposals should include all indicators, equations, input values to formulae, and any other assumptions used to quantify the emission reductions or removals, baseline and project scenarios, and information on how the monitoring,

reporting and verification will be conducted. Proposals should also provide projections of the annual emission reductions or removals during the lifetime of the project or programme.

II. Adaptation

Establishing the impact potential for an adaptation funding proposal follows four high-level principles:

- (a) **Identification:** Adaptation proposals should show how the activity addresses current or future projected climate change risk or impact, and why it is likely to be an effective response. Proposals should identify the systems at risk and the climate change hazard affecting them or expected to in the future. They should show how climate change has contributed, or will contribute, to the specific risk or impact that the proposed activity addresses using the best available information. Where relevant, proposals should also consider any non-climatic factors that may be causing or exacerbating the risk or impact and describe the interactions between climate change and non-climatic drivers. Vulnerability assessments can be used to identify groups, sectors and subregions most susceptible to the climate change impact and therefore will provide information to select and prioritise appropriate adaptation outcomes.
- (b) **Response:** Proposals should explain how the activity will reduce the exposure and/or vulnerability (of people, systems, or ecosystems) and thus lessen the climate change risk or impact. Where relevant, a justification should be given of why the proposed activity was selected over alternatives. Proposals should consider barriers (e.g. technical, social, institutional, regulatory) to the implementation of the activity and describe how the project aims to overcome those barriers. Proposals should apply a methodological approach for the quantification of the number of beneficiaries expected to result from the activity.
- (c) **Alignment:** Proposals should confirm alignment of the proposed activity with the host country's national plans and climate strategies (including their national adaptation plans, national adaptation programmes of action, long-term climate strategies, and adaptation communications including those submitted as components of NDCs, as applicable). This helps ensure the country ownership of the proposal and that activities are targeting areas of highest potential need and impact for that country.
- (d) **Monitoring and evaluation:** Projects with a well-designed theory of change are more likely to result in successful outcomes that can be measured and evaluated. Proposals should include a description of the monitoring and evaluation system that will be used to assess the outcomes of adaptation activities and to quantify the adaptation beneficiaries. This will facilitate the assessment during implementation of whether the funded activity generated the climate impact expected and will also inform the design of more impactful future adaptation options.

Annex VII: Guidance on the GCF's vision, approach and scope for providing support to enhance climate adaptation

I. The GCF's mandate and vision for promoting climate adaptation

The GCF is the largest multilateral fund dedicated to climate action, and is committed to dedicate half its programming to adaptation, with a focus on the particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, including LDCs, SIDS and African States

1. The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is unique in terms of its institutional mandate and approach to providing climate finance. Established as a dedicated multilateral fund to support climate change adaptation and mitigation in developing countries, the GCF serves as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), with the aim of promoting a paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways in developing countries. Its focus on balanced funding for adaptation and mitigation, direct access by countries and supporting the most vulnerable, at the hub of an expansive global partnership network, positions the GCF to contribute uniquely to global adaptation efforts.
2. The primary purpose of the GCF, captured in its Governing Instrument, is to make a significant and ambitious contribution to the global efforts towards attaining the goals set by the international community to combat climate change. Under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, these goals have been articulated through a global goal on adaptation, of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, with a view to contributing to sustainable development and ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of the parallel goal to limit global temperature rise from climate change.
3. The Governing Instrument elaborates that in achieving its overall objectives, the GCF will strive to maximize the impact of its funding for adaptation and mitigation, and seek a balance between the two, while promoting environmental, social, economic and development co-benefits and taking a gender-sensitive approach. Allocation of resources for adaptation will take into account the urgent and immediate needs of developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, including least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing States (SIDS) and African States. The COP has also guided GCF to enhance support for national adaptation planning and the implementation of adaptation projects and programmes, and to continue providing financial resources for activities relevant to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage in developing country Parties. At the UNFCCC conference in Glasgow (COP26) Parties also agreed on the need for doubling adaptation finance, and GCF as an operating entity is set to assist in this effort.
4. The GCF's Strategic Plan for 2020-2023 (USP) reinforces the mandates and guidance set out above, looking to deliver greater mitigation and adaptation impact for developing countries compared with the initial resource mobilization (IRM) and deliver portfolio-level mitigation and adaptation results that exceed portfolio IRM results. The GCF looks to deliver balanced funding across mitigation and adaptation over time, as well as using minimum allocation floors as appropriate in allocating resources for adaptation, taking into account the urgent and immediate needs of developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, including LDCs, SIDS and African States in line with the Governing Instrument, decisions of the Board and the Fund's IRM outcomes. The Board will aim for appropriate geographical balance. The USP states GCF will support achievement of the global adaptation goal by strengthening support to developing countries to develop NAPs and to use climate information for improving understanding of long-term risks and adaptation needs, as well as continue to provide and facilitate access to resources for activities relevant to averting,

minimizing and addressing loss and damage. It also calls for enhancing the role of the private sector in adaptation by supporting enabling environments, innovating business models for climate-resilient products and services and promoting use of climate data to inform private sector decision-making.

As the window for climate action narrows, GCF's vision is to deploy adaptation support inclusively and catalytically, to accelerate systemic adaptation responses

5. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Working Group II contribution to the sixth assessment report (hereafter AR6 WGII), "Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability", Summary for Policy Makers, concludes with high confidence that human-induced climate change, including more frequent and intense extreme events, has caused widespread adverse impacts and related losses and damages to nature and people, beyond natural climate variability. Approximately 3.3 to 3.6 billion people live in contexts that are highly vulnerable to climate change, and there is a rapidly narrowing window of opportunity to enable climate resilient development.¹

6. The current scientific thinking from the IPCC places a strong focus on "transformational adaptation" which can be defined as changing the fundamental attributes of a social-ecological system in order to address the root causes of vulnerability (as opposed to "incremental" adaptation projects which modify existing systems). To achieve transformation and enable climate-resilient development, five "systems transitions" are needed in: energy; land use and ecosystems; urban and infrastructure; transport; and societal/cross-sectoral. There is high confidence that integrated, multi-sectoral solutions that address social inequities and cut across systems increase the feasibility and effectiveness of adaptation and reduce the risk of maladaptation.

7. Effective adaptation options will often connect across all five systems. For instance, AR6 WGII gives high confidence that Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) reduces a range of climate change risks to people, biodiversity, and ecosystem services with multiple co-benefits. EbA has increasingly been applied in urban areas and combined ecosystem-based and structural adaptation responses are being developed, with evidence of their potential to reduce adaptation costs and contribute to flood control, sanitation, water resources management, landslide prevention and coastal protection.

8. Climate change does not affect men and women, the poor and the rich, the empowered and the vulnerable alike. AR6 WGII notes with high confidence that vulnerability at different spatial levels is exacerbated by inequity and marginalization linked to gender, ethnicity, low income or combinations thereof. Vulnerabilities and climate risks are reduced through carefully designed and implemented laws, policies, processes, and interventions that address context specific inequities, including gender. Integrating considerations of gender into adaptation can help to ensure that adaptation is effective and implementable on the ground.

9. Women can act as agents of change at different levels of the adaptation process. For example, women comprise some 43 percent of the agricultural labour force in developing countries and play a critical role in supporting food and nutrition security as well as improving rural livelihoods. Yet women in agriculture have less access than men to land and other productive resources (energy, water, pasture, forests, agricultural inputs, credit and savings, agricultural extension services, information, technology, and markets), limiting their rights and capacities to build climate resilience. Closing the gender gap in agriculture in the context of a changing climate could increase yields on their farms by 20-30 percent².

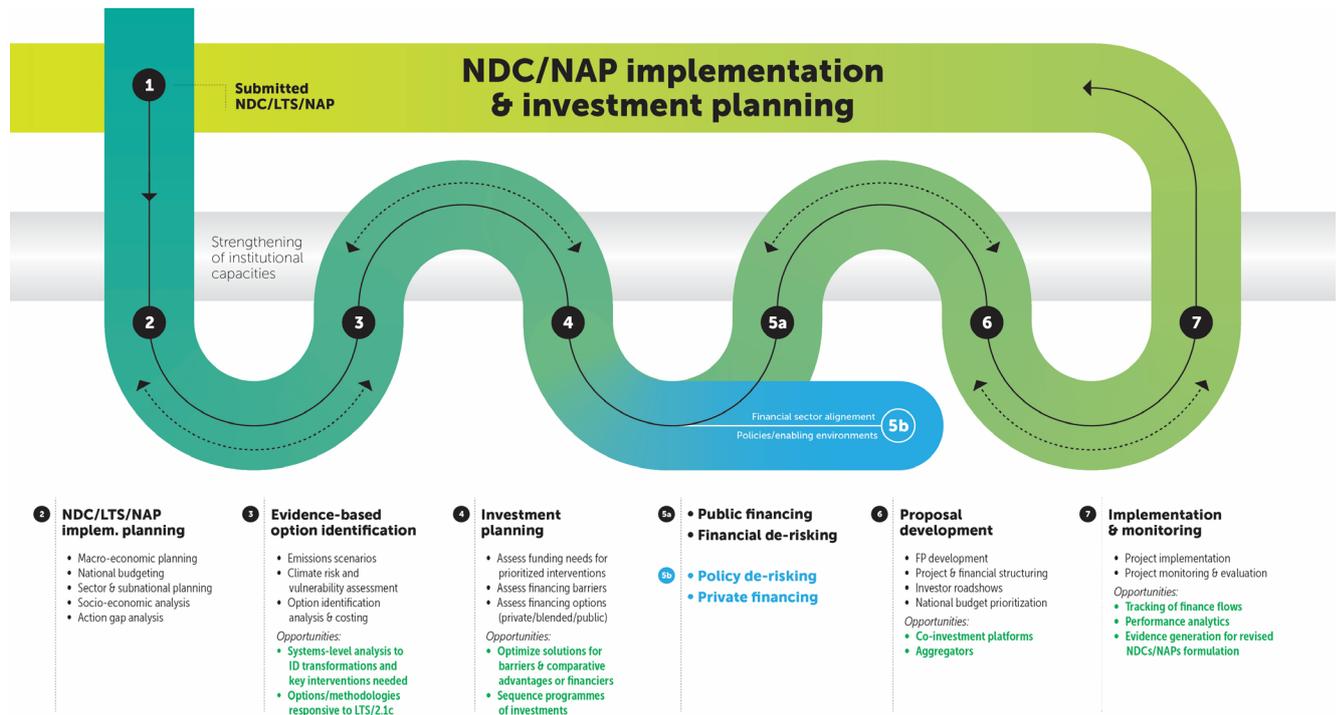
¹ https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGII_SummaryForPolicymakers.pdf

² <https://www.fao.org/3/i2050e/i2050e00.htm>

10. Ensuring the equal participation of women and men in the decision-making and implementation phases of adaptation initiatives is critical to ensure that adaptation efforts will not exacerbate inequalities and other vulnerabilities but are effective and help address the specific requirements of the most vulnerable. The updated GCF Gender Policy, adopted by the Board in decision B.24/12, aims to foster gender equality through promoting a gender-sensitive approach to programming and, in turn, achieving greater and more sustainable climate results.
11. In sum, building on its mandate and the latest IPCC advice, the GCF's vision for adaptation programming is to leverage the Fund's comparative advantages to urgently accelerate adaptation investment planning and the scale-up of adaptation finance to help close the adaptation gap, in alignment with the priorities identified by developing countries in their NDCs, NAPs and long-term strategies, and promoting a gender-sensitive approach. To do this the GCF will aim to deploy its financial support:
 - (a) catalytically, and by using its significant investment risk appetite, to test and scale up approaches that accelerate the transition from incremental to transformational and systemic adaptation responses; and
 - (b) inclusively, to continue to meet the urgent needs of the particularly vulnerable countries, people and communities, targeting areas where conventional finance does not reach, and putting in place the building blocks for systemic adaptation investment.
12. Figure 1 illustrates the practical spectrum of activities that a country may work through in moving from articulation of its national adaptation priorities, as captured in an NDC, NAP or other long-term climate strategy, toward more downscaled climate risk and vulnerability assessment, into investment planning, funding proposal development and implementation. This process is not linear, and there are important feedback loops across different stages. Through its approach to adaptation programming, GCF can support countries at critical points all along this spectrum, starting from the early stages of adaptation planning, through evidence-informed investment planning and funding proposal development, all the way through to completing feedback loops from successful adaptation investments. The points of GCF intervention will vary depending on each country's needs, preparedness as well as roles played by other stakeholders. The following sections describe in more detail the GCF's strategic approach to adaptation programming (Section II), as well as the programming modalities, guidance and tools the GCF offers to deliver its adaptation programming approach (Section III).



Figure 1: Illustrative model of the adaptation planning and programming spectrum



II. The GCF's strategic approach to adaptation programming

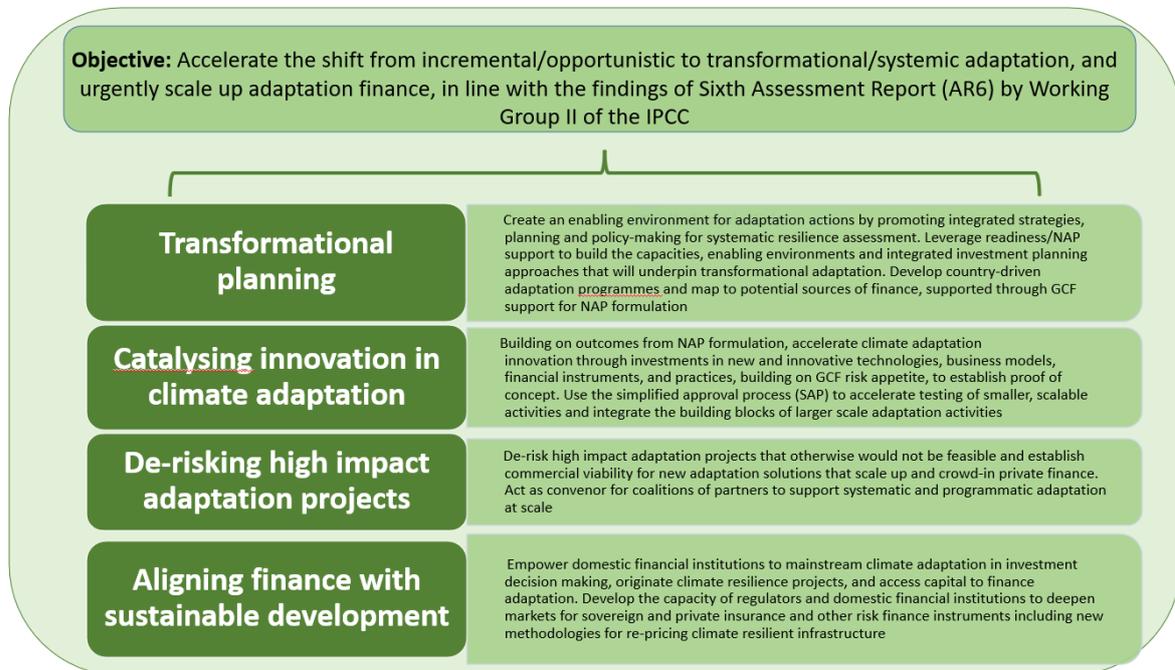
13. To support the vision for promoting transformational adaptation and for catalyzing adaptation finance at scale, GCF follows a four-pronged approach:

- Transformational planning:** creating an enabling environment for adaptation investment by promoting integrated strategies, planning and policy-making for systematic resilience assessment, to then inform investment planning;
- Catalysing innovation in climate adaptation:** through investments in new and innovative technologies, business models, financial instruments, and practices;
- De-risking high impact adaptation projects:** establishing commercial viability for those new adaptation solutions that otherwise would not be feasible, and enable financiers to better assess and price risks; and
- Aligning finance with sustainable development:** empowering domestic financial institutions and firms in developing countries to originate and finance the widespread adoption of commercially proven adaptation solutions.

14. This transformative approach – supporting adaptation solutions from emergence to diffusion – is applied to key paradigm-shifting pathways in each of the GCF results areas. It aims to optimize synergies between adaptation, mitigation and sustainable development. These different transformative pathways are illustrated in annex VIII, Supplementary Table 1, which maps the pathways onto the eight GCF results areas and the five IPCC system transitions. Further information on these transformative pathways is provided in the sector guidance for the GCF result areas. This adaptation programming approach will evolve as the draft sector guidance for the eight GCF result areas is finalized and as part of strategic programming for the second replenishment of the GCF.

15. The four elements of the GCF strategic approach are summarized in Figure 2, below, and the following section explains how each of these approaches works in practice.

Figure 2: Strategy for accelerating adaptation support and programming



Transformational planning

16. In line with the call from the Global Commission on Adaptation (GCA)³ for a revolution in understanding and planning, GCF supports national and local efforts to ensure that the climate risks communities and economies face are fully understood and reflected in the decisions that public and private actors make. Addressing climate change requires also transformational planning to guide how policies, institutions and investments are assessed to ensure that they are building resilience and enhancing not only at the level of individual asset and service but system wide; identifying choices that are robust across a range of climate futures and avoiding maladaptation; involving all actors in planning and decision-making processes, especially the most vulnerable groups, including women and indigenous people; and implementing adaptation activities across sectoral and jurisdictional boundaries.

17. GCF fosters transformative planning by supporting the development of integrated climate adaptation and sectoral strategies, planning and policies making resilient to a range of climate outcomes, and converting them into portfolios of investable projects. Through its Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, the GCF provides technical assistance support for (i) the preparation of systemic resilience assessment; (ii) development of adaptation plans; (iii) project development; (iv) exploration of innovative financing instruments to address the adaptation financing gap; (v) financial engineering to increase access long-term affordable finance; and (vi) capacity development of national institutions and delivery partners.

18. GCF readiness support is currently enabling the formulation of 74 NAPs, and the development of systemic resilience frameworks. This readiness/NAP support enables national designated authorities to build the capacities, enabling environments and integrated investment

³ https://gca.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/GlobalCommission_Report_FINAL.pdf

planning approaches that underpin transformational adaptation, creating country-driven adaptation programmes, and mapping projects to potential sources of finance.

19. GCF also invests in improving the availability and reliability of climate data and analytical tools to assist transformational planning. Previously, investors could not easily integrate physical climate risks into decision-making and valuation due to the lack of consistent data and analytical tools to convert raw climate data into information that is relevant to investment decisions. Intervention from GCF is addressing this challenge and removing barriers to effective long-term adaptation planning. Currently, the GCF portfolio contains 50 projects involving climate information and early warning components, with USD 490.1 million allocated for these elements, or 5 per cent of the total GCF portfolio.

20. For example, FP074/World Bank: Africa Hydromet Program – Strengthening Climate Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa: Burkina Faso Country Project aims to enhance and optimize the supply and demand side of climate information systems to strengthen the climate resilience of Burkina Faso. It involves improvement of hydrometeorological and early warning infrastructure and the enhancement of service delivery and warnings to communities to protect/diversify the livelihoods of rural communities and increased food security.

21. Support for capacity-building of national designated authorities, focal points, direct access entities and local private sector actors enables actors to better quantify climate risks and identify climate-friendly business opportunities. GCF is collaborating with two global coalitions to develop new valuation and labelling methodologies to better assess the risk–reward profile of low-emission, climate-resilient investments. The ambition of these methodologies is to accelerate the creation of new climate-friendly asset classes such as climate-resilient infrastructure and enable developing countries to attract private investment aligned with their nationally determined contributions and NAPs.

22. At COP26, the GCF and World Meteorological Organization (WMO) launched a suite of tools to assist stakeholders in incorporating climate science information into investments, plans and policies. These resources include an online Climate Information Platform, tools for calculation of climate indices from historical data, and technical guidance with country case studies. The GCF will continue the collaboration with the WMO and maintain and improve the information platform in response to stakeholder feedback. The next phase of collaboration aims to provide stakeholders with additional support through a combination of capacity development, hands-on support, and creating an online resource for easy access to a wider selection of authoritative methods, tools and climate information.

23. On World Meteorological Day (23 March 2022), the UN Secretary General set an ambitious new target for everyone on Earth to be protected against climate extremes by early warning systems within the next five years. Through several collaborative ventures the GCF is working with the WMO to help achieve this target.

24. Disaster risk management, and climate information and early warning systems (CIEWS) provide direct benefits across sectors as well as providing additional climate resilience to all adaptation plan and actions. For example, CIEWS services can benefit multiple users such as agricultural operations, water management, and systemic infrastructure development. With increasing global warming, losses and damages increase and become increasingly difficult to avoid, while strongly concentrated among the poorest vulnerable groups. CIEWS can combine with new and innovative insurance products [see annex VIII, Supplementary Table 1, pathways 21-23] to address losses and damages that are faced by developing countries even with the most effective adaptation.

25. GCF support for developing countries' national adaptation planning lays the foundation for transformational programming and optimizes synergies between mitigation and adaptation activities across all eight GCF's results areas.

Catalysing innovation in climate adaptation

26. GCF supports the acceleration of climate adaptation innovation through investments in new and innovative technologies, business models, financial instruments and practices, building on the GCF risk appetite, to establish proof of concept.

27. In the context of mature start-ups, a host of public and private start-up incubation and acceleration schemes make available offices, technical expertise, manufacturing know-how, information on marketing strategies, help in developing business plans, assistance in raising funds, mentoring, legal guidance, patent application support; and facilitate benchmarking against peers, and interfacing with universities and laboratories, or digital platforms.

28. There are estimated to be around 2,000 technology incubators and more than 150 accelerators worldwide. However, fewer than 70 are estimated to be climate technology incubators and accelerators. Due to fiscal constraints, just 25 of these are in developing countries. GCF is developing several proposals to establish dedicated incubators and accelerators in developing countries to help climate entrepreneurs refine their business models and develop partnerships with key market players. GCF is considering the launch of a Request for Proposals to scale up its support for incubators and accelerators, including for adaptation solutions.

29. Access to finance is another major impediment for innovators in developing countries. There is a gap in the availability of seed capital, as well as early-stage risk capital in a form that is appropriate for capital-intensive and slow-maturing climate ventures. In mature start-up businesses in Europe and North America, climate innovators and entrepreneurs meet their funding needs in the ideation and development stages with their own personal assets, investments from family and friends, angel investors, and/or start-up seed grants from public programmes. In emerging and frontier markets, most climate entrepreneurs face a much more difficult situation when launching a start-up because personal and family assets are usually very limited and start-up promotion programmes funded by governments are scarce.

30. To address these barriers, GCF is developing a range of speciality early-growth financing instruments, from development grant to early-growth debt or equity finance. For example, GCF project FP078: Acumen Resilient Agriculture Fund is providing early-growth financing to small and medium-sized enterprises engaged in climate-resilient agriculture in four African countries. In addition, GCF expects that recent updates to the simplified approval process (SAP) will enable a greater use of the SAP modality to pilot new climate solutions and to demonstrate their scalability to larger programmes of investment.

31. Local knowledge of communities and indigenous populations is critical to designing effective and inclusive climate solutions and GCF develops platforms that connects local communities, researchers and practitioners to co-develop innovative adaptation solutions. For example, within FP053: Enhancing climate change adaptation in the north coast and Nile Delta Regions in Egypt, GCF is partnering with United Nations Development Programme to leverage local knowledge to establish living shorelines to adapt to sea level rise in the Nile Delta. The living shoreline solution developed based on local knowledge proved more versatile and cost effective than the conventional grey structural solution piloted in parallel by the project. It is being replicated throughout priority areas of the delta.

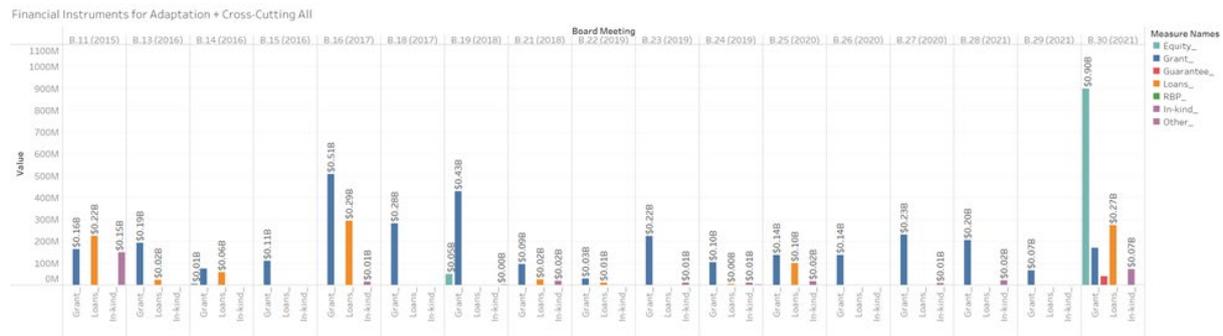
De-risking high impact climate adaptation investment

32. Finding that the economic case for resilience is strong but that money is not flowing at scale, GCA calls for a revolution in finance in addition to a revolution in understanding and planning³. Consistent with this call, the third prong of the GCF strategic approach to adaptation is to de-risk first of its kind high impact adaptation projects that otherwise would not be

feasible. A successful implementation of a first-move project demonstrates to other investors that the project is viable and thereby catalyzes private sector investment at scale.

33. Thanks to its partnership structure, flexible use of instruments, and risk appetite, GCF can act as convener for coalitions of partners to support systematic and programmatic adaptation at scale. Capitalizing on its capacity to use a wide range of grant and non-grant instruments, GCF also explores new forms of blended finance that work better for adaptation, ecosystem-based approaches, and the most vulnerable communities. Figure 3 visualizes this evolution in diversity of financial instruments between B.11 and B.30.

Figure 3: Total adaptation financing by financial instrument per Board meeting year



34. Use of equity more than doubled in the GCF portfolio in only two years, from USD 0.19 billion over the period 2015–2019 (B.11 to B.24) to USD 0.57 billion over the period 2020–2021 (B.25 to B.30), and now makes up 22 per cent of the Private Sector Facility portfolio. Board meetings in 2021 allocated USD 360 million in GCF equity – almost the same amount as the sum of all previous Board meetings combined (USD 400 million). Applying the experience gained in providing support for mitigation activities, GCF has made considerable progress in moving from equity for mitigation towards equity for adaptation in least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing States (SIDS) and African States in 2020 and 2021.

35. Notably, GCF has capitalized on an increase in investor appetite for new asset classes in climate-resilient infrastructure. For example, FP152: Global Sub-national Climate Fund (SnCF Global), approved at the twenty-seventh meeting of the Board (B.27) and managed by Pegasus Capital Advisors, leverages USD 150 million in first loss equity investment from GCF to mobilize USD 600 million of private and institutional capital for mitigation and adaptation solutions at the subnational level. Almost half of the 42 countries participating in this project are LDCs and SIDS. GCF and Pegasus have already adapted this approach to support innovative adaptation technologies and ecosystem-based approaches and practices through FP180: Global Fund for Coral Reefs Investment Window (Coral Reefs Fund), approved at B.30. As the first GCF at-scale private sector programme in the blue (i.e., marine) economy, this programme will create a private equity fund to encourage investments in the blue economy, protecting coral reefs.

36. GCF also recognizes that guarantees can be an effective instrument to either reduce or transfer risk and enhance the credit profile of a borrower. While still the smallest proportion of the GCF portfolio, the use of guarantees doubled from USD 0.08 billion over the period 2015–2019 (B.11 to B.24) to USD 0.16 billion over the period 2020–2021 (B.25 to B.30). As for equity, this doubling in the use of guarantees all took place in 2021, with the approval of five new funding proposals by the Board, of which four are mostly investing in Africa. The Secretariat is currently reviewing programmatic options to increase the efficiency of the use of guarantees in the absence of a credit rating.

Aligning finance with sustainable development

37. Mobilizing adaptation finance at scale requires both to de-risk first mover projects to establish commercial viability for new adaptation solutions and enhance domestic adaptation finance architecture to support the widespread adoption of these new adaptation solutions. The final prong of the GCF approach to adaptation is to empower domestic financial institutions and firms to (i) mainstream climate risks into financial decision-making and re-price climate-resilient assets and services; (ii) originate and appraise climate resilience and adaptation projects; (iii) develop new financial products and services for climate resilience and adaptation; and (iv) access finance to support adaptation investments.

38. IPCC makes clear that climate action and sustainable development are interdependent, and that mainstreaming adaptation into existing governance and policy is essential for successful outcomes. To maximize the likelihood of project success it is important to not artificially separate adaptation and development at the operational level. Adaptation requires the best available information on risks and vulnerabilities to identify needs and appropriate adaptation options to reduce risks and build capacity. In framing an approach to adaptation, it is important to engage people with different knowledge, experience, and backgrounds in tackling and reaching a shared approach to addressing the challenges.

39. GCF can help financial institutions to mainstream climate risks into financial decision-making by assisting them to assess their exposure to climate risks and disclose the risks according to leading international standards. To support origination of climate adaptation investments, GCF can support existing institutions in establishing an internal climate facility to build a dedicated climate finance capacity to originate and appraise adaptation investments or help set up new green banks to enhance the domestic climate finance architecture and spearhead the transformation of the domestic banking industry. For example, FP098: Climate Finance Facility helped the Development Bank of Southern Africa to establish a dedicated climate investment facility and may also assist it in designing the first municipal bonds for recycled water in South Africa, creating a new asset class to foster adaptation to climate change.

40. New financial instruments and services will be required to service the most vulnerable communities. In this regard, GCF is focusing on developing the capacity of regulators and domestic financial institutions to deepen markets for sovereign and private insurance and other risk finance instruments. Support can also be provided to improve access to financial services for vulnerable communities (including micro-finance, micro-insurance, transfer and remittance facilities, etc.). An example of these efforts is FP162: The Africa Integrated Climate Risk Management Programme: Building the resilience of smallholder farmers to climate change impacts in 7 Sahelian Countries of the Great Green Wall, which implements an integrated approach to risk assessment (climate information and early warning systems), risk reduction (investments) and risk transfer (insurance) in agropastoralist communities across seven Sahelian countries. Notably, this programme supports the development of nascent domestic re/insurance markets in the Sahel, bringing innovative instruments (index-linked drought coverage) to smallholders, agropastoralists and governments. It also builds knowledge on financial instruments at the household as well as the sovereign level.

41. Finally, GCF aims to facilitate domestic financial institutions and firms to finance commercially proven new climate solutions. This can entail providing loans through local partner financial institutions to borrowers in climate-friendly investments and/or strengthening the capacity of financial institutions to access domestic and international markets. This approach is illustrated by FP183: Inclusive Green Financing Initiative (IGREENFIN). This programme covers 11 countries in the Great Green Wall plus Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. The programme will enhance access to credit and technical assistance for local farmers, farmers' organizations, cooperatives and micro and small enterprises to build greater

coherence and complementarity on climate action in Africa. Another example under this heading is the readiness funding provided by GCF in support of the efforts of the Government of Jamaica to set up a Caribbean green bond listing on the Jamaica Stock Exchange, enabling it to list green bonds through a dedicated facility.

Complementarity and cooperation with other climate funds and investors

42. In implementing this approach, GCF is focused on playing a catalytic role complementary to other climate funds, including the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Adaptation Fund (AF) and the Climate Investment Funds (CIF), as well as other relevant climate finance initiatives and financiers. GCF is working in tandem with other climate funds to strengthen cooperation mechanisms. For instance, the GEF-GCF long-term vision on complementarity will extend GCF collaboration through the two GEF climate funds: the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF).

43. Consistent with directions set in GCF USP, the GCF support to adaptation will complement efforts by other climate funds through support for transformational adaptation planning, looking to jointly strengthen policy, institutional and capacity conditions for adaptation. GCF comes to complement adaptation support from other climate funds and sources, like the LDCF, SCCF and Adaptation Fund, through scaling up and provision of blended finance for projects with paradigm shift potential. Additionally, the GCF support for adaptation looks to learn and collaborate with other climate funds programming, such as the GEF Challenge Program for Adaptation innovation, to catalyse innovation and private sector engagement for climate change adaptation.

44. Of particular relevance to adaptation finance, GCF and the AF are collaborating in a Community of Practice of DAEs that helps to promote capacity-building and the development of quality funding proposals, as well as providing an avenue for knowledge exchange, learning and experience sharing, collaboration and peer support within the community of DAEs involved in the programming of climate change adaptation and mitigation finance. Additionally, GCF and the AF are exploring avenues to build on the success of AF projects in many countries, including options for scaling up and maximizing the climate impact for recipient countries.

45. In the context of the UNFCCC, the GCF actively collaborates with the Adaptation Committee, the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, the Warsaw International Mechanism, among others. By decision B.13/11 the Board decided to hold an annual meeting, in accordance with paragraph 70 of the Governing Instrument, in order to enhance cooperation and coherence of engagement between the GCF and the constituted bodies of the UNFCCC.

III. Scope and modalities for providing support to adaptation activities

46. GCF delivers its strategic approach to adaptation programming through its three major programming modalities – the readiness and preparatory support programme (readiness programme), the project preparation facility (PPF) and funding proposal programming through both the regular proposal approval process (PAP) and simplified approval process (SAP). The GCF has also generated a suite of guidance and tools, including sector guidance, climate information tools and knowledge management resources to help stakeholders prepare adaptation projects and programmes for GCF funding. This section describes the scope of support offered through these modalities and tools.

Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, including support for NAPs and adaptation planning processes and country programmes

47. Through the readiness programme, the GCF can provide up to USD 1 million per country per year to support activities and outcomes related to institutional capacity building, developing strategic frameworks, pipeline development, and knowledge sharing and learning. The readiness programme also supports development of NAPs and adaptation planning processes through a dedicated allocation of up to USD 3 million per country for the formulation of NAPs and/or other adaptation planning processes.

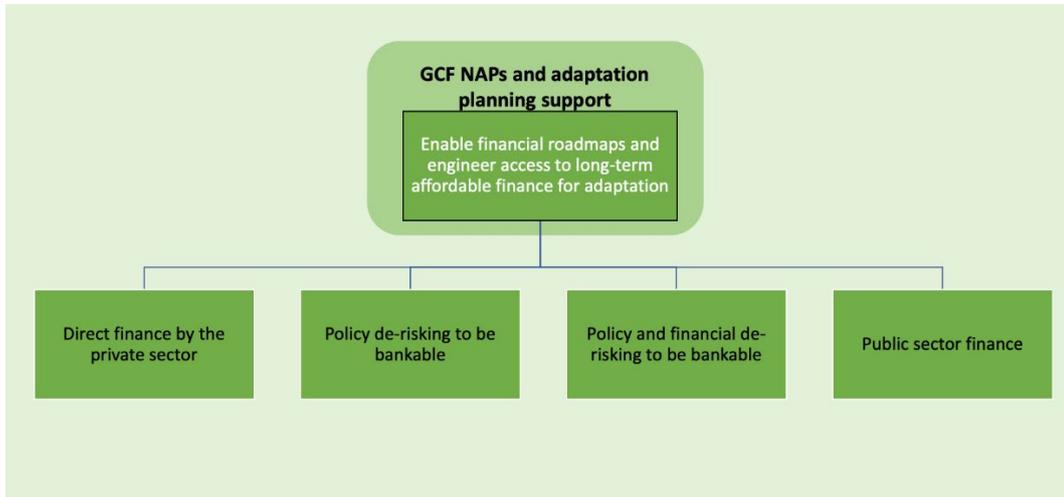
48. The five objectives adopted by the Board under the current Readiness Strategy (Decision B.22/11), namely on capacity building, strategic frameworks, national adaptation plans and adaptation planning processes, pipeline development and knowledge sharing and learning, provide a wide and flexible scope for GCF to support adaptation planning, adaptation investment planning and associated capacity-strengthening and stakeholder-engagement efforts. There were 84 proposals for support for NAPs under the Readiness Programme approved/endorsed as of 20 March 2022, for a total of USD 187 million, mostly in LDCs (32 per cent), SIDS (18 per cent) and African States (14 per cent). A review of these shows that they are mostly seeking to enable inter- and intra-institutional coordination and decision-making mechanisms; stakeholder engagement; national, subnational and sectoral adaptation plans; and climate hazard exposure, vulnerability, risk and impact studies.

49. Building on this first generation of support and the forward-looking needs identified by countries, there is opportunity for the GCF to enhance the value of its readiness and adaptation planning support in helping countries move along the 'planning to implementation' spectrum set out in Figure 1. In particular, GCF's support for NAPs and adaptation planning can set the foundation for implementing GCF's vision to help countries shift increasingly from incremental to transformational adaptation responses. It can do this through supporting the following:

- (a) Climate hazard exposure, vulnerability, risk and impact studies are the most frequently expressed needs under RPSP NAP outcome 2. This is a critical step to help countries deepen understanding of climate impacts and risks and provide the evidence-basis for effective adaptation planning and programming. There is opportunity to use these studies for systemic resilience assessments, which take account of cross-sectoral, cross-regional and short- and long-term climate risks to inform intervention design;
- (b) Adaptation investment planning, including developing or implementing systems for prioritization, preparing financing strategies and drawing up concept notes are the most expressed needs under RPSP NAP outcome 4. Here, there is opportunity to more directly link the climate-evidence generated through outcome 2 to selection, design and prioritization of adaptive investments in concert with development planning. Systemic resilience assessments can in turn facilitate more integrated and programmatic approaches to adaptation investment planning. Where climate-evidence is well-integrated into the upstream design of interventions, this is likely to relieve the need for extensive review and iterations at the downstream funding proposal stage, which is often the case if climate responses are 'retrofitted' into pre-existing development plans;
- (c) For financing strategies, NAP support can be used to deliver a 'financial engineering' approach, enabling countries to shift from incremental action towards systemic responses to adaptation. This involves identifying the best mix of grey and green options to systematically strengthen resilience; and engineer access to long-term affordable finance through optimizing public resources to either de-risk private investment that otherwise would not be seen as bankable investments in order to establish a commercial track record for new adaptation solutions, or directly finance transformative adaptation activities with high socioeconomic returns but limited

financial cash flows susceptible to attract private investment. Figure 4 illustrates this financial engineering approach.

Figure 4: Supporting consideration of options for adaptation finance through the NAP process



- (d) Country programmes can also be used to articulate countries’ adaptation investment plans (alongside mitigation investment plans), translating priorities set out in NDCs, NAPs and long-term strategies into a concrete and prioritized pipeline of projects and programmes appropriate for the GCF or other sources of finance. Country programmes can be designed to leverage the convening power and range of financial instruments of GCF to support multi-partner, multi-sectoral or multi-country co-investment platforms combining different sources of public and private finance.
- (e) Enabling private sector engagement in adaptation planning and finance, including through addressing policy/ regulatory barriers and enabling environments represents the concentration of needs identified under RPSP NAP outcome 3. These areas are closely aligned with the recently adopted Private Sector Strategy, which examines how GCF can support countries to better engage the private sector in investment planning, promote methodologies for making better use of climate risk data to inform private-sector decision-making and asset pricing, and support policy de-risking to remove barriers to and incentivize adaptation investments.
- (f) For institutional capacities, the readiness programmes enables NDAs and DAEs to build their institutional capacities, coordination mechanisms and governance structures to support effective and efficient measures towards climate resilience and adaptation. One opportunity to strengthen efforts to date lies in building resourcing plans for NDAs and DAEs to effectively draw in the specialist expertise required for adaptation investment planning, proposal preparation and execution throughout the Figure 1 cycle, particularly in countries with the least capacity. Readiness can also support monitoring of adaptation efforts, informing a feedback loop to regular review of NDCs, NAPs, and other relevant adaptation processes and instruments, to better reflect investment outcomes and climate risk trajectories.

Project Preparation Facility

50. The Project Preparation Facility (PPF) aims to provide support for adaptation project and programme preparation, helping promising ideas identified in country investment plans and concept notes move toward bankable funding proposals. The GCF provides up to USD 1.5 million to AEs (especially DAEs) for any single project or programme, especially for projects in the micro- to small-sized categories, in accordance with decision B.10/17, with a view to

enhancing the balance and diversity of the project pipeline. The PPF provides an opportunity to enhance adaptation action by providing resources for the technical preparation of funding proposals that are well designed as responses to adapt to climate impacts in the context of promoting sustainable development, providing resources to ensure these proposals are backed with relevant and sufficient data and evidence to move through the GCF investment process.

Funding adaptation projects and programmes through the project approval process, simplified approval process and requests for proposals

51. The main modality for developing countries to access investment for implementation of adaptation actions is through the submission of concept notes and funding proposals, building on the outcomes from their NAPs, adaptation planning and investment planning processes. GCF funding for adaptation projects and programmes is provided in line with the Fund's investment framework. In Decision B.05/05, the Board decided that, in relation to adaptation, resources will be allocated on the basis the ability of a proposed activity to demonstrate its potential to adapt to the impacts of climate change in the context of promoting sustainable development and a paradigm shift; and the urgent and immediate needs of particularly vulnerable countries, in particular LDCs, SIDS and African States. The Fund's investment criteria are further elaborated in Decision B.27/06, which sets out the Fund's investment policies, strategy, portfolio targets and guidelines for the Fund's first replenishment period. The Fund has developed a range of guidance and tools to help developing countries and their partner AEs prepare high quality adaptation proposals that are well-fitted to meet the Fund's investment criteria, as further detailed below.

52. The Fund operates two project approval processes: the regular project approval process (PAP) as well as the simplified approval process (SAP). The simplified approval process (SAP) pilot programme was adopted at the eighteenth meeting of the Board in decision B.18/06, and updated through Decision B.32/05, with the aim of simplifying and streamlining the approval of certain small-scale projects, particularly from DAEs. The updated SAP applies to projects or programmes requesting a GCF contribution of up to USD 25 million, with minimal social or environmental risks. The SAP modality reduces the time and effort required for both AEs and the Secretariat to go from project conception to implementation, providing the opportunity for AEs and DAEs to submit adaptation proposals with shorter and simpler templates and fewer documentation requirements, with a streamlined review and approval process, and accelerated disbursements. The SAP is particularly relevant for addressing urgent and highly replicable, low-risk adaptation needs and actions to minimize risks of loss and damage, such as interventions on climate information and early warning systems, and their application through tools to better inform public and private-sector decision-making on climate risks.

53. GCF also offers several pilot programmes which provide additional incentives to develop adaptation proposals with increased efficiency and impact. The EDA pilot programme was adopted at the tenth meeting of the Board in decision B.10/04, which approved an initial allocation of USD 200 million for at least 10 funding proposal pilots to utilize the EDA means of implementation.

54. The EDA pilot provides DAEs with opportunities to move beyond the financing of individual projects towards a more comprehensive and stakeholder-driven programmatic approach. It differs from other GCF access windows because individual sub-projects do not have to be presented in the funding proposal or subsequently submitted to GCF for approval. Instead, the decision-making mechanism for such sub-projects is devolved at the country level through pre-approved selection criteria. While both mitigation and adaptation proposals are eligible under this pilot programme, DAEs can take advantage of the EDA pilot, particularly for adaptation activities, because the flexible and context-specific nature of the EDA approach and its emphasis on a stronger involvement of local organizations and other stakeholders (including

Civil Society Organisations, CSOs) are both crucial in considering the design of adaptation proposals. CSOs often articulate and represent local interests and constituencies, and their direct relationships with communities can help to demonstrate the extent of impact of climate change on local communities as well as advocating effective responses.

Thematic tools and guidance supporting the GCF strategic approach to adaptation programming

55. **Sector guidance.** GCF has developed sectoral guidance that informs adaptation investments across a range of sectors. The sector guidance aims to assist NDAs and AEs on how to programme adaptation investments, taking into account country priorities and needs, and evolving financial and technological markets. The guidance also covers the challenges faced due to climate change for each sector and considers how climate impact potential would be elaborated into proposals. It aims to support countries to design transformational and paradigm-shifting proposals that can potentially deliver the greatest climate impact, serving vulnerable people and communities, while also considering programmatic approaches that go beyond one-off investments.

56. The sectoral guidance covers the following adaptation actions: climate information and early warning systems; health and well-being; agriculture and food security; water resources management for adaptation; climate-resilient infrastructure; ecosystems; and nature-based solutions. It was developed through extensive research and technical consultations with various stakeholders to ensure that these documents evolve based on the best available data and global expertise. The sector guides also recognize that many GCF projects are cross-cutting across sectors, and the GCF encourages proposals to optimize synergies between adaptation, mitigation and sustainable development in an integrated approach to investment design.

57. **Enhancing access to and use of climate information.** Access to and clear guidance on the use of climate information promotes the submission of higher quality funding proposals and ensures a consistent and transparent approach to their assessment. For adaptation activities, climate impact potential can be established by providing an evidence-based analysis to show that a proposed activity is likely to be an effective adaptive response to the risk or impact of a specific climate change hazard.

58. In “Steps to enhance the climate rationale of GCF-supported activities” (GCF/B.33/05), the Secretariat provides non-prescriptive, principles-based guidance for adaptation (also for mitigation) and provides recommendations that enhance the articulation of climate impact potential in proposals. The policy provides a systematic approach to helping AEs design adaptation proposals with a clear climate impact potential, based on the four principles of: identification, response, policy alignment, and monitoring and evaluation, using the best available information and data in the proposal context.

59. **Measuring impacts of adaptation activities.** The integrated results management framework (IRMF) of the GCF has replaced the existing initial results management framework and performance measurement frameworks (RMF/PMF). The IRMF manages to address two of the major weaknesses of the RMF/PMF, namely the weak linkages among the different adaptation results levels, as well as the limitations to the measurement of adaptation impact. The IRMF incorporates a new way for measuring paradigm shift towards resilient development, and also established a set of indicators that measure the effectiveness of an enabling environment to support adaptation activities. The IRMF retained the measurement of adaptation beneficiaries as the main approach for assessing adaptation outcomes, but it also introduced two additional indicators for measuring the value of assets made more resilient as well as the indicator on natural resources under climate-resilient management, thereby improving the ways of capturing various aspects of adaptation to climate change.

60. **Knowledge development and exchange.** GCF will continue to use the lessons learned from projects to inform national plans and policies, and to add value to its wider work. Exchanging experience and lessons learned in accessing adaptation finance, and in project preparation, implementation and results management, through the Readiness Programme and regional sectoral dialogues and workshops will inform future efforts. Existing GCF knowledge platforms (e.g., website, Direct Climate Action Platform) will help to identify and promote best practices, including South–South and triangular learning, and support regional and international networks for information-sharing and cooperation on adaptation support.

61. **Gender.** The GCF Updated Gender Policy, adopted by the Board in decision B.24/12, aims to foster gender equality through promoting a gender-sensitive approach to programming and, in turn, achieving greater and more sustainable climate change results. Each AE is required to have a gender policy that is equivalent to the GCF Gender Policy and to apply its own gender policy in GCF funded activities. GCF adaptation Concept Notes and Funding Proposals must contain a gender assessment and project-/programme-level action plan (Annex 8) for Secretariat review. PPF support can be made available to assist AEs develop gender assessments and action plans.

Annex VIII: Supplementary table 1 Accelerating Adaptation in Key Systems through Paradigm Shifting Pathways.

This table provides an overview of GCF paradigm shifting pathways vital to adaptation, mapped onto the 8 result areas of GCF and with an indication of how the pathway contributes to the five systems transitions from the IPCC WG II report using the key: **E** = energy systems transition, **L** = land use and ecosystems, **U** = urban and infrastructure, **T** = transport, **C** = cross-sectoral and societal. Further information on each pathway is provided in GCF's sector guidance.

Paradigm Shifting Pathways	Result areas
<p>1. Promoting Resilient Agroecology L C</p> <p><i>Climate change has adverse effects physiological effects on crops and livestock. It is also likely to increase soil erosion, losses of carbon and lower water retention capacity. Absent adaptation, climate change could depress growth in global yields by 5-10 percent by 2050. Food-insecure people (smallholder farmers, urban poor, etc.), who already spend more than half of their income on food, are particularly at risk. Resilient Agroecology can potentially reduce these threats. It does not mean a specific set of measures but increased focus on yield and stability rather than yield alone. It requires packages of measures tailored to local conditions that can include: Improved stress resistant seeds, crop varieties, and breeds; diversifying crops, aquaculture and livestock; sustainable farming practices and technologies; improved livestock management including improved diets, enhanced animal health, and grassland management</i></p> <p>2. Facilitating Climate Informed Advisory and Risk Management Services L C</p> <p><i>Investments in climate information, extension and risk management instruments are critical to realize the benefits of research and development in climate smart technologies and practices and raise awareness of new solutions, facilitate access and reduce adoption risks. Priority activities can include digital agricultural advisory services to amplify traditional agricultural extension and provide critical weather information to farmers to make planting and harvesting decisions. Financial</i></p>	<p>Health, Food and Water Security</p> <p>Livelihoods of People and Communities</p> <p>Forests and Land Use</p>

Paradigm Shifting Pathways	Result areas
<p><i>literacy training access to finance (e.g., mobile money), index insurance linking insurance payouts to predetermined index, and social safety nets for food insecure households and improving the rights and resource access of women farmers can prove critical to supporting innovation and accelerate adoption of new climate resilient farming solutions and practices.</i></p> <p>3. Reconfiguring Food Systems  </p> <p><i>Reducing food losses and waste is essential in a world where the number of people affected by hunger has been slowly on the rise since 2014, and tons and tons of edible food are lost and/or wasted every day.</i></p> <p><i>Globally, around 14 percent of food produced is lost between harvest and retail, while an estimated 17 percent of total global food production is wasted. Re-configuring food systems requires changing how food is stored, transported, sold and consumed. Synergies with mitigation can be further leveraged by improving energy efficiency of food systems and finding alternative energy sources</i></p>	
<p>4. Decarbonization and resilience of urban energy systems  </p> <p><i>Power generation and energy demand are highly affected by climate conditions. Extreme weather events are one of the main reasons for energy disturbances. Cities and urban areas play a significant role in the energy transition and the path towards sustainability. A successful decarbonization of urban energy requires adequate consideration of climate change impacts including extreme events to ensure the reliable performance of energy systems in the long run. Priority activities can include support to distributed renewable energy, including generation of energy from renewable sources at the community and household levels and the utilization of sustainable micro-grids.</i></p> <p>5. Energy efficiency and climate resilience in building stock  </p> <p><i>The IPCC AR6 WGI predicts that as the climate becomes warmer, heatwaves become more likely. This is a trend that can already be observed, and that will continue in the future. Retrofits of existing buildings and green standards in new buildings should not only aim at increasing energy but also</i></p>	<p>Building, Cities, Industries, and Appliances</p> <p>Livelihoods of People and Communities</p>

Paradigm Shifting Pathways	Result areas
<p><i>reduce the impact of heatwaves on people and economies. New building codes can deliver a triple dividend: reduce GHG emission; adaptation to extreme weather events; greater energy security and reduce energy poverty.</i></p> <p>6. Compact and resilient urban development 🚫🚫</p> <p><i>Climate change is already bringing more damage, stresses and suffering to urban areas, home to more than half of the world's population. The greater threat of rising seas and greater storm surges alone could force hundreds of millions of people from their home in coastal cities. Furthermore, cities are often increasingly encroaching on floodplains, forests and wetlands that could have absorbed floods and reduce the impacts of droughts. Building compact, resilient and equitable cities is critical to reduce the number of people who are in harm's way over the world Resilient. It will require mainstreaming climate risks into urban planning; encourage climate resilient low carbon urban grey and green infrastructure; effective land use and low carbon, climate resilient transport in compact cities to improve energy efficiency and resilience of urban areas – focusing on ensuring benefits accrue to the most vulnerable. Repricing of climate resilient assets through mainstreaming climate risks into every financial decision-making, public private partners to de-risk investments and innovative financing instruments that capture the value from adaptation benefits might prove essential to address the acute financing gaps of many cities in developing countries.</i></p> <p>7. Circular urban economy 🚫🚫</p> <p><i>A circular economy aims to employs, reuse, share , repair, refurbish, remanufacture and recycle existing materials and products as long as possible to minimize the use of resource inputs and the creation of waste, pollution and carbon emission. By preserving or regenerating ecosystems, reducing biodiversity loss, waste, and pollution, and creating green jobs, it is key to both urban climate adaptation and mitigation efforts.</i></p>	
<p>8. Ecosystem-based Management of Terrestrial and Freshwater Ecosystems 🌿🌿</p>	<p>Ecosystems and Ecosystem Services</p>

Paradigm Shifting Pathways	Result areas
<p><i>Healthy ecosystems are a cornerstone of building resilience and scaling up adaptation across all sectors. Climate change is accelerating the loss of ecosystems and natural assets, particularly affecting indigenous people, rural communities, and others who depend directly on ecosystems for their food, fuel and livelihoods. This paradigm shifting pathway aims to transform how terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems are protected, restore, and manage based on the principle of joint management of the coupled human-ecological system. These interventions maintain or enhance ecosystem function at a scale sufficiently large to be ecologically sustainable. Key aspects of ecological sustainability related to climate benefits is the ability of the landscape to store and/or sequester carbon and provide ecosystem services for adaptation.</i></p> <p>9. Ecosystem-based Management of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems </p> <p><i>Planning and policy making about coastal and marine ecosystem management historically has been second to terrestrial systems. However, oceans are essential for human survival. They absorb roughly 30% of all carbon emissions produced by humans and more than three billion people depend on marine and coastal biodiversity for their livelihoods and primary protein source. In addition, ecosystems such as mangroves or coral reefs can provide for coastal communities and tame powerful storm surges that could otherwise destroy coastal communities. In ecosystem-based management in coastal and marine ecosystems, the paradigm shift pathway integrates protection (including through protected areas), restoration, and management of coastal and marine ecosystems into mitigation planning, adaptation planning, and infrastructure development</i></p>	<p>Livelihoods of People and Communities</p>
<p>10. Protecting natural forests and sustainable land use </p> <p><i>Natural solutions like avoiding deforestation and forest and land restoration could, according to some estimates, provide one-third of the climate mitigation needed between now and 2030 to keep warming below 2C. As discussed above, they are also critical for feeding people, shielding cities from extreme weather events and preserving livelihoods and cultures. It is much more efficient and effective to protect standing forest carbon stocks than to rebuild them. - Carbon sequestration and</i></p>	<p>Forests and Land Use</p> <p>Livelihoods of People and Communities</p>

Paradigm Shifting Pathways	Result areas
<p><i>adaptation benefits are lost when forests are lost, and therefore the earlier critical land conversion is arrested, the greater the mitigation and adaptation benefits over the century.</i></p> <p>11. Restoring degraded forests and other landscapes  </p> <p><i>. In complement to Restoring degraded lands and other landscapes as well as reforesting deforested areas – offers both significant mitigation potential because of the carbon uptake that increases over the next few decades and adaptation benefits in terms of sustainable livelihoods and protection from extreme weather events. Carbon markets, new forms of blended finance, payment for ecosystem services and other public private partnerships will be required to address the nature financing gap to support these efforts. Only 3 percent of nearly 2,000 companies reported using natural ecosystems as part of their climate adaptation strategies.</i></p> <p>12. Sustainable management of productive forest landscapes  </p> <p><i>The aim of sustainable forest management (SFM) is to ensure that forests supply goods and services to meet both present-day and future needs and contribute to the sustainable development of communities. Sustainably managing productive forest land to support people and the environment as well as value chains of key commodities - Integrating mitigation and adaptation objectives in sustainable forest management can significantly enhance carbon sequestration and storage and boost resilience while maintaining economic productivity and sustaining livelihoods. Many countries lack appropriate forest legislation, regulation and incentives to promote SFM as well as adequate funding and human resources to ensure the participation and involvement of all stakeholders in forest governance, planning and development. Inadequate valuation of forest services might also make other land uses appear more economically attractive to land managers than forest management, thus leading to forest degradation and deforestation. This paradigm shifting pathways aims to remove these barriers to SFM to preserve and amplify their adaptation, mitigation and sustainable development benefits.</i></p>	
<p>13. Low Emission Energy Generation </p>	<p>Energy Generation and Access</p>

Paradigm Shifting Pathways	Result areas
<p><i>Renewable energy technologies have become the most cost-effective energy generation solutions in many geographies across the world and can be rolled out very quickly (a solar plant can be commissioned in 6-12 months). Decentralized energy systems can also prove more resilient to extreme weather events, averting and minimizing losses while accelerating the socio-economic recovery. Accelerating the penetration of renewable energy technologies can enable ‘triple wins’ for energy access, mitigation and adaptation. Under this partway, GCF supports the widespread adoption of proven, cost-effective renewable energy technologies and models in nascent markets as well as the scaling up of emerging RE technologies such as offshore or floating wind, or green hydrogen in appropriate settings. GCF leverages its capacity to use grant and non-grant instruments to explore both nascent technologies in high potential markets and proven technologies in nascent markets</i></p> <p>14. Efficient and Reliable Energy Transmission, Distribution, and Storage  </p> <p><i>Efficient and Reliable Energy Transmission, Distribution, and Storage are pre-condition for the widespread adoption of renewable energy technologies and the realization of the ‘triple wins’ for energy access, mitigation and adaptation. This paradigm shifting pathway supports innovative grid digitalization, system integration, and storage technology, innovation in long-distance RE transmission, offshore transmission, climate resilient sub-stations, anchor investments in new, scalable storage technologies, and climate resilient infrastructure for reliable power supplies.</i></p> <p>15. Promoting Access to Clean Energy  </p> <p><i>The relationship between energy access and climate change adaptation is often overlooked in policy and practice. However, energy access is often a pre-condition to transformative adaptation by supporting economic diversification, social development and building social capital (education, cultural activities, community engagement, etc.), increasing access and resilience to health services (24/7 operating hours, cold storage, etc.), climate resilient agriculture (water pumps for irrigation; biogas digesters providing organic fertilizer, etc.); preserving ecosystems through and ; and clean cooking solutions to reduce firewood use. Under this transformative partway, GCF supports</i></p>	<p>Livelihoods of People and Communities</p>

Paradigm Shifting Pathways	Result areas
<p><i>transformational business models for clean cooking, new business models for productive energy services such as cooling/milling or equipment, new clean energy access technologies including distributed generation and isolated RE energy sources</i></p>	
<p>16. Enhance water conservation, water efficiency and water re-use   </p> <p><i>The world is already facing severe challenges to ensure that people, crops and the environment have the water they need. Climate change will compound these challenges. By 2050, the number of people who lack sufficient water at least a month per year will soar to more than 5 billion, from 3.6 billion today, causing unprecedented competition for water. There is growing awareness that water is central to climate change adaptation. Water is a top adaptation priority in 79% of the Nationally Determined Contributions. This pathway aims to support demand management, smart digital water management, decentralized models, resources recovery and other critical context-based activities critical to lessen the anticipated increase competition for water and enable communities and societies to adapt to propound changes in the global, regional and local hydrological systems.</i></p> <p>17. Strengthen integrated water resources management and water management  </p> <p><i>Harnessing the power of nature and improving water management and governance have the potential to increase the resilience of communities and economies to disruptions in the hydrological systems. Reversing ecosystems degradation can reduce run-off and increase water recharge of reservoirs and aquifers. Water resource agencies can develop fair and transparent mechanisms to reallocate water to society's highest needs and foster transformative adaptation to climate. This pathway aims to support ecosystem-based management, alternative water sources and integrated water resources management. Community engagement, regulatory development, water tariffs and other innovative pricing mechanisms such as PES or water trading will have to be deployed in a context-specific manner.</i></p>	<p>Health, Food, and Water Security</p> <p>Infrastructure and Built Environment</p>
<p>18. Promote climate-resilient health systems and services  </p>	<p>Health, Food, and Water Security</p>

Paradigm Shifting Pathways	Result areas
<p><i>Climate-resilient health infrastructure and services are crucial for efficient health system functioning. This includes ensuring that the planning, siting and building codes account for current and projected future climate risks. It also includes climate-resilience of essential services to health facilities, such as water, sanitation services, and power supplies which may be affected extreme weather events. It is essential to promote climate adaptive health systems and service and to build into health services preparedness and climate risk management for extreme events. Health systems constitute a significant share of many national economies so combining climate resilience with sustainable technologies can lead to both economic and environmental benefits.</i></p> <p>19. Facilitate climate-informed advisory and risk management services and community action 🇵🇰🇵🇰</p> <p><i>The direct damage costs to health are estimated to be between USD 2-4 billion/year by 2030. Between 2030 and 2050, climate change is expected to cause approximately 250 000 additional deaths per year, from malnutrition, malaria, diarrhea and heat stress. Climate-informed advisory and risk management services, and community action in climate and health can reduce the risks of climate-induced health shocks by using climate information to understand the risks and scale of these health threats and design solutions at the local level.</i></p>	<p>Livelihoods of People and Communities</p>
<p>20. Accelerate the shift to low emissions climate resilient transportation 🇵🇰🇵🇰</p> <p><i>Reliable and resilient public transport is vital for people’s livelihoods, and to ensure their equitable access to education, training, and health system services. Natural disasters cause direct damage to power generation and transport infrastructure, costing about \$18 billion a year in low- and middle-income countries. Transportation both contributes to and will be impacted by climate change. The transportation sector is highly vulnerable to the physical impacts of climate change. Roads, rail lines, seaports, airports, and other transport infrastructure that is part of a network were not built to withstand increased sea levels, storms, or other extreme weather events. Adaptation to climate change will require adjusting how transportation infrastructure is planned, designed, financed, built and operated. This demands innovations in business and financial models for creating highly efficient public transport systems as backbones for mobility and the integration of modern, climate-resilient</i></p>	<p>Transport</p>

Paradigm Shifting Pathways	Result areas
<p><i>non-motorized transport and micro-mobility solutions with public transport. Governments can play a key role, supported by climate finance, in coordinating three priority actions: 1. Implement a whole-of-government approach to infrastructure resilience, building on existing regulatory systems; 2. Identifying critical transport infrastructure and defining acceptable and intolerable risk levels; 3. Ensuring equitable access to resilient transport for all.</i></p>	
<p>21.. Climate Information Services </p> <p><i>Climate information services equip decision makers in climate-sensitive sectors with better information to help adapt to climate variability and change. Taking agriculture in Africa as an example, the sector contributes to around 30 per cent of GDP and employs up to 80 per cent of the population. Climate observing systems already show that rainfall in Africa is becoming increasingly erratic and since more than 90 per cent of our agriculture is rainfed, this sector stands to be one of the hardest hit by climate variability and change. The development of climate information services underpins systemic resilience and transformative adaptation– generating relevant, science-based information to guide how governments assess policies, institutions, and investments to build resilience not only at the level of individual projects but system wide. Gaps exist in climate information systems in infrastructure, capacity and digital technologies and there are opportunities to deploy blended finance at scale and increase the involvement of the private sector in the promotion of start-ups in data analytics and digital technologies to modernize and optimize the sector.</i></p>	<p>Livelihoods of People and Communities</p> <p>Infrastructure and Built Environment</p>
<p>22. Impact-Based Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems and early action </p> <p><i>Anthropogenic climate change is increasingly having a discernible influence on elements of the climate system by exacerbating extreme events and causing multiple hazards, often with compound or sequential characteristics. In turn these elements are interacting with vulnerability and exposure to trigger compound events and cascading impacts on people and on ecosystems (IPCC, AR6). Cascading impacts are particularly driven by the loss or disruption of critical infrastructure such as communications, transport, and power supply, on housing, dams and flood protection, as well as health provision. Repeated extreme and compound events are leading to critical transitions in social</i></p>	

Paradigm Shifting Pathways	Result areas
<p><i>systems. Making robust early warning and early action services widely available will lead to the establishment of people-centred, end-to-end, and impact-based systems that will save lives, protect livelihoods, and manage climate-related risks more effectively. A good example is GCF SAP010, “Multi-Hazard Impact-Based Forecasting and Early Warning System for the Philippines” which strengthens the Philippines’ ability to adjust to climate impacts, and implement long-term climate risk reduction and adaptation measures building on best practice in multi-hazard early warning systems and linking with forecast-based action to maximize impacts on the ground. This includes climate-resilient development planning and investment.</i></p> <p>23. Climate Information and Early Warning Services (CIEWS) and innovative insurance products for investment and financial decisions to reduce long-term disaster risks </p> <p><i>Improving availability of CIEWS data will help increase resilience against climate-induced damages. Early warning systems (EWS) are key elements of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, and aim to avoid or reduce the damages caused from hazards. To be effective, early warning systems need to actively involve the people and communities at risk from a range of hazards, facilitate public education and awareness of risks, disseminate messages and warnings efficiently and ensure that there is a constant state of preparedness and that early action is enabled. The significance of an effective early warning system lies in the recognition of its benefits by local people. A successful climate early warning system saves lives, infrastructures, land and jobs and supports long-term sustainability. The development of CIEWS analytics for climate resilient infrastructure will support consideration of shocks (extremes) and stresses, across different decision timelines from day-to-day operations and management through to designing and planning for long-term climate change. It is also essential for accelerate the complementary role of insurance products to enhance existing risk management approaches to assist affected populations and enhance prevention and risk reduction.</i></p>	

Annex IX: Updated timeline for the Head of the Independent Evaluation Unit recruitment process

Date/Deadline	Content	Action
13 May 2022	The draft compendium of decisions adopted by the Board at its thirty-first meeting (GCF/B.31/14/Drf.01) including the updated Terms of Reference for the Head of Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU) was circulated to the Board	Board
+ 10 days 26 May 2022	Finalizing the work order with SRI Executive and Secretariat publication of the vacancy announcement including through a notification to all governments	Secretariat
+3 weeks 17 June 2022	Advertisement deadline of the Head of IEU	SRI Executive / Secretariat
+2 weeks 1 July 2022	Review of the applications, including detailed information gathering and presentation of the longlist of 20-25 candidates for IEU Head to the Selection Committee	SRI Executive
+ 4 weeks (interviews) early August	Recruitment firm to conduct first interviews with the shortlist of candidates (approximately 10 candidates), creation of a final interview list of 5 candidates	SRI Executive / Secretariat Selection Committee oversees the process
+ 4 weeks (interviews) early September	Second round of interviews with the 5 candidates by the Selection Committee for the IEU Head	SRI Executive / Selection Committee / Secretariat The Selection Committee will be actively involved when interviewing the final five candidates prior to the recommendation to the Board



Publication date for B.34 End of September/Early October	The Selection Committee recommends to the Board the final list of two candidates for the IEU Head	Selection Committee / Secretariat
B.34 October (to be confirmed)	The Board appoints the new Head of the Independent Evaluation Unit	Board

Annex X: Updated timeline for the Head of the Independent Redress Mechanism and the Head of the Independent Integrity Unit recruitment process

Date/Deadline	Content	Action
20 July 2022	Decision approved by the Board	Board
15 August 2022	Advertisement deadline of the Head of the Independent Redress Mechanism (IRM) and the Head of the Independent Integrity Unit (IIU)	Secretariat
19 August 2022	Finalizing the work order with the recruitment firm	Recruitment firm / Secretariat
+2 weeks 2 September 2022	Review of the applications, including detailed information gathering and presentation of the longlist of 20-25 candidates for IRM/IIU Head to the Ethics and Audit Committee (EAC)	Recruitment firm
+ 4 weeks (interviews) early October	Recruitment firm to conduct first interviews with the shortlist of candidates (approximately 6-10 candidates), creation of a final interview list of 5 candidates	Recruitment firm / Secretariat EAC oversees the process
+ 4 weeks (interviews) early November	Second round of interviews with the 5 candidates by the EAC for the IRM/IIU Head	Recruitment firm / EAC / Secretariat The EAC will be actively involved when interviewing the final five candidates prior to the recommendation to the Board
Publication date for B.35	The EAC recommends to the Board the final list of two candidates each for the IRM/IIU Head	EAC / Secretariat
B.35	The Board appoints the new Head of the IRM and Head of IIU	Board

Annex XI: Terms of reference of the Executive Director of the Green Climate Fund Secretariat

I. Job description

1. The Executive Director will be appointed by, and be accountable to, the Board of the Green Climate Fund.
2. The Executive Director, operating under the Board, will:
 - (a) Work to achieve the objective of the GCF by establishing and maintaining effective relationships with GCF stakeholders in order to mobilize resources, including partner Governments, its contributors, recipients, and other components of GCF, as well as the Trustee, the Conference of the Parties, relevant bodies under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), observer organizations, multilateral, bilateral and development agencies, and other stakeholders;
 - (b) Establish and maintain effective relationships with the Government of the Republic of Korea in maintaining the support provided to the offices in Songdo and ensuring that GCF officials continue to enjoy the privileges and immunities associated with their official functions and status;
 - (c) Continue to recruit and retain a cadre of international and local professional staff for the Secretariat, ensuring that selection is open, transparent and based on merit, taking into account geographic and gender balance, in accordance with the organizational structure and administrative budget approved by the Board;
 - (d) Effectively manage and develop staff in order to maximize performance and promote an inclusive and healthy working environment;
 - (e) Provide regular and structured performance feedback to Secretariat staff, including direct reports;
 - (f) Lead the Secretariat's efforts in supporting the Board with the continued development and implementation of:
 - (i) The GCF's operational modalities, access modalities and funding structures;
 - (ii) Specific operational policies and guidelines, including for programming, the project cycle, administration and financial management, as necessary;
 - (iii) Funding criteria, modalities, policies and programmes;
 - (iv) Environmental and social safeguards and fiduciary principles and standards that are internationally accepted as best practice;
 - (v) Portfolio management and oversight;
 - (vi) Criteria and application processes for the accreditation of implementing entities of GCF;
 - (vii) The arrangements for replenishment processes; and
 - (viii) A framework for the monitoring and evaluation of performance and the financial accountability of activities supported by GCF and any necessary external audits; and
 - (g) Lead the Secretariat's team of professionals responsible for the day-to-day operations of GCF to:

- (i) Organize and execute all administrative duties, including the preparation for meetings of the Board and its subsidiary bodies;
 - (ii) Report information on the GCF's activities;
 - (iii) Liaise with members, implementing entities, and cooperating bilateral and multilateral institutions and agencies;
 - (iv) Prepare performance reports on the implementation of activities under GCF;
 - (v) Develop the work programme and annual administrative budget of the Secretariat and Trustee for approval by the Board;
 - (vi) Operationalize the project and programme cycle processes;
 - (vii) Prepare financial agreements related to the specific financing instrument to be concluded with an implementing entity;
 - (viii) Monitor the financial risks of the outstanding portfolio;
 - (ix) Work with the Trustee to support the Board to enable it to carry out its responsibilities;
 - (x) Carry out the monitoring and evaluation function, as may be required by the Board;
 - (xi) Support the Board in arranging replenishment processes;
 - (xii) Establish and run effective knowledge management practices; and
 - (xiii) Perform any other functions assigned by the Board.
3. The Executive Director will report to the Board at its regular meetings.
 4. The Executive Director will be responsive to the Board, nurture and maintain open channels of communication, and build an effective relationship with the Board.

II. Required experience and qualifications

5. The Executive Director will demonstrate:
 - (a) Strong intellectual leadership, based on knowledge and experience of climate change, development, finance, and their interrelationships;
 - (b) Sound political judgment and excellent strategic and analytical skills which can be applied to complex problems;
 - (c) Enhanced communication and advocacy skills to enable successful interaction with decision-makers at the highest level;
 - (d) Leadership and management experience within a large organization in an international context;
 - (e) Strong values and ethics, with the ability to mobilize and engage people;
 - (f) A track record of robust and accountable management of financial resources at a senior level, preferably in a development finance context;
 - (g) Experience in working with a range of stakeholders in developing and developed countries;
 - (h) Sensitivity to political, gender, cultural, religious differences;
 - (i) An impeccable reputation for honesty, integrity and expertise;

- (j) Sufficient knowledge of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement;
- (k) Degree in a relevant field; advanced degree desirable;
- (l) At least 15 years of relevant experience, including experience in, or working with, developing countries; and
- (m) Fluency in English; knowledge of Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian or Spanish an advantage.

III. Remuneration, contractual arrangements and term

6. Remuneration will be comparable to the level of a Vice President of the World Bank and an Assistant Secretary-General in the United Nations common system.¹
7. The Board will appoint the Executive Director with a performance-based contract.
8. The Executive Director's performance will be evaluated regularly in accordance with the performance criteria and measurement procedures approved by the Board in decision B.BM-2020/04.
9. The term of the position will be four years, with the possibility of reappointment once.

¹ As set out under the Administrative Guidelines on Human Resources, appendix 1, footnote 2, the Board may approve a salary of the Executive Director that is outside the range for IS10.

Annex XII: Selection process for the Executive Director of the Green Climate Fund Secretariat

1. The following steps are proposed for the selection of the Executive Director:
 - (a) Approval by the Board of the selection process;
 - (b) Approval by the Board of the terms of reference for the independent executive search firm;
 - (c) Establishment by the Board of an ad hoc Executive Director Selection Committee (EDSC) consisting of eight Board members, drawn equally from developing and developed countries, that will oversee the selection process and make recommendations to the Board;
 - (d) Review of the applications by the EDSC with the support of the independent executive search firm, including: creation of a long list of twelve candidates, a short list of six candidates, interviews with the six short-listed candidates, creation of a final list of at least three candidates, and second-round interviews with the final list of candidates; the EDSC should strive to ensure a balance of candidates from developed and developing countries and gender balance in the long list, short list and final list of candidates;
 - (e) Recommendation by the EDSC of at least three final candidates to the Board by B.35, which may include a ranking by preference;
 - (f) Following the presentation to the Board by at least three candidates, consideration by the Board of the EDSC's recommendations, including Board agreement of one candidate from among the final three candidates; and
 - (g) The Board will make an offer to the selected candidate promptly following its agreement on the selected candidate.

Annex XIII: Indicative timeline of the entire process for the appointment of the Executive Director of the Green Climate Fund Secretariat

Date/deadline	Content	Action
Thirty-third meeting of the Board	Board decision containing the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption by the Board of the terms of reference for the Executive Director. • Approval by the Board of the Executive Director selection process with an indicative timeline. • Establishment by the Board of an Executive Director Selection Committee (EDSC) consisting of eight Board members, drawn equally from developing and developed countries, to oversee the selection process and make recommendations to the Board. • Budget allocation to support the costs of undertaking the search for the Executive Director. • Approval by the Board of the terms of reference and procurement of an independent executive search firm to assist the EDSC in its work. 	Board decision
24 October 2022	Request for proposal for the executive search firm to be published online Terms of Reference for the Executive Director position to be published	Secretariat to publish online
7 November 2022	Receive bids from the executive search firm	Secretariat evaluation of the bids
10 November 2022	Secretariat to recommend the executive search firm to the EDSC	Secretariat to recommend the executive search firm to the EDSC
17 November 2022	Contract with executive search firm to be signed Launch the vacancy advertisement in appropriate media including social media	EDSC Co-Chairs to sign contract with executive search firm
12 December 2022	Deadline for applications	
Short list by 31 December 2022	Follow the “selection process” on shortlisting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First cut list of 20 to 25 candidates; • Long list of 12 candidates; • Short list of 6 candidates. 	EDSC in-person or virtual meeting(s); location TBD
Mid-January 2023	In person interviews of shortlisted candidates (six candidates).	EDSC in-person or virtual meetings; location TBC
End of January 2023	Final list of at least three candidates	EDSC virtual meeting
Early February 2023	In-person interviews of final list of at least three candidates	EDSC in person meeting; location TBD
By 15 February 2023	Recommendation by the EDSC of at least three final candidates to the Board, which may include ranking by preference.	EDSC recommendation



B.35	Consideration by the Board of the EDSC's recommendations, including Board agreement of one candidate from among the final three candidates.	Board decision
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Annex XIV: Terms of reference of the Executive Director Selection Committee

I. Role and functions

1. The role of the Executive Director Selection Committee (EDSC) is to oversee the selection process of the Executive Director in accordance with these terms of reference and recommend at least three final candidates to the Board at its thirty-fifth meeting.
2. In particular, and without limitation, the EDSC shall:
 - (a) With the support of the Secretariat, select and engage the executive search firm;
 - (b) Provide guidance and approve the vacancy advertisement to be published by the executive search firm;
 - (c) With the support of the executive search firm:
 - (i) Establish a long list of 12 candidates;
 - (ii) Establish a short list of 6 candidates;
 - (iii) Interview the short list of candidates;
 - (iv) Establish a final list of at least 3 candidates;
 - (v) Interview the final list of candidates;
 - (vi) Prepare a detailed final report to be presented to the Board for decision, which may include a recommendation with a ranking by preference; and
 - (vii) Strive to ensure a balance of candidates from developed and developing countries and gender balance on the long list, short list and final list of candidates.

II. Membership

3. The ad hoc committee will comprise:
 - (a) Four developing country Board members; and
 - (b) Four developed country Board members.
4. In accordance with the Guidelines on the Participation and Conduct of Advisers in Board Meetings, one adviser may support each Committee member.
5. Members of the EDSC will serve for its duration as per paragraph 5.
6. The members of the EDSC shall elect two co-chairs: one from developed countries and one from developing countries.

III. Duration

7. The EDSC will be an ad hoc committee of the Board and shall function until the earlier of:
 - (a) The conclusion of the selection process of the Executive Director; or
 - (b) The Board having decided to terminate the Committee.

Annex XV: Terms of reference of the independent executive search firm

I. Introduction

1. The Executive Director Selection Committee (EDSC) established by the Board will oversee the recruitment process for the Executive Director.
2. It will engage a recruitment firm with demonstrated experience within the international system to provide advisory and administrative support. It is expected that the recruitment process will be completed by the thirty-fifth meeting of the Board.
3. The Secretariat will provide the EDSC with logistical and administrative support.
4. This request for proposal (RFP) seeks to identify a recruitment firm that will assist the recruitment process by undertaking the tasks described in this RFP. The authority to decide on the selection of a recruitment firm rests with the EDSC.

II. Objective

5. The objective of the assignment is to ensure an open and transparent recruitment process for the Executive Director by providing long lists, short lists and a final list of at least three qualified applicants.

III. Scope and focus of the assignment

6. The successful recruitment firm will be responsible for the screening process (longlisting, shortlisting and final listing). The GCF will maintain oversight over the outsourced recruitment services in order to ensure compliance with the GCF's recruitment policies and procedures.
7. Job categories to be covered: Executive Director.

IV. Activities to be undertaken by the firm under the direction of the Executive Director Selection Committee

4.1 Phase I: Attracting and communicating with candidates

- (a) Review the job description of the position and ensure that the selection criteria are properly formulated;
- (b) Develop a role specification for the position based on the job description of the Executive Director with guidance from the EDSC;
- (c) Develop and launch the vacancy advertisement in appropriate media, including social media;
- (d) Receive and keep records of all applications;
- (e) Act as the contact point for those seeking information and/or proposing candidates;
- (f) Communicate, where appropriate, with the applicants; and

- (g) Conduct an executive search for candidates, using networks, rosters, referrals and other appropriate means, striving for a balance between developed and developing country candidates and gender balance at all stages of the selection process.

4.2 Phase II: Supporting the work of the Executive Director Selection Committee

4.2.1. Establishment of the first cut list of candidates (20 to 25) for the position

- (a) Review all applications received;
- (b) Screen all applications against the requirements of the post, by curriculum vitae (CV) review and any other information that can be gathered without contacting the candidates; and
- (c) Present to the EDSC for its approval the first cut list of 20–25 candidates as well as appropriate background information.

4.2.2. Establishment of the long list of candidates (approximately 12)

- (a) Assess all individuals on the first cut list of 20–25 candidates, by all reasonable means, for example CV and application review, discussion with candidates, informal references and interviews. Present the EDSC with the first cut list of 20–25 candidates with verbal and written comments; and
- (b) Assist the EDSC in establishing a long list of candidates (approximately 12 candidates) that will be further evaluated.

4.2.3. Establishment of the short list of candidates (approximately 6)

- (a) Conduct appropriate reference checks and further screening of all candidates on the long list (approximately 12), and present the EDSC with a detailed report, including all available background information, detailed CVs and references;
- (b) Assist the EDSC in establishing a short list of candidates (approximately 6) that will be further evaluated;
- (c) Assist the EDSC's interviews with the short list candidates, including drafting suitable and effective interview questions;
- (d) Attend the interviews and prepare a report with the minutes of the interviews conducted, for consideration by the EDSC.

4.2.4. Establishment of the final list of candidates (at least 3)

- (a) Assist the EDSC in establishing the final list of 3 candidates, which may include ranking by preference, to be presented to the Board for final approval;
- (b) Assist the EDSC to interview the final list of at least 3 candidates, including drafting probing interview questions, preparing a scoring sheet for the EDSC and preparing a short report;
- (c) Assist the EDSC in preparing a detailed final report to be presented to the Board for decision;
- (d) Keep close communication with all the candidates and present the GCF in the best possible light as an attractive employer; and

- (e) Respond to all questions and concerns in a timely way and keep all candidates informed about the progress of their candidacy.

V. Outputs

- 8. To provide, as a result of the above:
 - (a) A first cut list of 20–25 candidates;
 - (b) Assist the EDSC to select a long list of 12 candidates;
 - (c) Assist the EDSC to select a short list of 6 candidates;
 - (d) Assist the EDSC to select the final list of candidates;
 - (e) Complete data and brief comments on the first cut list of 20–25 candidates;
 - (f) A report on the process to establish the long list of candidates;
 - (g) A report on the interviews conducted for establishing the short list of candidates;
 - (h) Draft interview questions and a scoring grid for the EDSC and prepare a report on the interviews of the final list of candidates; and
 - (i) Prepare a detailed final report, in collaboration with the EDSC, on the final list of candidates and the recruitment process.

VI. Monitoring and progress controls, including reporting requirements

- 9. The recruitment firm shall work closely with the EDSC. It will only have contact with the GCF Secretariat for purely administrative purposes.

VII. Confidentiality

- 10. All details of this assignment, candidates, selection processes, discussions, interviews, etc., must be kept entirely confidential. The consultants are expected to understand the sensitive nature of this assignment and act accordingly.

VIII. Duration of the consultancy

- 11. This consultancy is expected to take up to a maximum of four months starting from the date of signature of the contract by both parties, subject to adjustments as required.
- 12. The contract ends at the point of signature of the contract by selected candidate. If the candidate resigns or is let go within one year of taking up the role, the recruitment firm is obliged to find a replacement without charging a fee.

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

Executive summary

1. The Green Climate Fund (GCF) made substantial progress in the reporting period in delivering on its mandate to promote the paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways. Particularly, over the reporting period the GCF accelerated its programming of new climate finance in developing countries with USD 1.69 billion approved for 19 climate projects around the world.
2. As an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), GCF continues to be guided by the principles and provisions of the Convention. This report provides an overview of GCF activities carried out from 1 August 2021 to 31 July 2022 in response to the guidance received from the Conference of the Parties (COP), including at its twenty-sixth session, and summarizes activities of GCF to support developing countries to limit or reduce their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and adapt to climate change. The reporting period is set in line with GCF decision B.10/18.
3. After reaching in 2021 the important milestone of USD 10 billion in total funding approved, GCF continued to provide resources for climate action under its funding windows. Based on the decisions taken at the thirty-second meeting of the Board (B.32), the total number of approved projects stood at 196, and the total amount of GCF funding was USD 10.4 billion, with USD 28.5 billion of co-financing mobilized. These approved projects and programmes are expected to abate a total of 2 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent of GHG emissions and reach 196 million direct and 615 million indirect beneficiaries, based on the estimations of accredited entities (AEs). The private and public sectors accounted for 35 per cent and 65 per cent of the GCF funding, respectively. The GCF portfolio allocation stands in grant equivalent terms at 49 per cent for adaptation (USD 3.2 billion) and 51 per cent (USD 3.3 billion) for mitigation.
4. GCF also continued to strengthen its policy framework over the reporting period. As of B.32, the Board approved seven policies since the last GCF report to COP, including through decisions between Board meetings. They are: the Updated Accreditation Framework and Project Specific Assessment Approach (decision B.31/06); Update of the Simplified Approval Process (decision B.32/05¹); Private Sector Strategy (decision B.32/06); General guidelines for the operation of Board committees (decision B.32/09); Next steps in the event that a Board member is unable to join consensus regarding the outcome of the balloting procedure (decision B.32/10), and; Guidelines to determine in which cases decisions without a Board meeting may be requested (decision B.32/11) as well as the revisions to the Green Climate Fund's Environmental and Social Policy to reaffirm the Fund's commitment to addressing Sexual Exploitation, Sexual Abuse, and Sexual Harassment (B.BM-2021/18). The Board and the Secretariat continue to work on the enhancement of the policy framework in line with the Board's 4-year workplan.
5. At B.32, the Board adopted through decision B.32/06 the private sector strategy (PSS),² which builds on the updated Strategic Plan for the GCF 2020–2023 and its strategic priority of catalysing private sector finance at scale. The adoption of this key strategy will contribute to

¹ For this and other decisions taken at the thirty-second meeting of the Board, see <https://www.greenclimate.fund/boardroom/meeting/b32>

² Available in document GCF/B.32/15, Decisions of the Board at its thirty-second meeting, annex V.

enhancing the programming of the Private Sector Facility (PSF) overall, and, with respect to increase in direct access and in adaptation programming, in line with the GCF first replenishment cycle (GCF-1) parameters and guidelines for the allocation of resources.

6. At the same meeting, the Board adopted another key policy item – the Update of the Simplified Approval Process (SAP) – through decision B.32/05, in response to relevant guidance from COP26 and following extensive consultations within the Board. The updated policy increases the funding amount that GCF can provide under the SAP from USD 10 million to USD 25 million and adopts a set of further simplification, acceleration and facilitation measures that further simplify the preparation, appraisal and implementation of SAP funding proposals (e.g. simplifying the process and reducing the information required for the review of the SAP proposals in a manner that takes into account their smaller size and minimal or no adverse environmental and/or social risks and/or impacts). The new SAP policy became effective in May 2022, and its envisaged simplification measures will be operationalized over a period of 12 months from its approval.

7. Coming to the matter of replenishment, as at 12 May 2022, 34 contributors had pledged USD 10 billion for the first formal GCF-1 replenishment process, including credits earned owing to early payment and/or encashment based on the GCF-1 reference exchange rate. Despite the fiscal pressures and challenges resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, all contributors have so far fulfilled their pledges and there are no indications of changes in pledged amounts by contributors. Ongoing resource mobilization efforts have also seen several contributors make additional pledges in 2020, 2021 and 2022, which totalled approximately USD 116 million equivalent in nominal terms. As part of its consideration of strategic planning and programming matters at B.32 (decision B.32/04), the Board requested the Co-Chairs to prepare a draft decision for the consideration of the Board at B.33 in order to launch the replenishment process, and that the process will be conducted in an open, transparent and inclusive manner. Therefore, the second replenishment process (GCF-2) is planned to be launched by the Board in July 2022.

8. By the same decision at B.32, the Board decided to launch an open, inclusive, transparent consultation process to inform the review and update of the Strategic Plan for the second GCF replenishment period, 2024–2027. Responding to this request, the Secretariat has transmitted a call for submissions to a wide range of GCF stakeholders, to be made by 10 August 2022, and created a dedicated webpage³ which, among other details outlines the main steps and timelines in the process. [placeholder for a B33 update]

9. GCF continues to enhance its support to developing countries under its Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme (RPSP). As at 30 April 2022, GCF had approved 607 readiness requests covering 141 countries, which includes requests for support for national adaptation plans (NAPs) and/or other adaptation planning processes. USD 418.96 million had been committed in the form of grants or technical assistance for the 607 readiness requests; 498 of the requests are under implementation or have been completed.

10. As at 30 April 2022, GCF had approved 82 adaptation planning proposals, while another 30 adaptation planning proposals were at various stages of the review process. As at 30 April 2022, 50 Project Preparation Facility (PPF) applications had been approved for a total of amount of USD 32.3 million, of which USD 23.1 million had been disbursed for 43 PPF applications. The Secretariat continued to improve the timelines of both approval of readiness proposals and the disbursement rates (including NAP proposals), which resulted in a 60 per cent improvement in efficiency since the inception of the Readiness Programme. The Fund also continued to support the implementation of the adaptation priorities, identified by the developing countries in their NAPs, through different GCF funding windows for adaptation. In line with the GCF-1 targets, the Fund prioritizes the allocation of adaptation funding to

³ See [Review and update of the GCF Strategic Plan for 2024–2027 | Green Climate Fund](#)

particularly vulnerable countries with 65 per cent in grant equivalent terms (62 per cent in nominal terms) of those funds allocated for LDCs, SIDS and/or African States as at B.32. GCF also continues to work on providing additional guidance to NDAs and AEs for preparing paradigm-shifting high-impact adaptation projects. As explained in sections below, sectoral guides will serve this purpose both for mitigation and adaptation results areas. In addition, at B.33, the Board is expected to consider two policy documents with relevance to adaptation - Guidance on the approach and scope for providing support to adaptation activities and Steps to enhance the climate rationale of GCF-supported activities.

11. GCF continued its efforts to further expand and strengthen its network of AEs, with specific focus on direct access entities (DAEs). As at 31 March 2022, GCF had provided in-kind accreditation support to 249 entities nominated by the NDAs and focal points of 104 countries in Africa, Asia-Pacific, Eastern Europe, and Latin America and the Caribbean. To date, 42 of the entities nominated by 48 countries had received technical assistance enabling completion of their institutional gap assessments and preparation of action plans to address any gaps identified in order to meet GCF accreditation requirements. As at 31 March 2022, a total of 113 entities had been approved by the Board for accreditation to GCF, subject to completing legal arrangements with GCF by signing and making effective their accreditation master agreements (AMAs). In addition to applications for accreditation, 18 applications from AEs to upgrade their accreditation types were received between 17 November 2014 and 31 March 2022, of which 11 upgrades were approved by the Board. With rising maturity of GCF, the first term of accreditation of an increasing number of AEs is coming to an end. As at 31 March 2022, 22 AEs submitted their re-accreditation applications to the Secretariat, of which 11 had their second re-accreditation term approved by the Board at meetings between B.29 and B.32.

12. As at 30 May 2022, the GCF simplified approval process (SAP) portfolio consists of 24 approved projects valued at USD 408.36 million, including USD 217.27 million of GCF resources and USD 191.09 million in co-financing. Fourteen of the approved SAP projects are adaptation projects; five of these are mitigation projects and five are cross-cutting, with 74 per cent of these benefiting least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing States (SIDS) or African States.

13. The enhancing direct access pilot phase is a request for proposals, approved by the Board in 2015 and launched in June 2016, to enhance the channelling of GCF climate financing in developing countries through DAEs. As at 30 April 2022, the enhancing direct access (EDA) pipeline consisted of 11 public sector proposals comprising 3 funding proposals and 8 concept notes submitted by DAEs. The total requested GCF funding is USD 238.7 million.

14. In response to guidance issued by the Conference of the Parties (COP) at its twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions, GCF continues to provide financial resources for activities relevant to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage, consistent with the existing investment, results framework and funding windows and structures of GCF.

15. The GCF continues to enhance its support towards the development and implementation of readiness grants with an emphasis on technology support by seeking to work with a wider range of delivery partners, including national delivery partners, such as DAEs, with pertinent accreditation status. As of 31 May 2022, 56 climate technology-focused proposals have been approved, for a total commitment of USD 28.66 million in GCF support. Of these grants, GCF has committed USD 18.22 million for 26 grants with other delivery partners, in addition to committing USD 10.43 million for 30 grants with the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) delivery partners (i.e., UNEP and UNIDO). 13 additional technology readiness proposals were approved over the reporting period from multiple delivery partner other than CTCN.

16. During the reporting period, the Secretariat continued to lead implementation of the operational framework on complementarity and coherence, focusing on the collaboration with the Global Environment Facility (GEF), including the Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund, Climate Investment Funds and the Adaptation Fund, as well as engaging with the NAMA Facility. In line with decision B.17/04, an annual update with respect to the operational framework on complementarity and coherence for 2021–2022 will be submitted for consideration of the Board at its last meeting of 2022 (B.34). Relevant information about the annual update in reference to the reporting period will be provided to the COP prior to its twenty-seventh session in an addendum to this report.

17. The Secretariat continues to conduct its environmental and social due diligence on activities proposed for funding, in line with the Revised Environmental and Social Policy of the GCF. Monitoring and review in relation to the environmental and social performance of the GCF-financed activities are also being carried out by the Secretariat through its review of the annual performance reports, and the Secretariat continues to provide safeguards-related advice to AEs. The Secretariat also published an updated stakeholder engagement guidance note in May 2022.

18. Since the Board adopted, by decision B.24/12, the updated Gender Policy and Gender Action Plan 2020–2023, the Secretariat has ensured the requirement of the policy for AEs to consider and submit a gender assessment, along with appropriate environmental and social assessments, and a gender action plan (programme/project level) for all activities of mitigation and adaptation implemented through the public and private sectors. In keeping with the updated Gender Policy requirement, technical support has also been provided to AEs as they develop their funding proposals and via the review and feedback process through the annual performance reports review.

19. Since the adoption of the Indigenous Peoples Policy by decision B.19/11, GCF has undertaken work towards incorporating considerations related to indigenous peoples into its decision-making, with all funding proposals reviewed for consistency with the policy requirements and objectives. Such considerations are geared to ensure that indigenous peoples present in areas where GCF-financed activities are implemented are fully informed, consulted and provided opportunities to participate in the project. Proposed projects therefore are asked to consider potential impacts on indigenous peoples and local communities, ensuring meaningful consultation and, where appropriate, their free, prior and informed consent. Projects under implementation are similarly reviewed. In addition, the Indigenous Peoples' Advisory Group was established at the end of 2021 and has had its first informal meeting (virtual). The advisory group is tasked with providing advice to the indigenous peoples' focal point, NDAs and AEs and executing entities on GCF-financed activities affecting indigenous peoples, reviewing the implementation and monitoring of the policy and providing guidance and advice to the Board as may be requested.

20. Since the submission of the tenth GCF report to the Conference of the Parties,⁴ GCF has entered into one further bilateral agreement on privileges and immunities. The total number of signed bilateral agreements regarding the privileges and immunities of GCF now stands at 28.

21. The Independent Redress Mechanism continues to monitor the outcomes of the preliminary inquiry into FP001 (Peru), including monitoring progress on remedial actions. The IRM closed the complaint in relation to FP043 (Morocco) after parties successfully reached a problem-solving agreement. The IRM received a complaint with regards to FP146 (Nicaragua) and is in the process of conducting a compliance investigation. The IRM received six pre-cases in the reporting period. The IRM received no requests for reconsideration of proposals in the same period.

⁴ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cp2020_05E.pdf

22. Additionally, the IRM notes that AEs reported receiving 275 complaints or grievances for 2020. Of these, 245 have been marked as resolved and 30 are still pending. Grievances have been recorded by both international access entities (IAEs) and DAEs and cover a wide range of issues including access to information, impacts to environment, property, land, livelihoods and selection of beneficiaries.
23. The Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU) assessment of the GCF's country ownership approach, completed in November 2019, was transmitted to the Board as a proposed decision taken between meetings ahead of B.28 (March 2021), but there were objections and it has not yet been adopted by the Board. The IEU's assessment of the GCF environmental and social safeguards and environmental and social management systems was completed in time for submission to the Board at B.25 (March 2020); ahead of B.28, the evaluation was transmitted to the Board as a proposed decision taken between meetings but there were objections and it has not yet been adopted by the Board. In 2020, the IEU also conducted a rapid assessment of the GCF SAP pilot scheme. The SAP evaluation was among the four IEU evaluations that were added to the B.28 provisional agenda, although it remained unopened during that meeting. The SAP evaluation was considered by the Board at B.30, and the Board adopted a decision on the matter and the related Secretariat management response in that meeting.
24. The IEU in 2020 conducted an independent synthesis of the GCF accreditation function, which was submitted to the Board for its consideration at B.26. As per decision B.30/11, a summary of the Board's views on this synthesis was prepared by the IEU and annexed to the 2021 IEU Annual Report. The evaluation was included in the provisional agenda for B.31 held in March 2022, and the Board took note of the findings and recommendations of the synthesis in decision B.31/06. The IEU completed, in October 2020, the independent evaluation of the relevance and effectiveness of the GCF investments in SIDS, and submitted the final evaluation report to the Board ahead of B.27. The evaluation was included in the B.31 provisional agenda and was opened and discussed during B.31, where the Board took note of the evaluation report.
25. The IEU conducted an independent evaluation of the adaptation portfolio and approach of GCF, and its final report was submitted for the Board's consideration at B.28, held in March 2021. The evaluation was included in the B.31 agenda and was opened and discussed during B.31. The Board took note of the findings and recommendations of the evaluation in decision B.31/13, and provided guidance to the Secretariat.
26. In 2021, the IEU conducted and delivered a rapid assessment of the GCF request for proposal (RFP) modality, and its final report was submitted for B.29, held in June 2021. As per decision B.30/11, a summary of the Board's views on the rapid assessment was prepared by the IEU and annexed to the 2021 IEU Annual Report. The rapid assessment was included in the provisional agenda for B.31 held in March 2022 but was not opened during that meeting.
27. The IEU also conducted, in 2021, an independent evaluation of the approach of GCF to the private sector, and the final evaluation report was submitted to the Board ahead of B.30. The evaluation report was included in the B.31 agenda and was opened and discussed during B.31. The Board took note of the evaluation report during B.31.
28. Additionally, the IEU, in 2021 launched its independent evaluation of the relevance and effectiveness of GCF investments and approach in the LDCs, and its final evaluation report was submitted to the Board ahead of B.30. The evaluation report was included in the B.31 agenda and was opened and discussed during B.31; subsequently, the Board took note of the evaluation report during B.31.
29. The IEU is currently undertaking the multi-year Second Performance Review (SPR) of GCF, which was launched by the Board in decision B.BM-2021/11 on 10 June 2021. The IEU delivered the following deliverables contributing to the SPR: Forward-looking Performance Review (FPR) management action report, SPR Synthesis Study, a rapid assessment of the



progress of the GCF's updated Strategic Plan (USP) 2020–2021, and the SPR approach paper. The IEU also launched two new evaluations in 2022: namely, an independent synthesis of direct access in GCF, and an independent evaluation of the relevance and effectiveness of GCF's investments in the African States.

I. Introduction

1. This document presents the eleventh annual report of GCF to the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It provides an overview of actions taken in response to COP guidance and milestones reached towards its objective to promote the paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways. The report covers the period of 1 August 2021 to 31 July 2022, during which the Board held its thirtieth (B.30), thirty-first (B.31), thirty-second (B.32) and thirty-third (B.33) meetings.

II. Transition from COVID-19 to normal activities

2. In line with the information provided in the previous report to COP and in light of the continued impact of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, GCF further maintained its robust response to COVID-19 by focusing on ensuring the safety and well-being of its personnel, as well as mitigating the impact of the pandemic on its portfolio and supporting efforts to ensure a climate-resilient recovery from the economic shock. The Secretariat maintained a three-pillar approach to ensure safety of personnel and business continuity, focusing on the creation of a new working environment within its headquarters, a new way of working through digitization, and a new way to ensure business continuity.

3. While it is difficult to predict the potential impact of future COVID-19 variants and their spread, GCF has taken steps to support communication and organization for response in the event of a future crisis. This includes support from third-party assistance providers in monitoring and reporting indicators that would enable a timely crisis response, to support the continuity of GCF operations and protect its personnel. Pandemic monitoring, and any consequent reporting or response required, continues to fall within the operational responsibilities of the Division of Support Services.

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

3.1 GCF replenishment process

4. At B.24, by decision B.24/02, the Board welcomed the successful conclusion of the first formal GCF replenishment process (GCF-1) and encouraged further pledges and/or contributions to GCF-1 during the replenishment period. As at 12 May 2022, 34 contributors had pledged USD 10 billion for GCF-1, including credits earned owing to early payment and/or encashment based on the GCF-1 reference exchange rate.

5. The resource mobilization efforts will continue throughout the GCF-1 period (2020–2023). Despite the fiscal pressures and challenges resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, all contributors have so far fulfilled their pledges and there are no indications of changes in pledged amounts by contributors.

6. Ongoing resource mobilization efforts have also seen several contributors make additional pledges in 2020, 2021 and 2022, which totalled approximately USD 116 million equivalent in nominal terms.Rem.

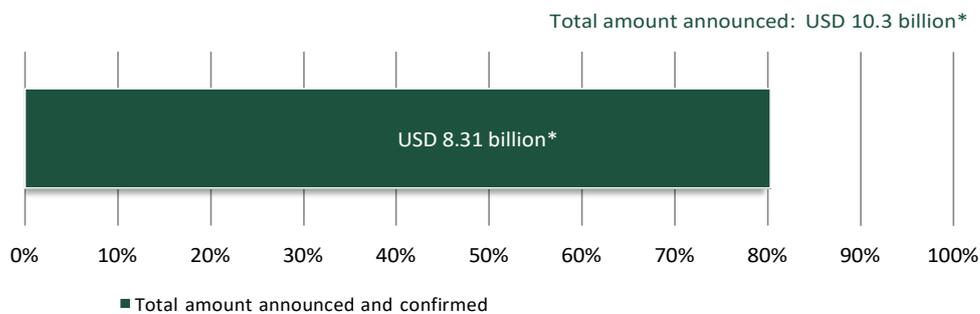
7. At B.32 (Antigua and Barbuda, 16–19 May 2022), the Board adopted decision B.32/04 on strategic planning and programming matters where, among others, the Board outlined the

timeline and key steps in the review and update of the GCF Strategic Plan, strategic planning exercise, and the second replenishment cycle (GCF-2). Specifically, the Board requested the Co-Chairs to prepare a draft decision for the consideration of the Board at B.33 in order to launch the replenishment process, and that the process will be conducted in an open, transparent and inclusive manner. Thus, the second replenishment process (SRP) to cover the programming period from 2024 to 2027, is planned to be launched in July 2022.

3.2 Status of resources

8. The combined pledges and contributions made to GCF during the Initial Resource Mobilization period (2015–2019) are indicated in figure 1. Out of the 49 contributors for this mobilization period, 44 countries, 3 regions and 1 city had confirmed part or all of their pledges by executing contribution agreements/arrangements. These amounted to approximately USD 8.3 billion equivalent, out of the total pledged amount of USD 10.3 billion equivalent.⁵

Figure 1: Amount pledged to GCF in the initial resource mobilization period and signed contribution agreements as at 12 May 2022



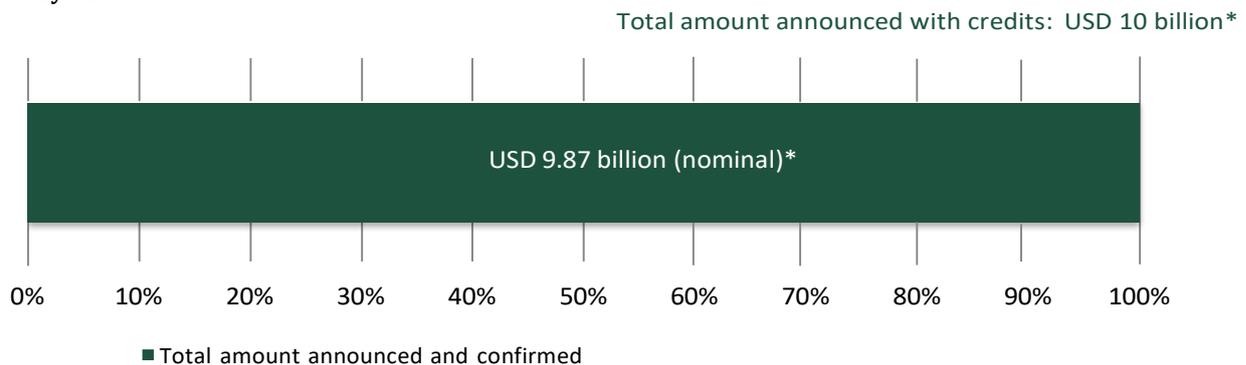
* Amounts indicated are based on reference exchange rates established for IRM (GCF/BM-2015/Inf.01/Rev.01.).

9. For GCF-1 period, a total of 32 countries and 2 regions have made pledges, including 2 representing developing countries. The combined pledges and contributions made to GCF-1 are indicated in figure 2.

10. As at 12 May 2022, all 34 contributors to GCF-1 have confirmed 100 per cent of their pledges and signed contribution agreements/arrangements, amounting to USD 9.87 billion equivalent in nominal terms. Annex IV provides details of the status of pledges and contributions as at 12 May 2022.

⁵ The countries with part or full amount of their pledges remaining to be confirmed for the IRM include: Colombia (USD 5.2 million), United States of America (USD 2 billion), and Peru (USD 6 million).

Figure 2: Amount pledged to GCF in the first replenishment period and signed contribution agreements as at 12 May 2022



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

3.3 Further development of GCF policy frameworks

11. By UNFCCC decision 7/CP.20, paragraph 10, the COP requested the Board to complete its work related to policies and procedures. By UNFCCC decision 12/CP.25, paragraph 7, the COP requested the Board to complete its work on closing policy gaps, streamlining and simplifying approval processes, including for readiness support and national adaptation plans, and addressing the review of the accreditation framework as soon as possible. Subsequently, by UNFCCC decision 6/CP.26 paragraph 11, the COP urged the Board to prioritize closing the policy gaps as a matter of urgency.

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

3.3.1. Delivery of the 2021 policy agenda

12. In total, the Board workplan as updated by the Board at B.28 (GCF/B.28/Inf.13) included 28 policy matters for consideration by the Board in 2021.⁶ Of these items, 15 items were concluded by the Board or committees as at the end of B.33 in 2022 (seven concluded in 2021, eight concluded in 2022). As at the end of B.33, 13 items originally scheduled for 2021 are pending finalization. Other matters related to implementation, such as consideration of sector guides, remain in the Board work programme.

13. The Board approved a total of seven policies in 2021. During the reporting period covered by this report (August–December 2021) the Board approved one additional policy through a decision between Board meetings: “Revisions to the Green Climate Fund’s Environmental and Social Policy to reaffirm the Fund’s commitment to addressing Sexual Exploitation, Sexual Abuse, and Sexual Harassment” (B.BM-2021/18). The “Review of Guidelines for Enhanced Country Ownership and Country Drivenness” was also published and concluded at the last meeting of the year (B.30). Two additional items were published at B.30 but were not concluded: “Steps to enhance the climate rationale of GCF-supported activities” and “Update of the simplified approval process”.

3.3.2. Delivery of the 2022 policy agenda

⁶ The number includes only policies, not other operational, guidance or programming matters in the Board Work Plan and does not include new Board policy mandates from 2021 following publication of the B.28 Board Work Plan.

14. In line with standard practice, the Secretariat updated the 2020–2023 Board Work Plan for the consideration of the Co-Chairs and the Board in advance of the first Board meeting of 2022, B.31.

15. The GCF continued to advance policy items that were either carried over from previous years or were originally planned for 2022 for Board consultation or formal consideration at a Board meeting under the Board Work Plan published at B.28. During its first two meetings of the year the Board concluded a series of key policy mandates, adopting six new policies: the “Private Sector Strategy” (decision B.32/06); the “Update of the Simplified Approval Process” (decision B.32/05) “Updated Accreditation Framework and Project Specific Assessment Approach”(decision B.31/06); “general Guidelines for the operation of Board committees” (decision B.32/09); “Guidelines to determine in which cases decisions without a Board meeting may be requested” (decision B.32/11); and “Next steps in the event that a Board member is unable to join consensus regarding the outcome of the balloting procedure” (decision B.32/10).

16. In parallel, the GCF Secretariat also advanced consultations on three more policy items (climate rationale, adaptation approach, and programmatic approach), in preparation for future Board consideration. Policy work in 2022 also included: conducting stakeholder consultations on the development of the GCF environmental and social safeguards, continuing the Review of the Information Disclosure Policy, initiating the Review of the risk management frameworks and conducting an overall review of the coherence, completeness and impact of GCF policy frameworks.

3.3.3. Implementation of the updated Strategic Plan

17. Throughout 2021 and into 2022 GCF has made concerted efforts to implement the updated Strategic Plan (USP) for GCF-1, including by aligning programming directions and work programmes with the USP strategic and operational priorities. The Secretariat carries annual monitoring and reporting on implementation of the USP and a report on progress against 2021 was prepared for B.31 and can be found in document GCF/B.31/Inf.02/Add.02 titled “Annual progress report on the implementation of the updated Strategic Plan 2020–2023”.

18. In overview, GCF has delivered the following progress on the USP to date:

- (a) **Strengthening capacity to implement climate strategies and access financing:** GCF investments in readiness are now helping 141 developing countries to build their capacities to translate nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and national climate strategies into actionable planning, policy and investment responses. GCF-1 has seen the readiness programme being used for a more sophisticated range of interventions supporting implementation of countries’ NDCs, adaptation plans and long-term climate strategies. Overall expected results of country support cover development of policies, regional and sectoral plans, vulnerability and risk assessments, monitoring and evaluation systems, financing strategies and investment prioritization tools, among others. The process of articulating this into a GCF-aligned pipeline, through country programming and concept note development, remains a work in progress, and an area where GCF can further enhance its guidance to and engagement with partners. Challenges also persist around translating GCF-supported concept notes into fully developed funding proposals, and deploying readiness for building private sector capacity and engagement. Direct access entity (DAE) support is delivering results, with DAE programming increasing from 12 per cent of Initial Resource Mobilization programming to 25 per cent of GCF-1 programming to date and DAEs representing 84 per cent of new accredited entities (AEs) accredited in GCF-1;
- (b) **Building a USD 10 billion+ portfolio aligned with GCF-1 goals:** The GCF portfolio reached the USD 10 billion mark in 2021, delivering climate projects in 127



developing countries, and continued to grow in 2022. Almost USD 5 billion has been programmed in the two years of GCF-1 alone, and almost USD 3 billion of that in 2021. 2021 was also the first year GCF has strategically directed its programming to align with GCF-1 portfolio targets, informed by regularly updated financial planning and portfolio modelling, a practice which continued throughout 2022. This has led to marked increases in the GCF-1 share of DAE programming and adaptation programming, particularly with the private sector, which are gradually influencing overall portfolio outcomes, as well as a range of new projects driving innovation and using risk mitigation to catalyse wider sources of finance. Experience implementing GCF-1 goals has also sharpened understanding of associated challenges and trade-offs, including a lack of sufficient pipeline to simultaneously reconcile adaptation, DAE and private sector goals, and strategic tension between a GCF focus on maximizing mobilization versus seeking to drive catalytic outcomes;

- (c) **Accelerating implementation to deliver resources on the ground, with a proactive approach managing portfolio risks:** The GCF portfolio under implementation reached almost USD 7 billion as at end May 2022, or 82 per cent of the portfolio by number of approved projects. Disbursements also reached USD 2.6 billion, increasing the total funds disbursed by 75 per cent since the end of 2020. Investments into post-approval and portfolio management processes are bearing fruit, with decreasing times from approval to disbursement and a significant strengthening of GCF capacity to undertake adaptive portfolio management and monitoring for results and knowledge. GCF has also evolved and progressed its risk management approaches based on its risk management framework (RMF) and associated policies, which define three levels of responsibilities within three lines of defence for managing project risks. GCF is mainstreaming a proactive approach to risk management across all its units, evolving tools and systems for risk spotting, prevention and management in addition to risk reporting. Internal roles and responsibilities for risk management have been clarified and enhanced with internal risk control assessments used to track known risk categories across GCF processes;
- (d) **Strengthening management of climate results for developing countries:** With the most recent approvals at B.32, the GCF portfolio is expected to deliver 2,000 MtCO₂eq of emission reductions and reach 614 million beneficiaries. The adoption and implementation of an IRMF in 2021 will see GCF progressively add more texture to its results tracking. Through concerted efforts to strengthen the GCF review processes, all GCF-1 proposals will be equipped to track and evaluate results through consistent and robust methodologies. The Secretariat has also invested substantially in its portfolio management systems and people, recognizing the growing fiduciary responsibilities posed by a growing portfolio under implementation. Moving ahead, GCF has an opportunity to intensify its focus on harvesting and sharing knowledge from its implementation experience and results;
- (e) **A maturing of GCF processes:** The maturing of GCF processes has been demonstrated by a shift in gear, over 2021, from initial efforts toward codification, improved definition of roles and responsibilities, enhanced transparency and automation, toward a sharper focus on honing guidance, tools and training to improve consistency and predictability in implementation. These efforts are bearing fruit, with median time from project review to approval decreasing from 20–23 months in 2019 to 12–17 months in 2021, a decrease of up to 40 per cent over GCF-1. 2021 also saw the fastest ever project, an Enhancing Direct Access (EDA) project, move from approval to disbursement in only 36 days, showing what is possible through well-functioning partnership between GCF, AEs and countries. In 2022, the Secretariat turned renewed attention to opportunities for streamlining the readiness cycle and

the Board adopted an updated accreditation framework streamlining existing processes. The implementation of further efficiency reforms identified by the USP capability review, along with ongoing evolution of corporate work planning and performance management approaches, will ensure GCF remains accountable for ongoing improvement in delivery; and

- (f) **Consolidating institutional capacity to deliver on the USP:** To fully execute the USP, following Board approval in late 2021, the GCF Secretariat is preparing to grow its staff capacity to 350 in 2023, through a People Plan and employee value proposition focused on attracting and nurturing world-class talent. The Secretariat has reviewed its organisational design to align it with the increased headcount of 300 positions by the end of 2022. As of 30 June 2022, the Secretariat has 222 staff members of 68 different nationalities. As per decision B.30/06, GCF will promote and improve geographical and gender balance in filling open positions.

The Secretariat is launching a social media campaign to promote GCF vacancies and build better employer branding. With these new talent acquisition strategies, the Secretariat expects to reach 90 per cent fill ratio by the end of 2022. This is in concert with growth in the capacities of the independent Technical Advisory Panel (independent TAP) and the Independent Units (IUs). Ongoing digitization and advancements in corporate performance management will be designed to ensure GCF remains a lean and efficient organization for the size of its assets under management. Moving into the second half of GCF-1, institutional development efforts have focused on executing the remainder of the Board's 2020-2023 workplan, building on nine policy approvals in 2021, as well as evolving GCF's risk management and internal control frameworks, which include the interface between GCF organs, to bolster good governance. Securing wider privileges and immunities and establishment of a GCF regional presence are two major areas for potential further institutional development in the lead-up to the second replenishment process for GCF.

19. Further details on progress against delivery of the USP up to the end of 2021 can be found in document titled "Report on the Implementation of the Updated Strategic Plan 2020–2023" published for B.31.⁷

IV. Programming of GCF resources

4.1 Readiness and preparatory support

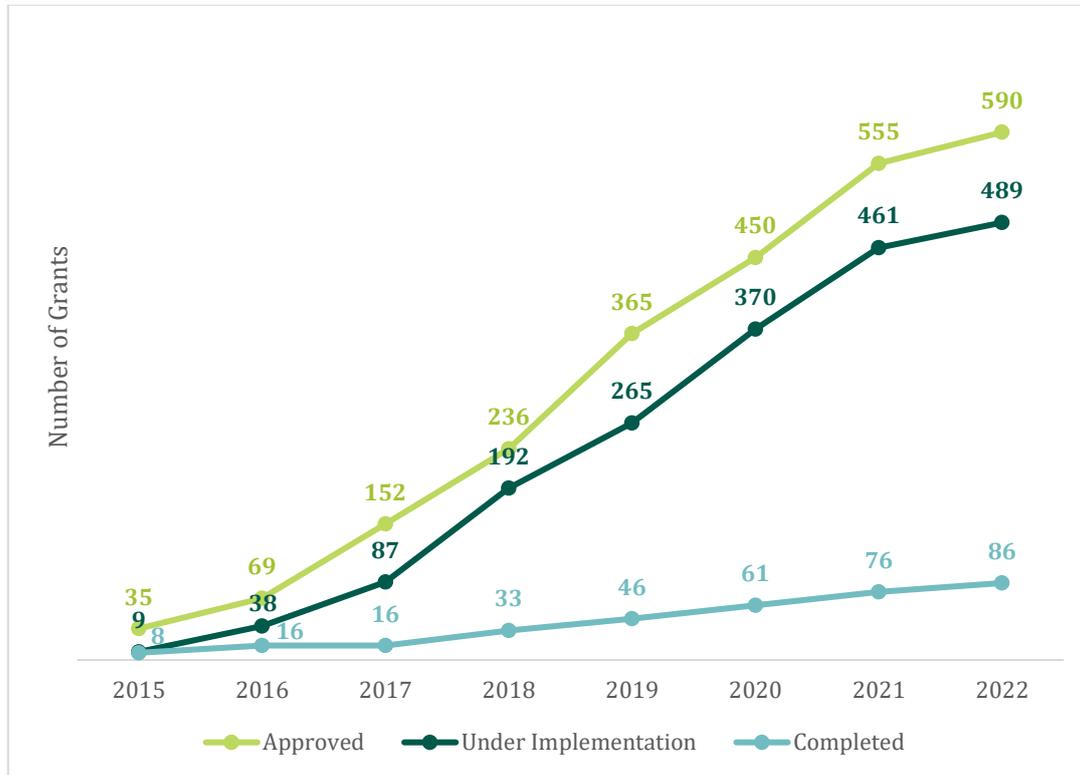
20. GCF continued to provide support to developing countries under its Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme (Readiness Programme), in line with the revised strategy adopted at B.22 (decision B.22/11) and the workplan and budget for 2020–2021 approved at B.26 which, among others, provided expedited access to resources for countries to develop climate-resilient recovery strategies in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. As was previously reported, the Board made funding allocations for the Readiness Programme in 2019 and 2020 for USD 122.50 million and USD 162.39 million, respectively, bringing the total amount allocated to USD 474.89 million. As at 31 May 2022, a cumulative amount of USD 413.97 million had been committed or spent. The GCF Secretariat intends to request additional funding allocations for the Readiness Programme for 2022–2023 at B.33, as well as an extension of the validity period for the revised Readiness Programme Strategy, to align it with the GCF-1 period.

21. As at 31 May 2022, GCF had approved 590 readiness requests covering 141 countries, which includes requests for support for NAPs and/or other adaptation planning processes. USD

⁷ See <https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/gcf-b31-inf02-add02.pdf>

417.73 million had been committed in the form of grants or technical assistance for the 590 readiness requests; 489 of the requests are under implementation or have been completed, as seen in the figure 3 below. Of the 141 countries whose readiness requests were approved, 84 were small island developing States (SIDS), least developed countries (LDCs) and African States.

Figure 3: Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme portfolio growth in terms of grants approved, under implementation, and completed

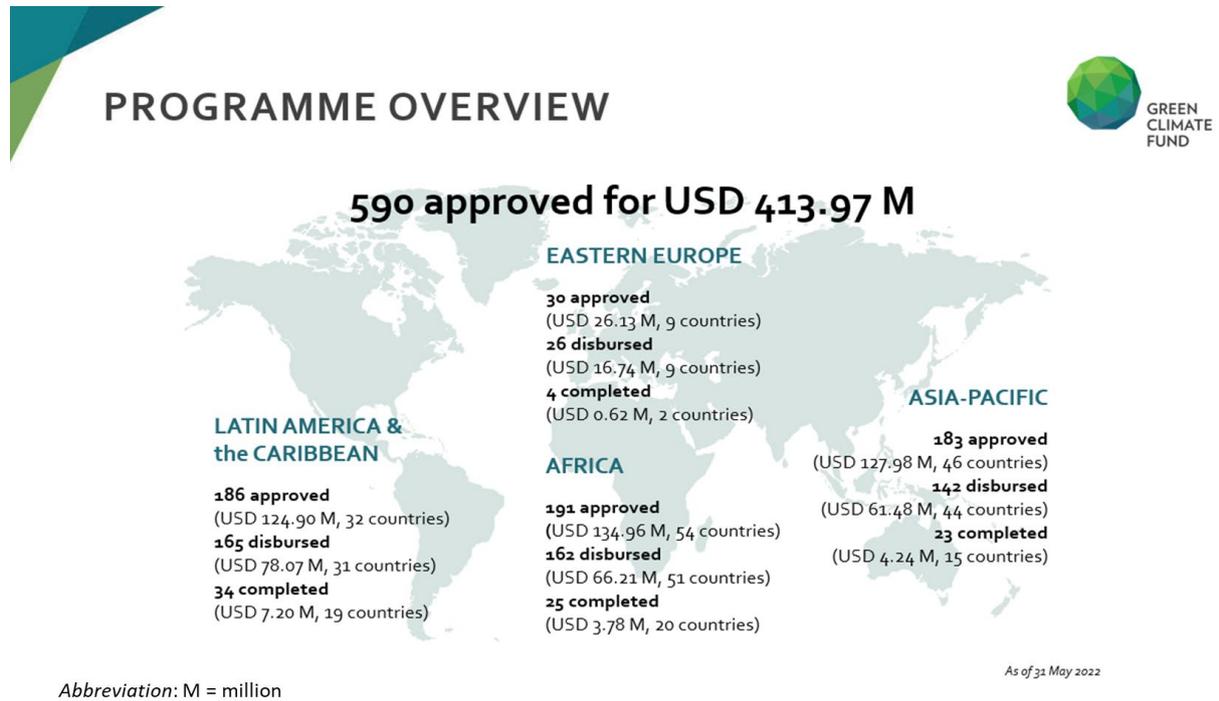


22. As at 31 May 2022, USD 32.87 million had been invested in readiness events, including structured dialogues, regional workshops and national designated authority (NDA) visits to the Secretariat, and on providing in-kind support to countries and DAEs through the GCF accreditation process.

23. USD 222.50 million had been disbursed to 495 readiness requests received from countries and 84 grants and/or technical assistance covering 52 countries had concluded the approved readiness requests.

24. Figure 4 shows the status of the Readiness Programme as at 31 May 2022.

Figure 4: USD 413.97 million in readiness resources committed to 590 readiness requests from 141 countries as at 31 May 2022



25. Annex VII provides details of the following as at 31 May 2022: readiness activities approved and completed; readiness activities approved and under implementation (with single country allocations); readiness activities approved and under implementation (with multiple country allocations); and readiness activities approved but cancelled.

26. The Secretariat continued to work throughout 2021-2022 on improving the Readiness Programme policies and procedures, including through the on-going processes to revise the readiness guidebook, readiness request management procedure and polices, and readiness proposal processing management system. The administrative improvements were geared to lower transaction costs, to improve the efficiency of processing requests through the grant cycle. The average processing time from first submission to approval fell from an average over 400 days for proposals submitted in 2015 to 176 days for proposals submitted and approved in 2021, demonstrating a 60 per cent improvement in efficiency since the inception of the Readiness Programme.⁸

27. The Readiness Programme also continues to support countries implementing activities relevant to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage to improve enabling conditions at the national level. This includes climate change impact and vulnerability studies (to inform policy, as well as project pipeline development), data collection and analysis, development or amendment of policy and regulatory documents, capacity development of key institutions and strengthening social safety programmes. Recent examples of readiness support related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage include the readiness support for Building Capacity of Bhutan’s National Stakeholders to Address Climate, and Disaster-related Risks and Capacity-building to Facilitate Climate Resilience in Disaster Risk

⁸ See the details in annex III to the GCF/B.33/07: Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme – work programme and budget 2022–2023: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/gcf-b33-07.pdf>

Management and Private Sector Access to Climate Financing in Saint Kitts and Nevis, among others.

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

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

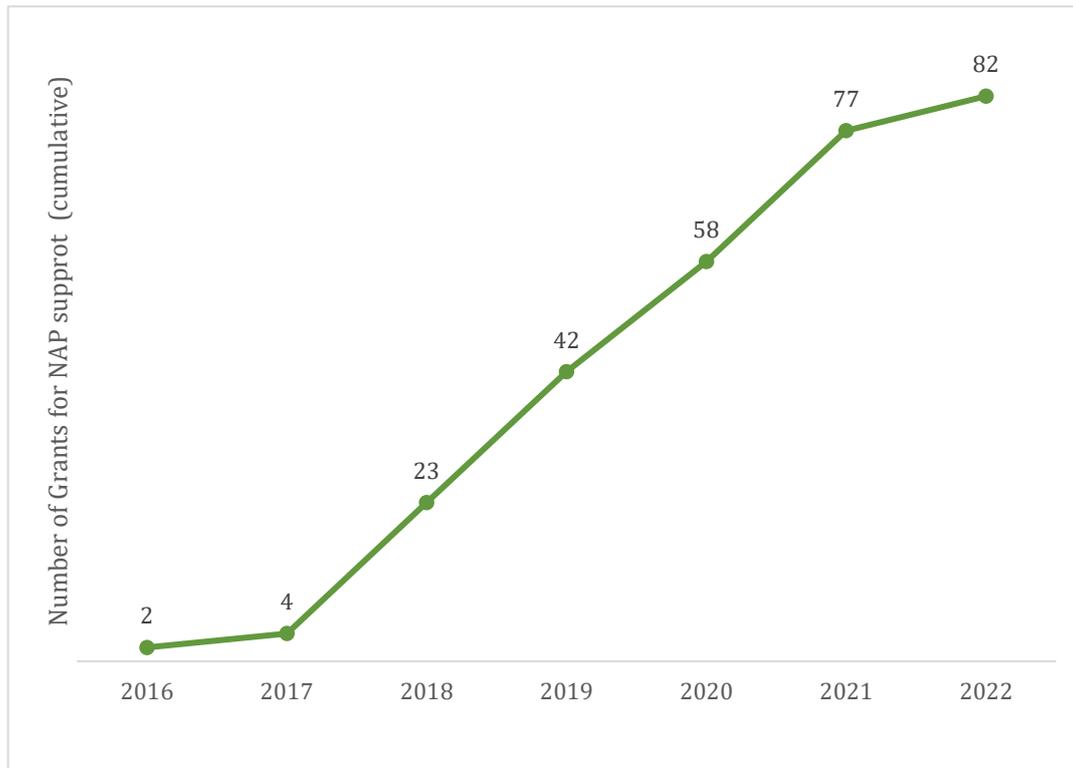
29. In response to relevant guidance from the COP, by decision B.13/09, the Board decided to expedite support for developing countries for the formulation of national adaptation plans (NAPs) consistent with UNFCCC decisions 1/CP.16, 5/CP.17 and 1/CP.21, paragraph 46, and for the subsequent implementation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

30. The Board established a separate activity area under the Readiness Programme for adaptation planning, and delegated authority to the Executive Director to approve up to USD 3 million to support the formulation of NAPs and other adaptation planning processes (i.e. subnational or sectoral adaptation planning), taking into consideration the UNFCCC NAP technical guidelines⁹ and the importance of coordination and complementarity with other NAP-related initiatives and support.

31. As at 31 May 2022, GCF had approved 82 adaptation planning proposals from the following countries: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belize (two proposals), Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Chad, Chile (three proposals), Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Moldova (two proposals), Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Serbia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia (two proposals), Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Most of these readiness grants are in implementation stage. It should be noted that submission to UNFCCC of a finalized NAP is not a requirement imposed by GCF to consider an adaptation planning readiness activity completed, and their submission remains at the discretion of countries. Additionally, the Readiness Programme can provide grants as a follow-up to a NAP readiness activity, inter alia for the development of sectoral or subnational adaptation plans, enhancing national climate services, preparation of concept notes, etc. Figure 5 below presents the progress made in the context the number of NAP support by May 31 2022

⁹ Least Developed Countries Expert Group. 2012. *Least Developed Countries: National Adaptation Plans: Technical Guidelines for the National Adaptation Plan Process*. Available at https://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/cancun_adaptation_framework/application/pdf/naptechguidelines_eng_high_res.pdf.

Figure 5: Annual approvals in number (cumulative) of readiness grants by National Adaptation Plan (NAP) readiness support as at 31 May 2022



32. As at 31 May 2022, 30 adaptation planning proposals from the following countries were at various stages of the review process, the majority of the proposals having been sent back to the NDAs and delivery partners with technical review comments to facilitate revision and resubmission: Algeria, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Comoros, Djibouti, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Fiji, Gambia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Laos (two proposals), Maldives, Mali, Mauritius (two proposals), Mexico, Oman, Palau, Panama, Senegal, Seychelles, South Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic and Vanuatu.

33. The Secretariat also continues to track the progress of developing countries in finalizing and submitting their NAPs to UNFCCC, as well as the support provided by GCF through its funding windows for the implementation of priority adaptation actions, identified by countries in their NAPs. According to preliminary analysis by the Secretariat, as of 1 May 2022, from 35 developing countries, which had submitted their NAPs to UNFCCC:¹⁰

- (a) 20 countries had GCF Readiness/Adaptation Planning grants supporting further advancement of the NAP process and/or decentralizing it to sectoral and/or subnational levels;
- (b) 14 countries had funded projects in the GCF portfolio that support implementation of priorities in their NAP.

34. Based on information provided by the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) in the report on its forty-first meeting (Nairobi, 21–23 March 2022),¹¹ 11 of the 13 LDCs that had submitted NAPs had also prepared and submitted a total of 17 proposals for accessing funding

¹⁰ See UNFCCC NAP Central for details: <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/national-adaptation-plans.aspx>.

¹¹ Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/sbi2022_06E.pdf.

from GCF for implementing priority actions identified therein. Proposals from eight LDCs (Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Kiribati, Liberia, Nepal, the Sudan and Timor-Leste) had been approved for funding by GCF. GCF will continue to provide support to adaptation through its existing funding windows and in line with the GCF-1 targets.

35. The GCF Secretariat continues to make progress on improving the timelines of both approval of NAP proposals and the disbursement rates. As referred to in paragraph 26 of this document, the average processing time between the submission of a readiness proposal to the approval has reduced by approximately 60 per cent in the average days for the grant disbursement process. Furthermore, the Secretariat continues to take various measures to address challenges experienced by delivery partners and NDAs to move efficiently from approval to implementation stage of readiness grants.¹² The Secretariat is enhancing the tools and systems to process readiness requests from NDAs and delivery partners, to ensure that they are designed for efficient and effective implementation. The improvements being made by the Secretariat include: (i) development of the information management system; (ii) simplification of reporting templates; and (iii) standard procedure to review grant progress and quality.¹³

4.1.2. **Support for technology through the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme**

36. By decision B.18/03, paragraph (d), the Board requested the Secretariat to continue collaborating with the Technology Mechanism in implementing support for technology. Beyond capacity-building for technology through existing readiness activities, GCF is strengthening its support through, inter alia, enhancing and introducing innovative features into its readiness programme (e.g., programmatic, multi-country/regional and multiple-year strategic readiness approaches)¹⁴ as well as financing proposals that contain support for technology providing a window for enhancing coordination between the NDA and national designated entities (NDEs). Moreover, GCF enables access to finance for climate action by enhancing policy environments and identifying and developing investments of which the deployment of climate-relevant technology is a key component.

37. The GCF continues to enhance its support towards the development and implementation of readiness grants with an emphasis on technology support by seeking to work with a wider range of delivery partners, including national delivery partners, such as DAEs, with pertinent accreditation status. This approach seeks to diversify and increment the support on building capacity for technology development and transfer for developing countries beyond the work conducted by CTCN.

38. As of 31 May 2022, 56 climate technology-focused proposals have been approved, for a total commitment of USD 28.66 million in GCF support. Of these grants, GCF has committed USD 18.22 million for 26 grants with other delivery partners, in addition to committing USD 10.43 million for 30 grants with the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) delivery partners (i.e., UNEP and UNIDO). In terms of the overall composition of the approved readiness proposals, as per regional distribution, 25 are in Africa, 16 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 14 in the Asia Pacific, and 1 in Eastern Europe; among them, 14 are LDCs and 12 SIDS (including one country that is categorized as both SIDS/LDC).

39. 13 additional technology readiness proposals were approved over the reporting period from multiple delivery partner other than CTCN. Such an issue was raised during the last meetings of the CTCN Advisory Board, and TEC meetings. In addition, a significant number of

¹² For detailed analysis, see paragraph 62 of the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme Annual update report for 2020, available at [gcf-b29-inf07-add04.pdf \(greenclimate.fund\)](https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/readiness-guidebook_2.pdf)

¹³ Idem, paragraph 72.

¹⁴ Please see https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/readiness-guidebook_2.pdf

the readiness grants by the CTCN delivery partner, i.e., UNEP, have experienced delays due to issues arising from the implementation of the readiness delivery partner agreement and the challenges associated with the quality of reporting and underperformance in the portfolio delivery.

40. The Secretariat has formally communicated challenges to the CTCN, to which the GCF has not received a response. These include the discussion on the operationalization of the CTCN Partnership and Liaison Office at the G-tower; issues observed in CTCN's readiness performance; COP mandate as per strengthening collaboration between NDA and national designated entities of the Technology Mechanism, and; programming efforts, among others. In July 2022, the GCF was informed that, owing to other priorities, the CTCN would put on hold its plan to analyse the CTCN readiness portfolio funded by the GCF, which was originally included in the CTCN's 2022 working programme.

41. The Secretariat is available and keen to explore ways to improve collaboration between the two organizations and enhance the overall quality and quantity of the CTCN readiness portfolio through, inter alia, making use of the existing multi-country, multi-year feature of the readiness programme and other existing flexibilities of the readiness programme in a manner that responds to country priorities.

4.2 Accreditation to GCF

42. The GCF Board, during B.31 on 31 March 2022, adopted updates to the accreditation framework intended to streamline access to GCF climate finance and the institutional-level accreditation process. As part of the updates, the Board also decided to implement the Project-Specific Assessment Approach (PSAA), on a pilot basis, as a complementary modality to the institutional accreditation process. The PSAA allows the entities that are not already accredited under the institutional accreditation process to submit one project proposal with a maximum environmental and social risk category B/Intermediation 2 for the consideration of the Board. The Project Preparation Facility has been expanded to include support to the non-accredited entities that submit a project or a programme under PSAA. The updates to the Accreditation Framework will enter into force as of 1 April 2023.

43. Also at B.31, the GCF Board requested the Secretariat, pursuant to the updated Strategic Plan of the GCF (USP) for 2020–2023, to present an analysis of the AE portfolio and to identify strengths and gaps in coverage and capabilities no later than B.32; and to prepare, under the guidance of the Co-Chairs, the accreditation strategy in an open, inclusive and transparent manner in accordance with the relevant provisions of decision B.23/03, including engaging in consultations with the Board, AEs, observers and NDAs, for consideration by the Board no later than B.33.

4.2.1 Support for direct access entities

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

45. In line with the USP and decision B.22/16, paragraph (c), the Secretariat continues to support NDAs in developing accreditation strategies and approaches to identify DAEs that support the country programme and/or align with the country's climate change priorities. The GCF Country Programming Guidance¹⁵ published in January 2021 includes guidance on the

¹⁵ <https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/gcf-country-programme-guidance.pdf>

identification of DAEs and AEs, as well as accreditation candidates, with substantial potential to support national climate priorities as part of the country programming process with GCF.

46. As at 31 March 2022, GCF had provided in-kind accreditation support to 249 entities nominated by the NDAs and focal points of 104 countries in Africa, Asia-Pacific, Eastern Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean. To date, 42 of the entities nominated by 48 countries had received technical assistance enabling completion of their institutional gap assessments and preparation of action plans to address any gaps identified in order to meet GCF accreditation requirements. As at the same date, a total of USD 1,213,907 had been disbursed for the implementation of this support.

47. Following provision of the technical assistance, 25 entities had submitted their applications for accreditation, out of which 12 entities had been accredited: Caixa Econômica Federal, Central American Bank for Economic Integration, Fondo para la Acción Ambiental y la Niñez, Infrastructure Development Bank of Zimbabwe, Jamaica Social Investment Fund, La Banque Agricole, Micronesian Conservation Trust, Nacional Financiera S.N.C., Banca de Desarrollo, National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development, National Fund for the Environment of Benin, National Rural Support Programme, and the Pacific Community. In addition, the accreditation application of 2 entities was under review by the independent Accreditation Panel (AP) at Stage II (Step 1) of the accreditation process and 11 entities were under review by the Secretariat at Stage I. A further 12 entities are continuing to work towards closing the identified gaps and intend to thereafter submit their accreditation applications, while readiness support is underway for the remaining 5. The institutional gap assessments reduce the time taken for reviews undertaken at Stage I and Stage II and help entities to accelerate through the accreditation process.

48. A user-friendly version of the online GCF accreditation self-assessment tool is available on the GCF website. The tool provides stakeholders interested in accreditation with insights into the fit-for-purpose accreditation requirements of GCF. Since its launch, more than 2,535 users, including NDAs, focal points and all entities, have completed the assessment.

4.2.2. Status of accreditation

49. In accordance with decision B.23/11, the accreditation process is considered complete upon the effectiveness of the AMA in Stage III of the accreditation process.

50. The Secretariat continues its efforts on streamlining the accreditation process by increasing efficiency through improving tools and guidance, increasing transparency, enhancing communications and implementing digitization of the workflows.

51. The Secretariat has launched the Digital Accreditation Platform (DAP) as part of the ongoing digitization of GCF. The new DAP addresses all stages in the accreditation life cycle. As of 22 March 2022, the DAP – based on an improved accreditation form and new re-accreditation application forms – is fully operationalized to receive new DAP account requests and accreditation and re-accreditation applications by entities, as well as to channel reviews from the Secretariat and the AP to applicants. DAP modules that will allow AEs to apply for upgrades to their accreditation scopes and address accreditation conditions will be launched in due course. The DAP will also provide the Secretariat with a comprehensive suite of on-demand reports of AEs, its applicant portfolio and the status of accreditation applications. Trainings for all DAP users (new and existing applicants; reviewers, including the Secretariat; consultancy firms supporting the Secretariat and the AP; and for AEs on conditions, reporting per the monitoring and accountability framework, and re-accreditation) are underway as DAP modules are launched, with the training programme to be finalized by the time all DAP modules becomes fully functional and available to users.

52. As at 31 March 2022, a total of 113 entities had been approved by the Board for accreditation to GCF, subject to completing legal arrangements with GCF by signing and making effective their AMAs. As at the same date, 77 entities had completed this process and been able to fully operationalize their engagement with GCF, including 42 DAEs (31 national, of which 5 are private sector entities, and 11 regional DAEs) and 35 international access entities (IAEs) (of which 9 are private sector entities). This represents an increase in the proportion of the number of DAEs in the total portfolio of AEs who are able to engage fully with GCF from 57 per cent 1 August 2021 to 59 per cent. The Governing Instrument for GCF establishes that countries will determine the mode of access, and both the direct access and international access modalities can be used simultaneously.

53. As at 31 March 2022, a pipeline of 138 entities had submitted accreditation applications (including active and inactive). Of these, 13 applications are under Stage II (Step 1 – Accreditation Panel review) and 89 applications are under Stage I. A further 36 entities have submitted an application but have yet to pay accreditation application fees in order to begin Stage I.

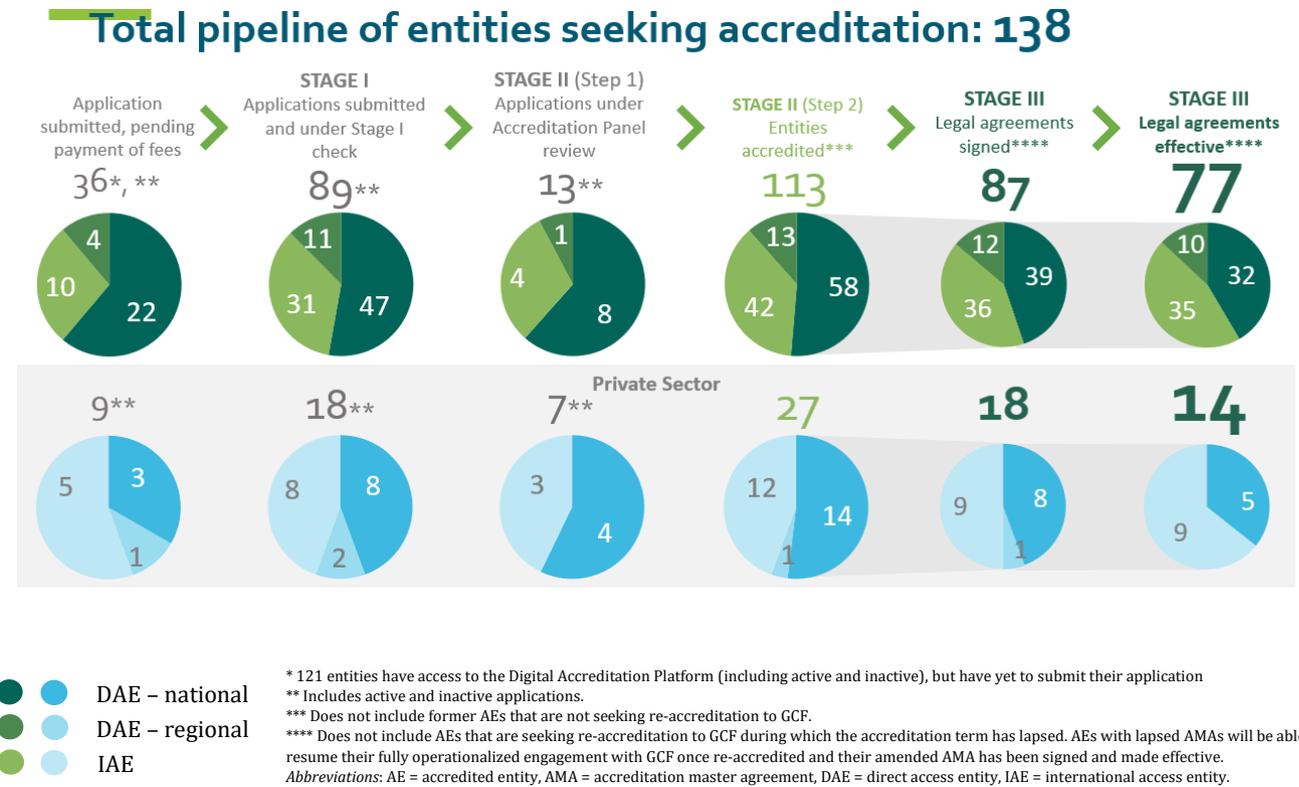
54. In addition to the entities that have submitted applications, 121 entities (including active and inactive) have access to the Digital Accreditation Platform but have yet to submit their application.

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

56. In addition to applications for accreditation, 18 applications from AEs to upgrade their accreditation types were received between 17 November 2014 and 31 March 2022, of which 11 upgrades were approved by the Board. The remaining seven entities comprise two DAEs and one international access entity (IAE) that are in Stage II, and two DAEs and two IAEs that are in Stage I. The AEs are seeking to upgrade their accreditation type for increased size categories, additional fiduciary functions (e.g. grant award and/or funding allocation mechanisms) and higher environmental and social risk categories. Figure 4 shows the status of the accreditation pipeline as at 31 March 2022.

Figure 6: Pipeline of entities in the various stages of the application process as at 31 March 2022

Accreditation of private sector entities



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

58. As at 31 May 2022, of the 113 entities approved by the Board for accreditation to GCF, 27 were accredited as private sector entities. However, many other entities accredited to GCF, including national, regional and multilateral development banks, public sector entities and non-governmental organizations, have brought forward private sector funding proposals to GCF or have partnered with the private sector for their GCF projects/programmes.

59. Furthermore, by decision B.17/06, paragraph (e), the Board requested the Secretariat to provide recommendations for modalities to fast-track the accreditation of private sector entities for consideration by the Board. The updates to the accreditation framework, including a project-specific assessment approach to accreditation, has been adopted at B.31, and will come into force in April 2023.

4.2.3. Status of re-accreditation

60. By decision B.24/13, paragraph (a), the Board adopted the process including scope of the re-accreditation process. The accreditation term for an AE is five years.¹⁶ The accreditation term begins upon completion of the three-stage institutional accreditation process, that is, when

¹⁶ Decision B.11/10, annex I, paragraph 6, states “The accreditation of an entity to the GCF is valid for a fixed term of five years or less, depending on the terms of accreditation, in accordance with decision B.10/07.”

the signed AMA entered into between GCF and an AE becomes effective.¹⁷ The Secretariat may issue a one-time extension to the accreditation term by a period of six months if further time is required to complete the re-accreditation review process and consideration by the Board, provided that the AE has submitted the complete re-accreditation application no later than six months prior to the end of its accreditation term. During this extended period, the AE will not be able to submit any new funding proposals to GCF for consideration. In addition, the extension of the deadline for the AE to submit the re-accreditation application does not extend the five-year accreditation term of the AE, which is fixed to 5 years starting from the date of AMA effectiveness.

61. In order to provide flexibility during the COVID-19 pandemic, the Board decided by decision B.26/01, paragraph (h), pursuant to decision B.24/13, paragraph (a), and on an extraordinary basis, that the Secretariat may issue a one-time extension for a period of six months to the deadline for submission of a re-accreditation application, subject to a justified request from AEs. As at 31 May 2022, the Secretariat has issued an extension to eight AEs in response to their submitted requests.

62. Following decision B.12/30, paragraph (d), by which the Board requested the Accreditation Panel to establish a baseline on the overall portfolio of AEs, the Accreditation Panel, with the support of the Secretariat, developed and presented to B.28 a methodology for establishing a baseline of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and climate resilience for the portfolio of AEs. The methodology is used by AEs applying for re-accreditation.

63. As at 31 May 2022, 24 AEs submitted their re-accreditation applications to the Secretariat, of which 11 had their second re-accreditation term approved by the Board at B.29, B.30, B.31 and B.32. Out of the 13 remaining applications for re-accreditation received by the Secretariat, 7 applications are under the AP's review in Stage II (including those being presented at B.33 for the Board's consideration), and 6 applications are under Stage I. A further four AEs will need to submit their applications for re-accreditation in 2022 in accordance with the deadline of no later than six months prior to the end of the accreditation term should they seek to continue in the role of an AE.

4.3 Project Preparation Facility

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

65. As at 31 May 2022, 51 PPF applications had been approved for a total of amount of USD 32.4 million, of which USD 23.2million had been disbursed for 43 PPF applications. Among the approved PPF applications, 34 (67 per cent) are from DAEs. These PPF applications support 31 AEs (19 of which are DAEs) in the preparation of their project funding proposals, covering a total of 64 countries, of which 40 applications involve African States, LDCs or SIDS.

66. At the reporting date, the portfolio of approved PPF applications resulted in the submission of 21 funding proposals to GCF. Ten of those funding proposals are at various stages of the review and revision process. Eleven have subsequently been approved by the Board, of which:

(a) Three are from the private sector and eight from the public sector;

¹⁷ Decision B.23/11, paragraph (a).

(b) Seven (64 per cent) were brought forward by DAEs, which accounts for 81 per cent of the total approved GCF funding for the eleven funding proposals; and

(c) Three cover mitigation, five cover cross-cutting issues and three cover adaptation.

67. In addition, as at 31 May 2022 the Secretariat was working on a pipeline of 28 active PPF applications with no-objection letters from the NDAs/focal points, of which 12 are from DAEs.

68. The PPF continues to provide support for development of specific projects/programmes relevant to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage, or components within broader projects/programmes relevant to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage. Examples include preparatory assessments for the projects Adapting Tuna-Dependent Pacific Island Communities and Economies to Climate Change which covers Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Fiji, Kiribati, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Nauru, Niue, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Cook Islands, Tuvalu, and Micronesia (Federated States of); and the Infrastructure Climate Resilient Fund which covers Chad, Togo, Nigeria, Democratic Republic of the Congo (the), Namibia, Cameroon, Gambia, Gabon, Guinea, Mali, Cote d'Ivoire, and Sierra Leone. PPF requests are country-driven, meeting the particular needs of the countries with respect to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage.

69. Table 16 in annex VII lists PPF proposals approved as at 31 May 2022.

4.4 Support for adaptation and mitigation actions through funding proposals

70. GCF seeks to realize its mandate by approving projects that contribute to climate change adaptation and mitigation actions. Consequently, countries and entities seeking GCF funding are expected to elaborate on the linkage between the expected performance of proposed projects/programmes against the GCF investment criterion of country ownership and the alignment of such projects/programmes with countries' respective nationally determined contributions.

71. Following the GCF-1 programming period of 2020–2023, 75 projects and programmes amounting to USD 5.5 billion were approved by the Board at meetings between B.25 and B.32, bringing the total number of approved projects to 196 and the total approved GCF funding to USD 10.4 billion, with USD 28.5 billion of co-financing mobilized. In total, the approved projects and programmes, including co-financing, amount to USD 38.9 billion. These approved projects and programmes are expected to abate a total of 2.0 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂eq) of GHG emissions and reach 196 million direct and 615 million indirect beneficiaries, based on the estimations of AEs. The private and public sectors account for 35 per cent and 65 per cent, respectively, of the GCF funding.

72. The 196 projects and programmes in the GCF portfolio will benefit 128 countries comprising 48 African countries, 41 in the Asia-Pacific region, 31 in Latin America and the Caribbean and 8 in Eastern Europe. This translates into a funding distribution of 35.78 per cent (the largest portion) to the Africa region, followed by the Asia-Pacific region (35.51 per cent), Latin America and the Caribbean (24.93 per cent) and Eastern Europe (3.79 per cent). About 29 per cent of GCF funding has been committed to LDCs and 12 per cent to SIDS.¹⁸

73. The portfolio utilizes a wide range of financial instruments as authorized by the Governing Instrument. The largest portion of the portfolio is financed by loans (43 per cent),

¹⁸ Africa and Asia-Pacific are the regions that account for the largest shares of LDCs and SIDS, respectively.

followed by grants (41 per cent), equity (9 per cent), results-based payments (RBPs) (5 per cent) and guarantees (2 per cent). GCF funding of USD 3.6 billion for private sector projects is accounted for by loans (60 per cent), grants (10 per cent), equity (27 per cent) and guarantees (3 per cent). On public sector projects, with GCF funding of USD 6.8 billion, grants (58 per cent) account for the largest portion, followed by loans (33 per cent), RBPs (7 per cent) and guarantees (2 per cent).

74. In the arrangements between the COP and GCF, the COP requested the Board to balance the allocation between adaptation and mitigation activities. As at B.32, the GCF portfolio allocation stands in grant equivalent terms at 49 per cent for adaptation (USD 3.2 billion) and 51 per cent (USD 3.3 billion) for mitigation. In nominal terms this corresponds to 38 per cent of funding going to adaptation and 62 per cent to mitigation. Among mitigation results areas,¹⁹ energy generation and access has the largest portion of GCF funding (43 per cent) while low-emission transport accounts for the smallest of all results areas (11 per cent).

75. More details on the projects and programmes approved to receive GCF funding as at B.32 are provided in annex VII, table 17. The Board will continue to consider additional funding proposals at upcoming Board meetings.

76. In accordance with UNFCCC decision 12/CP.25, paragraph 21, GCF has continued to provide financial resources for activities relevant to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage in developing country Parties. Such support is provided under the existing windows on mitigation and adaptation. Relevant examples indicating projects or programmes leading to a change in expected losses of lives and economic assets due to the impact of extreme climate-related events in the geographic area of the GCF intervention include FP012 titled “Africa Hydromet Program – Strengthening Climate Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa: Mali Country Project”; FP021 titled “Senegal Integrated Urban Flood Management Project”; FP035 titled “Climate Information Services for Resilient Development Planning in Vanuatu (Van-CIS-RDP)”; FP066 titled “Pacific Resilience Project Phase II for RMI”; FP068 titled “Scaling-up Multi-Hazard Early Warning System and the Use of Climate Information in Georgia”; FP074 titled “Africa Hydromet Program – Strengthening Climate Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa: Burkina Faso Country Project”; FP075 titled “Institutional Development of the State Agency for Hydrometeorology of Tajikistan”; FP133 titled “Resilience to hurricanes in the building sector in Antigua and Barbuda”; FP139 titled “Building resilience in the face of climate change within traditional rain fed agricultural and pastoral systems in Sudan”; FP147 titled “Enhancing Climate Information and Knowledge Services for resilience in 5 island countries of the Pacific Ocean”; FP157 titled “Coastal Resilience to Climate Change in Cuba through Ecosystem-Based Adaptation - “MI COSTA””; FP160 titled “Monrovia Metropolitan Climate Resilience Project”; FP161 titled “Building Regional Resilience through Strengthened Meteorological, Hydrological and Climate Services in the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) Member Countries”; SAP008 titled “Extended Community Climate Change Project-Flood (ECCCP-Flood)”; SAP009 titled “Building resilience of urban populations with ecosystem-based solutions in Lao PDR” and SAP020 titled “Climate resilient food security for farming households across the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM)”.

4.4.1. Establishment of private sector pilot programmes

77. The Secretariat continues to engage with all proponents of shortlisted concept notes under the pilot programme to mobilize funds at scale in supporting the development of adaptation- and mitigation-related projects (decision B.16/03), for which the Board allocated USD 500 million. Specifically, the Secretariat is focusing on the next steps towards developing

¹⁹ Reduced emissions from (i) energy generation and access; (ii) low-emission transport; (iii) buildings, cities, industries and appliances; and (iv) forests and land use.

full funding proposals for consideration by the Board. As at 30 April 2022, the Board approved five funding proposals for a total of USD 263.4 million. The approved projects are FP115 titled “Espejo de Tarapacá” (submitted by MUFG Bank, Ltd. (USD 60 million); FP 128 titled “Arbaro Sustainable Forestry Fund” submitted by MUFG Bank, Ltd. (USD 25 million); SAP013 titled “Scaling Smart, Solar, Energy Access Microgrids in Haiti” submitted by the Nordic Environment Finance Corporation (USD 9.9 million); FP151 titled “Global Subnational Climate Fund (SnCF Global) – Technical Assistance (TA Facility)” submitted by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (USD 18.5 million); and FP152 titled “Global Subnational Climate Fund (SnCF Global) – Equity” submitted by Pegasus Capital Advisors (USD 150 million). Concept notes that were not shortlisted have the opportunity to work with an AE to re-apply through the regular funding window. The Secretariat continues to engage with proponents of the shortlisted projects towards developing full funding proposals for consideration by the Board.

78. At B.32, the Board adopted through decision B.32/06 the private sector strategy (PSS), which builds on the updated Strategic Plan for GCF 2020–2023 and its strategic priority of catalysing private sector finance at scale. The adoption of this key strategy will contribute to enhancing the programming of the PSF overall, and in particular with respect to an increase in direct access and adaptation programming, in line with the GCF-1 parameters and guidelines for the allocation of resources. The Strategy is based around four prongs: 1) promote a conducive investment environment for combined climate and economic growth activities; 2) accelerate innovation for business models, financial instruments and climate technologies; 3) de-risk market-creating investments to crowd in private climate finance; and 4) strengthen domestic and regional financial institutions to scale up private climate finance.

4.4.2. Alignment of the GCF portfolio with the investment framework

79. As per decision B.27/06 on the USP for 2020–2023, GCF updates the allocation parameters and portfolio targets under the GCF initial investment framework to reflect GEF-1 allocation parameters and portfolio targets as set out in paragraph (i) of that decision, as follows:

- (a) GCF aims for a 50:50 funding balance between adaptation and mitigation over time in grant equivalence. As at B.32, the portfolio was well balanced between mitigation and adaptation; 49 per cent is dedicated to adaptation projects while 51 per cent is dedicated to mitigation projects in grant equivalent terms (38 per cent and 62 per cent to adaptation and mitigation projects, respectively, in nominal terms). The Board will continue to aim to maintain a balance between mitigation and adaptation over time as it considers further projects and programmes at its meetings; and
- (b) GCF seeks to deliver portfolio-level mitigation and adaptation outcomes that exceed average initial resource mobilization outcomes. Ex ante estimates of portfolio-level outcomes are as follows: every USD 1 billion of GCF resources invested in mitigation is expected to reduce emissions by 319.2 MtCO₂eq, with an expected 158.6 million people with increased resilience per USD 1 billion of adaptation funding. The initial resource mobilization reference level is 269 MtCO₂eq per USD 1 billion of mitigation funding, and 164 million beneficiaries per USD 1 billion of adaptation funding.

80. GCF also endeavours to follow the guidance of UNFCCC decision 7/CP.20, paragraph 13, which requested the Board, in its implementation of the accreditation framework, to pay adequate attention to the priorities and needs of developing country Parties, including LDCs, SIDS and African States. In terms of GCF funding for adaptation projects, 65 per cent in grant equivalent terms (62 per cent in nominal terms) are allocated for LDCs, SIDS and/or African States. As at B.32, the share of adaptation allocation for vulnerable countries, including LDCs,

SIDS and African States, in both nominal and grant equivalent terms is above the target of a floor of 50 per cent.

4.4.3. Management of climate results: development of the integrated results management framework

81. Building on the adoption of the integrated results management framework (IRMF) by the GCF Board at B.29 (GCF/B.29/01), considerable progress has been made during this period on strengthening climate results. Firstly, following the launch of the updated GCF funding proposal template in January 2022, AEs are now submitting funding proposals for GCF Board approval reflecting improved climate results' indicators and data. Secondly, an accompanying results handbook to the IRMF has been developed to provide AEs with practical guidance on how to apply the IRMF for GCF-funded projects/programmes. Specifically, the handbook provides clear definitions and measurement methodologies for GCF priority indicators and monitoring and assessment processes, thereby ensuring that GCF projects/programmes apply the same approach and generate consistent, robust data that can be aggregated and compared across the entire GCF portfolio. Crucially, all these measures will allow tracking of GCF contributions to the goals put forward by the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement. Thirdly, a series of sensitization activities with regard to managing climate results have been undertaken to date. Webinar series on the IRMF and the results handbook have been delivered to AEs and NDAs during the first quarter of 2022, and the dedicated GCF webpage on results-based management approach has been launched. The Secretariat will continue to engage with its key stakeholders to strengthen the climate results of its portfolio including seeking feedback on the results handbook prior to Board approval.

82. Progress was made on strengthening climate results for the existing portfolio of projects. This includes the progress made on the Board-approved "Addressing gaps in the current portfolio for measurement" (GCF/B.28/04). Building on the assessment by the Secretariat of the portfolio of 100 approved projects, the document proposed providing technical and financial support to a group of AEs with significant result measurement gaps. With the approved budget in August 2021 (B.BM 2021/17), the first phase of this remedial measurement exercise focused on having a series of negotiations with AEs to plan and agree on concrete remediation measures and activities to be implemented, resulting in a workplan and budget for the second phase or the actual implementation of the remedial measures. The full package of proposed remediation activities, and the workplan and budget, are planned to be submitted to the Board for its approval during 2022.

83. In addition, following completion of the reassessment of *ex ante* GHG emission reduction estimates for 63 approved mitigation and cross-cutting projects in 2020, the Secretariat is currently working with AEs to refine the assessment and ensure that the *ex ante* estimates and 'actual' results can be updated officially into the Secretariat-level portfolio data. The reassessment exercise reflected the evolution of the GCF approach towards mitigation impact measurement and strengthened GCF confidence in its ability to adequately measure mitigation impacts.

84. Building on this exercise, the Secretariat also commenced a reassessment of the beneficiary estimates of existing adaptation and cross-cutting projects. A by-product of the reassessment is expected to be new methodologies for estimating and measuring adaptation beneficiary numbers to be applied for future GCF projects/programmes as well.

85. At B.29, the Board approved the IRMF by decision B.29/01. Lastly, a project success rating tool is being developed by the Secretariat to support the funding proposal review process as well as portfolio monitoring, adaptive management and reporting.

4.4.4. Support for technology, including collaborative research and development

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

87. Over the reporting period, the GCF secretariat continued to advance efforts to support the workstreams of climate technology incubators and accelerators, including the development of the draft terms of references for the proposed climate technology incubators and accelerators RFP, which has been circulated to the Board for feedback and comments. The item is expected to be tabled for the consideration of the Board at one of the Board meetings in 2022, as per the Board's work programme. Upon Board endorsement, GCF aims to launch the RFP for establishing incubators and accelerators in developing countries with a focus on adaptation technologies for LDC and SIDS

88. In addition, the Secretariat continued advancing the development of the accelerator and incubator project led by an AE, in consultation with the Technology Executive Committee (TEC), the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), other climate funds and other stakeholders, including investors, NDAs and technology practitioners. A funding proposal is expected to be considered at the last meeting of the GCF Board in 2022. Upon Board approval, the project will trigger seed and venture capital investments in scalable early-stage start-ups with high-impact climate products, services or business model solutions.

89. At B.32, the Board adopted the private sector strategy (PSS) by its decision B.32/06. Through the adoption of the PSS, the Secretariat is requested to engage with NDAs and AEs to urgently advance the private sector pipeline with a focus on concept notes and proposals that cover support for climate technology incubators and accelerators, among others. The PSS further recognizes the limited number of climate technology incubators and accelerators, particularly for adaptation technologies, as well as the absence of a nimble and cost-effective process for private sector non-accredited entities to access GCF financing as identified in the review of the RFPs for mobilizing funds at scale and MSMEs undertaken in 2019, for instance. With the approval of the updated accreditation framework at B.31, which included the launch of the PSAA in 2023, the GCF PSS is well positioned to accelerate financing to private entrepreneurs in developing countries.

4.4.5. Support for technology through projects and programmes

90. Paragraphs 35 and 38 of the Governing Instrument state that GCF will finance agreed full and agreed incremental costs for activities to enable and support enhanced technology development and transfer, including innovative approaches. Subsequent Board decisions, as referenced above in paragraph 85 and in decision B.14/02 and B.18/03, reaffirm this mandate.

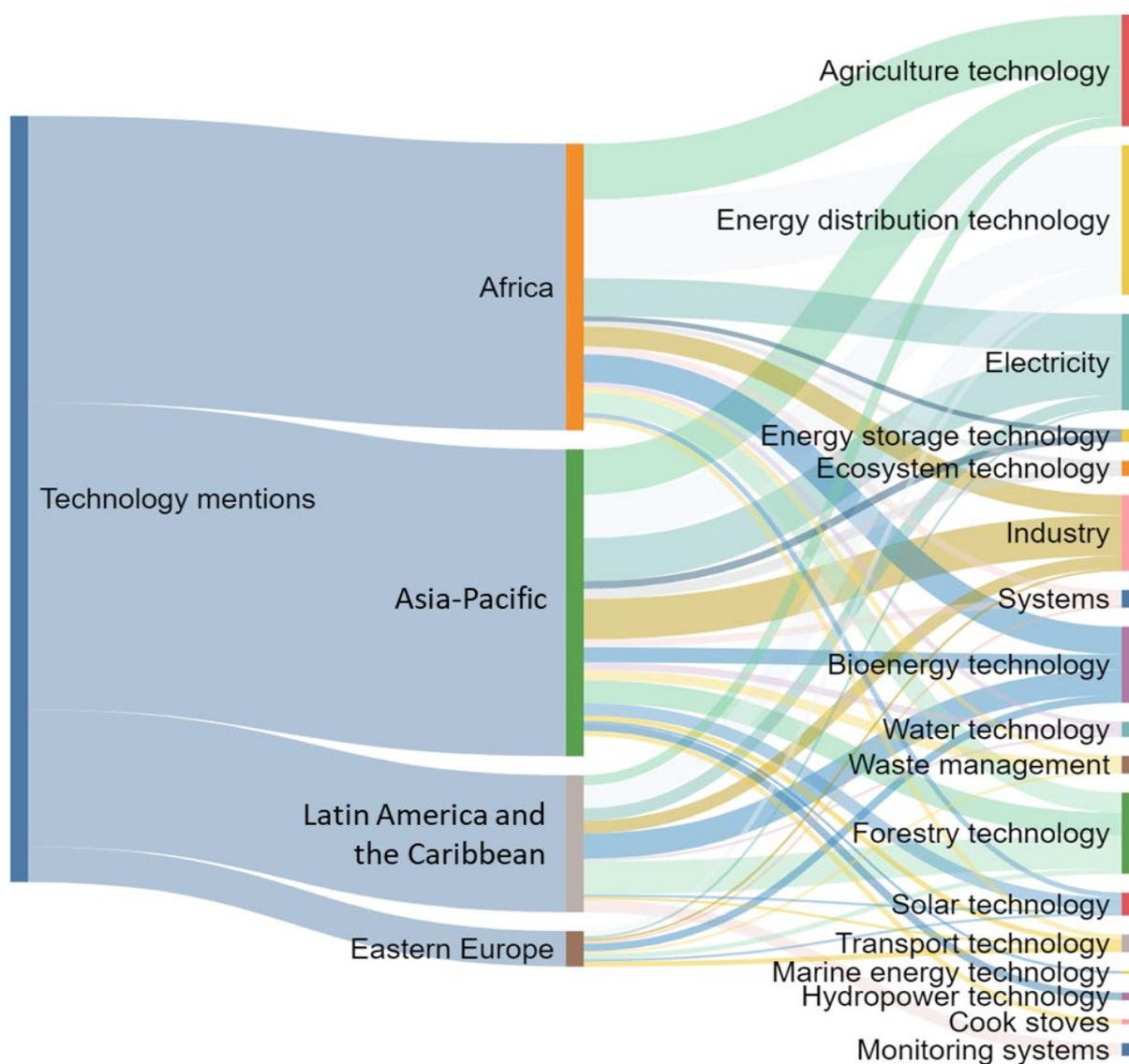
91. In order to enhance the reporting of technology-related activities in funding proposals, the Secretariat has revised the funding proposal template and the funding proposal manual and included guidance on how to report quantitatively and qualitatively on technology issues. The revised template and manual are available on the GCF website²⁰ and will facilitate tracking of technology investments and reporting as it becomes increasingly adopted. In addition, the Secretariat continues to explore harmonization with existing indicators, methods and approaches adopted by other climate funds and international aid organizations to track technology-related support.

²⁰ <https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/funding-proposal-template>

92. An analysis of the portfolio of approved funding proposals as at 25 May 2022, using an internal GCF taxonomy tool, indicates that 68 per cent of all projects have at least one technology component. The assessment also indicated that mitigation projects have a higher proportion of technology elements (i.e. 41 per cent) versus 34 per cent in adaptation projects and 33 per cent in those categorized as cross-cutting.

93. The analysis shows that approved projects contain a wide range of technologies, including in the areas of energy distribution and storage, bioenergy, agriculture, ecosystem, waste management, solar/marine energy/hydropower and transport. Figure 5 presents a breakdown of these technologies per region.

Figure 7: Examples of technology referenced in the approved funding proposals within the GCF portfolio



94. Furthermore, table 1 provides a non-exhaustive, indicative presentation of the types of support for technology provided through GCF projects and programmes approved by the Board

at B.30, B.31 and B.32, similar to the list included in the tenth GCF report to the COP. More detailed information on these projects is available on the GCF website.

Table 1: Support for technology in the GCF portfolio (some of the projects approved at B.30, B.31 and B.32)

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Example of technology component</i>	<i>Estimated impact target (# of beneficiaries, tCO₂ reduction)</i>
<i>Cross-cutting (mitigation and adaptation)</i>		
FP173: The Amazon Bioeconomy Fund: Unlocking private capital by valuing bioeconomy products and services with climate mitigation and adaptation results in the Amazon	Supporting transferring and licensing technologies and innovative solutions to support low-emission and climate resilient development	677,327 beneficiaries 123,400,955 tCO ₂
FP176: Hydro-agricultural development with smart agriculture practices resilient to climate change in Niger	Supporting the adoption of soil conservation techniques and protecting irrigation areas against the adverse effects of climate change; total water control technologies through the installation of drip-drip and California irrigation systems; and a system of water pumping from solar energy	1,121,615 beneficiaries 227,551 tCO ₂
FP177: Cooling Facility	Proposed technologies financed via FP177 leading to more energy-efficient and climate-friendly cooling services	21,070,000 beneficiaries 16,240,201 tCO ₂
FP182: Climate-smart initiatives for climate change adaptation and sustainability in prioritized agricultural production systems in Colombia (CSICAP)	Promoting technology on agroclimatic services, hydrological modelling, GHG emission accounting, gender sensitive technology transfer	967,687 beneficiaries 9,152,034 tCO ₂
FP183: Inclusive Green Financing Initiative (IGREENFIN I): Greening Agricultural Banks & the Financial Sector to Foster Climate Resilient, Low Emission Smallholder Agriculture in the Great Green Wall (GGW) countries - Phase I	Supporting digital transformation technologies, conducive to climate resilient, low-emission agriculture	2,872,600 beneficiaries 5,637,184 tCO ₂
<i>Mitigation</i>		
SAP024: Pakistan Distributed Solar Project	Advancing technology transfer to strengthen enabling environment through sector-based assessment and quality assurance of the technologies	6,513,629 tCO ₂
FP172: Mitigating GHG emission through modern, efficient and climate friendly clean cooking solutions (CCS)	Supporting the development of standards for solar integration	14,448,525 tCO ₂

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Example of technology component</i>	<i>Estimated impact target (# of beneficiaries, tCO₂ reduction)</i>
FP178: Desert to Power G5 Sahel Facility	Financing distributed solar photovoltaic (PV) products, including financing 43 MW solar PV installations for households, agribusinesses and small and medium enterprises	848,700 tCO ₂
Adaptation		
FP169: Climate change adaptation solutions for Local Authorities in the Federated States of Micronesia	Financing of water security adaptation solutions	146,317 beneficiaries
FP170: Enhancing climate resilience in Thailand through effective water management and sustainable agriculture	Supporting technological needs for tailored climate information to inform climate resilient water management and agriculture planning	533,561 beneficiaries
FP171: Enhancing Early Warning Systems to build greater resilience to hydro-meteorological hazards in Timor-Leste	Transfer of appropriate technology through the contribution of modern, low maintenance observation and communication equipment, with ongoing training in operation and maintenance	1,293,119 beneficiaries
FP174: Ecosystem-based Adaptation to increase climate resilience in the Central American Dry Corridor and the Arid Zones of the Dominican Republic	Supporting the implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation activities as well as water- and resource-efficient technologies	2,448,044 beneficiaries
FP179: Tanzania Agriculture Climate Adaptation Technology Deployment Programme (TACATDP)	Promoting technology development/transfer to support the implementation of the entire programme	6,144,344 beneficiaries
FP180: Global Fund for Coral Reefs Investment Window (GFCR)	GFCR Fund investing in companies that operate and have developed technologies in developed countries, and the GFCR investment proceeds being used to deploy such technologies in the target countries	35,249,143 beneficiaries
FP181: CRAFT – Catalytic Capital for First Private Investment Fund for Adaptation Technologies in Developing Countries	Supporting technology transfer via water harvesting and drip irrigation, geospatial mapping and imaging, providing innovative solutions to make individuals, communities, and businesses more resilient to the impacts of climate change	39,000,000 beneficiaries
FP184: Vanuatu community-based climate resilience project (VCCRP)	Facilitating adoption of adaptation technologies and renewable energy technologies including satellite dishes and solar panels; earth auger and rotavator; solar food driers and solar-powered freezers; food processing and preservation technologies	200,157 beneficiaries

95. The projects and programmes in table 1 are valued at approximately USD 4,363 million, of which GCF financing totals USD 1,402 million. Although not all the committed GCF financing or co-financing can or should be counted as support for technology, this non-exhaustive list indicates that GCF has committed a significant percentage of its resources to supporting climate technology and capacity-building in developing countries.

96. GCF will continue to update the COP on the progress of analysis of its portfolio and this tracking approach in future GCF annual reports and work with the Technology Mechanism to support countries.

4.4.6. Support for forest-related actions

97. In UNFCCC decision 10/CP.22, paragraph 4, the COP urged the Board to finalize in a timely manner its work related to the guidance of the COP on financing for forests as mandated by UNFCCC decision 7/CP.21, paragraphs 23–25.²¹

4.4.7. Operationalizing results-based payments for REDD+

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

99. Building on the REDD+ logic model and performance measurement framework, the Board, at B.18 by decision B.18/07, adopted a pilot programme for REDD+ RBPs.

100. As per decision B.18/07, the Board allocated up to USD 500 million to the RFPs for the pilot programme for REDD+ RBPs.

101. As at 1 May 2022, eight funding proposals had been approved (from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Indonesia and Paraguay). At B.27 and after the approval of the final two project proposals, the allocation of USD 500 million to the RFPs was exhausted. A total financial volume of USD 496.7 million in RBPs has been approved and disbursed for the eight projects in the portfolio. The estimated mitigation potential amounted to 101 MtCO₂eq.

102. Consistent with requests from several Board members, informal discussions are underway on the future of the REDD+ results-based payment programme.

4.4.8. Alternative policy approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests

103. [Placeholder for B.33 consideration of this item] In response to a request by the GCF Board at B.32, based on the guidance received from COP 26 (UNFCCC decision 6/CP.26, para. 13),²² the Secretariat plans to submit an information paper for consideration at B.33 outlining the current approach on financing for forests and alternative approaches.

4.4.9. Further guidance for national designated authorities to facilitate engagement with GCF in the early phases of REDD+

104. By decision B.17/19 on financing the early phases of REDD+ and decision B.18/07, which adopted the request for proposals for the GCF REDD+ results-based payment pilot programme, GCF has provided finance for all three phases of REDD+ as follows:

- (a) Through its readiness window, the Board has approved a total of USD 12,273,860 for REDD+ phase I (readiness);
- (b) Through its standard proposal and simplified approval processes, the Board has approved a total of USD 145,678,040 for REDD+ phase II (implementation); and

²¹ The Secretariat prepared an information document for the consideration of the Board at B.33:

<https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/gcf-b33-inf07.pdf>

²² As published in https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cp2021_12_add1E.pdf.

- (c) Through the REDD+ RBP pilot programme, the Board approved a total of USD 496,731,546 for REDD+ phase III (results-based payments). Since the exhaustion of the USD 500 million envelope of the pilot programme in 2020, discussions are currently underway for a second phase of the REDD+ results-based payment programme.

4.4.10. Capacity-building and support through projects and programmes

105. GCF continues to provide support for capacity-building through its projects and programmes as part of its adaptation and mitigation thematic windows. Usually, this comes as a separate capacity-building or technical assistance component. The introduction of an updated template for funding proposals, in response to IRMF, will allow for a more structured collection of data on capacity-building activities undertaken as part of GCF project and programmes, through a dedicated subsection of the template on capacity-building and technology development/transfer.

106. The IRMF is mandatory for all GCF projects approved at or after B.32. As this is a new result management framework, the Secretariat organized a series of initial IRMF synthetization webinars for AEs in the first quarter of 2022 and prepared a draft result handbook which has been uploaded on the GCF website for further consultations. In addition to that, the Secretariat is developing video training modules on the development of theory of change (ToC), as well as on the development of logical frameworks in order to increase AEs' understanding of the IRMF. Finally, the Secretariat plans to organize a series of trainings on IRMF implementation in 2022, which will complement the video trainings, and reflect the feedback from AEs received as part of the initial implementation stage of IRMF.

107. In addition, the Secretariat has been working on the development of ten Sectoral Guides across the eight GCF results areas, in response to decision B.17/08 to provide guidelines and inspiration to the Board, AEs, NDAs, civil society observers and other stakeholders on potential areas where GCF investment in relevant sectors would have the most impact and contribute to paradigm-shifting transformations. The Sectoral Guides will also serve as capacity-building materials for AEs and other relevant stakeholders to prepare high-quality transformational funding proposals.

4.4.11. Capacity-building provided through projects and programmes supported by the Private Sector Facility

108. Resources have been invested to support sub-national entities, local private sector, and other stakeholders in developing countries, including in SIDS and LDCs, in addressing project-level barriers and limitations in attracting private investment that lead to chronic underfunding of bankable mitigation and adaptation projects at the subnational level. Resources have been provided for the following:

- (a) Development of feasibility studies on investment opportunities that enhance countries' climate resilience and/or mitigate climate change;
- (b) Capacity-building to enable countries to build bankable projects that are centred around climate resilience and/or mitigation on a programmatic level for various stakeholders in need of knowledge transfer;
- (c) Development of metrics, tools and indicators that promote climate resilience and mitigation;
- (d) Capacity-building to empower enhancement and stewardship for local communities;
- (e) Capacity-building of women and girls to enable greater roles in environmental stewardship, and greater financial independence;

- (f) Capacity-building to demonstrate to the market new financial solutions in the mitigation sector; and
- (g) Partnerships with local private sector corporations, including MSMEs, to build capacity of local markets in the mitigation sector.

109. Such assistance will support capacity-building for subnational entities and local authorities and support the local authorities and agencies to better utilize project funding and to produce positive impacts with infrastructure and management improvement.

110. In addition to this effort, other forms of technical assistance have been provided in specific cases to address real or perceived risks and barriers that are currently limiting energy efficiency investments in the specific sector in a developing country. Technical assistance has been provided to promote market awareness of energy efficiency, to develop a strong project pipeline which may increase participation of local financial institutions, to create an enabling policy environment at the national level with the government agency as a partner for faster adoption of energy efficiency technology and to provide support in loan disbursement and monitoring and evaluation of the programme parameters.

111. Financial support has also been provided to local financial actors to facilitate implementation of the programme, which includes: generating an enabling environment by developing standardized contracts and matchmaking among technology service providers and local finance institutions; strengthening capacities for international financial institutions, small and medium-sized enterprises and technology service providers for the identification and development of projects; improving environmental and social management systems; and ensuring baseline development and adequate measurement, reporting and verification of projects.

112. In order to further address capacity, knowledge and policy and regulatory gaps, the necessary capacity-building and technical assistance is provided to:

- (a) Enhance stakeholders' knowledge about climate change and threats imposed;
- (b) Undertake policy dialogue to promote stakeholder engagement, create working groups and develop policy papers and regulatory frameworks; and
- (c) Conduct an analysis of strengths and weaknesses of existing policies, hold policy advocacy campaigns and produce policy papers for suggested changes to regulatory frameworks.

4.5 Simplified approval process

113. As of 30 April 2022, the simplified approval process (SAP) pipeline consisted of 95 public and private sector proposals: 10 funding proposals and 85 concept notes. This constitutes 23 per cent of the entire GCF pipeline, underscoring that there is a strong demand for SAP from countries and GCF stakeholders. The SAP pipeline totals USD 867 million, with a total value of nearly USD 1.3 billion when co-financing is considered.

114. Around 66 per cent of the proposals were submitted by DAEs and NDAs. This is 26 per cent higher than the regular GCF proposal approval process, indicating that the SAP modality is seen as particularly fitting for the needs of national institutions and DAEs accredited to GCF.

115. The SAP portfolio consists of 24 approved projects valued at USD 408 million, including USD 218 millions of GCF resources and USD 191 million in co-financing.

116. Fourteen of the approved SAP projects are adaptation projects; five of these are mitigation projects and five are cross-cutting, with 74 per cent of these benefiting LDCs, SIDS or

African States. Nine SAP projects (35 per cent) were submitted by national DAEs. The GCF finance allocated to DAEs through the SAP is 17.5 per cent higher compared to the portfolio of regular GCF projects (under the proposal approval process). Again, this is an indication that the SAP has a comparably higher effectiveness in channelling climate finance through DAEs, especially for adaptation interventions (57 per cent).

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

118. The SAP e-learning course titled “Developing GCF funding proposals for the Simplified Approval Process”, has been taken by more than 1,600 people since its launch, giving its subscribers a detailed breakdown of each section in a SAP proposal and explanations of several key topics from GCF experts.

119. The Secretariat participated in a range of training sessions and webinar events, including several national and regional events, such as the Asia-Pacific Regional dialogue or the Caribbean regional dialogue, as well as bilateral support to DAEs, NDAs/focal points and partners planning to engage with GCF SAP finance.

120. In accordance with UNFCCC decision 6/CP.26, which asked the Board to prioritize closing the policy gaps, the Update of the simplified approval process was approved by the GCF Board at B.32 (May 2022). For the preparation of the new SAP policy, the Secretariat held, from August 2021 until April 2022, extensive consultations with the Board Members, Alternative Board Members and Board Advisers. The policy was approved at B.32. Compared to the initial SAP Pilot Scheme (GCF Board decision B.18/06), the newly approved SAP policy increases the funding amount that GCF can provide under the SAP from USD 10 million to USD 25 million and adopts a set of further simplification, acceleration and facilitation measures that further simplify the preparation, appraisal and implementation of SAP funding proposals (e.g. simplifying the process and reducing the information required for review of SAP proposals in a manner that takes into account their smaller size and minimal or no adverse environmental and/or social risks and/or impacts). The new SAP policy became effective in May 2022, and its envisaged simplification measures will be operationalized over a period of 12 months from its approval.

4.6 Strengthening and scaling up the pipeline

121. As at 31 May 2022, the GCF pipeline contained 74 public and private sector funding proposals requesting total GCF funding of USD 4.8 billion to support projects and programmes and totalling USD 15.4 billion when taking co-financing into account. Since 1 August 2021, the Secretariat has received 21 new funding proposals from AEs and NDAs, which are at the different review stages of completeness check and second level of due diligence, depending on the quality of the proposals.

122. The GCF pipeline contains 342 public and private sector concept notes requesting a total GCF funding of USD 16.3 billion, totalling USD 53 billion when taking co-financing into account. Since 1 August 2021, the Secretariat has received 69 new concept notes from AEs and NDAs.

123. As at 30 April 2022, a total of 18 country programmes for GCF-1 had been endorsed by the GCF Climate Investment Committee (CIC). For the reporting time, from 30 August 2021 until 30 April 2022, a total of 15 country programmes was endorsed by the CIC for GCF-1. Additionally, 11 country programmes finished the Secretariat interdivisional review, 18 country

programme were still under review and waiting for resubmission. A further 19 are in initial drafts and have been submitted to the regional desk.

124. For a number of countries that are yet to submit their country programmes for GCF-1, technical assistance continued to be provided through a dedicated service provider consortium throughout the year. The Secretariat also provides recommendations to countries on project prioritization, such as seeking support through the Readiness Programme for concept note development and engaging further with the private sector.

125. Among efforts to further scale up the pipeline with high-quality projects, work by the Secretariat on the sectoral strategies and guidelines is ongoing and the Secretariat's result management team continues to provide guidance to AEs on the GCF results and performance management frameworks and engage with AEs on monitoring and evaluation methodologies, logical framework development, and GHG accounting guidance. Based on the experience gained, the Secretariat is developing a standard GHG assessment methodology to apply to all proposals as part of its second-level project design services and result management function. In addition, the project success rating tool will support the funding proposal review process as well as portfolio monitoring, adaptive management and reporting. The Secretariat may further improve the tool in consultation with the Risk Management Committee based on lessons learned.

126. Eight sectoral guides have completed their consultation process, and as of 6 May 2022 the last two guides launched the process of consultation which will continue until 6 August 2022. As of today, consultation version 1 of five sectoral guides are available on the GCF website and have been released for stakeholders. It is expected that these will continue to be improved and updated as comments are received, new knowledge developed and experience gained. Based on stakeholders' feedback, more comprehensive and sophisticated guidelines that will apply for all types of GCF projects and programmes will be developed as part of the full Sectoral Guides in 2022 and beyond.

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

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

128. As at B.32, the number of projects under implementation reached 159, which accounts for 81 per cent of the total 196 approved projects. Totalling USD 7.0 billion in GCF funding, these projects are being implemented across 121 countries and by 40 AEs. The average implementation duration of these projects is 6.8 years, of which 2.4 years have passed. An additional 17 to 23 projects are expected to enter into implementation by the end of 2022, which would lead to 176 to 182 projects under implementation in total.

129. Of the total amount of USD 7.0 billion GCF funding for projects under implementation, 37 per cent has been disbursed, including full disbursement of approved funding for nineteen projects. This is an increase of 11 per cent relative to the rate as at the end of 2019, when disbursement amounted to 26 per cent of funding under implementation. Of that amount, 31 per cent has been disbursed for private sector projects and 69 per cent for public sector projects. The cumulative disbursement is expected to fall within the range of between USD 3.1 and USD 3.4 billion by the end of 2022, which is between 29 per cent and 32 per cent of estimated total approved funding.

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

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

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

132. In addition, by decision B.18/02, the Board requested the Secretariat to include in its annual reports to the COP information related to approaches taken to facilitate an increase in direct access proposals. This information is included in annex VIII.

133. In order to achieve the USP target of increasing the share of DAE investments in GCF-1, an action plan to unlock the potential of DAEs was presented to the Board at B.29. This will be operationalized by integrating the Secretariat's approach to DAE support covering the entire cycle including support for the strategic nomination of DAEs to GCF; capacity-building and institutional strengthening; and DAE project development.

5.1 Current engagement with accredited direct access entities

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

135. As at 30 April 2022, based on the new process for EWPs, a total of seven regional DAE EWPs have been endorsed by the Climate Investment Committee while the EWPs of two other regional DAEs and one national DAE are already under review by the Secretariat. Moreover, the Secretariat is expecting to receive four additional draft regional DAE EWPs and one national EWP – Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) – which will be operating as regional entities.

136. The Secretariat maintains a steady dialogue with all DAEs throughout the year and continues to explore opportunities to provide further technical support to NDAs and DAEs for developing high-quality funding proposals. Given the COVID-19 restrictions for travel, the Secretariat held numerous virtual dialogues across all the regions, including a virtual regional dialogue with countries and entities in the Pacific, held from 8 to 18 June 2021, with the aim to address the portfolio imbalance and raise the profile of DAEs in the Pacific by providing support to entities in bringing high-quality projects to GCF. Another virtual regional peer-to-peer event

with countries and entities in the Pacific was also held on 24 November 2021 to share experiences, lessons learned, and to assist in the development of enhancing direct access (EDA) projects, as well as a virtual capacity-building event on 2 December 2021 with the aim of unlocking opportunities in the private sector for the Pacific and developing private sector projects with GCF. In addition, a virtual regional peer-to-peer event with DAEs in Asia was also held on 14 October 2021 to share experiences and lessons learned in the development and implementation of private sector projects with the GCF. The Secretariat also held a separate session at COP26, in Glasgow on 2 November 2021, titled “Advancing Direct Access at GCF through Readiness, PPF, EDA and SAP” which gathered four GCF DAEs including the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) and Fondo Mexicano para la Conservación de la Naturaleza A.C. (FMCN).

137. Various other engagements within Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean were also held to provide more information on accessing GCF resources to help countries build projects and programmes including the recent GCF Technical Programming Dialogue with the Caribbean, in Antigua and Barbuda,²³ which was held on 19 to 21 May 2022. This technical programming dialogue was organized to bring together direct access entities, NDAs and other GCF stakeholders, to provide a platform for prioritizing access to and mobilization of climate finance and technical assistance for identified priority innovative and transformation projects for a low carbon and climate resilient Caribbean.

138. The Secretariat has also continued to hold regular conversations with the DAEs in the development of their pipelines. Furthermore, the Secretariat provides technical assistance to all DAEs upon request and confirmation by their NDAs to develop projects and programmes for submission to GCF.

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

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

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

141. As at 30 April 2022, 50 PPF applications in total were approved, of which 33 had been submitted by DAEs. With support from the PPF, seven funding proposals from DAEs have been approved by the Board. In addition, three funding proposals from DAEs have been submitted and are under GCF review and AE revision.

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

²³ <https://www.greenclimate.fund/event/gcf-technical-programming-dialogue-caribbean>

5.3 Expected results of funding proposals from direct access entities

143. The Secretariat continues to work closely with DAEs and NDAs/focal points in developing their pipelines of proposals to be submitted to GCF. The sector/results areas guidelines, which are currently at the draft stage and being disseminated to stakeholders through a series of webinars, would enable the DAEs and NDAs to improve the quality and number of their proposals in the GCF pipeline.

144. As at 30 April 2022, the GCF pipeline contained 22 active funding proposals from DAEs, requesting USD 842.2 million of GCF funding, in addition to 112 active concept notes requesting USD 4.7 billion in GCF support.

5.4 Enhancing direct access

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

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

147. As at 30 April 2022, the EDA pipeline consisted of 11 public sector proposals comprising 3 funding proposals and 8 concept notes submitted by DAEs. The total requested GCF funding is USD 238.7 million. Three EDA proposals are set to be tabled for Board consideration at B.34.

148. The Secretariat has worked on developing various EDA knowledge products to provide guidance on EDA project development with GCF. The Secretariat has also continued working towards building partnerships and capacities with its partners, namely NDAs, DAEs and other relevant stakeholders.

149. Upon the successful publication of the first guidelines for EDA project development, the guidelines translated into Arabic, French, Russian, and Spanish are currently available at the GCF website²⁴.

VI. Engagement with UNFCCC constituted bodies

150. In line with decision B.13/11, the Secretariat continued to engage with UNFCCC constituted bodies over the reporting period, including attending meetings and consultations for, and providing inputs to, calls for submission and technical papers under the Technology Executive Committee (TEC), the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), the Adaptation Committee, the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage Associated with Climate Change Impacts (WIM), the Standing Committee on Finance, the Facilitative Working Group (FWG) of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform and Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB). While this engagement was mostly organized through virtual connections, with the gradual lifting of COVID-19 restrictions for meetings in Bonn and other locations, as conveyed by the UNFCCC secretariat, some of the meetings were attended in person, as noted

²⁴ *Enhancing Direct Access (EDA): Guidelines for EDA Project Development with the Green Climate Fund.* Available at <https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/eda-guidelines>.

below. In addition, consistent with decision B.13/11, paragraph (a), and paragraph 70 of the Governing Instrument, the Secretariat organized in a virtual setting on 27 October 2021 the sixth annual meeting between GCF and the leadership of the constituted bodies, under the chairmanship of the Board Co-Chairs. The meeting focused on discussing how to further enhance the existing cooperation between GCF and the constituted bodies of the UNFCCC in the light of implementation of the GCF updated Strategic Plan for the period 2020–2023. (see annex III on the sixth annual meeting of GCF with the UNFCCC constituted bodies). The Secretariat continues to engage with the different workstreams under UNFCCC that seek to develop programming inputs for GCF, such as concept notes and project ideas resulting from technical workshops organized by UNFCCC thematic bodies. Within this engagement, the Secretariat notes that such inputs must follow the GCF templates and procedures, and that the multiple new efforts are creating an additional burden to the Secretariat. The Secretariat also continues to stress the importance of aligning such efforts with the GCF country programmes and the need of early engagement of NDAs with the UNFCCC national thematic focal points to ensure country ownership and coherence. In this regard, the Secretariat also underlines that the lack of timely coordination at the national level may lead to possible confusion in the context of the overall GCF programming pipeline.

151. Furthermore, the Secretariat has continued to engage in the UNFCCC processes beyond engagement with the constituted bodies. For instance, the Secretariat participated in the First Technical Expert Dialogue under the Ad hoc Work Programme on the New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance (Cape Town, South Africa, 24–25 March 2022) in its capacity as the operating entity of the UNFCCC financial mechanism.

152. The GCF delegation participated in the fifty-sixth sessions of the subsidiary bodies of the UNFCCC (SB 56) (Bonn, Germany, 6–16 June 2022) with a view to contributing to the relevant subsidiary bodies' negotiations (e.g. NAPs, LDCs, linkages between technology mechanism and financial mechanism, loss and damage, and new quantified financial goals, among others), as requested by Parties; informing of the achievement of the GCF over its first replenishment period, positioning itself as a central contributor for various UNFCCC processes, including NDC implementation; advancing country engagement and programming dialogues; and demonstrating the complementarity and coherence of the work of GCF. Furthermore, the delegation held in-person bilateral meetings with 27 country Parties, in addition to consultations with AEs and partners attending SB 56; organized a side event on the Long-term Vision in partnership with the GEF secretariat, and supported the Board in arranging an in-person consultation on the adaptation approach of B.33.

153. By UNFCCC decision 14/CP.22, paragraph 9, the COP invited the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to provide information on their actions in strengthening the linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism in their annual reports to the COP.

154. By UNFCCC decision 12/CP.25, paragraph 20, the COP encouraged GCF to continue the collaboration with the CTCN and the TEC in order to strengthen cooperative action on technology development and transfer at different stages of the technology cycle and achieve a balance between support for mitigation and support for adaptation. Correspondingly, the COP encouraged the CTCN, in line with UNFCCC decision 14/CP.25, paragraph 16, to continue to work with GCF, including under the Readiness Programme for, inter alia, developing and updating technology needs assessments and technology action plans to support the implementation of nationally determined contributions.

155. Within the reporting period, the Secretariat actively participated in and contributed to the meetings of the TEC and the CTCN Advisory Board, including the twenty-third (7–13 September 2021) and twenty-fourth (22–25 March 2022) meetings of the TEC, and the eighteenth (13–15 September 2021) and nineteenth (28–30 March 2022) CTCN Advisory Board

meetings. In these meetings, the Secretariat presented progress on support to technology, including the initial results of implementing the USP, an analysis of the GCF portfolio on technology using an internal taxonomy tool, as well as the areas to enhance GCF support to technology in order to strengthen linkages with the Technology Mechanism. Furthermore, the Secretariat provided written input to the development of two technical documents, namely, (a) Activities undertaken by the Technology Executive Committee, the Climate Technology Centre and Network, and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to strengthen linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism of the Convention for the consideration of the fifty-sixth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation; and (b) Experiences, lessons learned and good practices from GCF and GEF support for technology, a technical paper commissioned by the TEC, among others.

156. Through UNFCCC decision 15/CP.26, paragraph 8, the COP requested the LEG to continue to provide technical guidance and support to LDCs for advancing the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans, including in relation to the work on improving their access to funding under GCF. By the same decision, the COP extended the mandate of the LEG by ten years.

157. During the reporting period, the Secretariat participated in the fortieth (virtual, 10–13 August 2021) and forty-first (Nairobi, 21–23 March 2022) meetings of the LEG. During both meetings, representatives from the Secretariat presented updates regarding GCF adaptation planning support, illustrating the GCF pipeline and portfolio specific to adaptation planning for LDCs, as well as the overall GCF adaptation portfolio in LDCs. In addition, the Secretariat engaged in an informal session with the LEG members during the meeting in Nairobi via virtual connection, providing responses to a wide range of questions related to GCF support for LDCs and cooperation with the LEG.

158. A representative of the Secretariat also participated in the NAP writing workshop for the African LDCs (Nairobi, 24–26 March 2022). In addition to information regarding the GCF support to NAP formulation and implementation, the GCF secretariat provided an overview of GCF funding windows and country engagement through GCF country programmes. The workshop also included practical sessions for participants with the aim of producing ideas for concept notes on different sectors of adaptation that could be submitted to GCF in the future.

159. During the reporting period, a GCF representative participated in the twentieth meeting of the Adaptation Committee (virtual, 7–10 September 2021) to present the GCF support to adaptation, updating the Committee members on the GCF adaptation pipeline and portfolio and progress on GCF support for NAPs. In addition, the GCF secretariat provided inputs with respect to its activities to a number of technical reports being prepared by the Committee.

160. During the reporting period, GCF continued to engage in the WIM Executive Committee dialogues. Specifically, a GCF Secretariat representative made a presentation on facilitating access to finance by the developing country Parties at the WIM Executive Committee outreach event: Moving forward in Averting, Minimizing and Addressing Loss and Damage (virtual, 14 September 2021). GCF representatives also engaged via remote connection with the WIM Executive Committee during its fifteenth meeting (Bonn, 5–8 April 2022) under the agenda item related to ways to enhance collaboration with the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, responding to the questions raised by the Committee members with respect to the ongoing contribution of GCF towards averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage in developing country Parties, to the extent consistent with the existing investment, results framework and funding windows and structures of GCF.

161. During the reporting period, GCF continued to engage, as an observer, in the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) meetings. The representatives of the GCF Secretariat connected remotely to the twenty-sixth SCF Meeting (Bonn, Germany, 12–14 October 2021), specifically

with respect to the agenda item on Draft guidance to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism. The GCF secretariat also participated in person in the twenty-seventh SCF Meeting (Cape Town, South Africa, 22–23 March 2022).

162. During the reporting period, GCF continued to engage with the Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform, including through input by a GCF representative to the seventh Meeting of the Facilitative Working Group (FWG7), which took place from 1–3 June 2022 in Bonn, Germany. At this meeting, the newly established Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group (IPAG) under GCF was introduced.

163. During the reporting period, GCF continued to engage with the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB), specifically by providing responses to the calls for submissions on: (i) existing tools and methodologies for implementing capacity-building activities that enable countries to achieve the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement; and (ii) experience, good practices and lessons learned related to enhancing the ownership of developing countries of building and maintaining capacity. In addition, the GCF Secretariat virtually attended the third meeting of the informal coordination group for capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement (ICG), held in Bonn on 7 June 2022 and the sixth meeting of PCCB (Bonn, 13–15 June 2022).

VII. Complementarity and coherence with other funds

164. The Board considered the 2020–2021 annual update on complementarity and coherence at B.30. In addition, the Board is set to consider the 2021–2022 annual update at its last meeting of 2022 (B.34). Relevant information about the annual update in reference to the reporting period will be provided to the COP prior to its twenty-seventh session in an addendum to this report.

VIII. Social and environmental, gender, and indigenous peoples considerations in the work of GCF

Gender considerations in the work of GCF

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

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

166. Since the adoption of the updated Gender Policy and Gender Action Plan 2020–2023 at B.24, the Secretariat has ensured that AEs consider and submit a gender assessment along with appropriate environmental and social assessments; and a gender action plan (programme/project level) for all activities of mitigation and adaptation implemented through the public and private sectors. The gender assessments integrate an analysis of gender-based inequalities that exist in countries, outline the context and sociocultural factors underlying gender inequality which are exacerbated by climate change, and optimize the potential contributions of women and men of all ages to build both individual and collective resilience to climate change. This assessment is used to inform project formulation, implementation and

monitoring and evaluation. The purpose of the Gender Action Plan is to ensure that the challenges faced by women and vulnerable groups in accessing and benefiting from projects and programmes financed by GCF are meaningfully addressed. The Gender Action Plans are based on the gender analysis and contain gender-related activities, baselines, sex-disaggregated indicators and targets, roles and responsibilities, and financial and human resources. The Secretariat continues to review the gender-related reports that AEs submit through the annual performance reports.

167. In keeping with the updated Gender Policy requirement, technical support has also been provided to AEs as they develop their funding proposals and via the review and feedback process through the annual performance reports review. For ease of access and use of the policy for AEs, the updated Gender Policy has been translated into two languages and can be accessed on the GCF website.²⁵

Addressing gender issues in programmes and projects

168. The Secretariat has undertaken the necessary due diligence to ensure that the requirements of the updated Gender Policy are met and that the GCF funding proposals approved during the reporting cycle contain gender assessments and Gender Action Plans as well as sex-disaggregated data. The programmes and projects are designed to contribute towards achieving gender equality and women's empowerment through deliberate and gender-responsive actions. Some examples of actions that are planned include: addressing barriers to job opportunities by providing employment opportunities with equal pay for equal work; offering jobs to women in the utility sector and enterprises; and ensuring access for women to land, disaster warning information, diversified and resilient livelihood options, improved cookstoves, loans, guarantees, dedicated credit lines, subgrants, insurance scheme pay-outs, and agricultural and climate resilient technologies. The actions will also provide opportunities for women to increase skills and capabilities through awareness raising and trainings including on improved and resilient agricultural practices and technologies; reading and interpreting agrometeorological data; the maintenance of equipment; gender responsive disaster risk management; organizational and financial management; and on sexual harassment law and designing systems to handle complaints. Gender responsive designs are also being incorporated into projects and programmes to improve facilities within train stations that respond to women's needs (e.g. panic buttons, adequate lighting and apps to report incidents of violence against women), in addition to gender-sensitive designs (e.g. water storage and supply, energy efficient technologies, transport, policies, strategies, manuals and training programmes). In relation to decision-making and management roles, actions include ensuring the engagement of women in management roles, committees, cooperatives, boards, etc., while also documenting best practices; and transitioning women-led businesses from the informal to the formal sector. The targeted communities and stakeholders are broad and diverse and include female heads of households, civil society, youth, gender experts, children, elderly people and people with disabilities, local women-led organizations, and representations from indigenous peoples' groups. While programmes are expected to further refine their assessments in relation to country and specific project sites, all are committed to undertaking actions to address the challenges facing women in meaningfully participating in, and benefiting from, the programmes and projects. They also put in place, as appropriate, measures to ensure that the grievance mechanisms also respond to gender-based violence issues and facilitate women's access to these mechanisms.

²⁵ <https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/gcf-gender-policy-fr.pdf>,
<https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/gcf-gender-policy-es.pdf>.

Addressing gender inequality issues through readiness and national adaptation plans

169. GCF continues to ensure that gender issues are integrated into the NAPs, particularly in relation to a strong presence of gender considerations in policies and legal frameworks; stakeholder engagement in NAP development processes; gender balance in various meetings, workshops and the conduct of gender analysis and collection and use of sex-disaggregated data; and allocation of budgets, gender expertise and monitoring for gender results. Support provided to readiness and project preparation follows the same aspirations, focusing on assisting AEs to formulate gender polices, conduct project-specific gender assessments and develop Gender Action Plans. The funded activities include many interventions that are aligned to the objectives of the GCF updated Gender Policy and contribute towards the achievement of gender equality and women's empowerment, in relation to the Lima work programme of the UNFCCC, and Sustainable Development Goal 5.

170. The Secretariat has also engaged in various virtual events, where the GCF updated Gender Policy continues to be presented to various audiences. These include, inter alia, a Commonwealth NDC Webinar Series, two side events at the sixty-sixth session of the Commission on the Status of Women (one of which was focused on indigenous women), and engagement in events/expert group meetings for the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Women Action Towards Economic Development (United Republic of Tanzania), United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, and at the Global Gender Summit of the Multilateral Development Bank Gender Summit Beyond Barriers: Women's Access to Climate Finance (a summit in collaboration with the CDB, EBRD, African Development Bank, Inter-American Development Bank and European Investment Bank). The Secretariat has also engaged with, and provided guidance to, AEs as they develop their gender assessments and Gender Action Plans as part of the funding proposals submitted to GCF. Furthermore, the Secretariat has produced a video to guide the mainstreaming of gender in adaptation planning, which presents an overview of the GCF updated Gender Policy, explains entry points for mainstreaming gender in adaptation planning, and discusses how to address gender requirements in a NAP proposal to GCF.

8.1 Revised Environmental and Social Policy of GCF

171. By decision B.07/02, paragraph (c), the Board adopted on an interim basis the International Finance Corporation's Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability as the GCF environmental and social safeguards (ESS) standards. By paragraph (d) of the same decision the Board resolved that GCF should develop a set of ESS Standards that are tailored to GCF as a climate change fund, based on the interim standards. The COP also has issued guidance to GCF with regard to the development of ESS (UNFCCC decision 9/CP.20, annex, para. 21).

172. By decision B.BM-2021/18, the Board adopted the Revised Environmental and Social Policy, which is an integral component of the GCF environmental and social management system (ESMS), a broad operational framework for achieving improvements in environmental and social outcomes while addressing any unintended adverse impacts of GCF-financed activities. The ESS standards are key components of the ESMS in that they set out the requirements of the ESMS and the Environmental and Social Policy.

173. Furthermore, the Board, by decision B.23/02, paragraphs (g) and (e), requested the Secretariat to proceed with development of the GCF ESS, based on the approach presented in the annex to document GCF/B.23/21/Add.02, section 4.1, titled "GCF interim environmental and social safeguards with revisions and enhancements" and approved the budget for its development. A consulting firm (Mott MacDonald) was procured to assist the Secretariat in the

development of the ESS. The development process is divided into three phases, and the first two phases have been completed. Each of the three phases incorporates a public consultation and stakeholder engagement event. Phase 3 of the development process will be completed in the second half of 2022, and the new ESS standards are targeted for consideration by the GCF Board in 2023.

174. The Secretariat continues to conduct its environmental and social due diligence on activities proposed for funding. The environmental and social risk categories of the funding proposals approved by the Board were as follows: (i) at B.30: category A/I-1 = 1/0; category B/I-2 = 4/6; and category C/I-3 = 2/0; (ii) at B.31: category A/I-1 = 0/0; category B/I-2 = 1/1; and category C/I-3 = 0/0; and (iii) at B.32: category A/I-1 = 1/0; category B/I-2 = 0/1; and category C/I-3 = 2/0. Monitoring and review in relation to the environmental and social performance of the GCF-financed activities is also being carried out by the Secretariat through its review of the annual performance reports. Furthermore, the Secretariat continues to provide safeguards-related advice to AEs and engage with partners and other organizations in the sharing of experience, including the implementation of good practices. The Secretariat also published an updated sustainability guidance note on the topic of designing and ensuring meaningful stakeholder engagement on GCF-financed activities.²⁶

175. To reaffirm its commitment to addressing sexual exploitation, sexual abuse and sexual harassment (SEAH), GCF adopted the Revised Environmental and Social Policy. This was adopted to ensure that SEAH provisions as regards the conduct of SEAH risk assessment, management of identified risks and impacts, establishment of victim-centred reporting and response protocols and modalities to provide timely services and redress to victims are well integrated into the Environmental and Social Policy. The Revised Environmental and Social Policy is applied to all GCF-financed activities considered by the Board from B.32 onwards.

8.2 GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy

176. By UNFCCC decision 4/CP.20, paragraph 4, the COP requested operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to consider the recommendation of the Adaptation Committee, which encouraged GCF, the GEF, and the Adaptation Fund to enhance consideration of local, indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices and their integration into relevant aspects of GCF operations. Furthermore, by decision 6/CP.26, the COP “[e]ncourage[ed] the Board to further clarify the role of data and information from, inter alia, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and traditional, local and indigenous knowledge and practices in the assessment of concept notes, project preparation funding applications and funding proposals”.

8.2.1 Consideration of indigenous knowledge

177. In its review of projects under implementation, the Secretariat has continued to capture examples of good practices from different projects with a view to providing a profile of the extent to which local, indigenous and traditional knowledge is reflected in GCF-funded activities. Furthermore, the Secretariat has had internal cross-divisional discussions on different forms of knowledge and science including, inter alia, traditional, local and indigenous knowledge and practices. This matter is also to be taken up by the Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group, and will be considered by the group as it develops the first workplan.

8.2.2 Integration of considerations related to indigenous peoples into GCF operations

²⁶ See <https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/sustainability-guidance-stakeholder-engagement-may2022.pdf>

178. Since the adoption of the Indigenous Peoples Policy by decision B.19/11, GCF has undertaken work towards incorporating considerations related to indigenous peoples into its decision-making, with all funding proposals reviewed for consistency with the policy requirements and objectives. Such considerations are geared to ensure that indigenous peoples present in areas where GCF-financed activities are implemented are fully informed, consulted and provided with opportunities to participate in the project/programme. Proposed projects/programmes therefore consider potential impacts to indigenous peoples and local communities, ensuring meaningful consultation and, where appropriate, their free, prior and informed consent. Projects under implementation are similarly reviewed.

179. The Indigenous Peoples' Advisory Group (IPAG) was established at the end of 2021 and has had its first informal meeting (virtual). The mandated indigenous peoples' self-selection process resulted in the filling of three IPAG seats and three alternate seats. The IPAG is providing advice on filling the empty seat and alternate seat. The advisory group is tasked with providing advice to the indigenous peoples' focal points, NDAs, AEs and executing entities on GCF-financed activities affecting indigenous peoples, reviewing the implementation and monitoring of the policy and providing guidance and advice to the Board as may be requested. As a first step, it will integrate these tasks into its first workplan, which it has already begun to discuss.

IX. Privileges and immunities

180. [Placeholder for update and biennial report on the privileges and immunities]

X. Recommendations of the Independent Redress Mechanism

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

10.1 Overview of grievances received and processed by accredited entities with the GCF for the calendar year 2020

182. In consultation with the IRM, the Secretariat revised the Annual Performance Report (APR) template for the 2020 calendar year pertaining to activities related to grievance redress mechanisms of AEs that are implementing GCF projects. APRs are submitted by AEs and document progress on project activities and objectives. At the suggestion of the IRM, the 2020 APR AEs on (i) activities undertaken to disseminate information about AE or project-level grievance redress mechanisms as well as the GCF IRM; and (ii) the number, status and description of grievances reported. As this is self-reported data, the IRM cannot guarantee the accuracy of responses or draw any conclusions on the nature, operations or functioning of individual grievance redress mechanisms.

183. In the first year of collecting and analysing this data, the IRM notes that in 2020, AEs reported receiving 275 complaints or grievances. Of these, 245 have been marked as resolved and 30 are still pending. Grievances have been recorded by both IAEs and DAEs and cover a wide range of issues including access to information, impacts to environment, property, land

and livelihoods, and selection of beneficiaries. Grievances are submitted by various stakeholders such as community members, indigenous peoples, contractors, and local businesses.

184. The IRM is encouraged by the reporting on grievances handled by AEs, demonstrating in a practical sense what the 'Ecosystem of Grievance Mechanisms' could achieve in expanding access to remedy and recourse. The IRM continues to collaborate with grievance redress mechanism colleagues in IAEs and DAEs, to build capacity and improve the operation of mechanisms at every level.

10.2 Self-initiated inquiry FP001 (Peru)

185. In the exercise of its functions under paragraph 12 of its terms of reference,²⁷ which allow for self-initiated proceedings by the IRM if certain conditions are met, the IRM commenced a preliminary inquiry into information received about potential mis-categorization and lack of free, prior and informed consent in GCF project FP001 (Peru). The IRM found that there was prima facie evidence that the conditions set out in its terms of reference for initiating an investigation were met but it did not initiate proceedings in view of an undertaking given by the Secretariat on 1 May 2019 to implement several remedial actions. The IRM continues to monitor the outcomes of its preliminary inquiry into FP001. Out of the four remedial actions of the Secretariat, three have been completed: the issuance of guidance on free, prior and informed consent requirements; the issuance of guidance on risk categorization for projects involving indigenous peoples; and the completion of a legal assessment/opinion examining the potential impacts of the creation of the Áreas de Conservación Ambiental (ACA), or conservation areas, on collective land rights of the indigenous peoples who are part of the project. The IRM continues to monitor the fourth undertaking, which is for the Secretariat to ensure that the consent documentation submitted by Profonanpe for the establishment of the ACA is complete and compliant with the guidance. The IRM received progress reports from the GCF Secretariat on 30 June 2021 and 15 December 2021 indicating that there had been no update regarding the establishment of the ACA due to the COVID-19 restrictions that have not allowed the project to organize participative processes and consultations. The Secretariat has granted an extension of the project period through 2023, and the IRM will continue to monitor progress on the fourth undertaking until the ACA is established. Notwithstanding delays in this fourth action item, within a relatively short time frame, significant institutional and project-level improvements have been made based on the recommendations of the IRM, thus averting a dispute that might otherwise have lingered and escalated to become a reputational risk to GCF.

10.3 Complaint relating to FP043 (Morocco)

186. In August 2021, the IRM closed its complaint relating to FP043, following a satisfactory, mediated, and participatory dispute resolution process including complainants and relevant stakeholders. The complaint, received in February 2020, raised concerns regarding the alleged insufficiency of the community consultations conducted and the alleged lack of information provided to complainant(s) and others affected by this project. The complaint was declared eligible for further processing, and in June 2020, the parties agreed to engage in a problem-solving process. The COVID-19 pandemic, and more specifically GCF-wide restrictions on travelling to Morocco, resulted in delays in the processing of this case. Nonetheless, in 2021 the IRM was able to facilitate a series of virtual meetings with the different parties and helped organize an in-person meeting between project affected people (including the complainant),

²⁷ <https://irm.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/bbm-2017-10-decision-board-updated-terms-reference-independent-redress-mechanism-revised.pdf>

Moroccan authorities, and staff of the IRM and EBRD. The meetings resulted in the signing of a problem-solving agreement and the complainant communicated their satisfaction with the outcomes of the process. The complainant further requested the proceedings be terminated, with full understanding that the IRM would not be involved in the monitoring of agreements reached by the parties. With that, and with the consent of all parties involved, the IRM declared the case to be closed.

10.4 Complaint relating to FP146 (Nicaragua)

187. In June 2021, the IRM received a complaint relating to FP146. The complainant(s), while welcoming the objectives of the project, alleged that the project would harm indigenous and Afro-descendant communities as (1) prior to the approval of the project, there was no proper consultation with communities, including no free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC); (2) the project would lead to environmental degradation and attacks by armed non-indigenous settlers; (3) the AE's actions do not seem to comply with GCF policies, especially on participation and information disclosure; (4) the GCF Board conditions placed on the project, especially relating to the implementation of FPIC and to the selection of independent third-party monitor(s), will not be defined and complied with effectively; and (5) the executing entity will not fulfil its obligations in the implementation of the Bio-CLIMA project (more details about the complaint can be found in the eligibility determination report). The complainant(s) requested confidentiality, and the IRM granted confidentiality in accordance with its TOR and procedures and guidelines and as a result of its own continuous retaliation risk assessment. The complaint was declared eligible by the IRM on 21 July 2021, and the case proceeded with the Initial Steps phase, whereby the IRM explored the options of problem-solving and compliance review with the complainant(s) and other stakeholders. After an initial round of meetings, all parties expressed their willingness to explore problem-solving under the facilitation of the IRM. At the conclusion of this phase (extended to 180 days from the original 60 days), parties were unable to reach an agreement on substantive matters relating to the framework and process design of a dialogue before the deadline. On 17 January 2022, the IRM referred the complaint to compliance review for further processing. Subsequently, the IRM requested the GCF Secretariat to provide a response to the complaint and this was submitted on 3 March 2022. Having received the response, the IRM undertook its compliance appraisal process culminating in a compliance appraisal report, published on 24 March 2022. The IRM has commenced a compliance investigation to further assess the three issues set out at the end of the compliance report and reach a final finding on the issues.

10.5 Reconsideration requests

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

10.6 Pre-cases

189. The IRM received six pre-cases during the reporting period, five of which were subsequently closed, and one of which is still under review. Pre-cases are communications from external third parties that may mature into complaints or reconsideration requests.

XI. Reports from the Independent Evaluation Unit

190. The COP, by UNFCCC decision 5/CP.19, paragraph 5, requested the Board to report on implementation of the arrangements between the COP and GCF in its annual reports to the COP. By the same decision, at paragraph 20 of the annex, the COP stipulated that GCF reports should include those of the IEU, including for the purposes of the periodic reviews of the Financial Mechanism.

11.1 Independent evaluation of the GCF's country ownership approach

191. In accordance with decision B.21/11, the IEU conducted an independent evaluation of the GCF's country ownership approach. The assessment was completed in time for submission to B.24. This evaluation was again considered in the B.27 agenda, although the item was not opened during that meeting. Ahead of B.28, the evaluation was transmitted to the Board as a draft decision between meetings for approval. The full evaluation report, executive summary and relevant communications and outreach products are available on the IEU web pages.²⁸

192. As per decision B.30/11 relating to the evaluations completed by the IEU, the members and alternate members of the Board were invited to make submissions on five IEU evaluations, including this evaluation of the GCF country ownership approach. A summary of the Board's views on the evaluation was prepared by the IEU and annexed to the 2021 IEU Annual Report. The evaluation was again included in the provisional agenda for B.31 held in March 2022 but was not opened during that meeting

11.2 Independent evaluation of the GCF's environmental and social safeguards and the environmental and social management system

193. The IEU, in 2020, conducted an independent evaluation of the GCF's ESS and ESMS, in accordance with decision B.21/11. The assessment looked at how well GCF fulfils its obligation to manage all environmental and social risks and performance associated with its climate change activities. The final evaluation report was submitted in time for B.25. The evaluation was concluded in time for B.25, and was again considered in the B.27 agenda; however, the item was not opened during that meeting. Ahead of B.28, the evaluation was transmitted to the Board as a draft decision between meetings for approval. The full evaluation report, executive summary and relevant communications and outreach products are available on the IEU web pages.²⁹ As per decision B.30/11 relating to the evaluations completed by the Independent Evaluation Unit, the members and alternate members of the Board were invited to make submissions on five IEU evaluations, including this evaluation of the GCF ESS and ESMS. A summary of the Board's views on the evaluation was prepared by the IEU and annexed to the 2021 IEU Annual Report. The evaluation was included in the provisional agenda for B.31 held in March 2022 but was not opened during that meeting.

11.3 Independent assessment of the GCF's simplified approval process pilot scheme

194. In 2020, the IEU conducted a rapid assessment of the GCF's SAP pilot scheme, in accordance with decision B.24/06. This assessment examined whether the SAP modality provides simpler and accelerated access to GCF resources. The final evaluation report was

²⁸ <https://ieu.greenclimate.fund/evaluation/coa2019>.

²⁹ <https://ieu.greenclimate.fund/evaluation/ess2020>

submitted in time for B.26. The final evaluation report, relevant summaries and communications products are available on the IEU web pages.³⁰

195. The SAP evaluation was among the four IEU evaluations that had been added to the B.28 provisional agenda, although it remained unopened during that meeting. However, the IEU was able to present the key findings and recommendations from this evaluation in a consultation session convened by the Co-Chairs on 1 March 2021, prior to B.28. The evaluation was discussed at B.30 held in October 2021 and noted by the Board in decision B.30/02.

11.4 Independent synthesis of the GCF's accreditation function

196. The IEU also conducted an independent synthesis of the GCF's accreditation function in 2020, in accordance with decision B.24/06. The report of this synthesis was submitted to the Board for consideration at B.26. The synthesis report, as well as the supporting summaries and communications products, are available on the IEU web pages.³¹

197. As per decision B.30/11 relating to the evaluations completed by the IEU, the members and alternate members of the Board were invited to make submissions on five IEU evaluations, including this synthesis of the GCF accreditation function. A summary of the Board's views on the synthesis was prepared by the IEU and annexed to the 2021 IEU Annual Report. The evaluation was included in the provisional agenda for B.31 held in March 2022. In decision B.31/06, the Board took note of the findings and recommendations of the synthesis.

11.5 Independent evaluation of the relevance and effectiveness of GCF's investments in the small island developing States

198. In October 2020, the IEU completed an evaluation of the relevance and effectiveness of GCF's investments in the SIDS, in accordance with decision B.24/06. The IEU submitted the final evaluation report to the Board ahead of B.27.

199. The final evaluation report, all briefs and communications products are available on the IEU web pages.³² The evaluation was included in the B.31 provisional agenda and was opened and discussed during B.31, where the Board took note of the evaluation report.

11.6 Independent evaluation of the adaptation portfolio and approach of GCF

200. The IEU conducted an independent evaluation of the adaptation portfolio and approach of GCF, in accordance with decision B.24/06. The evaluation examined what is required for GCF to contribute to a paradigm shift in adaptation. This evaluation commenced in February 2020 and its final report was submitted for the consideration of the Board at B.28, held in March 2021.

201. The evaluation was included in the B.31 agenda and was opened and discussed during B.31, held in March 2022. In decision B.31/13, the Board took note of the findings and recommendation of the evaluation and provided guidance to the Secretariat. The final evaluation report, all briefs and communications products are available on the IEU web pages.³³

³⁰ <https://ieu.greenclimate.fund/evaluation/sap2020>.

³¹ <https://ieu.greenclimate.fund/evaluation/accred2020>.

³² <https://ieu.greenclimate.fund/evaluation/sids2020>.

³³ <https://ieu.greenclimate.fund/evaluation/Priv2021>.

11.7 Rapid assessment of the GCF's request for proposal modality

202. In 2021, the IEU, in accordance with decision B.27/08, conducted and delivered a rapid assessment of the GCF RFP modality. The RFP modality is a key access instrument of GCF to mobilize the private sector. The assessment examines the efficiency and effectiveness of the RFP modality by assessing all four pilot programmes under this modality, namely: EDA pilot programme, pilot programme to support MSMEs, mobilizing funds at scale and REDD+ RBPs.

203. This evaluation commenced in January 2021 and was submitted for B.29, held in June 2021. The final evaluation report, all briefs and communications products are available on the IEU web pages.³⁴ As per decision B.30/11 relating to the evaluations completed by the IEU, the members and alternate members of the Board were invited to make submissions on five IEU evaluations, including this evaluation of the GCF RFP modality. A summary of the Board's views on the evaluation was prepared by the IEU and annexed to the 2021 IEU Annual Report. The evaluation was included in the provisional agenda for B.31 held in March 2022 but was not opened during that meeting.

11.8 Independent evaluation of the GCF approach to the private sector

204. In 2021, the IEU commenced an independent evaluation of the approach of GCF to the private sector, in accordance with decision B.27/08. The IEU's previous evaluative and learning work had shown that GCF continues to face challenges in attracting and engaging the private sector, particularly in adaptation. The evaluation report was submitted to the Board in time for B.30. The final evaluation report, all briefs and communications products are available on the IEU web pages.³⁵

205. As per decision B.30/11 relating to the evaluations completed by the IEU, the members and alternate members of the Board were invited to make submissions on five IEU evaluations, including this evaluation of the GCF's approach to the private sector. A summary of the Board's views on the evaluation was prepared by the IEU and annexed to the 2021 IEU Annual Report. The evaluation was included in the provisional agenda for B.31 held in March 2022 but was not opened during that meeting. In decision B.32/06, the Board took note of the findings and recommendations of the evaluation, along with the Secretariat's management response. In the same decision, the Board requested the IEU to present a management action report to the Board for this evaluation no later than one year following the adoption of this decision, in line with the Evaluation Policy of the GCF.

11.9 Independent evaluation of the relevance and effectiveness of GCF's investments and approach in the least developed countries

206. In accordance with decision B.27/08, the IEU launched in 2021 its independent evaluation of the relevance and effectiveness of GCF's investments and approach in the LDCs. This evaluation is part of the IEU's concerted effort to examine the relevance and effectiveness of the GCF investments in particularly vulnerable countries, which include the SIDS, LDCs and African States as defined by the Governing Instrument.

207. The evaluation was submitted to the Board in advance of B.30. The evaluation report was included in the B.31 agenda and was opened and discussed during B.31. The Board

³⁴ <https://ieu.greenclimate.fund/evaluation/RFP2021>.

³⁵ <https://ieu.greenclimate.fund/evaluation/Priv2021>.

subsequently took note of the evaluation report during B.31. The final evaluation report, all briefs and communications products are available on the IEU web pages.³⁶

11.10 Second performance review of GCF

208. The Board launched the second performance review (SPR) of the GCF in decision B.BM-2021/11 on 10 June 2021. The scope of the SPR is to assess the progress made by GCF both in delivering on its mandate and in terms of its strategic and operational priorities, as outlined in the USP, as well as to assess GCF's performance in promoting a paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate resilient development pathways during the GCF-1 programming period.

209. The SPR will consider several key areas, among others:

- (a) Institutional architecture and performance;
- (b) Quality of implementation, and effectiveness and performance of the portfolio;
- (c) Cost-effectiveness of implementation; and
- (d) Coherence and complementarity within the climate finance landscape; gender considerations.

210. The IEU has made progress on the following deliverables contributing to the SPR:³⁷

- (a) Forward-looking performance review management action report: As stipulated in GCF Evaluation Policy, the Board receives management action reports (MAR) prepared by the IEU. MARs track the progress made in adoption of recommendations contained in IEU evaluations. In preparing this MAR, the IEU considered the Secretariat's management response to the GCF Forward-looking Performance Review (FPR) (GCF/B.24/10). The MAR was shared with the Board in time for B.31 and was annexed to the 2021 IEU Annual Report (GCF/B.31/Inf.09, appendix VI);
- (b) Synthesis study: The IEU conducted a full synthesis study of documents covering and/or relevant to GCF-1, including nearly 200 reports submitted to the Board and grey and peer-reviewed literature. Where possible, the Synthesis Study compares lessons learned during GCF-1 with lessons learned from the IRM. The Synthesis Study examines the sufficiency and credibility of evidence to inform the SPR's questions and may inform the SPR's final report, including its findings and recommendations. On 15 March, at the request of the GCF developing country constituency, the IEU provided a debrief to its members. It also presented a side event on the Synthesis Study's key findings. The IEU presented this report to the Board at B.31;
- (c) Rapid assessment of the progress of the GCF's USP 2020–2021: The IEU also conducted a rapid assessment of the progress of the GCF's USP. It independently assessed progress and projections for the effective delivery of the GCF's USP. It also provides insights into the USP's policy implications, measurement and reporting. The report was submitted at B.32; and
- (d) SPR approach paper: During the reporting period, the SPR team prepared the SPR approach paper to outline the work to be undertaken in the SPR. This includes an illustration of the methodological approach, expected schedule, key evaluation questions, and an identification of country case studies. The approach is informed by the findings of the abovementioned Synthesis study and the Rapid assessment of the progress of the GCF's USP 2020–2021.

³⁶

³⁷ <https://ieu.greenclimate.fund/evaluation/second-performance-review-spr-green-climate-fund>

11.11 Independent synthesis of direct access in GCF

211. In accordance with decision B.30/10, the IEU also commenced in 2022 an independent synthesis of direct access in GCF as part of its Board-approved 2022 workplan. The independent synthesis of direct access in GCF aims to examine direct access by implementing an in-depth analysis of available data and evidence, a literature review and a synthesis of existing evaluations and analyses from the IEU, the GCF Secretariat and external consultants. In the reporting period, the evaluation team prepared the approach paper that includes a ‘policy-based’ theory of change for GCF’s direct access, based on relevant Board decisions, COP guidance, the GCF’s direct access project portfolio, and potential evaluation questions. As the evaluation progresses, evaluation briefs and summaries will become available on the direct access evaluation page of the IEU microsite.³⁸ The final evaluation report will be submitted at B.35, the first Board meeting to take place in 2023.

11.12 Independent evaluation of the relevance and effectiveness of GCF’s investments in the African States

212. In accordance with decision B.30/10, the IEU launched its independent evaluation of the relevance and effectiveness of the GCF’s investments in the African States in 2022. This evaluation is part of the IEU’s concerted effort to examine the relevance and effectiveness of GCF’s investments in particularly vulnerable countries, which include the SIDS, LDCs and African States as defined by the Governing Instrument.

213. It will consider the effectiveness and efficiency in reducing the vulnerability of local communities and local livelihoods to the effects of climate change, and whether these impacts are likely to be sustained. The approach paper that outlines the evaluation framework was prepared in May 2022. As the evaluation progresses, briefs and summaries will become available on the African States evaluation page of the IEU microsite.³⁹

11.13 Learning-oriented Real-time Impact Assessment programme

214. In the period from August to October 2021, the IEU’s Learning-Oriented Real-Time Impact Assessment (LORTA) programme organized and delivered an eight-week impact evaluation virtual design workshop. Following the conclusion of the workshop, four GCF projects newly entered the long-term engagement with the IEU in capacity-building activities for impact evaluations. These projects and impact evaluations will be implemented by DAEs in Barbados, Mexico, Nepal and Senegal. Three inception workshops (aimed at lining up impact evaluations) were held for Barbados, Mexico and Nepal in early 2022. As a major milestone for the LORTA team, the very first impact evaluation report by LORTA was finalized jointly with UNDP for the GCF project in Malawi (FP002). Baseline data collection and baseline reports were finalized for Bangladesh, Guatemala and Zambia. The yearly (inception) workshop and synthesis reports for 2021 were published in the reporting period, as well as the short portfolio brief that outlines the key impact evaluations that are being implemented to measure the effectiveness of GCF’s investments across different continents. Additionally, the LORTA webpage⁴⁰ is being updated to reflect the most recent LORTA activities and outputs. LORTA has been also active in establishing new partnerships, especially with DAEs to collaborate on impact

³⁸ <https://ieu.greenclimate.fund/evaluation/DA2022>

³⁹ <https://ieu.greenclimate.fund/AFR2022>

⁴⁰ <https://ieu.greenclimate.fund/evaluation/lorta>

evaluations, with a specific focus on establishing capacities in quantitative approaches and measurements.

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

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

- (a) Actions taken by GCF in response to guidance received from the COP at its twenty-sixth session (COP 26) and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its third session (CMA 3) (presented in tables 2 and 3);
- (b) Actions taken by GCF in response to guidance received from the COP at its twenty-fifth session (COP 25) and the CMA at its second session (CMA 2) that is still relevant for action and reporting (presented in table 4); and
- (c) Report on the implementation of arrangements between the COP and GCF (presented in table 6).

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

12.14 Guidance from the twenty-sixth session of the Conference of the Parties and the third session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement

217. Progress in implementing the guidance contained in UNFCCC decision 6/CP.26 is provided in table 2. Progress in implementing guidance from UNFCCC decision 11/CMA.3 is provided in table 3.

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

Conference of Parties guidance	Progress in responding to the guidance
Policy matters	
<p>Notes the significant number of remaining policy gaps, including updating the accreditation framework including approving the project-specific assessment approach, updating the simplified approval process, approving the policy on programmatic approaches, completing policies related to the investment framework, and addressing matters related to the Private Sector Facility and strategy, as well as outstanding matters from the rules of procedure of the Board, and urges the Board to prioritize closing the policy gaps as a matter of urgency and to explore diversifying its selection of financial instruments for</p>	<p>The Board continued to prioritize relevant items through its updated workplan.</p> <p>Specifically, a Board decision regarding the accreditation framework, including approving the project-specific assessment approach, was adopted at B.31; Board decisions on the simplified approval process and the Private Sector Strategy were adopted at B.32, as well as a decision addressing outstanding matters from the rules of procedure of the Board.</p> <p>As part of its decision at B.32 on addressing the COP26 guidance, the Board requested the Secretariat to present by B.34 an information paper for the consideration of the Board for diversifying its selection of financial instruments</p>



Conference of Parties guidance	Progress in responding to the guidance
<p>addressing climate risk including parametric insurance for climatic events.</p> <p>Decision 6/CP.26, para. 11.</p>	<p>for addressing climate risk, including parametric insurance for climatic events.</p> <p>GCF continues to develop draft policy papers to address the policy gaps related to the investment and operational frameworks in line with the Board workplan.</p>
Balance in the allocation of resources between adaptation and mitigation	
<p>Reiterates the request to the Board to continue efforts to maintain the balance in the allocation of resources between adaptation and mitigation.</p>	<p>The Secretariat continued to monitor actively the portfolio composition in view of achieving the balance between adaptation and mitigation projects.</p> <p>Following the funding proposals adopted at B.32 the current ratio between adaptation and mitigation in grant equivalent terms stands at 49:51, which in nominal terms corresponds to a ratio of 38:62.</p>
Privileges and immunities	
<p>Takes note of the engagement of the President of the Conference of the Parties on the matter of granting privileges and immunities for the Green Climate Fund and its officials and invites the Board to continue efforts to ensure that the Fund enjoys privileges and immunities as are necessary.</p> <p>Decision 6/CP.26, para. 12</p>	<p>The Board agreed to continue to discuss the matter, taking into account, inter alia, the previous guidance from COP25 and information provided by the Secretariat.</p> <p>GCF has continued its efforts to negotiate and finalize bilateral agreements with countries regarding the privileges and immunities of GCF. Since the submission of the tenth GCF report to the COP, GCF has entered into one further bilateral agreement on privileges and immunities (Burkina Faso). The total number of signed bilateral agreements regarding the privileges and immunities of GCF now stands at 28. GCF has entered into such agreements with the following countries: Antigua and Barbuda; Armenia; Barbados; Belize; Bhutan; Burkina Faso; Congo; Cook Islands; Dominica; Georgia; Grenada; Guyana; Honduras; Kiribati; Maldives, Micronesia (Federated States of); Mongolia; Montenegro; Namibia; Niue; Papua New Guinea; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Uruguay; Vanuatu; and Zambia.</p>
Complementarity and coherence	
<p>Welcomes the long-term vision (LTV) on complementarity, coherence and collaboration between the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility and requests the Board to enhance coherence and complementarity with other climate finance delivery channels with a view to enhancing the impact and effectiveness of its work.</p> <p>Decision 6/CP.26, para. 4</p>	<p>The Secretariat continued activities in line with decision B.13/12 and the operational framework on complementarity and coherence and the actions with respect to scaling up and joint work between the multilateral climate funds as well as on enhancing coherence and complementarity with other climate finance delivery channels and provided regular updates to the Board in the report on the activities of the Secretariat.</p> <p>The Annual Update on Complementarity and Coherence will be submitted by the Secretariat for consideration at B.34 and will be included in the addendum to the Report to COP.</p> <p>The secretariat further advanced efforts to strengthen collaboration with other climate funds. In particular, GCF</p>

Conference of Parties guidance	Progress in responding to the guidance
	has launched the LTV jointly with the GEF, developing and implementing a set of new joint initiatives under the LTV that would significantly enhance the complementarity and coherence between the two operating entities of the UNFCCC financial mechanism. The first joint progress report will be submitted to the governing bodies of the two institutions in 2022, respectively, at the sixty-second session of the GEF Council in June 2022 and at B.34.
Financing for forests and alternative approaches	
<p>Urges the Board to finalize in a timely manner its work related to the guidance and arrangements of the Conference of the Parties on financing for forests and alternative approaches as mandated by decision 7/CP.21, paragraphs 23–25.</p> <p>Decision 6/CP.26, para. 13</p>	<p>In accordance with the decision of the Board at B.32, the Secretariat is working on an information paper outlining the current approach on financing for forests and alternative approaches, to be submitted for consideration of the Board at B.33.</p>
Support relevant to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage	
<p>Takes note of the continued efforts of the Board to provide financial resources for activities relevant to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage in developing country Parties consistent with the existing investment results framework and funding windows and structures of the Green Climate Fund, including through the Project Preparation Facility and the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme.</p> <p>Decision 6/CP.26, para. 10</p>	<p>Consistent with previous guidance, GCF continued to provide support, including via PPF, Readiness Programme, and funding proposals.</p> <p>Information on support for activities relevant to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage is reported in the relevant section of the present report, including with respect to relevant IRMF indicators.</p> <p>The Secretariat continued to engage with the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts, consistent with decision B.13/11 and previous COP guidance.</p>
Technology	
<p>Encourages further collaboration and engagement between the Green Climate Fund, the Climate Technology Centre and Network and the Technology Executive Committee, through continued joint work, as well as collaboration on events, and taking into consideration elements related to gender mainstreaming and observer engagement.</p> <p>Decision 6/CP.26, para. 5</p>	<p>The GCF Secretariat continued engaging with CTCN and TEC in accordance with decisions B.13/11, B.14/02, and B.18/03 and previous and present guidance with a view to promote technology innovation, incubation, acceleration, growth, transfer, deployment and gender mainstreaming. This included active participation and contributions to the meetings and the development of technical documents of those bodies.</p> <p>The Secretariat is continuously seeking to engage in discussions with CTCN on the options of enhancing the quality of readiness proposals and their linkage with technology aspects in concept notes and funding proposals; strengthening NDE-NDA cooperation. The Secretariat also continued to liaise with TEC and CTCN on the developments of incubators and accelerators.</p>

TABLE 3: UPDATE ON PROGRESS IN ADDRESSING GUIDANCE RECEIVED FROM THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES SERVING AS THE MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE PARIS AGREEMENT AT ITS THIRD SESSION

CMA guidance	Progress in responding to the guidance
Support for mitigation proposals	
<p>Requests the Board to continue to enhance support for mitigation proposals, in line with the governing instrument and investment framework, that support countries in contributing to holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels.</p> <p>Decision 11/CMA.3, para. 6</p>	<p>The Board continued to provide support to mitigation in line with the investment framework and the GCF-1 targets.</p> <p>The amount of funding approved for mitigation proposals in the reporting period is USD 748 million, bringing the total amount of approved funding for mitigation proposals since GCF inception to USD 3.3 billion.</p>
Support for the implementation of adaptation projects and programmes	
<p>Requests the Board to continue to enhance support for the implementation of adaptation projects and programmes, in line with the governing instrument, informed by national adaptation plans and other voluntary adaptation planning processes, and adaptation communications, including those submitted as components of nationally determined contributions, as applicable, with a view to contributing to the global goal on adaptation to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change, and in line with the guiding principles and factors for determining terms of financial instruments.</p> <p>Decision 11/CMA.3, para. 8</p>	<p>GCF continued to provide support to adaptation in line with the investment framework and the GCF-1 targets.</p> <p>The amount of funding approved for adaptation proposals in the reporting period is USD 963 million, bringing the total amount of approved funding for adaptation proposals since GCF inception to USD 3.2 billion.</p>

12.2 Guidance from the twenty-fifth session of the Conference of the Parties and the second session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement

218. The progress in implementing the guidance contained in UNFCCC decision 12/CP.25 still relevant for action and reporting, is provided in table 4. Similarly, progress in implementing guidance from UNFCCC decision 6/CMA.2 is provided in table 5.

Table 4: Update on progress in addressing guidance received from the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fifth session

Conference of Parties guidance	Progress in responding to the guidance
Replenishment	
<p>Encourages further pledges and contributions towards the first formal replenishment period.</p> <p>Decision 12/CP.25, para. 4</p>	<p>GCF continues to mobilize resources to obtain further pledges and contributions for GCF-1, in accordance with the policy for contributions (decision B.24/02, annex I).</p> <p>As at 12 May 2022, 34 contributors had pledged USD 10 billion for GCF-1, including credits earned owing to early</p>

Conference of Parties guidance	Progress in responding to the guidance
	payment and/or encashment based on the GCF-1 reference exchange rate.
Also encourages contributing countries to confirm their pledges to the Green Climate Fund in the form of fully executed contribution agreements or arrangements as soon as possible. Decision 12/CP.25, para. 5	GCF continues to work with GCF-1 contributors to expedite contribution agreements. As at 12 May 2022, approximately USD 9.87 billion equivalent of the GCF-1 pledges had been converted into contribution agreements/arrangements, representing 100 per cent of the total nominal pledged amount.
Access to resources	
Reiterates the request to the Green Climate Fund to accelerate the disbursement of funds for already approved projects, including for readiness support, and provide detailed information on disbursement levels and measures taken in this regard in its report to the Conference of the Parties. Decision 12/CP.25, para. 6	The Secretariat has continued to expedite the conclusion of legal agreements to pave the way for project implementation and disbursements. As at 11 May 2022, disbursements to a total of USD 2.54 billion, excluding AE fees of USD 128 million, have been made, accounting for 37 per cent of the GCF funding for projects under implementation.
Privileges and immunities	
Takes note of the engagement of the President of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fifth session with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the matter of granting privileges and immunities for the Green Climate Fund and its officials through a possible institutional linkage between the United Nations and the Green Climate Fund, and requests the President to report on this engagement at its twenty-sixth session. Decision 12/CP.25, para. 9	As noted in the Tenth Report of GCF to the COP, the Board Co-Chairs, with the support of the Secretariat, remain available to provide any information and support required in the context of the engagement of the President of the COP at its twenty-fifth session with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Board has also not deliberated on the Secretariat's conclusions resulting from its exchange of preliminary views with the United Nations Secretariat on a potential linkage between the United Nations and GCF.

Table 5: Update on progress in addressing guidance received from the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its second session

CMA guidance	Progress in responding to the guidance
Encourages the Green Climate Fund to continue to enhance its support for adaptation and requests the Green Climate Fund to: (a) Swiftly conclude its work on guidance on the approach and scope for providing support to adaptation activities; and (b) Continue to enhance its support for the implementation of national adaptation plans, in line with Board decisions on enhancing readiness programming. Decision 6/CMA.2, para. 6 Decision 12/CP.25, para. 19	GCF continues to provide support for the formulation and implementation of national, subnational and sectoral adaptation plans. As of 30 April 2022, GCF had approved 82 adaptation planning proposals, with 30 more at various stages of the review process. At B.32, the Board took note of document GCF/B.32/07 titled "Guidance on the approach and scope for providing support to adaptation activities". No decision was taken on this matter at B.32. The Board is expected to consider this matter at B.33.

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

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

220. The arrangements specify elements to be included in the annual report of GCF to the COP starting from the twentieth session of the COP. Table 7 responds to these requirements or maps out where in the report the information requested is provided.

Table 6: Arrangements between the Conference of the Parties and GCF: Overview of reports on actions taken by GCF

Guidance received from the Conference of the Parties	Actions taken by GCF
<p><u>Arrangements with the COP</u> Requests the Board of the Green Climate Fund to report on the implementation of the arrangements referred to in paragraph 4 [of decision 5/CP.19] in its annual reports to the Conference of the Parties, starting at the twentieth session of the Conference of the Parties (December 2014).</p> <p>Decision 5/CP.19, para. 5</p>	<p>This report addresses this request.</p>
<p><u>Recommendations of the Independent Redress Mechanism</u> The GCF will include in its annual reports to the COP the recommendations of its Independent Redress Mechanism, and any action taken by the Board of the GCF in response to those recommendations.</p> <p>Decision 5/CP.19, annex, para. 9 Linked with decision 7/CP.20, para. 24</p>	<p>Section XI of this report addresses this request.</p>
<p><u>GCF reports to the COP</u> The GCF is to submit annual reports to the COP for its consideration. Such annual reports shall include information on the implementation of policies, programme priorities and eligibility criteria provided by the COP, including information on the extent to which the COP guidance has been adhered to by the Board of the GCF.</p> <p>Decision 5/CP.19, annex, para. 11 Linked with decision 6/CP.18, para. 5</p>	<p>This report addresses this request.</p>
<p><u>Information on activities approved to receive GCF funding</u> The GCF will include in its reports a synthesis of the different activities under implementation and a listing of the activities approved, as well as a financial report.</p>	<p>Annex VII lists the activities approved to receive GCF funding under:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme as at 30 April 2022 (tables 12–15);

Guidance received from the Conference of the Parties	Actions taken by GCF
<p>Decision 5/CP.19, annex, para. 12</p> <p>The GCF will also include in its reports information on all activities financed by the GCF.</p> <p>Decision 5/CP.19, annex, para. 13</p> <p><u>Resource allocation</u> The GCF will indicate in its reports actions it has undertaken to balance the allocation of resources between adaptation and mitigation activities under the Fund.</p> <p>Decision 5/CP.19, annex, para. 14 Linked with: Decision 4/CP.19, para. 9(a) Decision 6/CP.18, para. 7(b) Decision 3/CP.17, para. 8</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Project Preparation Facility as at 30 April 2022 (table 16); and - Projects and programmes under the adaptation and mitigation thematic windows of GCF as at 30 April 2022 (table 17). <p>The income of GCF for the year 2021 decreased by USD 0.7 billion (24%) compared to the 2020 figure. Following the successful replenishment exercise in 2019, contributors deposited a substantial portion of cash and promissory notes in 2020. The new contributions were the cause of the substantial increase in revenue in 2020. Programme implementation continued to gather pace in 2021, growing by 21 per cent compared to 2020. This growth coupled with the 24 per cent decline in revenue resulted in a 39 per cent decrease in the net income to USD 1.2 billion compared to USD 2 billion in 2020.</p> <p>GCF assets for 2021 increased by USD 1 billion over the 2020 figure (11 per cent) to close at USD 9.8 billion. The increase was mostly driven by new contributions in the forms of cash and promissory notes. On the other hand, the liabilities remained fairly the same resulting in a USD 1 billion increase in the total funds (12 per cent); annex IX contains the financial report and audited financial statements for 2021.</p> <p>As at B.32, the GCF portfolio allocation stands in grant equivalent terms at 49 per cent for adaptation (USD 3.2 billion) and 51 per cent (USD 3.3 billion) for mitigation. In nominal terms this corresponds to 38 per cent of funding going to into adaptation and 62 per cent to mitigation. The Board will continue to aim to maintain a balance between mitigation and adaptation over time as it considers further projects and programmes at its meetings.</p>
<p><u>Mechanisms to draw on expert and technical advice from UNFCCC thematic bodies</u> The GCF will also include information on the development and implementation of mechanisms to draw on appropriate expert and technical advice, including from the relevant thematic bodies established under the Convention, as appropriate.</p> <p>Decision 5/CP.19, annex, para. 15 Linked with decision 7/CP.21, para. 27</p>	<p>See section VI of this report, “Engagement with UNFCCC constituted bodies”.</p>
<p><u>Resource mobilization</u> The GCF is to provide information on resource mobilization and the available financial resources, including any replenishment processes, in its annual reports to the COP.</p> <p>Decision 5/CP.19, annex, para. 17(b) Linked with: Decision 7/CP.20, para. 5</p>	<p>See section 3.2 of this report, “Status of resources”, and annex IV for the pledge tracker.</p> <p>See status on available financial resources in annex IX which contains the audited financial statements 2020/statements of financial position and of comprehensive income.</p>



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

Annex I: List of members and alternate members to the Board of GCF as 1 June 2022

Table 7: Members and alternate members of the GCF Board as 1 June 2022

Members	Alternate members	Constituency/Regional group
Mr. Tlou Emmanuel Ramaru (South Africa) Policy Analyst Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism	Ms. Pacifica F. Ogola (Kenya) Secretary, Climate Change Directorate Ministry of Environment and Forestry	Developing country Parties from the African States
Mr. Wael Ahmed Kamal Aboul Magd (Egypt) Ambassador Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Mr. Antwi Boasiako Amoah (Ghana) Deputy director, Climate change adaptation and vulnerability Environmental Protection Agency	
Mr. Tanguy Guillaume Gahouma-Bakale (Gabon) Permanent Secretary National Climate Council	Mr. Hussein Alfa Nafu (Mali) Coordinator Africa Adaptation Initiative	
Ms. Ren Yan (China) Deputy Director Ministry of Finance	Ms. Kyunghee Kim (Republic of Korea) Director General Ministry of Economy and Finance	Developing country Parties from the Asia-Pacific States
Mr. Albara Tawfiq (Saudi Arabia) Policy Advisor Ministry of Energy	Ms. Paola Sherina A. Alvarez (Philippines) Assistant Secretary Department of Finance	
Mr. Nauman Bashir Bhatti (Pakistan) Director Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Mr. Ahmad Rajabi (Iran (Islamic Republic of)) Director Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
Mr. Karma Tshering (Bhutan) Chief, Policy and Planning Division Ministry of Agriculture and Forests	Ms. Isatou F Camara (Gambia) Deputy Director, Directorate of Development Planning Ministry of Finance	Developing country Parties from least developed country Parties
Ms. Nadia Spencer-Henry (Antigua and Barbuda) Debt Manager Ministry of Finance and Cooperate Governance	Mr. Teuea Toatu (Kiribati) Vice President & Minister for Finance and Economic Development	Developing country Parties from small island developing States
Ms. Ornela Çuçi (Albania) Deputy Minister Ministry of Tourism and Environment	Mr. Prelish Lal (Fiji) Climate Finance Officer Ministry of Economy	Developing country Parties not included in the regional groups and constituencies above
Ms. Marta Mulas Alcántara (Spain) Senior Advisor	Ms. Fiona Ralph (Ireland) Head of International Climate Finance Unit	Developed country Parties, Spain, Ireland, and New Zealand

Spanish Vice-Presidency and Ministry for Economy and Digitalization	Finance Ministry	
Mr. Jimmy Skenderovic (Luxembourg) Senior Advisor Ministry of Environment, Climate, and Sustainable Development	Mr. Tobias Von Platen-Hallermund (Denmark) Chief Advisor Department of Green Diplomacy and Climate at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Developed country Parties, Denmark, Luxembourg, and Netherlands
Mr. Jean-Christophe Donnellier (France) Inspector General French Treasury	Mr. Stéphane Cieniewski (France) Senior Advisor on Environment and Climate Directorate General of the Treasury	Developed country Parties, France
Ms. Ursula Fuentes (Germany) Head of Unit for Financing International Climate Action and Environmental Protection, Multilateral Development Banks Foreign Affairs Office	Mr. Simon Stumpf (Germany) Senior Policy Officer Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	Developed country Parties, Germany
Mr. Kitamura Toshihiro (Japan) Deputy Director-General/Deputy Assistant Minister, International Cooperation Bureau Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Mr. Sugio Toru (Japan) Senior Negotiator for Climate Change, Climate Change Division Ministry of Finance	Developed country Parties, Japan
Mr. Hans Olav Ibrek (Norway) Policy Director of Section for Energy and Climate Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ms. Anne Evjen (Norway) Senior Advisor Ministry of Climate and Environment	Developed country Parties, Norway and Iceland
Mr. Tom Bui (Canada) Director of Environment Global Affairs Canada	Ms. Katrijn Coppens (Belgium) Secretary of Embassy Directorate for Climate and Environment Federal Public Service Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Cooperation	Developed country Parties, Canada and Belgium
Ms. Gisella Berardi (Italy) Senior Advisor for Global Public Goods Ministry of Economy and Finance	Mr. José Delgado (Italy) Senior Climate Policy Advisor Austrian Federal Ministry of Finance	Developed country Parties, Italy, Austria, and Portugal
Mr. Stefan Denzler (Switzerland) Deputy Head of Multilateral Cooperation State Secretary for Economic Affairs	Mr. Jan Wahlberg (Finland) Ambassador for Climate Change at the Finnish Ministry for Foreign Affairs	Developed country Parties, Finland, Hungary, and Switzerland
Mr. Lars Roth (Sweden) Deputy Director, Division for Climate, Energy and Environment Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Mr. Anders Nyström (Sweden) Director Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Developed country Parties, Sweden
Ms. Sarah Metcalf (United Kingdom)	Mr. Conor Ritchie (United Kingdom) Head of Climate Multilaterals	Developed country Parties, United Kingdom



Head of Climate Finance and International Systems Dept at the UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) Department for International Development	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy	
Mr. Mathew Haarsager (United States) Deputy Assistant Secretary for MDB Operations and Policy Department of the Treasury	Mr. Kevin M. Adams (United States) Foreign Affairs Officer in the Department of State's Office of Global Change Department of State	Developed country Parties, United States
Nominations pending	Nominations pending	Developing country Parties from the Latin American and the Caribbean States

Annex II: References to decisions taken by the Board of GCF between the thirtieth meeting and the thirty-third meeting of the Board

Table 8: Compendiums of decisions taken at meetings of the Board

Document number	Document title
GCF/B.30/17	Decisions of the Board – thirtieth meeting of the Board, 4–7 October 2021. The compendium of decisions can be found here .
GCF/B.31/14	Decisions of the Board – thirty-first meeting of the Board, 28–31 March 2022. The compendium of decisions can be found here .
GCF/B.32/15	Decisions of the Board – thirty-second meeting of the Board, 16–19 May 2021. The compendium of decisions can be found here .

Table 9: Decisions approved between meetings between the thirtieth meeting and the thirty-third meeting of the Board

Decision number	Decision title
B.BM-2021/20	Decision of the Board on the status of approved funding proposals: Adding new host countries to FP128 (Arbaro Fund – “Sustainable Forestry Fund”)
B.BM-2021/21	Decision of the Board on the status of approved funding proposals: extension of deadline in respect of FP145 (RELIVE – Resilient LIVELihoods of vulnerable smallholder farmers in the Mayan landscapes and the Dry Corridor of Guatemala)
B.BM-2021/22	Decision of the Board on the Investigation Standards
B.BM-2021/23	Decision of the Board on the election of Co-Chairs of the Board for 2022
B.BM-2022/01	Decision of the Board on the performance review of members of the Independent Technical Advisory Panel
B.BM-2022/02	Decision of the Board on the accreditation of observer organizations
B.BM-2022/03	Decision of the Board on the dates and venue of the thirty-first meeting of the Board

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

I. Mandate

By decision B.13/11, the Board of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) decided to hold an annual meeting to enhance cooperation and coherence of engagement between the GCF and the constituted bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), in accordance with paragraph 70 of the Governing Instrument for the GCF.

II. The objective of the sixth meeting

The 2021 annual meeting focused on discussing how to further enhance the existing cooperation between the GCF and the constituted bodies of the UNFCCC in the light of the implementation of the updated Strategic Plan (USP) of the GCF for the period 2020–2023. Specifically, the discussions deliberated on key priorities of the Strategic Plan, including, but not limited to: i) strengthening country ownership; ii) enhancing support to adaptation and maintaining the balance between the mitigation and adaptation in the portfolio; iii) catalyzing private sector finance at scale; iv) and enhanced direct access.

III. Highlights and key outcomes

The sixth annual meeting was held virtually on 27 October 2021, prior to the twenty-sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to UNFCCC (COP26) (Glasgow, 31 October – 12 November 2021). The meeting was chaired by the Co-Chairs of the GCF Board and attended by the GCF's Secretary to the Board and Head of the Office of Governance Affairs. The meeting was also attended by the (Co)-Chairs, Vice-Chairs, and members of the following bodies: Adaptation Committee (AC), Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), Technology Executive Committee (TEC), Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN AB), Paris Committee on Capacity-Building (PCCB), and Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts (ExCom). The full list of participants is contained in Annex I.

At the start of the meeting, the Co-Chairs of the GCF Board provided a brief update on the implementation of the USP in the overall context of the first GCF replenishment (GCF-1) cycle, followed by a presentation by the GCF Secretariat, updating the representatives of the constituted bodies on the highlights of GCF support to developing countries to maintain momentum to achieve their Paris Agreement commitments in conjunction with the USP implementation, including in the light of the COVID-19 recovery.

In their statements and presentations, the representatives of the constituted bodies provided their remarks on the main achievements in the implementation of their respective workplans in the past year, including in the light of the upcoming COP26. In response to the two guiding

questions,¹ which were communicated prior to the meeting, the representatives pointed to several constituted body-led or affiliated processes as a potential platform to strengthen synergies with the GCF. Those included the Open National Adaptation Plan (NAP) initiative, Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) and action plans, the informal coordination group for capacity building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement (ICG), and an expert group under the ExCom, in addition to promoting capacity building efforts for accessing GCF resources and producing knowledge products such as technical papers. The table below summarizes the interventions made by the participants with regards to the potential areas of collaboration proposed during the meeting, specifically in relation to activities that can be implemented in 2022.

Table 1: Areas of Potential Collaboration between the GCF and the Constituted Bodies

Constituted Body	Areas of potential collaboration
LEG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore effective ways to assist LDCs in accessing funding for the NAP formulation and implementation through supporting the submission of the proposals to various funding windows of the GCF; increasing coherence in the vision and support for adaptation. GCF and LEG could further support LDCs in developing NAP implementation strategies and promoting direct connection to the GCF country programmes.
TEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GCF and TEC to continue to strengthen the linkages between the financial mechanism and technology mechanism, including in the context of building on the progress of the GCF readiness programme; aligning the future GCF programming with TNAs and TNA Action Plans; and operationalizing support for climate technology incubators and accelerators.
CTCN AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GCF and CTCN to explore enhanced collaboration by facilitating the transition of readiness support into GCF funding proposals; developing a programmatic approach with the emphasis on adaptation technologies and DAE support; and engaging on technology accelerators and incubators. GCF and CTCN to deliberate on the scope of collaboration in view of opening of the CTCN's new liaison office in Songdo. CTCN to implement an activity of its 2022 work programme to analyse its GCF portfolio of Readiness grants with views to identify lessons learned, gaps, and opportunities for operational improvement and further support to countries.
AC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GCF to contribute to AC's key deliverables, including updating the 2015 thematic report on navigating the landscape of support for

¹ 1) How could GCF and the constituted bodies strengthen synergies to better support developing countries in raising and realizing their NDC ambitions within the context of implementing the updated Strategic Plan, in line with the respective work plans of the constituted bodies? 2) What are the priorities of the constituted bodies that should inform the work of GCF in the light of COVID-19 recovery?



	<p>NAPs; methodologies for reviewing adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation support; dialogues at SB meetings on the progress in closing the capacity gaps identified in accessing adaptation funding; a synthesis report for recognizing adaptation efforts of the developing countries; and the AC paper on the capacity gaps in accessing adaptation funding.</p>
ExCom	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• GCF and ExCom to explore opportunities for continued collaboration in line with COP Decision 12/CP.25, whereby the COP invited the GCF Board to continue providing financial resources for activities relevant to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage in developing country Parties, to the extent consistent with the existing investment, results framework and funding windows and structures of the GCF, and to facilitate efficient access in this regard, and in this context to take into account the strategic workstreams of the five-year rolling workplan of the ExCom.
PCCB	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• GCF to provide inputs for the relevant PCCB's calls for submission such as one on experiences, good practices, lessons learned to enhance the ownership of developing countries; and on tools and methodologies for implementing capacity building in implementing the Paris Agreement.• GCF to participate in the PCCB's events during UNFCCC regional climate weeks.

Annex IV: Status of pledges and contributions made to GCF

Status of pledges for the GCF initial resource mobilization (IRM) as at 12 May 2022

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

(*In millions)

Contributors	IRM								
	Pledges		Confirmed Pledges		Disbursed Cash and Deposited Promissory Notes		Grant Equivalent ¹ of Confirmed Amount	Grant Equivalent ¹ of Pledged Amount	
	In Currency	USD eq. ²	In Currency	USD eq. ²	In Currency	USD eq. ²	USD eq. ²	Current FX ⁸	
Australia	AUD	200.4	187.3	200.4	187.3	200.4	187.3	187.3	150.1
Austria ³	EUR	26.0	34.8	26.0	34.8	26.0	34.8	34.8	28.8
Belgium	EUR	50.0	66.9	50.0	66.9	50.0	66.9	66.9	55.5
Belgium - Brussels	EUR	3.6	4.8	3.6	4.8	3.6	4.8	4.8	4.0
Belgium - Flanders	EUR	14.8	19.7	14.8	19.7	14.8	19.7	19.7	16.4
Belgium - Wallonia (1)	EUR	7.0	9.4	7.0	9.4	7.0	9.4	9.4	7.8
Belgium - Wallonia (2)	USD	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Bulgaria	EUR	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Canada (Grant)	CAD	168.0	155.1	168.0	155.1	168.0	155.1	155.1	134.1
Canada (Loans)	CAD	110.0	101.6	110.0	101.6	110.0	101.6	20.0	17.3
Canada (Cushions)	CAD	22.0	20.3	22.0	20.3	22.0	20.3	-	-
Chile	USD	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Colombia ⁷	USD	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Cyprus	EUR	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Czechia	CZK	110.0	5.3	110.0	5.3	110.0	5.3	5.3	5.0
Denmark	DKK	400.0	71.8	400.0	71.8	400.0	71.8	71.8	59.7
Estonia	EUR	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.1
Finland	EUR	80.0	107.0	80.0	107.0	80.0	107.0	107.0	88.8
France (Grant)	EUR	432.0	577.9	432.0	577.9	432.0	577.9	577.9	479.3
France (Loans)	EUR	285.0	381.3	285.0	381.3	285.0	381.3	105.1	87.2
France (Cushions)	EUR	57.0	76.3	57.0	76.3	57.0	76.3	-	-
France - City of Paris	EUR	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.1
Germany	EUR	750.0	1,003.3	750.0	1,003.3	750.0	1,003.3	1,003.3	832.0
Hungary	HUF	1,000.0	4.3	1,000.0	4.3	1,000.0	4.3	4.3	3.0
Iceland	USD	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Indonesia ⁴	USD	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Ireland	EUR	8.0	10.7	8.0	10.7	8.0	10.7	10.7	8.9
Italy	EUR	250.0	334.4	250.0	334.4	250.0	334.4	334.4	277.3
Japan	JPY	154,028.7	1,500.0	154,028.7	1,500.0	154,028.7	1,500.0	1,500.0	1,265.9
Latvia	EUR	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Liechtenstein	CHF	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Lithuania	EUR	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Luxembourg	EUR	35.0	46.8	35.0	46.8	35.0	46.8	46.8	38.8
Malta	EUR	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5
Mexico	USD	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Monaco	EUR	1.8	2.3	1.8	2.3	1.8	2.3	2.3	1.9
Mongolia ⁶	USD	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Netherlands	EUR	100.0	133.8	100.0	133.8	100.0	133.8	133.8	110.9
New Zealand	NZD	3.0	2.6	3.0	2.6	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.1
Norway	NOK	1,689.1	272.2	1,689.1	272.2	1,689.1	272.2	272.2	193.2
Panama	USD	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Poland	PLN	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Portugal	EUR	2.0	2.7	2.0	2.7	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.2
Republic of Korea ⁴	USD	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Romania	USD	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Russian Federation	USD	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Slovakia	USD	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Spain	EUR	120.0	160.5	120.0	160.5	120.0	160.5	160.5	133.1
Sweden	SEK	4,000.0	581.2	4,000.0	581.2	4,000.0	581.2	581.2	429.3
Switzerland	USD	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
United Kingdom ⁵	GBP	720.0	1,211.0	720.0	1,211.0	720.0	1,211.0	1,211.0	944.6
United States	USD	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
Viet Nam	USD	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total			8,310.8		8,310.8		8,310.8	7,856.6	6,602.0
IRM Unconfirmed Pledges									
Colombia	USD	5.2	5.2	-	-	-	-	-	5.2
Peru	USD	6.0	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	6.0
United States	USD	2,000.0	2,000.0	-	-	-	-	-	2,000.0
Total			2,011.2		-		-	-	2,011.2
Grant Total			10,322.0		8,310.8		8,310.8	7,856.6	8,613.2
EU Member States (Total)	USD		3,640.9		3,640.9		3,640.9	3,288.6	2,675.3

Notes:

- Grant equivalent is calculated based on the terms in Policies for Contributions as endorsed by the Board (decision B.24/02).
- United States dollars equivalent (USD eq.) based on the reference exchange rates established for the Pledging Conference in 2014 (GCF/BM-2015/Inf.01/Rev.01).
- The original pledge from Austria was announced in USD 25 million but signed in EUR 26 million. The amount shown as signed is calculated in accordance with ².
- Signed amount includes contributions made prior to GCF's High-Level Pledging Conference.
- Out of the United Kingdom's announced pledge of GBP 720 million, GBP 144 million is signed as a grant and GBP 576 million is signed as a capital contribution, as defined in its agreement.
- The Contribution Agreement was signed in USD equivalent to the pledged amount of MNT 90 million.
- The Contribution Agreement was signed in USD equivalent to the pledged amount of COP 900 million. The Amendment 1 to the Contribution Agreement was signed in USD.
- USD eq., based on the foreign exchange rate as at 31 March 2022. Depending on the rate at the time of conversion, the USD eq. amount will fluctuate accordingly.



Status of pledges for the GCF first replenishment (GCF-1) as at 12 May 2022

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

(*In millions)

Contributors	GCF-1									
	Pledges			Confirmed Pledges		Disbursed Cash and Deposited Promissory Notes		Grant Equivalent ¹ of Confirmed Amount	Grant Equivalent ¹ of Pledged Amount	
	In Currency	USD eq. ²	USD eq. ² with credits ³	In Currency	USD eq. ²	In Currency	USD eq. ²	USD eq. ²	Current FX ⁵	
Austria	EUR	130.0	146.4	152.5	130.0	146.4	80.0	90.1	146.4	144.2
Belgium	EUR	100.0	112.6	117.2	100.0	112.6	60.0	67.6	112.6	112.6
Belgium - Brussels Capital Region	EUR	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Belgium - Wallonia	EUR	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Bulgaria	EUR	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Canada (Grant)	CAD	168.0	126.3	128.4	168.0	126.3	168.0	126.3	126.3	134.1
Canada (Loan)	CAD	110.0	82.7	84.0	110.0	82.7	110.0	82.7	14.0	14.9
Canada (Cushion)	CAD	22.0	16.5	16.8	22.0	16.5	22.0	16.5	-	-
Denmark	DKK	800.0	120.7	126.0	800.0	120.7	800.0	120.7	120.7	120.7
Finland	EUR	100.0	112.6	116.7	100.0	112.6	26.3	29.6	112.6	110.9
France (Grant)	EUR	1,176.0	1,324.4	1,362.9	1,176.0	1,324.4	584.6	658.4	1,324.4	1,304.7
France (Loan)	EUR	310.0	349.1	359.3	310.0	349.1	-	-	87.2	85.9
France (Cushion)	EUR	62.0	69.8	71.9	62.0	69.8	-	-	-	-
Germany	EUR	1,500.0	1,689.3	1,689.3	1,500.0	1,689.3	550.0	619.4	1,689.3	1,664.1
Hungary	HUF	200.0	0.7	0.7	200.0	0.7	200.0	0.7	0.7	0.6
Iceland	USD	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	1.0	1.0	2.8	2.8
Indonesia	USD	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5
Ireland	EUR	16.0	18.0	18.7	16.0	18.0	8.0	9.0	18.0	17.8
Italy	EUR	300.0	337.9	337.9	300.0	337.9	16.0	18.0	337.9	332.8
Japan	JPY	164,870.1	1,500.0	1,521.2	164,870.1	1,500.0	82,435.0	750.0	1,500.0	1,355.0
Liechtenstein	CHF	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Luxembourg	EUR	40.0	45.0	46.3	40.0	45.0	15.0	16.9	45.0	44.4
Malta	EUR	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4
Monaco	EUR	3.8	4.2	4.4	3.8	4.2	3.0	3.4	4.2	4.2
Netherlands	EUR	120.0	135.1	140.1	120.0	135.1	60.0	67.6	135.1	133.1
New Zealand	NZD	15.0	10.0	10.6	15.0	10.0	15.0	10.0	10.0	10.4
Norway	NOK	3,600.0	417.5	433.7	3,600.0	417.5	2,029.8	235.4	417.5	411.7
Poland	USD	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Portugal	EUR	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Republic of Korea	USD	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	26.5	26.5	200.0	200.0
Romania	EUR	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.0
Russian Federation	USD	10.0	10.0	10.5	10.0	10.0	7.0	7.0	10.0	10.0
Slovakia	EUR	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.3	0.5	0.6	2.3	2.2
Slovenia	EUR	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Spain	EUR	150.0	168.9	176.5	150.0	168.9	126.0	141.9	168.9	166.4
Sweden	SEK	8,000.0	852.5	852.5	8,000.0	852.5	8,000.0	852.5	852.5	858.7
Switzerland	USD	150.0	150.0	155.5	150.0	150.0	75.0	75.0	150.0	150.0
United Kingdom	GBP	1,440.0	1,851.9	1,851.9	1,440.0	1,851.9	755.0	971.0	1,851.9	1,889.2
Grand Total			9,866.0	10,000.2		9,866.1		5,005.8	9,449.1	9,289.9
EU Member States (Total)	USD		5,493.4	5,579.7		5,493.4		2,700.6	5,161.7	5,106.9

Notes:

- Grant equivalent is calculated based on the terms in Policies for Contributions as endorsed by the Board (decision B.24/02).
- United States dollars equivalent (USD eq.) based on the reference exchange rates established for the First Replenishment (GCF/B.24/11).
- As per the Policy for Contribution approved at B.24 (decision B.24/02, annex I, para. 26), a notional credit has been applied to the pledges made by Contributors who have indicated to make payments in advance of the standard schedule.
- Subject to Parliamentary and Government approval.
- USD eq., based on the foreign exchange rate as at 31 March 2022. Depending on the rate at the time of conversion, the USD eq. amount will fluctuate accordingly.

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

As at 31 May 2022, the 148 countries listed below had selected national designated authorities (NDAs) or focal points to GCF.¹ NDAs and focal points are selected by governments to act as the core interface between a developing country and GCF.

1.	Afghanistan	27.	Chile
2.	Albania	28.	China
3.	Algeria	29.	Colombia
4.	Angola	30.	Comoros (the)
5.	Antigua and Barbuda	31.	Congo
6.	Argentina	32.	Cook Islands
7.	Armenia	33.	Costa Rica
8.	Azerbaijan	34.	Côte d'Ivoire
9.	Bahamas	35.	Cuba
10.	Bahrain	36.	Democratic People's Republic of Korea (the)
11.	Bangladesh	37.	Democratic Republic of the Congo (the)
12.	Barbados	38.	Djibouti
13.	Belize	39.	Dominica
14.	Benin	40.	Dominican Republic (the)
15.	Bhutan	41.	Ecuador
16.	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	42.	Egypt
17.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	43.	El Salvador
18.	Botswana	44.	Equatorial Guinea
19.	Brazil	45.	Eritrea
20.	Burkina Faso	46.	Eswatini
21.	Burundi	47.	Ethiopia
22.	Cabo Verde	48.	Fiji
23.	Cambodia	49.	Gabon
24.	Cameroon	50.	Gambia
25.	Central African Republic (the)	51.	Georgia
26.	Chad	52.	Ghana

¹ The list of NDAs and focal points designated to GCF, including their names and contact information, is available on the GCF website



53.	Grenada	86.	Moldova
54.	Guatemala	87.	Mongolia
55.	Guinea	88.	Montenegro
56.	Guinea-Bissau	89.	Morocco
57.	Guyana	90.	Mozambique
58.	Haiti	91.	Myanmar
59.	Honduras	92.	Namibia
60.	India	93.	Nauru
61.	Indonesia	94.	Nepal
62.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	95.	Nicaragua
63.	Iraq	96.	Niger (the)
64.	Jamaica	97.	Nigeria
65.	Jordan	98.	Niue
66.	Kazakhstan	99.	North Macedonia
67.	Kenya	100.	Oman
68.	Kiribati	101.	Pakistan
69.	Kuwait	102.	Palau
70.	Kyrgyzstan	103.	Panama
71.	Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)	104.	Papua New Guinea
72.	Lebanon	105.	Paraguay
73.	Lesotho	106.	Peru
74.	Liberia	107.	Philippines (the)
75.	Libya	108.	Republic of Korea (the)
76.	Madagascar	109.	Rwanda
77.	Malawi	110.	Saint Kitts and Nevis
78.	Malaysia	111.	Saint Lucia
79.	Maldives	112.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
80.	Mali	113.	Samoa
81.	Marshall Islands	114.	Sao Tome and Principe
82.	Mauritania	115.	Saudi Arabia
83.	Mauritius	116.	Senegal
84.	Mexico	117.	Serbia
85.	Micronesia (Federated States of)	118.	Seychelles
		119.	Sierra Leone
		120.	Singapore



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| 121. | Solomon Islands | 136. | Trinidad and Tobago |
| 122. | Somalia | 137. | Tunisia |
| 123. | South Africa | 138. | Turkmenistan |
| 124. | South Sudan | 139. | Tuvalu |
| 125. | Sri Lanka | 140. | Uganda |
| 126. | State of Palestine | 141. | Uruguay |
| 127. | Sudan | 142. | Uzbekistan |
| 128. | Suriname | 143. | Vanuatu |
| 129. | Syrian Arab Republic | 144. | Venezuela (Bolivarian
Republic of) |
| 130. | Tajikistan | 145. | Viet Nam |
| 131. | Tanzania | 146. | Yemen |
| 132. | Thailand | 147. | Zambia |
| 133. | Timor-Leste | 148. | Zimbabwe |
| 134. | Togo | | |
| 135. | Tonga | | |

Annex VI: List of entities accredited to GCF

Table 10: List of entities accredited to GCF as at 13 May 2022

Legal entity name	Acronym	Country	Entity type
Acumen Fund, Inc.	Acumen	United States of America	Direct (regional)
Africa Finance Corporation	AFC	Nigeria	International
African Development Bank	AfDB	Côte d'Ivoire	International
Agence Française de Développement	AFD	France	International
Agence luxembourgeoise pour la Coopération au Développement (Lux-Development S.A.) (known as "Luxembourg Development Cooperation Agency")	LuxDev	Luxembourg	International
Agency for Agricultural Development of Morocco	ADA_Morocco	Morocco	Direct (national)
Alternative Energy Promotion Centre	AEPC	Nepal	Direct (national)
Asian Development Bank	ADB	Philippines	International
Attijariwafa Bank	AWB	Morocco	Direct (regional)
Austrian Development Agency	ADA_Austria	Austria	International
Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social	BNDES	Brazil	Direct (national)
Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement (West African Development Bank)	BOAD	Togo	Direct (regional)
Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation	BT FEC	Bhutan	Direct (national)
BNP Paribas S.A.	BNP_Paribas	France	International
Caixa Economica Federal	CEF	Brazil	Direct (national)
Camco Management Limited	CAMCO	United Kingdom	International
Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre	CCCCC	Belize	Direct (regional)
Caribbean Development Bank	CDB	Barbados	Direct (regional)
Cassa depositi e prestiti S.p.A.	CDP	Italy	International
CDG Capital S.A.	CDG_Capital	Morocco	Direct (national)

Legal entity name	Acronym	Country	Entity type
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	CABEI	Honduras	Direct (regional)
Centre de Suivi Ecologique	CSE	Senegal	Direct (national)
CGIAR System Organization	CGIAR	France	International
China Clean Development Mechanism Fund Management Center	China_CDM_Fund	China	Direct (national)
Compañía Española de Financiación del Desarrollo	COFIDES	Spain	International
Conservation International Foundation	CI	United States of America	International
Corporación Andina de Fomento	CAF	Venezuela	Direct (regional)
CRDB Bank Plc	CRDB	United Republic of Tanzania	Direct (national)
Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank	CACIB	France	International
Department of Environment, Ministry of Health and Environment, Government of Antigua and Barbuda	DOE_ATG	Antigua and Barbuda	Direct (national)
Deutsche Bank AktienGesellschaft AG	DeutscheBank	Germany	International
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	GIZ	Germany	International
Development Bank of Southern Africa	DBSA	South Africa	Direct (regional)
Development Bank of the Philippines	DBP	Philippines	Direct (national)
Development Bank of Zambia	DBZ	Zambia	Direct (national)
Ecobank Ghana	Ecobank	Ghana	Direct (national)
Enabel (formerly Belgian Technical Cooperation - Cooperation Technique Belge)	Enabel	Belgium	International
Environmental Investment Fund	EIF	Namibia	Direct (national)
Environmental Project Implementation Unit, State Agency of the Ministry of Nature Protection, Armenia	EPIU	Armenia	Direct (national)
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	EBRD	United Kingdom	International



Legal entity name	Acronym	Country	Entity type
European Investment Bank	EIB	Luxembourg	International
Fiji Development Bank	FDB	Fiji	Direct (national)
Finanzas Y Negocios Servicios Financieros Limitada	FYNOSA	Chile	Direct (national)
Findeter	Findeter	Colombia	Direct (national)
Fondo Mexicano para la Conservación de la Naturaleza A.C.	FMCN	Mexico	Direct (national)
Fondo para la Acción Ambiental y la Niñez	FondoAcción	Colombia	Direct (national)
Fonds National pour L'Environnement	FNEC	Benin	Direct (national)
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	FAO	Italy	International
Foreign Environmental Cooperation Center of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment of China (formerly Foreign Economic Cooperation Office)	FECO	China	Direct (national)
Fundación Avina	FundaciónAvina	Panama	Direct (regional)
Fundo Brasileiro para a Biodiversidade	Funbio	Brazil	Direct (national)
HSBC Holdings plc and its subsidiaries	HSBC	United Kingdom	International
IDB Invest	IDB_Invest	United States of America	International
IDFC Bank Ltd	IDFCBank	India	Direct (national)
IL&FS Environmental Infrastructure and Services Limited	IEISL	India	Direct (national)
Infrastructure Development Bank of Zambia	IDBZ	Zimbabwe	Direct (national)
Infrastructure Development Company Limited	IDCOL	Bangladesh	Direct (national)
Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura	IICA	Costa Rica	Direct (regional)
Inter-American Development Bank	IDB	United States of America	International
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Development Association	WorldBank	United States of America	International

Legal entity name	Acronym	Country	Entity type
International Finance Corporation	IFC	United States of America	International
International Fund for Agricultural Development	IFAD	Italy	International
International Union for Conservation of Nature	IUCN	Switzerland	International
Jamaica Social Investment Fund	JSIF	Jamaica	Direct (national)
Japan International Cooperation Agency	JICA	Japan	International
JS Bank Limited	JSBank	Pakistan	Direct (national)
JSC TBC Bank	JSCTBC	Georgia	Direct (national)
KCB Bank Kenya Limited	KCB	Kenya	Direct (national)
Kemitraan bagi Pembaruan Tata Pemerintahan (Partnership for Governance Reform)	Kemitraan	Indonesia	Direct (national)
Korea Development Bank	KDB	Republic of Korea	Direct (national)
Korea International Cooperation Agency	KOICA	Republic of Korea	Direct (national)
Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau	KfW	Germany	International
La Banque Agricole (formerly Caisse Nationale de Credit Agricole du Senegal)	LBA	Senegal	Direct (national)
Land Bank of the Philippines	LandBank	Philippines	Direct (national)
Macquarie Alternative Assets Management Limited	MAAML	Australia	International
Micronesia Conservation Trust	MCT	Micronesia (Federated States of)	Direct (regional)
Ministry of Environment (formerly Ministry of Natural Resources of Rwanda)	MoE_Rwanda	Rwanda	Direct (national)
Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia	MoFEC	Ethiopia	Direct (national)
Ministry of Finance and Economic Management, Cook Islands	MFEM_COK	Cook Islands	Direct (national)

Legal entity name	Acronym	Country	Entity type
Ministry of Water and Environment, Uganda	MWE_UGA	Uganda	Direct (national)
Moroccan Agency for Sustainable Energy S.A.	MASEN	Morocco	Direct (national)
MUFG Bank, Ltd	MUFG_Bank	Japan	International
Nacional Financiera, S.N.C., Banca de Desarrollo	Nafin	Mexico	Direct (national)
National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	NABARD	India	Direct (national)
National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development	NCDDSecretariat	Cambodia	Direct (national)
National Environment Management Authority of Kenya	NEMA	Kenya	Direct (national)
National Rural Support Programme	NRSP	Pakistan	Direct (national)
National Trust for Nature Conservation	NTNC	Nepal	Direct (national)
Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden	FMO	Netherlands	International
Nordic Environment Finance Corporation	NEFCO	Finland	International
Pacific Community	SPC	New Caledonia	Direct (regional)
Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation	PKSF	Bangladesh	Direct (national)
Pegasus Capital Advisors	Pegasus (PCA)	United States of America	International
Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas	Profonanpe	Peru	Direct (national)
Protected Areas Conservation Trust	PACT	Belize	Direct (national)
PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur	PTSMI	Indonesia	Direct (national)
Sahara and Sahel Observatory	OSS	Tunisia	Direct (regional)
Save the Children Australia	SCA	Australia	International
Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme	SPREP	Samoa	Direct (regional)
Small Industries Development Bank of India	SIDBI	India	Direct (national)



Legal entity name	Acronym	Country	Entity type
Société de Promotion et de Participation pour la Coopération Economique, SA	PROPARCO	France	International
South African National Biodiversity Institute	SANBI	South Africa	Direct (national)
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	SMBC	Japan	International
Trade and Development Bank of Mongolia	TDBM	Mongolia	Direct (national)
Unidad Para el Cambio Rural	UCAR	Argentina	Direct (national)
United Nations Development Programme	UNDP	United States of America	International
United Nations Environment Programme	UNEP	Kenya	International
United Nations Industrial Development Organization	UNIDO	Austria	International
Vietnam Development Bank	VDB	Vietnam	Direct (national)
World Food Programme	WFP	Italy	International
World Wildlife Fund, Inc.	WWF	United States of America	International
XacBank LLC	XacBank	Mongolia	Direct (national)
Yes Bank Limited	YesBank	India	Direct (national)

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

Table 11: Readiness activities completed as at 30 April 2022

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**
Argentina	Strategic Frameworks	Fundacion Avina	Grant	431,226	374,900.17
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
	Strategic Frameworks	Mekong Strategic Partners	Grant	468,246	416,497
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*
	Strategic Frameworks	Asobancaria	Grant	309,800	224,139.09



Country	Activity	Delivery partner	Type of funding	Approved amount in USD	Total expenditure at completion (USD)
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**
Côte d'Ivoire	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	35,313	34,977.83**
Democratic Republic of the 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
Ecuador	Strategic Frameworks	Fundacion Avina	Grant	559,516	455,569.89
Gabon	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	33,415	39,004.69**
	NDA strengthening, including country programming	CDC-Gabon	Grant	300,000	278,721.00
Georgia	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	33,915	29,457.58**
	NDA strengthening, including country programming	Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	Grant	300,000	308,353.88
Grenada	Strategic Frameworks	New York University	Grant	600,854	593,760
Guatemala	NDA strengthening, including country programming	IUCN	Grant	371,300	349,742.35



Country	Activity	Delivery partner	Type of funding	Approved amount in USD	Total expenditure at completion (USD)
Guyana	NDA strengthening, including country programming	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre	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**
	NDA strengthening, including country programming	Ministry of Economic, Growth and Job Creation	Grant	300,000	300,000.00
	Support to Direct Access Entity	Ministry of Economic, Growth and Job Creation	Grant	582,000	482,040.00
Kenya	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	37,000	34,102.00*
Laos	Support to Direct Access Entity	Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	Grant	484,158.75	367,632.28
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*



Country	Activity	Delivery partner	Type of funding	Approved amount in USD	Total expenditure at completion (USD)
	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	37,000	38,048.00*
	NDA strengthening, including country programming	SPC	Grant	431,110	381,042.00
Mongolia	NDA strengthening, including country programming	XacBank LLC	Grant	300,000	287,778.00
Mozambique	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	35,313	34,993.25**
Nicaragua	NDA strengthening, including country programming	FAO	Grant	150,674	145,044.00
Niue	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	37,000	42,122.00*
Pakistan	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	37,000	35,367.00*
	NDA strengthening, including country programming	NRSP	Grant	300,000	250,737.00
	Support to Direct Access Entity	Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	Grant	336,035	130,054.78
Palau	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	37,000	35,367.00*
Paraguay	Strategic Frameworks	Fundacion Avina	Grant	592,813	423,108.94
Peru	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	33,415	37,215.00**
	NDA strengthening, including	Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	Grant	426,665	399,483.85



Country	Activity	Delivery partner	Type of funding	Approved amount in USD	Total expenditure at completion (USD)
	country programming				
	Support to Direct Access Entity	Profonanpe	Grant	330,625	313,168.90
Rwanda	NDA strengthening, including country programming	Rwanda Green Fund (FONERWA)	Grant	300,000	210,506.35
Senegal	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	29,722	32,998.87**
	NDA strengthening, including country programming	Centre de Suivi Ecologique (CSE)	Grant	300,000	198,231.00
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
Thailand	NDA strengthening, including country programming	Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	Grant	292,184	298,176.11
	Strategic Frameworks	Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	Grant	627,400	606,975.49
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



Country	Activity	Delivery partner	Type of funding	Approved amount in USD	Total expenditure at completion (USD)
	Support to Direct Access Entity			28,203	34,573.31**
	Support to Direct Access Entity	Corporación Nacional para el Desarrollo	Grant	150,000	141,385.00
	Support to Direct Access Entity	Corporación Nacional para el Desarrollo	Grant	91,810	91,797.00
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 totalling 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 12: Readiness activities approved and under implementation (with single country allocation) as at 30 April 2022

Country	Number of grants	Delivery partner(s)	Objectives	Total approved amount in USD	Total disbursed in USD
Afghanistan	3	FAO	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, Pipeline development	1,599,987	1,063,908.00
Albania	4	UNDP, UNEP, Urban Research Institute, GIZ	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	4,091,354	941,779.98
Algeria	1	National Agency on Climate Change of Algeria	Capacity Building	300,000	120,000.00
Angola	2	AfDB, FAO	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, Pipeline development	1,315,650	420,016.00
Antigua and Barbuda	2	Department of Environment, Ministry of Health and Environment of Antigua and Barbuda	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline development	3,994,617	2,300,000.00
Argentina	4	CAF, UNDP, FAO, WHO	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline development	4,048,454	2,529,084.34
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	4,002,157.00
Azerbaijan	4	FAO, UNDP, Ernst & Young AG	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	3,841,560	1,987,142.02
Bahamas	6	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC), UNIDO-CTCN, Rocky Mountain Institute (RMI)	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline development	3,208,040	2,259,763.00

Country	Number of grants	Delivery partner(s)	Objectives	Total approved amount in USD	Total disbursed in USD
Bangladesh	6	UNDP, GIZ, PKSF, Bangladesh Bank, FAO	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline development	5,105,001	4,071,096.54
Barbados	3	Ministry of the Environment and National Beautification, Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs of Barbados	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, Pipeline development	1,325,070	250,000.00
Belize	10	CCCCC, CDB, PACT, PwC, FAO, International Savanna Fire Management Initiative	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline development	4,267,525	1,526,484.00
Benin	3	FNEC, IFDD, UNDP	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline development	2,341,703	1,542,913.00
Bhutan	5	GNHC, UNDP	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	5,370,834	2,964,644.90
Bolivia	4	Ministry of Development Planning of Bolivia, FAO, Productive Development Bank, PwC	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks	1,126,301	635,796.63
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	UNDP	National Adaptation Planning	2,506,812	2,506,812.00
Botswana	4	GIZ, UNEP-CTCN, FAO	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, Pipeline development	1,380,718	1,240,879.58
Brazil	5	Fundo Brasileiro para a Biodiversidade (FUNBIO), FAO, UNEP	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, Pipeline development	2,561,928	1,683,425.00
Burkina Faso	5	IUCN, FAO, Global Green Growth Institute	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	3,127,551	1,007,347.00
Burundi	3	UNDP, CSE, FAO	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks,	1,175,739	478,000.00

Country	Number of grants	Delivery partner(s)	Objectives	Total approved amount in USD	Total disbursed in USD
Cabo Verde	2	FAO, UNIDO	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, Pipeline Development, Knowledge sharing & learning	996,311	297,808.00
Cambodia	7	Mekong Strategic Partners, UNIDO-CTCN, GGGI, National Council for Sustainable Development of Cambodia, UN-Habitat, National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development Secretariat (NCDD Secretariat), UNIDO, Green Technology Center	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, Pipeline Development	2,051,766	807,030.00
Cameroon	2	IUCN, FAO, UNIDO-CTCN	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks	462,999	357,158.00
Central African Republic	3	UNDP, COMIFAC, GWPO	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, Pipeline Development	1,071,150	600,000.00
Chad	3	FAO, National Water Fund	Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning	1,870,074	1,071,583.00
Chile	8	CAF, FAO, Chilean Development Cooperation Agency, FYNSA	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline Development	3,837,506	2,152,585.60
Colombia	7	Fondo Acción, Bancoldex, Asobancaria, Findeter, APC-Colombia, GGGI	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline Development	4,664,650	4,102,671.00
Comoros	1	UNEP	Capacity Building	426,080	425,810.00
Congo	1	FAO	Capacity Building	617,000	611,391.00
Cook Islands	5	Ministry of Finance and Economic Management, Bank of Cook Islands	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	5,402,093	1,287,308.40

Country	Number of grants	Delivery partner(s)	Objectives	Total approved amount in USD	Total disbursed in USD
Costa Rica	2	CAF, UNEP	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline Development	3,161,917	2,533,095.33
Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	6	GGGI, UNDP, CSE, Fonds Interprofessionnel pour la Recherche et le Conseil Agricoles (FIRCA), UNEP-CTCN	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline Development	4,475,143	3,824,591.00
Cuba	3	UNDP, Seoul National University	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline Development	3,623,300	483,300.00
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	1	FAO	Capacity Building	752,090	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	6	FAO, UNIDO-CTCN, le Bureau Central de Coordination, UNDP, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline Development	2,688,568	2,188,390.00
Dominica	5	Department of Environment, Antigua and Barbuda, GGGI, UNDP, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Planning, Resilience, Sustainable Development, Telecommunications and Broadcasting, The Ministry of Planning and Economic Development	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline Development	4,714,584	833,778.00
Dominican Republic	2	Centro para el Desarrollo Agropecuario y Forestal - CEDAF, UNEP	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	3,563,357	2,180,203.00
Ecuador	6	GIZ, UNDP, FAO, Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline Development	5,161,196	3,104,780.35

Country	Number of grants	Delivery partner(s)	Objectives	Total approved amount in USD	Total disbursed in USD
Egypt	2	UNEP, UNDP	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	3,290,115	704,101.72
Equatorial Guinea	4	FAO, UNIDO-CTCN	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline Development	1,490,335	1,423,121.00
Eritrea	1	UNEP	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks	299,965	159,495.00
Eswatini	5	FAO, GWPO, UNEP, UNEP-CTCN	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline Development	4,362,124	2,263,022.00
Ethiopia	3	GGGI	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	3,286,536	1,172,820.20
Fiji	1	GGGI	Strategic Frameworks	1,000,000	967,062.00
Gabon	3	CDC-Gabon, UNIDO-CTCN	Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning	1,645,446	1,333,487.00
Georgia	3	Abt Associates, PwC, UNEP-CTCN	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, Pipeline Development	578,545	438,953.00
Ghana	5	CSE, UNEP, UNEP-CTCN, UNDP, UNIDO	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline Development	4,755,228	2,131,695.00
Grenada	5	Department of Environment of Antigua and Barbuda, CCCCC, GIZ, FAO, Grenada Development Bank	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	2,630,620	601,985.00
Guatemala	3	FAO, ISFMI, Rainforest Alliance	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline Development	2,933,841	2,176,921.00

Country	Number of grants	Delivery partner(s)	Objectives	Total approved amount in USD	Total disbursed in USD
Guinea	4	ANAFIC, PwC, UNDP	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline Development	2,479,008	572,416.92
Guinea-Bissau	2	OSS, UNDP	Strategic Frameworks	2,362,642	255,000.00
Guyana	3	FAO, GGGI	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline Development	1,690,133	1,143,544.25
Haiti	6	CCCCC, IFDD, UNDP	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline Development	4,789,496	3,755,569.05
Honduras	7	PwC, UNEP, Ministry of Energy, Natural Resources, Environment and Mining of Honduras	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline Development	4,368,226	2,791,909.25
India	2	UNDP	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks	600,000	600,000.00
Indonesia	3	GGGI, UNDP	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	4,850,580	1,612,073.00
Iran	1	FAO	Capacity Building	419,495	386,995.00
Iraq	4	UNEP, UNIDO-CTCN, UNDP	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline Development	4,609,951	2,470,319.00
Jamaica	3	Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation of Jamaica, Planning Institute of Jamaica	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline Development	1,894,911	464,572.00
Jordan	4	UNEP, GGGI, UNICEF	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, Pipeline Development	2,317,246	1,300,990.00

Country	Number of grants	Delivery partner(s)	Objectives	Total approved amount in USD	Total disbursed in USD
Kazakhstan	3	IGTIPC, PwC, UNDP	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks	1,335,499	319,823.13
Kenya	3	FAO, NEMA, The National Treasury of Kenya	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	4,276,730	1,966,193.00
Kiribati	1	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development of Kiribati	Capacity Building	585,927	322,256.00
Kyrgyzstan	4	Agrer, FAO, UNEP-CTCN, UNDP	Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning	3,461,330	903,790.00
Laos	10	GIZ, FAO, UNDP, GGGI, UNEP, UN-Habitat, Environment Protection Fund, WHO	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, Pipeline Development	3,609,400	2,376,610.00
Lebanon	2	South Centre, UNEP-CTCN	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks	1,412,207	939,722.50
Lesotho	5	DBSA, UNEP, UNEP-CTCN, UNIDO, FAO	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline Development	4,302,413	1,785,500.25
Liberia	4	UNDP, Environmental Protection Agency of Liberia	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline Development	3,529,653	3,217,047.21
Libya	1	OSS	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, Pipeline Development	765,000	250,000.00
Madagascar	2	UNDP, UNEP	Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning	1,763,624	1,081,200.00
Malawi	4	UNEP, UNEP-CTCN, Environmental Affairs Department	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline Development	4,113,284	1,143,545.00
Malaysia	2	Malaysia Green Technology and Climate Change Centre, UNEP	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline Development	1,098,327	798,327.00

Country	Number of grants	Delivery partner(s)	Objectives	Total approved amount in USD	Total disbursed in USD
Maldives	2	GIZ, UNEP	Capacity Building	963,789	300,000.00
Mali	3	The Environment and Sustainable Development Agency	Strategic Frameworks	987,661	514,700.00
Marshall Islands	3	SPREP, WHO	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, Pipeline Development	1,486,115	400,000.00
Mauritania	1	UNEP	Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning	2,670,374	1,299,990.00
Mauritius	2	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development of Mauritius, UNEP-CTCN	Capacity Building	624,764	449,764.00
Mexico	2	GGGI	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, Pipeline Development	1,417,485	1,095,258.00
Micronesia	1	Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks	992,452	800,000.00
Moldova	2	FAO, UNDP	Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning	2,974,785	1,753,324.00
Mongolia	7	XacBank LLC, UNEP, GGGI, TDB	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	5,499,773	3,516,244.44
Montenegro	2	UNEP, UNDP	National Adaptation Planning	2,168,296	1,173,565.72
Morocco	8	GGGI, GIZ, Beya Capital, ADA, UNDP, CAM, UCLG Africa	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline Development	4,671,389	1,497,797.75
Mozambique	2	FNDS, GGGI	Capacity Building	900,545	344,066.00
Myanmar	7	FAO, GGGI, UNEP, UNEP-CTCN, The Nature Conservancy	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	5,708,442	3,320,962.00
Namibia	4	EIF Namibia, UNEP-CTCN	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks	1,319,764	826,235.00

Country	Number of grants	Delivery partner(s)	Objectives	Total approved amount in USD	Total disbursed in USD
Nauru	2	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, SPREP	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	1,643,796	130,000.00
Nepal	3	Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPC), UNEP, UNDP	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline Development	4,534,052	2,350,381.00
Nicaragua	5	IDB, FAO, CABEL, PwC	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, Pipeline Development	3,080,709	969,739.17
Niger	4	UNDP, UNEP, FAO	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline Development	3,894,052	3,751,378.00
Nigeria	2	UNEP, UNIDO-CTCN	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	3,378,710	1,388,839.00
Niue	3	SPREP, PwC	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline Development	1,302,759	294,890.00
North Macedonia	3	GIZ, FAO	Strategic Frameworks	1,882,960	903,176.00
Oman	1	FAO	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, Pipeline Development	949,388	502,951.00
Pakistan	3	UICN, NRSP, UNEP	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline Development	3,893,448	882,993.00
Palau	2	Bureau of Budget and Planning of Palau, Ministry of Finance	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, Pipeline Development	1,298,482	350,000.00
Palestine	4	UNDP, UNEP-CTCN, Deloitte, FAO	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline Development	3,116,968	1,073,096.00
Panama	2	CAF, FAO	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, Pipeline Development	1,695,667	1,435,863.20

Country	Number of grants	Delivery partner(s)	Objectives	Total approved amount in USD	Total disbursed in USD
Papua New Guinea	4	UNDP, GGGI, FAO	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline Development	3,842,159	2,840,179.00
Paraguay	3	CAF, GGGI, UNEP-CTCN	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline Development	1,099,176	740,590.00
Peru	3	Fundación Avina, Profonanpe	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	2,578,305	2,355,014.00
Philippines	4	GGGI, IFC, Landbank	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, Pipeline Development	1,912,942	314,325.00
Rwanda	5	GGGI, PwC, Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA)	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	3,455,025	2,266,067.00
Saint Kitts and Nevis	3	CDB, CCCCC	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, Pipeline Development	2,189,333	829,181.00
Saint Lucia	5	CCCCC, FAO, GGGI, PwC	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline Development	2,575,023	1,027,244.96
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	4	CCCCC, Ministry of Economic Planning, Sustainable Development, Industry, Labour and Information, FAO	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, Pipeline Development	1,927,185	959,784.45
Samoa	1	PwC	Capacity Building	34,409	-
Sao Tome and Principe	2	UNEP, UNIDO	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	3,963,969	1,287,934.00
Senegal	4	CSE, IFC, FAO, la Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole du Sénégal	Capacity Building	1,683,532	973,431.00
Serbia	4	UNEP, UNDP, FAO, Development Fund of Vojvodina	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline development	3,282,807	2,412,945.00

Country	Number of grants	Delivery partner(s)	Objectives	Total approved amount in USD	Total disbursed in USD
Seychelles	2	Indian Ocean Commission, Development Bank of Seychelles	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks	868,784	455,110.00
Sierra Leone	2	PwC, UNEP	Capacity Building	362,773	173,171.00
Solomon Islands	1	SPREP	Capacity Building	991,262	398,632.00
Somalia	2	GWPO, UNDP	Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline development	3,628,769	604,562.00
South Africa	2	SANBI, UNIDO	Capacity Building, Pipeline Development	1,074,927	532,486.09
South Sudan	1	UNEP	Capacity Building	300,000	300,000.00
Sri Lanka	3	GGGI, GWPO, World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline Development	4,708,197	1,418,405.00
Sudan	2	FAO, UNDP	Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	2,001,455	1,338,380.00
Suriname	3	CDB, FAO	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, Pipeline Development	1,814,386	528,384.00
Syrian Arab Republic	2	FAO, UNIDO-CTCN	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks	880,884	837,275.00
Tajikistan	3	FAO, UNDP	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline Development	4,111,826	892,984.59
Thailand	6	GIZ, UNDP, GGGI, UNEP-CTCN, Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization	Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	4,851,433	2,130,572.41
Timor-Leste (East Timor)	4	UNDP, UNEP-CTCN, FAO, National Directorate for Climate Change of Timor-Leste	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks	1,799,300	1,251,510.00

Country	Number of grants	Delivery partner(s)	Objectives	Total approved amount in USD	Total disbursed in USD
Togo	4	CSE, GGGI, FAO	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline Development	3,939,155	412,114.00
Tonga	9	UNEP-CTCN, PwC, Ministry of Finance and National Planning of Tonga, Tonga Development Bank	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline Development	4,033,935	2,203,867.00
Trinidad and Tobago	5	CCCCC, FAO, PwC	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, Pipeline Development	1,723,712	1,223,040.99
Tunisia	5	OSS, Agence de Promotion des Investissements Agricoles, UNEP-CTCN, UNDP, FAO	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline Development	4,124,153	2,035,979.22
Turkmenistan	2	The Regional Environmental Center for Central Asia, UNDP	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	2,349,393	1,047,827.73
Tuvalu	3	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development of Tuvalu, SPREP	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline Development	3,897,027	358,750.00
Uganda	2	GGGI, UNEP	Capacity Building, National Adaptation Planning	3,638,344	831,197.00
United Republic of Tanzania	2	UNEP-CTCN, UNDP	Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	3,334,250	872,088.32
Uruguay	6	UNDP, CND, UN Women	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline Development	4,873,487	4,209,071.00
Uzbekistan	2	UNDP, Uzhydromet	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning	2,225,319	556,934.00
Vanuatu	5	GIZ, GGGI	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, Pipeline Development	1,960,000	1,417,700.84

Country	Number of grants	Delivery partner(s)	Objectives	Total approved amount in USD	Total disbursed in USD
Vietnam	3	UNDP, Ministry of Planning and Investment	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline Development	3,238,659	1,068,371.15
Yemen	2	FAO, UN-Habitat	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, Pipeline Development	1,192,606	283,010.00
Zambia	3	GWPO, UNEP-CTCN, National Planning Department, Ministry of Finance	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline Development	2,832,393	1,853,054.00
Zimbabwe	4	UNEP, UNEP-CTCN, FBC Bank Limited	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, National Adaptation Planning, Pipeline Development	3,880,162	2,456,578.00

Table 13: Readiness activities approved and under implementation (allocated to multiple countries) as 30 April 2022

Country	Delivery partner	Objective(s)	Total approved amount in USD	Total disbursed in USD
Belize, Dominica, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre	Capacity Building	Total: 1,802,657 Belize (583,776), Dominica (283,776), Haiti (283,776), Jamaica (83,776), Saint Lucia (283,776), Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (283,776)	1,523,808.85
Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname	Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA)	Strategic Frameworks	Total: 1,747,223 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	865,000.00

Country	Delivery partner	Objective(s)	Total approved amount in USD	Total disbursed in USD
			Vincent and the Grenadines (81,097), Suriname (181,097)	
Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Suriname	Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)	Strategic Frameworks	Total: 1,296,958 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)	1,125,000.00
Belize, Saint Lucia	CARICOM Development Fund	Capacity Building	Total: 124,986 Belize (24,986), Saint Lucia (100,000)	117,986.00 (Completed)
Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay	UNEP	Strategic Frameworks	Total: 2,800,000 Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay (200,000 each)	1,838,383.48
Dominica, Jamaica	Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation of Jamaica	Strategic Frameworks	Total: 582,749 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 Antigua and Barbuda (98,776), Dominica (98,776), Grenada (98,776), Saint Kitts and Nevis (98,776), Saint Lucia (98,776)	250,000.00

Country	Delivery partner	Objective(s)	Total approved amount in USD	Total disbursed in USD
Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	Strategic Frameworks	Total: 1,312,296 Belize (66,042.29), Costa Rica (66,042.29), 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
Brazil, Morocco, Panama, Peru, South Africa	Agence Française de Développement (AFD)	Capacity Building	Total: 700,000 Brazil (100,000), Morocco (150,000), Panama (100,000), Peru (200,000), South Africa (150,000)	630,000.00
Burundi, Congo, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea	COMIFAC	Strategic Frameworks	Total: 499,970 Burundi (49,995), Congo (49,995), Central African Republic (99,995), Chad (49,995), Democratic Republic of the Congo (149,995), Equatorial Guinea (99,995)	225,000.00
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	Total: 1,199,943 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)	1,079,949.00
Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)	Strategic Frameworks	Total: 2,037,047	631,365.00

Country	Delivery partner	Objective(s)	Total approved amount in USD	Total disbursed in USD
			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)	
Argentina, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Paraguay, Uruguay	Latin American Association of Development Financing Institutions	Strategic Frameworks	Total: 1,200,000 Argentina (200,000), Cuba (200,000), Dominican Republic (200,000), Guatemala (200,000), Paraguay (200,000), Uruguay (200,000)	631,365.00
Belize, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago	WHO	Strategic Frameworks	Total: 1,058,682 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)	-
Cuba, El Salvador, Honduras	UNEP	Strategic Frameworks	Total: 599,837 Cuba (199,945.66), El Salvador (199,945.66), Honduras (199,945.66)	480,210.00
Belize, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis	CDB	Strategic Frameworks	Total: 1,002,838 Belize (288,209.50), Haiti (238,209.50) Jamaica (388,209.50) Saint Kitts and Nevis (88,209.50)	616,660.00
Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua	UNEP	Strategic Frameworks	Total: 1,249,986	725,986.00

Country	Delivery partner	Objective(s)	Total approved amount in USD	Total disbursed in USD
			Dominican Republic (249,997,20), El Salvador (249,997,20), Guatemala (249,997,20), Honduras (249,997,20), Nicaragua (249,997,20)	
Angola, Benin, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Gabon, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Nigeria, Niger, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sudan, Togo, Zambia	Ernst & Young GmbH	Strategic Frameworks	Total: 6,863,383 Angola (262,931), Benin (300,176), Central African Republic (300,176), Chad (306,753), 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)	-
Ecuador, Cuba, Honduras, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Panama, Uruguay	The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Strategic Frameworks, Pipeline development, Knowledge sharing & learning	Total: 2,028,366.79 Ecuador (199,828.50), Cuba (299,828.50), Honduras (349,828.50), Dominican Republic (199,828.50), Guatemala (199,684.33), Panama (499,684.33), Uruguay (279,684.33)	249,471.00
Jamaica, Bahamas, Barbados, Grenada, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC)	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, Pipeline Development	Total: 1,400,000 Jamaica (391,667), Bahamas (241,667), Barbados (191,667),	387,850

Country	Delivery partner	Objective(s)	Total approved amount in USD	Total disbursed in USD
			Grenada (191,667), Saint Lucia (191,667), Trinidad and Tobago (191,667)	
Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine	Islamic Development Bank	Capacity Building, Strategic Frameworks, Pipeline Development, Knowledge sharing & learning	Total: 2,625,412 Jordan (535,082.40), Iraq (585,082.40), Lebanon (985,082.40), Oman (35,082.40), Palestine (485,082.40)	-
Peru, Armenia, Georgia, Togo, Benin, Colombia, Micronesia, Mexico, Niger, Senegal, Argentina, Belize, Bhutan, Costa Rica, Panama	Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	Capacity Building, Pipeline Development, Knowledge sharing & learning	Total: 1,122,729 Peru (145,229.39), Armenia (145,229.39), Georgia (95,229.39), Togo (95,229.39), Benin (115,229.39), Colombia (95,664.39), Micronesia (95,229.39), Mexico (95,229.39), Niger (95,229.39), Senegal (145,229.39)	-
Vanuatu, Micronesia, Palau, Tonga	Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)	Capacity Building, Pipeline Development	Total: 1,866,483 Vanuatu (691,620), Micronesia (291,621), Palau (691,621), Tonga (191,621)	-
Zambia, Botswana, Mozambique	ISFMI Pty Ltd	Strategic Frameworks, Pipeline development, knowledge sharing & learning	Total: 1,199,484 Zambia (399,828), Botswana (399,828), Mozambique (399,828)	-

Table 14: Readiness activities, approved but cancelled as at 30 April 2022

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)	-
Saint Kitts and Nevis	NDA strengthening and country programme	FAO	432,942 (2018)	-
Yemen	NDA strengthening and country programme	Sultan Qaboos University	497,245 (2018)	-

Table 15: Project preparation funding approved as at 30 April 2022

Approved no.	Project name	Accredited entity	Country	Region	Mitigation/ Adaptation/ Cross-cutting	Public/private	Access modality	Amount approved (USD)
PPF001	Rural Green Economy and Climate Resilient Development Programme	MOE_Rwanda	Rwanda	Africa	Cross-Cutting	Public	Direct	1,498,841
PPF002	Enhancing Early Warning Systems to build greater resilience to hydro and	WMO	Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	International	535,833

Approved no.	Project name	Accredited entity	Country	Region	Mitigation/ Adaptation/ Cross-cutting	Public/ private	Access modality	Amount approved (USD)
	meteorological hazards in Pacific Small Island Developing States (SIDS)		Islands, Timor-Leste, Vanuatu					
PPF003	Development of an Integrated, Sustainable and Resilient Agricultural Project to Climate Change in the Souss Valley	ADA_Morocco	Morocco	Africa	Cross-Cutting	Public	Direct	717,407
PPF004	Public and Private Sector Energy Efficiency Programme (PPSEEP)	DBSA	South Africa	Africa	Mitigation	Private	Direct	318,060
PPF005	Arundo donax Renewable Bio-mass Fuel for Belize	CCCCC	Belize	Latin America and the Caribbean	Cross-Cutting	Public	Direct	694,000
PPF006	Sustainable Transport for Intermediate Cities: Pasto, Pereira, Monteria, Valledupar (STIC Program)	CAF	Colombia	Latin America and the Caribbean	Mitigation	Public	Direct	1,415,750
PPF007	Preparatory Assessments for the Monrovia Metropolitan Climate Resilience Project (MMCRP)	UNDP	Liberia	Africa	Adaptation	Public	International	934,185
PPF008	Pilot project of hydro agricultural permiters development with smart agricultural practices resilient to climate change in Niger	BOAD	Niger (the)	Africa	Cross-Cutting	Public	Direct	439,134
PPF009	Transformative public and private partnerships for climate change adaptation and mitigation through the protection of mangroves and wetlands along Ecuador's coast.	CI	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	Cross-Cutting	Public	International	277,172
PPF010	Devolved climate change governance to strengthen resilience of communities' in target counties	NEMA	Kenya	Africa	Adaptation	Public	Direct	371,200

Approved no.	Project name	Accredited entity	Country	Region	Mitigation/ Adaptation/ Cross-cutting	Public/ private	Access modality	Amount approved (USD)
PPF011	Jordan Integrated Landscape Management Initiative (JILMI)	UNEP	Jordan	Asia-Pacific	Cross-Cutting	Public	International	278,946
PPF012	Waste Management Flagship Programme	DBSA	South Africa	Africa	Mitigation	Public	Direct	1,359,719
PPF013	Strengthening Urban Resilience in Riverside Asuncion	IDB	Paraguay	Latin America and the Caribbean	Cross-Cutting	Public	International	548,205
PPF014	Promoting private sector investment through large scale adoption of energy saving technologies and equipment for textile sector of Bangladesh	IDCOL	Bangladesh	Asia-Pacific	Mitigation	Private	Direct	301,562
PPF015	Bus Rapid Transit Development in Semarang	PTSMI	Indonesia	Asia-Pacific	Mitigation	Public	Direct	788,000
PPF016	Mongolian Green Finance Corporation	XacBank	Mongolia	Asia-Pacific	Mitigation	Private	Direct	348,964
PPF017	Ecosystem and livelihoods resiliency: climate change risk reduction through ecosystem-based adaptation in Botswana's communal grazing lands	CI	Botswana	Africa	Cross-Cutting	Public	International	365,316
PPF018	Bhutan Green Transport Program	WorldBank	Bhutan	Asia-Pacific	Mitigation	Public	International	526,311
PPF019	Mini-grid/off-grid Solution for Ger Area	XacBank	Mongolia	Asia-Pacific	Cross-Cutting	Private	Direct	914,425
PPF020	Low-Emission and Climate Resilient Agriculture in Colombia	CAF	Colombia	Latin America and the Caribbean	Cross-Cutting	Public	Direct	642,600
PPF021	Promoting private sector investment through large scale adoption of energy saving technologies and equipment for garment sector of Bangladesh	IDCOL	Bangladesh	Asia-Pacific	Mitigation	Private	Direct	363,533

Approved no.	Project name	Accredited entity	Country	Region	Mitigation/ Adaptation/ Cross-cutting	Public/ private	Access modality	Amount approved (USD)
PPF022	The R's (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) for climate resilience wastewater systems in Barbados (3R-CReWS)	CCCCC	Barbados	Latin America and the Caribbean	Cross-Cutting	Public	Direct	1,029,192
PPF023	Climate Resilient Coastal Forestry in Bangladesh	IDCOL	Bangladesh	Asia-Pacific	Cross-Cutting	Public	Direct	337,740
PPF024	Climate Resilient Fishery Initiative for Livelihood Improvement	FAO	Gambia	Africa	Adaptation	Public	International	289,085
PPF025	Green City Pilot	MOE_Rwanda	Rwanda	Africa	Cross-Cutting	Public	Direct	1,030,750
PPF026	Analysis and Implementation Feasibility Study Fast Train Passenger Project	CABEI	Costa Rica	Latin America and the Caribbean	Mitigation	PPP	Direct	562,960
PPF027	Mainstreaming Climate Smart Planning and Implementation into Agricultural Development	MOE_Rwanda	Rwanda	Africa	Cross-Cutting	Public	Direct	695,380
PPF028	Melanesia - Coastal and Marine Ecosystem Resilience Programme	IUCN	Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	International	473,291
PPF029	SA Water Reuse Programme	DBSA	South Africa	Africa	Adaptation	Public	Direct	557,504
PPF030	Transformative green development for the Congo Nile Divide: Stimulating investment in developing sustainable economies through enhanced environmental services and climate resilience	MOE_Rwanda	Rwanda	Africa	Cross-Cutting	Public	Direct	547,455
PPF031	Strengthening the resilience of ecosystems and populations in four regional hubs in northern Mauritania	UNEP	Mauritania	Africa	Adaptation	Public	International	556,892

Approved no.	Project name	Accredited entity	Country	Region	Mitigation/ Adaptation/ Cross-cutting	Public/ private	Access modality	Amount approved (USD)
PPF032	Building the Adaptive Capacity of Sugarcane Farmers in Northern Belize	CCCCC	Belize	Latin America and the Caribbean	Adaptation	Public	Direct	594,358
PPF033	Transforming Finance to Unlock Climate Action in the Caribbean	CDB	Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Belize	Latin America and the Caribbean	Cross-Cutting	Private	Direct	613,471
PPF034	Recharge Pakistan: Building Pakistan's Resilience to Climate Change through Ecosystem-Based Adaptation for Integrated Flood Risk Management	WWF	Pakistan	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	International	694,646
PPF035	Climate Resilience of the Water Sector in The Bahamas	CDB	Bahamas	Latin America and the Caribbean	Adaptation	Public	Direct	718,422
PPF036	PPF request for the Tanzania Agriculture Climate Adaptation Technology Deployment Programme.	CRDB	United Republic of Tanzania	Africa	Adaptation	Private	Direct	560,500
PPF037	Securing Permanent Forests to Combat Climate Change and Enhance Sustainable National and Local Economies in Cameroon	IUCN	Cameroon	Africa	Cross-Cutting	Public	International	555,684
PPF038	IGREENFIN project and GCF Umbrella Program for the Great Green Wall Initiative	IFAD	Burkina Faso, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ghana, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, Ethiopia	Africa	Cross-Cutting	Public	International	1,302,753
PPF039	Building Resilient and healthy Cook Islands Communities	MFEM_COK	Cook Islands	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	Direct	568,733

Approved no.	Project name	Accredited entity	Country	Region	Mitigation/ Adaptation/ Cross-cutting	Public/ private	Access modality	Amount approved (USD)
PPF040	Enhancing resilience of communities, smallholders and ecosystems to climate change impacts through adapting and scaling up land/resources used systems in the Marajo Archipelago in Brazil	FundacionAvina	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	Adaptation	Public	Direct	492,733
PPF041	Enhancing Adaptation and Community Resilience by Improving Water Security	SPC	Vanuatu	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	Direct	121,925
PPF042	Collaborative R&DB Programme for Promoting the Innovation of Climate Technopreneurship	KDB	Indonesia, Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic (the), Philippines (the)	Asia-Pacific	Cross-Cutting	Private	Direct	1,243,580
PPF043	Project preparation for increasing resilience to the health risks of climate change in the Federated States of Micronesia	SPC	Micronesia (Federated States of)	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	Direct	108,273
PPF044	Preparation of the "Public-Social-Private Partnerships for Ecologically-Sound Agriculture and Resilient Livelihood in Northern Tonle Sap Basin (PEARL)" Project	FAO	Cambodia	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	International	221,396
PPF045	Green Guarantee Company ("GGC")	MUFG_Bank	Brazil, Indonesia, Trinidad and Tobago, Philippines (the)	Asia-Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean	Cross-Cutting	Private	International	854,438
PPF046	Scaling up ecosystem-based approaches to managing climate-intensified disaster risks in vulnerable regions of South Africa	SANBI	South Africa	Africa	Adaptation	Public	Direct	606,780

Approved no.	Project name	Accredited entity	Country	Region	Mitigation/ Adaptation/ Cross-cutting	Public/ private	Access modality	Amount approved (USD)
PPF047	Scaling up the deployment of Integrated Utilities Services (IUS) to support energy sector transformation in the Caribbean (Phase I)	CDB	Belize, Guyana, Barbados, Jamaica	Latin America and the Caribbean	Mitigation	Private	Direct	810,498
PPF048	Project Preparation for Community-Based Interventions for Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) for Reducing Community Vulnerability to Climate Change in Northern Pacific Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	MCT	Marshall Islands, Palau, Micronesia (Federated States of)	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	Direct	173,122
PPF049	Adapting tuna-dependent Pacific Island communities and economies to climate change	CI	Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Fiji, Kiribati, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Nauru, Niue, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Cook Islands, Tuvalu, Micronesia (Federated States of)	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	International	1,499,939
PPF050	Infrastructure Climate Resilient Fund (ICRF)	AFC	Chad, Togo, Nigeria, Democratic Republic of the Congo (the), Namibia, Cameroon, Gambia, Gabon, Guinea, Mali, Cote d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone	Africa	Adaptation	Private	International	835,500
PPF051	Establishing resilient, low carbon agricultural systems in Tonga, Vanuatu and Samoa	SPC	Tuvalu, Samoa, Tonga	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	Direct Access	152,677



Table 16: Projects and programmes approved by the Board to receive GCF funding as B.32

Approved no.	Project name	Accredited entity	Countries List	Region	Mitigation / Adaptation / Cross-cutting	Public/ private	Access modality	Financial instrument	Total GCF funding (USD eq. million)	Total project value (USD eq. million)
FP001	Building the Resilience of Wetlands in the Province of Datem del Marañón, Peru	Profonampe	Peru	Latin America and the Caribbean	Cross-cutting	Public	DAE	Grants	6.2	9.1
FP002	Scaling up the use of Modernized Climate information and Early Warning Systems in Malawi	UNDP	Malawi	Africa	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants	12.3	16.3
FP003	Increasing the resilience of ecosystems and communities through the restoration of the productive bases of salinized lands	CSE	Senegal	Africa	Adaptation	Public	DAE	Grants	7.6	8.2
FP004	Climate Resilient Infrastructure Mainstreaming (CRIM)	KfW	Bangladesh	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants	40.0	81.0
FP005	KawiSafi Ventures Fund	Acumen	Kenya, Rwanda	Africa	Cross-cutting	Private	IAE	Equity,Grants	25.0	110.0
FP007	Supporting vulnerable communities in Maldives to manage climate change-induced water shortages	UNDP	Maldives	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants	23.6	28.2
FP008	Fiji Urban Water Supply and Wastewater Management Project	ADB	Fiji	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants,Senior Loans,Undefined	31.0	405.1
FP009	Energy Savings Insurance (ESI) for private energy efficiency investments by Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs)	IDB	El Salvador	Latin America and the Caribbean	Mitigation	Public	IAE	Grants,Senior Loans	21.7	41.7
FP010	De-Risking and Scaling-up Investment in Energy Efficient Building Retrofits	UNDP	Armenia	Eastern Europe	Mitigation	Public	IAE	Grants,Senior Loans	20.0	116.1
FP011	Large-scale Ecosystem-based Adaptation in The Gambia: developing a climate-resilient, natural resource-based economy	UNEP	Gambia	Africa	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants	20.5	25.5
FP012	Africa Hydromet Program – Strengthening Climate Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa: Mali Country Project	WorldBank	Mali	Africa	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants	22.8	31.0
FP013	Improving the resilience of vulnerable coastal communities to climate change related impacts in Viet Nam	UNDP	Viet Nam	Asia-Pacific	Cross-cutting	Public	IAE	Grants	29.5	40.5
FP014	Climate Adaptation and Mitigation Program For the Aral Sea Basin (CAMP4ASB)	WorldBank	Tajikistan, Uzbekistan	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants,Senior Loans	19.0	68.8
FP015	Tuvalu Coastal Adaptation Project (TCAP)	UNDP	Tuvalu	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants	36.0	38.9
FP016	Strengthening the resilience of smallholder farmers in the Dry Zone to climate variability and extreme events through an integrated approach to water management	UNDP	Sri Lanka	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants	38.1	52.1
FP017	Climate action and solar energy development programme in the Tarapacá Region in Chile	CAF	Chile	Latin America and the Caribbean	Mitigation	Private	DAE	Equity,Senior Loans	39.0	181.0
FP018	Scaling-up of Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) risk reduction in Northern Pakistan	UNDP	Pakistan	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants	37.0	37.5
FP019	Priming Financial and Land Use Planning Instruments to Reduce Emissions from Deforestations	UNDP	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	Mitigation	Public	IAE	Grants	41.2	84.0
FP020	Sustainable Energy Facility for the Eastern Caribbean	IDB	Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Latin America and the Caribbean	Mitigation	Public	IAE	Grants,Reimbursable Grants,Senior Loans	80.0	192.4
FP021	Senegal Integrated Urban Flood Management Project	AFD	Senegal	Africa	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Equity,Grants,Senior Loans	15.8	74.6
FP022	Development of arganiculture orchards in degraded environment (DARED)	ADA_Morocco	Morocco	Africa	Cross-cutting	Public	DAE	Grants	39.3	49.2
FP023	Climate Resilient Agriculture in three of the Vulnerable Extreme northern crop growing regions (CRAVE)	EIF	Namibia	Africa	Adaptation	Public	DAE	Grants	9.5	10.0



Approved no.	Project name	Accredited entity	Countries List	Region	Mitigation/ Adaptation/ Cross-cutting	Public/private	Access modality	Financial instrument	Total GCF funding (USD eq. million)	Total project value (USD eq. million)
FP024	Empower to Adapt: Creating Climate-Change Resilient Livelihoods through Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) in Namibia	EIF	Namibia	Africa	#N/A	Public	DAE	Grants	10.0	10.0
FP025	GCF-EBRD SEFF Co-financing Programme	EBRD	Armenia, Egypt, Georgia, Jordan, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Serbia, Tajikistan, Tunisia	Africa, Asia-Pacific, Eastern Europe	Cross-cutting	Private	IAE	Grants,Senior Loans	378.0	1,385.0
FP026	Sustainable Landscapes in Eastern Madagascar	CI	Madagascar	Africa	Cross-cutting	Private	IAE	Grants	18.5	19.3
FP027	Universal Green Energy Access Programme (UGEAP)	DeutscheBank	Benin, Ethiopia, Kenya, Namibia, Nigeria, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania	Africa	Mitigation	Private	IAE	Equity,Grants	80.0	301.6
FP028	MSME Business Loan Program for GHG Emission Reduction	XacBank	Mongolia	Asia-Pacific	Mitigation	Private	DAE	Grants,Senior Loans	20.0	60.0
FP033	Accelerating the transformational shift to a low-carbon economy in the Republic of Mauritius	UNDP	Mauritius	Africa	Mitigation	Public	IAE	Grants,Senior Loans,Undefined	28.2	191.4
FP034	Building Resilient Communities, Wetland Ecosystems and Associated Catchments in Uganda	UNDP	Uganda	Africa	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants	24.1	44.3
FP035	Climate Information Services for Resilient Development Planning in Vanuatu (Van-CIS-RDP)	SPREP	Vanuatu	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	DAE	Grants	18.1	21.8
FP036	Pacific Islands Renewable Energy Investment Program	ADB	Cook Islands, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga	Asia-Pacific	Cross-cutting	Public	IAE	Grants	17.0	29.2
FP037	Integrated Flood Management to Enhance Climate Resilience of the Vaisigano River Catchment in Samoa	UNDP	Samoa	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants	57.7	65.7
FP039	GCF-EBRD Egypt Renewable Energy Financing Framework	EBRD	Egypt	Africa	Mitigation	Private	IAE	Equity,Grants,Senior Loans	154.7	1,007.0
FP040	Tajikistan: Scaling Up Hydropower Sector Climate Resilience	EBRD	Tajikistan	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants,Senior Loans	50.0	128.9
FP041	Simiyu Climate Resilient Project	KfW	United Republic of Tanzania	Africa	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants	107.9	179.6
FP042	Irrigation development and adaptation of irrigated agriculture to climate change in semi-arid Morocco	AFD	Morocco	Africa	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants,Senior Loans	21.0	79.8
FP043	The Saiss Water Conservation Project	EBRD	Morocco	Africa	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants,Senior Loans	33.6	217.1
FP044	Tina River Hydropower Development Project	WorldBank	Solomon Islands	Asia-Pacific	Cross-cutting	Public	IAE	Equity,Grants,Senior Loans	86.0	241.9
FP045	Ground Water Recharge and Solar Micro Irrigation to Ensure Food Security and Enhance Resilience in Vulnerable Tribal Areas of Odisha	NABARD	India	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	DAE	Grants,in-kind,Senior Loans	34.4	166.3
FP046	Renewable Energy Program #1 - Solar	XacBank	Mongolia	Asia-Pacific	Mitigation	Private	DAE	Equity,Senior Loans	8.7	17.6
FP047	GCF-EBRD Kazakhstan Renewables Framework	EBRD	Kazakhstan	Asia-Pacific	Mitigation	Private	IAE	Equity,Grants,Senior Loans	110.0	557.0
FP048	Low Emissions and Climate Resilient Agriculture Risk Sharing Facility	IDB	Guatemala, Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	Cross-cutting	Private	IAE	Equity,Grants,Guarantees,Senior Loans,Undefined	20.0	158.0
FP049	Building the climate resilience of food insecure smallholder farmers through integrated management of climate risk (R4)	WFP	Senegal	Africa	#N/A	Public	IAE	Grants	10.0	10.0
FP050	Bhutan for life	WWF	Bhutan	Asia-Pacific	Cross-cutting	Public	IAE	Grants	26.6	118.3

Approved no.	Project name	Accredited entity	Countries List	Region	Mitigation/ Adaptation/ Cross-cutting	Public/private	Access modality	Financial instrument	Total GCF funding (USD eq, million)	Total project value (USD eq, million)
FP051	Scaling-up Investment in Low-Carbon Public Buildings	UNDP	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Eastern Europe	Mitigation	Public	IAE	Grants	17.3	122.6
FP052	Sustainable and Climate Resilient Connectivity for Nauru	ADB	Nauru	Asia-Pacific	Cross-cutting	Public	IAE	Grants	26.9	65.2
FP053	Enhancing climate change adaptation in the North coast and Nile Delta Regions in Egypt	UNDP	Egypt	Africa	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants	31.4	105.2
FP056	Scaling up climate resilient water management practices for vulnerable communities in La Mojana	UNDP	Colombia	Latin America and the Caribbean	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants	38.5	117.2
FP058	Responding to the increasing risk of drought: building gender-responsive resilience of the most vulnerable communities	MoFEC	Ethiopia	Africa	Adaptation	Public	DAE	Grants	45.0	50.0
FP059	Climate Resilient Water Sector in Grenada (G-CREWS)	GIZ	Grenada	Latin America and the Caribbean	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants	37.1	44.2
FP060	Water Sector Resilience Nexus for Sustainability in Barbados (WSRN S-Barbados)	CCCCC	Barbados	Latin America and the Caribbean	Cross-cutting	Public	DAE	Grants	27.6	45.2
FP061	Integrated physical adaptation and community resilience through an enhanced direct access pilot in the public, private, and civil society sectors of three Eastern Caribbean small island developing states	DOE_ATG	Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada	Latin America and the Caribbean	Adaptation	Public	DAE	Grants,Undefined	20.0	22.6
FP062	Poverty, Reforestation, Energy and Climate Change Project (PROEZA)	FAO	Paraguay	Latin America and the Caribbean	Cross-cutting	Public	IAE	Grants,Senior Loans	25.1	90.3
FP063	Promoting private sector investments in energy efficiency in the industrial sector and in Paraguay	IDB	Paraguay	Latin America and the Caribbean	Mitigation	Public	IAE	Grants,Senior Loans	23.0	43.0
FP064	Promoting risk mitigation instruments and finance for renewable energy and energy efficiency investments	IDB	Argentina	Latin America and the Caribbean	Mitigation	Public	IAE	Grants,in-kind,Senior Loans	103.0	163.9
FP066	Pacific Resilience Project Phase II for RMI	WorldBank	Marshall Islands	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants	25.0	59.9
FP067	Building climate resilience of vulnerable and food insecure communities through capacity strengthening and livelihood diversification in mountainous regions of Tajikistan	WFP	Tajikistan	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants	9.3	10.0
FP068	Scaling-up Multi-Hazard Early Warning System and the Use of Climate Information in Georgia	UNDP	Georgia	Eastern Europe	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants,in-kind	27.1	70.3
FP069	Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate change induced salinity	UNDP	Bangladesh	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants	25.0	33.0
FP070	Global Clean Cooking Program – Bangladesh	WorldBank	Bangladesh	Asia-Pacific	Cross-cutting	Public	IAE	Grants,Senior Loans	20.0	40.0
FP071	Scaling Up Energy Efficiency for Industrial Enterprises in Vietnam	WorldBank	Viet Nam	Asia-Pacific	Mitigation	Public	IAE	Equity,Grants,Guarantees,Senior Loans	86.3	497.2
FP072	Strengthening climate resilience of agricultural livelihoods in Agro-Ecological Regions I and II in Zambia	UNDP	Zambia	Africa	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants	32.0	137.3
FP073	Strengthening Climate Resilience of Rural Communities in Northern Rwanda	MOE_Rwanda	Rwanda	Africa	Cross-cutting	Public	DAE	Grants	32.8	33.2
FP074	Africa Hydromet Program – Strengthening Climate Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa: Burkina Faso Country Project	WorldBank	Burkina Faso	Africa	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants	22.5	25.0
FP075	Institutional Development of the State Agency for Hydrometeorology of Tajikistan	ADB	Tajikistan	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants	5.0	10.0
FP076	Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project	ADB	Cambodia	Asia-Pacific	Cross-cutting	Public	IAE	Grants,in-kind,Senior Loans	40.0	141.0
FP077	Ulaanbaatar Green Affordable Housing and Resilient Urban Renewal Project (AHURP)	ADB	Mongolia	Asia-Pacific	Cross-cutting	Public	IAE	Equity,Grants,Senior Loans,Subordinated Loans	145.0	570.1
FP078	Acumen Resilient Agriculture Fund (ARAF)	Acumen	Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Uganda	Africa	Adaptation	Private	IAE	Equity,Grants	26.0	56.0
FP080	Zambia Renewable Energy Financing Framework	AfDB	Zambia	Africa	Mitigation	Private	IAE	Equity,Grants,Senior Loans	52.5	154.0



Approved no.	Project name	Accredited entity	Countries List	Region	Mitigation/ Adaptation/ Cross-cutting	Public/private	Access modality	Financial instrument	Total GCF funding (USD eq. million)	Total project value (USD eq. million)
FP081	Line of Credit for Solar rooftop segment for commercial, industrial and residential housing sectors	NABARD	India	Asia-Pacific	Mitigation	Private	DAE	Equity,Senior Loans	100.0	250.0
FP082	Catalyzing Climate Finance (Shandong Green Development Fund)	ADB	China	Asia-Pacific	Cross-cutting	Public	IAE	Equity,Senior Loans	100.0	1,399.8
FP083	Indonesia Geothermal Resource Risk Mitigation Project	WorldBank	Indonesia	Asia-Pacific	Mitigation	Public	IAE	Equity,Grants,Reimbursable Grants,Senior Loans	100.0	410.0
FP084	Enhancing climate resilience of India's coastal communities	UNDP	India	Asia-Pacific	Cross-cutting	Public	IAE	Grants,in-kind	43.4	130.3
FP085	Green BRT Karachi	ADB	Pakistan	Asia-Pacific	Mitigation	Public	IAE	Grants,Senior Loans	49.0	583.5
FP086	Green Cities Facility	EBRD	Albania, Armenia, Georgia, Jordan, Moldova, Mongolia, North Macedonia, Serbia, Tunisia	Africa, Asia-Pacific, Eastern Europe	Cross-cutting	Public	IAE	Grants,Senior Loans	91.4	271.6
FP087	Building livelihood resilience to climate change in the upper basins of Guatemala's highlands	IUCN	Guatemala	Latin America and the Caribbean	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants,in-kind	22.0	37.7
FP089	Upscaling climate resilience measures in the dry corridor agroecosystems of El Salvador (RECLIMA)	FAO	El Salvador	Latin America and the Caribbean	Cross-cutting	Public	IAE	Grants	35.8	127.7
FP090	Tonga Renewable Energy Project under the Pacific Islands Renewable Energy Investment Program	ADB	Tonga	Asia-Pacific	Mitigation	Public	IAE	Grants	29.9	47.6
FP091	South Tarawa Water Supply Project	ADB	Kiribati	Asia-Pacific	Cross-cutting	Public	IAE	Grants,Guarantees	28.6	58.1
FP092	Programme for integrated development and adaptation to climate change in the Niger Basin (PIDACC/NB)	AfDB	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Niger (the), Nigeria	Africa	Cross-cutting	Public	IAE	Grants,in-kind,Senior Loans	67.8	209.9
FP093	Yeleen Rural Electrification Project in Burkina Faso	AfDB	Burkina Faso	Africa	Mitigation	Public	IAE	Equity,Grants,Guarantees,Senior Loans	25.5	55.8
FP094	Ensuring climate resilient water supplies in the Comoros Islands	UNDP	Comoros (the)	Africa	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants,in-kind	41.9	60.8
FP095	Transforming Financial Systems for Climate	AFD	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania	Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean	Cross-cutting	Private	IAE	Grants,Senior Loans	252.1	685.9
FP096	DRC Green Mini-Grid Program	AfDB	Democratic Republic of the Congo (the)	Africa	Mitigation	Private	IAE	Equity,Grants,Senior Loans	21.0	89.0
FP097	Productive Investment Initiative for Adaptation to Climate Change (CAMBIO II)	CABEI	Costa Rica, Dominican Republic (the), El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama	Latin America and the Caribbean	Adaptation	Private	DAE	Grants,Senior Loans	15.5	28.0
FP098	DBSA Climate Finance Facility	DBSA	Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa	Africa	Cross-cutting	Private	DAE	Grants,Subordinated Loans	55.6	170.6
FP099	Climate Investor One	FMO	Burundi, Cameroon, Djibouti, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Indonesia,	Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean	Mitigation	Private	IAE	Equity,Reimbursable Grants	100.0	821.5



Approved no.	Project name	Accredited entity	Countries List	Region	Mitigation/ Adaptation/ Cross-cutting	Public/private	Access modality	Financial instrument	Total GCF funding (USD eq, million)	Total project value (USD eq, million)
			Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Philippines (the), Senegal, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia							
FP100	REDD-PLUS results-based payments for results achieved by Brazil in the Amazon biome in 2014 and 2015	UNDP	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	#N/A	Public	IAE	Results-Based Payment	96.5	96.5
FP101	Resilient Rural Belize (Be-Resilient)	IFAD	Belize	Latin America and the Caribbean	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Equity,Grants,Senior Loans	8.0	20.0
FP102	Mali solar rural electrification project	BOAD	Mali	Africa	Mitigation	Public	DAE	Grants,Senior Loans	27.3	36.0
FP103	Promotion of Climate-Friendly Cooking: Kenya and Senegal	GIZ	Kenya, Senegal	Africa	Mitigation	Public	IAE	Grants,in-kind	17.3	24.9
FP105	BOAD Climate Finance Facility to Scale Up Solar Energy Investments in Francophone West Africa LDCs	BOAD	Benin, Burkina Faso, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger (the), Togo	Africa	Mitigation	Private	DAE	Grants,Senior Loans	64.1	128.2
FP106	Embedded Generation Investment Programme (EGIP)	DBSA	South Africa	Africa	Mitigation	Private	DAE	Equity,Senior Loans,Subordinated Loans	100.0	537.0
FP107	Supporting Climate Resilience and Transformational Change in the Agriculture Sector in Bhutan	UNDP	Bhutan	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants,in-kind	25.3	58.0
FP108	Transforming the Indus Basin with Climate Resilient Agriculture and Water Management	FAO	Pakistan	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants	35.0	47.7
FP109	Safeguarding rural communities and their physical and economic assets from climate induced disasters in Timor-Leste	UNDP	Timor-Leste	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants	22.4	59.4
FP110	Ecuador REDD-plus RBP for results period 2014	UNDP	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	#N/A	Public	IAE	Results-Based Payment	18.6	18.6
FP111	Promoting climate-resilient forest restoration and silviculture for the sustainability of water-related ecosystem services	IDB	Honduras	Latin America and the Caribbean	Cross-cutting	Public	IAE	Grants,Senior Loans	35.0	79.0
FP112	Addressing Climate Vulnerability in the Water Sector (ACWA) in the Marshall Islands	UNDP	Marshall Islands	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants	18.6	24.7
FP113	TWENDE: Towards Ending Drought Emergencies: Ecosystem Based Adaptation in Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Rangelands	IUCN	Kenya	Africa	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants,Subordinated Loans	23.2	34.5
FP114	Program on Affirmative Finance Action for Women in Africa (AFAWA): Financing Climate Resilient Agricultural Practices in Ghana	AfDB	Ghana	Africa	Cross-cutting	Private	IAE	Grants,in-kind,Senior Loans	20.0	25.6
FP115	Espejo de Tarapacá	MUFG_Bank	Chile	Latin America and the Caribbean	Cross-cutting	Private	IAE	Equity,Senior Loans	60.0	1,094.0
FP116	Carbon Sequestration through Climate Investment in Forests and Rangelands in Kyrgyz Republic (CS-FOR)	FAO	Kyrgyzstan	Asia-Pacific	Cross-cutting	Public	IAE	Grants,in-kind,Senior Loans,Undefined	30.0	50.0
FP117	Implementation of the Lao PDR Emission Reductions Programme through improved governance and sustainable forest landscape management	GIZ	Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)	Asia-Pacific	Mitigation	Public	IAE	Grants,in-kind,Senior Loans	15.9	68.1
FP118	Building a Resilient Churia Region in Nepal (BRCRN)	FAO	Nepal	Asia-Pacific	Cross-cutting	Public	IAE	Grants,in-kind	39.3	47.3
FP119	Water Banking and Adaptation of Agriculture to Climate Change in Northern Gaza	AFD	State of Palestine	Asia-Pacific	Cross-cutting	Public	IAE	Grants	24.9	47.0
FP120	Chile REDD-plus results-based payments for results period 2014-2016	FAO	Chile	Latin America and the Caribbean	#N/A	Public	IAE	Results-Based Payment	63.6	63.6
FP121	REDD+ Results-based payments in Paraguay for the period 2015-2017	UNEP	Paraguay	Latin America and the Caribbean	#N/A	Public	IAE	Results-Based Payment	50.0	50.0
FP122	Blue Action Fund (BAF): GCF Ecosystem Based Adaptation Programme in the Western Indian Ocean	KfW	Madagascar, Mozambique, South	Africa	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants	31.5	57.8

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			Africa, United Republic of Tanzania							
FP124	Strengthening Climate Resilience of Subsistence Farmers and Agricultural Plantation Communities residing in the vulnerable river basins, watershed areas and downstream of the Knuckles Mountain Range Catchment of Sri Lanka	IUCN	Sri Lanka	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants,in-kind	39.8	49.0
FP125	Strengthening the resilience of smallholder agriculture to climate change-induced water insecurity in the Central Highlands and South-Central Coast regions of Vietnam	UNDP	Viet Nam	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants,in-kind,Senior Loans	30.2	156.3
FP126	Increased climate resilience of rural households and communities through the rehabilitation of production landscapes in selected localities of the Republic of Cuba (IRES)	FAO	Cuba	Latin America and the Caribbean	Cross-cutting	Public	IAE	Grants,in-kind	38.2	119.9
FP127	Building Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Agricultural Livelihoods in Southern Zimbabwe	UNDP	Zimbabwe	Africa	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants,in-kind	26.6	47.8
FP128	Arbaro Fund – Sustainable Forestry Fund	MUFG_Bank	Colombia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Paraguay, Peru, Sierra Leone, Uganda	Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean	Mitigation	Private	IAE	Equity	25.0	200.0
FP129	Afghanistan Rural Energy Market Transformation Initiative – Strengthening Resilience of Livelihoods Through Sustainable Energy Access	UNDP	Afghanistan	Asia-Pacific	Mitigation	Public	IAE	Grants,in-kind	17.2	21.4
FP130	Indonesia REDD-plus RBP for results period 2014-2016	UNDP	Indonesia	Asia-Pacific	#N/A	Public	IAE	Results-Based Payment	103.8	103.8
FP131	Improving Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems in the Gandaki River Basin, Nepal	IUCN	Nepal	Asia-Pacific	Cross-cutting	Public	IAE	Grants,in-kind	27.4	32.7
FP132	Enabling Implementation of Forest Sector Reform in Georgia to Reduce GHG Emissions from Forest Degradation	GIZ	Georgia	Eastern Europe	Mitigation	Public	IAE	Grants,Subordinated Loans	34.4	182.7
FP133	Resilience to hurricanes in the building sector in Antigua and Barbuda	DOE_ATG	Antigua and Barbuda	Latin America and the Caribbean	Adaptation	Public	DAE	Grants	32.7	46.2
FP134	Colombia REDD+ Results-based Payments for results period 2015-2016	FAO	Colombia	Latin America and the Caribbean	#N/A	Public	IAE	Results-Based Payment	28.2	28.2
FP135	Ecosystem-based Adaptation in the Indian Ocean – EBA IO	AFD	Comoros (the), Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles	Africa	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants	38.0	49.2
FP136	Resilient Landscapes and Livelihoods Project	WorldBank	Ethiopia	Africa	Cross-cutting	Public	IAE	Grants,Senior Loans	165.2	297.2
FP137	Ghana Shea Landscape Emission Reductions Project	UNDP	Ghana	Africa	Cross-cutting	Public	IAE	Grants,in-kind	30.1	54.5
FP138	ASER Solar Rural Electrification Project	BOAD	Senegal	Africa	Mitigation	Public	DAE	Grants,Senior Loans	79.2	208.7
FP139	Building resilience in the face of climate change within traditional rain fed agricultural and pastoral systems in Sudan	UNDP	Sudan	Africa	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants	25.6	41.2
FP140	High Impact Programme for the Corporate Sector	EBRD	Armenia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Morocco, Serbia, Tunisia, Uzbekistan	Africa, Asia-Pacific, Eastern Europe	Mitigation	Private	IAE	Grants,Senior Loans,Subordinated Loans	258.0	1,016.9
FP141	Improving Adaptive Capacity and Risk Management of Rural communities in Mongolia	UNDP	Mongolia	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants	23.1	79.3
FP142	Argentina REDD-plus RBP for results period 2014-2016	FAO	Argentina	Latin America and the Caribbean	#N/A	Public	IAE	Results-Based Payment	82.0	82.0
FP143	Planting Climate Resilience in Rural Communities of the Northeast (PCRPN)	IFAD	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	Cross-cutting	Public	IAE	Grants,Senior Loans	99.5	202.5



Approved no.	Project name	Accredited entity	Countries List	Region	Mitigation/ Adaptation/ Cross-cutting	Public/private	Access modality	Financial instrument	Total GCF funding (USD eq. million)	Total project value (USD eq. million)
FP144	Costa Rica REDD-plus Results-Based Payments for 2014 and 2015	UNDP	Costa Rica	Latin America and the Caribbean	#N/A	Public	IAE	Results-Based Payment	54.1	54.1
FP145	RELIVE – REsilient LIVelihoods of vulnerable smallholder farmers in the Mayan landscapes and the Dry Corridor of Guatemala	FAO	Guatemala	Latin America and the Caribbean	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants,in-kind	29.8	66.7
FP146	Bio-CLIMA: Integrated climate action to reduce deforestation and strengthen resilience in BOSAWÁS and Rio San Juan Biospheres	CABEI	Nicaragua	Latin America and the Caribbean	Mitigation	Public	DAE	Grants,Senior Loans	64.1	116.6
FP147	Enhancing Climate Information and Knowledge Services for resilience in 5 island countries of the Pacific Ocean	UNEP	Cook Islands, Marshall Islands, Niue, Palau, Tuvalu	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants,in-kind	47.4	49.9
FP148	Participation in Energy Access Relief Facility ("EARF")	Acumen	Democratic Republic of the Congo (the), Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Zambia	Africa	Mitigation	Private	IAE	Equity,Grants,Senior Loans	30.0	60.0
FP149	Green Climate Financing Facility for Local Financial Institutions in Latin-America	CAF	Chile, Ecuador, Panama, Peru	Latin America and the Caribbean	Mitigation	Private	DAE	Grants,Senior Loans	100.0	150.2
FP150	Promoting private sector investment through large scale adoption of energy saving technologies and equipment for Textile and Readymade Garment (RMG) sectors of Bangladesh	IDCOL	Bangladesh	Asia-Pacific	Mitigation	Private	DAE	Grants,in-kind,Senior Loans	256.5	340.5
FP151	Global Subnational Climate Fund (SnCF Global) – Technical Assistance (TA) Facility	IUCN	Albania, Bahamas, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chile, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo (the), Dominica, Dominican Republic (the), Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Gabon, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Panama, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Uruguay	Africa, Asia-Pacific, Eastern Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean	Mitigation	Private	IAE	Grants,in-kind	18.5	28.0
FP152	Global Subnational Climate Fund (SnCF Global) – Equity	PCA	Albania, Bahamas, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chile, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo (the), Dominica, Dominican Republic (the), Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Gabon, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras,	Africa, Asia-Pacific, Eastern Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean	Mitigation	Private	IAE	Equity	150.0	750.0



Approved no.	Project name	Accredited entity	Countries List	Region	Mitigation/ Adaptation/ Cross-cutting	Public/private	Access modality	Financial instrument	Total GCF funding (USD eq. million)	Total project value (USD eq. million)
			Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Panama, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Uruguay							
FP153	Mongolia Green Finance Corporation	XacBank	Mongolia	Asia-Pacific	Mitigation	Private	DAE	Equity,Grants,Senior Loans,Subordinated Loans	26.7	49.7
FP154	Mongolia: Aimags and Soms Green Regional Development Investment Program (ASDIP)	ADB	Mongolia	Asia-Pacific	Cross-cutting	Public	IAE	Grants,in-kind,Senior Loans	175.0	735.0
FP155	Building resilience to cope with climate change in Jordan through improving water use efficiency in the agriculture sector (BRCCJ)	FAO	Jordan	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants,in-kind	25.0	33.3
FP156	ASEAN Catalytic Green Finance Facility (ACGF): Green Recovery Program	ADB	Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic (the), Malaysia, Philippines (the)	Asia-Pacific	Mitigation	Public	IAE	Grants,Senior Loans	300.0	3,685.0
FP157	Coastal Resilience to Climate Change in Cuba through Ecosystem Based Adaptation - "MI COSTA"	UNDP	Cuba	Latin America and the Caribbean	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants,in-kind	23.9	44.3
FP158	Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Mitigation in Botswana's Communal Rangelands	CI	Botswana	Africa	Cross-cutting	Public	IAE	Grants	36.8	97.6
FP159	PREFOREST CONGO - Project to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from forests in five departments in the Republic of Congo	FAO	Congo	Africa	Mitigation	Public	IAE	Grants,in-kind,Senior Loans	29.0	46.6
FP160	Monrovia Metropolitan Climate Resilience Project	UNDP	Liberia	Africa	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants,in-kind	17.3	25.6
FP161	Building Regional Resilience through Strengthened Meteorological, Hydrological and Climate Services in the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) Member Countries	AFD	Comoros (the), Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles	Africa	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants,in-kind	52.8	71.4
FP162	The Africa Integrated Climate Risk Management Programme: Building the resilience of smallholder farmers to climate change impacts in 7 Sahelian Countries of the Great Green Wall (GGW)	IFAD	Burkina Faso, Chad, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger (the), Senegal	Africa	Cross-cutting	Public	IAE	Grants,in-kind	82.8	143.3
FP163	Sustainable Renewables Risk Mitigation Initiative (SRMI) Facility	WorldBank	Botswana, Central African Republic (the), Democratic Republic of the Congo (the), Kenya, Mali, Namibia, Uzbekistan	Africa, Asia-Pacific	Mitigation	Public	IAE	Grants,Guarantees,Reimbursable Grants,Senior Loans	280.0	1,563.5
FP164	Green Growth Equity Fund	FMO	India	Asia-Pacific	Mitigation	Private	IAE	Equity,Grants	137.0	944.5
FP165	Building Climate Resilient Safer Islands in the Maldives	JICA	Maldives	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants	25.1	66.0
FP166	Light Rail Transit for the Greater Metropolitan Area (GAM)	CABEI	Costa Rica	Latin America and the Caribbean	Mitigation	Public	DAE	Equity,Grants,Senior Loans	271.3	1,873.3
FP167	Transforming Eastern Province through Adaptation	IUCN	Rwanda	Africa	Cross-cutting	Public	IAE	Grants,in-kind	33.8	49.6

Approved no.	Project name	Accredited entity	Countries List	Region	Mitigation/ Adaptation/ Cross-cutting	Public/private	Access modality	Financial instrument	Total GCF funding (USD eq. million)	Total project value (USD eq. million)
FP168	Leveraging Energy Access Finance (LEAF) Framework	AfDB	Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Nigeria, Tunisia	Africa	Mitigation	Private	IAE	Equity,Grants,Guarantees,Senior Loans,Subordinated Loans	170.9	959.9
FP169	Climate change adaptation solutions for Local Authorities in the Federated States of Micronesia	SPC	Micronesia (Federated States of)	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	DAE	Grants,in-kind	16.6	19.7
FP170	Enhancing climate resilience in Thailand through effective water management and sustainable agriculture	UNDP	Thailand	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants,in-kind	17.5	33.9
FP171	Enhancing Early Warning Systems to build greater resilience to hydro-meteorological hazards in Timor-Leste	UNEP	Timor-Leste	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants,in-kind	21.0	21.7
FP172	Mitigating GHG emission through modern, efficient and climate friendly clean cooking solutions (CCS)	AEPC	Nepal	Asia-Pacific	Mitigation	Public	DAE	Grants	21.1	49.2
FP173	The Amazon Bioeconomy Fund: Unlocking private capital by valuing bioeconomy products and services with climate mitigation and adaptation results in the Amazon	IDB	Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname	Latin America and the Caribbean	Cross-cutting	Public	IAE	Equity,Grants,Guarantees,in-kind,Reimbursable Grants,Senior Loans	279.0	598.1
FP174	Ecosystem-based Adaptation to increase climate resilience in the Central American Dry Corridor and the Arid Zones of the Dominican Republic	CABEI	Costa Rica, Dominican Republic (the), El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama	Latin America and the Caribbean	Adaptation	Public	DAE	Grants,Guarantees,in-kind,Senior Loans	174.3	268.4
FP175	Enhancing community resilience and water security in the Upper Athi River Catchment Area, Kenya	NEMA	Kenya	Africa	Adaptation	Public	DAE	Grants,in-kind	9.5	10.0
FP176	Hydro-agricultural development with smart agriculture practices resilient to climate change in Niger	BOAD	Niger (the)	Africa	Cross-cutting	Public	DAE	Grants,Senior Loans	31.7	47.8
FP177	Cooling Facility	WorldBank	Bangladesh, El Salvador, Kenya, Malawi, North Macedonia, Panama, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, Sri Lanka	Africa, Asia-Pacific, Eastern Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean	Cross-cutting	Public	IAE	Grants,Guarantees,Senior Loans	157.0	879.8
FP178	Desert to Power G5 Sahel Facility	AfDB	Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger (the)	Africa	Mitigation	Private	IAE	Equity,Grants,Guarantees,Reimbursable Grants,Senior Loans	150.0	966.7
FP179	Tanzania Agriculture Climate Adaptation Technology Deployment Programme (TACATDP)	CRDB	United Republic of Tanzania	Africa	Adaptation	Private	DAE	Grants,Guarantees,Senior Loans	100.0	200.0
FP180	Global Fund for Coral Reefs Investment Window	PCA	Bahamas, Belize, Brazil, Colombia, Comoros (the), Ecuador, Fiji, Guatemala, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Mexico, Mozambique, Panama, Philippines (the), Seychelles, Sri Lanka	Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean	Adaptation	Private	IAE	Equity	125.0	500.0
FP181	CRAFT - Catalytic Capital for First Private Investment Fund for Adaptation Technologies in Developing Countries	PCA	Bahamas, Brazil, Mexico, Rwanda, South Africa, Trinidad and Tobago	Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean	Adaptation	Private	IAE	Equity	100.0	400.0
FP182	Climate-smart initiatives for climate change adaptation and sustainability in prioritized agricultural production systems in Colombia (CSICAP)	CAF	Colombia	Latin America and the Caribbean	Cross-cutting	Public	DAE	Grants,Senior Loans	73.3	99.9
FP183	Inclusive Green Financing Initiative (IGREENFIN I): Greening Agricultural Banks & the Financial Sector to Foster Climate Resilient,	IFAD	Burkina Faso, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti,	Africa	Cross-cutting	Public	IAE	Grants,Senior Loans	109.7	186.4



Approved no.	Project name	Accredited entity	Countries List	Region	Mitigation/ Adaptation/ Cross-cutting	Public/private	Access modality	Financial instrument	Total GCF funding (USD eq, million)	Total project value (USD eq, million)
	Low Emission Smallholder Agriculture in the Great Green Wall (GGW) countries - Phase I		Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Mauritania, Niger (the), Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan							
FP184	Vanuatu community-based climate resilience project (VCCRP)	SCA	Vanuatu	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants,in-kind	26.2	32.7
FP185	Climate Change: The New Evolutionary Challenge for the Galapagos	CAF	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	Cross-cutting	Public	DAE	Equity,Grants,Senior Loans	65.3	117.6
FP186	India E-Mobility Financing Program	MAAML	India	Asia-Pacific	Mitigation	Private	IAE	Equity,Senior Loans	200.0	1,497.0
SAP001	Improving rangeland and ecosystem management practices of smallholder farmers under conditions of climate change in Sesfontein, Fransfontein, and Warmquelle areas of the Republic of Namibia	EIF	Namibia	Africa	Adaptation	Public	DAE	Grants	9.3	10.0
SAP002	Climate services and diversification of climate sensitive livelihoods to empower food insecure and vulnerable communities in the Kyrgyz Republic.	WFP	Kyrgyzstan	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants	8.6	9.6
SAP003	Enhancing climate resilience of the water sector in Bahrain	UNEP	Bahrain	Asia-Pacific	#N/A	Public	IAE	Grants	2.3	2.3
SAP004	Energy Efficient Consumption Loan Programme	XacBank	Mongolia	Asia-Pacific	Mitigation	Private	DAE	Grants,Senior Loans	10.0	21.5
SAP005	Enhanced climate resilience of rural communities in central and north Benin through the implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) in forest and agricultural landscapes	UNEP	Benin	Africa	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants	9.0	10.0
SAP006	Building resilience of communities living in landscapes threatened under climate change through an ecosystems-based adaptation approach	EIF	Namibia	Africa	Adaptation	Public	DAE	Grants	8.9	9.1
SAP007	Integrated Climate Risk Management for Food Security and Livelihoods in Zimbabwe focusing on Masvingo and Rushinga Districts	WFP	Zimbabwe	Africa	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants	8.9	10.0
SAP008	Extended Community Climate Change Project-Flood (ECCCP-Flood)	PKSF	Bangladesh	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	DAE	Grants,in-kind,Subordinated Loans	9.7	13.3
SAP009	Building resilience of urban populations with ecosystem-based solutions in Lao PDR	UNEP	Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants,Undefined	10.0	11.5
SAP010	Multi-Hazard Impact-Based Forecasting and Early Warning System for the Philippines	Landbank	Philippines (the)	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	DAE	Grants,in-kind	10.0	20.2
SAP011	Climate-resilient food security for women and men smallholders in Mozambique through integrated risk management	WFP	Mozambique	Africa	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants	9.3	10.0
SAP012	Inclusive Green Financing for Climate Resilient and Low Emission Smallholder Agriculture	IFAD	Niger (the)	Africa	Cross-cutting	Public	IAE	Grants,Senior Loans	8.9	12.1
SAP013	Scaling Smart, Solar, Energy Access Microgrids in Haiti	NEFCO	Haiti	Latin America and the Caribbean	Cross-cutting	Private	IAE	Equity,Grants,Senior Loans,Subordinated Loans	9.9	45.7
SAP014	Forest resilience of Armenia, enhancing adaptation and rural green growth via mitigation	FAO	Armenia	Eastern Europe	Cross-cutting	Public	IAE	Grants,in-kind	10.0	18.7
SAP015	Promoting zero-deforestation cocoa production for reducing emissions in Côte d'Ivoire (PROMIRE)	FAO	Cote d'Ivoire	Africa	Mitigation	Public	IAE	Grants,Undefined	10.0	11.8
SAP016	Fiji Agrophotovoltaic Project in Ovalau	FDB	Fiji	Asia-Pacific	Mitigation	Private	DAE	Grants,in-kind,Senior Loans	5.0	10.0
SAP017	Climate proofing food production investments in Imbo and Moso basins in the Republic of Burundi	IFAD	Burundi	Africa	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants	10.0	31.7



Approved no.	Project name	Accredited entity	Countries List	Region	Mitigation/ Adaptation/ Cross-cutting	Public/private	Access modality	Financial instrument	Total GCF funding (USD eq, million)	Total project value (USD eq, million)
SAP018	Enhancing Climate Information Systems for Resilient Development in Liberia (Liberia CIS)	AfDB	Liberia	Africa	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants,in-kind	10.0	11.4
SAP019	Gums for Adaptation and Mitigation in Sudan (GAMS): Enhancing adaptive capacity of local communities and restoring carbon sink potential of the Gum Arabic belt, expanding Africa's Great Green Wall	FAO	Sudan	Africa	#N/A	Public	IAE	Grants	10.0	10.0
SAP020	Climate resilient food security for farming households across the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM)	MCT	Micronesia (Federated States of)	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	DAE	Grants,in-kind	8.6	9.4
SAP021	Community-based Landscape Management for Enhanced Climate Resilience and Reduction of Deforestation in Critical Watersheds	JICA	Timor-Leste	Asia-Pacific	Mitigation	Public	IAE	Grants,in-kind	10.0	15.4
SAP022	Enhancing Multi-Hazard Early Warning System to increase resilience of Uzbekistan communities to climate change induced hazards	UNDP	Uzbekistan	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	IAE	Grants,in-kind	10.0	40.6
SAP023	River Restoration for Climate Change Adaptation (RIOS)	FMCN	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	Cross-cutting	Public	DAE	Grants	9.0	10.0
SAP024	Pakistan Distributed Solar Project	JSBank	Pakistan	Asia-Pacific	Mitigation	Private	DAE	Grants,Guarantees,Senior Loans	10.0	54.0

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

In decision B.18/02, paragraph (b), the Board requested the Secretariat to include in its regular reporting to the Board on the status of the GCF portfolio pipeline and approved projects, as well as in the annual reports of the GCF to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, information on the Secretariat's efforts to facilitate an increase in direct access proposals. Table 17 below is presented in response to that Board mandate, as of 12 May 2022.

Table 17: Information on active project concept notes and associated Project Preparation Facility requests from direct access entities

Concept notes, proposals and Project Preparation Facility requests	Requested information	Data	Total funding amount	Disbursement until 2 May 2021	Average time to process or approve
Number and funding amount of submitted concept notes, submitted and approved funding proposals, as well as the disbursement amounts of such proposals, submitted and approved Project Preparation Facility (PPF) requests, as well as the disbursement amounts of such requests, received from accredited direct access entities (DAEs). In cases where a concept note has been developed into, and/or where a PPF request has supported a funding proposal, such indication shall be made available.	# of concept notes in the pipeline that are submitted by DAEs	126	USD 5.4 billion (GCF funding)	NA	NA
	# of funding proposals in the pipeline that are submitted by DAEs	24	USD 970 million (GCF funding)	NA	
	# of funding proposals from DAEs approved by the Board	44	USD 2.1 billion (GCF funding)	USD 722.0 million	352 days
	# of PPF applications from DAEs submitted with no-objection letters and associated project concepts and are active	46	USD 26.8 million	NA	NA
	# of PPFs from DAEs with associated funding proposals approved by the Board	7	USD 4.4 million	NA	NA

Annex IX: Excerpt of financial report from draft audited GCF financial statements, 2021 – these are unaudited figures

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As of 31st December 2021 and 2020

(In '000 USD)	Note	2021	2020
Assets			
Cash and due from banks	5, 6	5,618,557	4,955,322
Contribution receivables	6,7	900,236	425,081
Prepayments	-	1,546	1,005
Other receivables	-	40	34
Total current assets		6,520,379	5,381,442
Contribution receivables	6,7	2,782,161	2,924,244
Investment in equity	6,8	129,120	33,039
Loan receivables	6,8	393,516	524,426
Property, plant and equipment, net	9	1,132	1,272
Total non-current assets		3,305,929	3,482,981
Total assets		9,826,308	8,864,423
Funds and Liabilities			
Account payables	6	3,239	2,314
Accrued expenses	6	11,616	7,459
Long-term borrowings	10	8,065	-
Total current liabilities		14,855	9,773
Long-term borrowings	6,10	369,073	393,318
Deferred income	10	35,998	38,999
Total non-current liabilities		405,071	432,317
Total liabilities		419,926	442,090
Temporarily restricted funds	11	4,403,721	4,059,828
Unrestricted funds		5,002,661	4,362,505
Total funds		9,406,382	8,422,333
Total liabilities and funds		9,826,308	8,864,423

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the years ended 31st December 2021 and 2020

(In '000 USD)	Note	2021	2020
Income			
Income from contributors	12	1,993,403	2,612,649
Investment & other income	13	20,956	51,909
Total income		2,014,359	2,664,558
Expenses			
Administrative expenses	14	77,567	64,241
Programme expenses (including expected credit loss provision)	8B, 15	711,658	588,930
Total expense		789,225	653,171
Increase in fund for the year		1,225,134	2,011,387
Other Comprehensive Income (loss)		-	-
FV gain(loss) on investments	8A	-	(1,202)
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,225,134	2,010,185

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN FUNDS

For the years ended 31st December 2021 and 2020

(In '000 USD)	Temporarily restricted funds	Unrestricted funds	Total
As at 1 January 2020	2,657,851	3,754,297	6,412,148
Fund released from restriction	(350,624)	350,624	-
Comprehensive income	1,752,601	257,584	2,010,185
As at 31st December 2020	4,059,828	4,362,505	8,422,333
As at 1 January 2021	4,059,828	4,362,505	8,422,333
Adjustment for PV loss on loans (Note 8)	-	(242,085)	(242,085)
Fund released from restriction	(788,212)	788,212	-
Comprehensive income	1,132,105	93,029	1,225,134
As at 31st December 2021	4,403,721	5,002,661	9,406,382

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the years ended 31st December 2021 and 2020

(In '000 USD)	2021	2020
Cash flows from operating activities		
Cash receipts from contributors	1,616,032	1,271,731
Interest Income	11,371	48,074
Other income	9,585	3,661
Cash paid to suppliers & personnel	(56,500)	(59,228)
Program Payments	(714,987)	(587,609)
Realised foreign currency gain/(loss)	789	4,783
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	866,290	681,412
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of property, plant, and equipment	(622)	(722)
Investment in equity	(96,081)	(25,207)
Loans to Accredited Entities/GCF Funded Projects	(106,352)	(65,467)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(203,055)	(91,396)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Loan from contributors	-	-
Net cash from financing activities	-	-
Net increase in cash and due from banks	663,235	590,016
Cash and due from banks at the beginning of the year	4,955,322	4,365,306
Cash and due from banks at the end of the year	5,618,557	4,955,322

Annex XVII

The placeholder in paragraph 179 of document GCF/B.33/13 shall be deleted and replaced with the following text:

179. [placeholder for potential additional input in response to UNFCCC Decision 7/CP.20]

Annex XVIII: Addendum to document GCF/B.33/13

Fourth biennial report on the privileges and immunities of the Green Climate Fund

I. Introduction

1. This report presents:
 - (a) A background summary on the privileges and immunities of the GCF and their importance;
 - (b) The current status of privileges and immunities granted to the GCF;
 - (c) An assessment of the consequences of the absence of privileges and immunities.

II. Introduction

2. This report (a) recalls the background and basis for the privileges and immunities of the GCF; (b) gives an overview on the current status of privileges and immunities granted to the GCF; (c) provides an assessment of the consequences of the absence of privileges and immunities. The report has been prepared for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in the context of the arrangements between the COP and the GCF, and pursuant to decision 7/CP.20, paragraph 22.
3. As of 1 July 2022, the GCF has, in addition to the Headquarters Agreement with the Republic of Korea, signed 28 bilateral agreements on the privileges and immunities of the GCF.
4. As GCF continues to scale up its operations, the potential risks of operating without privileges and immunities also increase. However, progress on concluding bilateral agreements with countries, as required under relevant United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Board decisions, remains slow. In this context, fully implementing paragraph 8 of the Governing Instrument in order to achieve the mandate of GCF, may require, as appropriate, countries and the GCF pursuing supplementary modalities to accord GCF and its officials with the necessary privileges and immunities.

III. Summary of Background

5. Paragraph 7 of the Governing Instrument for the GCF provides that “[i]n order to operate effectively internationally, the [GCF] will possess juridical personality and will have such legal capacity as is necessary for the exercise of its functions and the protection of its interests.” The Governing Instrument further provides in paragraph 8 that: “[t]he [GCF] will enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfilment of its purposes. The officials of the [GCF] will similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their official functions in connection with the [GCF].”
6. As detailed in both the second and third biennial reports on the privileges and immunities of GCF¹ (Second Biennial Report and Third Biennial Report, respectively), privileges and immunities are necessary to ensure the effective, efficient and independent operationalization of GCF, and the implementation of its projects and programmes. For most

¹ See UNFCCC documents [FCCC/CP/2017/5, annex III \(https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/docs/2017/cop23/eng/05.pdf\)](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/docs/2017/cop23/eng/05.pdf) and [FCCC/CP/2019/3, annex III \(https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cp2019_03E.pdf\)](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cp2019_03E.pdf), respectively.

multilateral institutions, these protections and the establishment of the formal legal and political relationship with the relevant country or countries are set out in the treaty establishing the relevant institution. Although the GI already that the GCF have these protections, they have not been automatically reflected into the internal legal order of all countries.

7. To ensure that the GCF is covered by privileges and immunities, the COP, in UNFCCC decision 7/CP.20, paragraphs 21 and 22, urged “developing country Parties to enter into bilateral agreements with the [GCF] based on the template to be approved by the Board of the [GCF], in order to provide privileges and immunities for the [GCF]” and requested the “Board of the [GCF] to report biennially to the Conference of the Parties on the status of existing privileges and immunities.

8. The risks faced by GCF as a result of operating without privileges and immunities have been extensively set out in both the Second Biennial Report and the Third Biennial Report. GCF notes, however, that as the size of the GCF portfolio grows, so too do these risks, and some of the most relevant risks and related issues have been recalled in Chapter V below.

9. Through Board decision B.08/24, the Board, inter alia, recommended “...that the COP may wish to consider recommending to the General Assembly of the United Nations that the General Assembly consider an institutional linkage between the United Nations and the Green Climate Fund that is consistent with the status of the Fund and the powers vested in the Board and a Secretariat that is fully independent and accountable to the Board, as stated in the Fund’s Governing Instrument, as approved by the COP in decision 3/CP.17”.

IV. Current status of bilateral agreements

10. Pursuant to relevant guidance from the COP and the corresponding decisions by the GCF Board, the Secretariat has continued its pursuit of finalizing bilateral agreements on privileges and immunities with countries. As at 1 July 2022, the Secretariat had sent draft agreements on GCF privileges and immunities to 141 countries and is in active negotiations with approximately 10 countries.

11. In addition to the agreement between the Republic of Korea and GCF concerning the headquarters of GCF, as at 1 July 2022, GCF has signed 28 bilateral agreements with countries regarding the privileges and immunities of GCF, an increase of 7 agreements since the Third Biennial Report three years ago.

12. GCF has entered into such agreements with the following countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Congo, Cook Islands, Dominica, Georgia, Grenada, Guyana, Honduras, Kiribati, Maldives, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Montenegro, Namibia, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Uruguay, Vanuatu and Zambia.

V. Consequences of the absence of privileges and immunities

13. As at 31 May 2022, the GCF portfolio under implementation spans 91 countries where it does not have privileges and immunities. This means that GCF is now disbursing USD 2.2 billion in such countries (worth USD 5.1 billion in total project value), with between USD 126 million (126,109,304.19) and USD 271 million (271,456,775.30) anticipated to be further disbursed in 2022 in countries where GCF does not have privileges and immunities. In addition, a further USD 466 million is being disbursed for multi-country projects which also include countries where GCF does not have privileges and immunities.

14. Many of the core challenges that the GCF could face where operating in some countries without privileges and immunities were highlighted in its Second and Third biennial reports on

this matter, respectively in 2017 and 2019. In particular, the absence of such privileges and immunities creates an increased risk of legal action being taken against the GCF.

15. The lack of privileges and immunities also hampers the ability to effectively and safely engage in in-country activities. GCF personnel often face significant challenges in obtaining visas for travel to countries to attend meetings, including to negotiate projects/programmes as well as in countries where GCF projects/programmes are implemented. When on mission to assess or evaluate GCF projects and programmes, these challenges are exacerbated, potentially negatively impacting transparency and oversight over GCF resources and potentially hampering project reviews, in-country investigations and in-country evaluations. While a number of these risks have not yet materialized in practice, based on experience both of GCF itself² and other international organizations, such risks do materialize. The most effective way to address these is having the strong risk mitigant of having privileges and immunities in place to protect the Fund, its assets and relevant GCF personnel.

16. In a number of countries where the GCF has approved projects and programmes, relevant regulatory authorities have raised questions with regards to the legal status of GCF within the relevant country, which has delayed implementation of projects and programmes, or affected GCF partners' compliance with the relevant project/programme legal documentation and delaying reflows to GCF which could have been used for new projects/programmes.

² On at least one occasion, a GCF staff member was detained while in transit to their final destination for official purposes. Having privileges and immunities in that country could have avoided the distress and risks to GCF proprietary information caused by such detention.

Annex XIX: Decisions taken between the thirty-second and thirty-third meetings of the Board

Decision B.BM-2022/05

The Board, having considered document GCF/BM-2022/04 titled “Accreditation of observer organizations” and through a decision taken between meetings on a no-objection basis:

Approves the accreditation of the following organizations as observer organizations to the GCF:

Civil society organizations:

Accountability Counsel (AC)

Youth Foundation of Bangladesh (YFB)

Youth Partnership for Peace and Development (YPPD)

Private sector organizations:

Ricardo-AEA Ltd (Ricardo Energy & Environment)

International entities:

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

Annex XX: Members and alternate members of the Board of the Green Climate Fund as at 17 July 2022

Members	Alternate members	Constituency/Regional group
Mr. Tlou Emmanuel Ramaru (South Africa) Political Analyst Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism	Ms. Pacifica F. Ogola (Kenya) Secretary, Climate Change Directorate Ministry of Environment and Forestry	Developing country Parties from the African States
Mr. Tanguy Guillaume Gahouma Bekale (Gabon) Permanent Secretary National Climate Council	Mr. Hussein Alfa Nafo (Mali) Ambassador Africa Adaptation Initiative	
Mr. Tanguy Guillaume Gahouma Bekale (Gabon) Special Advisor National Climate Council	Mr. Antwi Boasiako Amoah (Ghana) Deputy director, Climate change adaptation and vulnerability Environmental Protection Agency	
Ms. REN Yan (China) Deputy Director Ministry of Finance	Ms. Sohee GWAG (Republic of Korea) Director of Green Climate Policy Division Ministry of Economy and Finance	Developing country Parties from the Asia-Pacific States
Mr. Nauman Bashir Bhatti (Pakistan) Director Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Mr. Ahmad Rajabi (Iran (Islamic Republic of)) Director , Division for International Environment and Energy Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
Mr. Albara Tawfiq (Saudi Arabia) Policy Advisor Ministry of Energy		
Mr. Karma Tshering (Bhutan) Chief, Policy and Planning Division Ministry of Agriculture and Forests	Ms. Isatou F Camara (Gambia) Deputy Director, Directorate of Development Planning Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs	Developing country Parties from the least developed country Parties
Ms. Nadia Spencer-Henry (Antigua and Barbuda) Debt Manager Ministry of Finance and Corporate Governance	Mr. Teuea Toatu (Kiribati) Vice President & Minister for Finance and Economic Development	Developing country Parties from small island developing States
Ms. Ornela ÇUÇI (Albania) Deputy Minister Ministry of Tourism and Environment	Mr. Kushaal Raj (Fiji) Acting Head of Climate Change and International cooperation Division Ministry of Economy	Developing country Parties not included in the regional groups and constituencies above



Members	Alternate members	Constituency/Regional group
Ms. Marta Mulas (Spain) Senior Advisor Spanish Vice-Presidency and Ministry for Economy and Digitalization	Ms. Fiona Ralph (Ireland) Head of International Climate Finance Unit Finance Ministry	Developed country Parties, Spain, Ireland, and New Zealand
Mr. Lennart Duschinger (Luxembourg) Advisor for Sustainable Finance at the Ministry of Finance of Luxembourg	Ms. Emilie Wieben (Netherlands) Chief Advisor Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark	Developed country Parties, Denmark, Luxembourg, and Netherlands
Mr. Jean-Christophe Donnellier (France) Inspector General French Treasury	Mr. Stéphane Cieniewski (France) Senior Advisor on Environment and Climate Ministry for Economy Finance and Recovery	Developed country Parties, France
Ms. Ursula Fuentes (Germany) Head of Unit for Financing International Climate Action and Environmental Protection, Multilateral Development Banks Foreign Affairs Office	Mr. Simon Stumpf (Germany) Senior Policy Officer Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	Developed Country Parties, Germany
Mr. KITAMURA Toshihiro (Japan) Deputy Director- General/Deputy Assistant Minister, International Cooperation Bureau Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Mr. SUGIO Toru (Japan) Senior Negotiator for Climate Change, Climate Change Division Ministry of Finance	Developed country Parties, Japan
Mr. Hans Olav Ibrekk (Norway) Policy Director of Section for Energy and Climate Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ms. Anne Smeby Evjen (Norway) Senior Advisor Ministry of Climate and Environment	Developed country Parties, Norway and Iceland
Mr. Tom Bui (Canada) Director of Environment Global Affairs Canada		Developed country Parties, Canada and Belgium
Ms. Gisella Berardi (Italy) Senior Advisor for Global Public Goods Ministry of Economy and Finance	Mr. Wolfgang Diernhofer (Austria) Senior Advisor Ministry of Climate Action, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation, and Technology	Developed country Parties, Italy, Austria, and Portugal
Mr. Stefan Denzler (Switzerland) Deputy Head of Multilateral Cooperation State Secretary for Economic Affairs	Ms. Johanna Pietikäinen (Finland) Programme Officer at the Finnish Ministry for Foreign Affairs	Developed country Parties, Finland, Hungary, and Switzerland



Members	Alternate members	Constituency/Regional group
Mr. Lars Roth (Sweden) Deputy Director, Division for Climate, Energy and Environment Ministry of Foreign Affairs		Developed country Parties, Sweden
Ms. Sarah Metcalf (United Kingdom) Head of Climate Finance and International Systems Dept at the UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) Department for International Development	Ms. Victoria Situ (United Kingdom) Policy Advisor UK Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy	Developed country Parties, United Kingdom
Ms. Victoria Gunderson (United States) Director of Climate and Environment U.S. Department of Treasury	Mr. Kevin M. Adams (United States) Foreign Affairs Officer in the Department of State's Office of Global Change	Developed country Parties, United States
Nominations pending	Nominations pending	Developing country Parties from the Latin American and the Caribbean States
