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Annual Update on Complementarity and Coherence

Summary

This report provides a summary of activities conducted by the Secretariat in relation to complying with the guidance of the Board (decision B.17/04) to strengthen complementarity and enhance coherence among operations and processes across climate finance institutions. The document reports on the progress made and outputs from implementing the operational framework on enhancing complementarity at the activity level, promoting coherence at the national programming level; and advancing complementarity and collaboration among climate funds.

I. Introduction

1. By decision B.17/04, the Board adopted an operational framework on complementarity and coherence (hereafter “operational framework”) with a view to strengthening complementarity and enhancing coherence among operations and processes across climate finance institutions. The Board also requested the Secretariat to present a report on the progress made and outputs from the operational framework for consideration by the Board in 2018, and to provide an annual update thereafter. This document responds to that request.
2. The operational framework is based on four pillars:
 - (i) Pillar I: Board-level discussions on fund-to-fund arrangements;
 - (ii) Pillar II: enhanced complementarity at the activity level;
 - (iii) Pillar III: promotion of coherence at the national programming level; and
 - (iv) Pillar IV: complementarity at the level of delivery of climate finance through an established dialogue.
3. The implementation of the operational framework has focused on collaboration with the Global Environment Facility (GEF), including the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), the Adaptation Fund (AF) and the Climate Investment Funds (CIF).

II. Update on progress across the four pillars

2.1 Pillar I: Board-level discussions on fund-to-fund arrangements

4. Under this pillar, boards/governing bodies of the various funds can explore and pursue opportunities for complementarity and coherence that might entail changes to their existing business models, governance structures, and/or key policies.
5. Following the presentation to the GCF Board at its twenty-ninth meeting (B.29) and to the GEF Council at its sixtieth meeting, both secretariats established a joint steering committee to oversee the implementation of the Long-Term Vision on Complementarity, Coherence and Collaboration between GCF and GEF (LTV). This joint work aims to guide the ongoing and future GCF–GEF collaboration while recognizing the complementary nature of the missions and the comparative advantages of the two institutions. Further details about the status of the LTV implementation are available below in paragraph 14–16.
6. Pursuant to GCF Board decision B.08/03, which established a fast-track accreditation process, the GCF and AF secretariats have continued to exchange information to expedite the reaccreditation of entities that are accredited to both funds. Over the reporting period, the technical teams from the two secretariats continued technical consultations to improve the delivery of fast-tracking accreditation modalities within the scope of existing mandates. Over the reporting period, nine accredited entities were reaccredited through fast-track accreditation.

2.2 Pillar II: Enhanced complementarity at the activity level

7. Under this pillar, GCF seeks to strengthen complementarity at the operational level and within the existing business models and policies of the different funds. Building on the ongoing

efforts to encourage systematic complementarity across the operations and programming of GCF, the Secretariat continued to monitor and strengthen the complementarity and coherence aspect of the country programmes and entity work programmes. A summary of updates is provided in table 1.

Table 1: Progress on enhancing complementarity at the activity level	
Readiness and capacity-building	<p>Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme (Readiness Programme). As reported last year, GCF readiness support continues to benefit from the 2020–2021 work programme adopted at B.26, in which the complementarity and coherence theme is embedded concretely across a range of relevant objectives, including on capacity-building, mobilization of the full range of financial and technical capacities and linkages with strategic frameworks in the national context for aligning programming at the national level.</p> <p>In addition, 20 readiness grants¹ (worth approximately USD 5.65 million) were approved under the climate-resilient rapid readiness request for proposal (RFP) track. The RFP track aims to help developing countries establish climate-resilient recovery strategies and incorporate them into nationally determined contributions and stimulus packages, and to design paradigm-shifting projects contributing to both recovery and climate ambitions. The Secretariat created the RFP track as a direct response to the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>CPDAE readiness support: GCF support for the Community of Practice for Direct Access Entities (CPDAE) and its committee has advanced in close coordination with the AF secretariat, culminating in the approval of the CPDAE readiness support proposal on 30 December 2021.² The GCF and AF secretariats jointly engaged with the delivery partner of the readiness grant (i.e. GIZ) and CPDAE committee throughout the consultative processes that were part of the preparation and submission of the proposal. The two secretariats will continue contributing to key CPDAE events, as a source of personnel or advice, over the course of the implementation of the readiness grant. The GCF Division of Portfolio Management, with the support of the Office of Governance Affairs and the Division of Country Programming, will monitor the progress of the activities approved in the proposal, including through regular reports as required by the delivery partner.</p>
Accredited entity (AE) matters	<p>Fast-track accreditation and reaccreditation: As of 31 August 2022, 49 of the 113 entities that have been approved by the Board for accreditation have undergone the fast-track accreditation process as an entity accredited to the GEF, AF or the Directorate-General for International Development and Cooperation of the European Commission, (not including former AEs that do not seek reaccreditation). Over the current reporting period, no additional AE has been fast tracked.</p> <p>Regarding reaccreditation, of the 14 AEs re-accredited 11 were re-accredited via fast-track accreditation. Over the reporting period, 9 AEs re-accredited went through fast-track accreditation.</p>

¹ Afghanistan, Botswana, Cambodia, Cook Island, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Honduras, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Palau, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Tonga, Tuvalu, Zimbabwe.

² See <<https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/strengthening-capacity-direct-access-entities-through-community-practice-direct-access>>.

	<p>Shared AEs with other climate funds: As of 31 August 2022, GCF has 18 AEs that are accredited to GEF as GEF agencies, 36 AEs that are also accredited to the AF as implementing entities and AEs accredited to CIF.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AF: ADA Morocco, ADB, AfDB, BOAD, BTFEC, CABEL, CAF, CDB, CSE, DIPROSE (formerly UCAR), DoE_ATG, EBRD, EPIU, FAO, FNEC, IDB, IFAD, Kemitraan, MCT, MFEM_COK, MOE (formerly MINIRENA), MOFEC, MWE, NABARD, NEMA, OSS, PACT, PROFONANPE, SANBI, SPREP, UNDP, UNEP, WB and WFP; • GEF: ADB, AfDB, BOAD, CAF, CI, DBSA, EBRD, FAO, FECO, FUNBIO, IDB, IFAD, IUCN, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, WB and WWF; and • CIF: ADB, AfDB, EBRD, IDB, IFC and WB. <p>Coordinated AE engagement: Over the reporting period, the GCF and AF secretariats continued to advance the “Coordinated Scaling Up Approach” by engaging AEs and AF implementing entities. The aim of such a joint endeavour is to identify potential entities that could provide targeted support to scale up successful AF projects with the GCF resources. In parallel, the two secretariats engaged, in a coordinated manner, GIZ in the delivery of the readiness support for the CPDAE.</p> <p>The GCF and GEF secretariats continued their technical discussions with AEs and GEF agencies to promote synergies between projects seeking and receiving resources from the two funds, including exploring opportunities to collaborate within the context of a scaling up approach as well as of implementing the Long-Term Vision on Complementarity, Coherence, and Collaboration between GCF and GEF. For instance, the two secretariats made significant progress in partnering with AEs and GEF agencies in the process of either formulating or implementing projects contributing to the Great Green Wall initiative. A dedicated landing webpage³ was developed in consultation with the GEF secretariat to ensure coherent messaging and data presentation on GCF and GEF contribution to the initiative are delivered to the target audience, including AEs interested in supporting the Great Green Wall.</p>
Monitoring and evaluation approaches and knowledge management	<p>Results, indicators and methodologies for measuring impact: The GCF Secretariat, together with the secretariats of the partner climate funds, advanced collaboration on results, indicators and methodologies for measuring impact. Over the current reporting period, two technical dialogues were held: during the first, the representatives discussed ways to improve greenhouse gas emissions tracking in a collaborative manner; at the second, deliberations concentrated on exploring synergies in the methodologies as well as exchanging views on challenges and solutions concerning results management in the agriculture, forestry and other land use sector. The third technical dialogue, which is scheduled to take place in October 2022, will concentrate on renewable energies and the challenges associated with results management. A hybrid session is planned in the margins of the twenty-seventh meeting of the Conference of Parties (COP 27) in Egypt to facilitate a comprehensive analysis of the adaptation results and the methodologies used for defining beneficiaries.</p>
Work of the Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU)	<p>Over the reporting period, the IEU continued to work closely with its counterparts from the other climate funds.</p> <p>AF: The IEU and the Technical Evaluation Reference Group of the Adaptation Fund (AF-TERG) continued their collaboration in the 2021–2022 period. In particular, the AF-TERG participated in the IEU side event “Evaluating climate change adaptation and climate action: what have we learned?” that was held on 4 November 2021, during COP 26, in the GCF/GEF pavilion.</p>

³ <<https://www.greenclimate.fund/themes/great-green-wall>>.

	<p>During COP26, the IEU organized⁴ a total of six side events at the GCF/GEF pavilion and representatives from several multilateral development banks and international organizations participated in these events. These included representatives of ADB, AF, CIF, CIFOR, DEval, EBRD and the Commonwealth Secretariat.</p> <p>CIF: The IEU regularly attended the Transformational Change Learning Partnership (TCLP) events organized by the CIF, including “Transformational climate finance” held on 12 May 2022. The IEU will also be participating in the event “Co-constructing strategic action for transformational change: Deepening collaboration through the Transformational Change Learning Partnership” to be held on 4–6 October 2022. The IEU and the CIF also finalized the evidence review on transformational change in January 2022.</p> <p>The IEU also participated and presented in the following Wilton Park series of events on transformational change alongside the CIF and GEF representatives: “The nexus of international development and climate action” on 25–27 January 2022; “Making transformational change for climate action post COP26 – How?” on 1 February 2022; and “Transformational change towards a sustainable future” on 7–9 September 2022.</p> <p>GEF: The IEU organized its first Learning Talk on 23 August 2022 on the topic of “programmatically approaches in environment and climate”. This event provided a forum to debate progress on the GCF’s draft policy on programmatic approaches and GEF offered insights on how programmatic approaches can work in a multilateral context.</p>
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Abbreviations: AF = Adaptation Fund, ADA Morocco = Agency for Agricultural Development of Morocco, ADB = Asian Development Bank, AfDB = African Development Bank, BOAD = West African Development Bank, BTFEC = Bhutan Trust Fund for Environment Conservation, CABEL = Central American Bank for Economic Integration, CAF = Development Bank of Latin America, CDB = Caribbean Development Bank, CSE = Centre de Suivi Ecologique, CI = Conservation International, CIF = Climate Investment Funds, DBSA = Development Bank of Southern Africa, DEval = German Institute for Development Evaluation, DIPROSE (formerly UCAR) = General Directorate of Sectoral and Special Programs and Projects, DoE_ATG = Department of Environment of Antigua and Barbuda, EBRD = European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, EPIU = Environmental Project Implementation Unit, FAO = Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FECO = China’s Foreign Economic Cooperation Office, FNEC = Fonds National pour l’Environnement et le Climat, FUNBIO = Brazilian Biodiversity Fund, GEF = Global Environment Facility, GIZ = Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, IDB = Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD = International Fund for Agricultural Development, IFC = International Finance Corporation, IUCN = International Union for Conservation of Nature, Kemitraan = Partnership for Governance Reform in Indonesia, MCT = Micronesia Conservation Trust, MFEM_COK = Ministry of Finance and Economic Management for the Cook Islands, MOE (formerly MINIRENA) = Ministry of Environment of Rwanda, MOFEC = Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, MWE = Ministry of Water and Environment of Uganda, NABARD = National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, NEMA = National Environment Management Authority, OSS = Sahara and Sahel Observatory, PACT = Protected Areas Conservation Trust, PROFONANPE = Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas, SANBI = South African National Biodiversity Institute, SPREP = Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, UNEP = United Nations Environment Programme, UNIDO = United Nations Industrial Development Organization, WB = World Bank, WFP = World Food Programme.

2.3 Pillar III: Promotion of coherence at the national programming level

8. Under pillar III, the operational framework seeks to advance promotion of coherence at a national programming level, through country programmes, pipeline development and country-driven coordination. In addition, the Secretariat capitalizes on the entity work programmes (EWPs), which provide ample opportunities to enhance complementarity and coherence via assisting the accredited entities in developing relevant strategies in relation to GCF, conducive to enhancing synergies across the national climate landscapes. Furthermore, the

⁴ See <<https://ieugreenclimate.fund/event/cop26>>.

GCF seeks programming coherence by harnessing ongoing collaboration with other climate funds, including promoting a GCF–GEF coordinated engagement initiative, scaling up AF projects and advancing programming discussions with CIF on its new action areas.

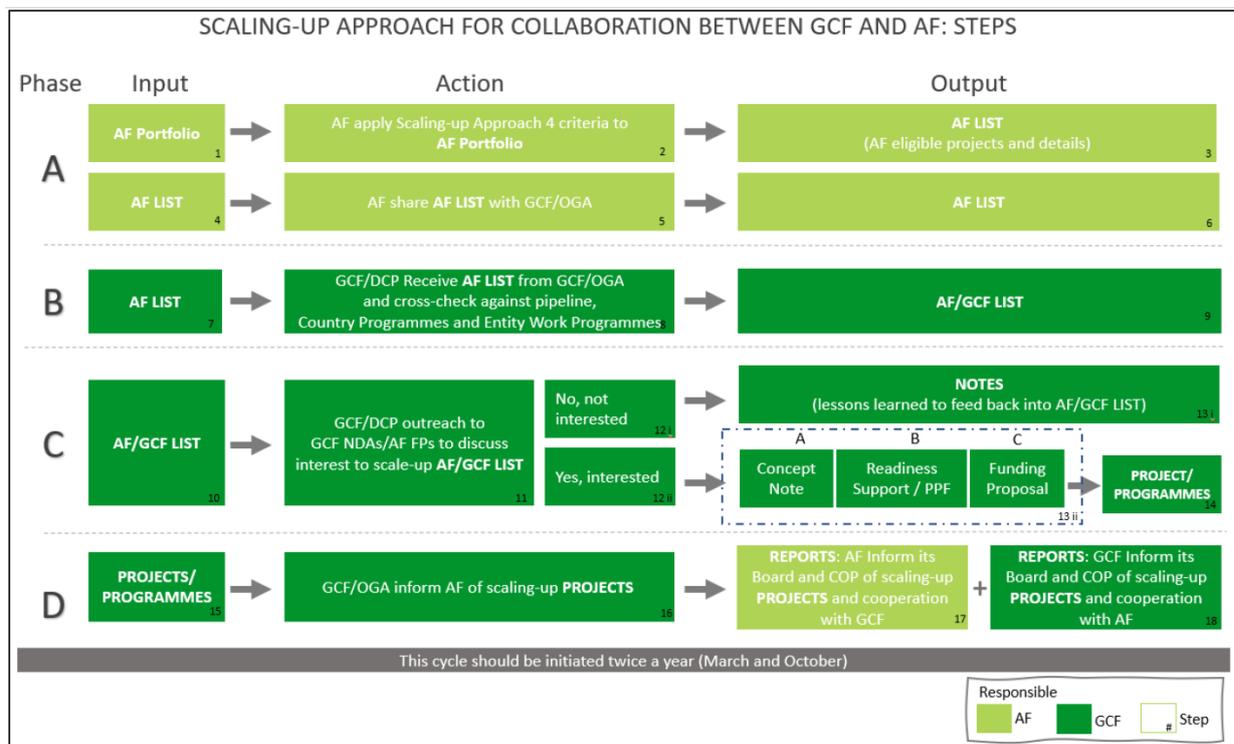
9. In 2021–2022, the country programmes continued to be leveraged to promote complementarity and coherence at a national level. During the reporting period, the Secretariat provided technical inputs to 16 country programmes to enhance national level complementarity and coherence. The countries that have benefited from this support are Belize, Botswana, Colombia, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Eswatini, Ghana, Grenada, Islamic Republic of Iran, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Mexico, Federated States of Micronesia, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and the Syrian Arab Republic.

10. The coherence of GCF’s national programming continued to benefit from the updated entity work programme guidelines, which includes information on complementarity and coherence, their role in the overall climate finance landscape and on whether other climate funds either have led to the listed projects/programmes, are being accessed in parallel, or may be accessed in the future, with a particular attention given to the synergy with the partners such as the AF, CIF, GEF and NAMA Facility. Throughout the reporting period, the Secretariat provided tailored input to enhance complementarity and coherence aspect of the EWPs. The EWPs that benefited from such a targeted support include Acumen, Agency for Agricultural Development Austria, Development Bank of Latin America (CAF), Camco, Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre, Compañía Española de Financiación del Desarrollo, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Fundacion Avina, International Fund for Agricultural Development, International Union for Conservation of Nature, Nordic Environment Finance Corporation, United Nations Development Programme and World Food Programme.

2.3.1. Adaptation Fund

11. Over the reporting period, GCF’s collaboration with the AF made progress on the structured approach to scale up successful AF projects through resources from the GCF to promote continuation, replication and/or scaling. The primary objective of this structured approach is to provide countries with access to incentives and benefits to scale up successful smaller projects funded by one fund with resources from the other fund, such as scaling up AF projects with GCF resources. It further aims to grant easier access to additional resources for climate adaptation de-risked investments in a facilitated way; reduce transaction costs and improve time efficiency in the overall proposal cycle; and promote sustainability and continuation of results achieved by the first interventions. The Adaptation Fund identified 17 projects that met the criteria set forth in the working pilot framework, as shown in the figure, such as having satisfactory implementation evaluations and interest from countries for scaling up. Discussions have advanced with four countries (Belize, Cambodia, Ecuador and South Africa⁵).

⁵ Ecuador: “Enhancing resilience of communities to the adverse effects of climate change on food security, in Pichincha Province and the Jubones River basin” with WFP; Cambodia: “Enhancing climate resilience of rural communities living in protected areas of Cambodia” with UNEP; South Africa: “Taking adaptation to the ground: A small grants facility for enabling local-level responses to climate change” with SANBI; and Belize: “Marine conservation and climate adaptation initiative” with the World Bank.



Abbreviations: AE = Accredited Entity, AF = Adaptation Fund, COP = Conference of Parties, GCF = Green Climate Fund, FP = funding proposal, NDA = Nationally Designated Authority, OGA = Office of Governance Affairs, PPF = Project Preparation Facility

12. During the GCF Global Programming Conference (13–15 September 2022) in Incheon, Republic of Korea, the two secretariats organized technical meetings with the representatives from countries to begin developing ideas and relevant processes. Furthermore, the GCF Secretariat aims to enhance the scale and impact of the GCF–AF scaling up approach by building on it, clarify incentives and available support as part of implementing the SAP Policy (B.32). The GCF Secretariat will be engaging with AF secretariat in Washington D.C., United States of America, prior to the twenty-seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP27) in Egypt to further operationalize the scaling up approach and advance cooperation on different programmatic areas.

13. The GCF Secretariat has also continued to engage with AF in support of the Community of Practice for Direct Access Entity (CPDAE, see table 1 above and table 2 below). Additionally, there is continuous exchange between the two secretariats as they both implement the fast-track accreditation policies under both institutions.

2.3.2. Global Environment Facility

14. Over the reporting period, the GCF Secretariat continued to advance its partnership with the GEF in line with the activities proposed in the LTV presented to the Board in 2021. The implementation of the LTV was promoted and accelerated under the leadership of the Steering Committee. In this regard, the two secretariats prepared a progress report summarizing the key milestones achieved in the following three areas of cooperation: (1) facilitating collaborative and coordinated country programming; (2) sharing information, indicators, lessons learned and knowledge, and facilitating collaborative and coordinated country programming; and (3) communications and outreach. The progress report, which was submitted to the sixty-second meeting of the GEF Council, is attached to this document as annex 1.

15. The two secretariats organized a joint side event at the fifty-sixth session of the subsidiary bodies (SB 56) in Bonn, Germany, to present how the two funds aim to implement the LTV in line with their respective strategic investment plans, and supporting the implementation of initiatives in current/future programming strategies. At the COP 27, a joint GCF–GEF pavilion will be set up to ensure coordinated presentation of the work of the GCF and GEF to the COP audience.

16. The GCF delegation will visit the GEF secretariat in autumn 2022 to organize a two-day workshop to define, in the context of the LTV, strategic joint programming priorities and roadmap for the organizations’ replenishments (GCF-2 and GEF-8) and mechanisms for complementarity, including the SIDS-LDC Adaptation Challenge programme, and define a joint communication strategy for GEF-8 and GCF-2, on policy coherence study collaboration and potential opportunities for information exchange on implementation monitoring.

2.3.3. Climate Investment Funds

17. By decision B.20/05, the Board requested the Secretariat “to collaborate with the CIF Administrative Unit (AU) to advise national designated authorities on how programming opportunities identified by CIF beneficiary countries may be brought to GCF programming”. Over the reporting period, the Secretariat continued to engage with the CIF AU to identify and advance the best ways to support national designated authorities in their programming efforts in the context of strengthened complementarity and coherence between the two funds. As CIF has been working to formulate its new programmes, the working teams held a series of technical discussions with a view to seeking synergy with CIF’s new programmes, including the Accelerating Coal Transition (ACT) and Renewable Energy Integration (REI) programmes. Relevant thematic experts from the GCF Secretariat have conducted technical consultations with their CIF counterparts to explore potential programming collaboration. The discussion will continue over the next reporting period, which will be presented and reported in the next annual update. In parallel, the Secretariat continued to advance engagement with CIF AU in the other areas of collaboration, including knowledge management, and communication/outreach.

2.3.4. National programming coherence facilitated through the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme and funding proposals

18. The GCF Readiness Programme continues to serve as one of the main windows of GCF to promote coherence at the national programming level. Table 2 presents examples from those proposals demonstrating a high level of national programming coherence.

Table 2. Readiness-supported programming synergies	
Country (delivery partner)	Summary
Peru ⁶ , Argentina, Armenia, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Colombia, Costa Rica, Georgia, Mexico, Micronesia, Niger,	The readiness grant aims at strengthening the capacity of direct access entities (DAE) through the Community of Practice for Direct Access Entities (CPDAE) to access climate finance and implement adaptation and mitigation programmes and projects. The GCF and AF secretariats have supported the CPDAE initiative in order to support national implementing entities and DAEs to increase their effectiveness in accessing climate finance resources, and to develop and implement adaptation

⁶ The readiness was submitted by the Nationally Designated Authority of Peru (Ministry of Economy and Finance of Peru)

Panama, Senegal, Togo (GIZ)	and mitigation projects and programmes by providing an avenue for knowledge exchange, learning and experience sharing, collaboration and peer-to-peer support.
Mongolia (GGGI)	This proposal builds on and complements past and ongoing support, including technical assistance by several development partners (GIZ, UNDP, Asia Foundation, Gold Standard) as well as the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency project in the country to further strengthen institutions regarding governance of climate change, addressing key barriers to implementing the priorities of the nationally determined contribution, and strengthening capacities of national stakeholders to develop viable projects in priority areas.
Marshall Islands (SPREP)	The grant complements ongoing work within the government to streamline policies and processes in order to strengthen management of global and foreign funding, including Asian Development Bank NDC Advance Support, the UNDP Deep Dive Project, National Adaptation Plan by World Bank, and GCF Readiness grants and funding proposals.
Azerbaijan (Ernst & Young AG)	This readiness proposal capitalizes on previous readiness projects by launching the International Bank of Azerbaijan's GCF accreditation process with a technical gap assessment and action plan, to provide Azerbaijan with a technical institution able to manage GCF funds and finance climate actions.

Abbreviations: GGGI = Global Green Growth Institute, GIZ = Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, SPREP = Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme.

19. Table 3 provides information on the funding proposals that demonstrate complementarity and coherence potential, including and beyond with other climate funds, over the current reporting period.

Table 3: Funding proposals demonstrating strong complementarity and coherence	
Complementarity and coherence summary	Summary of funding proposals
Includes coherence or additionality of the proposed subproject with existing and ongoing initiatives, particularly with SAPO20.	FP169 – Climate change adaptation solutions for Local Authorities in the Federated States of Micronesia aims to reduce climate vulnerability, lower health risks and increase socioeconomic development for vulnerable communities by improving food and water security, enhancing disaster risk reduction and recovery, and building local adaptive capacity to respond to climate change. This will be achieved by building the capacity of local authorities to deliver climate change adaptation services by enhancing their technical expertise. Technical support on project preparation will also be provided alongside knowledge-sharing that develops and fosters a network of local government authorities. The project also contains measures to significantly enhance the climate resilience of communities and help them to better adapt to the effects of climate change.
The funding proposal (FP) aims to ensure coherence with integration of national adaptation plans and capacity-building initiatives.	FP170 – Enhancing climate resilience in Thailand through effective water management and sustainable agriculture aims to improve water management, food security and the agricultural livelihoods of inhabitants in the Yom and Nam sub-river basins. It will improve water management by integrating ecosystem-based



	adaptation “green” measures with “traditional” grey infrastructure for flood control and irrigation, supported by enhanced technology and climate-informed planning and capacity development.
The FP provides an opportunity to realize synergy of FP109 outputs in impact-based forecasting/early warning systems.	FP171 – Enhancing early warning systems to build greater resilience to hydro-meteorological hazards in Timor-Leste helps to transform Timor-Leste’s climate information capabilities and early warning systems – which are vital to the country’s response to climate change.
The FP aims to ensure complementarity, scalability of approaches and knowledge-sharing with existing and upcoming programme initiatives.	FP173 – The Amazon Bioeconomy Fund: Unlocking private capital by valuing bioeconomy products and services with climate mitigation and adaptation results in the Amazon will deliver sustainable solutions to reduce the impacts of climate change in the Amazon biome by prioritizing natural capital and delivering climate benefits. The USD 600 million programme will include an investment of USD 279 million from GCF, and will be implemented with the Inter-American Development Bank. It will encourage private investment in six key areas of the bioeconomy: sustainable agroforestry, native palm cultivation, non-timber natural forest products, growing native species timber, aquaculture and community-led nature tourism.
The FP seeks to ensure complementary with outcomes and outputs of another GCF project (CAMBio II).	FP174 – Ecosystem-based adaptation to increase climate resilience in the Central American Dry Corridor and the Arid Zones of the Dominican Republic aims to strengthen the adaptive capacity and climate resilience of vulnerable rural communities, including farmers and entrepreneurs, in the Dry Corridor region of Central America (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama) and in the arid zones of the Dominican Republic. Through financing and technical assistance, the programme will encourage private sector participation and create an enabling environment for the investment and uptake of large-scale ecosystem-based adaptation and water/energy-efficient technologies.
The FP supports the implementation and operationalization of several key national policies, strategies and plans, in a coherent manner, including the National Climate Change Response Strategy, the National Climate Change Action Plan, the national adaptation plan, the nationally determined contribution and the National Water Master Plan (NWMP) 2030.	FP175 – Enhancing community resilience and water security in the Upper Athi River catchment area, Kenya , aims to increase water security and strengthen communities’ resilience to climate change in Kenya’s Upper Athi River catchment area. This will involve integrated water resources management and investment in water supply infrastructure in four vulnerable counties. Interventions include hydrological and meteorological information management; installation and rehabilitation of water infrastructure; and strengthening the planning and regulatory frameworks for water resource management.
The FP complements SAP012 and FP 162, 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).	FP176 – Hydro-agricultural development with smart agriculture practices resilient to climate change in Niger supports climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts among agrarian communities in the five most vulnerable regions of Niger. The aim is to promote a paradigm shift to climate-resilient agricultural production through cross-cutting measures such as improving irrigation systems and access to finance, and strengthening the capacity of farmers’ groups

	and cooperatives and other stakeholders, including the private sector, on climate-smart agriculture.
The FP's outputs are complementarily funded by GCF and World Bank.	FP177 – Cooling Facility is one of the world's first cooling-focused funding facilities; it aims to provide cooling solutions in nine countries. It will focus on regulation and policy, technical assistance and financing to address and help remove barriers to the development of sustainable cooling investments. Planned measures include financing for investments in innovative, climate-friendly cooling technologies and systems, and creating an enabling environment by strengthening institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks and building the capacity of key stakeholders in technologies, business models and cooling project appraisal and implementation.
The FP aims to coordinate with existing GCF projects and other donor-funded activities in the region.	FP178 – Desert to Power G5 Sahel Facility aims to tap into the immense solar energy potential of the Sahel region and bring cheaper, reliable and low-emission electricity to end users. The Facility will address institutional and financial barriers and create an enabling environment for private sector funding for solar technological innovations and to ensure sustainability of the clean energy sector. GCF's contribution of USD 150 million to the Facility will leverage financing from the African Development Bank (the implementing partner) and the private sector for investments totalling almost USD 1 billion for large-scale solar generation.
CRAFT investments will be consistent with national government programmes, as well as relevant climate finance programmes and projects, to ensure complementarity of approaches and maximization of benefits.	FP181 – CRAFT – Catalytic Capital for First Private Investment Fund for Adaptation Technologies in Developing Countries mobilizes capital to scale up technologies for climate resilience and adaptation and applies them in developing countries using a south-south technology transfer mechanism.
The FP complements several agricultural and climate-change interventions that have been developed in Colombia.	FP182 – Climate-smart initiatives for climate change adaptation and sustainability in prioritized agricultural production systems in Colombia (CSICAP) strengthens the ability of farmers to manage climate risks while also reducing agricultural emissions. It will do this by assisting farmers to adopt digital agricultural production and climate adaptation technologies. National in scope, the initiative will strengthen the capacities of producers, technicians and institutions to inject a climate perspective in livestock and crop production.
The FP is under the Long-Term Vision umbrella of the GCF-GEF.	FP183 – Inclusive Green Financing Initiative (IGREENFIN I): Greening Agricultural Banks and the Financial Sector to Foster Climate-Resilient, Low Emission Smallholder Agriculture in the Great Green Wall (GGW) countries – Phase I , enhances access to credit and technical assistance for local farmers, farmers' organizations, cooperatives and micro and small-sized enterprises. This will help them implement climate-resilient and low-emission agriculture and agroforestry. This programme covers 11 countries in the Great Green Wall, as well as Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. A major aim of the initiative is to build greater coherence and complementarity of climate action in Africa.

<p>There are several complementary projects in Vanuatu that are currently being implemented or are in the design phase and due to commence in 2021/22.</p>	<p>FP184 – Vanuatu community-based climate resilience project (VCCRP) supports highly vulnerable rural and coastal communities to increase their resilience to climate change, through targeted community and local adaptation activities in the agriculture and fisheries sectors. The project will also provide access to climate information and early warning systems at the local level. Key activities include establishing local disaster risk reduction committees; protecting and restoring 11,600 hectares of agricultural and fisheries sites; and training smallholder farmers in climate-resilient agriculture techniques and fishers in effective coastal resource management.</p>
<p>The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has secured the support of the Ministry of Agriculture, livestock and fisheries (MAEP) as co-financier to this component (through projects funded by International Fund for Agricultural Development), given the strong complementarities between OCRI and MAEP interventions.</p>	<p>FP187 – Ouémé Basin Climate-Resilience Initiative (OCRI) Benin aims to address climate impacts by bringing adaptation solutions to the agricultural production system in the basin. The project will build resilience for poor and vulnerable smallholders, scale up prioritized climate-resilient agriculture and low-emission agroforestry practices, build waterworks to reduce soil erosion and run-off, and overall improve land and water management in the target areas.</p>
<p>This FP builds on past and current projects funded by various technical and financial partners.</p>	<p>FP188 – Climate Resilient Fishery Initiative for Livelihood Improvement in the Gambia (PROREFISH Gambia) aims to support vulnerable and poor fishing communities in building resilience to climate change and in diversifying livelihoods through technology improvements, processing techniques, climate-proofing of the local fishery infrastructure, and diversification of local food systems.</p>
<p>The FP is complementary owing to (1) having a comprehensive approach for sustainable urban development; (2) including advanced technological trends such as green hydrogen usage in transportation; and (3) also including electric vehicles for commercial usage. The project is connected to the broader GEF-GCF collaboration on e-mobility.</p>	<p>FP189 – E-Mobility Program for Sustainable Cities in Latin America and the Caribbean targets sustainable urban development through measures that strengthen and improve urban public transport and the quality of life in secondary cities. The programme links e-mobility with sustainable urban transport system development and climate resilience in nine countries. It enables the uptake of electric vehicles, tackling persistent financing barriers caused by high capital expenditure costs, performance risks and low profitability. The focus of the programme is on commercial e-mobility to support the significant modal shift from private vehicles to various modes of public transport electric vehicles.</p>
<p>GCF funding is complementary to already-established providers of official development assistance in the Development Fund and T1 Construction Equity Fund of Climate Investor Two, in providing additional political risk mitigation capabilities on the back of being established under the framework of the UNFCCC.</p>	<p>FP190 – Climate Investor Two is a fund that aims to support the private sector to develop and construct climate-resilient infrastructure projects in developing countries in the water, sanitation and ocean sectors – areas which usually do not attract interest from the private sector. The targeted investments under the fund will reduce the effects and consequences of climate change by decreasing greenhouse gas emissions and by increasing the resilience of vulnerable communities.</p>

2.4 Pillar IV-Complementarity at the level of delivery of climate finance through an established dialogue

2.4.1. Annual Dialogue of climate finance delivery channels

20. In response to a GCF Board mandate (B.13/12), the Annual Dialogue of climate finance delivery channels is organized as an annual meeting convened by the GCF Executive Director to provide a forum for high-level discussions of common interest among the heads of multilateral climate finance organizations. Accordingly, the fifth Annual Dialogue took place on 3 November 2021 at the GCF–GEF Pavilion in Glasgow on the margins of COP 26. The meeting was organized in two sessions: (1) discussion on the Joint Funds Roadmap; and (2) an announcement of a joint funds statement on enhanced complementarity and collaboration.

21. During the first session, the heads of multilateral climate finance organizations reviewed progress made in line with the activities of the Joint Funds Roadmap and expressed their satisfaction and appreciation for the continued collaboration led by the respective secretariats. The major achievements noted in the Joint Funds Roadmap update were: (1) progress on collaboration platform on results, indicators and methodologies for measuring impact; (2) work on programming, scaling up and blended finance, including a scaling up approach; (3) knowledge management and capacity-building as demonstrated in the CPDAE Readiness Grant approval; and (4) partnership centred on communication, as seen in joint advocacy plans on COVID-19 and COP 26.

22. Further, the heads discussed the role of multilateral climate funds in capitalizing climate finance while demonstrating their added value versus that of the multilateral development banks. The heads agreed that a better understanding of their role in leveraging blended finance modalities in partnership with the multilateral development banks would be an area of common interest and tasked the respective secretariats to facilitate enhanced collaboration towards this end.

23. At the second session, the heads discussed and announced the joint funds statement on enhancing complementarity and coherence while driving further collaboration among the climate funds. The heads emphasized their strong commitment to further advancing complementarity by exploring synergies in programming, knowledge-sharing, collaborative communication and outreach. The joint funds statement has been posted on the websites of the respective climate funds.⁷

2.4.2. Engagement at COP 27

24. At COP 27, a joint GCF–GEF pavilion will be set up to promote strong coherence and synergy through structured dialogues, including co-hosted events on various strategic initiatives, including LTV, the Great Green Wall, oceans, biodiversity, least developed countries and small island developing States, among others. The GCF Secretariat is also in consultation with AF to advance collaboration on a scaling up approach and is organizing a targeted discussion on CPDAE in partnership with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit and the CPDAE Committee.

⁷ <<https://www.greenclimate.fund/statement/multilateral-climate-funds-are-working-together-enhance-complementarity-and-collaboration>>.

25. The sixth Annual Dialogue of climate finance delivery channels will be organized at the incoming COP in Egypt. One of the agenda items to be discussed is revising and updating the Joint Funds Roadmap to build on and strengthen the activities for 2022–2023.

2.4.3. Other activities between the secretariats of the climate funds

26. The GCF Secretariat, in partnership with other climate funds, has established a communication platform to foster technical discussion between the climate fund secretariats in line with the Climate Funds Collaboration Roadmap. Over the reporting period, the work successfully resulted in organizing virtual workshops where the representatives shared knowledge on common technical work and promoted regular exchanges of current practices to better understand each fund’s experiences and inform their operations. The workshops will continue to be led by the participating organizations on a rotational basis.

Annex I: Progress Report on Long-term Vision on Complementarity, Coherence and Collaboration between the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility



**PROGRESS REPORT
ON
LONG-TERM VISION ON COMPLEMENTARITY, COHERENCE AND COLLABORATION
BETWEEN
THE GREEN CLIMATE FUND AND THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
2022**

I. Introduction

1. The Long-term Vision on Complementarity, Coherence and Collaboration (LTV) between the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) was submitted to the GEF Council as a Working Document at its 60th Meeting, on June 14-18, 2021.¹
2. The GEF Council welcomed the document and in particular the establishment of a joint Steering Committee to facilitate collaboration. The Council looked forward to receiving an annual joint progress report to be submitted to the GEF Council and the GCF Board and requested the GEF Secretariat to inform the Council at its 61st session about progress in LTV implementation.
3. The LTV was then presented to the twenty-ninth meeting of the GCF Board (B.29), on June 28, 2021, as Annex II to the “Report on the Activities of the Secretariat.”² The report, which was considered by the GCF Board as part of agenda item number 5 which covered a number of activities in addition to the LTV, was noted by the GCF Board after extensive comments from Board Members and Alternates.
4. During his remarks presenting the LTV to the GCF Board, the GCF Executive Director affirmed that the Secretariats of both GCF and GEF were deeply convinced of the importance of maximizing their synergies. The Executive Director also informed the GCF Board that it was not necessary for the Board to approve the LTV plan, since GCF has had a standing framework agreement on complementarity and coherence in place since B.17 with all climate funds.
5. In accordance with the decision taken at GEF 60th Council, a report was submitted to the GEF 61st Council on the presentation and discussion of the LTV at the GCF B.29 meeting.³
6. The LTV stipulated that the two Secretariats will prepare and submit a joint progress report to the governing bodies of both Funds every year on activities undertaken and results to date, highlighting how the two funds are supporting enhanced impact and outcomes through the implementation of the LTV. This document constitutes the first such report on the dedicated response of the two institutions to establish LTV implementation measures and an initial set of related joint programming and information sharing activities.⁴

II. Long-Term Vision Launch and Senior Leadership Engagement

7. The GEF and the GCF Secretariats began collaborating closely towards the operationalization of the LTV soon after the Council and Board deliberations. Senior management of the two institutions jointly led the initial operationalization and launch process, complemented by consultations and collaborations at the technical level.
8. Countries and partners have responded positively to the LTV, recognizing that the shared and mutually reinforcing visions of the GEF and GCF through this initiative amplify impact and potential for harmony in the climate finance landscape through coordinated efforts to advance country-driven approaches and ownership, efficiency and effectiveness, while adhering to the highest international safeguards. By creating a shared space for collaboration, the LTV provides a ‘climate finance hub’ to mobilize resources to support projects with climate change benefits and beyond through strong integration and addressing the systemic nature of environmental issues that countries face.

¹ GEF, 2021, [Long-Term Vision on Complementarity, Coherence, and Collaboration between the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility](#), Council Document GEF/C.60/08.

² GCF, 2021, [Report on the activities of the Secretariat](#), Board Document GCF/B.29/Inf.07.

³ GEF, 2021, [Long-Term Vision on Complementarity, Coherence, and Collaboration between the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility: Summary of the Presentation and Discussion at the Twenty-Ninth Meeting of the Green Climate Fund Board](#), Council Document GEF/C.61/Inf.05.

⁴ The GCF Secretariat will present this report to GCF Board as part of the thirty-fourth meeting of the Board.

9. Countries have welcomed the LTV as an opportunity for more proactive, joint programming efforts to help countries identify and pursue important common themes for climate action, including opportunities for blended, parallel and sequenced finance. Building on the GCF and GEF unique strengths, past experiences and ability to support innovation, countries see benefit in the initiative to facilitate scaled-up climate action and support streamlined and coordinated country consultation processes to develop investment plans. As a first launch event, the GEF CEO and the GCF Executive Director jointly presented the LTV and reflected on on-going and future collaboration in a dedicated public event organized during the IUCN World Conservation Congress in September 2021 in Marseille, France.
10. The GCF Executive Director and the GEF CEO discussed with the UN Secretary General about the LTV's contributions to help address partnership and climate change priorities articulated in the UN Secretary General's *Our Common Agenda* on October 22, 2021.
11. An in-person meeting on the LTV was held between the GCF Executive Director and the GEF CEO on the margins of 26th Conference of the Parties (COP 26) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Glasgow to discuss and agree on an agenda of actions to advance LTV implementation consistent with guidance received from the respective governing bodies of the two Funds. The GCF Executive Director and GEF CEO also held a meeting in the sidelines of Stockholm+50 in June 2022 to take stock of the progress made in implementing the LTV and explore ideas to further advance the initiative.

III. Steering Committee

12. The two secretariats established a Steering Committee that supports the planning and implementation of initiatives under the LTV. The steering committee has four representatives of each institution serving on the body. The members nominated for the GEF Secretariat are: Gustavo Fonseca (Director of Programs), Chizuru Aoki (Lead Environmental Specialist), Filippo Berardi (Senior Climate Change Specialist), and Robert Bisset (Head of Communications). The members nominated for the GCF Secretariat are: Carolina Fuentes (Director of Country Programming), Veronica Galmez Marquez (Deputy Director Mitigation and Adaptation Division), Juan Pablo Hoffmaister (Multilateral Governance Manager), and Deborah Hong (Head of Communications).
13. The role of the LTV Steering Committee is to enhance the planning, implementation, and outcomes of GCF and GEF investments in line with their respective strategic investment plans, supporting the implementation of initiatives in current programming strategies and informing future programming periods in both funds. Agreement was reached on an initial LTV work plan and Terms of Reference for the steering committee comprising the following responsibilities:
- (a) To facilitate across secretariat the implantations of the LTV, including through the development of an annual work plan;
 - (b) To maintain and enhance coordination between the GCF and GEF to implement the Long-Term Vision;
 - (c) To provide strategic and policy-relevant advice on the operationalization of the Long-Term Vision;
 - (d) To consider and agree on an annual work plan to be undertaken by the two institutions, including deliverables on, and outputs under, the three objectives of (I) collaborative and coordinated programming, (II) sharing information, lessons learned and knowledge, and (III) communication and outreach, and their timeline, division of responsibilities, budgetary considerations, and major strategic decisions to be made jointly;
 - (e) To review and provide substantive comments on agreed deliverables and outputs as per the agreed annual work plan;

- (f) To be responsible for the preparation and submission of annual joint reports to the GCF board and GEF Council;
 - (g) To facilitate and support joint engagements with UNFCCC, Entities/Agencies, countries, and other major stakeholders;
 - (h) To provide advice and suggestions, as requested, to the GCF and GEF leadership on matters of relevance to the implementation and further development of the Long-Term Vision; and
 - (i) To undertake any other duties as requested by the GCF and GEF leadership.
14. Following a preparatory Steering Committee meeting in the autumn of 2021, another informal Steering Committee meeting took place on November 4, 2021 at COP 26, where Steering Committee organizational matters were discussed.
15. The first formal LTV Steering Committee meeting took place virtually on February 28, 2022, with the following agenda: a) election of co-chairs; b) adoption of the Steering Committee's Terms of Reference; c) agreement on an initial LTV workplan; d) discussion of major initiatives and principles of programming; e) commissioning of support to the Steering Committee, including a study on the relevant processes and policies of the Funds; and f) collaboration with other Funds.
16. The second Steering Committee meeting took place virtually on April 26, 2022, covering:
- (a) Co-chairing arrangements;
 - (b) Advancing a study on processes and policies of the Funds;
 - (c) Jointly facilitating the investment planning of countries for climate action;
 - (d) Major joint initiatives to be carried out under the LTV;
 - (e) Plans for coordinated engagement at UNCCD COP15; and
 - (f) Preparing the joint annual report, among others.

IV. Study on Processes and Policies

17. One key task included in the LTV as part of the way forward is for the two secretariats to conduct a "thorough analysis of processes and policies of both funds to identify recommendations to support complementarity and coherence and assist developing countries and partners generate long-lasting results in climate change adaptation and mitigation." The two secretariats collaborated to develop a joint terms of reference to commission this study in the spring of 2022. The GEF Secretariat has taken the lead to post the terms of reference to receive proposals from qualified consultancies. Upon selection and appointment of a consultancy based on agreed criteria, the work is expected to commence over the summer of 2022.

18. Additionally, taking into account collaboration between GCF and GEF, the GCF secretariat is also preparing a review of GCF policy frameworks aimed at examining the performance, coherence, and impact of GCF policies and looking to assess challenges or delays in policy implementation, identify opportunities to simplify, streamline and harmonize policies and identify any priority policy updates needed.

V. Inclusion of LTV in Official Documents

19. Attention to LTV goals is being mainstreamed into the strategic approaches of both Funds. Commitment to enhance coherence and complementarity among multilateral climate funds has been included in the GEF-8 Programming Directions document.⁵ The Programming Strategy for the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) for the GEF-8 period also includes references to the LTV and its operationalization.⁶ Key areas of cooperation between the two funds include coordinating work on the identification and implementation of major initiatives, support for joint investment plan development, and related outreach and capacity building opportunities.

20. Commitment to pursue the LTV goals has also been incorporated by GCF into its Updated Strategic Plan (USP), for example as it relates to support for National Adaptation Program preparation and attention to helping countries identify financing sources, including from GEF and other international climate funds.⁷ Consistent with the USP and the GCF governing instrument, the GCF Secretariat is also exploring how to continue to enhance coherence and complementarity as part of the GCF-2, and expects the LTV to be an element of relevant inputs to be discussed by the GCF Board.

VI. Progress Achieved

21. Guided by the senior leadership of the two institutions and under the oversight of the LTV Steering Committee, efforts have been carried out during the 2021-2022 implementation period to advance coherence and complementarity between GEF and GCF in three key areas identified in the LTV document:

- (a) Facilitating collaborative and coordinated country programming;
- (b) Sharing information, indicators, lessons learned and knowledge; and Facilitating collaborative and coordinated country programming;
- (c) Communications and outreach.

22. Progress achieved under each key area is summarized below.

6.1 Collaborative and Coordinated Country Programming

23. The two Funds have begun efforts to improve collaboration and coordination in supporting countries with articulating their climate action priorities and identifying GEF, GCF and other public and private financing sources to address these needs as laid out in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), and consistent with each country's sustainable development strategy. This should reduce the potential for duplication of effort and help to ensure access by countries to available climate financing to realize their commitments under the Paris Agreement by aligning their funding proposals with the respective comparative advantage of GEF or GCF.

24. The general aims of joint programming efforts are to: identify and pursue important common themes for climate action; seek opportunities for blended, parallel and sequenced finance; minimize potential duplication of funding; and streamline country consultation processes, among others. Accordingly, activities have begun in the following areas: coordinated

⁵ GEF, 2022, [GEF-8 Programming Directions](#), GEF/R.08/29/Rev.01 (paras 463-465).

⁶ GEF, 2022, [GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund for the GEF-8 Period of July 2022 to June 2026 and Operational Improvements](#), Council Document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.32/04/Rev.01.

⁷ GCF, 2020, [Updated Strategic Plan for the Green Climate Fund: 2020-2023](#), GCF/B.27/21 GCF/B.27/21 (para 12).

support for major initiatives and programming; facilitating national climate action investment planning; developing a list of activities/programs for joint prioritization; and supporting collaborative financing platforms. Criteria for the pilot exercise to facilitate national climate action investment planning is under development, taking into account the feedback received from countries and other partners during ongoing outreach activities.

25. The work on major initiatives seeks to advance coordinated investment between both institutions with significant climate benefits in support of the UNFCCC and Paris Agreements as well as generating benefits and synergies for the SDG Agenda 2030 and Rio Conventions through ecosystem-based action. This work will also explore options to maximize benefits for developing countries in areas such as e-mobility and clean energy. Specific examples undertaken include:

- (a) **Great Green Wall.** The GEF and GCF have been working together with countries of the Sahel region and regional institutions to support the Great Green Wall Initiative. The GCF and GEF are collaborating to support the new phase and financing of a regional support program for the Great Green Wall Initiative, with cross-approvals of complementary projects (see Box 1).
- (b) **Land Degradation and Climate Change.** Special attention was given during UNCCD COP 15 to identifying synergies between country efforts to address land degradation and meet climate adaptation needs, including opportunities for co-programming of GEF and GCF financial support in light of the GEF-8 land degradation focal area programming directions and ongoing planning for GCF-2 strategic programming.
- (c) **Caribbean Programming Dialogue.** In conjunction with the thirty-second GCF Board meeting (B.32) held in Antigua and Barbuda, the GCF Secretariat organized a “Technical Programming Dialogue with the Caribbean” on May 19-21, 2022, to which the GEF Secretariat was invited. This provided an opportunity to present and explore with Caribbean SIDS and other partners the readiness support and strategic programming approaches of both GCF and GEF, with preliminary ideas identified for country and regional joint programming and measures for improved coordination of climate and environmental financing.
- (d) **Oceans:** Efforts are underway to improve coordination GCF and GEF support to Pacific countries. GCF is working in the creation of a blended finance Sustainable Blue Economy Co-Investment Facility in the Pacific, supporting the enabling environment, capacity building and development of policy frameworks; pipeline development and maturation; deployment of innovative instruments; and investments and knowledge sharing. The GEF, through the LDCF, has submitted for the June 2022 LDCF/SCCF Council approval the Blue Pacific Finance Hub project proposed to be implemented by the Asian Development Bank to catalyze public and private support for climate-resilient and sustainability-oriented investments in the Pacific. The initiative seeks to create an enabling context in each participating country for the Hub to channel a large volume of suitable investments, including supporting access to other ocean-climate adaptation financing mechanisms. The GEF also has a number of ongoing and planned initiatives in the Pacific through its International Waters portfolio and other programming efforts. The GCF and GEF are particularly exploring synergies to support developing countries’ efforts in a coordinated manner for improved coastal ecosystems management.

Box 1: New Phase of the Great Green Wall Initiative

The GEF and GCF collaborated to develop the latest phase of the Great Green Wall Initiative as a centerpiece of cooperation under the LTV. Complementary proposals supporting the new umbrella financing framework have been brought to the GCF Board in March 2022 and the LDCF/SCCF Council in June 2022. The GCF project, entitled *IGREENFIN I, and its associated Regional Support Programme* together with the LDCF project titled *Great Green Wall Climate Change Adaptation Regional Support Project*, are both implemented by IFAD. GEF-GCF engagement has taken place at both the strategic joint planning level to support climate adaptation in GGW countries and also at the operational level through project coordination committees, knowledge platforms and joint funding of an adaptation innovation grant under the project. GEF and GCF are also coordinating on efforts to raise the visibility of their concerted actions under GGW, including at such key events as UNCCD COP15, through engagement in key side events and in stakeholder and partner engagements.

Additional GCF and GEF projects developed by participating countries and agencies are contributing to the overall Great Green Wall efforts and to this major initiative.

6.2 Sharing Information, Indicators, Lessons Learned and Knowledge

26. The GEF and GCF continued to participate in the Climate Funds Collaboration Platform on Results, Indicators and Methodologies for measuring impact, where different international climate related financial mechanisms exchange ideas and collaboratively seek to identify and follow best practices in the areas of results management. In addition to the GEF and GCF, the Adaptation Fund, Climate Investment Funds and the NAMA Facility have participated.

27. The first phase of the workplan of the Climate Funds Collaboration Platform on Results, carried out in 2021, focused on gaining mutual understanding on the respective processes and result monitoring practices. The second phase of the workplan, which started in 2022, is focused on specific topics of relevance for the climate funds' monitoring practices, including mitigation results and tracking, results management in the AFOLU sector and tracking of co-benefits. The GEF and the GCF co-chaired the first workshop of this second phase which took place on June 2, 2022 and focused on GHG measurement and reporting methodologies.

28. In addition, as part of the programming strategy development process covering the GEF-8 period for the LDCF and SCCF, the GEF Secretariat sought to align its indicators with the GCF as well as other funds. For example, the LDCF/SCCF results framework and GCF's newly revamped Integrated Results Management Framework (IRMF) both include the tracking of sex-disaggregated direct beneficiaries and hectares of area managed for climate resilience as indicators of adaptation impact.

6.3 Communications and Outreach

29. The most significant efforts undertaken with respect to communications and outreach this past year were connected to organization of the jointly branded GCF-GEF Pavilion at COP 26 in Glasgow and its associated events.⁸ Many of the events within its extensive 12-day program showcased enhanced GEF-GCF collaboration, including a special session focused specifically on the LTV's establishment and implementation with the participation of many country partners as well as the GEF CEO and GCF Executive Director.

30. Furthermore, the GEF and GCF organized a joint side event at the UNFCCC Subsidiary Body meetings in June 2022. The side event helped inform Parties and interested institutions

⁸ The programme of GCF events at COP 26 is available at <<https://gcfatcop.com/programme/>>.

regarding progress made in the LTV and entry points for engagement. Representatives from LDCs, countries benefiting from Great Green Wall efforts, and entities/agencies welcomed GCF and GEF taking more proactive, joint programming efforts building on the unique strengths of GCF and GEF to support options for blended, parallel and sequenced finance as well as coordinated country consultation processes to develop investment plans. Countries welcomed efforts during the first year of the LTV to advance collaboration initiatives, especially noting potential to create synergies between actions to restore the environment and to strengthen the climate resilience of vulnerable people.

VII. Further Actions Planned

31. Consistent with the key elements of the agreed joint LTV work plan, efforts during the 2022-2023 implementation period will center on deepening collaboration around country and regional programming, moving forward to better understand opportunities to further LTV goals around GEF and GCF processes and policies and to enhance cooperation on outreach and knowledge sharing. The Steering Committee, under the guidance of the GEF CEO and GCF Executive Director, will hold a programming retreat in the summer 2022 to provide further momentum to the implementation of the LTV.

32. Several activities are planned to deepen programming collaboration. Both to provide practical support to countries and to develop improved joint programming approaches, the two institutions aim to organize several in-depth joint GCF-GEF national climate investment planning exercises. These are meant to better facilitate country-driven planning and priority setting by ensuring it is backed by clear understanding of opportunities to access GEF and GCF financing. Under the oversight of the LTV Steering Committee and linked to GEF and GCF country programming mechanisms, these planning exercises will be carried out in targeted countries to: develop co-investment platforms and joint investment strategies; and identify relevant GCF Accredited Entities and GEF Agencies to support national-level processes, among others.

33. These joint country programming activities will take place in the context of ongoing efforts by both Funds to improve support to countries in accessing climate financing. For example, GEF-8 Programming Directions include measures to enhance capacity development, in part as a response to recommendations drawn from the GEF Independent Evaluation Office's recent "Evaluation of the Country Support Program (GEF/E/C.60/03), which will be presented separately to the 62nd GEF Council. Such revised Country Support Program elements include explicit attention to increasing synergies and complementarity with other multilateral climate funds, including the GCF and support for the Country Programming Pilot under GEF-GCF Joint Investment Planning included in the LTV work plan.

34. Likewise, and with specific attention to climate adaptation programming and the GCF's Updated Strategic Plan, GCF readiness support is being mobilized to support countries in preparing their National Adaptation Plans (NAP). Particular emphasis is being given to upstream facilitation of NAP investment planning that can be translated into GCF Funding Proposals. With increasing efforts to conduct such dialogues in cooperation with GEF, this should result in better coordinated support for NAP implementation from both GCF and from GEF through LDCF and SCCF in accordance with the GEF-8 programming strategy on adaptation to climate change.

35. Further work is anticipated on the initial set of topics and geographies targeted for joint GEF and GCF programming. These include additional efforts to: support the Great Green Wall initiative according to the comparative advantage of each Fund; seek closer alignment between the existing and prospective GEF e-mobility investment pipeline, including the GEF-7 Global e-Mobility Program, and emerging GCF e-Mobility portfolio, especially in the Latin America and Caribbean region; and improve knowledge sharing while exploring coordinated financing

between country and regional forest carbon and biodiversity conservation programs in the Amazon biome. In addition, the LDCF/SCCF and the GCF have agreed to define and pursue major initiatives on climate adaptation, such as technology transfer and a special focus on meeting the needs of SIDS.

36. Building on these initial joint programming efforts, a range of new topics and/or geographies is being considered, with special attention given to meeting the needs of LDCs and SIDS. Opportunities currently under review center on support for nature-based solutions to simultaneously generate multiple global and local benefits including climate change, biodiversity loss and land degradation. These may include working with countries to identify sequential or joint financing opportunities from GEF and GCF for forest conservation, coastal and marine resources management (e.g., in the Caribbean), private sector engagement under the GEF Challenge Program on Climate Adaptation, and innovative programming in the Zambezi corridor or Congo River Basin.

37. In the context of the GCF revised Updated Simplified Approval Process (SAP) agreed at the thirty-second GCF Board meeting (Decision B32/05), the GCF Secretariat will develop templates and guidelines for fast-tracking preparation and review of SAP proposals to reduce the time and effort needed for preparation and review of SAP proposals, including by identifying certain small-scale activities ready to be scaled up/replicated in coordination with other climate funds. This work will be done in close cooperation with the GEF.

38. As noted above, the study being commissioned on GEF and GCF processes and policies is expected to identify opportunities for strengthening complementarity and coherence through closer alignment. Results of this study should include policy- and process-oriented suggestions that may help inform relevant discussion and decisions by the GEF Council and GCF Board.

39. Finally, several steps are anticipated to further enhance outreach and knowledge sharing between the two Secretariats and with their shared stakeholders. Principal among these are plans to build on prior experience to replicate and scale up organization of a joint GCF-GEF Pavilion in Sharm-El-Shaikh at COP 27. Among many potential topics to be covered within the program of events will be a presentation and discussion with stakeholders of progress made implementing the LTV while articulating a roadmap for further collaboration to achieve the LTV's goals.
