Readiness and Preparatory Support

Direct Access Proposal Template

Country Support Window

Proposal title

Third Readiness and Preparatory Support Program for the Philippines (RPSP3): Strengthening Climate Finance Readiness in the Philippines through Institutional Capacity and Strategic Framework (37260)

Country(ies)

Philippines (the)

* The full proposal, including the financial proposal and annexes, is available on the GCF Partner Platform.

Version Update: 15 Sep 2025 | Initial: 22 Sep 2024
Aligned with the Revised Readiness Results Management Framework

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Proposal Details

Title of the Direct Access Proposal

Third Readiness and Preparatory Support Program for the Philippines (RPSP3): Strengthening Climate Finance Readiness in the Philippines through Institutional Capacity and Strategic Framework

Total Approved Amount (in USD)

$6,776,990

Implementation Period (in months)

60 months

Country Information

☒ Single country

☐ Multi-country

Country

Philippines (the)

NDA / focal point name

Department of Finance

Name of contact person

Mr. Joven Z. Balbosa

Contact person's position

Undersecretary

Contact person's email

jbalbosa@dof.gov.ph

Additional email addresses that need to be copied in correspondences

cdiaz@dof.gov.ph, gcf_ph@dof.gov.ph, jnarag@dof.gov.ph, mbarte@dof.gov.ph, rrojo@dof.gov.ph, nsoliman@dof.gov.ph, gcfliaison@gggi.org, gizem.aslanyurek@gggi.org, cfpg@dof.gov.ph

Participating Country Information

If the proposal involves multiple countries (regional/multi-country), please list each one below, adding as many rows as necessary. The entry listed above serves as the lead for the multi-country proposal. Please upload the letters of intent on the GCF Partner Platform.

Participating Country	NDA/Focal Point Name	Name of Contact Person	Contact Person's Position	Contact Person's Email	Budget
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Type of Access

● Framework Agreement Partner

1. Summary of the proposal

The Philippines is among the most climate-vulnerable countries globally, facing recurrent typhoons, flooding, heatwaves, and sea-level rise. While the country has established strong national climate frameworks—including the NDC, NAP, and LTS—its ability to translate these strategies into scalable, investment-ready climate actions remains constrained by institutional, technical, and coordination gaps.

This Readiness proposal, "Strengthening Climate Finance Readiness in the Philippines through Institutional Capacity and Strategic Framework," aims to strengthen the enabling environment for accessing and delivering climate finance at scale. Implemented by GGGI as delivery partner, the programme will enhance the institutional, strategic, and technical capacities of the Department of Finance (DOF) as the NDA, together with key stakeholders, to advance NDC, NAP, and LTS implementation through high-quality climate investments.

Key readiness gaps

The proposal targets systemic gaps that continue to limit the Philippines' ability to access and deliver climate finance effectively. These include: the NDA's incomplete institutionalization and limited technical and managerial capacities; fragmented coordination across agencies and the absence of an integrated mechanism to align NDC, NAP, and LTS priorities with investment planning; insufficient accreditation readiness and programming capabilities among existing, potential, and nominated DAEs; and the lack of operational MRV/MEL and climate data systems needed for transparent, evidence-based oversight. In addition, there is currently no consolidated national assessment of progress, gaps, and investment needs for NAP implementation, limiting evidence-based prioritization and coordination. Current knowledge management and stakeholder engagement processes are also inconsistent and insufficiently structured to support continuous learning, inclusivity, and policy uptake. Addressing these gaps is essential to strengthen the country's climate finance governance architecture and accelerate implementation of national climate priorities.

The proposal is structured around three interlinked outcomes:

- Capacity and Coordination – institutionalizing the NDA's mandate, strengthening its human and technical resources, and enhancing country coordination mechanisms to serve as the foundation for the future establishment of a functional Philippine Country Platform for Climate Finance (PCP-CF) as an integrated, government-led, inclusive, and programmatic mechanism strengthening national, inter-agency and multi-stakeholder coordination and climate finance mobilization in support of NDC, NAP, and LTS implementation, building on and utilizing prevailing institutional and oversight coordination structures and arrangements.

- Strategic Frameworks and Pipeline Development – updating the Philippines' GCF Country Programme, strengthening policy instruments, and preparing investment-grade projects aligned with NDC and GCF criteria. This includes the preparation of a comprehensive NAP Status Report to assess progress in NAP formulation and early implementation, identify sectoral and sub-national gaps and priorities, and analyze financing, institutional, and capacity needs. The Status Report will serve as a critical evidence base to improve alignment across national frameworks, strengthen LGU integration, and guide the prioritization and sequencing of adaptation investments, while supporting potential and nominated DAEs in meeting accreditation standards (pre-accreditation support). It will function as a diagnostic and planning instrument for adaptation, and will inform—but not substitute for—the subsequent updating of the Country Programme and the preparation of concept notes and funding proposals.
- Knowledge, Oversight, and South-South Cooperation – deploying digital MRV and proposal-tracking systems, establishing platforms for knowledge-sharing, and forging peer-learning partnerships with other developing countries to institutionalize continuous learning.

The proposal is fully aligned with the GCF Readiness objectives (2024–2027) by:

- Enhancing NDA capacity and coordination for climate finance governance (Objective 1).
- Strengthening strategic frameworks and developing a paradigm-shifting GCF project pipeline (Objective 2).
- Promoting knowledge-sharing and South–South cooperation to scale good practices and lessons learned (Objective 3).

Expected results and impacts include:

- An empowered NDA with institutionalized authority, enhanced systems, and skilled staff for long-term climate finance governance.
- Enhanced country coordination mechanisms to serve as the foundation for the future establishment of a functional PCP-CF as an integrated, government-led, inclusive, and programmatic mechanism with strengthened capacity for national, inter-agency and multi-stakeholder coordination and climate finance mobilization in support of NDC, NAP, and LTS implementation.
- Updated Country Programme and a strengthened, evidence-based project pipeline informed by the NAP Status Report, with at least six matured pipeline projects and three high-quality funding proposals submitted to multiple sources including multilateral development banks (MDBs), bilateral development partners, international climate funds, and private sector investors.

Stakeholders, beneficiaries, and needs

Beyond the NDA, the programme will benefit a wide range of institutions essential to climate finance governance. Potential DAEs and prospective applicants require strengthened fiduciary, safeguards, gender, and programming capacities to meet accreditation standards and develop high-quality pipelines. Key national agencies (CCC, DepDev, DENR, DOST, among others) need clearer mandates, improved coordination, and enhanced technical capabilities to support integrated climate investment planning. LGUs face persistent barriers in accessing climate finance and require policy guidance, capacity building, and stronger linkages with national programming. Private sector actors need predictable policy signals, structured engagement pathways, and enabling regulatory frameworks to mobilize climate investments. Civil society organizations, women's groups, Indigenous Peoples' organizations, academia, and youth groups require inclusive engagement mechanisms and accessible knowledge products to meaningfully contribute to climate planning and monitoring.

The programme addresses these needs through a coherent package of interventions that strengthens institutional roles, enhances DAE accreditation readiness, updates strategic frameworks (including the NAP Status Report) and LGU policy instruments, establishes MRV/MEL and climate data systems, and operationalizes inclusive coordination and knowledge-sharing platforms. These measures ensure that all key stakeholders are equipped with the systems, tools, and capacities necessary to effectively participate in and benefit from climate finance.

Rationale for the five-year implementation period

A 60-month implementation period is required to ensure that readiness support leads to sustained institutional transformation rather than short-term capacity gains. The programme follows a sequenced approach: (i) institutionalization of the NDA mandate and coordination mechanisms; (ii) alignment and updating of strategic frameworks (including the NAP Status Report) and country programming; (iii) maturation of a robust, country-driven GCF pipeline; and (iv) institutionalization of oversight, digital systems, and learning. A five-year horizon allows for continuity across institutional cycles, iterative learning, and successful conversion of project concepts into high-quality funding proposals.

Ultimately, this Readiness support will contribute to a paradigm shift in climate finance access and delivery in the Philippines, ensuring that resources are mobilized and deployed in ways that are inclusive, evidence-based, and transformative—accelerating the country's pathway toward a resilient, low-carbon, and sustainable future.

2. Country Context

Guidance

This section provides an overview of the country context, including planned climate investments and priority areas for funding by the GCF and other sources of climate finance. It also highlights the country's key climate priorities, challenges, policies and institutional structures as well as gender considerations and stakeholder engagement.

2.1 Country(ies) Climate Challenges

The Philippines is highly exposed to climate-related hazards, including tropical cyclones, flooding, drought, heat stress, sea-level rise, and associated impacts on food systems, water security, energy infrastructure, and human settlements. These climate risks are well recognized in national policy and planning frameworks and are prioritized through an evidence-based and policy-driven process.

The prioritization of climate risks reflected in this proposal is aligned with and derived from the Philippines' Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), National Adaptation Plan (NAP), Climate Change Act of 2009, Philippine Development Plan (PDP), and the National Climate Risk Assessment. These frameworks collectively identify priority sectors—such as agriculture, water, energy, transport, health, ecosystems, and urban systems—and emphasize the differentiated vulnerability of local governments, women, Indigenous Peoples, and poor and marginalized communities.

Risks are prioritized based on:
(i) severity and frequency of climate hazards;
(ii) magnitude of potential economic and social losses;
(iii) exposure of critical infrastructure and productive sectors; and
(iv) alignment with national development and climate commitments.

This prioritization informs the country's climate investment priorities and underpins the development of a pipeline of high-impact, GCF-aligned mitigation and adaptation projects.

Climate change poses a systemic threat to the Philippines' sustainable economic development. Climate-related disasters result in recurring damage to infrastructure, reduced agricultural productivity, supply chain disruptions, energy insecurity, and increased fiscal pressure on public resources. These impacts undermine economic growth, exacerbate poverty and inequality, and divert public investment away from long-term development priorities toward emergency response and recovery.

At the institutional and technical levels, climate impacts strain the capacity of national agencies, financial institutions, and local governments to plan, finance, and implement climate-resilient investments. Limited access to long-term, concessional climate finance further constrains the country's ability to scale climate-smart infrastructure, resilient livelihoods, and low-emission development pathways.

This Readiness proposal addresses the impacts of climate change on sustainable economic development by strengthening the country's ability to mobilize, allocate, and deploy climate finance strategically and at scale. Specifically, the programme will:

- strengthen institutional coordination and planning to ensure that climate risks identified in the NDC, NAP, and sectoral strategies are translated into prioritized investment pipelines;
- enhance the capacity of Direct Access Entities and other stakeholders to structure bankable, climate-resilient projects that reduce long-term economic losses;
- support the development of inclusive, evidence-based country programming that aligns climate finance with national development objectives; and
- institutionalize oversight, monitoring, and knowledge systems to improve the effectiveness and sustainability of climate investments.

Through these interventions, the proposal enables the Philippines to reduce climate-related economic risks, protect development gains, and accelerate a resilient and low-carbon growth trajectory.

2.2 Policy Framework

The Philippines has established a comprehensive framework of laws, plans, and strategies to address climate change, integrating both mitigation and adaptation into national and sectoral development priorities. The proposed Readiness support builds upon these frameworks—particularly the NDC, NAP, and PDP—by strengthening the institutional, policy, and technical capacities necessary to implement their sectoral priorities and mobilize climate finance at scale.

Key national frameworks, sectoral priorities, and associated financial needs supported by this proposal include:

- Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2023–2028 – Pursues "deep economic and social transformation" anchored on sustainability and resilience. Chapter 15 highlights three priority outcomes that this Readiness proposal supports:
    - Resilient communities and ecosystems through improved risk governance and adaptation planning (aligned with Outcome 1.1 and 1.2).
    - Transition to a low-carbon economy by enabling green investments and financing mechanisms (linked to Outcomes 1.3 and 2.2).
    - Institutional strengthening and coordination to enhance national and local climate governance (aligned with Outcome 1.1).
- Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 2020–2030 – Commits to a 75% GHG reduction across five priority sectors: agriculture, waste, industry, transport, and energy.
    - Financial Need: The NDC Implementation Plan estimates a total investment requirement of approximately USD 72 billion (PHP 4.1 trillion) to fully implement these unconditional and conditional targets. Most of this investment is required for the energy (USD 36.5 billion) and transport (USD 33 billion) sectors, highlighting a significant financing gap that this Readiness support aims to address by improving access to international climate finance.
    - This Readiness proposal directly supports these priorities by improving project pipeline development and enabling access to finance for:
        - Renewable energy and energy efficiency (energy sector);
        - Sustainable transport systems (transport sector);
        - Circular-economy and waste-to-energy solutions (waste sector);
        - Industrial decarbonization and green manufacturing (industry sector); and
        - Climate-smart agriculture (agriculture sector).
- National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2023–2050 – Establishes long-term adaptation pathways in water resources, agriculture and food security, health, ecosystems, coastal and marine environments, and disaster risk reduction.
    - Cost of Inaction: The NAP and associated economic studies estimate that without robust adaptation measures, climate-related impacts could cost the Philippines between 7.6% of GDP by 2030 and up to 18-25% of GDP by 2050.
    - Investment Requirement: The World Bank's Country Climate and Development Report (CCDR) estimates that addressing these risks requires adaptation investments of approximately 0.6% of GDP annually through 2040.
    - The proposal strengthens the enabling environment for these priorities by developing financing strategies, supporting local government participation, and integrating adaptation priorities into the updated GCF Country Programme. In line with GCF Deliverable 3, the proposal will also generate a consolidated status report on NAP progress, sectoral and sub-national priorities, financing and technology needs, and institutional capacity requirements to support more coherent adaptation planning and sequencing.
- Long-Term Strategy (LTS) for Climate Resilience and Low-Carbon Development – Sets a 2050 vision for net-zero emissions and resilient communities. The proposal operationalizes this vision through the

development of investment-grade projects and coordination mechanisms that align short-term Readiness outputs with the country's long-term transition goals.

- Supporting legal and sectoral frameworks – including the Climate Change Act of 2009 (RA 9729), People's Survival Fund Act (RA 10174), Renewable Energy Act (RA 9513), and Green Jobs Act (RA 10771) – provide the enabling legal environment for mainstreaming climate finance, adaptation, and green employment.
- Philippines Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) 2018 – Identified priority technologies in agriculture, energy, waste, and industry. The proposal will support updating the TNA to align with the latest NDC and NAP priorities and guide the design of future GCF project pipelines.
- Country Programme: The proposed Readiness support also builds on the development of the Philippines' earlier GCF Country Programme, which—while now outdated—provided the initial framework for identifying national priorities and pipeline opportunities for GCF engagement. Lessons from that process highlighted the need for stronger institutional coordination, more robust investment planning, and broader stakeholder participation. This programme will update and strengthen the Country Programme to reflect the enhanced NDC, the finalized NAP, the LTS, and emerging national priorities such as just transition, circular economy, and resilient food systems. Through this update, RPSP3 will transform the Country Programme into a dynamic, regularly maintained strategic framework that guides long-term, country-driven climate programming.

Alignment with this Readiness proposal: This Readiness support will strengthen the institutional and policy infrastructure needed to implement the above sectoral priorities and address the identified financing gaps by:

- Institutionalizing an integrated coordination mechanism linking NDC, NAP, and LTS implementation (Outcome 1.1);
- Updating strategic frameworks and policy instruments to translate national and sectoral priorities into investment-grade projects (Outcome 1.2);
- Enhancing the capacity of potential and nominated DAEs to design, finance, and deliver projects in energy, transport, agriculture, and waste sectors (Outcome 1.3); and
- Updating the GCF Country Programme to integrate the latest sectoral priorities and pipeline projects consistent with the PDP, NDC, and NAP (Outcome 2.1 & 2.2).

Through these linkages, the proposal serves as the operational bridge connecting the Philippines' national climate strategies to tangible financing and implementation mechanisms—ensuring coherence between policy intent and investment delivery across priority sectors. This proposal builds on the Philippines' earlier GCF Country Programme by updating and operationalizing it in line with current national priorities and GCF policies, transforming it from a strategic framework into an investment-ready and country-owned programming tool."

2.3 Institutional Framework, Capacity and Coordination

The Philippines has established a multi-layered institutional framework for climate change governance and climate finance coordination that integrates public, private, and non-state actors. This framework supports the mobilization, allocation, and oversight of climate finance from domestic resources, international climate funds, development partners, and the private sector. **Figure 1** illustrates the overall climate finance architecture in the Philippines and situates GCF coordination within the broader system.

National Climate Policy and Finance Oversight

At the national level, the **Climate Change Commission (CCC)** serves as the primary policy-making and coordinating body for climate change, ensuring coherence with the NDC, NAP, and LTS. Climate change policy and planning are integrated into national development processes through the Philippine Development Plan and sectoral strategies.

The **DOF** plays a central role in climate finance oversight and resource mobilization. As the **NDA to GCF**, DOF leads GCF engagement, issues no-objection letters, and coordinates GCF programming. Beyond GCF, DOF also oversees access to other international climate finance sources and aligns external financing with national fiscal and investment priorities.

Climate Finance Channels and Implementing Entities

Climate finance in the Philippines is mobilized and delivered through multiple channels, including:

- International climate funds (e.g., GCF, Adaptation Fund, Global Environment Facility);
- Multilateral and bilateral development partners;
- Domestic public finance mechanisms, such as the national budget and the People’s Survival Fund (PSF); and
- Private sector investment and blended finance instruments.

Accredited and prospective **Direct Access Entities (DAEs)**—including the **Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP)**, **Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP)**, and the **Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)**—serve as key intermediaries for accessing and implementing climate finance. Sectoral government agencies and local government units (LGUs) act as executing entities, translating national priorities into sectoral and subnational investments.

Subnational and Non-State Actor Engagement

Local Government Units (LGUs) play a critical role in climate finance implementation through Local Climate Change Action Plans (LCCAPs) and locally driven adaptation and mitigation projects. Community-based organizations support project identification, implementation, and monitoring at the local level.

The **private sector and financial institutions** contribute capital, technical expertise, and innovation, particularly in renewable energy, sustainable transport, waste management, and climate-resilient infrastructure. Their engagement is facilitated through public–private platforms and investment dialogues.

Civil society organizations (CSOs), including women-led organizations, Indigenous Peoples’ groups, youth organizations, and academia, contribute to policy dialogue, project design, safeguards implementation, and monitoring. Their participation strengthens inclusiveness, social accountability, and alignment with local needs.

Coordination, Capacity, and Systemic Gaps

Despite the presence of multiple institutions and financing channels, coordination across actors remains fragmented, and capacities vary significantly among implementing entities. For instance as illustrated in the diagram below, there was no existing coordination lines and direct channel of interaction between national agencies and LGU and community level organisations. Information on climate finance flows, pipelines, and impacts is dispersed across institutions, limiting strategic prioritization and effective oversight.

This Readiness Programme responds to these gaps by strengthening NDA-led coordination across the broader climate finance ecosystem—not only GCF—supporting integrated planning, inclusive stakeholder engagement, and the development of shared tools and platforms for climate finance programming, monitoring, and learning

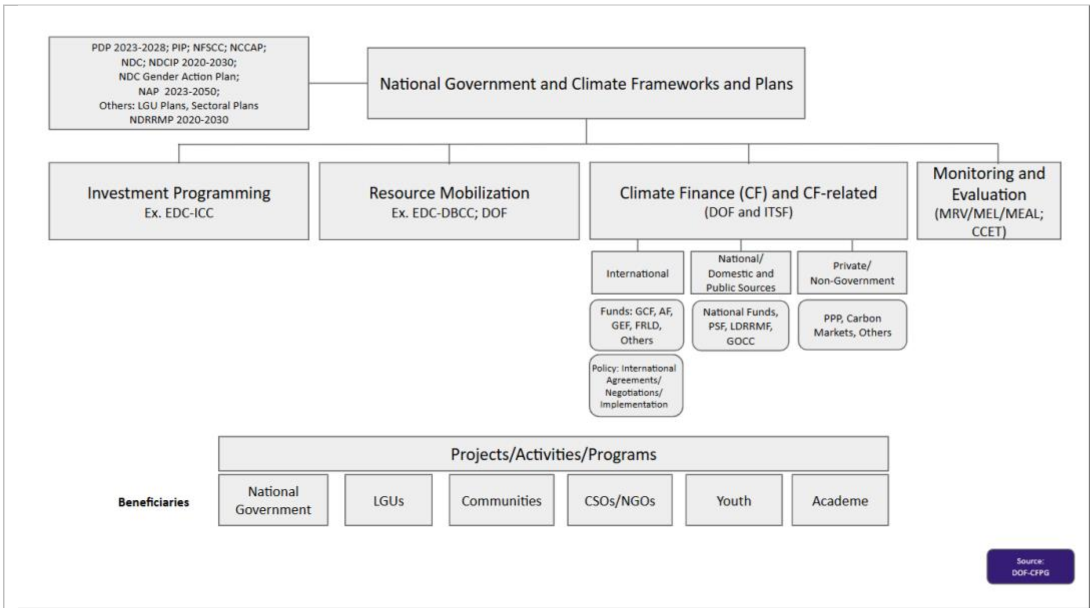


Figure 1: Existing Institutional Framework and Climate Finance Coordination in the Philippines for Enhancement in this Programme

2.4 Gender Equality Analysis

The Philippines has articulated strong gender equality commitments through the Magna Carta of Women, the Gender and Development (GAD) Policy, and references to gender responsiveness within the NDC and National Adaptation Plan (NAP). However, gaps remain in the operationalization of these commitments within climate policies, financing frameworks, and implementation processes.

Structured gap analysis and mapping against NDC/NAP.

While the NDC (2021) explicitly recognizes inclusive participation and gender-responsive, just climate pathways, it does not consistently embed sector-specific gender indicators, roles, and financing lines in the mitigation/adaptation measures of energy, transport, agriculture, industry and waste. Similarly, the NAP (2023–2050) treats gender as a cross-cutting principle but lacks operational guidance for LGUs and sector agencies on sex-disaggregated data use, gender analysis in risk/vulnerability assessments, and accountability for monitoring gender outcomes. The recently launched NDC Gender Action Plan (2024–2030) begins to fill these gaps by identifying actions under governance, MRV, finance, and sector measures; however, systematic roll-out, resourcing, and integration into agency workplans are still needed.

Evidence and sector-specific indicators.

Recent national and international datasets point to persistent gender disparities relevant to climate sectors. National labour statistics and gender profiles highlight unequal access to productive resources and credit in agriculture and rural livelihoods, affecting women farmers' productivity and resilience; these constraints are well-documented in FAO assessments and Philippine studies. In energy, targeted assessments find low female participation in technical and leadership roles and weak pipelines for women in STEM-energy careers—issues that hinder gender-balanced just energy transition efforts. In disaster risk reduction (DRR), recent policy analyses emphasize that women and marginalized groups face disproportionate risks and under-representation in DRR decision-making; Philippine initiatives (e.g., Sendai Gender Action Plan engagement) are promising but require institutional anchoring in national and local DRR frameworks. At the macro level, the country's Global Gender Gap ranking declined in 2024 (with losses in economic parity and women in leadership), underscoring the need to strengthen gender outcomes in climate-relevant sectors; improvements reported in 2025 reinforce momentum but also highlight persistent gaps in political representation and sector leadership

Integration and resource requirements.

Gender-responsive actions are already embedded in national climate strategies, particularly in the NDC, NDC Gender Action Plan, NAP 2023–2050, and gender mandates under the Climate Change Act and People's Survival Fund. But these remain only partly operationalized. The NDC-GAP provides the clearest integration pathway by identifying gender-responsive measures across governance, MRV, finance, and sectoral mitigation/adaptation actions, while the NAP outlines gender as a crosscutting requirement for local and sectoral adaptation planning.

However, agencies and LGUs still require dedicated resources to translate these commitments into practice. Priority resource needs include: strengthening sex-disaggregated climate data systems, embedding gender indicators in sectoral MRV/MEL frameworks, and sustained capacity building on gender analysis, gender-responsive budgeting, safeguards, and the preparation of Gender Action Plans in climate projects. These needs will be supported through agencies' legally mandated 5% GAD budgets, alignment with NDC-GAP financing actions, and targeted readiness support to institutionalize gender-responsive planning, monitoring, and investment decision-making across climate programmes.

Capacity-building details (skills, tools, institutional reforms).
Achieving gender-transformative outcomes requires targeted capacity building across institutions involved in climate finance. Key gaps include:

- limited skills in conducting gender analysis for climate projects;
- weak application of gender-responsive budgeting and finance tools;
- insufficient integration of gender requirements into project screening, appraisal, and monitoring systems; and
- absence of standardized institutional procedures aligned with GCF Gender Policy.

The proposal will address these gaps through tailored training, development of practical tools and guidelines, and institutional reforms that embed gender considerations into NDA coordination mechanisms, and monitoring frameworks.

Stakeholder engagement and feedback mechanisms
Current climate finance coordination mechanisms provide limited formal pathways for sustained engagement with women's organizations, youth groups, Indigenous Peoples, and other marginalized stakeholders. Feedback from community-level beneficiaries is not consistently captured or integrated into decision-making and monitoring. This proposal will strengthen inclusive engagement by institutionalizing consultation mechanisms under the NDA-led coordination platform, supporting participation of women-led and youth organizations in country programming and pipeline discussions, and integrating gender-responsive monitoring and feedback mechanisms to validate outcomes and inform adaptive learning.

2.5 Stakeholder Engagement

The Government of the Philippines has actively engaged a wide range of stakeholders—beyond national agencies—in developing and implementing its climate policies and programs. Through institutional mechanisms led by the CCC, the DOF, and sectoral partners, consultations and partnerships have been organized to ensure that climate actions reflect the perspectives and priorities of non-state actors, including the private sector, local communities, civil society, academia, women-led groups, Indigenous Peoples (IPs), and youth.
This Readiness Programme builds on these existing engagement practices by strengthening coordination, regularity, and institutionalization of stakeholder participation within climate finance planning and GCF programming.
Engagement with government agencies is conducted through formal inter-agency bodies such as the IACCC, the ITSF, and the NDC and NAP Technical Working Groups. These platforms coordinate climate policies, align investment planning, and integrate sectoral priorities across energy, agriculture, transport, waste, and industry.
The Readiness Programme will reinforce these mechanisms by supporting NDA-led coordination and ensuring that outcomes of inter-agency processes are translated into prioritized, investment-ready climate finance pipelines aligned with GCF requirements.
The private sector has been engaged through public–private dialogues, roundtable discussions, and investment forums such as the Sustainable Finance Roadmap consultations and the Climate Investment Forum. These initiatives have helped mobilize climate finance, identify private investment opportunities in renewable energy, sustainable transport, and waste management, and inform enabling policies for green and inclusive growth.
Under this programme, private sector engagement will be further strengthened by linking these dialogues to concrete pipeline development and by supporting DAEs in structuring bankable, blended-finance climate investments.
LGUs and community organizations have participated in the formulation and updating of Local Climate Change Action Plans (LCCAPs), as well as in accessing and implementing projects under the People's Survival Fund (PSF). These efforts help ensure that local priorities and community-driven adaptation initiatives are reflected in national climate frameworks.

The Readiness Programme will address remaining capacity and coordination gaps by strengthening linkages between LGU-level priorities and national climate finance programming, enabling locally grounded projects to access GCF support. Engagement with Indigenous Peoples (IPs) has been facilitated through the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) and civil society partners, particularly to ensure respect for traditional knowledge systems and compliance with the Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) process. This programme will institutionalize these practices within climate finance coordination mechanisms, ensuring that IP perspectives are consistently integrated into project design, safeguards systems, and monitoring processes. Research, scientific, and academic institutions—such as the University of the Philippines Resilience Institute (UPRI), DOST-PAGASA, and other universities—have contributed climate data, technical studies, and analytical inputs to the NAP, NDC Implementation Plan, and technology needs assessments. The Readiness Programme will build on these partnerships by strengthening the use of scientific and gender-disaggregated data in climate investment planning, project preparation, and monitoring systems. Civil society organizations (CSOs) and women-led groups have participated in national and subnational consultations for the NDC, NAP, and GCF Readiness initiatives. Organizations such as the Women's Business Council, the Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement, and other advocacy networks have promoted gender-responsive and socially inclusive climate policies. This programme will enhance their engagement by embedding inclusive consultation and feedback mechanisms within NDA-led platforms and strengthening gender-responsive project development and monitoring in line with GCF Gender Policy. The youth sector has been increasingly engaged through CCC-led initiatives such as #NowPH and Klima Kabataan, as well as through academic and youth-led climate action networks that contribute to innovation and policy dialogue. The Readiness Programme will support more systematic youth engagement by integrating youth perspectives into climate finance coordination processes and capacity-building activities. Despite these advances, challenges remain. Engagement with local communities is inconsistent, participation of persons with disabilities (PWDs) and youth remains limited, communication and review processes lack regularity, and coordination platforms remain fragmented. These gaps weaken sustained collaboration and constrain the development of a robust climate finance pipeline, particularly for GCF programming. The challenges identified across stakeholder groups—such as fragmented coordination, limited access to climate finance, insufficient technical capacity for project development, weak gender and social inclusion mechanisms, and limited participation of local and non-state actors—directly inform the design of this Readiness programme. The programme addresses these gaps by: (i) strengthening national and multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms through preparatory work for the future establishment of the Philippine Country Platform for Climate Finance; (ii) enhancing the capacities of national agencies, nominated DAEs, LGUs, private sector actors, and civil society to engage in climate investment planning; (iii) establishing inclusive consultative processes and knowledge platforms; and (iv) supporting institutional systems, such as MRV/MEL and climate data platforms, that expand participation, transparency, and accountability.

2.6 Complementarity with Other Initiatives (GCF and non-GCF)

Please list past and current GCF readiness grants, and relevant capacity-building initiatives funded by other agencies and funds

GCF Readiness Activities

Title & Reference Number	Start and End Dates	Amount Approved	Status	Objectives	Key Outcomes & Results	Complementarity with the readiness proposal
Agriculture Sector Readiness for enhanced climate finance and implementation of Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture priorities in Southeast Asia - APA-RS-003	29 Aug 2022 - 28 Jan 2026	N/A	Disbursed	Enhance the capacity of countries in Southeast Asia to develop national climate finance investment programmes and projects linked to adaptation and mitigation priorities for the agriculture sectors and exchange knowledge and learning to promote innovative mechanisms for public and private sector climate finance at national and regional levels.	Enhancing the capacity of countries in Southeast Asia to develop national climate finance investment programmes and projects linked to adaptation and mitigation priorities for the agriculture sectors.	While regional in scope, this initiative enhances agricultural sector finance capacity. RPSP3 will align these outputs with national priorities by integrating agriculture into the Country Programme, developing sector-specific investment strategies, and ensuring DAEs can mobilize finance for climate-resilient agriculture.
Readiness Support to Strengthen Philippines Capacity and Knowledge on Accessing GCF - PHL-RS-003	19 Sept 2019 - 17 June 2025	192,805	Disbursed	Strengthen the Philippines' Capacity and Knowledge on Accessing the Green Climate Fund or Readiness and Preparatory Support Program (RPSP) is to support the DOF in fully implementing its roles and responsibilities as the designated NDA of the Philippines to the GCF. The proposal also seeks additional institutional support for national capacities of government agencies, civil society organizations (CSOs), and the academe to develop a monitoring	Strengthened the NDA's inter-institutional coordination mechanism, supported by orientation and training sessions on the Green Climate Fund (GCF). Key knowledge products and the establishment of a GCF Philippines website enhanced awareness and information sharing, while a country portfolio analysis provided a clearer picture of ongoing initiatives. In addition, a policy document on Climate Finance MRV was drafted, ensuring improved	The readiness proposal will expand on the institutional coordination and knowledge products developed under this initiative. RPSP3 strengthens NDA's executive functions, introduces digital tools, and deepens multi-stakeholder engagement, ensuring that lessons and systems from earlier support are institutionalized and scaled.

				and verification system for climate finance flows in the country, as well as to pursue the ratification of a bilateral agreement between the Philippines and GCF on privileges and immunities.	transparency and accountability in managing climate-related resources.	
Readiness Support to Strengthen Philippines' Engagement and Direct Access with the GCF - PHL-RS-004	10 Dec 2019 - 8 Dec 2025	121,520	Disbursed	Support the Direct Access Entities in its post-accreditation activities to strengthen and build the capacity to be effective DAEs that will facilitate access to climate finance for climate change adaptation and mitigation projects coming from the national and local government agencies, business enterprises, communities, as well as civil society organizations, in collaboration with the NDA to the GCF.	Eight project concept notes currently being developed for the existing DAEs, LBP and DBP. Both institutions are undergoing institutional strengthening to maintain their accreditation status, which involves updating policies and guidelines, as well as developing toolkits and systems aligned with the new GCF framework. In addition, the program is supporting the ongoing accreditation process of a new Direct Access Entity, the Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE), to further expand the country's capacity to directly access climate finance.	RPSP3 will consolidate and scale up these achievements by updating the Country Programme to integrate new national priorities, supporting DAEs to maintain accreditation, and maturing pipeline projects. It ensures continuity of institutional strengthening for LBP, DBP, and FPE, while broadening support to additional potential DAEs.
Climate Resilient Recovery Readiness Support in the Philippines - PHL-RS-005	14 Mar 2023 - 13 Aug 2025	195,000	Disbursed	Develop or enhance strategic frameworks to address policy gaps, improve sectoral expertise, and enhance enabling environments for GCF programming	Contributing to the promotion of green recovery following the COVID-19 pandemic and developed climate resilient bankable projects	This initiative introduced approaches for a green recovery and project preparation. RPSP3 complements it by embedding these lessons into institutional systems, policy instruments, and a streamlined project development framework that enables NDA and DAEs to advance high-quality climate-resilient proposals at scale.

Other capacity-building initiatives funded or commissioned by parties other than GCF

Title	Start and End Dates	Status	Funding Agency	Main objectives	Complementarity with the readiness proposal
Accelerating Green and Climate Finance in the Philippines: Nature-based Solutions	1 Dec 2022 - 31 Dec 2025	underImplementation	UNDP	Aims to scale private sector investments in gender-responsive, nature-based solutions that drive low-emission, climate-resilient development in the Philippines, delivering financial returns alongside social benefits such as gender equality, jobs, food security, clean water access, and ecosystem protection.	This UNDP project catalyzes private sector investments in nature-based solutions. RPSP3 complements it by ensuring these approaches are embedded in the updated GCF Country Programme, translating them into investment-grade proposals, and providing DAEs with the capacity to mobilize climate finance for scalable NBS interventions.
30 by 30 Zero Program	15 Oct 2021 - 30 June 2027	underImplementation	IFC	Supports financial institutions in adopting green finance strategies to reduce climate risks and emissions, aiming for 30% climate-related lending and near-zero coal exposure by 2030, with implementation in the Philippines, Egypt, South Africa, and Mexico under IFC and World Bank leadership.	While the 30 by 30 Zero Program targets banks and private financial institutions to mainstream green finance, RPSP3 complements it by equipping the NDA with country-level strategies, policy frameworks, and private sector engagement mechanisms that align financial sector reforms with GCF investment priorities.
Climate Finance Network	1 Mar 2022 - 31 Dec 2028	underImplementation	UNDP	Aims to strengthen the enabling environment for climate- and gender-responsive SDGs by enhancing frameworks, systems, and capacities for climate finance access and governance, mobilizing public and private investments, and promoting regional knowledge exchange and international advocacy for inclusive climate investments.	RPSP3 builds on the Climate Finance Network by strengthening NDA-led institutional systems, introducing digital tools, and embedding MRV and MEL frameworks to ensure that policy lessons and regional knowledge exchanges are institutionalized and directly feed into GCF programming and pipeline development.
Climate Change Action Program, Subprogram 1	1 June 2022 - 31 July 2023	completed	ADB and Agence Francaise de Developpement	Supports the Philippines in achieving its NDC target and climate agenda by strengthening planning, financing, and institutions, enhancing resilience, and advancing low-carbon development across key sectors.	While the ADB program strengthened climate planning, financing, and resilience reforms, RPSP3 leverages these policy foundations to operationalize a project pipeline, establish proposal-tracking and MRV

					systems, and enable the NDA to convert policy reforms into GCF-aligned investments.
Philippines Second Financial Sector Reform Development Policy Financing	23 Dec 2022 - 30 June 2024	completed	World Bank	Aims to strengthen financial sector reforms to build a resilient, inclusive, and sustainable financial system in the Philippines	This reform program enhanced the resilience and inclusivity of the financial system. RPSP3 complements it by embedding climate finance governance, strengthening NDA's fiduciary and safeguards systems, and ensuring that financial reforms translate into bankable climate projects for GCF and other sources.

2.7 Project Pipeline and Priorities

The Philippines' climate action pipeline aligns with national strategies, prioritizing agriculture, water management, ecosystems, energy, and waste management.

Complementarity with Other Funds: The Philippines' GCF pipeline is strategically designed to complement, rather than duplicate, investments from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and Adaptation Fund (AF). While GEF and AF projects typically focus on piloting specific technologies or addressing localized adaptation needs (e.g., the recent AF-funded Agricultural Interventions for Development project in Mindanao), the GCF pipeline prioritizes scaling up these proven interventions through systemic shifts and financial leverage. For instance, where AF grants support community-level resilience pilots, GCF proposals like PSF Plus and PCADRP aim to institutionalize these financing mechanisms at the national level to reach scale. Furthermore, the GCF pipeline addresses the critical "investment gap" by mobilizing private capital through de-risking and blended finance—instruments (like those in FP286 and the Green Guarantee Company) that are generally outside the scope of standard grant-based GEF and AF windows.

Ongoing GCF-funded projects:

- SAP010 Multi-Hazard Impact-Based Forecasting and Early Warning System (LBP as public sector DAE): aims to enhance the Philippines' climate resilience by implementing long-term adaptation and risk reduction measures, leveraging best practices in early warning systems.
- FP201 Adapting Philippine Agriculture to Climate Change (APA) (FAO as public sector IAE): aims to enhance rural resilience and transform agriculture for climate adaptation by equipping farmers with climate-resilient enterprise skills.

Ongoing multi-country GCF-funded projects:

- FP286 Mandala Capital SSEA Food Programme (Mandala Capital as private sector IAE): An adaptation-focused private equity fund aimed at strengthening the climate resilience of agri-SMEs and smallholder farmers in Southeast Asia (including the Philippines) by providing equity capital to support climate-smart agricultural practices.
- FP263 Mirova Sustainable Land Fund 2 (Mirova as private sector IAE): aims to tackle land degradation and climate change by investing in sustainable land management (SLM) projects in selected countries including the Philippines.
- FP240 Collaborative R&DB Programme for Promoting the Innovation of Climate Technopreneurship (KDB as private sector IAE): aims to establish an incubation platform to strengthen local climate technology ecosystems.
- FP223 Project GAIA (MUFG Bank as private sector IAE): aims to establish a blended finance platform offering long-term loans for climate adaptation and mitigation investments.
- FP197 Green Guarantee Company (MUFG Bank as private sector IAE): aims to de-risk international private sector investments in mitigation and adaptation projects.
- FP190 Climate Investor Two (FMO as private sector IAE): aims to support the private sector to develop and construct climate-resilient infrastructure projects in water, sanitation, and ocean sectors.
- P180 Global Fund for Coral Reefs Investment Window (PCA as private sector IAE): aims to create a private equity fund to encourage investments in the blue economy.
- FP156 ASEAN Catalytic Green Finance Facility (ACGF): Green Recovery Program (ADB as public sector IAE): aims to kickstart low-emission investments to support economic recovery following COVID-19.
- FP099 Climate Investor One (FMO as private sector IAE): blended finance facility supporting renewable energy projects in countries with power deficits.

Pipeline projects under full proposal development:

- PILAR (Accelerating Adoption of Climate-Resilient Agricultural Production Systems) (LBP as public sector DAE): aims to strengthen agricultural resilience by overcoming barriers to scaling climate-resilient agriculture for 3.5 million people.
- Philippines' Eastern Seaboard Coastal Resilience Project (UNDP as public sector IAE): aims to build resilient coastal communities by strengthening disaster risk management and enhancing coastal resources.
- A Climate Resilient Leyte through Integrated River Basin Governance in Flood Risk Management (LBP as public sector DAE): aims to institutionalize integrated flood management and nature-based infrastructure.
- SEADRIF-Regional Agricultural Insurance and Sustainable Economies Facility (RAISE) (Regional): A multi-country proposal aiming to provide pre-arranged financing and insurance solutions to protect agriculture and public assets against climate shocks. The Philippines plans to participate to enhance its financial resilience and disaster risk financing capabilities.

Concept Note Stage Projects and Prioritization Strategy:
To address historical challenges where pipeline projects matured slowly, the NDA has undertaken a rigorous prioritization exercise for the concept notes listed below. This exercise evaluated proposals based on quality of the concept and maturity (readiness for full proposal development). This approach allows for a strategic sequencing of projects:

- Priority for Immediate Development: The Government has prioritized the first three concept notes below (PSF Plus, PCADRP, and Health) for immediate development into Funding Proposals.
- Pipeline for Future Maturation: The remaining concept notes are retained in the pipeline for further maturation. As part of this Readiness programme, the NDA will continue to conduct regular prioritization exercises to assess these projects' readiness. Once these concepts reach the required quality threshold, financing for their full proposal development will be targeted to relevant funding sources—including other climate funds—ensuring a continuous and strategic flow of investment-grade proposals.

Top Priority:

- People's Survival Fund (PSF) Plus (DBP as public sector DAE): aims to scale up the local government grant program, filling critical gaps in the present approach (Enhanced Direct Access modality).
- Landscape Integration of Kalikasan-based Solutions through Agriculture and Watershed Stewardship (LIKAS) (DBP as public sector DAE): aims to address water scarcity and food insecurity in communities affected by climate change, focusing on vulnerable groups.
- Strengthening Health Sector Resilience to Climate Change Impacts in the Philippines (LBP as public sector DAE): aims to strengthen health systems and infrastructure to reduce climate-related disease risks.

Projects for Further Maturation and Development (to potentially target other climate funding sources):

- Water Security: Scaling Up of the Philippine Water Revolving Fund (PWRF) (DBP as public sector DAE): aims to enhance climate-resilient water and sanitation services.
- Cultivating Agroforestry and Restore Biodiversity Onwards Net Zero (CARBON) (DBP as public sector DAE): aims to develop an agroforestry lending program promoting biodiversity and resilient livelihoods.
- Strengthening Integrated Water Resources Management in the Philippines (LBP as public sector DAE): aims to enhance water security through ecosystem-based and community-led management.
- Sustainable Transport (LBP as public sector DAE): aims to advance low-carbon transport systems through local e-mobility planning and financing.
- Green Finance Facility (GFF) (LBP as public sector DAE): aims to mobilize climate-resilient investments by mainstreaming green lending across the financial system.

These projects align with GCF key result areas: infrastructure, health, food and water security, ecosystems, livelihoods, energy, transport, industries, and land use. The approved project portfolio and pipeline reflect the Philippines' strong commitment to climate resilience. However, challenges such as the limited scale of single-country projects and capacity constraints among DAEs remain. Addressing these gaps through the prioritization and sequencing strategy outlined above is essential to scale up climate action.

2.8 Specific Readiness needs

The Readiness Needs are:

Enhanced Capacity and Coordination Mechanisms (Outcome 1.1)

- Strengthen the NDA's coordination role by clarifying institutional responsibilities, developing standard operating procedures, and ensuring alignment between sectoral planning and climate finance pipelines.
- Enhance the prevailing institutional and oversight coordination structures and arrangements that effectively engages government, DAEs, LGUs, civil society, and private sector actors in advancing NDC, NAP, and LTS implementation.

Strategic Frameworks, Policy Instruments, and Enabling Environment (Outcome 1.2)

- Translate national frameworks (NDC, NAP, sectoral roadmaps) into investment-grade policy instruments and actionable local plans. This includes the preparation of a consolidated NAP Status Report to assess progress, gaps, sectoral and sub-national priorities, and financing needs to inform evidence-based planning and prioritization
- Pilot regulatory reforms and provide guidance for Private entities and LGUs to create an enabling environment for integrated, inclusive climate investment. Strengthen alignment across national and sub-national planning frameworks (including NDC, NAP, LTS, and local development plans) through improved data, analytics, and coordination mechanisms.

Support for Direct Access Entities Pre-accrediation (Outcome 1.3)

- Strengthen the institutional capacity and programming capabilities of potential and nominated DAEs to meet GCF accreditation standards.

Country Programming and Pipeline Development (Outcome 2.1 & 2.2)

- Update the GCF Country Programme to integrate the enhanced NDC, existing NAP 2023–2050 and findings from the NAP Status Report, and new national priorities (e.g., just energy transition, food systems, circular economy). Ensure that pipeline prioritization and country programming are informed by evidence generated from the NAP Status Report, particularly on sectoral gaps, financing needs, and LGU-level priorities.

- Design and deliver high-quality, investment-ready proposals aligned with national priorities and the Country Programme.
- Provide technical assistance to mature pipeline projects, including feasibility studies, financial structuring, and risk assessments, to increase conversion of concept notes into high-quality funding proposals.

Climate Programme and Project Oversight and Implementation (Outcome 2.3)

- Develop standardized processes and digital tools (e.g., proposal-tracking dashboard, climate data and analytics system, safeguard monitoring) for the NDA to improve efficiency, transparency, and oversight of climate programmes.
- Operationalize an integrated digital MRV and MEL system to track climate finance flows, project outcomes, and investment impacts, enhancing transparency and evidence-based decision-making. Integrate NAP-related indicators and progress tracking into MRV/MEL systems to support ongoing monitoring of adaptation implementation.

Knowledge Management and Policy Uptake (Outcome 3.1)

- Synthesize and disseminate climate knowledge products into practical tools for LGUs and sector agencies. Package and disseminate findings from the NAP Status Report into actionable policy briefs, tools, and guidance for national agencies and LGUs.
- Provide targeted technical guidance to ensure evidence informs policy design, investment planning, and pipeline development.

South–South Cooperation and Peer Learning (Outcome 3.2)

- Strengthen structured collaboration with regional partners to share lessons, showcase Philippine experiences, and replicate good practices. Share lessons and methodologies from the NAP Status Report and adaptation planning processes with peer countries.
- Institutionalize peer learning mechanisms and enhance the NDA’s visibility in regional and international fora.

3. Statement of Objectives

Guidance

This section aims to clearly define the objectives and scope of the readiness support being sought. It outlines: (1) the anticipated impact of readiness support on climate programming and direct access, highlighting how the support will enhance the country's capacity to design and implement climate projects; (2) the alignment of the readiness support with national climate goals, including the implementation of NDCs, NAPs, and LTS, and (3) specific areas of readiness support required, addressing capacity gaps and aligning with the objectives and outcomes of the 2024-2027 readiness strategy.

To form a statement of the objectives for the readiness support, consider the optional **Guide for Countries on Strategic Planning of Readiness Support**.

3.1 Objectives of the Readiness Support
The overall objective of this Readiness proposal is to strengthen a resilient, adaptive, and country-owned enabling environment—including institutions, systems, and strategic frameworks—that enables the Philippines to access, program, and deliver climate finance at scale, particularly through the GCF, while remaining responsive to evolving national priorities and external shocks. This includes strengthening the evidence base for adaptation planning and implementation through a consolidated assessment of NAP progress, gaps, and investment needs. The readiness support will institutionalize climate finance governance, strengthen national coordination, and enhance adaptive decision-making in support of the Philippines' NDC, NAP, and LTS implementation. Across all objectives, the programme adopts an adaptive management framework characterized by: • Annual strategic reviews led by the NDA to reassess priorities, risks, and sequencing of activities; • Built-in flexibility in work planning and budgeting, allowing reallocation of up to an agreed portion of resources across outputs in response to emerging needs (e.g. policy shifts, climate shocks, changes in GCF guidance); • Decision-oriented MEL mechanisms, where monitoring results are used not only for reporting but to inform adjustments to pipeline development, capacity-building focus, and stakeholder engagement strategies. This ensures that implementation remains responsive to evolving national climate priorities, institutional reforms, and external shocks such as climate-induced disasters, fiscal constraints, or global economic changes. **Objective 1: Strengthen institutional capacities and coordination mechanisms for climate finance governance** This objective focuses on consolidating and institutionalizing the NDA's leadership role and strengthening coordination across the national climate finance ecosystem while strengthening oversight and pre-accreditation support for nominated DAEs. Expected Results (with indicative targets): • Formal institutionalization of the NDA mandate through an Executive Order and/or Department Order within the first 18 months of implementation. • Enhance country coordination mechanisms to serve as the foundation for the future establishment of a functional Philippine Country Platform for Climate Finance convening national consultation meetings with participation from government agencies, DAEs, LGUs, CSOs, private sector, women-led groups, IPs, and youth. • Development of Policy on LGU climate finance mobilization roles and responsibilities. Development of Policy Framework for private sector engagement in climate finance. Update of technology need assessment (TNA) for mitigation and adaptation. Preparation and completion of one (1) NAP Status Report, including an executive summary and action matrix, to assess sectoral progress, sub-national integration, financing needs, and institutional capacity gaps. Strengthened coordination and alignment

across national and sub-national planning frameworks (NDC, NAP, LTS, and local plans) informed by the findings of the Status Report.
- Strengthened technical and managerial capacity of at least 50 NDA staff and key partner institutions, assessed through pre- and post-training competency evaluations.
- Two nominated DAEs are supported to meet GCF accreditation criteria and requirements.

Objective 2: Develop a robust, flexible, and country-driven GCF pipeline aligned with national priorities
This objective translates national climate strategies into investment-ready, adaptable pipelines.

Expected Results (with indicative targets):
- An updated GCF Country Programme by Year 2, reviewed and refined at least once during implementation to reflect evolving national priorities (Outcome 2.1). Pipeline prioritization and country programming are informed by evidence generated from the NAP Status Report, particularly on sectoral gaps, financing needs, and LGU-level priorities.
- Preparation and submission of at least two (2) project concepts to GCF and at least three (3) full Funding Proposals to climate funds by the end of the programme (Outcome 2.2).
- Operational proposal-tracking, MRV, and MEL systems that enable the NDA to (Outcome 2.3):
    - monitor pipeline progression,
    - flag delays or capacity gaps early, and
    - adjust technical support accordingly.

Pipeline prioritization will be reviewed annually, allowing the NDA to re-sequence or refocus project development in response to policy shifts (e.g. just energy transition, food systems), climate events, or changes in GCF investment priorities. This sequencing ensures that adaptation planning evidence is first consolidated under Outcome 1.2 and then used to inform, rather than duplicate, subsequent country programming and pipeline development activities.

Objective 3: Institutionalize knowledge-sharing, learning, and South–South cooperation on climate finance
This objective embeds learning, transparency, and peer exchange into national climate finance governance, moving beyond one-off knowledge products toward sustained institutional practice.

Outcome 3.1: Knowledge management and policy uptake

Intended beneficiaries:
- NDA staff
- Sectoral agencies and LGUs engaged in climate investment planning;
- Civil society organizations, women-led groups, Indigenous Peoples, youth, and academia involved in project design, safeguards, and monitoring.

Previous readiness grants supported the establishment of the NDA-GCF website and initial knowledge products. Building on these foundations, this readiness will enhance and operationalize four (4) complementary platforms—the Philippines NDA-GCF website, a national knowledge-sharing event, a digital knowledge repository and learning module system, and a community of practice (CoP) and stakeholder engagement platform—to showcase, disseminate, and promote the uptake of good practices and lessons in climate finance.:
- The Philippines NDA-GCF website will be upgraded from a static information repository into a dynamic knowledge and coordination platform, hosting project pipeline updates, guidance materials, learning products, and interactive stakeholder feedback mechanisms;
- A digital knowledge repository and learning module system will be developed to curate, organize, and deliver structured learning content (e.g., case studies, toolkits, e-learning modules, and sectoral guidance), enabling continuous capacity building for national and local stakeholders;
- A community of practice (CoP) and stakeholder engagement platform will be established to facilitate sustained peer-to-peer learning, multi-stakeholder dialogue, and knowledge exchange among government agencies, DAEs, LGUs, private sector actors, civil society, and Indigenous Peoples;

- Knowledge products will be systematically translated into practical tools, policy briefs, and guidance notes; including the packaging and dissemination of findings from the NAP Status Report into policy briefs, technical guidance, and tools for national agencies and LGUs;
- At least one national knowledge-sharing and learning event per year will be organized to capture and disseminate lessons from project development, safeguards implementation, gender-responsive approaches, and innovative financing mechanism.

Outcome 3.2: South–South cooperation and peer learning

Intended outcome:
To strengthen institutional learning and visibility of Philippine experiences by embedding structured South–South cooperation into NDA operations.

Targeted participants:
- NDA staff;
- Selected sector agencies and LGUs;
- Regional counterparts from ASEAN and other climate-vulnerable developing countries.

Participants will be selected based on:
- direct involvement in GCF programming or project development;
- relevance to priority sectors (energy, agriculture, water, waste, transport);
- potential to apply and institutionalize lessons learned.

Expected results:
- At least 3 structured South–South exchanges (study visits, peer dialogues, or joint learning events);
- Documentation and dissemination of lessons through the NDA knowledge platform, including lessons and methodologies from the NAP Status Report and adaptation planning processes;
- Integration of peer-learning insights into updated country programming and pipeline strategies.

Adaptive Management Framework
To ensure the programme can respond effectively to evolving policy priorities, institutional changes, and operational constraints, an adaptive management framework will be applied throughout implementation. This framework includes: (i) contingency measures, such as the ability to modify delivery modalities (e.g., switching from in-person to virtual engagements), adjust timelines, and re-sequence activities when external conditions (such as elections, policy shifts, or climate-related disruptions) affect implementation; (ii) flexible budgeting within approved cost categories, allowing the PMU and Steering Committee to reallocate resources toward emerging priorities (e.g., additional technical studies, strengthened gender inclusion measures, or new coordination requirements) while maintaining alignment with Readiness guidelines; and (iii) mechanisms for reprioritizing activities, including quarterly Steering Committee reviews, a rolling workplan updated every six months, and the use of performance evidence from the MRV/MEL system to guide decision-making. The NAP Status Report and related assessments will be integrated into the adaptive management framework and MEL system to ensure that evidence on adaptation progress, financing gaps, and institutional needs informs ongoing reprioritization and decision-making. These measures collectively ensure that the programme remains responsive, efficient, and aligned with national priorities and the evolving climate finance landscape.

Indicators and MEL for adaptive decision-making
In addition to standard monitoring indicators as per the output logframe, the programme introduces adaptive performance indicators to track flexibility and responsiveness. These include: (i) the percentage of activities re-sequenced or adjusted based on emerging needs; (ii) time required for decision-making on adaptive changes; (iii) the proportion of budget reallocated toward emerging priorities within approved ceilings; and (iv) improvements in quality or timeliness of outputs following adaptive actions. The MEL system will integrate adaptive change logs, issue and decision registers, and learning reviews to ensure insights are fed back into implementation. These tools shift MEL from a compliance-oriented function to a decision-support mechanism, enabling evidence-based reprioritization and ensuring the programme remains flexible, efficient, and responsive to changing conditions.

Capacity-building for climate finance coordination and setting up the enabling environment for integrated climate investment

☒ 1.1. Developing countries, through NDAs or focal points, have enhanced capacity to fulfil their roles, responsibilities and policy requirements, including coordination mechanisms to engage relevant stakeholders to develop, advance, and implement NDCs, NAPs and LTSs.

☒ 1.2. Developing countries design and implement strategic frameworks (including NDC/NAP/LTS), policies and instruments, including climate investment plans, to create enabling environments for integrated climate investments.

☒ 1.3. Direct access applicants and accredited entities (DAEs) have met and maintained the accreditation standards of the GCF and strengthened their programming capacities, as evidenced by the development of GCF-funded activities.

Objective 2. Paradigm-shifting GCF pipeline development and implementation for adaptation and mitigation, based on country needs and guided by USP-2

☒ 2.1. Developing countries have developed or updated their country programmes to guide GCF investment.

☒ 2.2. Developing countries have developed high-quality concept notes linked to approved GCF proposals for adaptation and mitigation that are aligned with the USP-2 results, including through DAEs, that build on readiness support and country programmes.

☒ 2.3. NDAs and DAEs have enhanced processes and systems to effectively oversee the implementation, financial management, monitoring and reporting of climate programmes and projects.

Objective 3. Knowledge-sharing and learning to enhance national and regional cooperation on climate programming and financing

☒ 3.1. Developing countries, through NDAs or focal points, have made use of knowledge products to address policy gaps and integrated climate investment programming and implementation.

☒ 3.2. Enhanced collaboration among developing countries on climate change issues, evidenced by transboundary and regional cooperations/South-South cooperation.

3.2 Anticipated Impact on Climate Programming and Direct Access
This readiness support will generate measurable impacts on national climate programming and direct access by strengthening institutional capacities, enhancing coordination mechanisms, and advancing pipeline development and knowledge management to translate national climate priorities into investment-ready projects. It will also strengthen the evidence base for adaptation planning and investment through the preparation of a consolidated NAP Status Report, providing a clear assessment of progress, gaps, and priority needs across sectors and sub-national levels. The NAP Status Report is intended primarily to strengthen adaptation planning, prioritization, and coordination, while also providing an evidence base for future programming and resource mobilization. The activities under this proposal are designed to address key barriers to climate finance mobilization across priority sectors identified in the NDC and NAP, including fragmented institutional coordination, limited project preparation capacity, and insufficient pipeline maturity, thereby enabling the Philippines to develop high-quality climate investments capable of attracting financing from the GCF and other climate finance partners. Specifically, readiness support will: • Enable the development of sector-aligned pipelines in renewable energy, sustainable transport, waste management, agriculture, water, and climate-resilient infrastructure; Strengthen the identification and

prioritization of adaptation investments through evidence generated from the NAP Status Report, including sectoral gaps, financing needs, and LGU-level priorities;
- Address financing barriers through targeted support for blended finance structuring, concessional financing design, and pre-accreditation readiness of nominated DAEs;
- Strengthen the NDA's ability to prioritize, endorse, and monitor projects that demonstrably contribute to mitigation and adaptation outcomes.

Measurable indicators of impact include:
- Preparation of at least six (6) project concepts aligned with NDC and/or NAP priority sectors;
- Submission of at least three (3) full funding proposals to climate funds;
- Support to at least one additional potential DAE, measured through accreditation milestones and programming performance;
- Operational pipeline tracking and MRV systems enabling the NDA to monitor alignment with national climate targets;
- Completion and utilization of one (1) NAP Status Report to inform national and sub-national adaptation planning, investment prioritization, and climate finance programming.

The readiness programme strengthens direct access by consolidating the NDA's institutional mandate, improving coordination with DAEs, and supporting nominated DAEs in accreditation compliance and project origination. The NAP Status Report further strengthens direct access by providing an evidence-based foundation for NDA decision-making, improving the quality and strategic alignment of endorsed projects. These institutional reforms are expected to lead to increased national ownership and scaled access to climate finance, with progress measured through:
- Number of nominated DAEs supported for their accreditation;
- Number of project concepts and proposals submitted;
- Volume of climate finance mobilized through endorsed pipelines, tracked via NDA monitoring systems.

Knowledge management under this readiness support goes beyond capacity-building workshops. Knowledge products, lessons learned, and peer-exchange outputs will be systematically used to:
- Inform Country Programme updates and pipeline prioritization;
- Strengthen NDA endorsement and decision-making processes;
- Support evidence-based dialogue with sector agencies, LGUs, and financing institutions;
- Disseminate and operationalize findings from the NAP Status Report through policy briefs, technical guidance, and stakeholder engagement processes.

This ensures that learning directly influences policy and investment decisions, reinforcing the effectiveness and sustainability of climate programming.

3.3 Alignment with NDC/NAP/LTS Implementation

This programme translates national climate strategies—the NDC (2021), the NDC Gender Action Plan (2024–2030), the NAP (2023–2050), and the LTS—into operational, measurable outputs that close identified enabling-environment gaps and advance sector outcomes in mitigation and adaptation. Central to this is strengthening the institutional and analytical foundation for adaptation through the preparation of a consolidated NAP Status Report, which provides a comprehensive assessment of progress, gaps, and priority needs across sectors and sub-national levels. Consistent with the GCF guidance for NAP-related readiness support, this will cover not only progress and gaps, but also policy instrument needs, financing and technology needs, and capacity-building requirements for effective NAP implementation. Concretely, the Readiness support delivers policy instruments, systems, and high-quality programme pipelines that are each traced to specific NDC measures, NAP adaptation pathways, and LTS milestones; and it embeds a monitorable evidence-to-decision loop so that results inform policy updates and investment prioritisation.

Measurable linkages to NDC sector targets (mitigation + cross-cutting)

Sector focus and gaps addressed (examples):

- Energy: The NDC (and related sector strategies) call for accelerating renewables and efficiency; gaps include weak project origination, limited gender-responsive design, and insufficient private capital mobilisation. The programme responds by (i) updating the Country Programme (CP) to prioritise distributed renewable energy, municipal energy efficiency, and industrial decarbonisation; (ii) establishing a decision-support data layer to strengthen climate rationale for energy CNs/FPs; and (iii) adopting a Private Sector Engagement & Policy Framework (blended finance pathways, risk-sharing, standardised gender-responsive screening).
- Transport: The NDC highlights sustainable mobility and e-transport; gaps include project preparation and local planning capacity. The programme supports e-mobility corridor CNs with bankable designs, and delivers LGU policy instruments for climate-responsive urban transport planning.
- Agriculture/Waste/Industry: The NDC emphasises climate-smart agriculture, circular economy and waste-to-value, and industrial efficiency. The programme advances sector studies and CN preparation with gender-responsive GAPs and safeguards.

Measurable linkages to NAP adaptation pathways + localisation

NAP pathways and gaps addressed (examples):

- Water security & DRR: Gaps include fragmented climate-risk data, limited MRV/MEL, and uneven LGU capacity to integrate risk into planning/budgeting. The programme operationalises an integrated MRV/MEL system, establishes a climate data & analytics layer linked to national platforms (e.g., DOST-PAGASA), and issues SOPs clarifying NDA oversight and inter-agency roles. The NAP Status Report consolidates sectoral and sub-national progress, identifies gaps and constraints, and provides an evidence base to strengthen coordination and prioritization of adaptation actions.
- Agriculture & food security; ecosystems/coastal; health: Gaps include insufficient project preparation and limited gender-disaggregated vulnerability analytics. The programme delivers sector pre-feasibility studies, a gender & vulnerable groups database, and LGU policy instruments to embed gender-responsive adaptation in LCCAPs and PSF-eligible proposals. Findings from the NAP Status Report inform sector prioritization, investment planning, and the identification of under-addressed adaptation needs.

Operationalising LTS (net-zero) through enabling policies, systems, and pipeline

To move from aspirational LTS goals to net-zero implementation, the programme:

- Updates the CP to embed sector decarbonisation roadmaps (energy, transport, industry) and rolling prioritisation criteria aligned with USP-2 and NDC-GAP;
- Upgrades institutional capacity (NDA) for finance structuring, fiduciary/safeguards/gender compliance, and results monitoring;

- Strengthens the evidence base (TNA update, sector analytics) to inform bankable CNs/FPs and technology deployment pathways. Including the NAP Status Report as a key institutional output that strengthens adaptation planning, coordination, and investment prioritization; and
- Links to sustainable-finance standards (e.g., emerging national sustainable finance taxonomy guidelines) to catalyse private investments in net-zero-aligned projects and improve climate finance tracking.

Resource mobilisation strategy (how institutional strengthening leads to scaled investments)

The programme's resource mobilisation is explicit and sequenced:

- Country Programme (CP) update provides a government-endorsed investment prospectus (priority sectors, geographic focus, sequencing, and expected financiers—GCF, PSF, ADB/ACGF, bilateral climate facilities, private climate funds). The NAP Status Report strengthens this process by providing an evidence-based foundation for identifying priority adaptation investments and financing gaps.
- The Private Sector Engagement & Policy Framework identifies blended finance instruments (guarantees, credit lines, risk-sharing) and regulatory enablers, building pipelines that crowd-in private capital.
- MRV of climate finance is integrated into the NDA's e-governance tools and MEL, enabling real-time portfolio tracking and periodic finance mobilisation reports.

Knowledge management to drive policy decisions (beyond workshops)

The programme institutionalises evidence-to-decision processes:

- A KM & Communications Strategy mandates policy briefs (with options and costed recommendations) after each sector study or pilot; briefs include gender outcomes and investment implications.
- The NAP Status Report will be translated into actionable policy briefs, technical guidance, and an action matrix to support decision-making by national agencies and LGUs.
- A policy adoption tracker records which recommendations were adopted (e.g., CP prioritisation, SOP issuance, and LGU instrument adoption) and why; non-adopted items are revisited in PSC reviews.
- The NDA-GCF website becomes the public repository of toolkits, datasets, dashboards and decision memos; six-monthly learning notes summarise what changed in programming (pipeline mix, budget reallocation, design standards) because of new evidence. Findings and datasets from the NAP Status Report will be integrated into these knowledge platforms to support continuous learning and adaptive programming.

4. Approach, Methodology, and Implementation Activities

Guidance

Please describe technical approach, methodology, and implementation plan to address the country needs and gaps, through the Direct Access modality.

4.1 Theory of Change

The first step in articulating the programme's objectives as well as the logic behind the delivery of its intended results is the formulation of a TOC. Please provide a TOC which highlights key challenges being addressed, as well as the step-by-step pathways to achieving the expected results. Key steps to designing a TOC are outlined in the RRMF Handbook.

Overall Problem Statement: The Philippines faces interconnected institutional, technical, and systemic barriers that constrain its ability to effectively plan, access, and deliver climate finance at scale from both international and domestic sources. Although the country has developed strong national frameworks such as the NDC, NAP, and LTS, long-standing coordination gaps between the DOF (as NDA) and the CCC (policy lead), limited technical capacity across institutions, and fragmented systems for monitoring, knowledge management, and pipeline development continue to hinder the translation of climate policies into bankable projects capable of attracting financing from multiple climate financiers. In addition, the absence of a consolidated, evidence-based assessment of NAP implementation progress, gaps, and investment needs limits effective prioritization, coordination, and sequencing of adaptation actions. Without targeted readiness support, these systemic gaps will persist, limiting the country's ability to mobilize climate finance from sources such as the GCF, multilateral development banks, bilateral development partners, and private sector investors.

Goal: The overarching goal of this Readiness proposal is to strengthen the enabling environment for climate finance access and delivery in the Philippines by enhancing the institutional, strategic, and technical capacities of the NDA and key stakeholders. Through this effort, the country will be better positioned to mobilize, coordinate, and manage climate finance from diverse sources—including the GCF and other international, bilateral, and private climate finance providers—in support of the Philippines' NDC, NAP, and LTS commitments (targeting an increase in mobilized climate finance by 20% by the end of the programme).

Theory of Change statement: IF countries receive targeted support to strengthen foundational capacities for climate finance governance, strategic investment planning, and pipeline development, AND IF programming promotes coordination across government institutions, development partners, financial institutions, and private sector actors, THEN countries will be better equipped to plan, access, and scale climate investments from a wide range of climate financiers—including the GCF, MDBs, bilateral funds, and private capital—delivering inclusive and transformative climate actions aligned with national priorities and global climate goals, BECAUSE strong institutional systems, coordinated investment frameworks, and robust project pipelines are essential to overcoming systemic barriers to climate finance mobilization and effective implementation.

Barrier 1 – Limited institutional and operational capacity of the NDA. The NDA's mandate is not yet fully institutionalized, resulting in weak coordination and limited ability to lead climate finance governance across the broader climate finance ecosystem. The structural disconnect between the DOF's finance mandate and the CCC's policy oversight has historically fragmented decision-making and limited the country's ability to strategically engage multiple climate finance partners. This will be addressed under Outcome 1.1, which focuses on strengthening institutional capacity and establishing inclusive coordination mechanisms that support engagement with a broad range of climate finance providers. In parallel, Outcome 1.2 will strengthen the institutional and analytical foundation for adaptation planning through the preparation of a NAP Status Report, providing a consolidated assessment of progress, gaps, and priority needs to inform coordination and decision-making.

The proposal will operationalize a Joint Technical Secretariat within the Country Platform to harmonize DOF financial planning with CCC policy targets and coordinate engagement with international climate funds, development partners, and private investors. The project will support the issuance of an Executive Order formalizing the NDA mandate, develop a competency-based capacity framework, and establish coordination mechanisms to strengthen climate finance mobilization across the national ecosystem.

Barrier 2 – Fragmented strategic frameworks and weak policy linkages. Although the NDC, NAP, and LTS provide clear direction for climate action, these frameworks often operate in silos and lack alignment with investment planning and financing opportunities across the broader climate finance landscape. Under Outcome 1.2, the proposal will harmonize these frameworks through a coherence review, develop a national climate finance engagement strategy, and support policy reforms that strengthen linkages between national climate priorities and potential financing sources, including international climate funds, development banks, and private investors. The preparation of the NAP Status Report will directly address this barrier by consolidating sectoral and sub-national progress, identifying gaps and financing needs, and strengthening alignment between adaptation priorities and investment planning.

Barrier 3 – Limited readiness and accreditation capacity of potential and nominated DAEs. The Philippines' pipeline entities face challenges in maintaining or achieving accreditation due to gaps in fiduciary standards, safeguards, and institutional systems. Strengthening potential and nominated DAE capacity remains critical not only for accessing GCF resources but also for positioning national institutions to manage and implement climate investments financed by other development partners and climate funds. Under Outcome 1.3, the project will strengthen the pre-accreditation readiness and programming capacity of potential and nominated DAEs while also enhancing their ability to structure bankable climate projects that can attract financing from a broader ecosystem of financiers.

Barrier 4 – Underdeveloped pipeline of bankable projects. The country's pipeline of climate projects remains limited due to weak project preparation systems, fragmented data, and low technical capacity for financial structuring. As a result, many potential investments fail to reach the level of maturity required by climate financiers. Under Outcomes 2.1 and 2.2, the proposal will update the Country Programme as part of a broader national climate finance investment framework and support the preparation of investment-grade project concepts capable of attracting financing from the GCF and other climate finance sources. The NAP Status Report will strengthen pipeline development by providing an evidence-based foundation for identifying priority adaptation investments, sectoral gaps, and LGU-level needs, improving the quality and strategic alignment of pipeline projects. At least six concept notes and three full funding proposals will be prepared for submission to relevant climate finance facilities, targeting a projected investment value of USD 100M+.

Barrier 5 – Weak monitoring, evaluation, and transparency systems. Monitoring and reporting systems for climate finance remain fragmented, limiting the government's ability to track financial flows, evaluate results, and provide transparent reporting to development partners and financiers. Under Outcome 2.3, the proposal will establish integrated MRV and MEL systems capable of tracking climate finance flows and project results across multiple funding sources. NAP-related indicators and findings from the Status Report will be integrated into these systems to enable ongoing tracking of adaptation progress and inform adaptive decision-making. This system will strengthen oversight, transparency, and evidence-based decision-making across the national climate finance ecosystem.

Barrier 6 – Limited knowledge exchange and weak learning mechanisms. Lessons from previous readiness projects and climate initiatives are not systematically captured or shared, limiting opportunities for scaling good practices and strengthening engagement with development partners and regional networks. Under Outcomes 3.1 and 3.2, the proposal will institutionalize knowledge management and South–South cooperation to strengthen learning and collaboration across climate finance stakeholders, including international partners, financial institutions, and regional platforms. The NAP Status Report will serve as a key knowledge product, with its findings translated into policy briefs, tools, and learning materials to support decision-making and knowledge exchange.

Cross-Cutting Assumptions: The Theory of Change is underpinned by the following assumptions:

- Continued political commitment to institutionalizing climate finance governance and resolving inter-agency friction.
- Strong collaboration between DOF, CCC, GGGI, potential and nominated DAEs, and other agencies.
- Active participation of LGUs, private sector, and civil society stakeholders.
- Reliable access to data and analytical inputs for MRV and MEL systems.
- Stable external environment allowing timely implementation and capacity retention.

Cross-Cutting Risks and Mitigation: The main risks include leadership transitions, limited technical capacity, and operational delays. These will be mitigated through formalized mandates (EOs, DOs), use of GGGI's procurement and fiduciary systems, and targeted technical assistance. Social inclusion risks, such as limited engagement of women, youth, and Indigenous Peoples, will be mitigated through gender-responsive frameworks and participatory approaches. Knowledge uptake risks will be minimized by integrating communication and outreach strategies from project inception.

Expected Change Pathway: By addressing these barriers through coordinated readiness interventions, the Philippines will achieve:

- A legally empowered and capable NDA leading an inclusive national coordination mechanism that bridges policy, finance, and development partner engagement.
- A strengthened institutional and analytical foundation for adaptation planning through a consolidated NAP Status Report informing policy, coordination, and investment decisions.
- A strengthened national climate finance investment framework and pipeline of investment-ready projects capable of attracting financing from multiple climate finance sources.
- Operational MRV and MEL systems enabling transparent tracking of climate finance flows and results across funding sources.
- Institutionalized knowledge management and South–South learning platforms that strengthen international collaboration and policy learning.
- Strengthened ownership and participation across government, private sector, development partners, and local communities.

Collectively, these outcomes will enable the Philippines to mobilize increased volumes of climate finance from diverse sources, accelerate implementation of the NDC, NAP, and LTS, and advance a resilient, low-carbon, and inclusive development pathway.

4.2 Beneficiaries

This readiness proposal adopts a structured and disaggregated beneficiary framework aligned with the GCF Readiness Results Management Framework (RRMF) to ensure inclusive, transparent, and accountable delivery of readiness support. Beneficiaries are identified across institutional, sectoral, and societal levels, with indicative estimates provided to demonstrate readiness for systematic tracking and reporting.
Beneficiary Categories and Disaggregation (Indicative)
In line with the RRMF, beneficiaries are categorized and will be tracked using the following disaggregation dimensions: institutional affiliation, gender, role in climate finance, and level of engagement (national/subnational). Final figures will be validated during the inception phase.

RRMF Beneficiary Category	Indicative Beneficiaries	Estimated Number	Linked Outcomes
National Government Agencies	DOF (NDA), CCC, sector agencies (energy, transport, agriculture, environment, planning)	~40–50 individuals	Outcomes 1.1, 2.1
Direct Access Entities	Potential DAEs	~10–15 individuals	Outcomes 2.2, 2.3
Local Government Units	Climate planning and finance focal points from selected LGUs	~25–30 individuals	Outcomes 1.1, 3.1
Private Sector	Financial institutions, project developers, MSMEs	~20–25 individuals	Outcomes 2.2, 3.2
Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)	NGOs, women-led organizations, IP representatives, youth groups	~20–25 individuals	Outcomes 1.1, 3.1

Academia / Knowledge Institutions	Universities, research and training institutions	~10–15 individuals	Outcomes 3.1, 3.2
Total (indicative)		~125–160 individuals	

Gender and Marginalized Groups:
Consistent with GCF gender and social inclusion principles, the readiness programme will:

- Target at least 40% women participation across all beneficiary categories;
- Ensure representation of Indigenous Peoples, youth, and marginalized groups, particularly through CSO, LGU, and community-level engagement;
- Track participation using sex-disaggregated and group-disaggregated indicators aligned with the RRMF.

Where relevant, beneficiary selection will prioritize institutions and organizations working in climate-vulnerable regions and sectors, including agriculture, coastal zones, and urban areas exposed to climate risks.
Linkage of Beneficiaries to Outcomes:
Each beneficiary group is explicitly linked to specific readiness outcomes:

- Ministries and national agencies benefit through strengthened institutional mandates, coordination, and decision-making (Objective 1);
- Potential and nominated DAEs benefit through pre-accreditation support, project development assistance, and access to climate finance (Objective 2);
- LGUs, CSOs, private sector, and academia benefit through improved access to information, knowledge products, and structured engagement in climate finance planning (Objective 3).

This linkage ensures that readiness support is not only inclusive but also functionally targeted, with beneficiaries positioned to apply skills and knowledge within their institutional roles.
Beneficiary Tracking and Monitoring:
During inception, the project will finalize:

- A beneficiary tracking plan aligned with the RRMF template;
- Baseline data for each beneficiary category;
- Procedures for monitoring participation, retention, and application of knowledge.

Tracking will include:

- Institutional affiliation and role;
- Gender and marginalized group disaggregation;
- Participation in readiness activities and contribution to outcomes.

This information will feed into the project's MEL system to support adaptive management and transparent reporting to the GCF.

4.3 Implementation Activities

Please list all proposed activities under their corresponding outputs. For each activity:

- Assign a unique identifier using the format aligned with the output (e.g., activities under Output 1.2.1 should be labelled as 1.2.1a, 1.2.1b, 1.2.1c, etc.).
- Ensure these activity labels match those referenced in the Financial Proposal to maintain consistency and traceability.
- Provide a clear and detailed description of each activity, specifying the exact actions that will be undertaken.

Objective 1. Capacity-building for climate finance coordination and setting up the enabling environment for integrated climate investment

☒ Outcome 1.1. Developing countries, through NDAs or focal points, have enhanced capacity to fulfil their roles, responsibilities and policy requirements, including coordination mechanisms to engage relevant stakeholders to develop, advance, and implement NDCs, NAPs and LTSs.

☒ Output 1.1.1. NDA/focal point and other climate stakeholders have enhanced their capacity to fulfil their roles and responsibilities to develop, advance and implement NDCs, NAPs and LTSs.

Activities

1-1-1.a. Develop and adopt one (1) Executive Order to update, legalize, and strengthen the DOF's roles and responsibilities as an NDA. This will include the conduct an institutional and policy analysis, organize consultations with key agencies, draft the Executive Order, validate through a stakeholder workshop, and finalize and submit the Executive Order for adoption The Executive Order will serve as a legal framework to ensure that the NDA's role is formally institutionalized and documented, providing a clear legal basis for its mandate. Institutionalization is critical because, in the absence of a formalized legal framework, the NDA's authority to coordinate and enforce alignment with NDCs, NAPs, and LTSs may be undermined. The expected result is stronger institutional clarity, enabling the NDA to more effectively mobilize stakeholders, guide project development, and ensure coherence in climate finance governance
1-1-1.b. Develop and adopt one (1) NDA Competency-Based HR Framework to strengthen NDA's human resource management systems. This will include the conduct of organizational capacity and needs assessment, consulting with NDA staff and partners, drafting the NDA Competency-Based HR Framework, validating through a consultation workshop, and finalize and secure its formal adoption The NDA Competency-Based HR Framework addresses the need for a structured and long-term approach to strengthening the NDA's organizational and technical capacity. The framework will prevent ad hoc training and ensure that investments in capacity-building are aligned with the NDA's evolving functions. The expected result is a comprehensive, demand-driven capacity development plan that enhances the NDA's ability to fulfill its mandate, aligning with GCF's emphasis on sustained institutional capacity
1-1-1.c. Organize and conduct four (4) capacity building trainings to enhance the technical, managerial, financial, administrative, planning, and decision-making capacities of the NDA (and other relevant government agencies) in order to develop, advance and implement NDCs, NAPs and LTSs. This will include design of training modules, deliver four (4) capacity-building programs, and validate outcomes through participant feedback and assessments The capacity building and training of NDA staff will equip them with skills critical to GCF engagement such as technical appraisal, financial oversight, project management, and stakeholder coordination. The dedicated programs ensure the NDA can fulfill its operational responsibilities, including reviewing funding proposals, endorsing projects, and monitoring implementation. The expected outcome is a more professionalized and technically competent NDA team capable of sustaining its role in the long run.

☒ Output 1.1.2. An inclusive Coordination Mechanism has enhanced capacity to fulfill its mandate to develop, advance and implement NDCs, NAPs and LTSs.

Activities

1-1-2.a. Enhance one (1) country coordination mechanisms to serve as the foundation for the future establishment of a functional Philippine Country Platform for Climate Finance (PCP-CF) as an integrated, government-led, inclusive, and programmatic mechanism strengthening national, inter-agency and multi-stakeholder coordination and climate finance mobilization in support of NDC, NAP, and LTS implementation, building on prevailing institutional and oversight coordination structures and arrangements. This will include mapping and assessment of existing national, inter-agency, and multi-stakeholder climate finance coordination mechanisms, stakeholders, and ongoing initiatives to identify gaps, overlaps, and opportunities for strengthened coordination. Activities will focus on enhancing and formalizing existing coordination arrangements by clarifying roles, interfaces, and working modalities among prevailing bodies (e.g. ITSF, IACCC, NDC-TWG and relevant sectoral groups), including defining a light coordination and facilitation function anchored within existing institutional and oversight structures. Multi-stakeholder consultations will be conducted to strengthen current governance and engagement processes, ensuring inclusivity and alignment with national climate priorities. The enhanced coordination framework will be validated through inter-agency and multi-stakeholder workshops, and practical coordination tools will be developed, including operational guidelines, coordination protocols, and streamlined procedures for climate finance programming and project pipeline coordination, building on existing systems and mandates. The goal is to strengthen coordination, inclusivity, and programmatic investment planning across national and subnational levels. While the country already has existing coordination mechanisms—such as the ITSF, IACCC, NDC Technical Working Group, and NAP Steering Committee—these remain fragmented and project-based, limiting sustained collaboration and effective climate finance mobilization. This will be a unified and government-led coordination and engagement mechanism that brings together key departments, LGUs, DAEs, development partners, the private sector, civil society, youth, and vulnerable groups. Anchored on national climate policy frameworks (NDC, NAP, LTS), this will enhance alignment of public and private financing flows with national priorities and strengthen the country's readiness to access and implement GCF and other climate finance.

☒ Outcome 1.2. Developing countries design and implement strategic frameworks (including NDC/NAP/LTS), policies and instruments, including climate investment plans, to create enabling environments for integrated climate investments.

☒ Output 1.2.1. Inclusive strategic frameworks (NDCs, NAPs, and LTSs) and policy instruments are created, updated and/or strengthened.

Activities

	1-2-1.a. Prepare one (1) Status Report on the implementation progress of the Philippines National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2023–2050, consistent with GCF Deliverable 3 under Outcome 1.2. The report will provide a consolidated national update on progress in NAP formulation and early implementation, with particular attention to alignment with national plans, policies and programmes; sectoral and sub-national adaptation priorities; institutional arrangements; financing, technology and policy instrument needs; and capacity-building requirements for effective NAP implementation. This activity will include: (i) a sectoral stocktake across the eight NAP priority sectors to assess progress, gaps, and priorities in adaptation planning and implementation; (ii) a review of alignment between the NAP and related national frameworks, including the NDC, LTS, sector plans, public investment processes, and relevant local planning instruments; (iii) a mapping of adaptation-related public and climate finance flows, financing gaps, and indicative financing needs for priority NAP actions; (iv) an assessment of sub-national and LGU integration of NAP priorities, including key constraints and support needs; (v) identification of priority policy, technology, data, and institutional capacity needs to advance NAP implementation; and (vi) validation through multi-stakeholder consultations and a technical workshop. The final outputs will include the NAP Status Report, an executive summary, and a concise action matrix for follow-up by responsible institutions. This activity addresses a critical gap: while the Philippines NAP provides a long-term framework for adaptation, there is not yet a single consolidated assessment of progress, remaining gaps, sector and sub-national priorities, institutional readiness, and financing and capacity needs for implementation. The proposed Status Report will provide the evidence base needed to strengthen coordination across national and local institutions, improve coherence with related climate and development frameworks, and support the prioritization and sequencing of adaptation actions. It will also help identify under-addressed sectors, clarify financing and capacity-building needs, and inform future programming and resource mobilization without duplicating subsequent NAP implementation support. The activity will be implemented by the DOF, in its role as NDA, in close coordination with CCC and relevant sector agencies. CCC will provide technical leadership on NAP content, sectoral adaptation priorities, and consistency with national adaptation policy and planning processes. DOF will support the climate finance, investment-planning, and resource-mobilization dimensions of the assessment and ensure linkages to broader climate finance coordination and GCF engagement. Relevant sector agencies and selected LGUs will contribute data, participate in consultations, and validate findings, particularly on sector progress, local integration, and implementation constraints. This activity is diagnostic and planning-oriented in nature and will provide the evidence base for, but will not substitute for, the separate process recommendations under Activity 1.2.1b or the LGU policy instrument under Activity 1.2.1c.”
	1-2-1.b. Prepare one (1) Process and Review Document to strengthen synergies between the Philippines' NDC and NAP, with emphasis on aligning and optimizing planning, budgeting, and investment processes to support integrated climate action. The document will provide a structured assessment of existing institutional, policy, and investment planning processes related to NDC and NAP implementation and identify opportunities to improve coherence, coordination, and efficiency across mitigation and adaptation actions. This will include: (i) review of relevant policies, planning frameworks, and institutional arrangements; (ii) assessment of public investment planning, budgeting, and climate finance processes; (iii) identification of entry points to better align NDC and NAP priorities within national and sectoral planning; (iv) analysis of institutional coordination mechanisms among key agencies; (v) development of strategic and actionable recommendations to improve policy coherence and investment alignment; and (vi) validation through multi-stakeholder consultations and a technical workshop. The final outputs will include the Process and Review Document, an executive summary, and a set of prioritized recommendations for implementation. This activity will build on the findings of the NAP Status Report under Activity 1.2.1a and translate those findings into practical process recommendations to strengthen NDC–NAP coherence in planning, budgeting, and investment decision-making. This activity addresses the current fragmentation between NDC and NAP processes, particularly in relation to planning, budgeting, and climate finance, which limits the integration and scaling of climate actions. By providing practical guidance to align mitigation and adaptation priorities within national and sectoral systems, the activity supports the implementation of NAP sectoral and cross-cutting priorities, including climate-resilient agriculture, water resources, infrastructure, and disaster risk reduction, and contributes to strengthened institutional coordination, mainstreamed adaptation, and improved access to climate finance. It is planning- and process-oriented in nature and is intended to strengthen policy coherence and implementation arrangements, rather than duplicate the diagnostic and stocktaking functions of the NAP Status Report. This activity will build on the findings of Activity 1.2.1a and translate them into practical process recommendations for strengthening NDC–NAP coherence in investment planning.

	1-2-1.c. Develop and adopt one (1) inclusive policy instrument that engages LGUs and defines their role in climate finance mobilization and GCF programming, ensuring their integration into national climate frameworks, NDC implementation, NAP priorities, LTS pathways, and climate investment planning. This will include: (i) consultations with national agencies, oversight bodies, and LGUs to assess existing roles, gaps, and needs; (ii) drafting of a nationwide LGU policy instrument that clarifies mandates, coordination mechanisms, and financing roles; (iii) validation of the draft through multi-stakeholder consultations and a technical workshop; and (iv) finalization and dissemination of the policy instrument for integration into national and sub-national planning, investment programming, and climate finance processes. The policy instrument will be informed by the findings of the NAP Status Report, particularly on sub-national priorities, LGU integration gaps, and capacity and financing needs for local adaptation planning and implementation. This activity addresses a critical gap in the limited integration of LGUs into national climate finance and planning frameworks, despite their central role in implementing adaptation and mitigation actions on the ground. By defining clear roles and enabling mechanisms for LGU participation in climate finance mobilization and programming, the policy instrument supports the localization and implementation of NAP priorities at the local level, including climate-resilient agriculture, water resource management, disaster risk reduction, and resilient infrastructure, and contributes to strengthened sub-national integration, improved institutional coordination, and enhanced access to climate finance.
	1-2-1.d. Develop one (1) policy brief and one (1) technical report on opportunities for scaling up successful projects funded by other climate finance mechanisms, with actionable recommendations to inform national climate programming, including future GCF programming. This will include: (i) identification and selection of successful climate change adaptation and mitigation projects supported by mechanisms such as the Adaptation Fund, Climate Investment Funds (CIFs), and bilateral initiatives; (ii) collection and analysis of project outcomes, good practices, and lessons learned; (iii) assessment of scalability, replicability, and sustainability, including key enabling factors, barriers, and financing considerations; (iv) preparation of a technical report with evidence-based findings and strategic insights; (v) development of a concise policy brief with prioritized and actionable recommendations for scaling up through national systems and future programming; and (vi) dissemination of both outputs to relevant stakeholders to inform climate investment planning and policy development. This activity is designed to generate evidence that directly informs national climate finance programming and investment planning. The policy brief and technical report are instruments to: (i) identify proven models from other climate funds; (ii) assess barriers/enablers for national scale-up; and (iii) translate lessons into pipeline-ready programming recommendations for the NDA. The intended use is to feed prioritization, pipeline development, and investment pathway choices This activity addresses a key gap whereby successful pilot and demonstration projects remain fragmented and are not systematically scaled or integrated into national climate programming. By identifying pathways to replicate and expand proven interventions, the activity supports the advancement of NAP priorities across key sectors, including climate-resilient agriculture, water resources, disaster risk reduction, and resilient infrastructure, and contributes to enhanced climate finance access, stronger institutional learning, and accelerated adaptation action. The activity is intended to support policy learning, prioritization, and replication of proven approaches within national systems, rather than substitute for project preparation activities under the pipeline development outputs. It will enable the Philippines to build on its experience with existing climate finance mechanisms and improve programming efficiency by linking tested approaches to larger-scale investments.

1-2-1.e. Update one (1) Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) to identify and prioritize climate technologies for mitigation and adaptation and to guide climate technology deployment and investment. This will include: (i) stakeholder consultations and expert interviews to capture sectoral needs and emerging technology trends; (ii) identification and prioritization of climate technologies across key sectors for both mitigation and adaptation; (iii) assessment of enabling environments, including policy, regulatory, financial, and institutional considerations; (iv) preparation of the updated TNA report with clear prioritization criteria and investment-relevant insights; (v) validation of findings through a national workshop; and (vi) finalization and submission of the endorsed TNA to inform national climate strategies, investment planning, and future GCF programming. Consistent with GCF guidance on NAP-related readiness support, the updated TNA will help identify technology needs and enabling conditions relevant to advancing NAP priorities and adaptation planning. This activity addresses the need for updated and comprehensive information on climate technologies, as the previous TNA no longer reflects current sectoral priorities, technological advancements, or opportunities for private sector engagement. By identifying and prioritizing technologies that support climate-resilient agriculture, water resource management, disaster risk reduction, resilient infrastructure, and low-emission development, the updated TNA contributes directly to the implementation of NAP priorities and to strengthened adaptive capacity, improved access to climate technologies, and enhanced enabling environments for adaptation and climate-resilient development. It will provide a critical evidence base for developing a stronger pipeline of technology-driven investments aligned with NDC, NAP, and LTS implementation.
1-2-1.f. Develop one (1) inclusive private sector engagement and policy framework that recommends legal, fiscal, and regulatory reforms and outlines practical mechanisms, such as blended finance and co-investment models, to mobilize businesses, industries, and investors in support of climate finance, including adaptation finance, and future GCF programming. This will include: (i) review of existing legal, fiscal, and regulatory frameworks governing private sector participation in climate investments to identify gaps and opportunities; (ii) mapping of private sector actors, industries, and financing needs to assess potential partnerships and investment flows; (iii) consultations and focus group discussions with business groups, industry associations, regulators, government agencies, and civil society to identify barriers and engagement opportunities; (iv) development of a draft private sector engagement and policy framework with actionable recommendations and financing mechanisms; (v) validation through a multi-stakeholder workshop; and (vi) finalization and dissemination through policy briefs, knowledge products, and a national forum to support adoption and implementation. This activity addresses systemic barriers that limit private sector participation in climate finance by strengthening the enabling environment and establishing structured pathways for engagement. By promoting investment in climate-resilient and low-emission solutions, such as resilient infrastructure, sustainable agriculture, water resource management, and disaster risk reduction, the framework supports the implementation of NAP priorities and contributes to enhanced climate finance mobilization, stronger public-private partnerships, and improved enabling environments for adaptation and mitigation. In line with the GCF readiness guidance, the framework will focus on policies, regulations, and mechanisms that can strengthen private sector engagement in adaptation financing and implementation. It will help de-risk investments, incentivize private capital flows, and align business engagement with national climate priorities under the NDC, NAP, and LTS.

☒ Outcome 1.3. Direct access applicants and accredited entities (DAEs) have met and maintained the accreditation standards of the GCF and strengthened their programming capacities, as evidenced by the development of GCF-funded activities.

☒ Output 1.3.1. Institutional gaps of direct access applicants and accredited entities (DAEs) are addressed to obtain and/or maintain accreditation.

Activities

1-3-1.a. Organize and conduct one (1) structured screening and orientation process for at least ten (10) potential DAEs, including government financial institutions, development banks, and non-bank financial entities, to assess their baseline capacities and strategic fit with the Philippines' Direct Access objectives. This activity will define the country's Direct Access ambition and assessment criteria; conduct a rapid institutional and training needs assessment; deliver a targeted orientation and capacity-building session on GCF accreditation requirements (fiduciary standards, environmental and social safeguards, and gender policies); and gather standardized self-assessment inputs to inform the transparent shortlisting of candidates for advanced accreditation support. This activity functions as the foundational "filtering" stage of a strategic funnel approach to Direct Access. By engaging a broad pool of institutions, it enables an objective and evidence-based assessment of readiness and strategic alignment before narrowing support to the top two (2) "fittest" candidates for intensive accreditation assistance under Activity 1.3.1b. Importantly, the resources invested in this activity will continue to generate value: institutions that are not selected for immediate DAE pursuit will still gain practical understanding of GCF standards and operational requirements, positioning them as stronger potential Executing Entities (EEs) or implementing partners in future GCF and other climate-finance-supported projects. As such, the activity simultaneously strengthens the near-term Direct Access pipeline and builds a broader, more capable national ecosystem for climate finance delivery.
1-3-1.b. Provide tailored technical and capacity-building support to at least two (2) potential Direct Access Entities (DAEs)—such as government financial institutions, development banks, or non-bank financial entities—to strengthen their readiness for GCF accreditation under the Revised Accreditation Framework. The support will focus on enabling institutions to meet the GCF's defined screening requirements, including core fiduciary standards, environmental and social safeguards (ESS), and gender policy requirements, recognizing that additional specialized capacities will be assessed during the project cycle. Activities will include institutional gap assessments, targeted technical and legal advisory support to strengthen relevant systems and policies, capacity-building on the revised accreditation approach, and assistance in preparing and submitting accreditation applications and required documentation. "A structured capacity-building programme consisting of approximately five (5) targeted training workshops will be delivered, covering the GCF Revised Accreditation Framework, fiduciary standards, environmental and social safeguards (ESS), gender requirements, and hands-on accreditation application development." This support addresses persistent capacity gaps among national institutions in aligning with GCF requirements and navigating evolving accreditation processes. By focusing on screening requirements and clarifying the distinction between accreditation and project-level appraisal, the activity ensures a streamlined and non-duplicative approach. The expected result is that at least two (2) DAEs are capacitated to meet GCF screening requirements and submit accreditation applications, thereby strengthening the Philippines' direct access to climate finance and enhancing national ownership of climate finance programming and implementation.
1-3-1.c. Organize and conduct capacity-building activities for two (2) potential DAEs to support their accreditation readiness on GCF Gender, Indigenous Peoples (IP), and Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (SEAH) policies. This will include the design and development of tailored training materials on GCF Gender, IP, and SEAH policies, and the delivery of at least three (3) targeted capacity-building sessions (e.g., workshops or webinars), with one session dedicated to each thematic area. The activity will also include validation of learning through participant assessments, provision of practical guidance on policy application and compliance, and documentation of outcomes and lessons learned for integration into future capacity-building efforts The Capacity Building Activity addresses a critical compliance area: the integration of gender equality, IP, and SEAH's considerations in climate finance programming. Potential DAEs often face challenges in mainstreaming these policies into their operations and project design. Through dedicated capacity-building, they will be better equipped to apply GCF's Gender Policy and IP Policy in their programming. The expected result is that potential DAEs will not only meet GCF compliance requirements but also deliver climate projects that are more inclusive, socially responsive, and aligned with the Philippines' commitment to equitable and sustainable development.

Objective 2. Paradigm-shifting GCF pipeline development and implementation for adaptation and mitigation, based on country needs and guided by USP-2 programming targets

☒ Outcome 2.1. Developing countries have developed or updated their country programmes to guide GCF investment.

☒ Output 2.1.1. Country programme developed and/or updated to guide GCF investment.

Activities

2-1-1.a. Update one (1) Country Programme (CP), Communications Plan, and Implementation Strategy. This activity will support the development of an updated Country Programme as part of a broader national climate finance framework, positioning it not only as a guide for GCF engagement but also as a strategic platform to mobilize climate finance from multiple sources, including multilateral development banks, bilateral development partners, international climate funds, and the private sector. The activity will involve a comprehensive review of existing documents and implementation progress, mapping of priority climate investments and financing opportunities, and consultations with the NDA, government agencies, development partners, private sector, civil society, and financial institutions. The updated Country Programme, together with a communications plan and implementation strategy, will be validated through a national stakeholder workshop and finalized for official endorsement. The updated Country Programme will draw on the evidence generated through the NAP Status Report, while avoiding duplication of the diagnostic and stocktaking functions already covered under Activity 1.2.1a. The updated Country Programme will function as a strategic component of the Philippine Country Platform for Climate Finance, aligning national priorities under the NDC, NAP, and LTS with potential sources of climate finance. The communications plan will ensure that key stakeholders—including government agencies, DAEs, LGUs, private sector actors, and civil society—are informed and engaged throughout the programming process, while the implementation strategy will outline practical pathways for advancing priority projects, coordinating implementing entities, and leveraging multiple financing sources. The expected result is a dynamic climate finance programming framework that strengthens coordination, enhances predictability in climate investment planning, and positions the Philippines to mobilize climate finance at scale.

☒ Outcome 2.2. Developing countries have developed high-quality concept notes linked to approved GCF proposals for adaptation and mitigation that are aligned with the USP-2 results, including through DAEs, that build on readiness support and country programmes.

☐ Output 2.2.1. NDA, DAEs and other climate stakeholders, have enhanced their capacity on Concept Note and/or Funding Proposal development for an inclusive integrated climate programming.

☒ Output 2.2.2. Investment-grade Concept Notes and/or Funding Proposals that are fully aligned with the Country Programme and passed the GCF screening process.

Activities

2-2-2.a. Develop and submit at least two (2) fully prepared Project Concept Notes (PCNs) to GCF. This is part of a broader effort to identify, develop, and mature a pipeline of at least six (6) concept notes for potential future submission to relevant climate finance opportunities, thereby strengthening the Philippines' medium- to long-term climate finance programming and ensuring a robust reserve pipeline. This will include: (i) conducting a national call for project ideas aligned with national climate priorities; (ii) screening and prioritization of submissions based on GCF investment criteria, strategic relevance, and readiness; (iii) provision of targeted technical support, including project structuring, matchmaking with accredited and direct access entities (AEs/DAEs), and analytical inputs such as pre-feasibility studies and climate risk or adaptation assessments; (iv) development and refinement of six (6) PCNs, of which at least two (2) will be fully prepared and submitted to the GCF, including securing No Objection Letters (NOLs) from the NDA and completion of required documentation; and (v) positioning of the remaining PCNs within a strategic pipeline for future submission to the GCF or other climate finance sources. Project selection and prioritization will draw, where relevant, on evidence generated through the NAP Status Report, Technology Needs Assessment (TNA), and other planning outputs under Outcome 1.2, while avoiding duplication of the diagnostic work already covered under those activities. This activity addresses the need to strengthen the quality, scale, and diversity of the Philippines' climate finance pipeline by building on existing efforts and ensuring that future projects are grounded in robust data, strong climate rationale, and inclusive design. By prioritizing investments in key sectors such as climate-resilient agriculture, water resources, disaster risk reduction, and resilient infrastructure, the activity supports the translation of NAP priorities into investment concepts and contributes to enhanced access to climate finance, stronger project pipelines, and scaled-up adaptation action. The PCNs will be informed by updated analytical tools, including the TNA and the integrated climate data and analytics system, as well as gender and vulnerability considerations, ensuring alignment with national policies under the NDC, NAP, and Long-Term Strategy (LTS). The result is a robust and forward-looking pipeline of high-quality, investment-ready projects that enhances the country's capacity to mobilize climate finance and deliver transformative, inclusive, and climate-resilient development outcomes.
2-2-2.b. Develop and submit at least three (3) full project proposals to other climate finance entities, including multilateral, bilateral, and specialized climate funds, to diversify and strengthen the Philippines' climate finance portfolio. This will include: (i) identification and prioritization of project ideas aligned with national climate priorities and the investment criteria of target funds; (ii) engagement of suitable Executing/Accredited Entities and partners; (iii) mobilization of technical experts for end-to-end proposal development; (iv) preparation of full project packages, including sectoral analyses, pre-feasibility and feasibility studies, climate risk and vulnerability assessments, environmental and social safeguards screening, gender and social inclusion analysis, and economic and financial analysis; (v) development of implementation, monitoring, and results frameworks; (vi) inclusive stakeholder consultations to ensure country ownership; (vii) drafting and validation of proposals in accordance with fund-specific requirements; and (viii) securing necessary clearances and final submission to identified funding entities. Proposal development will be informed, where relevant, by evidence and priorities identified through the NAP Status Report and other strategic planning outputs under Outcome 1.2, without duplicating those earlier diagnostic and policy-support functions. This activity addresses the need to diversify climate finance sources and reduce reliance on a single funding mechanism by enabling access to a broader range of climate finance windows, including the Adaptation Fund, Climate Investment Funds (CIFs), multilateral development banks, and bilateral facilities. By supporting the preparation of high-quality, investment-ready proposals in priority sectors such as climate-resilient agriculture, water resources, disaster risk reduction, and resilient infrastructure, the activity supports the financing and scaling of investments aligned with NAP priorities and targets, while also strengthening institutional capacity for project development and scaled-up adaptation action. It will improve the country's ability to mobilize resources across multiple financing channels, ensure alignment with national climate strategies under the NDC, NAP, and Long-Term Strategy (LTS), and deliver a more robust, diversified, and sustainable climate investment pipeline.

☒ Outcome 2.3. NDAs and DAEs have enhanced processes and systems to effectively oversee the implementation, financial management, monitoring and reporting of climate programmes and projects.

☒ Output 2.3.1. NDA and DAEs have enhanced relevant capacity, processes and systems in place to oversee and implement climate programmes and projects.

Activities

2-3-1.a. Develop at least three (3) institutional mechanisms and/or Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to strengthen the NDA's downstream oversight of post-approval project implementation. This activity will focus exclusively on operational efficiency, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), and results tracking for the approved project portfolio. This includes reviewing existing implementation oversight processes, identifying bottlenecks affecting disbursements and execution, and developing SOPs covering: (i) project monitoring and reporting, (ii) disbursement tracking and coordination, and (iii) results tracking and performance management. The activity will also include designing practical SOPs to clarify roles and responsibilities, conducting consultations with relevant stakeholders to ensure feasibility, validating the draft SOPs through an NDA-led review workshop, and finalizing and formalizing the mechanisms/SOPs through official NDA guidance. These SOPs will not duplicate general governance functions; rather, they will provide targeted procedural clarity to prevent implementation delays, resolve operational constraints, and strengthen verification of project results. The expected outcome is a standardized oversight process that improves implementation performance, supports timely disbursements, ensures accurate results reporting, and aligns project delivery with both GCF investment criteria and national objectives.
2-3-1.b. Establish one (1) integrated climate finance and Country Programme MRV and MEL system. This will include reviewing existing monitoring, reporting, and climate finance tracking frameworks; conducting institutional mapping of relevant agencies; defining standardized indicators, methodologies, and data requirements; designing and developing an integrated MRV and MEL system architecture; developing digital tools, workflows, and reporting templates; piloting and validating the system; conducting capacity building; and institutionalizing and operationalizing the system through NDA adoption and government-wide integration. This activity will move beyond policy and framework development to deliver a fully functional, digital, and institutionalized MRV and MEL system that enables the Philippine government to comprehensively track climate finance flows (domestic and international), monitor implementation and results of climate investments, and support evidence-based decision-making, reporting, and accountability. Building on the Climate Finance MRV policy developed under PHL-RS-003, the expanded scope will establish an end-to-end system that integrates finance tracking (MRV) with results monitoring and learning (MEL), covering not only GCF-funded projects but also other climate finance sources (e.g., Adaptation Fund, CIF, MDBs, bilateral partners), as well as domestically financed climate actions.
2-3-1.c. Develop one (1) package of e-governance systems, automation tools, and data management platforms for the NDA operations to enhance efficiency and transparency. This will include conduct of assessment of NDA's digital needs and existing platforms, design a package of e-governance systems and automation tools tailored for proposal tracking and stakeholder coordination, develop or customize data management platforms to ensure interoperability with national systems, pilot-test the tools with NDA, conduct training sessions for users, refine the systems based on feedback, and institutionalize the package through NDA's digital governance framework The development of e-governance systems and automation tools will strengthen the NDA's institutional capacity to manage and oversee climate programmes efficiently and transparently. By digitalizing core functions such as proposal tracking, stakeholder coordination, and data management, the system will streamline workflows, reduce delays, and enhance accountability. The interoperable data platforms will also enable real-time monitoring and reporting, linking the NDA with national information systems. Overall, this will institutionalize a modern, data-driven governance framework that supports effective implementation and oversight of GCF and climate finance initiatives.
2-3-1.d. Establish one (1) streamlined project development and decision-support system to align project ideas with national priorities and the Country Programme, ensuring investment-grade Concept Notes and Funding Proposals with mechanisms for disbursement, monitoring, and learning. This will include conduct review existing processes, develop a standardized framework and tools, operationalize a digital tracking dashboard, conduct capacity-building for NDA, and relevant agencies, and institutionalize the system through NDA guidelines The system will align project ideas with national climate priorities, the updated Country Programme, and investment criteria, while also incorporating mechanisms for monitoring, disbursement, and learning. By institutionalizing a structured process, the Philippines will be able to filter and prioritize investment-ready concepts, avoid duplication, and ensure proposals are of consistently high quality. The expected result is a strengthened pipeline of concept notes and funding proposals that are aligned with GCF USP-2 and national priorities. This will provide institutional backbone for proposal development, and will enable the Philippines to generate bankable, aligned, and impactful project ideas.

2-3-1.e. Establish one (1) Gender and Vulnerable Groups, particularly women and girls, children and youth, older persons, persons with disabilities (PWDs), Indigenous Peoples (IPs), smallholder farmers and fisherfolk, urban poor communities, informal sector workers, and geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas (GIDAs), Data and Atlas System to support the development of robust, context-specific Gender Action Plans (GAPs) for climate finance proposals and to inform inclusive planning, policy, and investment decision-making. This will include: (i) mapping and review of existing datasets on gender and vulnerable groups in relation to climate risks and impacts; (ii) development of standardized indicators on vulnerability, gender equality, and social inclusion; (iii) collection, harmonization, and integration of disaggregated data into a centralized and interoperable system; (iv) development of a geospatial atlas with spatial mapping and analytics to identify climate vulnerability hotspots; (v) validation through expert and stakeholder consultations; (vi) establishment of data governance and management protocols; and (vii) dissemination of the system as a national resource to support climate finance programming, policy development, and investment planning. The system will also support more inclusive adaptation planning and monitoring by improving the availability and use of disaggregated data relevant to NAP priorities and vulnerable groups. This activity addresses critical gaps in the availability and use of disaggregated data on gender and vulnerable groups by establishing a comprehensive, user-friendly, and interoperable platform that supports inclusive, evidence-based decision-making. By improving the identification and targeting of vulnerable populations, including women and girls, children and youth, older persons, persons with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples, smallholder farmers and fisherfolk, urban poor communities, informal sector workers, and geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas, the system directly supports more inclusive and equitable adaptation, stronger social resilience, and improved data and knowledge systems for planning, monitoring, and investment prioritization. It will enhance the quality of Gender Action Plans and help ensure that climate investments are responsive to differentiated needs, thereby enabling more effective, equitable, and climate-resilient development outcomes across national and sub-national levels.
2-3-1.f. 2.3.1f: Design and develop one (1) fully integrated, scalable, and interoperable climate data and analytics system that consolidates and harmonizes climate, geospatial, and socioeconomic datasets from existing national and sectoral platforms into a unified decision-support platform. This will include: (i) system architecture design and interoperability framework to integrate datasets from key national sources, including DOST-PAGASA and other government databases; (ii) development of advanced analytics functions such as climate risk modeling, vulnerability mapping, scenario analysis, and automated screening tools; (iii) design of user-friendly dashboards tailored for national agencies, local government units (LGUs), development partners, and the private sector; (iv) procurement and deployment of required infrastructure and software; (v) piloting and refinement across multiple applications, including climate finance programming, project pipeline development, policy formulation, and investment prioritization; (vi) capacity building and stakeholder consultations to support system uptake; and (vii) establishment of governance and sustainability mechanisms to ensure long-term institutionalization and continuous use. The system will also support the monitoring, updating, and use of evidence generated through NAP-related planning processes, including sectoral and sub-national adaptation priorities identified through the NAP Status Report. This activity addresses the fragmentation of climate, geospatial, and socioeconomic data systems in the Philippines by establishing a unified and interoperable platform that enables evidence-based decision-making across sectors and governance levels. By strengthening climate risk information and analytics, the system directly supports climate-resilient agriculture, water resource management, disaster risk reduction, and resilient infrastructure, and contributes to improved data and knowledge systems, enhanced institutional capacity, and better integration of climate risk information into planning and investment processes. Its primary function in relation to the NAP is to strengthen the underlying data and analytics needed for planning, prioritization, and monitoring, while subsequent pipeline development will be undertaken under the dedicated project development outputs. It will enhance the country's ability to develop robust project pipelines, access climate finance, and prioritize investments aligned with national climate strategies, while supporting coordinated and scalable climate action at both national and sub-national levels.

Objective 3. Knowledge-sharing and learning to enhance national and regional cooperation on climate programming and financing

☒ Outcome 3.1. Developing countries, through NDAs or focal points, have made use of knowledge products to address policy gaps and integrated climate investment programming and implementation.

☒ Output 3.1.1. Knowledge products developed and/or used to address policy gaps and integrated climate investment programming and implementation.

Activities

3-1-1.a. Develop at least five (5) knowledge products showcasing good practices, innovations, and lessons learned in climate finance implementation, with a focus on communities, Indigenous Peoples, and other vulnerable and local stakeholders, consistent with GCF Deliverables under Outcome 3.1. This will include: (i) identification and selection of relevant case studies aligned with national climate priorities; (ii) conduct of desk reviews and field-based data collection, including key informant interviews and stakeholder consultations; (iii) documentation of good practices across project development, financing, implementation, and results; (iv) validation through peer review and multi-stakeholder consultations; (v) development of high-quality, user-friendly knowledge products in various formats; and (vi) dissemination and knowledge-sharing activities to promote uptake and use across national and sub-national stakeholders. This activity supports the implementation of NAP by capturing and disseminating practical lessons and locally grounded solutions across priority sectors such as climate-resilient agriculture, water resources, disaster risk reduction, and resilient infrastructure. By highlighting successful approaches and community-based adaptation practices, particularly among vulnerable groups, it contributes to NAP targets on strengthened knowledge management, inclusive and participatory adaptation, and enhanced institutional capacity for learning and replication. The activity will generate accessible, policy-relevant knowledge products that inform planning, programming, and investment decisions, enabling stakeholders to scale effective interventions and improve the overall quality and impact of climate finance initiatives across the country.
3-1-1.b. Develop and adopt one (1) Knowledge Management and Communications Strategy for climate finance to guide knowledge generation and dissemination. This will include conducting an assessment of existing knowledge management systems, communication practices, and stakeholder needs; mapping key audiences, communication channels, and priority knowledge products for climate finance; organizing consultations with government agencies, private sector, civil society, and development partners to gather inputs; drafting the Knowledge Management and Communications Strategy with clear objectives, tools, and dissemination mechanisms; validating the draft strategy through a stakeholder workshop; and finalizing and adopting one (1) strategy to guide systematic knowledge generation, sharing, and communication on climate finance. The Knowledge and Communication Strategy institutionalizes how the NDA and its partners generate, manage, and disseminate knowledge on climate finance. Currently, knowledge efforts are ad hoc, with limited coherence across agencies and platforms. A Knowledge Management and Communications Strategy will provide a structured framework to standardize processes, identify priority knowledge gaps, and establish protocols for dissemination. The objective is to ensure that knowledge generation is demand-driven, gender-responsive, and accessible to diverse stakeholders. The expected result is a strategy that enhances transparency, facilitates informed decision-making, and ensures that climate finance policies and programming benefit from robust evidence and stakeholder input. By formalizing this strategy, the NDA will also align with GCF's emphasis on continuous learning and adaptive management.

3-1-1.c. Enhance and operationalize at least four (4) platforms—the Philippines NDA-GCF website, a national knowledge-sharing event, a digital knowledge repository and learning module system, and a community of practice (CoP) and stakeholder engagement platform—to showcase, disseminate, and promote the uptake of good practices and lessons in climate finance, consistent with GCF Deliverables under Outcome 3.1. This will include: (i) upgrading and populating the NDA-GCF website with high-quality knowledge products, with improved user interface, searchability, and accessibility features; (ii) designing and organizing a national knowledge-sharing event to convene key stakeholders; (iii) developing a structured digital knowledge repository and learning module system to support continuous capacity building; (iv) establishing and facilitating a community of practice (CoP) platform for sustained peer learning and collaboration; (v) co-designing content and delivery formats with stakeholders to ensure inclusivity and relevance; (vi) piloting dissemination and validating effectiveness through user feedback; and (vii) establishing mechanisms for continuous updating, content management, and sustained engagement across all platforms. This activity supports the implementation of NAP by strengthening knowledge management systems and promoting the dissemination and uptake of adaptation-related good practices across national and sub-national levels. By enabling access to practical tools, lessons, and peer learning on priority sectors such as climate-resilient agriculture, water resources, disaster risk reduction, and resilient infrastructure, it contributes to NAP targets on enhanced institutional capacity, improved data and knowledge sharing, and inclusive and participatory adaptation. The integrated platforms will facilitate continuous learning, collaboration, and informed decision-making among government, LGUs, communities, and other stakeholders, ensuring that climate finance knowledge is effectively translated into scaled, inclusive, and climate-resilient actions.

☒ Outcome 3.2. Enhanced collaboration among developing countries on climate change issues, evidenced by transboundary and regional cooperations/South-South cooperation.

☒ Output 3.2.1. Regional or South-South partnerships, programmes, policies, MOUs and/or collaboration mechanisms established among developing countries, including through their DAEs.

Activities

3-2-1.a. Facilitation of at least two (2) formal collaboration agreements (e.g., MoUs or partnership arrangements) between the NDA and peer NDAs from other developing countries implementing similar GCF projects, aimed at advancing peer learning, strengthening institutional and technical capacities, and fostering cross-country cooperation on climate finance adaptation and mitigation initiatives. This will include mapping and identifying peer NDAs from other developing countries with similar GCF project experiences; initiating bilateral discussions to identify common priorities and areas for collaboration; drafting the scope and framework of cooperation (e.g., peer learning, technical exchange, joint initiatives); negotiating terms of the agreement in consultation with legal/administrative units; validating draft agreements with stakeholders; and finalizing and signing at least two (2) MoUs/partnerships to formalize collaboration. While informal exchanges already occur through regional workshops or conferences, they are rarely institutionalized, limiting their sustainability and impact. Establishing MoUs or partnership agreements with at least two NDAs will create a structured framework for regular exchanges, joint activities, and mutual technical support. The objective is to enhance the Philippines NDA's capacity by learning from other NDAs' experiences in proposal preparation, private sector engagement, accreditation support, and project oversight. The expected result is a sustainable partnership model that enhances peer learning, strengthens technical capacities, and promotes the sharing of best practices across borders.

3-2-1.b. Organization and delivery of at least five (5) NDA-led knowledge-sharing sessions in international fora, highlighting the Philippines' climate finance progress, disseminating best practices and lessons learned, and strengthening South-South and regional collaboration through active stakeholder engagement. This will include conduct of mapping and identifying relevant international/regional fora; prepare session concepts, content, and presentations with partners; select ~10–20 participants from government, potential and nominated DAEs, civil society, and partners; organize and conduct two NDA-led knowledge-sharing sessions; and submit reports with presentations, proceedings, lessons, and recommendations. This positions the Philippines NDA as not just a recipient but a contributor to global climate finance knowledge. By actively leading at least five knowledge-sharing sessions in international or regional fora (e.g., GCF regional dialogues, G77 platforms, ASEAN working groups, or South-South cooperation forums), the NDA will showcase the country's progress, innovations, and lessons learned. The objective is to both share the Philippines' unique experiences (such as private sector engagement, readiness programming, and community inclusion) and learn from other countries. The expected result is a stronger profile for the Philippines in international climate finance discourse, more opportunities for cross-country collaboration, and a greater role for the NDA in shaping regional and global practices.

4.4 Stakeholder Engagement Strategy

The design of RPSP 3 was anchored in a robust, iterative, and inclusive stakeholder engagement process to ensure the proposed interventions directly respond to national climate priorities, institutional capacity needs, and implementation realities. This process has fostered broad-based ownership, strengthened coordination among climate finance actors, and laid the foundation for effective delivery.

Initial Engagement and Planning (May–December 2024): The process began in May 2024 when DOF, as the NDA, formally expressed its intention to access GCF Readiness support following a GCF mission to the Philippines. This was reinforced during bilateral meetings at GCF Board Meeting B.39, where the Philippines highlighted readiness priorities, including the establishment of a Project Management Unit (PMU) within DOF. Between August and October 2024, technical exchanges with the GCF Secretariat helped refine the proposal structure, while coordination with partners such as UNDP and GIZ identified complementarities.

Structured Consultations and Multi-Stakeholder Workshops (January–March 2025): A series of consultations were convened with government agencies and DAEs, including CCC, NEDA, DENR, DBP, LBP, and DOST. These culminated in a two-day strategic workshop (January 30–31, 2025), where stakeholders identified institutional gaps, refined readiness priorities, and shaped the proposal's scope. From February to March, DOF engaged in bilateral sessions with GGGI, the proposed Delivery Partner, to co-develop the results framework, TORs, and coordination arrangements. An online consultation in March expanded feedback and enhanced technical robustness.

Engagement with Civil Society and Social Groups: Series of consultations with civil society organizations (CSOs), social groups, and representatives of indigenous peoples, women, youth, persons with disabilities (PWDs), and other vulnerable sectors were conducted through forums, caravans, and online sessions held on April 14, June 20, July 7–8, August 1–3, August 13–14, August 19–20, August 20, August 19, September 18–19, and September 29–October 1. These engagements emphasized the vital role of CSOs and grassroots organizations in advancing climate and disaster risk financing and in fostering inclusive, multi-stakeholder collaboration to strengthen national resilience to climate shocks. The DOF, as the NDA, underscored the importance of government–CSO partnerships in mobilizing climate finance and addressing financial protection gaps. The proposed establishment of a platform to ensure inclusive access to financial protection systems was also presented, highlighting the need for bottom-up processes, pre-arranged disaster financing, and active participation of vulnerable communities in shaping a sustainable and resilient economy.

Technical Refinement and Targeted Engagement (April–May 2025): DOF led intensive technical consultations to finalize TORs, budgets, and institutional arrangements, including targeted discussions with DAEs on operational issues such as PMU structure and reporting lines. Agencies including CCC, DILG-LGA, and DOST were engaged to confirm co-leadership roles and ensure alignment with national strategies like the NAP and NDCIP.

Finalization and Validation (June 2025): A consolidated draft proposal, including the logframe and implementation plan, was circulated for review. Feedback was gathered through follow-up meetings and written inputs, ensuring the final submission reflected the technical and institutional perspectives of all stakeholders.

This inclusive process was complemented by multi-stakeholder consultations led by DOF throughout 2024 under the formulation of the National Climate Finance Strategy, engaging CSOs, academia, the private sector, and development partners. During implementation, stakeholders will continue to be engaged through structured consultations, validation workshops, and feedback loops to ensure their perspectives shape delivery and monitoring. This collaborative approach strengthens ownership, credibility, and alignment with national priorities, thereby enhancing the readiness of the Philippines to effectively access and utilize GCF climate finance.

The stakeholder engagement strategy for this Readiness proposal is designed to ensure that the formulation, implementation, and monitoring of activities are **inclusive, participatory, and transparent**. Engagement will be anchored on the principles of **country ownership, multi-stakeholder collaboration, gender equality, and respect for Indigenous Peoples' rights**.

This strategy builds on existing institutional mechanisms and consultation practices led by the NDA–DOF, CCC, DAEs, and sectoral partners. Stakeholder engagement activities under the programme are designed to be complementary and mutually reinforcing across workstreams. In particular, multi-stakeholder coordination activities supported under Activity 1.1.2a will provide a structured and inclusive engagement platform for government agencies, the private sector, civil society, and development partners to contribute to the strengthening of existing climate finance coordination mechanisms. These platforms will also support the preparation and validation of the NAP Status Report (Activity 1.2.1a), ensuring that sectoral agencies, LGUs, and key stakeholders contribute data, insights, and feedback on adaptation progress, gaps, and priority needs. This will ensure that stakeholder inputs into the NAP Status Report are systematically linked to subsequent policy, country programming, and pipeline decisions. Insights, feedback, and lessons emerging from these engagements—including private sector perspectives on investment barriers, incentives, and coordination gaps—will directly inform Activity 1.2.1e, which focuses on the development of an inclusive private sector engagement and policy framework. Findings from the NAP Status Report will further inform these processes by providing an evidence-based foundation for identifying priority sectors, financing needs, and enabling policy conditions. The DOF, in its role as NDA, will provide overall coordination and strategic oversight to ensure coherence, avoid duplication, and align stakeholder engagement outputs across activities, including consolidating inputs from different workstreams into a consistent, government-led private sector strategy and policy framework. This includes consolidating inputs from consultations, sector assessments, and LGU engagements into the NAP Status Report and associated action matrix. The approach emphasizes meaningful participation of non-state actors, including the private sector, civil society, academia, Indigenous Peoples, women-led organizations, youth, and LGUs.

To operationalize this, stakeholder engagement will be structured around each of the three **key objectives** of the proposal. For every objective, engagement activities will be tailored to the stakeholders' roles and capacities to ensure that their participation contributes directly to achieving the intended outcomes.

- Under Objective 1 (Institutional Capacity and Coordination): Engagement will focus on institutionalizing the NDA's mandate and strengthening coordination mechanisms. The NDA, Line agencies, DAEs, private sector, academia, and CSOs will be involved in a series of capacity-building workshops, inter-agency coordination meetings, and policy dialogues. These engagements will also support the preparation, validation, and dissemination of the NAP Status Report, including sectoral stocktaking, LGU consultations, and technical workshops. These engagements aim to formalize the NDA's governance framework, strengthen institutional capacities, and promote cross-sector collaboration for climate finance planning and delivery. They will also strengthen the institutional and analytical foundation for adaptation planning by ensuring that findings from the NAP Status Report inform coordination, policy alignment, and prioritization of adaptation actions.
- Under Objective 2 (Strategic Frameworks and Pipeline Development): Stakeholders will be engaged in co-developing the updated GCF Country Programme, Climate Investment Plan, and project pipeline. Line agencies, DAEs, LGUs, and the private sector will take part in thematic consultations and project identification workshops, while CSOs, women's organizations, and IP groups will participate in participatory mapping and validation sessions to ensure inclusivity and local relevance. Outputs from the NAP Status Report will inform these engagements, particularly in identifying priority sectors, investment gaps, and sub-national needs for pipeline development. Technical experts and academic

institutions will provide feasibility analyses and peer reviews to strengthen project quality and alignment with GCF investment criteria.

- Under Objective 3 (Knowledge, Oversight, and South–South Cooperation): Stakeholder engagement will center on knowledge generation, monitoring, and peer learning. DAEs, CSOs, and academia will co-develop the Knowledge Management and MEL frameworks, while private sector partners will share innovative financing models and best practices through thematic forums. Youth and PWD organizations will be engaged in learning events and advocacy campaigns. Regional NDAs and development partners will collaborate in South–South exchange activities to strengthen cross-country learning and cooperation. The NAP Status Report will serve as a key knowledge product, with its findings disseminated through these platforms and translated into policy briefs, tools, and learning materials.

The following table summarizes the engagement approach for each objective, the key stakeholder groups involved, and their expected contributions:

Objective	Key Stakeholders	Engagement Approach / Activities	Expected Contributions / Outcomes
Objective 1: Strengthen institutional capacity and coordination for climate finance governance	• NDA-DOF • Line agencies • DAEs (DBP, LBP, FPE, new DAEs) • Private sector actors (banks, business chambers, investors) • CSOs and women-led groups - Academic and research institutions	• Capacity needs assessment and training programs • Inter-agency and multi-stakeholder coordination workshops • Consultations on institutionalization of NDA mandate • Public–private roundtables on coordination and governance reforms • Sectoral stocktaking, LGU consultations, and technical validation workshops for the NAP Status Report	• Formalized NDA structure and coordination mechanism • Enhanced institutional and human capacities for climate finance management • Strengthened collaboration across public and private stakeholders • Consolidated, validated NAP Status Report informing adaptation planning, coordination, and investment prioritization
Objective 2: Strengthen strategic frameworks and develop a pipeline of bankable projects	• NDA • Line agencies • DAEs • Private sector partners and investors • LGUs • IPs and local communities • CSOs and women-led groups	• Multi-sector policy and planning workshops for updating the GCF Country Programme • Climate Investment Plan and TNA consultations • Regional and sectoral project identification consultations • Participatory validation of project concepts with IPs, CSOs, and LGUs	• Updated and inclusive GCF Country Programme • Strengthened DAE capacity for project design and accreditation • At least 2–3 investment-grade project concepts and one funding proposal prepared

	• Academia and technical experts	• Feasibility studies and peer review with experts	• Inclusion of gender, IP, and local priorities in project pipeline
Objective 3: Institutionalize knowledge management, monitoring, and South–South cooperation	• NDA • DAEs, CSOs, academia • Private sector representatives • Youth and PWD organizations • Regional NDAs and development partners	• Co-development of Knowledge Management and MEL frameworks • National knowledge-sharing events and dissemination workshops • Thematic forums and publication of case studies • Youth engagement sessions and climate learning events • South–South cooperation exchanges and peer-learning missions	• Operational Knowledge Management and MEL systems • Improved transparency and evidence-based learning • Strengthened youth and inclusion networks • Enhanced visibility and exchange of best practices with regional NDAs

4.5 Risk Assessment and Mitigation measures

Please describe potential risks and risk monitoring plan, as follows:

- Please list the key identified and potential risks as well as the mitigation measures proposed. The potential risks could include, for example, delays, disruptions, cost and market risks, inadequate coordination/participation, lack of political support, money-laundering/terrorist financing, and prohibited practices.
- Please indicate the probability of occurrence (low/medium/high) and impact level (low/medium/high) for each potential risk.
- If managed remotely, please describe the measures (mechanisms and controls) to be taken to identify, assess, monitor and mitigate any risk of money-laundering, terrorist financing or prohibited practices.
- Please describe the measures (mechanisms and controls) to be taken for activities within the proposal to identify, assess, monitor and mitigate any risk of money-laundering, terrorist financing, prohibited practices and other integrity matters.

Risk Category	Specific risk(s) / Risk(s) description	Probability of occurrence	Impact level	Mitigation action(s)	Entity(ies) responsible to manage the risk(s)
Political	Delay in project start due to requirement of Special Presidential Authority (SPA) and slow finalization of Implementation Agreement (IA) between DOF and GGGI.	High	High	Simultaneous facilitation of required endorsements (from NEDA, DFA, etc.) for the SPA while the project proposal is still under review by the GCF, with the goal of aligning SPA approval with GCF approval timelines. Parallel review of the IA by legal teams of both GGGI and DOF during GCF proposal evaluation, to enable immediate signing upon project approval	DOF
Political	Project timeline coincides with national elections, which may lead to leadership turnover and shifting priorities, potentially reducing project support.	Medium	Medium	Secure multi-level institutional buy-in (technical and executive) to help insulate the project from leadership changes. Formalize inter-agency commitments through written agreements and designate career-level focal points to ensure continuity post-election.	DOF
Operational	Delays in procurement due to unclear TORs and lack of interested bidders.	Low	Medium	Enhance capacity building for project teams on results-based procurement and TOR drafting. Conduct pre-procurement market sounding to ensure interest and clarity.	GGGI
Operational	Limited pool of qualified local experts in climate finance, MRV, and project development.	Low	Medium	Engage regional/international consultants Establish a roster of pre-qualified experts for rapid deployment	GGGI

Social	Lack of interest from other government agencies and non-government entities (private sector, CSOs, academe) in participating in project activities.	Medium	Medium	Identify champions in key agencies Clarify value proposition and co-benefits in invitations.	GGGI
Social	Perception of project as "DOF-only" or top-down initiative	Low	Medium	Design co-creation activities and ensure multi-agency involvement in planning and review. Hold regular multi-stakeholder forums to communicate relevance and gather feedback.	DOF and GGGI
Other	Coordination difficulties and delayed deliverables due to overlapping mandates and unclear responsibilities.	Low	Medium	Regular reviews of roles and responsibilities of NDA, GGGI, and other partners Use a detailed implementation plan with clear tasking, timelines, and focal persons per activity	GGGI
Other	Risk of non-compliance with GCF's environmental, social, and fiduciary safeguards.	Low	Medium	Engage safeguard and M&E staff Conduct internal reviews and mid-term compliance checks.	GGGI
Other	Documentation gaps in implementation and reporting	Low	Low	Align reporting templates with GCF standards	GGGI
Other	Limited institutionalization or long-term application of project outputs.	Low	High	Align deliverables with national frameworks (e.g., NDC, PDP, PIP).	DOF
Other	Lack of integration with existing systems (e.g., budgeting, planning, NDC implementation)	Low	High	Secure endorsement or adoption through executive orders or circulars. Include exit and transition planning in the final project phase (e.g., Phase 4 proposal, local budget integration).	DOF
Other	Potential risk of project funds being misused for money-laundering or terrorist financing activities if financial flows are not adequately monitored.	Low	High	All transactions will comply with the Philippines' Anti-Money Laundering Act (AMLA) and Anti-Money Laundering Council (AMLC) DOF and GGGI will apply strict financial management and reporting procedures aligned with GCF fiduciary standards	DOF and GGGI
Other	Potential risk of fraud, corruption, collusion, coercion, or other prohibited practices during procurement, contracting, or implementation.	Low	High	Procurement will be carried out exclusively by GGGI under its international procurement and integrity policies, which include strict anti-fraud, anti-corruption, and supplier due diligence requirements. A whistleblower mechanism will be established to report any prohibited practices	DOF and GGGI

Environmental	Natural disasters such as typhoons, floods, or earthquakes—as well as potential pandemics or public health emergencies—may disrupt project activities, delay workshops or field missions, and affect stakeholder availability.	Medium	High	Adopt flexible and adaptive implementation arrangements, including hybrid (online/offline) modalities integrate disaster preparedness protocols into the work plan align with national and local emergency response guidelines maintain buffer timelines and contingency funds for reprogramming activities if needed.	DOF and GGGI

5. Logical Framework (output)

Guidance

Please complete the logical framework in the separate document.

Logframe: Readiness Logframe (NDAs)

Objective: Capacity-building for climate-finance coordination and setting up the enabling environment for integrated climate investment.

Outcome: Developing countries, through NDAs or focal points, have enhanced capacity to fulfil their roles, responsibilities and policy requirements, including coordination mechanisms to engage relevant stakeholders to develop, advance, and implement NDCs, NAPs and LTSs.

Output: NDA/focal point and other climate stakeholders have enhanced their capacity to fulfil their roles and responsibilities to develop, advance and implement NDCs, NAPs and LTSs.

Indicator: Proportion of NDA/focal point, Coordination Mechanism and other climate stakeholders reporting an enhanced capacity to fulfil their roles and responsibilities to develop, advance and implement NDCs, NAPs and LTSs (Individuals: X/total).

Please provide the number of participants per strategic framework

Unit: No. of Participants

Strategic Framework	Baseline	Target
LTS	0	50
NDC	0	50
NAP	0	50

Output: An inclusive Coordination Mechanism has enhanced capacity to fulfill its mandate to develop, advance and implement NDCs, NAPs and LTSs.

Indicator: An inclusive Coordination Mechanism or Country Platform* is supported.

Please provide the number of Coordination mechanisms per status

Unit: No. of Coordination Mechanisms

Effectiveness Status	Baseline	Target
Strengthen	0	1

Please provide the number of Country Platform per status

Unit: No. of Country Platforms

Effectiveness Status	Baseline	Target
Strengthen	0	0

Indicator: Number of coordination meetings or dialogues undertaken with climate stakeholders, including climate funds, financiers and partners.

Please provide the number of coordination meetings or dialogues

Unit: No. of Meetings/Dialogues

Baseline	Target
0	20

Expected Deliverables

☒ Status report on capacity building of NDA and climate stakeholders in [Country] to develop, advance, and implement NDCs, NAPs and LTS.

☒ Status report on country coordination mechanism, country (or regional) platform for enhanced climate finance access to develop, advance, and implement NDCs, NAPs and LTS in the Country.

Outcome: Developing countries design and implement strategic frameworks (including NDC/NAP/LTS), policies and instruments, including climate investment plans, to create enabling environments for integrated climate investments.

Output: Inclusive strategic frameworks (NDCs, NAPs, and LTSs) and policy instruments are created, updated and/or strengthened.

Indicator: Number of inclusive NDCs, NAPs and LTSs developed or advanced.

Please provide the number of Strategic Frameworks developed or updated and select the status of the framework
Unit: No. of Strategic Frameworks

Baseline	Target
0	1

Indicator: Number of inclusive policy instruments developed or enhanced to implement NDCs, NAPs, and/or LTSs.

Please provide the number of Strategic Frameworks developed or updated
Unit: No. of Policy Instruments

Lifecycle Status	Baseline	Target
New	0	1
New	0	1

Indicator: Number of inclusive policies, regulations and mechanisms developed or enhanced to incentivize private sector engagement and catalyze private funds.

Please provide the number of policies, regulations and mechanisms developed or updated to incentivize private sector engagement
Unit: No. of Items

Lifecycle Status	Baseline	Target
New	0	1

Expected Deliverables

☒ Status report on the national adaptation plan (NAP).

☐ Status report on the nationally determined contribution (NDC).

☐ Status report on the long term climate strategies (LTS).

☒ Status report on policies, regulations and mechanisms developed or enhanced to incentivize private sector engagement in the Country.

Outcome: Direct access applicants and accredited entities (DAEs) have met and maintained the accreditation standards of the GCF and strengthened their programming capacities, as evidenced by the development of GCF-funded activities.

Output: Institutional gaps of direct access applicants and accredited entities (DAEs) are addressed to obtain and/or maintain accreditation.

Indicator: Number of direct access applicants and accredited entities (DAEs) with capacity, systems, policies and tools that are compliant with GCF accreditation requirements.

Please provide the number of entities benefitted from the country window or DAE window
Unit: No. of Entities

Accreditation Support	Baseline	Target
Pre-Accreditation Support	0	2

Expected Deliverables

☒ Status report on capacity building of direct access applicants and accredited entities to meet GCF accreditation requirements.

Objective: Paradigm-shifting GCF pipeline development and implementation for adaptation and mitigation, based on country needs and guided by USP-2 programming targets.

Outcome: Developing countries have developed or updated their country programmes to guide GCF investment.

Output: An inclusive Country Programme has articulated the country's needs, climate priorities and GCF USP-2 programming targets for the country.

Indicator: An inclusive Country Programme document developed or updated with country's needs and climate priorities, guided by GCF USP-2 programming targets.

Please provide the number of country programme(s) new or updated
Unit: No. of Country Programmes

Lifecycle Status	Baseline	Target
Update/Revise	0	1

Expected Deliverables

☒ Country Programme Document.

Outcome: Developing countries have developed high-quality concept notes linked to approved GCF proposals for adaptation and mitigation that are aligned with the USP-2 results, including through DAEs, that build on readiness support and country programmes.

Output: NDA, DAEs and other climate stakeholders, have enhanced their capacity on Concept Note and/or Funding Proposal development for an inclusive integrated climate programming.

Indicator: Number of studies, assessments, and other actions undertaken to support the development of investment-grade Concept Notes and/or Funding Proposals.

Please provide the number of studies, assessments, and other actions to develop CN/FP
Unit: No. of Studies/assessments

Conducted to	Baseline	Target
Conducted for Others	0	1

Output: Investment-grade Concept Notes and/or Funding Proposals that are fully aligned with the Country Programme and passed the GCF screening process.

Indicator: Number of Concept Notes and/or Funding Proposals developed that are fully aligned with the Country Programme.

Please provide the CN/FP developed
Unit: No. of Projects

Project Submission Type	Baseline	Target
Concept Note	0	2
Funding Proposal	0	3

Expected Deliverables

☒ Concept Note and studies, assessment, reports, etc. to support the development of investment-grade Concept Notes.

☒ Funding Proposal and studies, assessment, reports, etc. to support the development of investment-grade Funding Proposals.

Outcome: NDAs and DAEs have enhanced processes and systems to effectively oversee the implementation, financial management, monitoring and reporting of climate programmes and projects.

Output: NDA and DAEs have enhanced relevant capacity, processes and systems in place to oversee and implement climate programmes and projects.

Indicator: Number of NDA and DAEs reporting enhanced processes and systems, knowledge and skills that advance their programme/project implementation, financial management, monitoring and reporting, and compliance with GCF standards and policies.

Please provide the number of NDAs/DAEs advancing their programme/project of GCF Funded Activities
Unit: No. of Entities

Institution Roles	Baseline	Target
NDA	0	1

Expected Deliverables

☒ Status report on capacity building of NDA and DAEs in the Country/Region in project/ program design, implementation and oversight.

Objective: Knowledge-sharing and learning to enhance national and regional cooperation on climate programming and financing.

Outcome: Developing countries, through NDAs or focal points, have made use of knowledge products to address policy gaps and integrated climate investment programming and implementation.

Output: Climate knowledge products and resources is generated and disseminated to develop or advance policies, programming and/or implementation

Indicator: Number of inclusive knowledge products and resources.

Please provide the number of knowledge products/resources
Unit: No. of Knowledge Products/Resources

Strategic Framework	Baseline	Target
NDC	0	5

Strategic Framework	Baseline	Target
NAP	0	5

Indicator: Number of inclusive knowledge-sharing events and platforms.

Please provide the number of events/knowledge platforms per strategic framework
Unit: No. of knowledge-sharing events/platforms

Strategic Framework	Baseline	Target
NDC	0	4
NAP	0	4

Expected Deliverables

☒ Knowledge Products / Compendium of Knowledge Products produced (Policies, Programme, NDC, NAP, LTS, L&D, TNA and others related).

☒ Status report on the knowledge sharing events and knowledge sharing platform promoted by the Country.

Outcome: Enhanced collaboration among developing countries on climate change issues, evidenced by transboundary and regional cooperations/South-South cooperation.

Output: Regional or South-South partnerships, programmes, policies, MOUs and/or collaboration mechanisms established among developing countries, including through their DAEs.

Indicator: Number of regional or South-South partnerships, programmes, policies, MOUs and/or collaboration mechanisms established.

Please provide the number of regional, multi-regional, South-South partnerships established or strengthened
Unit: No. of Regional Partnerships

Effectiveness Status	Baseline	Target
Establish	0	5

Expected Deliverables

☒ Status report on the regional or South-South partnerships, programmes, policies, MOUs and/or collaboration mechanisms promoted by the Country or Region.

Logframe: Readiness Logframe (DAEs)

Objective: Capacity-building for climate-finance coordination and setting up the enabling environment for integrated climate investment.

Outcome: Direct access applicants and accredited entities (DAEs) have met and maintained the accreditation standards of the GCF and strengthened their programming capacities, as evidenced by the development of GCF-funded activities.

Expected Deliverables

☐ Status report on capacity building of direct access applicants and accredited entities to meet GCF accreditation requirements.

Objective: Paradigm-shifting GCF pipeline development and implementation for adaptation and mitigation, based on country needs and guided by USP-2 programming targets.

Outcome: Developing countries have developed high-quality concept notes linked to approved GCF proposals for adaptation and mitigation that are aligned with the USP-2 results, including through DAEs, that build on readiness support and country programmes.

Expected Deliverables

☐ Concept Note and studies, assessment, reports, etc. to support the development of investment-grade Concept Notes.

☐ Funding Proposal and studies, assessment, reports, etc. to support the development of investment-grade Funding Proposals.

Outcome: NDAs and DAEs have enhanced processes and systems to effectively oversee the implementation, financial management, monitoring and reporting of climate programmes and projects.

Expected Deliverables

☐ Status report on capacity building of NDA and DAEs in the Country/Region in project/ program design, implementation and oversight.

Objective: Knowledge-sharing and learning to enhance national and regional cooperation on climate programming and financing.

Outcome: Enhanced collaboration among developing countries on climate change issues, evidenced by transboundary and regional cooperations/South-South cooperation.

Expected Deliverables

☐ Status report on the regional or South-South partnerships, programmes, policies, MOUs and/or collaboration mechanisms promoted by the Country or Region.

6. Implementation Arrangements

6.1.1 Partnering under the Direct Access

Roles and Responsibilities, Implementation Approach, and Coordination Framework

I. Roles and Responsibilities

GGGI, as the Delivery Partner under the **Second Amended and Restated Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement between the GCF and GGGI dated 12 May 2021, as amended by a Side Letter dated 24 July 2023**, will hold full responsibility for **project management and fiduciary implementation** of this Readiness Proposal. This includes:

- Overall project management, planning, and day-to-day implementation of readiness activities;
- Procurement, contracting, and supervision of consultants and service providers in accordance with GGGI policies and the applicable Framework Agreement;
- Selection, contracting, and supervision of the Project Management Unit (PMU), including performance management and reporting arrangements;
- Financial management, disbursement, accounting, and reporting of GCF Readiness funds;
- Monitoring, evaluation, and reporting to the GCF, including progress reports and financial statements;
- Ensuring compliance with applicable GCF policies and guidelines, including gender, stakeholder engagement, and environmental and social considerations, as applicable to Readiness support.

Role of the Department of Finance (DOF) as NDA

The DOF, in its role as the NDA, will provide **strategic direction, coordination, and national ownership** of the Readiness Programme. DOF's responsibilities include:

- Leading policy guidance and strategic oversight to ensure alignment of readiness activities with national priorities, including the NDC, NAP, LTS, and national climate finance strategies;
- Coordinating engagement among government agencies, Direct Access Entities (DAEs), LGUs, the private sector, civil society, and other stakeholders;
- Convening and chairing relevant inter-agency and multi-stakeholder coordination platforms and validation processes;
- Providing inputs to annual workplans, reviewing progress, and endorsing key technical outputs and milestones;
- Facilitating institutional linkages and ensuring readiness outputs are integrated into national systems and processes.

II. Implementation Approach and Management Structure

A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be established by GGGI as the project implementation unit for this Readiness Programme. The PMU will be composed of project staff hired and contracted by GGGI and will operate under GGGI's management, fiduciary, and reporting systems. For functional coordination and close alignment with NDA-led processes, the PMU may be physically housed within the DOF; however, this does not confer any project management or fiduciary responsibility to DOF.

The PMU will be:

- Selected, contracted, and supervised by GGGI as the Delivery Partner;
- Fully accountable to GGGI for day-to-day project management, implementation, reporting, and compliance with contractual, fiduciary, and GCF Readiness requirements;
- Working in close coordination with DOF, in its role as NDA, to support stakeholder engagement, inter-agency coordination, and alignment of activities with national priorities.

The PMU will function as GGGI's operational arm for the implementation of the Readiness Programme. All project management authority, financial management, procurement, contracting, and implementation accountability will rest with GGGI, in accordance with the applicable Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement.

Key functions of the PMU include:

- Implementing and coordinating readiness activities in line with approved workplans and budgets under GGGI oversight;
- Managing consultants, service providers, and third-party contracts on behalf of GGGI;
- Supporting monitoring of progress, results, risks, and safeguards, and preparing inputs for GCF reporting led by GGGI;

- Facilitating consultations, coordination meetings, and validation processes with government agencies, DAEs, LGUs, civil society, private sector, and other stakeholders;
- Supporting documentation, knowledge management, and learning activities to ensure effective delivery and uptake of readiness outputs.

This arrangement ensures clear accountability and compliance with GCF Readiness requirements, while enabling strong coordination with the NDA and reinforcing country ownership without transferring implementation or fiduciary responsibilities to government counterparts.

III. Coordination Mechanism for RPSP 3 Implementation

The **implementation of RPSP 3** will be guided by a **multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism** chaired by DOF as the NDA. This mechanism will ensure coherence and synergy across the government, development partners, and private sector actors involved in climate finance delivery.

A **Project Steering Committee (PSC)** will be convened to provide strategic guidance, review progress, and ensure alignment with national climate and development strategies. The PSC will be co-chaired by DOF and GGGI, and composed of key government agencies, including the CCC, DepDev, DENR, DOST, and representatives of the two implementing entities — **UNDP and GIZ**.

This coordination mechanism ensures coherence between strategic oversight and operational management, fostering transparent communication, timely decision-making, and accountability at all stages of project delivery.

IV. Agreements, Financial Capacity Assessment, and Institutional Ownership

To ensure accountability, ownership, and sustainability:

- An Implementation Agreement will be developed and executed between DOF and GGGI to formalize roles, mutual obligations, and coordination arrangements.
- To leverage institutional expertise and complementarity, UNDP and GIZ will serve as implementing entities under RPSP 3.
- Memoranda of Agreement (MOAs) between the NDA and participating government agencies will be established solely to formalize their active participation in the Readiness Programme. These MOAs will outline roles related to:
- Participation in consultations, technical discussions, and coordination mechanisms;
- Provision of data, technical inputs, and policy information to support analytical and research activities;
- Engagement as beneficiaries of readiness outputs, including policy instruments, knowledge products, and capacity-building activities.

Participating government agencies will **not receive any GCF Readiness grant funds**, nor will they be responsible for the implementation, procurement, or financial management of project activities. All implementation and fiduciary responsibilities remain with GGGI as the Delivery Partner.

V. Justification and Role of Implementing Entities (UNDP and GIZ)

UNDP and GIZ will support specific outputs and deliverables/targets in close coordination with the PMU and under the oversight of DOF and GGGI. Their roles will include providing technical assistance, facilitating institutional capacity development, and ensuring knowledge transfer across partner agencies. The PMU will coordinate and consolidate inputs from all implementing entities to ensure coherence, avoid duplication, and maintain full country ownership and accountability in project delivery.

GIZ is an accredited GCF delivery partner with extensive global experience in implementing Readiness support and strengthening NDAs. GIZ is proposed as an implementing entity based on its comparative advantage in institutional capacity development, policy & governance frameworks, and multi-stakeholder coordination—areas central to the Readiness deliverables. Its extensive in-country presence and established cooperation with Philippine institutions in climate policy, environment, finance, and data systems position GIZ to deliver hands-on, context-specific support to the NDA. Building on a track record of designing capacity strengthening, country programming processes, and knowledge management frameworks under a global portfolio of GCF and bilateral initiatives, GIZ complements its partners with proven experience in institutional embedding and stakeholder facilitation. This partnership ensures that Readiness outputs are not only technically sound but also operationally integrated and owned by national institutions.

To fully contribute to the effective implementation of RPSP3, GIZ will deliver the following activities:

1.1.1b: Develop the NDA Competency-Based HR Framework to strengthen NDA’s human resource management systems.

1.1.1c: Deliver four (4) capacity-building programs to enhance the technical, managerial, financial, administrative, planning, and decision-making capacities of the NDA and climate stakeholders

1.1.2a: Develop integrated country coordination framework for the PCP-CF, together with operational guidelines and coordination tools to support climate finance programming and pipeline coordination.
2.1.1a: Update the Country Programme (CP) and develop Communications Plan and Implementation Strategy.
2.2.1c: Develop the Gender and Vulnerable Groups Database
3.1.1a: Develop at least two knowledge products (e.g., case studies, toolkits, or briefs) showcasing good practices and lessons in climate finance from communities, Indigenous Peoples, and other stakeholders.
3.1.1.1b: Develop Knowledge Management and Communications Strategy for climate finance to guide knowledge generation and dissemination
3.1.1c: Enhance and operationalize at least two (2) platforms—the Philippines NDA-GCF website and a national knowledge-sharing event—to showcase good practices and lessons in climate finance.
UNDP, a GCF-accredited delivery partner since 2016, has established fiduciary, procurement, and safeguard systems aligned with GCF standards. Its extensive presence in the Philippines and track record in implementing climate-related initiatives—ranging from NDC implementation, climate resilience, biodiversity, and finance—make it a strategic sub-grantee for RPSP 3. Globally, UNDP has supported over 60 GCF Readiness projects, demonstrating its strong technical capacity and familiarity with GCF procedures. In the Philippines, UNDP previously implemented the GCF Readiness Project under the IKI-BMU Global Programme (2017–2019), which built the foundational capacities of the NDA and key stakeholders for climate finance access and management. Key achievements included developing NDA guidelines for No-Objection Letters, a country program for GCF, and concept notes such as the award-winning “Upscaling Climate Resilient Indigenous Communities” project. UNDP also supported the accreditation and proposal development of national DAEs, LBP, DBP, and FPE, strengthening their institutional systems, gender policies, and project pipelines. Moreover, through its digital innovation arm, PintigLab, UNDP has advanced transparency and data-driven climate finance through digital platforms such as the Climate Finance Dashboard, NICCDIES, and MRV/MEL systems, which align with RPSP 3 outputs and objectives. The following activities will be delivered by UNDP:

1.2.1b: Develop and adopt an inclusive policy instrument that engages LGU and defines the role of LGUs in climate finance mobilization and GCF programming
1.2.1d: Update the existing technology-related assessments
1.2.1e: Develop inclusive private sector engagement and policy framework that recommends legal, fiscal, and regulatory reforms and outlines practical mechanisms,
1.3.1b: Provide tailored technical and capacity-building support to at least two (2) potential DAEs (government financial institutions, development banks, or non-bank financial entities) for Stage 2 GCF accreditation
2.2.2a: Provide support in the development and submission of at least 6 Project Concept Notes to GCF.
2.3.1b: Establish an integrated climate finance and Country Programme MRV and MEL system.

VI. Reporting Mechanism
GGGI will submit consolidated progress and financial reports to the GCF Secretariat in accordance with the reporting schedule outlined in Section 7 of this proposal. Draft reports will first be shared with DOF for review and endorsement to ensure consistency with country priorities and quality assurance standards. The PMU will maintain regular coordination with GGGI and DOF management through monthly briefings and quarterly progress updates.

6.1.2 Framework Agreements

This Readiness Proposal will be implemented under the Framework Agreement modality, with GGGI acting as the Delivery Partner in accordance with the Second Amended and Restated Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement between GCF and GGGI dated 12 May 2021, as amended by a Side Letter dated 24 July 2023.

Contractual Arrangements with Implementing Entities

Under this Readiness Programme, UNDP and GIZ will be engaged by GGGI as Implementing Entities, within the meaning of that term under GGGI's Framework Agreement with the GCF, to deliver specific, clearly defined activities under the approved scope of work.

Upon approval of the Readiness Proposal by the GCF, GGGI will enter into formal legal agreements with each Implementing Entity (UNDP and GIZ). These agreements will:

- Be executed as implementation agreements between GGGI and each Implementing Entity;
- Reflect and incorporate the applicable terms of the Second Amended and Restated Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement between the GCF and GGGI dated 12 May 2021, as amended by a Side Letter dated 24 July 2023;
- Clearly define the scope of work, deliverables, budget, implementation schedule, reporting obligations, and accountability arrangements for each Implementing Entity;
- Specify that GGGI retains overall responsibility for project management, fiduciary oversight, and reporting to the GCF, including consolidation of progress and financial reports.

At this stage, no formal agreements have been executed between GGGI and UNDP or between GGGI and GIZ, as the Readiness Programme has not yet been approved by the GCF. However, technical discussions and coordination are ongoing to ensure readiness for timely contracting upon approval.

In accordance with the Framework Agreement, executed copies of the agreements between GGGI and each Implementing Entity will be furnished to the GCF promptly upon request.

Oversight and Accountability

GGGI will exercise oversight and supervision of UNDP and GIZ in their roles as Implementing Entities to ensure compliance with contractual obligations, alignment with national priorities, and adherence to GCF Readiness requirements. This includes performance monitoring, financial oversight, and integration of outputs into the overall programme results framework.

This contractual arrangement ensures clear accountability, compliance with the GCF Readiness Framework, and effective coordination among the Delivery Partner and Implementing Entities, while maintaining the NDA's role in strategic coordination and national ownership.

6.2 Organisation and Staffing

In this chapter, propose the structure and composition of your team. Consider including a visual depiction of the programme team through an organisational chart, depicting reporting responsibilities. List the main disciplines, key experts responsible, and technical and support staff, including their relevant past experience, using the form below.

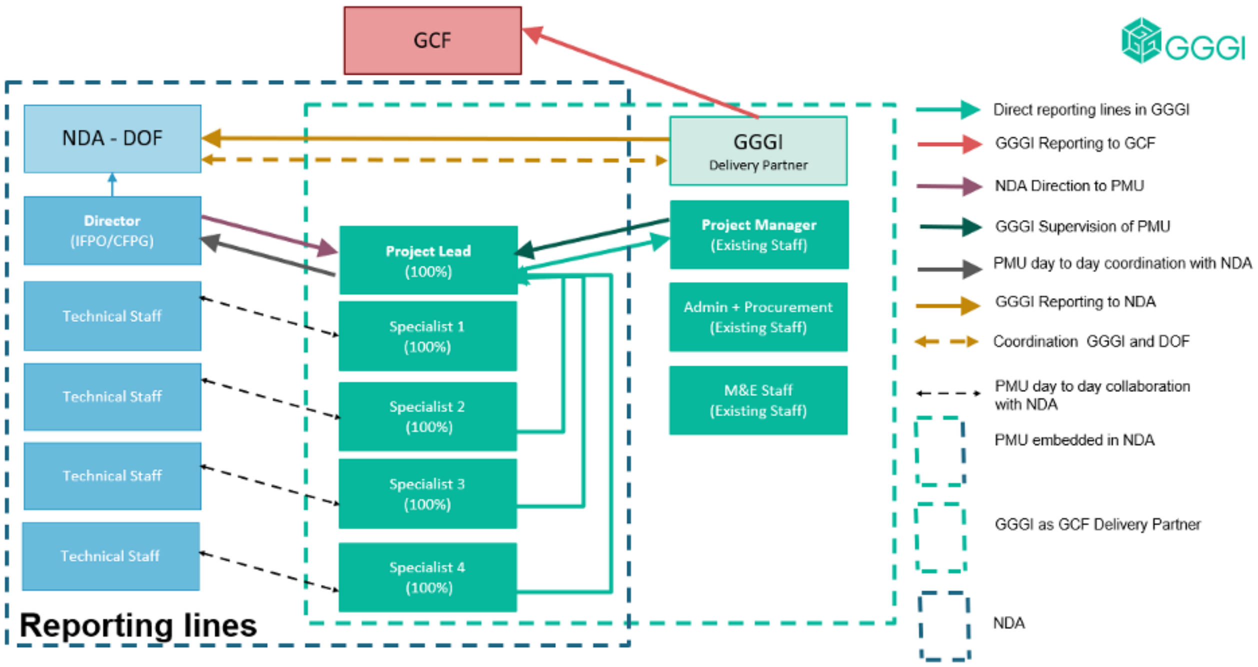
Please also include any details on any other relevant group of stakeholders, such as steering committees, technical teams, tasks force, coordination mechanisms, PMC structure, etc.

For these groups, describe their composition, decision-making processes, operational procedures, terms of reference (if any) and how the NDA/focal point or the designated agency will manage or oversee these units to ensure fulfillment of its obligations.

Name of staff	Organization	Area of Expertise	Position Assigned	Task Assigned	Base Country During Assignment
Regular	DOF	Strategic leadership and stakeholder engagement	Director / GCF-NDA Philippine Focal Person	Provides overall strategic direction	Philippines (the)
Regular	DOF	Various positions and areas of expertise	IFPO/CPG Technical Staff	Supports project implementation by coordinating participating in activities	Philippines (the)
Staff	GGGI	Strategic leadership and stakeholder engagement	Project Manager	Leads the Project Management Unit	Philippines (the)
Staff	GGGI	Monitoring, evaluation, and results-based management	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	Tracks project progress and impact	Philippines (the)
Staff	GGGI	Operational and procurement management	Administrative and Procurement Officer	Provides logistical and administrative support	Philippines (the)
Project Staff	PMU	Climate Finance Project Management and Strategic Coordination	Team Leader	Provides strategic direction and day-to-day management of the project	Philippines (the)
Project Staff	PMU	Public policy, institutional reform, or climate governance	Specialist 1 - Institutional Strengthening and Policy Specialist	Leads institutional capacity building, policy and legal review, stakeholder engagement strategies	Philippines (the)
Project Staff	PMU	Climate finance, accreditation, or fiduciary systems	Specialist 2 - Climate Finance and DAE Accreditation Specialist	Leads GCF access modalities, DAE accreditation, fiduciary and safeguards standards	Philippines (the)
Project Staff	PMU	Project development, investment planning, or climate programming	Specialist 3 - Project Pipeline and Investment Planning Specialist	Leads project idea origination, concept note preparation, sector investment planning	Philippines (the)

Project Staff	PMU	M&E, gender mainstreaming, or knowledge management	Specialist 4 - Knowledge Management, Gender and MRV Specialist	Leads gender-responsive programming, MRV and MEL systems, knowledge sharing	Philippines (the)
Project Staff	GIZ	International climate policy, strategic leadership and coordination	Team Lead	Provides strategic oversight, quality assurance, and alignment of all GIZ-supported activities with the NDA and partners' priorities to ensure institutional coherence and sustainability of results	Philippines (the)
Project Staff	GIZ	Climate finance governance, climate policy governance, institutional reform, and capacity development systems	Policy Advisor – Climate Policy and Finance Governance	Leads technical advisory support on strengthening institutional systems and governance mechanisms for climate finance, including, country programming, capacity development and policy alignmen	Philippines (the)
Project Staff	GIZ	Stakeholder coordination, gender and inclusion, knowledge management	Policy Advisor – Multi-stakeholder Engagement and Knowledge Systems	Leads the design of inclusive coordination frameworks, data systems, and knowledge management structures that link stakeholder engagement with evidence-based climate finance tools and products	Philippines (the)
Project Staff	UNDP	Project Management and climate finance	Project Manager	Leads day to day operations and strategic directions of the Project	Philippines (the)
Project Staff	UNDP	Project M and E, project technical support	Project Analyst	Leads Project M and E, corporate reporting, technical support to Project Manager and Individual Consultants	Philippines (the)
Project Staff	UNDP	Project administration and finance	Administrative and Finance Associate	Provides administrative and finance support to the Project Team	Philippines (the)

The Project Management Unit (PMU)



Employment Type	Organisation	Area of expertise	Position Assigned	Task Assigned	Base Country During Assignment
Regular	DOF	Strategic leadership and stakeholder engagement	Director / GCF-NDA Philippine Focal Person	Provides overall strategic direction	Philippines
Regular	DOF	Various positions and areas of expertise	IFPO/CPG Technical Staff	Supports project implementation by coordinating participating in activities	Philippines
Staff	GGGI	Strategic leadership and stakeholder engagement	Project Manager	Leads the Project Management Unit	Philippines
Staff	GGGI	Monitoring, evaluation, and results-based management	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	Tracks project progress and impact.	Philippines

Staff	GGGI	Operational and procurement management	Administrative and Procurement Officer	Provides logistical and administrative support	Philippines
Project Staff	PMU	Climate Finance Project Management and Strategic Coordination	Team Leader	Provides strategic direction and day-to-day management of the project	Philippines
Project Staff	PMU	Public policy, institutional reform, or climate governance	Specialist 1 - Institutional Strengthening and Policy Specialist	Leads institutional capacity building, policy and legal review, stakeholder engagement strategies.	Philippines
Project Staff	PMU	Climate finance, accreditation, or fiduciary systems	Specialist 2 - Climate Finance and DAE Accreditation Specialist	Leads GCF access modalities, DAE accreditation, fiduciary and safeguards standards.	Philippines
Project Staff	PMU	Project development, investment planning, or climate programming	Specialist 3 - Project Pipeline and Investment Planning Specialist	Leads project idea origination, concept note preparation, sector investment planning	Philippines
Project Staff	PMU	M&E, gender mainstreaming, or knowledge management	Specialist 4 - Knowledge Management, Gender and MRV Specialist	Leads gender-responsive programming, MRV and MEL systems, knowledge sharing	Philippines

The DOF, as the NDA, provides overall ownership, leadership, and policy direction for the Readiness project. DOF retains full authority in approving deliverables, leading coordination with national stakeholders, and ensuring that all project activities align with national climate and development priorities. The DOF NDA technical staff, composed of regular personnel with diverse positions and expertise, are expected to coordinate closely with the Project Management Unit (PMU). Their active participation ensures continuous learning and knowledge transfer, enabling them to be fully capacitated by the end of the project to sustain the NDA's mandate and institutional functions.

As the accredited Delivery Partner, GGGI provides fiduciary, procurement, administrative, and technical support for project execution. GGGI establishes and operationalizes the PMU, supervises day-to-day implementation, ensures compliance with GCF requirements, and delivers quality assurance, financial management, and reporting. While DOF retains ownership and decision-making authority, GGGI ensures that project execution is efficient, transparent, and consistent with international fiduciary, safeguard, and reporting standards.

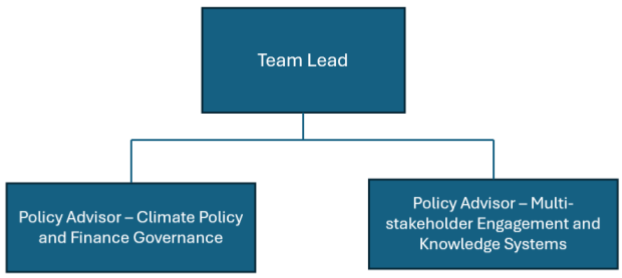
The GGGI Project Manager provides strategic oversight and high-level guidance to the project, ensuring alignment with GGGI's overall country engagement strategy and the broader climate finance landscape in the Philippines. This role is focused on supervisory and quality assurance functions—particularly on institutional coordination with the NDA and overall project governance. The Project Manager’s involvement will be limited in terms of time input and will not extend to the day-to-day management or delivery of project outputs.

In contrast, the Project Lead, who is fully dedicated (100% time) to the project, is responsible for the day-to-day technical and operational management, coordination, and output delivery. The Project Lead plays a pivotal role in ensuring that project activities are executed efficiently and in alignment with DOF’s directions. Beyond coordination, the Lead oversees content development, stakeholder engagement, technical synthesis, and validation processes. Supported by a team of full-time specialists in policy, finance, investment planning, gender, knowledge management, and monitoring and evaluation, the PMU collectively drives the project’s technical work to ensure high-quality, timely, and results-oriented outputs responsive to national priorities.

The PMU, institutionally embedded within DOF, serves as the operational arm of the project. It is designed not only to manage coordination but also to directly deliver technical outputs, thereby maximizing project value and minimizing reliance on external consultancy firms.

In addition to the PMU, individual experts and consulting firms will be engaged as needed. Individual experts will undertake specific, time-bound technical tasks, such as preparing studies, tools, or providing advisory support, either independently or in collaboration with PMU specialists. Consulting firms will be contracted to deliver larger, multidisciplinary work packages (e.g., national assessments, stakeholder platforms, or capacity-building programs), offering scalability, efficiency, and access to broader expertise for comprehensive deliverables.

GIZ



Employment Type	Organisation	Area of expertise	Position Assigned	Task Assigned	Base Country During Assignment
Project Staff	GIZ	International climate policy, strategic leadership and coordination	Team Lead	Provides strategic oversight, quality assurance, and alignment of all GIZ-supported activities with the NDA and partners’ priorities to ensure institutional coherence and sustainability of results	Philippines
Project staff	GIZ	Climate finance governance, climate policy governance,	Policy Advisor – Climate Policy	Leads technical advisory support on strengthening institutional systems and	Philippines

		institutional reform, and capacity development systems	and Finance Governance	governance mechanisms for climate finance, including, country programming, capacity development and policy alignment.	
Project Staff	GIZ	Stakeholder coordination, gender and inclusion, knowledge management,	Policy Advisor – Multi-stakeholder Engagement and Knowledge Systems	Leads the design of inclusive coordination frameworks, data systems, and knowledge management structures that link stakeholder engagement with evidence-based climate finance tools and products	Philippines

As partner entity, GIZ provides targeted technical and institutional support to the NDA. Drawing on its established in-country presence and global experience in GCF Readiness implementation, GIZ contributes to the high-quality delivery of key outputs, particularly those that require deep institutional engagement, multi-stakeholder coordination, and systems integration. This targeted contribution ensures that deliverables are technically sound, operationally embedded, and country owned, thereby strengthening the NDA's long-term capacity to access and manage climate finance. The Team Lead (part-time) provides strategic leadership, oversight, and policy guidance across all GIZ-implemented activities. The role steers the strategic direction of deliverables, oversees quality assurance, and supports engagement with partners and counterparts. The Policy Advisor for Climate Policy and Finance Governance leads the work on institutional strengthening, including the NDA's competency-based HR framework, capacity-building programs, and the update of the GCF Country Programme. This role ensures that governance and capacity systems are cohesive, performance-driven, and aligned with the NDA's evolving policy and financing mandates. The Policy Advisor for Multi-Stakeholder Engagement, Data, and Knowledge Systems anchors the development of inclusive coordination mechanisms, gender and vulnerability databases, and knowledge and communications systems. This role ensures that stakeholder engagement processes are data-informed, participatory, and fully integrated into the NDA's institutional and information management systems. Together, the team combines governance, systems, and facilitation expertise to ensure that all deliverables are technically robust, participatory, and sustainably embedded within the NDA's institutional architecture.

UNDP

Employment Type	Organisation	Area of expertise	Position Assigned	Task Assigned	Base Country During Assignment
Project Staff	UNDP	Project Management and climate finance	Project Manager	Leads day to day operations and strategic directions of the Project	Philippines
Project Staff	UNDP	Project M and E, project. technical support	Project Analyst	Leads Project M and E, corporate reporting, technical support to Project Manager and Individual Consultants	Philippines
Project Staff	UNDP	Project administration and finance	Administrative and Finance Associate	Provides administrative and finance support to the Project Team	Philippines

Under UNDP's workstream, the UNDP Resident Representative assumes full responsibility and accountability for oversight and quality assurance of this Project and ensures its timely implementation in compliance with UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP), its Financial Regulations and Rules and Internal Control Framework. The Project will be lodged under the Climate Action Programme Team of the Country Office with quality assurance to be provided by the Team Leader and Programme Analyst. A Project Management Team will be established to ensure that dedicated Project staff are able to move the different workstreams under UNDP. The PMU will be composed of the: (i) Project Manager who will provide day to day technical and operational management, prepare draft TORs and ensure quality and timely delivery of outputs; (ii) Project Analyst who will provide technical support to the Project Manager and take charge of M&E; and (iii) Finance and Administrative Associate who will provide administrative and logistics support to the Team. Additionally, Individual Consultants will be engaged to lead the LGU Engagement Strategy, Private Sector Strategy, conduct Technology needs Assessment, and support to accreditation process. Subject matter experts who will lead the project idea and Concept Note development will also be engaged. With technical support from the Country Office's Pintig Lab, a data firm will be engaged to lead the development of MRV system.

6.3 Fund flow arrangements
In accordance with the Framework Agreement (FWA) between GCF and GGGI, the GCF will disburse readiness grant funds directly to GGGI as the delivery partner responsible for the overall implementation and fiduciary management of the programme. Upon receipt of funds, GGGI will manage and administer the readiness grant in accordance with GCF policies and its internal financial management procedures, ensuring transparent and accountable use of resources in coordination with DOF as the NDA. As part of the implementation arrangement described in Section 6.1.2, GGGI will enter into sub-grant agreements with GIZ and UNDP to implement specific outputs under the programme. Under this arrangement, GGGI will transfer the allocated portion of funds to GIZ and UNDP based on approved budgets, workplans, and agreed disbursement schedules. GGGI will retain overall financial oversight and fiduciary responsibility for the readiness grant, while GIZ and UNDP will manage the funds received under their respective sub-grants to implement the agreed activities, including technical assistance, stakeholder consultations, analytical work, and capacity-building initiatives. GGGI will also utilize the funds to support the operation of the PMU, engagement of consultants and service providers, and coordination activities with national stakeholders. GIZ and UNDP will submit financial and progress reports to GGGI in accordance with the terms of the sub-grant agreements, which will then be consolidated by GGGI and reported to the NDA and the GCF. This fund flow arrangement ensures clear accountability, effective coordination among implementing partners, and compliance with GCF financial management and reporting requirements.

7. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Guidance

The RRMF has been revised to align with the objectives and outcomes outlined in the 2024-2027 readiness strategy, with the view to (1) simplify and streamline monitoring and reporting procedures; (ii) appropriately capture and reflect the systemic approach and strategic, programme-based methodology for planning and implementing readiness support; and (iii) establish a clear connection between readiness support and the enhanced programming capacities of developing countries and DAEs to effectively access and utilise climate finance.

Please note that there are as per the Revised RRMF, there are two levels of monitoring and reporting. The first is at the programme/project level, and the second is at the Country level. Outlined below are the monitoring and reporting requirements and responsible parties.

7.1 Programme Monitoring and Reporting (Output-Level)

Responsibility & Tasks:

- In the case of direct access, the NDA/focal point, an agency designated for direct access, or a Framework Agreement (FWA) holder is responsible for monitoring the programme/project's implementation and preparing relevant reports that detail the progress of output-level results and deliverables as articulated in the programme/project logframe.

Financial Reporting:

- Regular financial reporting is the principal reporting mechanism under Readiness. Reports should provide an overview of funds received and expended and a comparison of planned versus actual expenditure with rationale for any variances. All financial reports must be presented in USD, in line with the approved programme budget. The detailed reporting requirements, including content and format, will be specified in the implementation-related templates.

Reporting Frequency:

- Annual progress reports, including financial reporting, are to be submitted to the GCF Secretariat by 31 March of each year, unless otherwise agreed to in the respective legal agreements. Upon project closure, a completion report must be submitted within six [6] months of the completion of the activities

☒ By checking this box, I acknowledge awareness of reporting tasks, including frequency and content

7.2 Financial Audits

Responsibility:

- Independent, third-party auditor commissioned by [choose appropriate] the NDA/focal point or designated agency or FWA holder in case of direct access.

Task:

- Regular financial audits to ensure responsible and transparent fund management, preventing misuse or mismanagement and ensuring compliance with GCF and national requirements.

Reporting Frequency:

- Annual financial audit reports must be submitted to the GCF Secretariat by 31 March of each calendar year, unless an alternative frequency and deadline is agreed upon at the conclusion of the legal agreement. The completion financial audit report to be submitted to the GCF Secretariat within three months of completing the activities.

Please confirm which type of auditor will be selected and provide any details

☒ Private Auditor

☐ Public Auditor (such as Country Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) or other)

N/A
N/A

☒ By checking this box, I acknowledge awareness of financial audit responsibilities, including frequency

7.3 Mid-Term Review (if the programme is four years)

This will align with the Year 2 annual progress report; a separate mid-term report is not required. Instead, a specific section in the Year 2 annual progress report will focus on the assessment of the adequacy of the initial design of the four-year programmes, the evaluation of the progress made towards achieving project objectives, and the review of the effectiveness of the delivery partner (if selected from the GCF pre-qualified pool). It will also identify any challenges encountered. The findings from this review will be used to make necessary adjustments to the project implementation plan in Years 3-4.

☒ By checking this box, I acknowledge awareness of reporting tasks, including frequency and content

7.4 Final Evaluation

Responsibility:

- An independent evaluator will be commissioned by the NDA/focal point, a designated agency or a FWA holder.

Task:

- Upon completion of the project implementation period, an independent evaluation will be conducted to assess the overall impact of the readiness activities. This evaluation will measure the contribution of these activities to the country's objectives and GCF outcomes, guided by the GCF Evaluation Policy and Standards. It will include an impact assessment and document lessons learned to inform future project planning and readiness support. If the country selects two programmes, the GCF Secretariat and the country may consult to explore the rationale and feasibility of conducting a single evaluation for both programmes.

Reporting Frequency:

- The final evaluation report will be submitted to the GCF Secretariat within three months of completing the Readiness activities.

If the country is considering two programmes, please confirm under which programme the final evaluation cost will be included in the budget:

☒ The final evaluation cost is included in this programme.
☐ The final evaluation cost is included in the other programme.
☒ By checking this box, I acknowledge awareness of reporting tasks, including frequency and content

7.5 Sanctions and Restrictive Measures

At the time of submission of the proposed Readiness grant, there are no United Nations Security Council (UNSC) restrictive measures in force within the Philippines. There are no entities or individuals subject to or affected by UNSC sanctions regimes that will be involved in this Readiness grant or its activities, either as counterparties or as beneficiaries.

7.6 Grievance Redress Mechanisms
Whistleblower Protection Program: GGGI has a Whistleblower Policy which aims to create an environment where staff members and external persons feel safe to report any misconduct or activities that work against the best interests of GGGI or violate the Anti-Corruption Policy without the fear of retaliation. This policy is supported by the Guidelines for GGGI Anti-Corruption Policy and Whistleblower Policy which provide for procedures for reporting and investigation of instances of misconduct, retaliation or integrity violation, including violation of the Anti-Corruption Policy **Compliance Review Mechanism:** GGGI has an online Compliance Review Mechanism (CRM) that can be used by third parties to make a request for compliance review in accordance with the CRM. The CRM is available when a person or group of persons believes that GGGI has failed to comply with any of its regulations, rules, policies and procedures and that this failure has or threatens to adversely affect such person(s). The personal data provided in the CRM will be processed in accordance with GGGI's Rules on Protection of Personal Data. **Access to the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)** Stakeholders and beneficiaries may access the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) through multiple, accessible channels managed by GGGI to ensure transparency, inclusiveness, and timely resolution of concerns. Information on the GRM, including procedures, contact details, and timelines, will be made publicly available through the project's communication materials, the NDA–DOF website, and GGGI's official channels. Grievances may be submitted through: • An online submission form hosted on GGGI's website or the project webpage; • Written submissions delivered to the PMU or GGGI country office; and • Issues raised during stakeholder consultations or coordination meetings, which will be formally recorded and referred to the GRM process. All grievances will be acknowledged within a defined timeframe, assessed, and addressed in accordance with GGGI's GRM procedures. Stakeholders may submit grievances anonymously if they wish. If a complainant is not satisfied with the outcome, the grievance may be escalated in line with GGGI's established escalation procedures and, where applicable, to the GCF's Independent Redress Mechanism.

8. Budget

8.1 Budget
Refer to the Excel file. Download template
Budget source Of the total amount requested under this proposal, please outline how much is requested from the country window and how much from NAP origination or implementation, if applicable ☒ Country window: Insert amount requested out of the TOTAL AMOUNT REQUESTED $3,776,990 ☒ NAP Origination: Insert amount requested out of the TOTAL AMOUNT REQUESTED $3,000,000 ☐ NAP Implementation: Insert amount requested out of the TOTAL AMOUNT REQUESTED N/A **Budget plan (please complete in the separate document)** While developing the budget, please consider the ineligible costs as per page 13 of the **Initial Guide for Countries to Access Readiness Support**

9. Other relevant information

9.1 Exit and Sustainability Strategy
The outcomes of this Readiness Programme are designed to deliver sustained impact beyond project completion by embedding capacities, systems, and coordination mechanisms within existing government mandates, institutional processes, and national financing structures, rather than through project-dependent arrangements. **Institutional capacity building and skills transfer.** Capacity-building activities are structured to be institutional and transferable, focusing on standardized tools, operating procedures, guidance notes, and “train-the-trainer” approaches. These enable the NDA, DAEs, sector agencies, LGUs, and private sector partners to continue applying the skills and practices introduced under the programme after project closure. Capacity support to the private sector emphasizes practical competencies in climate investment identification, structuring, and engagement with public climate finance mechanisms, ensuring sustained participation beyond the Readiness period. The programme further strengthens sustainability by outlining clear, role-specific capacity-building strategies for all key stakeholders, including private sectors, through targeted training modules and structured peer-learning mechanisms. These initiatives include support on GCF access modalities, fiduciary and safeguards compliance, climate-investment planning, project origination and structuring, and private sector engagement. By linking these activities to ongoing processes such as project pipeline development, sectoral working groups, and the private sector engagement framework, stakeholders continue to apply and deepen their skills throughout implementation, ensuring that capacities built under the programme translate into long-term institutional practice beyond the readiness period **Sustainability of the Project Management Unit (PMU).** The PMU is established as a **time-bound implementation unit of GGGI** for this Readiness Programme and will not be maintained as a permanent structure after project completion. Sustainability is achieved through **knowledge transfer and institutional handover**, rather than continuation of the PMU itself. Throughout implementation, the PMU will systematically transfer operational knowledge, tools, coordination practices, and documentation to the NDA and relevant partner institutions. By project closure, core functions related to coordination, pipeline oversight, knowledge management, and monitoring will be embedded within existing NDA-led processes and government systems, ensuring continuity without reliance on a project-specific unit or external staffing. **Sustainability of the country coordination mechanism.** The enhanced country coordination mechanism will be anchored within the NDA-led institutional framework and existing inter-agency coordination structures. Its continued operation will be sustained through integration into the regular mandates and convening responsibilities of the DOF as NDA, supported by existing inter-agency bodies and stakeholder platforms. Post-project coordination activities will be incorporated into routine government planning and coordination processes and, where relevant, supported through national budgetary allocations, cost-sharing arrangements, and alignment with ongoing development partner programmes. **Sustainability of knowledge platforms and digital systems.** Knowledge-sharing platforms, websites, databases, and e-governance tools developed under the programme will be designed for long-term use from the outset. These systems will be embedded within existing government digital infrastructure, with ownership and management transferred to the NDA and partner institutions upon project completion. Technical documentation, system manuals, and staff training will be completed prior to closure to enable continued operation, updating, and maintenance through regular government operational budgets and existing ICT arrangements. **Financial and programmatic sustainability.** Rather than establishing stand-alone financing mechanisms, sustainability is supported through strategic alignment with national climate finance programming. Strengthened NDA coordination, improved country programming processes, and enhanced private sector engagement will enable continued mobilization of climate finance from the GCF and other sources, reinforcing the relevance and use of coordination and knowledge platforms beyond the Readiness period. **Institutionalized learning and adaptive management.** Monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) practices introduced under the programme will be integrated into NDA operations. Lessons generated during implementation will be captured in guidance notes, policy briefs, and operational tools that remain available for future use, replication, and scaling. Through these measures, the Readiness Programme ensures that enhanced institutional capacity, coordination mechanisms, stakeholder engagement (including the private sector), and knowledge systems continue delivering impact well beyond project completion—without dependence on a permanent PMU or project-specific structures.

9.2 Readiness Programme Closure
To ensure sustainability and full utilization of project results beyond the readiness period, a structured **Asset Transfer Plan** will be implemented to manage the orderly and transparent transition of all tangible and intangible assets. This plan will guide the systematic handover of equipment, technology, intellectual property, digital systems, and developed knowledge resources to **DOF** as the NDA, and where appropriate, to designated beneficiaries such as **DAEs** and partner agencies. The transfer process will begin during the final six months of implementation and will be carried out through a phased approach involving: • Inventory and Assessment – preparation of a detailed asset registry covering all physical assets (e.g., IT equipment, software, and office infrastructure) and intangible assets (e.g., databases, digital platforms, training materials, and intellectual property). • Consultation and Handover Planning – consultation with recipient institutions to define transfer responsibilities, ensure readiness for system integration, and identify any capacity support required. • Training and Handover Execution – conduct of targeted training sessions to ensure that beneficiaries are fully capable of operating and maintaining the transferred systems, tools, and knowledge products. • Formalization and Documentation – signing of asset transfer and acknowledgment documents by all parties to confirm receipt and institutional ownership. All intangible assets—including the e-governance tools, data management platforms, MRV-MEL systems, and knowledge products—will be institutionalized within the NDA's digital governance and operational framework to ensure continuity and further integration into national systems. Tangible assets will be recorded and transferred in accordance with the GCF–GGGI Framework Agreement (FWA) and the NDA's financial and property management policies. The entire transition will be documented through an **Asset Transfer Report** and an **Exit and Sustainability Plan**, annexed to the project's **Final Completion Report**. This structured closure approach ensures that all assets are effectively institutionalized, beneficiaries are fully prepared to take ownership, and the readiness outcomes remain operational, scalable, and sustainable beyond the project period.