

1. Does the GCF's long-term strategic vision – of promoting paradigm shift and supporting developing countries in the implementation of the Paris Agreement and UNFCCC – remain relevant and ambitious? Has the GCF set out sufficiently clearly how it will deliver its long-term strategic vision?

- ✓ The GCF's long-term strategic vision of promoting paradigm shift and supporting developing countries in the implementation of the Paris Agreement and UNFCCC remain relevant and ambitious.
- ✓ However, the word paradigm shift can be made more actionable and practical as achieving climate-resilient development pathways seems to be vague. It can be framed as a shift towards achieving net zero GHG emissions, reducing climate-related shocks and stresses, and building the adaptive and resilient capacity of natural and human systems aligned with sustainable development goals. The strategic objective should include increasing the country's capacity to disburse and mobilize climate financing and the strategic priority to include a component on improving the capacity to mobilize fund resources.

2. What global, regional, national, and subnational developments, trends, needs, and opportunities relevant to adaptation and mitigation programming in developing countries should the GCF consider in preparing for its second replenishment period? What lessons can be learned from experience to date?

The GCF needs to consider the following while preparing its second replenishment period

- ✓ COVID crisis and the shrinking economy demand more investment in poverty reduction
- ✓ Increased loss and damages from climate events are higher than in the past and going to be massive in the future.
- ✓ The massive financial needs for LDCs and developing countries to meet their NDC and NAP targets, including other international commitments
- ✓ The adaptation and loss and Damage finance deficit in LDCs due to delays in international financing and thus additional cost
- ✓ The lesson is that current GCF governance is very complex, time and resource-demanding, and biased towards adaptation. There is therefore a need for easy, direct, and efficient access to GCF resources.
- ✓ COP 26 decision on doubling adaptation finance and ensuring it is 50% of GCF disbursement.
- ✓ Increasing the grant size to 100 million as more grant support is needed for the LDCs to implement their NAP priorities.
- ✓ Special geographic priorities for the vulnerable mountain countries

3. How should GCF further elaborate its role within the climate finance landscape, in light of its comparative advantages? How should GCF seek to differentiate its focus from other sources of climate finance? Where are the opportunities for complementarity, coherence, and partnerships with others?

- ✓ GCF needs to demonstrate its transparent and value-based funding mechanisms which respect UNFCCC and COP agreements. The current business in funding from GCF to more mitigation and providing the loan will increase more suspicion and distance between LDCs

and Developing countries. It has to respect the differentiated risk and vulnerability and differentiated demand for financial support for countries more respecting the condition of LDCs and vulnerable countries.

- ✓ GCF can also work with the private sector funding for leveraging financing resources for low carbon and net zero activities.

4. Do the GCF's strategic objectives and [portfolio targets](#) capture appropriate ambition for the second replenishment period? How could GCF evolve these in a way that sets clear, actionable, measurable programming goals aligned with its strategic vision?

- ✓ The GCF portfolio targets have to increase adaptation financing to 60% to cover the adaptation deficit and partly the resources for loss and damage (L&D).
- ✓ The GCF targets have to have increased allocation of grant component to 100 million
- ✓ Funding through direct access entities has to be substantially increased even doubled or tripled from 2024-2027
- ✓ GCF's CF current vision has to be aligned with long-term programming i.e. 7-10 years.

5. How can the GCF better respond to developing countries' mitigation and adaptation needs and ensure country-ownership of programming? What role should the readiness and preparatory support programme, support for national adaptation planning, and country programmes play?

- ✓ GCF funding priorities should be aligned with countries' NDC and NAP along with the Loss and Damage framework and strategy and in-country climate financing strategy and action plan, including SDG and other goals.
- ✓ For increasing the country's ownership, GCF should increase regular interaction with focal points. Also, there should be at least 7-10 million per year for LDCs to support their GCF readiness and capacity building. This readiness budget should be directly channeled through NDC or a dedicated national accredited entity.
- ✓ More awareness raising activities are also needed about the advantages of GCF programming at the county level among various stakeholders.

6. How should GCF continue to build its paradigm-shifting portfolio through its next programming period? What opportunities for adaptation and mitigation programming, and opportunities to improve the funds programming processes, can the GCF capture?

- ✓ GCF should be more practical and pragmatic in designing its paradigm-shifting portfolio. It has to be clear on what paradigm shift it intends to achieve. It has to be very ambitious yet achievable. Make it concise, clear, and actionable, and avoid generic wordings. For example, say net zero GHG emissions rather than low carbon emissions; say building adapting capacity, reducing risks and vulnerability; lowering the losses and damages.
- ✓ NDC and NAP are the vehicles for mitigation and adaptation as recognized by the Paris Agreement. Include loss and damages as another component in future programming.

7. Building on its private sector strategy, what actions and partnerships should GCF pursue to catalyze private sector finance at scale?

- ✓ Organize a private sector dialogue every year to better understand the preconditions for active private sector participation, drivers for successful capital markets in the region, barriers to leveraging private capital, and required policy interventions.
- ✓ Involve the private sector in the design and implementation of GCF programming at the national level, to better understand investment barriers and jointly explore opportunities.
- ✓ Allocate specific resources as GCF readiness support to build the capacity of the private sectors on accessing climate financing, carbon trading, carbon auditing, etc.
- ✓ Support the private sector in carrying out the viability analysis of the potential green sector projects; and developing innovative financing solutions (fair or sharing event) in partnership with the private sector and IDPs.

8. What steps can GCF take, in collaboration with its country partners, accredited entities, and delivery partners, to ease and accelerate access to GCF resources, as well as strengthen the role of Direct Access entities?

- ✓ Help country to develop GCF investment mobilization framework or strategy
- ✓ Organize regular (annual) dialogue with the national agencies to discuss their issues related to access to GCF resources
- ✓ Provide technical support or flexible resources for potential entities for Direct Access
- ✓ Provide 7-10 million grants to NDA to manage the country's readiness and capacity building
- ✓ Help country NDA and DAE organize sharing and learning workshops annually where GCF can participate and listen to successes and grievances

9. What enhancements or adjustments to operational modalities, policies, or institutional capacities might be required to support the successful execution of the GCF's strategic vision and programming priorities?

- ✓ Fund operational modalities have to be changed. More LDC and vulnerable countries focussed on adaptation; make adaptation funding to 60%; simplify the direct access process; increase the grant to 100 million; increase the GCF readiness support for countries to a max of 10 million a year.
- ✓ The priority investment areas should include funding to address the issues of Loss and Damages
- ✓ A more sustainable and long-term approach to funding adaptation is required for the LDCs

10. Are the measures for measuring, monitoring, and reporting progress towards the GCF's strategic vision, objectives, and priorities sufficient, or how could these be strengthened?

- ✓ Organize regional or country-specific workshops to assess the performances and outcomes of GCF support and feedback on the programme
- ✓ Help countries to prepare annual performance audits of GCF programmes and prepare reports and submit