

GCF call for inputs on the review and update of the Strategic Plan for 2024-2027

- **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?**

Yes. overall understanding is perfect.

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

Project proposals have to be evaluated giving special emphasis on countries' national circumstances, their economic status and natural resource availability. It is also important to consider the IPCC Assessment Reports, pay more attention to the vulnerability status of countries and make strategies to mobilize countries in the vulnerable regions.

- **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 gets the comparative advantage as it is totally focusing on climate change and also covering both adaptation and mitigation. With the investment's areas identified and emphasis on climate change GCF can differentiate its focus from other sources. It can be further strengthened with the strong coordination with the NDA's and through them attract more private sector partners.

To increase the opportunities for complementarity and coherence with other funding sources it is suggested to Build partnerships with GEF and Adaptation fund and CTCN to scale up their pilot projects with GCF.

- **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?**

Aligning with the NDCs and NAPs of the country is the best possible way to capture the ambitions of the countries. Although it is stated that equal funds will be allocated for adaptation and mitigation 1st replenishment period has more funds approved for the mitigation projects. Therefore, it is strongly suggested to allocate more funds for the adaptation especially for more vulnerable developing countries.

- **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?**

Country ownership is expected to be achieved with close coordination with the NDA. At the moment NDA or the Focal point is providing a No Objection letter to each and every proposal ensuring country ownership. But it is observed that the Accredited Entities are changing the content of the proposal without proper communication of the NDA which may go against the requirements/regulations of the country. Therefore, it is suggested to fill these gaps also when the new strategy is prepared.

country programme was developed to identify priority investment areas and guide country programming of the investments from the GCF and other partners. Country Programme is important as a guide to all stakeholders in terms of GCF investments.

The approval process of the full funding/readiness proposals needs to be improved and the time taken by GCF for the evaluation can be shortened so that the countries will be able to tap the funding each year. The regional office of GCF can play a significant role in assisting the countries in developing as well as improving the readiness proposals.

Although Readiness proposals are submitted by the NDA implementation is done by the Delivery partner. After the project gets approved, the delivery partner does all the recruitments which NDA can only participate as an observer. This sometimes limits the country ownership and selection of the best in the interest of the country. This less involvement in implementation also affects the utilization of project resources for the activities of the project.

- **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?**

Paradigm shifting can be ensured by identifying output indicators and measuring them in implementation. GCF can improve the funds programming process by reducing the complexity of GCF formats and simplifying and shortening the review process.

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

Private sector has not identified the opportunities and resources they can get with the climate financing. Therefore, it is suggested to provide more awareness for private sector to motivate and attract them.

In order to attract the private sector, NDA should be having a good knowledge on the opportunities and process of getting climate finance with the private sector. Awareness and simplification of the processes will be beneficial.

- **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?**

Project-based accreditation is strongly suggested. It is suggested to give priority in the accreditation process to the countries yet to have a DAE.

Since the regional office of the GCF works closely with the NDA most of the time, it is suggested to further improve the collaboration between the regional office and NDA.

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

Building capacities of the NDA and involving them more effectively will definitely support the successful implementation of the strategy.

- **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?**

Involve GCF to build coordination and more engagement of AE with NDA in the implementation stage to ensure the NDA that the mechanism is functioning properly.